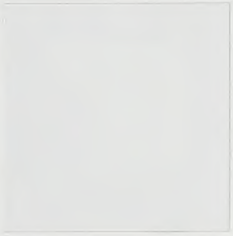

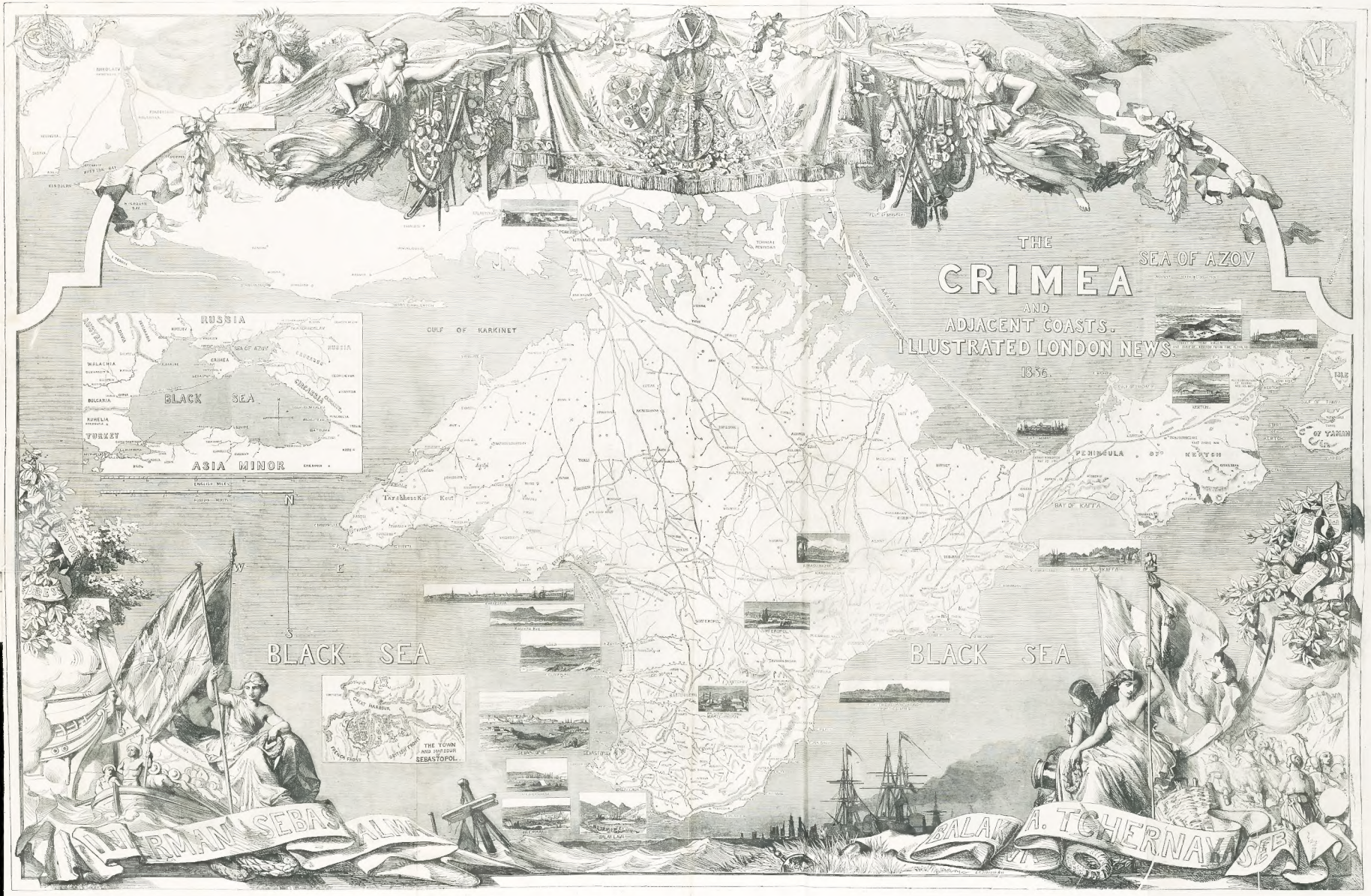
THE
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AND
ADJACENT COASTS.
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
1856.
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BLACK SEA
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WALACHIA
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RUMELIA
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FRENCH FIGURE
BRITISH FIGURE
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THE ALLIED COMMANDERS IN THE CRIMEA.

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Picture Map of the Baltic Sea, with th: Number for May 31.

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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 778.—VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1856. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.


## THE PROSPECTS OF 1856.

PEACE is not likely to herald in the New Year. Fortunately for mankind peace is always possible; but, unfortunately, it is not always probable. If we survey, at the close of 1855 and the commencement of 1856, the indications—whether they be slight and nebulous, and of the character which statesmen and diplomatists can understand and appreciate, or of the broader and more palpable cast which appeal to the comprehension of plainer men, and of the multitude in all countries—we shall come to the conclusion that the nations are not likely to sheathe their swords until the war shall have assumed much larger proportions than it has yet exhibited. Proposals of peace have been submitted to the Emperor of Russia—not by the Allies, who rely upon their Might no less than upon their Right; but by that great and vacillating Power which detests the war, but detests still more strongly the necessity of taking part in it. The public mind of Europe is made up as to the answer that is to be expected. Russia will not accept the terms offered. It did not need the insulting interpretation of the famous Third Point of the Vienna Conferences, which has just been notified by the Russian Government to its diplomatic agents, to convince the public that the Czar had not yet come to his senses; and that coercion, stronger and more continuous than he has yet suffered, and defeat at the north as well as at the south—at Cronstadt, as well as at Sebastopol and Kinburn—were required to bring him to a humble and a wholesome state of mind, and to a sense of his true position. The Czar, Autocrat as he is, has probably as little, if not less, power to influence the decision of his country than a constitutional sovereign would, under similar circumstances, have in more fortunate countries. He is a tyrant, mighty to punish individuals, but not strong enough to warp from a foregone purpose the judgment and the pride of the classes who allow him to govern; and who conceal under the garb of his autocracy a despotism more stringent than his own. Though the chief of the State, he is but part of a great machine—a machine on which he may safely ride if he will conform himself to the law of its movements; but which will inevitably explode and cast him from it, a wreck, if he attempt to give it too suddenly a direction contrary to that in which it has received a powerful and long-enduring impetus. He

THE PHOROS GATE, BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.—SKETCHED BY J. A. CROWE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

SEBASTOPOL.—ENTRANCE TO THE HARBOUR, NEAR FORT NICHOLAS.—SKETCHED BY E. A. GOODALL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

has been beaten and humiliated; but the defeat and the disgrace have not been sufficient to make resistance hopeless. He is still strong, and has many chances in his favour. They may not be of a nature to promise him the ultimate victory; but, as he speculates not simply upon the strength of his armies for aggression or resistance, but on the chapter of accidents—on the disunion of his foes—on the conversion of neutrals into allies—of secret friends into avowed supporters, and upon the events of Asia and America, no less than upon those of Europe—he is content to try the fortune of battle yet a little longer.

The world can scarcely blame, though it may deplore, this policy. It is not alone necessity—but, considered in a Russian point of view, it is worldly wisdom which dictates to the Czar the rejection of the terms which Austria has offered. By far the greater portion of the blame of his refusal must be transferred from his shoulders to those of the two great Sovereigns of Germany. Had they been bold and wise—had they cordially united their armies with those of the Allies—had they told the Czar, in language not to be mistaken that his refusal of peace would involve immediate war with them—the Czar would have had in the eyes of his subjects, and in those of the world, the excuse and the pretext for that dignified and timely surrender which he now wants. Had they been honest, and aided with their strong right hands the cause to which they gave the cowardly support of their fair words and their secret conscience, peace might have been long ago restored. Upon Prussia and Austria lie the guilt and the responsibility—a guilt that will not wipe off, and a responsibility that will too surely be exacted. On Prussia more especially sit the shame and the crime of all the unnecessary misery and ruin that will yet track the progress of this devastating war. In times of national perplexity and peril the weakest King is the worst, and infinitely more to be reprobated for the mischief he causes than the boldest of the bad Sovereigns who ever disgraced a throne. For this reason the avenger of blood will haunt the purlieus of Berlin and Potsdam.

The Sovereigns of Prussia and Austria both play at the game of chance, and are quite as much addicted to it as Russia. They would like Russia to conquer her opponents. They hate England for a variety of reasons; and they dread the Emperor Napoleon far more than they dread the Czar. The supremacy of Great Britain and France is the supremacy of the popular element in Europe; and that supremacy is to them revolution, dismemberment, segregation, and perhaps dethronement; while the supremacy of the Czar is the triumph of their system of government, and a renewed lease of dominion and splendour. Were England thundering at Cronstadt and besieging St. Petersburg, with the certainty of driving the Russian Government into the safe impenetralia of Moscow, they might perhaps pluck up courage, jointly or severally, to notify to Russia that persistence in the war would array Germany on the winning side. It will be the duty and the policy of the Allies to drive them to this extremity. Their offers will then be met with the fatal cry of "Too late!" and they and their subjects will have to settle an account which will greatly edify, but not otherwise concern, the people of this country.

From all these indications, and from every other that we can see or hear, war, deadly war, seems to be the prospect of Europe during the coming year. We wish it were otherwise. But, reliant on justice free from the guilt of ambition and self-seeking, with the purest of causes and of motives, the great British nation will accept the struggle with all its perils and responsibilities. Yet if the ruling classes amongst us do not accept it in the same spirit; if they do not awaken to the consciousness that it is no child's play in which the State is engaged—and that on our success or failure depend not simply our credit and our honour, but our rank among the nations, and our very existence as one of the leading Powers of the world—there will be in this country, as well as in others, a heavy account to settle between the people and those who have thrust themselves into, or been allowed to assume, the offices of Government. We must not only cease to play a merely secondary part in military affairs, but we must prove ourselves to be what we were from the days of Blake to those of Nelson—the first and greatest naval Power in the world;—second to none in military prowess, superior to all in maritime daring and dominion. The nation must win laurels both in Asia and in the Baltic, or it will be roused to exact a heavy penalty from the incompetency, the obstinacy, or the treachery that shall impede or prevent its triumphs. It does not begrudge its blood or treasure in a cause that it knows to be just, and in a conflict that it feels to be inevitable; but, being itself in earnest, it expects that those who govern in its name shall be in earnest also.

## THE HARBOUR OF SEBASTOPOL.

OUR Special Artist's Sketch, engraved upon the preceding page, shows an interesting portion of the vast stronghold of the Russians in the Black Sea. The Harbour is the most important feature of Sebastopol, and has been compared to that of Malta. The principal bay is about three miles and a half, with a width of three-quarters of a mile at the mouth, widening to nearly a mile, and then narrowing to six or seven hundred yards at the head. The average depth at the mouth is not above ten or eleven fathoms; as far as the ancient village of Akhtiar it is about nine fathoms; and from there diminishes gradually towards the two ports to three fathoms. There is not a rock nor a shoal in the whole harbour, except opposite the Severnaïa Kossa, or northern point, where there is a small sandbank, which ships entering the bay have to avoid, and where the sailors find abundance of fish.

The entrance of the bay is defended by strong batteries placed at the extremity of the two points of land that form the bay. Besides these there is another fronting the town, and two more on the double point on which the town stands, with a redoubt higher up. The larger harbour, as well as the lesser, is perfectly protected from all winds by the chalk rocks which surround it, and which rise to a greater height more inland, so that it is only on the rare occurrence of a tempest from the west that any damage can be occasioned to the shipping in the bay. About a mile from the mouth of the bay the grand port for vessels of war forms a sort of small arm, running in a south-west direction. This arm, which the Tartars used to call Kartali-Koeh (Vulture Bay), is now called Yujnaïa-Bukhta or South Port. It is upwards of a mile-and-a-half in length, with a width of 400 yards at the entrance, and has a little narrow creek of about 600 yards in length, in which ships can be laid up in ordinary in perfect safety. On the other side of the town, in Artillery Bay, there is a similar creek, used to careen vessels of war, for the purpose of cleansing and scorching their bottoms.

The smaller Illustration above the view of the Harbour, sketched by our Special Correspondent and Artist, is the locality referred to in his letter, at page 146 of our volume just completed. It shows the gate of the Phoros Pass, in advance of Baïdar. The Pass of Phoros is also engraved at page 488.

## THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

*(From our Artist and Special Correspondent.)*

CAMP, SEBASTOPOL, Dec. 22, 1855.

NEVER since the occupation of the Crimea by the Allies have they encountered such severity of weather as marked the past month. The heavy gales and deluge of rain, the snow and frost with which they were alternated, were more continuous and lasting this winter than last year, and the Siberian days of the present week are without precedent within our knowledge. On the 18th, after a tremendous gale from the north-west, which lasted twenty-four hours, and covered the ground with upwards of a foot of snow, the wind shifted to the north-ward and eastward with a violence almost surpassing that of the southerly storms to which we have been accustomed. The snow, which had warmed the atmosphere during the early part of the day, began to drift shortly after the onset of the gale, and, whirling in wreaths over the Camps, penetrated the chinks and crannies of the huts, drove its way into the most hermetically-sealed tents, and froze every thing before it. Beer, wine, spirits, tea after leaving the pot, with every thing in the shape of a liquid, became ice in a marvellously short time. All the warm clothing in Camp was suddenly put in requisition, and failed to impart the desirable warmth. As the night advanced the cold increased, mercury in the thermometer falling gradually to two degrees above zero of Fahrenheit, and becoming then inappreciable by falling into the bulbs. A few sentries on the hills and in Camp were frozen to death or were severely frostbitten, whilst many soldiers in both Camps died of cold in their beds. In the 30th Regiment, close to my hut, a private was found dead of cold on the morning of the 19th; and the sergeant-major had one of his ears frozen. Several men of other regiments went into hospital on the 19th and 20th, suffering more or less from the effects of cold. The usual animation and high spirits of the men seemed to desert them; and, where parties had been seen assembled to play at snowballs or erect giants of snow, nothing was seen but forlorn and shivering sentries. The night of the 19th-20th was equally cold; but the wind abated in the morning, and a splendid sunshiny day succeeded. At sea the wind had been so great that no ships could come into port, and great anxiety was felt as to the fate of the French mail-boats, two of which (due on the 14th and 18th) had not yet made their appearance. In the evening of the 20th the usual flags announced the arrival of a mail; but it appeared that the boat due at Constantinople on the 12th had not arrived there when that of the 17th left for Kamiesch. This day, the 22nd of December, is well nigh past, and no signs appear of the arrival either of the mail due on the 12th, or that which should have reached us on the 20th.

Notwithstanding the severity of the weather and the extraordinary cold of 30 degrees, large fatigue parties from the regiments which still remain unhutted have been daily sent to Balaclava, from whence they bring, with much labour and on foot, the various pieces of wooden houses which are required. This labour has become more continual in consequence of the enormous losses suffered by the Land Transport Corps during the severe weather. No less than 1100 mules and horses have perished within the past week from exposure to the weather, and the wretched Turks and Armenians are dying daily in their thin and ragged tents: a melancholy result this of the delay in sending out wood to roof the stables—of which the masonry was long since erected—with the necessary covering of planks.

Fortunately for the French army encamped on the Tchernaya, the cold was many degrees milder there than on the heights above Sebastopol; but, notwithstanding this advantage, there is no doubt of the sufferings encountered by our allies, whose preparations for hutting were delayed after the capture of Sebastopol by the impression prevalent in Paris that the occupation of the town would supersede the necessity of housing the troops elsewhere.

The natural result of this unusually hard weather has been to stop most of the amusements of the Camp. Dog-hunts, frequent in the early part of the winter, have been given up in consequence of the unwillingness of the game to give sport. Wild as these animals are—lying *perdu* in the rocks and ravines which surround the Camp—there are very few of them that will afford the hunters any sport; and, notwithstanding all the halloaing and whipping of the riders, I have seen the wretched hound lie down and turn looks of pity towards its persecutors, instead of flying from them. The inhumanity of running down a beast who thus appeals in dumb show to the better feelings of his pursuers has, perhaps, produced the abandonment of the sport. A far more amusing and inspiriting game was invented later:—Two or three officers on horseback proceed from a given point laden with bags of paper shavings, which are strewed along the ground to form a track; and, twenty minutes' start being given, a vast hunt is organised on the principle of "Follow my leader." At a brook formed near the Monastery of St. George, on the steeplechase course, no less than seventeen falls occurred on the last day of the meet; General Eyre leading the successful chase to the last with great spirit and applause. General Barnard has been amusing himself with a little sleighing, but the roads are rather rough for the amusement.

In the mean while a successful experiment has been made to test a new method of propelling guns in bad weather. An artillery carriage of the largest size, fitted with five flat beams moving on pivots fixed to the wheel, is found to act extremely well in wet and slippery weather, the beams being so arranged as to transform the carriage into a sledge where the nature of the ground requires it.

The works commenced long since for the destruction of Sebastopol docks have been actively carried on since the frosts under more favourable circumstances than before. The wet weather and snow of the previous weeks impeded the engineers in their progress by filling their shafts with water. It will not be long now before the mines are ready for springing, and we shall then witness the destruction of the most compact and well-built naval docks ever constructed. I may notice cursorily the fact that, though numerous and well built, these dry docks are not of the large size suited to the wants of armed vessels of the greatest size, being smaller in their dimensions than those in our great naval arsenals.

Sir Edmund Lyons, in the *Royal Albert*, has left Kamiesch for Malta, taking with him General Della Mamora, the Commander-in-Chief of the Sardinian forces.

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The deliberations of the Council of War at Paris will, no doubt, give rise to a good deal of speculation as to what is to be done in the Crimea. Sir Edmund Lyons, Admiral-in-Chief of the English Black Sea squadron, and General La Marmora, Commander-in-Chief of the Sardinian army, arrived at Marseilles on Sunday last in the *Cavadoc*, and took their departure for Paris the next morning. This steamer will, no doubt, await the return of these two personages to convey them to Malta, whence they will proceed to the Crimea on board the *Royal Albert*. The Consuls of England and Sardinia accompanied Sir Edmund Lyons and General La Marmora to the railway station.

### RUSSIAN DIFFICULTIES.

Recent letters from St. Petersburg state that the conduct of the Musulman population on the banks of the Volga is giving much uneasiness to the Russian Government. Many Musulmans have been arrested and sent to Siberia. It is also said that there is considerable excitement in Finland, and it appears probable that such is really the case, as the Russian Government has refused to permit any of the Finnish families to go to Sweden to pass the winter.

The Emperor Alexander II. has ordered a special Court to be formed at Kieff for trying captured Poles and Hungarians. The former are to be punished according to the military law of the country; but the latter are to be delivered over to the Austrian authorities.

The prices of saltpetre continue to rise beyond all calculation and control; all restrictions have been removed from its production in Russia, and the Government has offered high prices to be paid in ready money for almost unlimited quantities.

In the mean time financial matters became more and more embarrassing; there have been reports sent to the Government which show that, in spite of the strict *surveillance* exercised at the frontiers, the smuggling of specie of the country is being organised as a regular and lucrative trade: it is stated that the smugglers earn no less than four per cent for all roubles or imperials they can convey out of the country from the exporters, and an equal amount from the receivers. The long-existing smuggling of tea, and similar articles of considerable value and small bulk, has trained a numerous population to this lucrative trade.

### THE PEACE PROPOSALS.

The following is a statement, from an Austrian source, of the contents of the "proposals" which Count Esterhazy is to lay before the Cabinet of St. Petersburg; they are described to be the "result of a perfect understanding between the Western Powers and Austria, both with regard to the tenour of the conditions of peace which are to provide the necessary guarantees, and to the common action of the Allies in case of their being rejected."

The proposals contain:—

1. The relinquishment of the Russian protectorate over the Danubian Principalities, and the conditions essential to a securing of a new order of things there. This difficult point, which is already in process of being carried out, is drawn up so decisively and clearly, that, in case of its acceptance, every prejudicial influence on the part of Russia on the deliberations as to the regulation of the affairs of the Principalities is excluded at once. Russia is required simply to give her assent to the arrangements about to be made without participating in any deliberation or in any discussion on the subject.

2. Cession of a portion of Bessarabia, to such an extent that Russia would be not only removed from the delta of the Danube, but would have to give up her entire position on that river. The geographical line for the future Russian frontier is traced on a map appended to the papers, and according to that the Russian frontier would be considerably thrust back.

3. Neutralisation of the Black Sea, without any Russian fortresses and arsenals on its coasts; at the mouths of the Danube, however, there is to be a station for vessels of war of small burden, for the purposes of marine police.

4. Common protection of the Christian subjects of the Porte.

All the above points have been proposed by Austria; the following have been added by the Western Powers:—Admission of consuls into the harbours of the Black Sea, and an undertaking on the part of Russia never for the future to erect any fortifications on the Aland Isles. The term allowed to Russia by Count Esterhazy, who is expected to arrive in St. Petersburg on the 24th or 26th, is very short, and in ten days the decision must be made. Should the proposals be rejected, the immediate breaking off of diplomatic relations between Russia and Austria would ensue.

### SWEDISH PREPARATIONS FOR THE NEXT CAMPAIGN.

If the intelligence contained in the following letter from Stockholm (Dec. 24) may be relied on, Sweden evidently intends to play an important part in the next campaign in the Baltic:—

The extraordinary activity prevailing in our naval and military arsenals and other departments points to the presumption that there is more going on behind the scenes than is considered needful to make public, at least for the present. It is clear that in this hyperborean climate, with the thermometer at twenty degrees below zero, and sea and land covered several feet deep with ice and snow, the Christmas holidays would not be employed for any energetic work unless there was some good reason for it. It is more especially the army and naval clothing establishments that are so exceedingly busy in preparing uniforms and other articles of dress and accoutrements. Very large quantities of leather for boots, cross-belts, and pouches have been purchased at Hamburg, and arrived here just before the frost set in. Regimental commanders have received strict orders to put their corps in the greatest possible state of efficiency. These orders are called "private," but are, as a matter of course, of such a nature as to prevent their being kept secret. Officers who have applied for leave of absence at head-quarters have received flat refusals to their requests. Here at Stockholm the belief is general that we are preparing to take part in the war in the spring; and, although the partisans of Russia declaim against it, public opinion in general is greatly in favour of it, and a war with Russia would be a very popular measure.

### THE CAPTURE OF HERAT.

The most important news received by the last Overland Mail is the statement that the city of Herat has been taken by the Persians. There was a time, eighteen years ago, when a similar attempt on the part of the reigning Shah, made under the influence of Russian diplomacy and his own lust of conquest, was thought by the rulers of India to be of sufficient importance to warrant an armed interference in the affairs of Central Asia, and the presence of a British force in the defiles of Affghanistan. Then the tidings of the fall of Herat were daily looked for, and with the gravest anticipations. But—as in these days, and against a more formidable enemy, at Silistria and Kars—the place was saved by British energy and skill, and the public attention, long riveted on its gallant defence, was turned to observe, first the successes, and then the overwhelming disasters, of the English army of occupation. The fear of an invasion of India, then so prevalent, has long since been allayed by a calmer view of the difficulties that must attend it; nor at this juncture, when the Czar has so much on his hands in Western Asia and Eastern Europe, is it likely to be revived. The news, therefore, that Herat has fallen into the hands of its old enemy will probably meet with little attention. Yet, as indicating the designs of Persia—whether with or without Russian prompting—against a country of which the chief has lately become our ally, the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* thinks it worth taking into account by English statesmen:—

Some of the most far-sighted politicians in India (he remarks) consider the interference of the British Government in Persia only a question of time. Herat is the key of Northern India. Any first-rate Power in possession of that fortress can pour an army through Affghanistan into the valley of Peshawur; they might be attacked by the mountaineers, they might lose their baggage and part of their artillery, but they would arrive; and it is their arrival rather than their strength that we have cause to dread. The restless Mussulmans of the north would half with delight anything which promised them excitement and a change of masters. If that "anything" came in the shape of a Persian army of Mussulmans led by Russian officers, the excitement might reach a point most dangerous to our supremacy. It is true the invaders would be annihilated before they had crossed the Indus, but in the interim we might have Northern India to reconquer. Such are the views which I know to be current among men who deserve to be heard, and who will have no small share in determining the policy to be ultimately adopted.

The means of preventing such a result is obviously to compel the Shah to resign the conquest. This coercion can be exercised without difficulty. We have sufficient men, guns, and ships on the Bombay side to throw a force of 15,000 men into Bushire in six weeks from the issue of the order. The Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army is active, experienced, and comparatively young. To a force so composed and so led the Shah has literally nothing to oppose. He has no infantry who will not cross bayonets with the Sepoys—no cavalry whom Colonel Jacob and his Scinde horse would not ride down like corn. He must yield, as he yielded before, and give back Herat to its chief, a man who performs for Central Asia the function performed by the Sultan in Europe—viz., holding a city too important to be trusted to any one with power to employ its capabilities.

### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

*(From a Correspondent.)*

THE Cape Parliament terminated its second session at the beginning of last June, with perfect harmony between itself and the Executive. The Governor gave his assent to fifteen bills, the most important of which is one for encouraging the importation of European labourers. In bygone years some landed proprietors went to considerable expense in procuring farm servants, particularly Germans, who, after their arrival, broke their contracts, because they found out that they were not binding unless made within the colony. By the new bill this disadvantage is removed, and labourers henceforth arriving at the Cape will be compelled to fulfil engagements made by them in Europe.

Many people thought that the Cape Parliament would prove exceedingly unmanageable, but as yet it has discharged its functions with sense and moderation. Whether such would have been the case, had the late John Montagu lived and continued to be Secretary to Government, is a question: notwithstanding his great abilities, and the wonderful improve-

ments he effected, Mr. Montagu was unpopular with a strong party in the colony. It was, therefore, fortunate that the Parliament commenced its duties in connection with a new secretary, against whom there is neither prejudice nor bad feeling. One thing, however, which might have been anticipated is taking place, the result of a poor and straggling population, spread over a vast extent of country. The members residing on the outskirts of the colony are gradually resigning their seats, and after a few years the whole representation will be in the hands of persons who live within a reasonable distance of Cape Town. In fact, there are no men at the Cape of independent fortune who can afford to absent themselves from their ordinary occupations for the length of time necessary to attend Parliament.

During the last eight months the colony had been suffering under the horse distemper—some twenty years ago that dreadful scourge carried off in one season more than 80,000 horses. How many have died on this occasion I cannot say; but in a small part of the colony, thirty-five miles long, by ten broad, the farmers have lost between eight and nine hundred. Another scourge imported from Holland, called the lung sickness, has been spreading devastation amongst the horned cattle. Many failures, too, have taken place in the mercantile class, arising from over-speculation to the Australian diggings. Notwithstanding, however, these drawbacks, the colony is steadily advancing in prosperity. It may be compared to a vessel which, though occasionally impeded by storms and contrary winds, still makes way and holds upon her course.

You have no doubt heard of Sir George Clerke, who was considered an able man in India. He was very near being Governor of this Colony, but most fortunately his appointment did not take place. During the time he was High Commissioner on the Cape frontier he severed the country called the Sovereignty from the dominion of England, and gave it up to be erected into an independent government. Thus, instead of trying to further the grand object of making the colonists one united people, he has raised up another barrier between the Dutch and English, and laid the foundation of future wars which will cause generations yet unborn bitterly to regret the folly of his measures.

Matters are quiet at present on our frontier. The Kaffirs had made preparations for an attack on the colony, expecting that all the troops would be sent away; but owing to the wise precautions of those in authority peace has been preserved. I see that £40,000 has been voted by the English Parliament to be expended on public works in British Kaffraria. Some people at home may not like that, particularly at the present time; but you may depend that it is a very wise measure, and will prove the most efficient means of introducing civilisation amongst our barbarous neighbours

## AMERICA.

The steam-ship *America*, which left Boston on the 19th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Monday last. At the date of the departure of the steamer the House of Representatives had been still unable to elect a Speaker. Sixty-four ballotings had taken place, and thirteen days had been consumed in an unsuccessful effort. The following is the state of the last balloting. Banks, 106; Richardson, 73; Fuller, 38; Lester, 2. Pending a motion offered by Mr. Thorrington, Black Republican, of Iowa, to adopt the plurality rule, an adjournment was agreed to. The friends of Mr. Banks feel confident that the rule will be adopted, and that their favourite will be elected.

In reference to the probable choice of Speaker the *New York Times* says:—

Our advices from Washington do not lead us to anticipate a speedy organisation of the House. The nomination of Mr. Banks by a regular caucus of the Opposition members seems to have effected a thorough triangulation of parties. Unless some of the middle-men, who are voting for Mr. Fuller, give way, it seems to us that the dreary monotony of calling the roll and declaring the result may go on until 4th March, 1857, as one of the Democratic members declared on Saturday that he preferred to do, rather than abandon the candidate who represented his principles.

The *New York Herald* states that the President will recommend in his Message the purchase of the rights and possessions of the Hudson Bay Company on the north-west coast of the continent. These rights and possessions are exercised and held within the territory of Oregon, a large portion of which formerly belonged to the old Pacific Fur Company.

The Washington correspondent of the same journal, writing on the 16th ult., says:—

The President, with much earnestness, assured a member of Congress last evening that he should have two messages to transmit to Congress upon its organisation; adding that his original message, prepared for the opening of the session, would need further alterations, in consequence of the intelligence brought from Europe by the *Arabia*.

A correspondent writes from Washington, on the 14th ult., to the *New York Herald*, re-pecting the disputes between this country and the States:—

Mr. Buchanan's papers set forth a settled determination, on the part of the British Minister, Lord Palmerston, to offer no further terms of explanation or conciliation than those already made known to the American Government. His language to Mr. Buchanan is that the American Government can expect nothing further through our exertions to get the redress demanded by diplomacy. This sentiment is not intended to convey hostility on the part of Great Britain; but it applies as a fixed determination not to make further apologies, those already made being deemed all that the case called for. It would seem that Mr. Marcy and the President have agreed upon the one point that in the event by the next arrival (which proved to be the *Baltic*) there should be no alteration in the British Minister's course towards the United States upon the subject of her demand, which was a satisfactory apology, or the displacement of her Minister, the subject should be referred to Congress for immediate action. The Message on this point will not probably undergo any material change

Accounts from Kansas represent the inhabitants of that territory as being under arms, in response to the call of Governor Shannon. Three thousand men are said to be already in the field to put down the opponents of law and order, and a violent collision is looked for between the belligerents.

Advices have been received from Havannah to the 12th ult.; but there is no news of importance. A correspondent writing on the 10th notices a grand religious celebration which took place in the church of San Carlos, with the view of impressing more firmly on the public mind a belief in the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception. A three days' pageant was closed on Sunday with cock-fights, bull-fights, and military parades

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 8th ult., and the city of Mexico to the 6th, have been received. A conspiracy has been discovered, the object being to make General Uruga President. Negas, Padre, Miranda, and Col Ascollo, had been arrested for being concerned in the affair, which caused great excitement. Col. Robles had been appointed to succeed Senor Almonte as Minister to Washington. It was rumoured that Comonfort would retire from the Ministry. The Church was opposed to the existing Government, and things were generally in great confusion

The *New York Daily Times* of the 13th ult. says that President Pierce has.. l.ices of the absolute overthrow of the Alvarez Government in Mexico The effect of this is favourable to the American assignees of the three millions indemnity.

## THE RECENT OCCURRENCES IN NICARAGUA.

We have received from a Correspondent at Greytown, San Juan Nicaragua, the following document, which has been transmitted to the Congress at Washington, on behalf of the French residents:—

Greytown, Nov. 15, 1855.

From the delegate of the French population of Greytown to the American nation and its new Congress:—

Gentlemen,—At the solemn moment when a new Congress, composed of the *élite* of your young and admirable nation, is about to be opened, I am called upon to fulfil a duty which my quality of delegate of the unfortunate French population of Greytown to the honourable members of your Congress will sufficiently justify. In addressing the entire Union, which includes so many enlightened minds—in addressing the new Congress, which consists of citizens chosen from among the best—I indulge the hope that my voice will be heard. It cannot, indeed, be otherwise, since the shades of the great men who established the Union are still among you; and surely, gentlemen, the virtues of those distinguished citizens ought to be propagated in a proportion equal to the extension of territory and dominion. I therefore address with confidence, and in all humility, the people of the American Union, to demand justice; and I sincerely trust, as much for their sake as for our own, that it will be completely rendered.

The nation, which in less than a century has sprung from a small colony into a mighty empire, and, which is at the present time one of the three great Powers of the globe, ought to be the first to desire a sincere and cordial union with France and England. From such a union not merely America but the whole of the civilised world would reap incalculable advantages. But wherefore is an idle shadow allowed to eclipse the splendour of this prospect? Alas! the reason ought to be told. It is because, on the 13th July, 1854, a lamentable and frightful event was accomplished at Greytown by the military and naval forces of your powerful Republic.

Gentlemen, it is far from my thoughts to wish to excite ill-feeling among my fellow-townsmen. On the contrary, I pray God that he may direct my pen while I endeavour to state our case moderately, leaving to you the care of unravelling this mysterious affair

The American Transit Company of Nicaragua, which, aided by Mr. Fabens, Consul of the Union at Greytown, has for the last four years obtained an anti-social monopoly, complained to your Government of an imaginary injury inflicted on it by the 500 peaceful and inoffensive inhabitants of this town. A frigate (the *Cyane*) was therefore sent to Greytown, where it arrived on the 11th July, 1854. On the following day a proclamation from Consul Fabens was placarded in the streets, informing the inhabitants that the town would be bombarded on the morrow if they did not immediately pay the Transit Company the sum of 24,000 dols. The inhabitants, convinced of the revolting injustice of this demand, and terrified by the coward y threat, abandoned the town early on the morning of the day specified. At nine o'clock a severe fire from the frigate commenced, and continued unabated till three o'clock in the afternoon. As none of the houses had suffered any serious damage, the Commander of the frigate sent a body of fifty armed men, with standard and officers in full uniform, to complete the ineffectual work of destruction. M. Fabens, now ex-Consul of the Union, but at that time in the full exercise of his functions, also joined the invaders, who, each with a lighted torch in his hand, deliberately set fire to the town, house after house. Before six o'clock this melancholy and cowardly deed, which plunged 500 persons into misery, was consummated. But this was not all. For seventeen days afterwards, during which the rain came down in torrents, these unfortunate 500 human beings were without shelter and without provisions, and suffered indescribable and hitherto unheard-of privations

Since the Greytown event took place it appears—or, at any rate, it is reported—that the Government of the United States never issued any such orders to the commander of the *Cyane*. The inhabitants of Greytown would be glad to believe this to be the case. Nevertheless the outrage has been committed, and an immense amount of property has gone, to the English, French, Sard.nian, Spanish, and German merchants, as well as to several merchants of Nicaragua, Costa-Rica, and the United States, has been entirely destroyed. In addition to this a great number of commercial houses of Paris, Lyons, London, Manchester, Liverpool, Genoa, New York, and New Orleans, have sustained considerable losses.

Why, in the name of Heaven, did the naval and military forces of your respected Republic commit these atrocities under the shadow of the national flag? Why this show of hostility against a town which offered no resistance, and especially when the grounds of dispute were a trifling sum of 24,000 dollars! Why, when the scared inhabitants had fled before the cruel menace of Messrs. Fabens and Mullins, why did they not respect the warehouses of Messrs. Barrual and Co., or of M. Jean Messnier; of M. Angel Solari; of Messrs. Mancho Frères; of Messrs. Roman Rivas and Cleto Mayorga; or of M. A. Knipping?—in each of those warehouses the representatives of the United States might have found, not 24,000 dollars merely, but even 500,000 dollars' worth of merchandise, and in some of them upwards of 100,000 dollars in money.

Gentlemen, I must pause here. I beseech you to study the reasons why certain imprudent and guilty persons have not hesitated to bring upon an innocent population the sufferings to which I have alluded. You will have more especially to examine the value of the inquiry which has been made by M. Fabens, Consular Agent of the United States, and which—worthy of the shameful deed of which it is the pretended examination—attempts to prove that the town has scarcely suffered

I repeat what I said before. I should be happy to believe in the good faith of the United States. If the Republic is guiltless of these crimes, it also, like Greytown, has been wofully abused. All that is required of it is to acknowledge its error openly and entirely; and this can only be done by a complete reparation of the injury.

As to this appeal which I make to the American people and its honourable Congress, it is my firm conviction that it will have its effect, and that in one of its first sittings the new Congress will clear away the cloud which, since the 13th July, 1854, has eclipsed the splendour of the American constellation. In the hope, and in that of seeing your country allied to Great Britain and France, I am, gentlemen, your very humble servant,

PHILIPPE AUGUSTE DE BARVERT BEAUVERT,
The Delegate of the French Population of Greytown.

## *METROPOLITAN NEWS.*

THE COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS.—On last Monday the powers of the Commissioners of Sewers expired, and the duties were transferred to the new Board of Works. All rates made by the former are to be enforced under the Local Management Act.

THE NEW OMNIBUS SCHEME.—The project for the formation of a new omnibus company has met with a sturdy resistance on the part of a great number of the regular "Bus-men," and placards of a very exciting nature have been for some days posted in the City, to counteract what is considered to be a "foreign innovation." As every available point is posted with these bills, the consequence is that the conscientious jeering of the "Bus men" have created such a perfect nuisance, that the police were diligently employed on Wednesday in preventing more bills being posted, and in pulling down and defacing any already put up.

THE CLOSE OF THE OLD YEAR.—On Monday night, in all the Wesleyan chapels in the metropolis, in most of the Congregational chapels, and in many churches in connection with the Establishment, special services were held for the purpose of "seeing the old year out and the new year in." In all cases service commenced at ten o'clock, or shortly after, and as twelve o'clock approached, hymns were sung, in which occupation the various congregations were engaged when the striking of twelve told them that the old year had gone. They shortly afterwards dispersed.

FIRE AT THE PRINCES TAVERN, SOHO.—Shortly after six o'clock on Monday morning a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Whall, Princes Tavern, Princes-street, Soho. On the inmates endeavouring to effect their escape they found that all egress by the usual means was cut off. The fire-escape was sent for, and the conductor succeeded in saving the lives of Mr. and Mrs. J. Whall, three children (aged twelve, nine, and seven years), and the two servants. After some exertions the fire was extinguished, but not until the bar-parlour and bar were burnt out, and the first and second floors, with the rest of the house very considerably damaged by fire and water. The contents were insured in the Royal Exchange, the building in the Globe.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF FOOD.—On Tuesday morning a general reduction took place in the prices of every description of provisions, with the exception of bread, which continues to be sold at 9½d. to 10d. per 4 lbs., in the city of Westminster, although in the same quality may be obtained at the east end and in Southwark, at prices varying from 8½d. to 9½d per 4 lbs. The prices of butcher's meat have declined considerably, and mutton of excellent quality sells, by retail, at the following prices, viz, breasts, 5½d.; shoulders, 6d. to 6½d.; and legs, 7½d. per lb. Beef, roasting pieces, 8d. to 8½d.; boiling and salting ditto, 6½ to 7½d.; and steaks of the leg of mutton pieces, 8d. per pound. Bacon and Berwick pork have declined fully 1d per pound in value; and the price of dairy-fed pork is less by 1½d. per pound than it was sold previously to Christmas. The poultry left in hand at Leadenhall and Newgate markets is so abundant, that turkey poults, of good size, may be purchased at 4s. each; and turkeys, from 7s. 6d. to 15s. each. Geese are so plentiful that the salesmen, to effect a market for them, are obliged to raffle them at 4d. to 6d. per member. The retail grocers have reduced the price of sugar another half-penny; inferior Brazil sells at 5d., and West India at 5½d. per pound. Good loaf can be had at 6½d. per pound.

THE CASE OF THE REV. DR. VAUGHAN AND HIS LATE SEXTON.—At the Lambeth Police-court, on Monday, on the case of the Rev. Dr. Vaughan against his late sexton, William Mally, for perjury, being called on, a professional gentleman, on the part of the prosecution, applied for another adjournment, as it was thought that the reverend doctor should not appear as a prosecutor against Mally until his own case was disposed of. The defendant said he would much prefer having the case heard at once to an adjournment. The attorney for the prosecution said he would be satisfied with defendant's own recognizance. The presiding magistrate said, as the defendant was not a consenting party to the adjournment, he must discharge him for the present, and leave the prosecutor and his friends to take out a fresh summons, or adopt any other course they thought proper. The summons was then dismissed, and the parties left the court.

By the death of Harriet, the beloved wife of Henry F. Richardson, Esq., F.L.S., the Governesses' Benevolent Institution acquire the sum of £12,000

AN EARTHQUAKE IN AUSTRALIA.—A letter from Melbourne says:—"On Monday morning, the 17th of September, at 2.45 a.m., a shock of an earthquake was felt in Melbourne, of greater force and duration than others which have been felt here. In the night it roused every one; doors and windows shook; in the case of loose wooden houses the knockers took to knocking *sua sponte*. The whole vibration lasted 35 seconds, and was preceded by a rushing sound, and accompanied by a rumbling. It was felt at Geelong, forty miles off in a straight line.

The opening of the railway to Paramatta, by Sir W. Denison, the Governor-General, took place on the 26th of September. The event was celebrated by a general holiday, and everything passed off satisfactorily.

## *NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.*

THERE are ten officers in the Kerry Militia that measure six feet; and there are four more that measure from six feet two inches to six feet four inches.

THE Castle Hill House at Winchester has been taken by Government, the Guildford additional hospital accommodation for the troops stationed in the garrison until the new hospital is built.

A COURT-MARTIAL was held on the 11th ult. on Mr. Deheny, second master of the *Lynx*, on a charge of cowardice during the action against the forts of Kinburn. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged.

AN immense gun is in course of construction at the Mersey Steel and Iron Works, Liverpool, which, when finished, is expected to weigh 24 tons, will be 15 feet long, 13-inch bore, and will project a ball of upwards of 600 lb. at a distance of five miles

IT is intended by the Government to effect a further increase in the Army Works Corps. This contemplated augmentation will consist of 750 men, comprising persons of every trade, but principally masons, bricklayers, carpenters, bakers, butchers, smiths, wheelwrights, collar-makers, and excavators. There are at present ready for embarkation upwards of 900 men for this corps.

LIEUTENANT and ADJUTANT CHADWICK, of the 17th Lancers, who was severely wounded at the battle of Balaklava, and taken prisoner, has been appointed Adjutant to the Royal Military Hospital, Dublin, in succession to Captain Hort, deceased. Mr. Chadwick was twelve months a prisoner at Moscow, and recently exchanged.

IT is intended to remove the examination of the accounts of the Commissariat officers to the department of the War Minister, under whose supervision they will, when the arrangements are complete, be in future audited and passed, instead of by the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts

A NOTICE has been issued by the War Department that the examinations for appointments to provisional commissions in the Royal Artillery will commence on Monday, the 21st instant, and that those appointed will be placed under the Director of Artillery Studies at Woolwich. Candidates are to transmit their certificates, &c., to the War Department by the 10th instant; and must, previously to the examination, lodge £5 at Messrs. Cox and Co.'s, the Army agents, towards the expenses of the examination. No candidate will be eligible for the competing examination who does not exhibit a reasonable proficiency in draw ng—namely, elementary geometrical drawing, including the use of drawing instruments; and either machinery, architectural engineering, or landscape drawing. The examiners will be appointed by the Secretary of State for the War Department.

THE surveying-steamer *Firefly*, which arrived at Woolwich about ten days ago from the Baltic, has been docked for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of damage sustained by the explosion of the Russian infernal machine. Several sheets of her copper are blistered on the spot struck, and some are ripped up. The concussion, as described by the officers of the *Firefly*, must have been very severe. The damages were principally internal, and repaired at the time by the carpenters of the fleet.

MR. PENROSE JULYAN, an officer in the Commissariat service, has recently introduced a new method of preparing field forage, which, besides its advantage in other respects, is likely to prove of much importance in facilitating the mobilisation of the army. He mixes up the hay, bruised oats, and bran, or whatever other descriptions of food are considered wearable, in certain proportions, and then subjects the whole mass to so enormous a pressure as to get the ton weight into fifty cubic feet of space. It then becomes so solid that it can be cut like wood by a circular saw into square blocks of a given size without any trouble. Each block contains half a day's ration for a horse, and not only is an immense economy in freight and land transport effected, but, being at once fit for use, it does away with all the waste and inconvenience attendant on the old system.

A COMPILATION made from the official *Navy List*, published on Tuesday, shows a number amounting to 455 ships and vessels of every denomination comprising the British fleet. Of this force 301 ships and vessels are in commission and employed in various ways, as 121-gun line-of-battle ships down to the 1 gun mortar or gun boat, and the steam-yacht reported to have no armament at all. Ten years ago we only had 223 vessels as a grand total of all classes in commission, and nearly all those were sailing vessels; now the character of the service is so thoroughly changed that nearly all are steamers, and such few sailing vessels as are yet doing duty are being set aside as fast as their terms of commission expire. Thus this week we have that noble three-decker, the *Neptune*, 120, Captain Key, laid up in ordinary, to make room for the more modern steam-bulwark, the *Marlborough*, 121; and so the work of change will progress, until a sailing man-of-war will become a great a novelty in the British fleet at sea as was the steamer at the time of the "venture" of the Little *Comet*. It is estimated that we may count upon having this summer, available for the service of war, 50 or more line-of-battle ships and heavy frigates of the right class, upwards of 20 corvettes and heavily-armed sloops, and upwards of 170 gun and mortar boats and batteries. The Baltic alone, in the event of declaration of war, will show those of hostilities might there were 3776 Lieutenants on the *Navy List*, we have now, when in the midst of another war, but a total of 1976; of this number 778 only are represented as on the active list.

According to a recent return there were converted into spirits between the years 1838 and 1849, in the Prussian monarchy, 178 millions of hectolitres of potatoes, and 2C millions of rye, wheat, and barley. The quantities thus employed are estimated to be equivalent to three years' consumption of the whole inhabitants (18 to 17 millions in number) of the potatoes, and one year's of the corn

Such is the demand for cured provisions put up in hermetically-sealed tins, canisters that one establishment (the Messrs. Hogarth, of Aberdeen) are killing as many as sixty fat cattle a day, besides sheep and lambs as quantity of fish. The French Government receives most of its supplies from this establishment.

The Danish Government, in order to prove that it does not wish to protract the conferences on the question of the Sound Dues, has fixed the time of meeting for the 2nd of January, instead of the 20th, as was at first decided.

A very considerate hotel-keeper at Geelong, advertising his "Burton XXXX," concludes the advertisement in the following manner:—"N.B. Parties drinking more than four glasses of this potent beverage at one sitting carefully sent home, gratis, in a wheelbarrow, if require.."

## WASSAILING ON TWELFTH NIGHT.

WASSAIL! wassail! noble master, at the birth of the New Year!
The heir to many teeming hopes and many an anxious fear.
This good to give the welcome with a merry and pleasant mirth,
As we'd hail the heir of this good house the moment of his birth.

The dead year had its sorrows to mingle with its joy,
But purest gold derives a strength from that which doth alloy;
So are our chastening sorrows sent to make our trust more strong,
To follow out the good in life and to eschew the wrong.

Wassail, my noble master! drink from the poor man's bowl!
The cup, though homely in its brew, will glad a good man's soul;
For, as you quaff, each gracious wish that fills your kindly heart
A fragrance more than Indian spice will to the draught impart.

M. L.

ONE of the characteristic ceremonies of Twelfth Night was, even to our own time, Wassailing, whence the night was commonly called Wassail-eve. Barnabe Googe, in his "Adaptation of Nageorgen," has these lines:—

And being shrods their Wassel Bawles, who well rewarded bee,
With cakes and cheese, and great good cheere, and many pleasaunties.

The bowl was usually filled with spiced ale, in which floated roasted apples, which were taken out with a spoon. Sometimes the bowl was accompanied by a fiddler, who played during the revels. Indeed, the bowl was carried about to mansions, as well as farmhouses, when a trifling largess was expected. The large illustration upon the following page, drawn by Mr. John Gilbert, presents us with the Twelfth Night visit in an age of more picturesque costume than the present one. In this instance the bowl was filled with spiced wine, and carried to the houses of the gentry and others. From whom was expected a hospitable reception, and calling their bowl Wassail, to "drink wassail" to their entertainers.

Some thirty years since wrote William Home, in his "Every-day Book."—"These merry sounds of mirth and music are not extinct. There are still places wherein the wandering blower of a clarinet and the poor scraper of a poor a fiddle will this evening strain their instruments to charm forth the rustic from his dwelling, and drink to him from a jug of warm ale spiced with a race of ginger, in the hope of pittance for their melody and their wish of wassail."

Since Home wrote the festal custom has greatly declined; but, perchance, it may still linger at this moment in some remote corner of "merry England."

THE TWELFTH-NIGHT

MR. GORDON CUMMING'S SOUTH AFRICAN ENTERTAINMENT.—VIEW ON THE RIVER LIMPOPO, WITH A HERD OF HIPPOPOTAMI.—PAINTED BY RICHARD LEITCH.

## MR. GORDON CUMMING'S SOUTH AFRICAN ENTERTAINMENT.

MR. GORDON CUMMING has added to his collection or the Christmas holidays, two new pictures, illustrative of two of his most exciting hunting adventures in the far interior of South Africa. We have engraved one of these holiday novelties—a view of the river Limpopo, near its junction with the Lepalalak, with a large herd of hippopotami in the foreground. The picture has been painted by Mr. Richard Leitch, and is a highly-meritorious work. The reader will, we dare say, recollect Lander's description of hippopotami bellowing about his boat, Mr. Cumming's adventures are alike stirring

Dividing the interest with the pictures in Mr. Cumming's collection, and especially attractive to the holiday visitors, are the hunting trophies, native arms, and costume. The immense variety of tusks, antlers, horns bones, skulls, teeth, &c., are interesting to the sportsman, to the naturalist, and to the every day observer. Each of these represents a select specimen of some fierce and formidable, or shy and wary animal, and most of them were obtained by undergoing extraordinary perils, hardships, and fatigues. The elephant's tusks alone are the finest ivory, their value in the ivory market varies from £40 to £80 each.

BREAKFAST-ROOM IN THE LATE MR. ROGERS'S RESIDENCE, ST. JAMES'S-PLACE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## THE LATE SAMUEL ROGERS.

(*Continued from the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *for Dec. 22, 1855.*)

MR ROGERS had a catholic taste in art, with a sympathy for all schools. Within his bachelor's abode—the house of a man whose income probably never exceeded five thousand pounds a year—were to be seen choice examples of the several Italian schools, of the schools of Flanders, Spain, France, Holland, and his own country. That "Virgin and Child," by Raphael, and that "Noli me Tangere," by Titian, would give reputation to any collection. That "Triumphal Procession," by Rubens, would shine as a Rubens at Blenheim or Munich. Then those Rembrandts would be additions of moment to the Dutch collections of King George IV., of Sir Robert Peel, or Mr. Hope. That "Arcadian Mill," by Claude, and that grand Landscape, by Poussin, would "tell" in the great French collection at the Louvre. If we turn to the English school, we have the "Puck" and the "Strawberry Girl" by Sir Joshua, a choice Richard Wilson, a choicer Gainsborough, and "bits!" that will bring high prices, by Wilkie, Turner, Stothard, and Leslie.

In his ninetieth year his memory began to fail him in a manner that was painful to his friends. He was no longer able to relate his shortest stories, or welcome his constant companions with his usual complimentary expressions. He began to forget familiar faces, and at last forgot that he had ever been a poet. It was impossible, however, even when Memory had at length deserted the poet who had sung her charms, to look upon him without a feeling of veneration. Faces of other times seemed to crowd over him as he sat, and what that now vacant mind had once known, what those now lifeless eyes had once seen, and what that now faltering tongue could once relate so well, were the thoughts uppermost in the minds of all who knew him. On the morning of the 18th December, 1855, the Tithonus of living English poets was taken from among us. He died in his own house, surrounded by the works of art which his fine taste had brought about him. "He expired," writes Dr. Beattie, the physician who was with him, "at half-past twelve this morning. A more tranquil and placid transition I never beheld. His devoted niece closed his eyes, and his faithful domestics stood weeping round his bed. Some of the attendant circumstances reminded me of the death-bed of Campbell; but *this* was more calm, solemn, and impressive quite in keeping with the scene in his 'Human Life.'"

His face is said to have been prepossessing in his youth, and the drawing of him by Sir Thomas Lawrence, from which so many engravings have been made, seems to support such belief. His eyes were blue in colour and large, and his nose long. His complexion must always have been pale. His height was about five feet five inches.

As he advanced in years the colour retreated altogether from his face, and the satire of Byron was then true to his appearance. His looks afforded, of course, a fine field for sarcastic comment. Theodore Hook, who was often merciless at his expense, recommended his friends to induce him to abstain from attending Lord Byron's funeral. He stood in danger, he said, of being recognised by the undertaker as a corpse he had screwed down some six weeks before.

The eminent by position and genius, his opinion was frequently sought by authors and by artists. He was shy of praise—shy of censure. In an age when almost every poet of any name was a reviewer Rogers was not a reviewer. When in the presence of the painter of any picture, he had constant recourse to the safe and general criticism of Sir Joshua: "Pretty, very pretty," were the words that conveyed satisfaction to the eager ears of many a clever artist.

The critic who annoyed Mr. Rogers in the *Quarterly* was never more in the wrong than when he asserted that his author was a hasty writer. A man of letters and of fortune from his birth, whose literary life extended over sixty years, cannot be called a hasty writer when the produce of his life can be placed with ease in an ordinary pocket volume—for such is the shape his works assume in the latest edition. The fact is that his were hard bound brains, and not a line he ever wrote was produced at a single sitting. This was well exemplified in a favourite saying of Sidney Smith:—"When Rogers produces a couplet he goes to bed, and the knocker is tied, and straw is laid down, and the candle is made, and the answer to inquiries is, that Mr Rogers is as well as can be expected."

Pointed axioms and acute replies fly loose about the world, and are assigned successively to those whom it may be the fashion to celebrate. How many smart sayings are assigned to Sheridan and Selwyn, to Jekyll and Rose, to Walpole and others of Walpole's contemporaries, which, in truth, they never uttered. Many were, and are still, assigned to Mr. Rogers with which he had nothing whatever to do. In the early days of the *John Bull* newspaper "Sam Rogers" was fathered with many a smart saying, and many a clever and many a stupid jest. It will be the business of Mr. Dyce to select the genuine from the false—the smart from the dull—of the many sayings attributed to Mr. Rogers. A few, most truly and unmistakably his, will not be out of place in these columns

Sir Thomas Lawrence and Mr. Phillips have both very great merits as painters of female portraits. When Rogers was asked to distinguish their different excellences, he replied, "Phillips shall paint my wife, and Lawrence my mistress."

Of the late Lord Holland, whose face was full of sunshine, he observed most happily, "Lord Holland always comes down to breakfast like a man upon whom some sudden great fortune has just fallen." On another occasion he exclaimed (alluding to the same nobleman)—

> His was the smile that spoke the mind at ease.

A line, I believe, of his own composing, though not included in his works.

He could be severe upon his own friends. Of the same nobleman he observed, "Painting gives him no pleasure, and music absolute pain."

In Italy he said, "The memory sees more than the eye."

"I envy no man of my time any saying so much as I envy Lord John Russell that admirable definition of a proverb—'The wisdom of many and the wit of one.'"

"What a lucky fellow you are," he said to Moore; "surely you must have been born with a rose in your lips, and a nightingale singing on the top of your bed."

"I cannot admire Mulllo to the extent that is now in fashion. The end, good and ordinary nature of his figures and faces always offends me."

"There are two parties before whom everybody must appear—the Hollands and the police."

"Lady Holland was always lamenting that she had nothing to do—that she did not know what to be at—how to employ her time. She was one day worse on this subject than ever, and I could not resist recommending her to 'try a novelty—try and do a little good.'"

"When Croker wrote his review in the *Quarterly* of Macaulay's 'History,' he intended murder, but committed suicide."

Of Sydney Smith he observed—"Whenever the conversation is getting dull he throws in some touch which makes it rebound and rise again as light as ever. There is this difference between Luttrell and Smith: after Luttrell you remember what good things he said after Smith you merely remember how much you laughed."

On somebody remarking that Payne Knight had become very deaf—"'Tis from want of practice," replied Rogers, "he is the worst listener I know."

"An old gentleman asleep before the fire was awakened by the clatter of the fire-irons at his feet. 'What! going to bed without one kiss?' he exclaimed. He mistook one nose for another."

"When Dean M observed in my hearing that he should read no more prose translations from poets, 'What!' I exclaimed, 'not the Psalms of David to your congregation?'"

"That was a happy reply of Sydney Smith. When I began to light my dinner table from the reflection on the pictures about me I was not very successful. The light was thrown above the table and not on it. I asked Sydney what he thought of the attempt. We were at dinner at the time. 'I do not like it at all,' was his reply; 'all is light above, and all below is darkness and gnashing of teeth.'"

"I was pleased with what I saw you about this morning," he observed once at Broadstairs to an artist, who naturally expected from such a commencement some reference to the labours of his pencil; "I was greatly pleased: I saw you brushing your own coat. A gentleman who can brush his own coat is very independent."

"Sir Walter Scott told me this story, and, as I copied it down soon after, I will read the story to you:—

There was a boy in my class at school who stood always at the top, or could I with all my efforts supplant him. Day came after day, and still he kept his place do what I would, till at length I observed that when a question was asked him, he always fumbled with his fingers at a particular button in the lower part of his waistcoat. To remove it, therefore, became expedient in my eyes; and in an evil moment it was removed with a knife. Great was my anxiety to know the success of my measure; and it succeeded too well. When the boy was again questioned his fingers sought again for the button, but it was not to be found. In his distress he looked down for it, it was to be seen no more than to be felt. He stood confounded, and I took possession of his place, nor did he ever recover it, or ever, I believe, suspect who was the author of his wrong. Often in after-life has the sight of him smote me as I passed by him, and often have I resolved to make him some reparation; but it ended in good resolutions. Though I never renewed my acquaintance with him, I often saw him, for he filled some inferior office in one of the courts of law at Edinburgh. Poor fellow! I believe he is dead; he took early to drinking.

This, the writer of these imperfect memoranda once observed to him, was hardly original. "Ah!" he exclaimed, evidently surprised, and with an air of doubt. I then asked for a copy of the *Spectator*, and read as follows:—

When I was a young man, and used to frequent Westminster-hall, there was a counsellor who never pleaded without a piece of pack-thread in his hand, which he used to twist about a thumb or a finger all the while he was speaking. The wags of those days used to call it the thread of his discourse, for he was not able to utter a word without it. One of his clients, who was more merry than wise, stole it from him one day in the midst of his pleading; but he had better have let it alone, for he lost his cause by his jest.

He made a mark in the volume, and said, with a smile, "I will say what Sydney Smith always said when he heard a good thing for the first time—'*booked*.'"

"Sheridan told me that he was aware he ought to have made a love-scene between *Charles* and *Maria* in the 'School for Scandal,' and would have done it, but that the actors who played the parts were not able to do justice to such a scene."

"I met Sheridan very often, but never in his own house."

"J. T. Smith told me that the little landscape by Claude hanging near the Puck, for which I gave at West's sale 200 guineas, was bought by West at an old-iron shop for ten shillings and sixpence."

"When I knew Scott first, he was living in Albemarle-street—on the left hand as you go up—a little way up."

"Whenever Lady Holland hears that a person of any consequence has said an ill word of her she immediately invites him to dinner."

"Mr. West told me that Beckford called upon him before he went to Spain to borrow two small pictures to take in his carriage with him wherever he went, and that the two pictures he selected were the little octagon 'Claude' you see there, and the 'Domenichino,' at the end of the room."

"Campbell wrote to Sir Robert Peel, asking for the Laureateship, and Campbell was angry, not unnaturally, that he got no answer. But Peel, I say, did give him an answer (with a sneer)—he helped to bear the pall at his funeral."

"Lord Holland came to Lord Lansdowne a short time before his death and showed him the epitaph he had written on himself. It ran in this way, 'Here lies Henry Vassall Fox, Lord Holland, with all his titles, who was drowned sitting in his elbow-chair.' This was in some degree true. He died of water in the chest."

"Lord Holland read to me his character of Sheridan. The wind-up I particularly remember—'He died with great Christian resignation, joining fervently in the prayers that were read to him when the sacrament was administered.' Now I asked Howley, the present Archbishop of Canterbury, what Sheridan's end was like; 'He was insensible,' said Howley. 'Mrs. Sheridan put his hands together in the attitude of supplication, and I read the prayers.'"

"There is a couplet in Cowper which I admire exceedingly:—

> Knowledge is proud that he has learn'd so much,
> Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.

When I am at Fine Arts Commissions, where good paper and pens abound, I copy out these lines for the people who trouble me for my autograph. 'How much he improves,' was the remark of one who mistook them for mine. These lines (and they are very good)

> Oh! if the selfish knew how much they lost,
> What would they not endeavour, not endure
> To imitate, as far as in them lay,
> Him who his wisdom and his power employs
> In making others happy!

I transcribe it in the same manner."

"Lady Holland, who was always inquisitive, was particularly anxious to have Sir Philip Francis asked if he was Junius. She would not ask him herself, and it fell, I know not how, to my lot to ask him. I asked the question, and met with this brief answer:—'Ask that again, Sir, at your peril!' This was strong. Now I saw Lady Holland, she asked, 'What success—is Francis Junius?' To which I replied, 'I don't know whether he is Junius, but I know he is Brutus.'"

"I was observing one day to Sydney Smith that I should not sit again for my portrait because I was taken in an attitude of prayer. 'Yes,' said Sydney, 'who was even readier than Luttrell—yes, with your face in your hat.'"

"Here is Hallam, who has spent a whole life in contradicting everybody, is now obliged to publish a volume to contradict himself." [Mr. Rogers referred to the supplemental volume to the "Middle Ages."]

I have said that the verses on Mr. Rogers which Byron "threw off" in a bitter mood are very severe, and not in parts untrue. I will, therefore, now transcribe them, as they are not included in Byron's works, and but very little known:

LORD BYRON'S VERSES ON MR. ROGERS, IN QUESTION AND ANSWER.

QUESTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Nose and chin would shame a knocker, | Save the liver, and that's rotten); |
| Wrunk as that would puzzle Cocker; | Skin all sallow, flesh all sodden— |
| Mouth which marks the envious sconner, | Form the Devil would frighten God in. |
| With a scorpion in each corner, | Is't a corpse stuck up for show, |
| Turning its quick tail to sting you | Galvanised at times to go? |
| In the place that most may wring you; | With the Scripture in connexion, |
| Eyes of lead like bus. and gummy; | New proof of the resurrection! |
| Carcase pick'd out from some mummy; | Vampyre, ghost, or ghoul, what is it? |
| Bowels (but they were forgotten, | I would walk ten miles to miss it. |

ANSWER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Many passengers arrest one, | Darting on the opportunity |
| To demand the name for question. | When to do it with impunity: |
| Shorter's my reply, and franker— | You are neither—then he'll flatter |
| That's the Bard, the Bean, the Banker. | Till he finds some trait for satire: |
| Yet if you could bring about, | Hunts your weak point out, then shows it |
| Just to turn him inside out, | Where it injures to disclose it, |
| Satan a self would seem less sooty, | In the mode that's most invidious, |
| And his present aspect—Beauty. | Adding every trait that's hideous, |
| Mark that (as he masks the bilious | From bile black, and blackening over |
| Air, so softly spreads the sallow | Rushes through his Stygian liver. |
| Chastened bow, and meek humility, | |
| Almost awkward to servility; | Then he thinks himself a lover:— |
| Hear his tone (which is to talking | Why I really can't discover |
| That which creeping is to walking; | In his mind, age, face, or figure; |
| Now on all-fours, now on tiptoe), | Viper-broth might give him vigour: |
| Hear the tales he lends his lip to; | Let him keep the cauldron steady, |
| Little hints of heavy scandals; | He the venom has already. |
| Every friend on turn he hands as: | For his faults, he has but *one*— |
| All which women or which men do, | The but envy, when all's done. |
| Guides forth in an unbiased, | His but pays the pain he suffers; |
| Clothed in odds and ends of humour— | Heraid of each passion rank'ning |
| Herald of each passion rank'ning | Lights which ought to burn the brighter |
| From divorces, down to dresses, | For this temporary blighter |
| Women's frailties, men's excesses, | He's the cancer of his species, |
| All which tide towards evil | And will eat himself to pieces: |
| Make for him a constant revel. | Plague personified, and famine; |
| You're his foe—for that he fears you, | Devil, whose sole delight is damning! |
| And in absence hints and scans you: | |
| You're his friend—for that he hates you, | For his merits, would you know 'em? |
| First caresses, and then baits you; | Once he wrote a pretty Poem. |

What he thought of these verses I never heard. He was silent about them, while he would turn with satisfaction to the following entry in the diary of Sir Walter Scott:—"At parting [they were at Holland House together] Rogers gave me a gold-mounted pair of glasses, which I will not part with in a hurry. I really like S. R., and have always found him most friendly."

The eldest brother of Mr. Rogers was, we are now informed on the very best authority, not Mr. Henry Rogers, as stated in our memoir, but Mr. Daniel Rogers, who resided on his estate in Worcestershire, called "Wassel-grove," where he died about twenty-six years since. Miss Martha Rogers, who closed the poet's eyes, is the daughter of Mr. Daniel Rogers.

On Thursday, the 27th of December, the remains of the poet whose position and talents have indeed me to preserve these brief memorials of his table-talk were interred in the once rural churchyard of Hornsey, not far from Stoke Newington, the place of his birth. Some lines which he loved, "worth all the fine writing (he was wont to say) that the world ever produced," will not unfitly conclude this notice:—

A GRAVE BENEATH A TREE.

> When my soul flies to the first great Giver,
> Friends of the Bard, let my dwelling be
> By the green bank of that rippl ng river,
> Under the shade of yon tall beech-tree
> Bury me there, ye lovers of song,
> When the prayers for the dead are spoken,
> With my hands on my breast,
> Like a child at rest,
> And my lyre in the grave unbroken.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan 6.—Twelfth-Day. Epiphany.
MONDAY, 7.—Fenelon died, 1715.
TUESDAY, 8.—St. Lucas. Fire Insurance due
WEDNESDAY, 9.—Archbishop Laud beheaded, 1645.
THURSDAY, 10.—James Watt born, 1736.
FRIDAY, 11.—Hilary Term begins.
SATURDAY, 12.—Cambridge Term begins.

### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 12TH, 1856.

| Sunday. | | Monday. | | Tuesday. | | Wednesday. | | Thursday. | | Friday. | | Saturday. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | A. | M. | A. | M. | A. | M. | A. | M. | A. | M. | A. | M. | A. |
| h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 0 35 | 0 50 | 1 15 | 1 40 | 2 8 | 2 25 | 2 50 | 3 15 | 3 35 | 4 0 | 4 50 | 5 15 | 5 40 | 6 0 |

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THE NEW VOLUME of the LONDON ILLUSTRATED NEWS, bound in cloth richly gilt, is now ready, price 18s. This volume contains a Series of Illustrations (many the size of one and two pages) of the War in the Crimea, and the Campaign in the Baltic, from Sketches by the Special Artists of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. The Visits of the King of Sardinia to France and England, and all the leading events of the last six months, are also copiously illustrated in this volume.

THE FRENCH IMPERIAL GUARDS.—Next week we shall illustrate the Grand Entry of the French Imperial Guard into Paris, in a Series of Sketches by our own Artists.

THE CHRISTMAS DOUBLE NUMBER, WITH THE COLOURED SUPPLEMENT, has been reprinted, and may be had, by order, of any Bookseller.


## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1856.*


THE Parliamentary Session of the past year was a Session of war, and we had no right to expect much legislation from an assemblage whose chief business was to devise the means of conquering the Emperor of Russia. But some few feats of law-making were performed, and one in particular, to the results of which, as the first experimental period of its working is over, it is desirable to call attention. We allude to the Newspaper Stamp Act.

The alteration of the law itself, so far from injuring the respectable newspapers in which capital and character were embarked, has worked advantageously for them. This was not the object of its promoters. The Manchester politicians who had charge of it took no pains to conceal their animosity against the existing press, and their desire to swamp it in the universal deluge of miscalled "cheapness" which they expected would rush over the land when the mystic penny was no longer exacted by the Stamp-office. The public was for a short time amused and perplexed at the number of penny and twopenny journals that sprung up in every part of the country; but the newspaper-buying world would have done discredit to its teachers if it had long encouraged such productions—inferior in every way to the journals which they strove to supplant, even while they lived upon their labours. But, although hundreds of such journals—purporting to be cheap, but in reality being dear at a penny, or at half the price—have been dying off every day for the last two or three months, till there seems a probability that not one of them will be left by the meeting of Parliament, Mr. Bright, the great father of the measure, has not conque red his affection for the penny press. "What a wonderful thing," he burst out at a provincial assemblage the other day, "is one of these penny newspapers! It is as well written, and in as good tone and morals, as one of the old costly papers we have been accustomed to see." And he proceeded to dilate upon the mass of news, from all parts of the world, which this wonderful penny sheet contained. Jonathan Wild might say with equal justice from his point of view: "What a wonderful thing, too, is, or was, the market for stolen pocket-handkerchiefs in Field-lane! The handkerchiefs there sold are as well printed, are as good in pattern, and of as fine a texture, as the old and costly articles in the shops of Ludgate-hill and St. Paul's Churchyard." And it would be strange if they were not, seeing that they are all stolen. It would be equally strange if Field-lane journalism had not some of the best characteristics of the respectable press, seeing that the good writing, and the news from all parts of the world, are simply "adapted" by means of a pair of scissors and a pot of paste.

The public has often been deluded with a semblance of cheapness when the reality itself was absent; but sounder notions

have, fortunately, begun to take root. The lowest-priced calicoes of the Manchester manufacturers are not the cheapest. This fact is well understood in many foreign markets where English fabrics were formerly in high repute, but where, in consequence of the "devil's dust" which Manchester men, over hasty to grow rich, have too largely intermingled with the genuine fabric, they now bear a character that will drive them out of commerce unless they reform the evil before it be too late. Nothing is cheap that is bad. The smallest price is cent per cent too large for an article that is pernicious or unserviceable. Whatever may be the moral or political worth of the penny papers of America, we have only to look at one of the penny papers in this country produced by the Act of last Session, and to compare it with the *Times* at fourpence, to be convinced that the *Times* is infinitely the cheaper of the two. The objects of those who undertook to procure a change in the law were purely spiteful. The old press supported the Manchester school of politicians when they advocated the repeal of the Corn-laws. The success that attended them would not have rewarded their efforts had the press been against them. Unluckily for their own reputation, the Manchester politicians were spoiled by the importance into which the press had hoisted them. They expected independent journals to be on their side when they were in the wrong—to support them on all occasions as the only representatives of the popular will and the popular wisdom, and to shout in their wake wherever they went, and whatever they said. But they were egregiously out in their reckoning, and so annoyed at their mistake, that Mr. Cobden came to the conclusion, after much cogitation on the subject, that the proper function of the press was to report speeches—Mr. Cobden *verbatim*—and to refrain from expressing any opinions of their own. The greater the number of blunders made by this class of public men, and the more these blunders were exposed by the press, the stronger became their determination to punish the old newspapers by the substitution of a new press that would ruin them by the competition of ultra cheapness. The attempt was made and signally failed. The old press stands more firmly than ever in public estimation; and the new press, after a short and spasmodic existence, is fast dying away, leaving no trace behind it. This result was not foreseen by any one. The conductors of the established press anticipated it as little as any other persons, and reaped unexpected benefit from the blow that was intended to destroy them. On merely commercial grounds it would ill become the existing journals to express any exultation; but for political and social reasons, and for the character of the press and the people, we think it matter of rejoicing that the press of England has not been debased and vulgarised by the change in the law; but that it stands where it stood before—at the very head of Literature—free, honest, able, and incorruptible. It has its faults and defects, like all things human; but, with them and in spite of them, it is the shield of English liberty, the champion of right and justice; sees further ahead than many statesmen and legislators who admire even while they hate it; and is a shining light to the nations amid the political darkness that enshrouds the rest of Europe.

It is an ancient and wise maxim in political government that the State should provide for its own servants, and that those servants should provide for their own families. Ministers of the Crown, functionaries employed in the diplomatic service and in the judicial departments, officers in the Army and Navy, even artisans and mechanics in the Royal dockyards, after a certain period of service retire upon pensions; but are never required to contribute one farthing to any superannuation fund. The same rule used to apply to the clerks in the Government offices, who are collectively described as the "civil servants of the Crown;" but a Treasury Minute, dated the 4th August, 1829, and the 27th section of the Act 4 and 5 William IV., c. 24, directed "abatement of salaries to be made for the purpose of reducing prospectively the charge incurred in providing for superannuation allowances." To effect this object the civil servants of the Crown were divided into two classes—one including all who had entered the service prior to the 5th of August, 1829; the other embracing those who joined after that date. The former still receive their salaries in full without any abatement, except for income-tax; the latter not only pay income-tax, but five per cent on their salaries if they exceed £100 per annum, and two-and-a-half per cent if the salary is below £100. Neither class can claim retirement as a right, nor are they entitled to retire from the service on superannuation under sixty-five years of age, unless incapacitated in mind or body to discharge their duties. The first class may retire, if so incapacitated, after ten years' service, upon a pension equal to four-twelfths of salary; but under similar circumstances the second class only receive three-twelfths. The first class are entitled to an additional amount of pension equal to one-twelfth of salary for every five years' service; but to enjoy the same privilege the second class must serve for seven years. After fifty years' service the first class receive a pension equal to the full amount of salary; but the second class cannot, under any circumstances, receive more than two-thirds of the amount of salary, whatever may be the length of service.

The total number of persons in the civil service of the Crown amounts to 16,353. Taking the whole body, the average salary of each is £141; but two-thirds of them only receive £86. These rewards certainly do not invite talent, and the smallness of the pay may to some extent explain why private firms are better served than Government. It appears from a Parliamentary return, printed in 1822, that the average salary paid to the officials of the Bank of England amounted to £225 each, while 193 pensioners enjoyed £161 each. The contrast is striking.

Since the Treasury Minute of 1829 was passed, to which we have referred, a diminution has been made in salaries of £282,272, but we may question the wisdom of an economy which cuts down the reward of those already underpaid, for cheapness and efficiency are never identified. From 1829 to 1853, when the last calculations were made, the aggregate abatement from salaries amounted to no less a sum than £568,000. Had it been invested as a fund, at three per cent compound interest, it would now have amounted to about £700,000, yielding an interest at three per cent of £21,000. What has been the amount of superannuations paid to those persons who have contributed through abatement on their salaries? About £8000 a year only, or not one-half of the annual interest on the aggregate capital which ought by this time to have accumulated.

At present the clerks pay into the Exchequer £55,000 annually, and it is estimated that, in 1837, they will pay £74,000 annually; as the exempted first class are gradually dying off, and all who replace them under the new system must contribute. In 1873 the fund ought to swell up to two millions and a half, when the interest will be £75,000.

The Act of 1834 reduced the superannuation allowance to one-half. The old retiring pension was £153; therefore the new is only £76 10s.

The contributors ask, and the public also have a right to ask, where is the fund which ought to have accrued from the abatements on salaries? We do not affirm that it has no existence, but that is a very general opinion. Recollecting the history of sinking funds, it would be gratifying to be officially assured that the money already paid has a visible and tangible existence. Is it deposited in Consols? or is it an illusion?

It appears that a vast majority of those who contribute have petitioned Government to change the system, so that the assessments levied on their salaries may be converted into a "Civil Service Provident Fund," or secured on the principle of life assurance. If a clerk now dies in active service—that is to say before he is sixty-five years of age—the whole of his contributions is lost to his family. Under the plan now proposed by the civil servants of the Crown, each of its members would be able to make a certain provision for his widow and children, as is the case by the rules observed in the Bank of England and the East India Company.

## THE REVENUE.

An Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of the United Kingdom, for the Year and Quarter ended December 31, 1855—showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.

| | The YEAR ended Dec. 31, 1855. | | | QUARTER ended Dec. 31, 1855. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Net Revenue | Increase | Decrease | Net Revenue | Increase | Decrease |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Customs .. .. | 21,291,712 | 609,283 | .. | 5,384,461 | .. | 315,506 |
| Excise .. .. | 16,763,555 | 361,771 | .. | 4,444,726 | 53,144 | .. |
| Stamps .. .. | 6,993 148 | 4,261 | .. | 1,689,369 | .. | 91,400 |
| Taxes .. .. | 2,967,742 | .. | 60,642 | 1,223,114 | 52,708 | .. |
| Property-tax.. | 12,884,114 | 5,617,526 | .. | 1,260,942 | 624,353 | .. |
| Post-office .. | 1,174,219 | .. | 133,015 | 293,272 | 16,038 | .. |
| Crown Lands.. .. | 280,516 | 8,944 | .. | 85,009 | 6,006 | .. |
| Miscellaneous.. | 1,103,007 | 325,168 | .. | 245,317 | 167,140 | .. |
| Totals.. .. | 64,467,993 | 6,327,053 | 193,657 | 14,301 | 728,381 | 406,906 |
| | | £6,133,396 Net Increase | | | £321,475 Net Increase | |

## THE COURT.

The Queen has been receiving company during the past week at Windsor Castle. Yesterday se'nnight, after a banquet—at which the Duchess of Kent, the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, the Earl of Clarendon, and other distinguished guests, were present—Madame Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind) attended and sang several favourite morceaux.

On Saturday the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred came to London, and attended Mr. Faraday's lecture at the Royal Institution. On the same day Sir Charles Eastlake, President of the Royal Academy, had an audience of her Majesty

On New-Year's-day the band of the 2nd Life Guards assembled on the East Terrace at seven o'clock, and performed a selection of favourite airs. Her Majesty's annual distribution of food and clothing, to upwards of 600 poor persons of the Windsor and Clewer parishes, took place in the Riding-house of the Castle.

The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred went to London on Tuesday, and visited the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards attended Mr. Faraday's lecture at the Royal Institution.

Sir George Grey was sufficiently recovered from the effects of his recent severe accident, while hunting in Berkshire, to attend at the Home-office on Wednesday.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 1, 1856.

| Month and Day. | Corrected Sea-level and Barometer at 9 A.M. (31 feet above sea level. | Thermometer. Highest Reading. | Thermometer. Lowest Reading. | Mean Temperature of the Day. | Rain in Inches. Read at 10 P.M. | Mean Temperature of Dew Point. 9h. A.M. | Mean Temperature of Dew Point. 3h. P.M. | Amount of Ozone. (0-10) 9h. A.M. | Amount of Ozone. (0-10) 3h. P.M. | Mean amount of Cloud. (0-10) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inches. | ° | ° | ° | | ° | ° | | | |
| Dec. 26 | 28 922 | 50·0 | 38·8 | 44·8 | 0.07 | 42·4 | 42·0 | 1 | 7 | 9½ |
| ,, 27 | 29.300 | 47.5 | 40·2 | 44·0 | 0.04 | 42·4 | 42·2 | 2 | 0 | 7 |
| ,, 28 | 29.439 | 50·8 | 41·5 | 46·3 | 0.00 | 44·2 | 43·4 | 1 | 7 | 9½ |
| ,, 29 | 29.718 | 50·0 | 37·6 | 44·6 | 0.00 | 43·7 | 42·9 | 8 | 9½ | 8 |
| ,, 30 | 29.902 | 47·8 | 37·2 | 41·9 | 0.00 | 38·9 | 39·4 | 10 | 7 | 7½ |
| ,, 31 | 30.044 | 46·2 | 33·2 | 39·4 | 0.00 | 36·0 | 37·2 | 10 | 5 | 8½ |
| Jan. 1 | 29.774 | 40·8 | 31·2 | 37·8 | 0.02 | 39·1 | 37·1 | 1 | 0 | 9 |
| Mean | 29.586 | 47·6 | 37·1 | 42·8 | 0.13 | 41·4 | 40·9 | 4½ | 4½ | 7½ |

*The range of temperature during the week* was 19·6°.
*The weather* dull, with occasional light rain, mild.
*The direction of the wind* was S.E. and S. till 6 p.m. on 26th, then became S.W.; was W.S.W at 8 a.m. on 27th, and S. at 10 a.m. on 27th, in which quarter it remained, till 12 a.m. of 29th, when S.W.; becoming S.S.W. at 3 a.m., changing to W.S.W. at 1h. 30m. a.m. on 30th, was S.W at 2 a.m., S.S.W. at 3 a.m., S. at 9 a.m., S.S.W. at 10 a.m., S.W. at 11½ a.m., W.S.W. at noon, S.W. at 2 p.m., S.S.W. at 4h. 45m. p.m. (of 30th); becoming, on the 31st, S at 3 a.m., S.S.E. at 5h. 40m a.m., S at 6 a.m., S.S.E. at 2 p.m., and S.E. at 4 p.m.; changing to E.S.E. at 4h. 45m. a.m (Jan. 1), and again to S.E., at 7h. 30m. a.m., in which quarter it remained.

E. J. LOWE.

*For the month of December* the mean reading of the barometer at the level of the sea was 29.823 inches, and the range was 1.173 inch. The highest reading of the thermometer by day during the month was 52°, on the 28th; and the lowest by night was 13°, on the 22nd; the range of temperature during the month was therefore 46°. The mean of all the highest by day was 41°, and of all the lowest by night was 29·69°; the mean daily range of temperature during the month was therefore 11·4°. The mean temperature of the month was 35°·-being 3½° *below* the average of the corresponding month during 38 years. The mean temperature of evaporation for the month was 34½°. The mean temperature of the dew point was 32·1°. The mean degree of humidity was 87 (complete saturation being represented by 100); and the fall of rain during the month was 1·1 inch (one inch and a tenth).

The instruments by which this series of observations have been taken are as follows —

The barometer is a standard made by Barrow, its diameter of tube is a little more than three-tenths of an inch; specific gravity of the mercury, 1·3.

The thermometer for highest temperature is Negretti and Zambra's patent maximum. That for lowest temperature is one of Rutherford's construction, made by Negretti and Zambra.

The dry and wet bulb thermometers were made by Negretti and Zambra.

All these instruments were compared with standards before use, and all necessary corrections have been applied in the reduction of the observations.

All observations have been checked by others simultaneously made in different parts of London, and the results may be considered to represent those of London just beyond the immediate influence of the river Thames.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

### THE WAR.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 24th ult. state that the Ottoman Government was seriously intent on devising means to obviate the fatal consequences that might attend the fall of Kars, should all further advance of the Russians on the Turkish territory not be immediately checked. The plan of the new campaign was agreed upon at a council of war, convoked for the purpose, and at which the Allied Generals Mansfield and Larchey, Colonel Chiesa Della Torre, and the first dragomans of the English and French Embassies assisted. Ten thousand men are to be detached from the army of Omer Pacha, and conducted by General Mouklis Pacha, from Soukoum Kaleh to Trebizond, where the other troops about to operate in Asia are to assemble. On the 22nd intelligence reached Constantinople that Omer Pacha, meeting with insurmountable obstacles, had renounced marching upon Kutais, and was in full retreat upon Soukoum Kaleh. Although the failure of his expedition was long since anticipated, the event, nevertheless, produced a painful sensation on the Porte and the public.

The *Invalide Russe* publishes a proclamation by General Mouravieff, calling the entire population of Imeretia, Guriel, and Mingrelia, to wage a war of extermination against the enemies of the Cross. It is this measure which is supposed to have induced Omer Pacha's retreat.

From Berlin we learn that the Muscovite, or War party, appear to be in the ascendant at St. Petersburg. The appointment of Prince Menschikoff to be Governor-General of Cronstadt is considered a decided proof of this. The report grows confirmed that General Mouravieff will replace Prince Gortschakoff in the Crimea. The Prussian Cabinet exhibits great uneasiness at the independent attitude assumed by Bavaria and Saxony.

The *Weser Gazette* states that an additional article touching the Third Point has been added to the Treaty of December 2nd, between Austria, France, and England. It does not, however, impose on Austria the obligation of taking part in the war upon the eventual refusal of Russia to accept the Third Point as interpreted by Austria and the Allies.

### NAPLES.

According to the latest intelligence from Naples, the King of that country has treated the French Envoy in a manner the reverse of cordial or respectful. King Bomba is, moreover, making considerable additions to his military establishments.

The *Italia e Popolo* of Genoa states that "eight British vessels of the line have appeared off Messina, with a view to enforce the execution of a contract for the delivery of 1300 mules, entered into with a Sicilian contractor. It is added that 500 of those animals had already been shipped off, when a Royal order arrived, stopping the further exportation of them."

### WEST INDIES.

The West India mail has arrived, with accounts from Jamaica of the 11th ult., and 3,156,213 dollars in specie. The cholera had broken out at Porto Rico, and yellow fever at Martinique. The sugar crop at Trinidad promised more than the usual average. Gold had been discovered in large quantities in Southern Chili.

VIENNA, DEC. 31.—It is believed in official circles that the Emperor of Austria, as a mark of consideration for his allies, will not permit any very heavy punishment to be inflicted on M. Iurr. Yesterday the first sitting of the Administrative Council of the Credit Bank was held, and Prince Schwarzenberg was unanimously elected President of the Company, and Baron Rothschild and the Privy Councillor Count Francis Zichy, Vice-Presidents. The following persons were also elected members of the Financial Committee:—Count Chotek, Baron Louis von Haber, Baron Rothschild, M. Rougswarter, and M. von Lammel. The Archduke Albrecht is expected back to-day from his Italian journey. The cholera has again appeared with extreme violence at some cotton mills at Trumau, near Baden, a small town about thirteen miles from Vienna.

THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH AND THE NEAPOLITAN GOVERNMENT.—The Emperor, at the last levée, made a few but strong remarks to the Neapolitan Ambassador on the sympathy shown by his master with the cause of Russia. The Ambassador, who is very deaf, muttered some unmeaning excuse. It was thought that the papers would allude to the matter, but an intimation has been sent to them not to do so, as it would serve no object to canvass the matter by giving it publicity. The Paris papers have therefore said nothing on the matter.

ARRIVAL OF ADMIRAL LYONS.—Admiral Lyons arrived in London late on Thursday night. On Friday morning, at an early hour, the gallant officer had an interview with Sir C. Wood at the Admiralty; after which he proceeded to the War-office, and had an audience with the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Hardinge, Lord Panmure, and other distinguished personages.

THE BALTIC.—Letters from Kiel, Dec. 31, state—"The weather is mild—no ice to be seen here—and the thermometer stands at 38 Fahrenheit.

THE RUGELEY MURDER.—It appears that Palmer's wife was the daughter of Colonel Brooke, who died very suddenly, leaving his wife a large amount of property; the latter also died suddenly, having previously made a will in favour of her daughter, Mrs. Anne Palmer, whose husband at her death received £1800 from the insurance-office in London. It is not true that arsenic has been discovered in Mrs. Palmer's body, except so much as may be generally detected upon analysis in the human frame. But there is little doubt she died from the effects of poison. The surgeon's certificate described the cause of Mrs. Palmer's death as English cholera. Palmer's own life is insured in London to the extent of £15,000, but who holds the policy does not as yet appear. The accused seems to have had an extraordinary influence over the legal profession in the county of Stafford, as some of them have inconsiderately been "referees" in the various "attempts" on the numerous insurance-offices both in London and in the provinces. The inquest on Mrs Palmer and on Walter Palmer will be resumed on Wednesday, the 8th instant. The following insurances were effected on the life of the late Walter Palmer, of Rugeley: Athenæum, £10,200; British Equitable, £500; Brunswick, £500; Caxton, £500; Era, £2900; Falcon, £500; Magnet, £2500; Prince of Wales, £5000; Saracen, £200; Security, £500; an office not named, £500: total, £23,450. The deceased was brother to William Palmer, accused of the murder of Cooke. A copy of this list was furnished so early as September last to the different insurance-offices of London. Proposals were, it is said, also made to the Gresham and other offices, which, however, were not accepted. The medical examiners employed in the insurance-offices could find no trace of organic disease in the deceased Walter Palmer, but some of them observed a stupor for which there was no means of accounting. Some extraordinary letters have been intercepted, showing the extent of the gambling transactions between the prisoner Palmer, the deceased (Cooke), and other persons, which, when made public, are likely to create a still greater sensation in sporting circles than the case has already produced.

DECLINE OF HAND-LOOM WEAVING.—The latest enumeration taken by the trade last autumn gave only some 2400 weavers in Paisley, actually 500 less than the return of the trade six months previously. Since the autumn return it is well known there has been a very considerable diminution. What a contrast within the last twenty years! On good authority we state that no fewer than 7000 weavers' names in Paisley were obtained by trustworthy hands in two days to a Reform petition, and these did not then embrace all the weavers of Paisley.—*Paisley Herald.*

## THE "JORDAN" EPIPHANY CEREMONY IN ST. PETERSBURG.

THIS ceremony is held, in commemoration of the baptism of Christ, on the 6th of January, on the ice of the Neva, in front of the Imperial Winter Palace. On a richly painted dais are assembled the dignitaries of the church, the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, the Archimandrit, Archireys, Popes, Protopopes, Deacons, &c., &c.

Precisely at twelve o'clock, on the arrival of the Emperor, the commencement of the ceremony is announced by the firing of a few guns from the citadel. The general mass or Divine service being over, the Metropolitan descends a few steps to where a hole has been cut in the ice, and, immersing his cross into the water, blesses it amidst the full chant of the chorus and the clergy on the platform.

He has no sooner retired than there is a rush of the people to get the holy water. Pails, jars, jugs, bottles, vessels of every description and size, are held in preparation, and filled with the holy water. This water is held by the superstitious Russian to possess the power to banish by its presence alone the *domovoi* (or the black spirit) of which every house is considered to have one. It is likewise a universal medicine for any illness, both of body and mind. Those who have obtained larger quantities generally retail it, and in some instances a capital fetched as much as 25 cop sil. or 10d To the right of the illustration is seen part of the Admiralty Boulevard, that leads to the grand Palace-bridge on the Neva

THE JORDAN" [illegible] (USTOM AT [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] READING PAGE.]

## GENERAL SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.

THIS gallant officer left England a few days ago on his return to the Crimea, where his brave Highlanders will joyfully welcome their beloved chief, who has so often led them to victory. To give even a sketch of Sir Colin Campbell's military career would be to pass in review some of the most glorious events in the military annals of Great Britain. In every part of the globe where British valour has earned renown we find the gallant Scot in the van. In the Peninsula Sir Colin served in the 9th Regiment, and was present at Vimiera; in the advance and retreat of the army under Sir John Moore, at Corunna; at Barrosa; and at Tarifa. At the celebrated siege of St. Sebastian he received two severe wounds; and was again severely wounded at the passage of the Bidassoa. He was attached to the army of Ballesteros at the latter end of 1812, and was sent on the expedition to relieve Tarragona. In 1814-15 we find him in the 60th Rifles, serving in America. In 1823 he acted as Brigade-Major of the troops engaged in quelling the insurrection in Demerara. In 1842 he commanded the 98th Regiment in the expedition to China, and was present at the capture of Chinkiangfoo and the subsequent operations near Nankin. He commanded the Third Division of the Army of the Punjaub throughout the campaign of 1848-49, including the battle of Ramnuggur, the passage of the Chenab, the affair of Saveolapore, the battle of Chillianwallah (where he was wounded), Goojerat, and the final operations. He was constantly employed in 1851 and 1852, when Brigadier-General commanding the Peshawur districts, in operations against the Hill tribes surrounding the valley, including the forcing of the Kohat pass under Sir Charles Napier; and repeated affairs with the Momunds, who finally made terms, after their defeat at Punj Pao by a small detachment of cavalry and horse-artillery under Sir Colin Campbell's immediate command—the combined tribes numbering upwards of 8000 men. In 1852 he commanded an expedition against the Ootmankhail and Ranazai tribes, whom he attacked in their valleys, and destroyed the strongly-defended village of Nowadund and the fortified village of Pranghur; and he finally routed them with great slaughter at Iskakote, where they mustered 8000 men, while the force under Sir Colin was under 3000 men. For these and subsequent distinguished services Sir Colin received the war medal with five clasps, the Chinese medal, the Punjaub medal with two clasps; and after the Punjaub campaign he was made a K.C.B., and recently a G.C.B.

Forty-seven years' active service in the field has in no manner dimmed the energies of this distinguished soldier, and in the list of the many brave men whose names are engraven on their country's memory for their services against the oppressor of Europe that of Sir Colin Campbell holds a prominent place.

In nearly every battle in the Crimea Sir Colin Campbell's brigade has been engaged.

On the 20th of September, 1854, was fought the ever-memorable battle of the Alma. It will be remembered how the First Division, composed of the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Fusilier Guards, with the Highland Brigade, consisting of the 42nd, 79th, and 93rd Regiments, crossed the river to support the Light Division, and, with fixed bayonets, charged the Russians who were advancing; and how, when the latter heard the English cheer, and the fierce yell of the Highlanders, they turned and fled. Then ensued that noble struggle of emulation between Guards and Highlanders as to who should be first in the Russian redoubt—Sir Colin, at the head of the latter, far in advance of his men, shouting, "We'll hae none but Highland bonnets here!" It was this splendid charge which decided the day.

The battle of the Alma gave a prestige to the English arms which proved of the highest service in a later portion of the campaign. In a moment of enthusiasm Canrobert exclaimed, "All I ask of fortune now is that I might command a corps of English troops for three short weeks; I should then die happy!"

On the 25th October, at the battle of Balaclava, when the Turks abandoned the redoubts and the Russian cavalry dashed onwards, confident of success, towards Balaclava, the 93rd Highlanders, under Sir Colin Campbell, formed to meet them. On came the Russian horse, thinking to ride down that gallant regiment. The 93rd awaited the shock in line, disdaining to form in square, and when within an easy range poured a rattling volley into the ranks of the enemy. The Russians hesitated, received another volley, and then wheeled sharply round to the left, not daring to confront the bristling bayonets of this one Highland regiment.

GENERAL SIR COLIN CAMPBELL, G.C.B.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

On the day of Inkerman, that terrific struggle so glorious to our arms, the Highland Brigade was intrusted with the defence of Balaclava to repulse the flank attack of the enemy.

It would be superfluous to follow Sir Colin Campbell throughout the whole of the Crimean campaign. By his kind manners, as well as by his bravery, he has endeared himself not only to his own men, but to the army in general.

It was supposed that a still higher command than that which he actually holds would have been conferred upon Sir Colin. It was even said that his return to his native land was connected with it. This is now disproved. Like Bayard, Sir Colin is *sans peur et sans reproche*. He returns to earn new laurels with the true heart of a British soldier.

Sir Colin's reception in England has been what was to be expected. The honoured guest of his Sovereign at Windsor Castle,—other compliments awaited him in his native land. It having been presumed that a dissolution of Parliament was likely to take place, a letter was addressed to the gallant General by a large number of the constituents of Glasgow, expressing the wish that he would come forward as a candidate for that ancient city. The General's reply is characteristic of the man. Since the age of fifteen, he said he had devoted his best energies to the profession of a soldier, and had therefore had no time to give to the consideration of those subjects in which the prosperity of so great a commercial city as Glasgow is concerned. Feeling that he could not do justice to the position which he might obtain through the good opinion of the electors, he purposed, as long as it pleased the Almighty to give him health and strength, to persevere in the profession to which he was ardently attached and devoted.

The Highlanders in Glasgow have presented to their gallant countryman a gold-mounted snuff-horn and a gold Quaich, or Drinking Cup; and a subscription of all the citizens has been opened to present him with a sword of honour. The sword will be a Highland basket hilted dress one, of the value of £200. But more satisfactory than these testimonials of respect and esteem on the part of his countrymen, however flattering they are, is that conscience of the brave and upright soldier who knows that he has ably done his duty to his Queen and his country, and who has also the satisfaction of knowing that, when he is once more with his brave troops, fighting the cause of justice against oppression, thousands of miles distant from his native land, there is not one man that does not own that where Sir Colin Campbell commands, there at least "the right man is in the right place."

By direction of her Majesty, General Sir Colin Campbell has sat to Mr. Mayall, the eminent artist of Argyll-place, Regent-street, for a photographic portrait in the General's undress uniform; and Mr. Mayall has succeeded in producing a fine and very characteristic likeness. The portrait has a peculiar interest from the fact of the General having hitherto resisted all applications to sit to an artist. By the graciously-accorded permission of her Majesty we are enabled to present the accompanying Engraving from Mr. Mayall's photograph.

We understand that a portrait of Sir Colin Campbell, by Mr. Roger Fenton, has just been added to his Exhibition of Photographic Pictures of the Seat of War in the Crimea, at 15, Pall Mall.

## THE RIGHT SIEGE-TRAIN,
### THE MORNING AFTER THE EXPLOSION

THE scene here represented by our Artist in the Crimea is the right siege-train in front of the commissariat stores at Inkerman, as it appeared on the morning of the 16th November. It was on the afternoon of the previous day, about half past three o'clock, that the terrible explosion took place. As soon as the first alarm was over, when it had been ascertained that the Windmill itself, which forms our main magazine in that part of the Camp, and contains some hundred and eighty tons of powder, had escaped, General Straubenzee, who commands the brigade, hurried up to the tents of the 7th Fusiliers, and asked if any of the men would volunteer to mount the wall of the mill, and cover the roof with wet tarpaulins and blankets as a protection against the thickly-flying sparks and burning wood. The concussion had literally thrown the roof off the old building, leaving it in the very centre of the spreading flames, exposed every minute to a thousand chances of instantaneous destruction. Hardly anything could exceed the danger attending such a labour as the General proposed, but notwithstanding, Lieut. Hope (senior) and twenty-five men at once responded to the Brigadier's appeal and proceeded to the powder-crammed building. A sergeant and some men of the Rifles, with a party of the 34th Regiment, were induced to accompany them; and, within ten minutes from the first great blow-up, Mr. Hope was on the walls of the mill piling the wet coverings over the exposed powder-boxes—exploding shells and burning wood flying through the air in perfect storms the while. Whilst the officers and some half-dozen of the men were thus employed, the remainder carried water to throw upon the blankets and the bare rafters of the mill, and in little more than half an hour this vast pile of powder was as well protected from the thickly-flying sparks and rockets as it could be short of entire removal from the scene of the conflagration.

THE MORNING AFTER THE EXPLOSION AT INKERMAN MILL.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE grand military spectacle with which the Emperor of the French has been delighting Paris recalls historical associations of the utmos interest; but it also does something better—it elicits a well timed and valuable contradiction to the rumours so sedulously spread about by the tools of Russia, to the effect that France is less hearty in the prosecution of the war than England. The enthusiasm which greeted these noble troops, from whose ranks there was no keeping back the people, eager to embrace and to congratulate, is the best answer to the vilify suggestions which the hired scribes of the Court of St. Petersburg continue to put forth. The heart of France beats as warmly as that of England for the great object before both nations; and if it be true that the magnificent pecuniary resources of England are more easily developed, in the hour of need, than those of her ally, owing to our improved commercial and financial machinery, the merit of France is the greater that she submits, not only cheerfully but gladly, to the inconveniences incident to an incomplete but gradually advancing system. Russia may be well assured that it is not a financial question that will cause France to turn aside from the path of honour; and though it may suit the policy of the Russian party abroad and at home to affect to foresee for our ally difficulties which already exist, in a frightfully multiplied degree, in Russia herself, the authorities in France see no cause for the slightest apprehension, and Europe generally attributes the inventions in question to their proper source. Even the gold which at present hires German princes and German newspapers may ere long, petty as the sufficing price is, be wanted at St. Petersburg for more essential objects. A Government that finds or thinks it necessary to help itself before Europe, by purchasing the puffs of the mendacious American who has just eclipsed Barnum and amused the Allies, must be in a perilously unhealthy condition. We know that Russia is advancing to insolvency ad misery; and each successive spasmodic effort she makes, and each needless piece of insolence she displays, are unmistakable symptoms in the eyes of those who are steadily watching her. It need not be supposed that the cessation of actual fighting is a cessation of the ruinous damage she is receiving. In another sense than that of the poet, "Peace has her victories;" and, though hostilities are postponed, the internal condition of semi-barbarous Russia daily becomes more disastrous; while the Allies have, as yet, scarcely had to call upon the elastic systems of civilized communities for an unusual effort. We should like to know what is thought, in St. Petersburg, of the Financial Statement with which England closes the year, and in which the war is thrown into the bill with the composure of those who know they have the means to deal with such an item. We, too, should like to see as near an approach to a balance-sheet from Russia as a corrupt bureaucracy can furnish. It would be strangely suggestive, even if drawn up by a Yankee Munchausen.

The only complaint which can be urged against Admiral Dundas is, that he has done next to nothing during the second expedition of the most noble fleet that ever went forth from a harbour. The great pyrotechnic display at Sveaborg was a praiseworthy demonstration, as far as it went; and, no doubt, if the Russians had come out to fight, they would have been crushed by the terrible war-ships—now, we are happy to recollect, safe at Portsmouth. The Admiral's friends will, of course, say for him that he did all he could, and that he had no gun-boats which could enable him to close with the enemy. The plea is perfectly valid; but, somehow, we have been accustomed to read of Admirals who did not want pleas made for them, and who went in and did their work—doubtless, in a rough-and-tumble manner, and with scrambling, shouting, and swearing, highly offensive to a genteel officer; but, on the other hand, the enemy's forts were knocked to pieces, and the enemy's ships set blazing or sent to the bottom. We have no right to find fault with our careful and genteel commanders, who never do anything that cannot be justified in the most Parliamentary manner; and we can only repeat that, as it is to the British Navy that we all look for the glories of 1856, we do not regret that the cautious Dundas, who succeeded the cautious Napier, hauls down his flag; and we do not greatly desire to hear that his successor is another officer highly distinguished for his extreme—prudence.

The Senate of Sewers, duly elected by the parishes, and having itself elected a chairman, Mr. Thwaites, has met for business, and seems likely to conduct itself in a business-like fashion. The chairman, remembering that many of his constituents were vestry favourites, deemed it expedient to remind them that they did not assemble for speechification, but for work; that they had better not indulge in garrulous small talk, but speak once, and without popular allusions; and his hints were not unfavourably received. Among the matters with which the assembly has to deal are the drainage of the whole metropolis and the purification of the Thames. They have ample powers, and the public has a right to expect that, as the chairman said, these gentlemen will, while exercising economy, deal with subjects in a bold and comprehensive manner. It is not discourteous, at this stage of their official history, to express a hope that the press, which does incalculable mischief by jotting down every word that falls from every man, wise or silly, will condense their reports of these meetings in such a way that a speaker shall receive all credit for his matter and none whatever for his manner. It is not altogether a bad omen for the success of the Senate that it is deprived of the oratory of Sir John V. Shelley, who retires, as he was not made chairman.

Apropos of chairmen, Mr. Waddington has put forth his promised reply to the report of the Committee of Investigation appointed by the shareholders of the Eastern Counties Railway. The tremendous exposure made by that report is fresh in the recollection of our readers, who will remember that such a series of charges of misgovernment, dishonesty blundering, jobbing, and general incapacity, was never launched against railway or other authorities. Mr. Waddington declared that he would reserve his reply until he could make it complete; and he has issued it in 107 folio pages, with accounts, a coloured map of the line, and correspondence bearing upon the charges. He has met his assailants full front, retorts upon them with allegations of "perverse mis-statements and wanton assertions made in coarse and violent language." He defends his policy, by which, as he shows from figures, the company has gained a large addition of revenue, amounting to a tenfold increase in four years. He utterly contradicts the committee in their statements as to the Tilbury Line and Lowestoff Harbour; and, in going into details, in reference to the other accusations, charges the committee with having adopted "vindictive evidence," given by three persons "whose purpose to fill their pockets at the cost of the shareholders" he states that he had previously "prevented"; declaring that he has satisfactorily answered every charge against him, though "rancour and malice" will not be satisfied. There can be no doubt that Mr. Waddington has met his enemies with great boldness and ability; but until the committee reply upon him, as they are now preparing to do, and enable us to decide whether his figures have merely been skilfully manipulated, after a fashion not unknown in other days, upon the Eastern Counties line, or whether they really and truthfully represent the state of the case, the public must suspend their verdict in regard to the chairman himself. The tone of his answer will probably not diminish the acerbity with which the committee will return to the charge, and we do not see much prospect of any peaceful arrangement of the company's affairs Let us add that it was a petty feeling which induced the deputy chairman, Mr. Bruce, to refuse to circulate Mr. Waddington's reply among the shareholders. What could be more important and interesting for the company to hear than what their chairman had to state to them of his official conduct?

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### REAR-ADMIRAL F. J. THOMAS.

REAR-ADMIRAL FREDERICK JENNINGS THOMAS expired on the 16th ult. at his residence near Southampton, at an advanced age. The gallant veteran entered the Navy early in life, and was Midshipman on board the *Prince of Wales* in Calder's action. He served under Nelson, being Acting-Lieutenant of the *Spartiate* at Trafalgar. In 1812 he was second in command of the Cadiz flotilla; and was at the storming of the batteries, at the spiking or capture of several hundred pieces of ordnance, and at the capture and destruction of one hundred and fifty sail of vessels. He became a Captain the 8th Dec., 1813, and a Rear-Admiral the 1st Oct., 1845: he received the silver naval medal and one clasp for his distinguished conduct

### LADY BURRARD NEALE.

THIS lady, who died on the 22nd ult., at Lee, Kent, in the eighty-third year of her age, was the widow of the late Admiral Sir Harry Burrard Neale, Bart., G.C.B. and G.C.M.G., and was the daughter and coheiress of the late Robert Neale, Esq., of Shaw House, near Melksham, Wilts, and half-sister to the present Sir George Duckett, Bart. Sir Harry Burrard (who assumed the name of Neale) enjoyed the particular friendship of George III., and to him and Lady Neale his Majesty and Queen Charlotte addressed their miniatures as a proof of their esteem. Lady Burrard Neale was also in constant attendance upon the late Princess Amelia, as Lady of the Bedchamber.

### JOSIAH CONDER, ESQ.

THIS able and industrious writer, who was for many years editor of the *Patriot* newspaper, died on the 27th ult., at his residence, St. John's Wood. Mr. Josiah Conder was born in London, the 17th Sept., 1789; and was the son of Mr. Thomas Conder, bookseller, and grandson of Dr. John Conder, President of the Old College, Homerton. At an early age Josiah Conder manifested that poetical genius and literary taste which subsequently so distinguished him. His juvenile poetical contributions to the *Athenæum* (Dr. Aikin's) and other publications having attracted favourable notice, he published, in 1810, a small volume, entitled "The Associate Minstrels," as the joint production of several friends. This book passed through two editions. In 1814 he became proprietor of the *Eclectic Review*, being at that time a publisher and bookseller in London. In 1819 he disposed of his business to his successor, Mr. B. Holdsworth, and for long afterwards resided at Watford, in Hertfordshire, retaining in his own hands the management of the *Eclectic Review* till 1837, when he transferred the proprietorship to Dr. Thomas Price. During the three-and-twenty years of Mr. Conder's editorship of that monthly journal, he enjoyed the assistance, as regular or occasional contributors, of John Foster, Robert Hall, James Montgomery, Dr. Pye Smith, Dr. Chalmers, Isaac Taylor, Dr. Wardlaw, D.D., Dr. Vaughan, Charles Marsh, and many other literary celebrities. In 1818 Mr. Conder published his well-known work on Protestant Nonconformity. In 1824 he entered into an engagement with Mr. James Duncan, of Paternoster-row, to edit the afterwards well-known clever series, entitled "The Modern Traveller:" undertaking, in the first instance, to furnish the volume on Palestine only. Ultimately, after several unsuccessful attempts to divide the labour, he found himself compelled to carry on the whole set. In four or five volumes alone had he any literary assistance. The collection of thirty volumes was completed in 1830; but "Italy," in three volumes, was added in 1831. In 1832 Mr. Conder was induced, on the application of the gentlemen who had recently established the *Patriot* newspaper, to become the editor of that journal: an office which, for nearly twenty years, he continued to fill, for three-and-twenty years. For a long period he took an active part in the public movements of the Protestant Dissenters of the metropolis, without, however, renouncing his attachment to literature. He married, in 1815, Joan Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Joseph Partridge, Esq., of Southgate. Mr. Conder leaves surviving his widow and five of their children, one of whom is a daughter The four sons are—Mr Francis R. Conder, well known as a civil engineer and railway contractor; the Rev. Eustace Conder, pastor of the Congregational Church at Poole; Mr. Josiah Conder, of the Bank of England; and Mr. Charles Conder, who is associated in professional pursuits with his eldest brother.

### THOMAS CUBITT, ESQ.

MR. THOMAS CUBITT, of Thames-bank and of Belgravia, one of the most able and successful of metropolitan builders and contractors, was born at Buxton, near Norwich, on the 26th of February, 1788. He was at the time of his father's death but nineteen years of age, and was then working as a journeyman carpenter. His abilities, however, with a view to improve his circumstances, took a voyage to India and back as carpenter's mate. On his return to London, being then about twenty-one years old, he, with the savings he had put by, commenced a small business in the metropolis as a carpenter. After six tolerably prosperous years, he married Miss Mary Jones, and Gathorpe in Gray's-in-road, upon which he erected large workshops, and carried on a very considerable business. This establishment was afterwards relinquished to his brother, now Mr. Alderman Cubitt, who had been for many years associated with Mr. Thomas Cubitt's earlier works, while in Gray's-inn-road, was the London Institution, Moorfields. About the year 1824 he entered into engagements with the Duke of Bedford and Lord Southampton for the tracts of ground on which Tavistock-square and Gordon-square, with Woburn-place, now stand. Between the years 1824 and the close of the same year and the beginning of 1825 he engaged with the late Marquis of Westminster and Mr. Lowndes to cover with houses large portions of the Five Fields and grounds adjoining. Of this engagement, Belgrave-square, Lowndes-square, Chesham-place, and other ranges of houses are the splendid results. He subsequently contracted to build over the vast open district lying between Eaton-square and the Thames, now known as South Belgravia. He also carried out similar extensive operations in Clapham, Kemp Town, Brighton, and other places. Through life Mr. Thomas Cubitt was the real friend of the working-man; and among his own people he did much to promote their social, intellectual, and moral progress. He established a workmen's Library, a savings-bank for their children; and, by an arrangement to supply generally to his men soup and cocoa at the smallest rate at which these could be produced, he aided in accustoming them to a happy system of temperance, and in superseding, to a great extent, the dram-drinking which previously wrought ruin and misery among them.

Mr Cubitt died on the 29th ult., at his house, Denbies, Dorking. He leaves two brothers—viz., Mr. Alderman Cubitt, M.P. for Andover; and Mr. Lewis Cubitt, the architect of the Great Northern Railway terminus. Sir William Cubitt, the eminent engineer, though a native of the same county, is not a relative. It may be worthy of remark that the large engagements as to Belgrave-square, begun in 1825, have been completed in the present year; and Mr. Thomas Cubitt's own dwelling-house, on his estate at Denbies, in which he died, is only just finished and ready for the future residence of the family.

### JOSEPH DUTTON, ESQ.

THIS gentleman died on the 23rd ult., at Burland Hall, Cheshire, aged eighty-eight. The Duttons claim consanguinity with the ancient blood-royal of England, being descended from Rollo, first Duke of Normandy, through William Earl of Eu, who married a niece of William the Conqueror. Mr. Dutton was the twenty-fourth in direct lineal descent from Rollo, and eldest heir male of the fifth Earl of Eu. Sir Peter Leycester, who compiled the Dutton pedigree up to the year 1666, observes that "the family is one of great worth, with almost a constant succession of knights." Ancestors of the present Lords Sefton, De Tabley, Cholmondeley, and Delamere, and of the Lords Warren, Bulkeley, and Rivers of Rodeavage (extinct), have married into this family; and from Elinor, heiress of Thomas Dutton, who married Lord Gerard, descend the present Duke of Hamilton, the Earl of Derby, and the Earl of Kilmorey From a younger branch of the family descended Sir Ralph Dutton, whose only daughter and heiress, Anne, married James Sager; and their grandson, having assumed the name of Dutton, was created Baron Sherborne, who was the father of the present Peer. The late Mr. Dutton married Miss Cawley, of Swandley, and has left several children.

### JAMES YECKSON, ESQ.

JAMES YECKSON, a member of the firm of James Yeckson and Co., of Gothenburg and London, was born at Montrose in the year 1784, and in early life he established himself at Gothenburg, which at that time possessed but little trade. Yeckson, with a shrewdness and clearness of intellect surpassed by few, was the first to see that Sweden possessed in her vast forests, which, with the exception of the neighbourhood of the ironworks, had never resounded with the sound of axes, a source of wealth unknown and unthought of. Yeckson acted accordingly, and he may be said truly to have been the father of that timber trade which for the last thirty years has proved so vast a source of wealth to Sweden, and has created a commerce between England and Sweden equally beneficial to both countries. Swedish ships are now found in every part of the world freighted with deals, and particularly in our Colonies, where timber adapted for floorings and interior fittings of houses does not exist. James Yeckson, to the deep regret of his family and numerous friends, died on the 17th of last November at Gothenburg, leaving a fortune which even in England would be considered colossal.

### MICHAEL VOROSMARTY.

THE famous Hungarian poet, VOROSMARTY—whose name, though but little known on the banks of the Thames, had a long and loved renown on the broad plains where the Theiss and Duna flow—has recently died in his retirement, near Stuhl. Michael Vörosmarty—or, to use the Magyar form of designation, Vorosmarty Mihál—was born in 1800, at the little village of Nyek, in the county of Wiessemburg. His early life was devoted to tuition, and he numbered amongst his pupils the General Percsel. Vörösmarty, in 1816, proceeded to Pesth to study philosophy and law, and in due time obtained his diplomas as an advocate; but the popularity of the poet Karoly Kisfaludy gave another direction to his enthusiasm. In 1821 Vorosmarty published his first considerable work, "King Solomon," a tragedy from the legendary time of Hungarian history. This was followed by "King Stephen," a drama, and by "Kort," another tragedy. In 1826 he wrote a popular romantic poem, entitled "The Fairy Valley;" and in 1828 an epic, "Kger u Erlau," descriptive of the glorious defence of that place against the Turks in the sixteenth century. Another narrative poem, "Csongolin," devoted to the victory obtained by the Hungarians in the thirteenth century over the heathen Kumans, won a wide popularity, as did his chief epic work, the "Zulan Fusaen," or flight of Zulan, the story of the Bulgarian Chief Vangrohl, in the first times of the Magyar conquest. He wrote, besides, many lyrics which have long been household treasures in Hungary. Some specimens of his earlier effusions have been translated by Dr Bowring, in his interesting volume on the Magyar Poetry, entitled "Poetical Scourge," or Appeal, by Vorosmarty, which has been termed the Hungarian Marseillaise, was long the national song of Hungary, and was sung at all festive and patriotic gatherings. The song has been translated by Mr. William Jaffray. Vorosmarty was one of the authors of the Hungarian grammar and dictionary published by the Academy. He was much connected with the periodical literature of his country; and it may be mentioned, for our special regard, was an enthusiastic Shakspearean student and critic. Several of the dramas of our great poet were translated by his hand. Vorosmarty took an active part in political agitation. He was engaged in the insurrection of 1848, and was a member of the Diet and of the Ministerial party. He was, however, included in the amnesty, and he passed his latter days in seclusion in a little village near Pesth.

### COUNT KRASINSKI

COUNT VALERIAN KRASINSKI, one of the most distinguished members of the Polish Emigration, died in Edinburgh on the 22nd ult. On the breaking out of the Polish insurrection in 1830, Count Valerian Krasinski was sent by the then chief of the National Government, Prince Adam Czartoryski, to England, as a member of the diplomatic mission dispatched from Poland to this country, and he continued here in this capacity until the fatal catastrophe of 1831, when he, with so many others, became a penniless exile from his country; for which, however, up to the day of his death, he never ceased to labour He wrote several volumes of history and some translations of Polish literature. In 1848 he exchanged for a time the pen of the historian for that of the political pamphleteer, and the result was a series of pamphlets on the Polish and Russian question, such as Panslavism and Germanism, Russia and Europe; Russia, Poland, and Europe; Opinions of Napoleon the First regarding Poland. His very last days were employed in correcting the proofsheets of a pamphlet entitled "The Polish Question," of which he has not lived to see published; and a "History of Poland," which he had commenced publishing in monthly numbers, also remains unfinished. On subjects not connected with his own country, Count Krasinski has contributed to English literature a translation of Calvin's "Treatise on Relics," and several small works on religious subjects, which, though published anonymously, had a very extensive circulation His high intellectual qualities, his wonderful store of historic knowledge, and his extraordinary memory, together with the integrity of his character, the nobility of his sentiments, the gentleness of his dispositon, and the courtesy and elegance of his manners, rendered Count Valerian Krasinski ever a welcome guest in all the most refined circles of London, where he spent the first twenty years of his exile; and of Edinburgh, where the last five were passed.

WILLS.—The will of Lieut.-General Sir Thomas H. Brown has been proved under £7000 personality; Lieut.-Colonel Nathaniel R. Harrison, Artillery, Scutari, £4000 personalty; Colin Rogers, M.D., Dorset-square, £20,000; William Day, surgeon, Isleworth, £14,000 within the province of Canterbury; John Brown, Esq., Cheltenham, £40,000; David Smith, Esq., of Greenwich, £30,000; Thomas A. Shaw, Esq., of Holly-lodge, Kensington, £30,000; Leopold J. Lardner, of the British Museum, £2000; the Rev. Thomas C. Fell, B.D., Prebend of Lichfield and Wolverhampton, and Rector of Sheepey, Leicester, £2000. The charitable bequests under the will of the late Miss Elizabeth Royton, of Dover, noticed in this paper on the 9th ult., are only given on the contingency of a young lady, yet unmarried, dying without issue.

## *CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.*

TESTIMONIALS.—The inhabitants of St. John's Wood have presented to the Rev. Daniel Butler, M.A., on his resignation of the curacy of St. John's-wood Chapel, where he has officiated for fifteen years, a very handsome silver centre-piece for the table. It is composed of three figures in the purest silver—Faith, Hope, and Charity; and an oak tree forming the stem, surmounted with a basket, &c. On one compartment of the tripod is the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. Daniel Butler, M.A., by friends and members of the congregation of St. John's Chapel, St. John's-wood, as a testimonony of their fleitonate regard and estumation of the value of his ministrations, Dec. 1855. Manufactured by Lawrence Williams, late Catchpole and Williams, 223, Oxford-street."—Sir Henry Muggeridge, Alderman, late Sheriff of London and Middlesex, has presented to his Chaplain, the Rev. Thomas Gregory, M.A., of Trinity College, St. John's Wood, a beautiful silver claret ewer, "as a token of regard and esteem, and in remembrance of the happy associations of the Shrievalty 1854-1855."—A very handsome testimonial consisting of a silver ewer, cake-basket, and other valuables), presented by the congregation of Trinity Church, Mile-end, to the Rev. Charles J. S. Russell, Incumbent of St. John's, Walthamstow, and late Curate (in charge) of Trinity district.—To the Rev R. Bingham, Curate of St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, a superb silver inkstand, manufactured by Mr. W. Edington, 80, Baker-street, and presented by friends and members of Mr. Bingham's ministry. The Rev. R. Bingham is the lineal descendant of the learned Joseph Bingham, the well-known author of the "Antiquities of the Christian Church," a new and improved edition of whose entire works has just appeared from the Oxford University press, in ten volumes, octavo, under Mr. Bingham's editorship.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. J. Kirkman to Field Dalling, near Holt; Rev. G. Stokes to St. Stephen's, Ipswich; Rev. E. Herbert to the rectory and Chancellorship of Rathkeale; Rev. H. Howes to Spitworth, Norfolk; Rev. H. M. Roberts to All Saints', Saltfleetby, Lincolnshire; Rev. R. S. J. Shirreff to Woodham Ferrers, Essex; Rev. C. H. Wilson to White Roding, Essex; Rev. Henry Venning, M.A., to the Rev. J. Todd to Ardleigh, Essex; Rev. G. C. Tuffnell to Takeley, near Bishop's Stortford; Hon. and Rev. W. Byron to Pyrton, Oxfordshire; Rev. W. Blow to Layer Breton, near Colchester. *Incumbency:* The Rev. Mr. Gardner to St. Matthew's, Brixton.

THE Bishop of London has sanctioned the formation of a new ecclesiastical district out of the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. It embraces a considerable portion of Long-acre, together with many of the streets north and south of it—north towards the parish church, near Trafalgar-square, and south to the adjacent parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields.

THE Rev. C. J. D'Oyly, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, formerly assistant minister of Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street, has been appointed the first Incumbent of St. Mark's Church and district, in Audley-square, to which will henceforth be vested in the Vicar of St. Martin-in-the-Fields.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—The emigration returns for last year exhibit a diminution in the number of persons sailing from this port to the extent of nearly one-half, as compared with the previous year's return. The total number of ships which have sailed hence for all foreign ports during the year, including "short ships," or those which do not come under the surveillance of the Government officers, has been 576, carrying altogether 132,489 souls; against 967 ships, which took their departure hence for all foreign ports in the year 1854, with 219,782 souls on board. Of this number about one-half, or 66,000 souls, proceeded to the United States, and about 27,000 to the Australian colonies, the bulk of the remainder being equally divided between Canada and the Brazils and Mexico. 113,062 of the above were in passenger ships under the inspection of the local emigration agents, and of that number 58,026, or more than one-half, were Irish; 29,108 English; 14,643 Scotch; 10,285 Welsh; and 1,000 Germans, &c. The remainder, 19,427, were cabin passengers, in whom no classified, were natives of other countries, but chiefly Germans. Of the crews who sailed in the above vessels 2,048 were Irish, 1,252 English, and 1,252 Scotch, leaving about 1,000 of other countries. It is expected that as the spring there will be a considerable increase in the number of emigrants leaving Liverpool for the purpose of going to the United States and Canada.

A CROOKED RAILROAD.—The *Pottsville Journal* says that one dark night, last week, an engineer of a lengthy freight train on the Catawissa Railroad, to his horror, perceived a light rapidly approaching, as he thought, upon the track. He sounded the alarm, and the brakes were at once applied, when he discovered that it was the signal upon the rear car of his own train, which, from the great curvature of the road, was often full upon him! It is related of a railroad somewhere in Virginia, that the engineers give themselves no uneasiness when they run off the track, confident that they will come upon it again before they go a dozen rods. Perhaps this is the same road.—*American Paper.*

THE *Northern Daily Times*, the first cheap daily paper started in Liverpool, has raised its price from 1d. to 1½d.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Lord Canning will not be in Calcutta till about the 1st of March, as Lord Dalhousie does not intend to resign his office earlier. To consume time the new Governor-General will stop at Ceylon and Madras on his way out.

The Duke and Duchess of Nemours arrived at Turin on the 26th ult., from Genoa, and returned thither the same day, after paying their respects to the King of Sardinia.

A matrimonial alliance is understood to be concluded between the youthful Marquis of Lothian and the Lady Susan Ramsay, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Dalhousie.

Count Valentine Esterhazy did not reach St. Petersburg until the evening of the 26th ult. Such vast quantities of snow had fallen that the Austrian Minister had thirty-six hours on the road to Warsaw, where he passed a day, and visited Prince Paskiewitsch.

Mr. William Rose, brother of Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, is about to form a matrimonial alliance with the Hon. Miss Thellusson, daughter of the Lady Rendlesham, and sister of the Lady Walsingham.

The Duke of Sotomayor, formerly Ambassador at London and Paris, committed suicide on the 26th ult. at Madrid. He had been suffering for many years from violent attacks of gout.

By an Imperial order of December 20, Prince Menschikoff has been nominated Military Governor of Ironstadt.

The intended marriage of Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P., with Lady Emily Hay, youngest daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Tweeddale, and sister of the Duchess of Wellington, which was to have taken place on Thursday, is postponed for a fortnight.

The Birthday of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria was celebrated on the 24th ult., at the Imperial Palace, Vienna, in a strictly private family circle.

Count Buol, Baron Bach, and Count Leo Thun have received permission from the Emperor of Austria to wear the Grand Cross of the Pius Order, which they received from the Pope as a reward for the complaisance they displayed in the matter of the Concordat.

On Christmas-eve Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., delivered a lecture on poetry at the Wakefield Mechanics' Institution.

Baron Prokesch-Osten, the Austrian Internuncio, arrived at Constantinople on the 17th ult., and had his audience at the Porte on the following day.

Messrs. Baring issued a circular on Tuesday last stating that Mr. Edward Charles Baring, son of the late Mr. Henry Baring, and Mr. Henry Bingham Mildmay, son of the late Mr. S. St. John Mildmay, have been admitted into their firm.

M. Massimo d'Azeglio arrived at Turin from Marseilles, viâ Genoa, on the 27th ult.

Cluny Macpherson, the Chief of Clan Chattan, has sent to Glasgow £12 10s. 6d., being a subscription from the district of Badenoch, collected in shillings, in aid of the fund for the purchase of a Sword of Honour to be presented to Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B.

A Russian convert to the Church of Rome (Father Djunkovsky) has just left Rome, decorated with the title of "Apostolic Prefect of the North Pole Missions," which was recently conferred upon him by a congregation of Cardinals, deputed by his Holiness, together with a yearly salary of 20,000 fr.

The rumoured death of Mr. Joseph Barker, lately of Leeds, turns out to be untrue. He is lecturing in Philadelphia and New York.

Mdlle. Taglioni has quitted Vienna for St. Petersburg, after a stay in the former capital of two months.

The Municipal Council of Turin had appointed a commission to report on the project of a Universal Exhibition at Turin. According to the plan proposed, the Crystal Palace is to be constructed round the Castle del Valentino, which will thus form its central structure.

The *Manchester Daily Telegraph*—the first cheap or penny newspaper established in the provinces—was put up for sale by auction last week, at the King's Arms Hotel, King-street, Manchester, after an existence of fifteen months. It was knocked down for £100; but the deposit money not being forthcoming the sale was declared null and void.

A letter from Havannah announces the arrival at that port of her Majesty's ship *Soland*, from Vera Cruz, with 2,200,000 dollars for England—600,000 was on account of dividends.

The Melbourne people are not half so extravagant as formerly, and many are reducing expenses to meet their business, which is falling away. Rents have fallen at least seventy-five per cent, and many who visited England rich, have gone back poor, in this sudden change.

Shipbuilding on the Clyde is very flat. In Greenock no fewer than 600 men have been paid off by three establishments.

The new line of railway from Vienna to Raab was opened to the public on Christmas morning.

Large quantities of grain which the Government had stored up at Cracow, Lemberg, and Olmutz, for the supply of the third and fourth armies when they were called on a war footing, are to be sold by public auction.

Last term 125 attorneys were admitted, and in Hilary Term a number of fresh applications will be made. The number in town and country is about 10,000.

Upwards of 60,000 hectolitres of wheat (the hectolitre is rather more than 2¾ bushels) have arrived at Marseilles during the past week, principally from Algeria, Spain, and the United States.

On Friday night a pile of warehouse buildings, extending from High-street into Marsden-square, Manchester, was destroyed by fire. The property is valued at £12,000 to £15,000

The steam-ship *Empire City* has arrived at New York with more than a million dollars' worth of gold-dust.

Oliver King and Warren C. Ayres—the first named recently a hotel keeper in Lowell, Mass., and the latter formerly a broker in Boston—were arrested on the 14th at Lawrence, Mass., charged with having committed a robbery of 50,000 dollars in gold from the American Express Company.

Baron Parke has not been gazetted, and there are said to be doubts whether he will take the title of Lord Ampthill. It is believed he will take his title from some place in the north of England.

Colonel de Manteuffel who arrived at Dresden last Sunday at noon from Berlin, was received by the King at a private audience, and then invited to dine with his Majesty. He set out again at night by the express train on his return to Berlin.

Lord Panmure has directed that the title of Secretary at War be no longer used; and that in all future communications and correspondence his Lordship is to be addressed only as Secretary of State for War.

The Czar has written a letter of thanks to General Mouravieff, and also sent him the decoration of the Order of St. George, second class, which is held in rare esteem in Russia, as an acknowledgment of his great services before Kars.

Previously to the departure of the King of Sardinia from Windsor her Majesty was pleased to present the King with one of the finest and most valuable thorough-bred mares in the Royal stud at Hampton Court, viz., the Fire.

The French Government has demanded of the Cabinet of Vienna an explanation of the toast which had been drunk in honour of the Russian army at a banquet given to Marshal Baron Hess, to celebrate his fiftieth year of military service.

The managers of the dispensary of Maximilian, St. Petersburg, announce that wounded officers who may be staying in the capital will be gratuitously attended to, and that warm and light apartments are at their service.

The *Calcutta Englishman* says the Marquis of Lothian and the Hon. Mr. Egerton are visitors at Lahore, having accomplished the grand tour of Ladak and Kashmeer

No fewer than eleven columns of the *Moniteur* of Tuesday are occupied with lists of promotions in, or nominations to, the Legion of Honour.

King George of Hanover has just abolished trial by jury for political offences in his dominions by his most decree.

The East India Coal Company obtained its certificate of complete registration under the Limited Liability Act of 1855 on the 27th ult., and the 2 cwt.-engines and machinery for working the mines on a large scale are now in course of shipment to Calcutta.

Mr. Drummond's late speech at Guildford is reprinted conspicuously by the *Journal de St. Petersburg*.

Mdme. G. Sand has had a comedy accepted at the Français, entitled "L'Ircsole." When read before the committee the members were equally favourable, four against—in French case, it seems, the literality of the regulations give the decision in favour of the author.

The Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, at its last sitting, elected the Rev. Mr. Cureton, Canon of Westminster, a corresponding member.

The six arched entrances of the Louvre at Paris, opposite the Rue de Rohan, are now all open to the public, who may thus traverse the Place Napoleon III., and closely inspect the decorations of the pavilions and the statues of celebrated men which ornament the terraces.

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

MR. JOHN FORSTER, the author of the "Life and Times of Oliver Goldsmith" and other works destined to live hereafter, has just been appointed Secretary to the Commissioners in Lunacy. One of the Commissioners is a well-known poet, Barry Cornwall. Th folly of thinking that literary men are unfit for business habits is happily fast dying out. The appointment of Mr. Forster is one that will give satisfaction.

The Rev. William Cureton, Canon of Westminster, distinguished for his Oriental learning and his successful labours towards settling that *vexata questio*, the genuineness of the Ignatian Epistles, has just been elected a member of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres of the Institute of France, to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Gaisford, the celebrated scholar and Dean of Christ Church.

When once we fall in love with that bewitching art, poetry, we take it for better or worse. It never quits us. This was said by Prior, alluding to Waller's passion for writing poetry in his old age. Mr. Rogers was a still more striking example. He was actually writing verse in his ninety-first year. Here is one of the latest droppings from his pen:—

TO A FRIEND ON HIS MARRIAGE

Forth to the altar, and with her thou lovest—
With *her* who longs to strew thy path with flowers;
Nor lose the blessed privilege to give
Birth to a race, immortal as your own;
That, trained by you, may make a heaven on earth,
And tread the path that leads from earth to heaven.

S. ROGERS, *Æt.* 91.

The above lines were composed by Mr. Rogers, at Brighton, within the last two years. "I sat (says our Correspondent) beside his chair watching their progress, and here quote them as they dropped from his own lips. There are others in MS. of a still more recent date."

The Irish Schools of Design which were lately at open war with the Department of Science and Art have reconsidered their grievances. The school at Limerick is again open, the Cork school is to reopen on the 8th of January, while the committee of the Belfast school, which some eighteen months ago issued an able report of their differences with the Board of Trade, have agreed, under protest, to commence operations under the new system. Mr. David Wilkie Raimbach (son of the eminent engraver), late master of the Limerick School of Art, and formerly second master at Belfast, has accepted the head mastership of the Cork School of Design.

It is not very generally known that Mr. Marshall, R.A., modelled, in 1844, a bust of the late Mr. Rogers, with his usual skill and care. The poet used to sit for a couple of hours after breakfast, and Mr. Marshall was permitted to have as many sittings as he chose. This, we believe, was the last bust for which the poet sat.

Mr. C. H. Cooper, of Cambridge, distinguished for the accuracy of his researches into University history, has just issued a prospectus for a work that is, indeed, much required -an "Athenæ Cantabrigienæ." Cambridge has nothing like Anthony Wood's great work. Mr. Cooper will have, we trust, every assistance which the heads of colleges can afford to so laborious and useful an undertaking.

On the back yard -once a garden of Evans's Grand Hotel in the Piazza of Covent-garden—a grand singing-hall has just been built, from the designs of Mr. Finch Hill. We have seen the room, and can speak of it as a most creditable specimen of modern architecture, in which utility has not been made to give way to ornament; and yet there is ornament enough, and that of a good kind. The new room was opened some three weeks ago.

The admirers of Addison will be glad to learn that the new edition of the works of that delightful writer, just published by Mr. Bohn, contains the letters of Addison—some two hundred and fifty in number—now brought together for the first time. Many of these are new, and of interest, though they will not add to his literary reputation.

Who does not recollect the low, dirty, and inappropriate piece of tasteless wainscot-work by which one was introduced into Westminster Abbey from Poets' Corner? That unsightly thing of the worst period of our skill in carpenter's work has just been removed, and a pair of doors erected in keeping with the architecture of the Abbey. Mr. Scott has done this good service.

The much-celebrated twenty-five thousand copies of a recent History are said to hang a little in the trade—but then money is scarce, and the season has not been one in which people have been at all prone to spend much on books. The trade, however, do not complain.

Mr. Sotheby, the well-known auctioneer of literary property, has just had executed a most interesting plate in connection with the celebrated Byron forgeries. On one quarto sheet of paper he has had copied with marvellous skill several examples of the handwriting of the forger; and below, on the same page, several examples of the forgeries themselves. The plate is designed to illustrate a chapter on Antiquarian and Literary Forgeries. One of the forged letters is now in the British Museum.

The following curious paper, illustrative of Travelling in the Environs of London, when George III. was King, has been sent us by a Correspondent. The original is before us while we write, and is now published for the first time:—

MEMORANDUM.

Sir John Fielding has desired Lord Rochford to submit to the King whether it might not be advisable that a Horse Patrole should be appointed every night between the Queen's House and Kew during their Majesties' residence at Kew

Sir John proposes that six of the Horse Grenadier Guards or of the Light Horse, with a sergeant, should be appointed every night for their service; two to cross each other between the Queen's House and Kensington; two others from Kensington to the further part of Hammersmith, and the other two from thence to Kew-bridge or to the Palace at Kew. Sir John will give the names of the several constables to be found in the different parts of the road, and a description of the people who are most likely to rob on that road during the course of the summer. Sir John thinks that even the name of a Patrole will be of great service to prevent that Road being infested with footpads and Highwaymen as it was last year, and he is very desirous that the King would be pleased to approve of the Night Patrole during their Majesties' residence at Kew, in which case Sir John will afterwards submit to his Majesty his whole plan.

The Queen's house stood on the site of the present Buckingham Palace. The date of the document is about 1780.

Her Majesty has been pleased to grant a pension of £25 a year to Mr. Joseph Haydn, author of the well-known "Dictionary of Dates." There is nothing in the warrant, we are glad to observe, about "distressed circumstances." The sum is too small.

## THE THEATRES, &c.

DRURY LANE.—A professional squib was adventured on Monday, directed professedly in good humour against the Wizard of the North. It is called "The Great Gun Trick," and Mr. C. Mathews personates the Original Magician of the Lyceum. The conjuring feats are connected by a kind of narrative, founded on the heroine of Valérie-sur-Somme in the sea-green bonnet, touching whom *soi-disant* posters and placards, and some amusing incidents, are introduced. Mr. C. Mathews acted the part with much lightness and self-importance, and performed the various tricks with manifest adroitness and finish. The audience seemed to doubt at first the spirit in which such an entertainment was conceived, but gradually "ontoned" towards the joke, and the whole may be said to have been successful. With a hundred nights' practice, Mr. Mathews, as he stated, hoped he might be able to rival Mr. Anderson himself; but it is not to be expected the public will afford even so firmly-established a favourite so prolonged an opportunity.

The Melbourne people are not half so extravagant as formerly, and many are reducing expenses to meet their business, which is falling away. Rents have fallen at least seventy-five per cent, and many who visited England rich Lave gone back poor, in this sudden change.

## MUSIC.

ON Monday last, New-Year's-eve, Madame GOLDSCHMIDT LIND sang in "The Messiah" for the first time in London. This was the most complete test which has yet been afforded of her powers as an oratorio singer. We in England have always regarded this masterpiece of Handel—the most sublime effort in music hitherto made by human genius—as belonging peculiarly to ourselves. For us it was written; Handel himself taught the performers of his day how it ought to be executed; and his instructions have been handed down by an unbroken series of traditions, from his own time to the present, a period exceeding a century. To this day it is only in England that "The Messiah" is thoroughly known. The French know nothing, or next to nothing, about it. You may now and then hear in Paris a chorus or an air extracted from it; but we may pretty safely affirm that it has not been even once performed entire in that *soi-disant* metropolis of the arts. The Italians once knew something about it; now, we believe, its very name is forgotten among them. In Handel's native country it is performed, of course; but it is not heard in Germany once for a hundred times in England; and the Germans themselves have the candour to admit that they must come to England to hear the music of Handel. When German singers essay this music in England, the most intelligent among them put themselves in some measure to school again they have recourse to our English masters, who are able to communicate to them the Handelian traditions and the Handelian style. In this way our veteran instructor, Sir George Smart, has done good service to many. Madame Rudersdorff, the last German who has distinguished herself as a singer of Handel, prepared herself by studies with Sir George Smart; and we are gratified to learn, as a further proof of Jenny Lind's admirable good sense, that she has been availing herself of the same assistance. There can be no doubt that Jenny Lind's own genius and knowledge would enable her to give beautiful expression and effect to any description of music; but it is equally well known that there are certain peculiarities which come to be recognised as constituting a peculiar style, and which cannot be intuitively acquired: and it is evident that Jenny Lind's mastery of Handel's style has been gained by her studies and attention to the performance of his works during her sojourn in England.

On Monday night this incomparable singer not only interpreted the text of the mighty master with a purity which has not been surpassed by any of her precursors—in our day, at least—but exceeded them all in the effect she produced on the immense assemblage, who were evidently entranced and spellbound by the majesty and beauty of her performance. It is not easy to analyse the elements of her superiority, but it is not the less certain that it was acknowledged by every one, not as the result of any critical process, but of instinct and heartfelt conviction. It cannot be ascribed to any particular qualities, but to a union of qualities found in no one else. Others have had voices equal to hers—as sweet, as clear, as powerful; and others have sung with equal execution. Nay, in quality of voice and volubility of throat some may be named who positively surpass her. Others, too, may perhaps rival her in intelligence and artistic attainment. But to these qualities, all of which she possesses in a high degree, she adds an indescribable gift, derived immediately from nature, which enhances their value a thousandfold. It is the *sacro fuoco divinoir*, the sacred fire of genius, which may be cultivated, but cannot be given—which may be fanned, but cannot be kindled, by any human power. In giving voice to the language of Handel her soul burns with Handel's own fire. She pours out his strains with the same fervour which conceived them; they flow from the depths of her own heart, and penetrate to the heart of every hearer. Where voice and execution only are demanded, other singers may come up to her. In "Rejoice greatly" Handel has admirably expressed the feeling of the words by a stream of brilliant roulades. Jenny Lind sang them splendidly, but without any marked superiority over one or two of her most highly-gifted rivals. But when she came to "I know that my Redeemer liveth"—that divine effusion of deep and fervent faith—her rapt, enthusiastic expression might have warmed a heart of stone. Equally remarkable, but in another way, was her melting tenderness in the heavenly air "Come unto me all ye that are heavy laden," which thrilled the audience with their sympathy and devotion. In short, we are inclined to resolve Jenny Lind's magic into expression. It is because she feels that she makes others feel—it is because her melody comes from the heart that all hearts are penetrated by it.

The performance of Monday, as a whole, is entitled to very high praise. The able director, Mr. Benedict, had evidently bestowed the utmost care in its preparation. We never heard Miss Dolby sing more beautifully. Her "O thou that tellest good tidings" was charming; and her "He was despised and rejected" was full of deep and evidently heartfelt pathos. The tenor part was divided between Mr. Lockey and Herr Reichardt. Lockey sang the opening recitative "Comfort ye my people," and the air "Every valley," with great power and effect. Reichardt (who has made himself by his studies and practice in England, an excellent oratorio singer) acquitted himself admirably, especially in the fine air "Thou shalt break them in pieces," which he delivered with great energy. The chorus and the instrumental orchestra were excellent.

MUSIC AT COURT.—On the evening of New-Year's-day there was a very fine musical performance at Windsor Castle, in the presence of their Majesty and Prince Albert, and a large and brilliant party. It consisted of Mdhui's sacred drama of "Joseph;" an exquisite piece, which, as a whole, is not sufficiently known to the public. It was originally produced at the Opéra Comique, there being no objection on the Continent to scriptural subjects on the stage; and is, in its original form, a little pastoral opera, in which the dialogue, simply spoken, is intermixed with airs and concerted music. In this country it cannot be brought on the stage; and in the concert-room the music is not intelligible, from the want of the connecting dialogue. To remove this obstacle the prose dialogue has been turned into poetical recitative by the skilful pen of Mr. Bartholomew, and clothed in music by Mr. Cusins, the organist of the Queen's private Chapel. The recitatives are masterly, and preserve all the animation and interest of the original dialogue. In this form the music was admirably performed, the principal parts being sustained by Madame Clara Novello, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss, Mr Benson, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. W. Cooper, and Mr. Thomas. There was an orchestra nearly 140 strong, comprising her Majesty's private band, and a selection of performers from the Philharmonic Society, the Royal Italian Opera, and the Sacred Harmonic Society; the whole being under the direction of Mr. Anderson, the director of the Queen's private band. The performance was eminently successful; and Mdhui's chef-d'œuvre, thus arranged, will, we trust, soon be brought before the public.

A GRAND vocal and instrumental concert was given at the town of Stourbridge, on the 27th December, under the superintendence of Mr. George Wharton; the orchestra being conducted by Mr. Shargool, of Birmingham. The music, which was entirely of a sacred character, consisted of selections from "The Creation," "The Messiah," and Spohr's "Last Judgment," together with the whole of Beethoven's "Hallelujah Chorus." The principal vocalists were Mr. and Madame Weiss, Miss Mahlah Homer, and Mr. Cooper. The aria, "But Thou didst not leave," was executed by Madame Weiss with great beauty and pathos, and was boisterously encored. Mr. Cooper's singing was very correct as far as the mechanical arrangement of his voice was concerned, but it wanted energy and expression. Miss Mahlah Homer sang with extreme grace and feeling, and was loudly applauded in the airs "How beautiful are the feet," and "With verdure clad"—in the former of which she was encored. As to Mr. Weiss, it is only necessary to say that he was equal to himself. We know of no higher comparison. Whether he be regarded as a baritone or a bass, he stands unrivalled among English singers. The chorus, consisting entirely of amateurs, was admirably drilled, and performed their parts with much precision. The concert was fashionably and numerously attended.

## ADELPHI THEATRE.

THE pantomime at this theatre is distinguished from the general character of these performances by the introduction of Madame Celeste as *Harlequin*, and she is a most graceful representative of the motley hero. The *Columbine* is played by the pretty and clever Miss Wyndham; and those playgoers who only are acquainted with these ladies in connection with their more serious histrionic delineations will be greatly surprised and gratified at witnessing their Terpsichorean efforts. The tableau selected by our artist is one of the most striking in the pantomime, and represents a group which might have been painted by Watteau. It is the most charming stage effect we have ever seen, and should of itself at once attract public attention. The *Clown* and *Pantaloon* are played by Mr. Garden and Mr. C. J. Smith—two gentlemen very favourably known

SCENE FROM "JACK AND THE BEAN-STALK," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

to the requenters of the Adelphi as actors of considerable merit, and who have, in conjunction with Miss Wyndham, upon this occasion gone out of their way to support their excellent directress in her new and arduous undertaking.

## THE DOVER SAILORS' HOME.

THE Dover Sailors' Home was inaugurated on the 29th of November last by Captain Hall, R.N., of her Majesty's ship *Blenheim*. This gallant and much-respected officer, it is well known, has always taken a very praiseworthy interest in the welfare of institutions having for their object the social or moral amelioration of the sailor's condition, and, as foremost among such, has invariably lent all the aid in his power to the establishment of Sailors' Homes. It was mainly owing to his suggestion, we

THE DOVER SAILORS' HOME.

believe, coupled with the untiring energy of the Rev. W. Yate, of Dover who in his interest in the seafaring population, so far as we can judge, yields the palm to none, not even to the gallant Captain himself - that the Sailors' Home in Dover has been reared. From a small though comfortable receptacle for shipwrecked and distressed sailors, it has now become a permanent, as well as one of the most useful and important of our local institutions. The Dover Sailors' Home is a very handsome edifice exteriorly, and, what is of much more importance, its internal resources are all that can be desired in an institution of this sort. Besides having forty beds at disposal, it comprises a refreshment-room, reading-room, smoking-room, bath, an excellent kitchen and convenient offices; in a word, it is complete, and reflects the greatest credit on the architect and the builders.

The ceremony of opening the Home took place in the reading-room, which was filled with a very influential assembly, including a great number of ladies, among whom were Lady Torrington and Mrs. Hall. E. R. Rice, Esq., M.P., the Mayor of Dover and members of the Corporation, Admiral Harcourt, Admiral Mortier, Capt. Noble, Capt. Macilwaine, Montague Gore, Esq., Lieut. Mudge, W. Cocke, Esq., W. Hakes, Esq., E. T. Way, Esq., were also present.

## STANSTEAD COLLEGE.

LAST week it was recorded that letters of administration had issued from the Prerogative Court, under the will of the late R. Dixon, Esq., of Stanstead-park, near Emsworth, Hampshire, who, during a long and honourable career as a port-wine merchant, had amassed a fortune to the great amount of more than one million sterling. The document, dictated shortly before the demise of the testator, exhibits much of the characteristic traits by which he was distinguished through life—being at once clear, concise, and decisive. He bequeaths the estates, together with the mansion, plate, jewellery, furniture, &c., and property in land, valued at about £3000 per annum, and a sum of £400,000 in the Funds, to his widow, for her own absolute use. He leaves to his two sisters, both of whom are advanced in years, £200,000 each. To all his servants £50 a year for life, and a further sum of £500 to such as had been long in his service. To every labourer on the estate he has left £5, independently of other minor legacies. About two months before his death he distributed the large sum of £85,420 amongst some of his personal friends; adopting the plan of gifts in order to evade the legacy-duty, to the payment of which he had very great repugnance. His charitable performances were in accordance with his vast wealth. Some few years back he built, and liberally endowed a college, or almshouse, for the reception of reduced merchants of advanced age. He also erected a church, with a parsonage and school-house, in the hamlet of Stanstead, making ample provision for their permanent maintenance. Mr. Dixon was twice married, but leaves no issue by either marriage. His widow is sister to Admiral

STANSTEAD COLLEGE, ROWLAND'S CASTLE, HANTS.

Walcot (late of Bath), the member for Christchurch, and first cousin to Sir Edmund Lyons, the Commander in Chief in the Black Sea.

Stanstead College, of which we engrave a View, is situated at Rowland's Castle, Hants. It is built in the Old English domestic style, and its gables and chimneys ("windpipes of hospitality"), are characteristic of the benevolent object of its worthy founder. The front of the building bears a tablet with this inscription:—"Thankful for having means." CHARLES DIXON, Esq., of Stanstead, late a merchant of London, erected and endowed this building for the benefit of his less successful brethren." Each inmate receives £40 per annum, and £1 per month towards his dinner. There are kept two female servants, and one male servant. The rooms are furnished in the most substantial manner. There are also allowed the sums of £30 per annum for coals, £20 per annum for medical attendance, and £20 per annum for the services of a clergyman.

## MARKET SCENE IN THE BAHAMAS

*(From a Correspondent.)*

THE kind and gentle spirit of the aborigines of these beautiful islands still seems to linger here; for the present inhabitants exercise an unostentatious but warm-hearted hospitality. There is an air of vitality, as well as cheerfulness, about the clean, neat, quiet little town of Nassau, with its well-chosen library and literary institute. After the miseries of a long sea voyage, with what delight does the eye rest upon the green tints of New Providence: Nassau, and its long lake-like harbour, dotted with swift-sailing schooners, presents, indeed, a very pretty aspect. In the distance is seen the tall, slender spire of a church, like that of an English village, rising from a rounded clump of trees, until the pointed steeple is lost in the blue of heaven; but the beautiful cocoanut-palms, waving their plumed heads in the gentle breeze, and the brilliant skies, bring back the consciousness of another clime than that of dear old England.

Here, the population present a lively scene. Gay groups of chattering negresses, in their many-coloured turban-tied kerchiefs, with abundance of bandanna, solicit the attention of passers-by: "Hi massa!—my sweet massa!—buy beautiful banana!" Here and there lounges along some pale lemon-coloured Creole, with broad Panama hat and never-ceasing cigar, some would say tainting the balmy breath of the cool fresh morning; then come grinning gigantic negroes; whilst on all sides lie neglected heaps of conch-shells.

Along the sea side street surely it seems to snow—cotton lying about in white flakes, large yards piled full of it—huge, plethoric, bursting bales: these are cargoes of cotton wrecked upon the coast. Heaps of huge sponges are strewn about sometimes used as manure; for they grow plentifully in these seas.

Here is a quaint group of characters. One of the evilest-looking of genii, big and and black enough to have tumbled out of an Arabian Night, after lighting Aladdin's lamp. Beside him stands a tall, graceful girl, like a bronze statue of the Queen of Sheba—a plenteous lipped daughter of Ethiop, with great eyes, calm and placid as the Sphinx: ancient, time-honoured type of a beauty that has yielded to the later forms of ideal Greece, with its curt, curled-like lip; delicate, but firmly rounded oval chin; glorious front; and eyes so deeply set beneath they could not squint, nay, nor look furtively aside without turning the whole lordly head.

But what is this to the athletic African, as he sits sullenly, machete in hand, haggling with that fat old lady about the price of a bundle of grass he has brought from the interior?—the ferocity of his face strangely reminding one of the sons of the Gadites, described in the "Book of Chronicles" "as men fit for the battle, whose faces were like the faces of lions" Though perhaps the physiognomy of my friend resembles more closely the British lion as he appears on a door-knocker. The family likeness is also perceptible in that black-satin boy beside him (with an aldermanic exaggeration of stomach), almost unencumbered by any clothing. More market girls, bearing burdens on their heads: slow and stately in their every motion, they look as if they could not possibly be surprised into any angularity or sharpness of action—queenly! Yet (as a pleasant writer on the Tropics remarks)—strange to say, from bearing the burden of the slave!—who shall say labour is undignified?

At the date of our Correspondent's letter, September 12, Nassau had just been the scene of great festivity, to celebrate the marriage of Captain Lynge, R.E., to the niece of the Governor of the Bahamas.

THE MARKET IN NASSAU, NEW PROVIDENCE.

## EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.

THE following account of this calamity is from notes taken by a Russian officer descriptive of the effects felt at Simoda, when the Russian frigate *Diana* was wrecked and lost:—

On the 23rd of December, 1854, the men on board the Russian frigate *Diana*, being desirous of shifting their berth, sent a boat to lay out a small anchor on the bow, and at 9.30 another anchor was laid out on the quarter. At 9.45 she was observed to shake very much for about a minute. At first they imagined her to be aground; but, on sounding, eight fathoms water were found round her. The day was beautifully fine and clear, the sky without a cloud, and the water perfectly calm—nothing more was thought of the matter, and the duties of the ship were proceeded with. At ten a.m. a large wave was noticed rolling into the bay, and the water on the beach very rapidly rising immersed the village of Simoda; it appeared to those on board the frigate as if the village was sinking. A large Japanese junk was driven on shore with violence; but the frigate held to her anchors. The cutter and Captain's gig, which had been undergoing repairs on shore, were seen drifting out to sea, and a boat was sent to pick them up, but about five minutes afterwards the water (now very muddy) was observed rushing out of the bay. The guns were now secured, lower-deck ports closed, and hatches battened down; the boats recalled, and a large boat (pinnace or barge, probably) was obliged to throw everything overboard, and make the best of her way to the frigate. The boats had barely time to fetch the ship when a second wave rolled into the bay; this carried on shore all the boats that were afloat; and on its receding all the houses that had formed the village of Simoda were washed into the bay, covering the water with ruins of houses and wrecks of junks.

The frigate now dragged her anchor, and a short while afterwards a large junk came with great violence against her starboard bow, carrying away flying jib-boom, jib boom, mariningale and swinging boom, and injuring the bow. Three men from the junk managed to scramble on board the frigate, but the other five refused to go, and in two minutes all went down alongside—the ship at the same time swinging most violently. She continued this motion for about half an hour, and during this time must have made from sixty to seventy revolutions dragging her anchors all the time the islands.

The ship was now at the mercy of the waves. All command of her was lost; and at one time she fell on her beam-ends, so that it was impossible to stand on deck; but from the gyration she made no shock was felt. This lasted for five minutes, when the water rose, and she slipped off, tearing away a rudder, half of sternpost, false keel, and a piece of keel eighty-one feet long, besides two planks; and before she righted she described the same circle several times. One of the midship guns broke adrift, and jumped across the two guns on the opposite side, killing one man and injuring four others. At twelve o'clock the current was less violent, and shores were got out and placed against the ship's side. At 12 30 the water again rushed into the bay with the same impetuosity, swinging the ship to and fro as before. This continued until 2.30, during which time she was on her beam-ends five times, but not so much as before; the shores were carried away. The water rose and fell very rapidly; in five minutes it would decrease from 22 feet to 3 feet, and at one time it was so low that all the anchors were visible above water. At three everything was still, and the ship in 22 feet water, making 22 inches every hour, until finally she went down. Around nothing could be seen but wrecks of junks and fragments of houses: from the roof of one of the latter an old woman was taken, quite insensible.

SCENE OF THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.—SINKING OF "THE DIANA."

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE advent of a new year finds the dark Danebury horse, Wentworth, with the lead in the Derby betting, which is anything but spirited; and, looking dimly through the vista of the future, we may safely predict a Two Thousand Guinea race of no ordinary interest, and perhaps a dashing Ascot Cup match between those noted opponents, Fandango and Rifleman. Twice has the latter proved himself the better of the two at a mile, and a mile and three-quarters; but an additional three-quarters of a mile, and a hilly course, in favour of the Richmond horse, who is, in turf parlance, "never done with till he is past the post." Mr. Mare's name figures very largely in Messrs. Weatherby's forfeit list; but his horses were not of a stamp to be affected by future exclusion from races. The only offer upon which Neville Gordon will be able to put the Indian Warrior and Mirage coupled—both of them as unlikely winners as we can well conceive. The entry for this race, and speculation on the coming weights, are beginning to supersede the and "Fell" poisoning case at Tattersalls; and we hear that Dr. Palmer has been induced, by the timely threats of the Stafford gaol authorities, to take proper nourishment at last. His stud of thirteen brood mares, racers, and yearlings, has been seized under an execution by a Birmingham attorney, and will be sold at Tattersall's on Monday next. Neville Gordon, when she injured herself and Marlow so severely by bolting over the ropes, in consequence of a spur getting jammed into her side, when she was about to win the Oaks in a canter. She is a very fine-barrelled mare by Sweetmeat, and the *beau ideal* of a stayer; and hence, if perfectly recovered, she ought to fetch at least 800 guineas.

Blood foals will soon be dotting the stud farms in every direction, and The Flea, who was selected from the Hampton Court paddocks, and presented to the Khan by her Majesty, has already dropped to her Orlando foal, will be forwarded to Turin, it is to be hoped with a Pyrrhus the First foal, before the end of the spring. Acrobat has retired from the turf; Chanticleer has returned to his old haunts at Rawcliffe paddocks; and West Australian's subscription, like the Flying Dutchman's, are declared full. If these latter two fall at the stud, it will not be for lack of the choicest mates. This reminds us that the *Sporting Magazine* has opened the new year with a series of articles entitled "The Post and the Paddock," and also contains a pungent and a manly protest from the Northern jockey, S. Simeon Templeman, one of the few remaining professionals who went to scale with old Frank Buckle. His career in the saddle has now extended over a third of a century, and those who have watched his undeviating integrity and honesty must have not unfrequently felt indignant at the strange treatment he has met with during the past season from one of his regular masters, and a trainer, at whose hands he deserved better things. He is represented here in the blue and white stripes of the late Mr. Meiklam, for whom he rode some of his best races. From the French turf calculations we observe that Gladiator still preserves his superiority among the winning sires, and that M. Aumont is the premier among winning owners, with 167,500 francs.

The solitary steeplechase fixture for next week is at Gainsborough on Thursday. Where a hunt and a handicap race will be run. Coursing meetings are alike few, and the only couple of any importance that we know of at this date are Hainton and South Lancashire (Open) on Wednesday and Thursday. A novel stake of 50 gs. each for eight puppies of 1854, is proposed to be run at Newmarket, on Feb. 6th; the lucky winner of which will place a fine cheque to his master's credit than any of his gentle kind have done of late even on the plains of Altcar or Stonehenge. Local papers are as full of reports of strange birds in their respective varieties as they are wont to be, in due season, of monster turnips and plethoric gooseberries. The Chester Roodee for instance, that spot so teeming with turf recollections, is said to have been lately one living mass of sea-gulls. A sittern has been shot; while a red-legged buzzard has been viewed by the passengers in a railway train. A wild duck has also been dropped at eighty-seven yards by the aid of three pellets of No 3 shot; and twelve crossbills or sea-parrots have been brought down by one barrel in the neighbourhood of Seaford. To defeat the arrangements of such birds to come to as yet with Lord Chesterfield about hunting the Donnington country; but as Lord Forrester hunts five days a week, and Mr. Richard Sutton three, and the Cottesmore are within reach as well, the Meltonians have very little to complain of. The pleasures of Quorn-hall have completely departed with the close of the Sutton dynasty, and the whole of the estate has been sold for £14,000 to a Loughborough manufacturer, who intends to reside there. Its career has been an eventful one since the days of Meynell, and it was a glorious era for the chase. Few a time has Mr. Richard Sutton would have consented to spend £10 000 a year over hunting a country; and it is to be hoped that this liberality will spur the hunting men, who are sadly remiss in these matters, into keeping up a sub-cription pack, under Mr. Richard Sutton, which will be thoroughly worthy of this "Vale of Cashmere."

MR. OSBALDESTON.—We are requested to by a correspondent who ought to be well informed on the matter to state "that the information we received respecting Mr. Osbaldeston's 'quarrel on the turf' in December. We must further explain, in correction of our correspondent, that the word "tricks" was not used by us, nor, as far as we can discover, any word or phrase conveying that idea.

AMONGST the game shot in the covers of the Earl of Stamford, at Enville, on the 19th ult., was a very remarkable and handsome bird, between the black-game and the pheasant, more resembling the former than the latter, and weighing nearly 3 lb. A very fine specimen of the sitter (*Tetrao Tetrix*) was shot on the same day. A singular instance of the Carolina duck and widgeon breeding together has occurred in the pleasure-grounds at Enville-hall (the only one known), the young being hatched (a male and female of the Carolina or tree-duck). The produce is, fortunately, two females and two males, the latter now coming into brilliant plumage.

THE WINE TRADE.—We borrow from the circular of Messrs. John Reay and Sons, of Mark-lane, the following interesting particulars with respect to the wine trade:—"In Portugal the continuance of the vine disease, combined with the heavy rains during the gathering of the grapes, has caused the wines of 1855, generally, to be of a very inferior quality, and in quantity not equal to one-fourth of an average vintage. Old wines are exceedingly scarce, and consequently dear; but we are of opinion that even at present prices, with a restricted consumption, they will be remunerative to the bottler, and be a safe investment for his capital The appearance of the oidium in Spain, and an unfavourable vintage, have considerably decreased the stocks in Xerez and caused a further advance in the prices, especially of the pale or finer sorts of sherries: this is likely to be fully maintained We can report more favourably of the claret districts, the quality of this year's vintage generally being good, though in quantity far below an average. The quantity of champagne produced last year was extremely small, and the best growths have already been sold at high prices; this, combined with the very small stock of first-class wine now on hand, must fully sustain existing rates."

GRAND POULTRY SHOW AT COLCHESTER.—The promise of a hand some piece of plate, value £21, in addition to the usual money prizes, brough together a large and valuable collection of first-rate birds in all classes at this show; and the committee and honorable secretary, Mr. Watson, have to congratulate on the success of their labours, and the satisfaction so generally expressed with their arrangements. The Twenty-guinea Cup, which was open to all England, was offered to the best general collection of poultry, and fell to the lot of H. D Davies, Esq., of Spring Grove House, Hounslow. We have before had the pleasure to announce this gentleman's success, and drawings of some of his birds have been given in previous numbers. Mr. Fenton was the most successful candidate, and obtained a cup, value £5 5s. In this, as in many similar things, the good sense of our countrymen has extended a useful result from that which had for a commencement a mere poultry mania, which it was supposed would subside, like the ling and other manias. Committees are now formed, in connection with agricultural societies and otherwise, in all parts of the country, for the improvement of domestic poultry; and equally rapid strides are being made in the improvement of all kinds of food for the table, as formerly surprised every one in regard to our cattle and farming stock generally. Dorkings, which formerly weighed from 4 lb. to 7 lb., now commonly, in the best yards, weigh from 7 lb. to 10 lb.; duck, which formerly were five birds at 3 lb. and 4 lb., may now be seen weighing from 7 lb. to 8 lb. each; and geese, which would have satisfied us at 10 lb. or 12 lb., now frequently reach 15 lb. and 20 lb.—from 9 lb. and 25 lb.; and all this by increase of frame and solid flesh, without any great additional expense in feeding. It is to be hoped that the useful properties of our domestic fowls will continue to be kept in view, especially as such valuable premiums are held out to the successful competitors.

A DISAPPOINTED AMAZON.—The Allied cause has just been deprived of the services of a fair young Amazon, who longed to do battle against the Muscovs. The daughter of the Oppoff-Marshall of Sarkey, a fine young old, managed to get clear of her father's house, and to arrive, per railway, at Kehl in man's attire and smoking a cigar. Here she was arrested in her further progress, and conveyed ignominously back to the seat of parental authority.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest left town, on Friday last, to rejoin his regiment, the Scots Fusilier Guards, in the Crimea.

We understand the contemplated rejoicings at Brocklesby, in celebration of Lord Worsley attaining his majority on the 9th instant, have been abandoned, in consequence of the continued indifferent health of the noble Earl.

A NEWSPAPER WAR IN LIVERPOOL.—The *Liverpool Mercury*, one of the oldest-established newspapers in the country, and which is now published tri-weekly, announces a reduction in price from threehalfpence to a penny. It is understood that this reduction in price is intended to wage war with the *Daily Post*, the only penny paper now remaining in Liverpool; and, from all that can be gathered, the competition will be fierce, if not lasting. It is said that the conductors of the *Mercury* do not pretend to deny that the present reduction will entail upon them a severe loss so long as the competition continues, but that their object is to compel the *Daily Post* to advance its price to what they deem to be the proper standard; and that, in order to enforce compliance, they are prepared to sacrifice an enormous sum of money in the struggle; whilst the conductors of the *Post* express full confidence in the success of the penny system, and are, so far, unwilling to advance.—*Letter from Liverpool in the Globe.*

REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR NORTHUMBERLAND, DURHAM, AND NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—A committee, consisting of Karl Grey, Mr. J. H. Hinde, Mr. R. Carr, and Mr. J. H. R. Atkinson, appointed at the meeting of Justices of the Peace for Northumberland, at the October Quarter Sessions, recommend that an efficient reformatory school for the two counties and Newcastle should be established as soon as possible, and that a suitable building should be provided for the purpose in some situation removed from a large town, and that the Justices might make a contribution towards it from the fund at the disposal of the Court, arising from Justices' wages, which amounts to £155 18s. 10d. The committee further suggest "that the Court might with propriety express their opinion to her Majesty's Government that provision ought to be made by law for establishing and maintaining such institutions, and might also petition Parliament to pass an Act for that purpose."

CAPTURE OF A WILD CAT.—On Friday week a man caught, in a wood on Kirkeman Hill, near Stirling, a fine live specimen of that nearly extinct class of the savage creatures of Scotland—a wild cat. It had been driven by hunger and the inclemency of the weather from its native recesses, where a baited trap, in the shape of a blush-grey colour, stands high, and measures three feet in length from the nose to the tip of the tail.—*Scotsman.*

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

THE Revenue Returns being considered unfavourable, and as it is evident that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have to borrow more money, we have had a very dull market for all national securities, and a fall of nearly 1 per cent has taken place in the price of Consols Numerous heavy sales of Stock have been made by the joint-stock companies, evidently for the purpose of meeting the dividend payments; and, as our instalment of 10 per cent upon the new Turkish Loan has fallen due, the supply of money in the discount market has become very limited. The applications for commercial paper continue to be presented at the Bank, and the rates have continued fully up to those of last week. In reference to speculative sales of stock, we may observe that they have been unusually heavy, and our impression is that a great deal more than the usually depressing influence upon the Unfunded Debt, which has been at 10s and 12s. discount.

Since we last wrote, about £600,000 in gold has arrived from Australia and the United States; but we learn that the whole of it has been purchased for the Bank of France. These continuous sales, added to the heavy shipments to India, are productive of serious inconvenience to our merchants and others; but from information received from Paris, and which states that the drain of bullion will continues large, we are apprehensive that heavy supplies have yet to follow

A portion of the new Russian Loan of £8,000,000 has been subscribed for at Berlin, Amsterdam, and Hamburg; but the committee of the Paris Bourse have wisely determined not to allow the scrip to be quoted. It is asserted, on good authority, that a portion of the gold recently forwarded from this country was on account of the Loan in question.

The transactions in the English market on Monday were limited, and prices had a drooping tendency. The Three per Cents Reduced were done at 88¾ to 88½; Consols for Account, 88¾ to 88¾ ⅜; and the New Three per Cents, 88¾ to 88¾ ⅝. Bank Stock was 206. Long Annuities, 1885, realised 3 3-16. India Bonds, 4s dis.; Exchequer Bills, 5s. dis.; Exchequer Bonds, 97¾. On Tuesday very few purchases of stock were effected, as follows:—Three per Cents Reduced, 88¾ to 88; Consols for Account, 88¾ to 87¾; New Three per Cents, 88¾ to 88; India Bonds, 5s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 6s. to 10s. and 12s. dis. Increased heaviness was apparent on Wednesday, and prices were again drooping. The Reduced Threes were 87¾ ⅜; Consols for Account, 87¾ to 87; New Three per Cents, 88¼; India Bonds, 5s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 7s. to 10s. dis.; Exchequer Bonds, 97. On Thursday great heaviness prevailed in the English Stock-market, and the quotations were again lower. Three per Cents Reduced, 87¾ down to 87 ⅝ ex div.; the New Three per Cents, 87½ to 88; and the Reduced, 87½ to 87⅝. Bank Stock was steady, at 205½ Exchequer Bills were firmer, at 5s. to 6s. discount. The Bank Directors made no change in the rates of discount.

In glancing at the Consols-market for the past year, we find that the Three per Cents opened on the 1st of January at 91¾, that the highest price was 93¾, and the lowest 87¾. The new Three per Cents, 88¾; India Bonds, par; but in the former year it was 7¾ per cent. The depression in Railway Shares has been much greater. London and Brighton were at one time 108; Eastern Counties, 54; Great Northern, 89; Midland, 108; Bank of England, 215; Bank of Ireland, 214; South-Western, 88; and Northern of France, 85. The figures given in our present report show that railway property has seriously fallen. The highest price in the market was reached in 1854 was 27s. prem., and the lowest quotation 12s. discount, notwithstanding that an advance took place in the interest.

From a return just issued, it appears that the shipments of bullion and specie to France, via Folkestone, in 1855, were 2,477,923 ounces of gold, and 1,772,866 ounces of silver, valued at £10,360,000. These supplies are exclusive of those forwarded by private hands, which were very little short of £4,000,000 sterling

The fore gn house has been wholly devoid of animation, and sales have consequently been limited. Brazilian Five per Cents, 85¾ ex div.; Buenos Ayres and 90½; Ditto Small, 90½; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 90¾ ex div; Danish Three per Cents, 88; Mexican Three per Cents, 19¾; Portuguese Four per Cents, 43 and 42¾; Russian Five per Cents, 97¾ and 98; Ditto Four per Cents, 88¾ to 89; Ditto Small, 83½; Ditto, New Scrip, 3¾ discount; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 63¾ ex div.; Dutch Four per Cents, 94¾; Spanish, 4¾; Russian Five per Cents, 87¾ and 88¼ ex div.; Sardinian Five per Cents, 82¾ and 82; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 95¾.

The last return of the Bank of England exhibits a total note circulation of £19,280,978; an amount of securities held of £20,055,320; a stock of bullion under £11,000,000; and a reserve of £7,076,855.

Most Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been steady as to price; but the transactions in them have not been very limited. Australian have realised 49; Bank of London, 58¾; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 16⅝; London Joint-Stock, 8¾; Oriental, 38; Provincial of Ireland, 5¾ ex div.; Union of Australia, 74; the Scrips, 30¾.

Miscellaneous securities have been dull and drooping. Australian Agricultural, 28; Canada Company's Six per Cents, 109¾ ex div.; Ditto Government Six per Cents, 107½; Crystal Palaces, 5¾; Ditto Second Series, 2¾; Ditto Limited, 2¾; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 63½; Scottish Australian Investment, 1⅝; Ditto New, ¾; South Australian Land, 3¾ ex div.; Van Diemen's Land, 15. Asiatic and Australian Shares have realised 145; Derby, 54; Loughborough, 550; Regent's, 14½; Stafford and Worcester, 420; Stourbridge, 290. Berlin Waterworks have sold at 7; Kent, 7¾; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89½; Ditto New, 3¾ ex div.

Compared with Consols, the fall in the value of Railway Shares has been trifling; but the business done in them has been trifling. The "calls" for this month, payable on Monday next, amount to £1,822,822 in January, 1855. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Amalgamated, Nottingham, and Boston, 39; Caledonian, 53¾; Eastern Counties, 5⅞; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 21; Great Northern, 87½; Ditto, A Stock, 73¾; Great Western, 52, Lancashire and Yorkshire, 75¾; London and Blackwall, 6⅛; London and Brighton, 99¾; London and North-Western, 96½; Ditto, Half-Shares, 48½; Midland, 76; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 38; North British, 29½; North-Eastern, Berwick, 67½; Ditto, Extension, 13; Ditto, G N E Purchase, 10½; Ditto, Leeds, 22½; Ditto, York, 67½; Shropshire Union, 42¾; South-Eastern, 66¾; Vale of Neath, 19; Waterford and Kilkenny, 4.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—London, Tilbury, and Southend, 11¾ ex div.; Bradford and Midland, 150.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 85½; Ditto, Braunghum, 93; North-Eastern (York) 92.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.—Rotterdam, 7¾; Eastern of France, 3¼; East Indian Extension, 15⅜; Great Central of France, 10¾; Great Luxembourg Shares, 5⅜; Ditto, Obligations, 3; Great Western of Canada Shares, 24¾; Ditto, New, 8¾; Northern of France, 35; Royal Swedish, 24.

Mining Shares have been dull. On Thursday, Brazilian Imperial were 2; Ditto Cocaes and Cuiaba, 2½; Cobre Copper, 67; Fortuna, 1; Quartz Rock, 1; South Australian, ¾; United Mexicans have realised 4 to 4¼.

*Friday Evening.*

The Consol-market is very flat to-day, and prices show a disposition to give way. The Three per Cents, ex div., are 87¾ ⅜ to 87¾ ⅝, 87 to 87¼; the Reduced, 87¼ ⅜ to 87⅜; and the New Three per Cents, 87¾ ⅜ to 87¾ ⅝. Very few Bank and Railway Shares are dull. The shipments of bullion to India and China are very heavy.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday). The present week's arrival of English wheat has been again very moderate; and the samples fresh up to-day were trifling. Although the show of samples was small, the demand was in a sluggish state, as Monday's decline in the quotations. Foreign wheat—the show of which was by no means extensive—was dull and almost nominal in price. We had a dull sale for barley and malt, as well as floating cargoes of grain, at late rates. Oats met a slow sale, but no change took place in the value. Beans, peas, and flour moved off heavily. The two former articles were easier in purchase.

*Arrivals this Week.*—English, wheat, 9630 quarters; barley, 3400; malt, 410; oats, 120; flour, 2260. Irish, oats, 4370. Foreign: wheat, 3460; barley, 6700; oats, 8460; flour, 300 sacks, 1790 barrels

*English.* Wheat Essex and Kent, red, 60s. to 68s; ditto, white, 63s. to 72s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 60s to 67s.; rye, [illegible]; grinding barley, 34s. to 35s.; distilling ditto 36s to 37s.; [illegible] Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 74s. to 80s.; Ware and Chevalier, 78s. to 80s.; Chevalier, 80s. to 82s.; [illegible] Kingston and Ware, 78s. to 80s.; [illegible] ditto, 78s. to 80s.; [illegible] white, 24s. to 28s.; tick beans, 30s. to 34s.; grey peas, 34s. to 36s.; white, 40s to 44s.; boilers, 47s. to 51s. per quarter. Town households, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 2d.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 2d. per 4lb. loaf.

*Irish.* [illegible] per cwt.

*Foreign.* Wheat, 72s. 8d.; barley, 32s. 4d.; oats, 26s. 11d.; rye, 54s. 11d.; beans, 49s.; peas, 47s. 6d.

*Prices of the Week's Averages.*—Wheat, 68s. 7d.; barley, 41s. 1d.; oats, 27s. 11d.; rye, 54s. 4d.; beans, 51s. 5d.; peas, 50s. 3d.

*English Corn Sold last Week.*—Wheat, 98,964; barley, 13,333; oats, 16,353; rye, 2; beans, 3038; peas, 1725 quarters

TEA.—The amount of business doing in our market is very moderate. Prices, however, are steady.

*Sugar.*—Fine parcels of sugar have sold slowly, on former terms; but other kinds have fallen from ½ to ¾s per cwt., with a large supply.

*Coffee.*—We have to report a good consumptive demand for all kinds, at fully last week's prices. Good ordinary parcels have sold at 66s to 68s. per cwt.

*Rice.*—Owing to the heaviness in the corn trade our market is very inactive, and the quotations are in favour of buyers.

*Provisions.*—The Irish butter market is very inactive, and late rates are barely supported. English qualities are held at full prices; but the business doing in them is limited. Fine and middling Friesland are offering on lower terms. The bacon trade is heavy, and inferior qualities are cheaper. In other kinds of provisions very little is doing.

*Tallow.*—The demand for tallow for home consumption has declined, and is barely previous rates. P.Y.C., on the spot, 67s. 6d. to 68s. per cwt. The supply of town tallow is by no means excessive.

*Oils.*—Linseed oil has sold freely, at 42s. 6d. to 43s. 9d. and 43s. per cwt. on the spot. All other oils dull.—Cocoa-nut, 44s. to 3s. 1d.; Palm, 42s. to 42s. 6d.; Carron, 42s. 6d. to 43s.; Seal, 42s. to 43s.; Sperm, 84s. to 86s.; Pale Seal, 44s. to 45s.; Turpentine continues dull. Rough is quoted at 19s 6d. to 21s.; American spirit at 34s.; and English ditto, 32s. 6d per cwt.

*Spirits.*—Most kinds of rum are a slow sale. In prices, however, very little change has taken place. Fine Leewards, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; East India, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; per gallon. Brandy is easily, but not dearer. Cognac, best brands of 1851, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; 1850 ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; 1848 ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. per gallon. Geneva, 3s. to 3s. 10d.; malt spirit, 11s. 2d.; gin, 7 o.p.u.r., 16s. 6d.; and 22 ditto, 16s. per gallon

*Hops and Drugs.*—Mandder bay, 54 4s. to 72s; choice ditto, 84 10s. to £7; and straw, £4 4s. to £10s. per cwt.

*Potatoes.* The supplies are moderate, and in but middling condition. About average sales have taken place at from 60s. to 110s per ton

*Hops.* [illegible]—There is a fair business doing in fine new hops, at full prices. All other kinds support last week's currency. This week's imports are 42 bales from Hamburg. Sussex pockets, 42s. to 48s.; East ponders, £3 3s. to £6 0s.; Weald of Kents, £3 0s. to £4 15s.; Soconds, £2 4s. to £3 3s.; per cwt.

Cloves.—Arnold Moor, 17s. 6d.; Heaton, 19s.; Bradley's, 21s. Heaton, 2nd sel.; Lawlson, 21s.; Skewerth, 2s. 6d.; Heaton, 2nd sel. Bradley, 21s.; South Kelsey, 20s. per bushel.

*Metropolitan Cattle Market (Friday).*—The supply of beasts on sale in to day's market was very large, and the demand for the same was by no means active, at Monday's currency. We were but scantily supplied with sheep, in which only a limited business was transacted. In prices no change took place. The best Downs realised 5s. per 8lb. There was only a slow sale for calves—the show of which was very moderate—at barely late rates. Pigs moved off slowly, on former terms.

*Per 8lb. to sink the offal.*—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 3s 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d to 4s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime ewes and woolled sheep, 4s. 4d. to 4s 6d.; prime Southdowns, 4s. 8s. to 5s 0d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; large hogs, 3s. 10s. to 4s. 1d.; small porkers, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. Suckling calves, 18s. to 24s.; and quarter old store pigs, 17s. to 28s each. Total supply: beasts, 2610; sheep, 11,; calves, 120; pigs, 200. Foreign beasts, 180; sheep, 300; calves, 30

*Newgate and Leadenhall* (Friday).—Only a moderate business was transacted, as follows.—

Per 8lbs by the carcase: Inferior beef, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; middling ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; prime large ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; ditto small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s 6d.; large pork, 3s. 10s to 4s. 4d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 2d to 3s. 6d., middling ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d., prime ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d., veal, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; small pork, 4s. 6d to 5s. 4d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1856.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED

F MARSH, late of Bishopsgate-street, wool-broker and banker

BANKRUPTS.

W ELGAR, Hayford and Ragbrook, Northamptonshire, ironstone-master. R. H. BLACKER, Ludgate-hill, City, importer of Foreign wines.—L. LAZARUS, Chancery-lane and Coborn New-road, New-cut, late Whitechapel.—W. WIGGINS, Hawley Mills, near Dartford, and St. Paul's Churchyard, paper-manufacturer.—J. HARRISON, City, commissionagent.—W. SHEPHERD, Bishopsgate-street Without, and Hackney-road.—W. BUTLER, Handsworth, Staffordshire, chemist and druggist.—J. NOKES, Birmingham, glass-cutter.—G. TATLOW, Derby, silk-manufacturer.—S. BARKER, York, innkeeper.—J. FIRTH, Manchester, victualler and coffeehouse-keeper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

R. COPLAND and F. W. BRICKMANN, Dundee, ship-brokers.—P. STOBO, Glasgow, smith and ironmonger M MILLER, Glasgow, coppersmith.

## FRIDAY, JANUARY 4.

BANKRUPTS.

H. CRICKMAR, East Donyland, Essex, shipowner.—A. FOULTER, Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire, common brewer.—E. FORD, Sheffield, Yorkshire, coach-proprietor.—H. WELLS, Hampton upon-Hull, baker and flour-dealer.—G. GAINTER and R. LEVING, Camden-town, wharfingers and builders.—T. DARBY, Harrogate, Yorkshire, hotel-keeper.—H. Lee and T. WHITEHEAD, Manchester, warehousemen.—W. HOLLAND, City, late of Brompton and Aylesford, strand, and formerly of Broadway, general merchant.—W. TOWELL, Rodingcrokes-row, Rotherhithe, and Exeter Mi, Surrey, boot-maker.—W. MOORE, Bradford, Wiltshire, blue and mulley dyer.—M. R. L. MASON, Manchester-buildings, London, merchant and commission agent. T. SHERWIN, Long-acre, Leicestershire, carrier, leather cutter, and boot and shoe maker.—D. J. VAUGHAN, Pangbourn, Pontrokeshire, maltster H. STIRKE, Manchester, money servicer.—J. GRAHAM, Lichfield, banker.

### BIRTHS.

On the 31st ult., at Wrotham-park, the Viscountess Enfield, of a daughter.

On the same day, at the 28th ult., at Hendon, the wife of Mr. Hendon, Hyde-park, the wife of Colonel Bowring, of a son.

On the 1st inst., at Stanley-house, Brighton, Mrs Arthur Hodgson, of a daughter

On the 2nd inst., at the Rectory, North Stoneham, Southampton, the wife of the Rev. F. F. Bosdon, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

On the 19th ult., by the Rev Dr. Jones, W Emil Heinemann, to Miss Emily M Dabney, daughter of E J. Dabney, Esq., Lansdowne-place, Hackney.—L. LAZARUS, Chancery-lane and Coborn New-road, New-cut, late Whitechapel.—W. WIGGINS, Hawley Mills, near Dartford, and St. Paul's Churchyard, paper-manufacturer.—J. HARRISON, City, commissionagent.—W. SHEPHERD, Bishopsgate-street Without, and Hackney-road.—W. BUTLER, Handsworth, Staffordshire, chemist and druggist. J. NOKES, Birmingham, glass-cutter G. TATLOW, Derby, silk-manufacturer S. BARKER, York, innkeeper. J. FIRTH, Manchester, victualler and coffeehouse-keeper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

R. COPLAND and F. W. BRICKMANN, Dundee, ship-brokers.—P. STOBO, Glasgow, smith and ironmonger M MILLER, Glasgow, coppersmith.

### BIRTHS.

On the 31st ult., at Wrotham-park, the Viscountess Enfield, of a daughter.

On the same day, at the 28th ult., at Hendon, the wife of Mr. Hendon, Hyde-park, the wife of Colonel Bowring, of a son.

On the 1st inst., at Stanley-house, Brighton, Mrs Arthur Hodgson, of a daughter

On the 2nd inst., at the Rectory, North Stoneham, Southampton, the wife of the Rev. F. F. Bosdon, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

On the 19th ult., by the Rev Dr. Jones, W Emil Heinemann, to Miss Emily M Dabney, daughter of E J. Dabney, Esq., Lansdowne-place, Hackney.—L. LAZARUS, Chancery-lane and Coborn New-road, New-cut, late Whitechapel.—W. WIGGINS, Hawley Mills, near Dartford, and St. Paul's Churchyard, paper-manufacturer.—J. HARRISON, City, commissionagent.—W. SHEPHERD, Bishopsgate-street Without, and Hackney-road.—W. BUTLER, Handsworth, Staffordshire, chemist and druggist. J. NOKES, Birmingham, glass-cutter G. TATLOW, Derby, silk-manufacturer S. BARKER, York, innkeeper. J. FIRTH, Manchester, victualler and coffeehouse-keeper.

### DEATHS.

At Whitehaven, on the 29th ult., whilst on his way to Douglas Isle of Man, Archibald Joseph youngest son of the late Archibald Reed, Esq., of Newcastl.-upon-Tyne, deeply lamented.

On the 25th ult., at Bath, in his 82nd year, the Rev. A. Wheeler, B D., Vicar of Old Sodbury in the county of Gloucester.

On the 29th ult., Capt. E. N. T. R. O'Conor, aged 33. of the 61st Regiment Bengal Army, and son of the late Rear-Admiral O'Conor, R.N., K.C.H.

On the 28th ult., in her forty-second year, Christiana, wife of Mr. Joseph Collingwood, and eldest daughter of Ralph Rawstron, Esq., of Bridge-mills near Rochdale, Lancashire.

## THE WILLCOX AND ANDERSON TESTIMONIALS.

THE presentation of these superb testimonials originated at a special general meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, held March 1, 1855, when was read a report with the following passage .

Your committee have taken as their instruction the request embodied in the resolution passed at the last annual meeting, namely —

"That they should consider and suggest some mode by which the proprietary may evince their sense of the important services of Mr. Willcox and Mr. Anderson, and of their liberal and disinterested conduct in voluntarily relinquishing, for the benefit of the company, emoluments to which they are legally entitled under the Deed of Settlement."

And, having considered the question in all its bearings, are of opinion that the feelings of the proprietors will be best expressed by the presentation of testimonials of a valuable and lasting character; and they, therefore, beg to recommend that Services of Plate, suitably inscribed, and of the value of £1500 each, be presented to Mr. Willcox and Mr. Anderson.

The chairman (Mr. Dent), in moving the adoption of the report, referred to the services of Mr. Willcox and Mr. Anderson, and their relinquishment of large emoluments, which, by the report of Sept. 30, amounted to £18,154 7s. 3d.

The recommendation of the committee has been carried into effect with great care and judgement, and the presentation of the plate took place last month.

We have engraved one of the centre ornaments of the services, which are exactly similar. This ornament is four feet in height, and has branches for candles and candle-shades in front and rear. On one angles of the base are the camel, the elephant, and the lion. The principal group represents Enterprise, indicating on a chart the routes of the company's steamers, and the Genius of Steam exhibiting to Neptune (who is seated on a rock washed by the sea) the steam cylinder and the screw as the great agents in its work The date-palm, banana, and fan-palm rise from the base; and the crowning figure represents Commerce, with the emblems of Peace and Plenty resting upon the globe.

The inscriptions on the principal tablets are as follows: -

Presentation of a service of plate of the value of £.000, unanimously voted by the Proprietors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, to RIGHT HONBLE WILLCOX, Esq., M.P. [to ARTHUR ANDERSON, Esq.] one of the original Directors of the Company, in testimony of their sense of his valuable and unremitting services, as one of its Managing Directors during a period of fifteen years, and especially in order to perpetuate their recognition of his liberal and disinterested conduct in voluntarily relinquishing, for the benefit of the company, the whole [a considerable portion] of the large emoluments which were secured to him on its foundation. 1855.

The plate has been designed and manufactured by Messrs. Smith, Nicholson, and Co., Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and in design and execution equals any large work of its class.

## AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—The Farce of MY BUTTERFLY'S BALL and the GRASSHOPPER'S FEAST Every Evening preceded on Monday by the BEAUX' STRATAGEM Tuesday, the First Journeyman Night, to commence at Seven, with the LITTLE TREASURE; and the Re-engagement of Miss BLANCHE FANE; the Pantomime this evening will conclude at a Quarter past Ten. Wednesday, the BEAUX' STRATAGEM. Thursday, by desire, HER STOOPS TO CONQUER. Friday, Second Juvenile Night, the LITTLE TREASURE; and the Pantomime. Saturday, the BEAUX' STRATAGEM

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE. Monday, LOUIS XI. Tuesday and Friday, HENRY THE EIGHTH Wednesday (First time these Seasons), HAMLET. Thursday (Twelfth Night), THE MULETEER OF TOLEDO Saturday, THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. And the Pantomime every evening.

A DELPHI THEATRE.—New Comic Drama A. and WIDOW Grist Mill of the Burlesque Pantomime—Harlequin, Madame CELESTE; Columbine, Miss VINDHAM. Every Night, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, First Time URGENT PRIVATE AFFAIRS. Wright. JACK and the BEAN-STALK and Harlequin and Mother Goose

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—Proprietor, Mr. JOHN DOUGLASS. Parties from the country must not return without paying a visit to the great National, where the best Pantomime of the season is nightly acted by Paul Kelleon and the most wonderful Pantomimists in the world. Twenty-five magnificent scenes, costly dresses, splendid mechanical changes, tricks, and appointments.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, HOLLAND, UP THE RHINE, and PARIS, is now OPEN every Evening except Saturday, at Eight o'Clock. Stalls (which can be taken from a plan at the Box-office every day, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge), 3s. Gallery, 1s. The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three o'Clock. EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.

ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.—The EVENTS of the WAR. NEW PICTURES.—Sebastopol after the Bombardment, and Kinburn, are now added to the Diorama. Daily at Three and Eight. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s. Children Half-price.

MR. W. S. WOODIN AS RACHEL IN "LES HORACES."

W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES EVERY NIGHT at Eight, at the POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William-street Strand Box-office open from Eleven to Five. Morning Performances this day, at Two o'Clock.

LOVE, the FIRST DRAMATIC VENTRILOQUIST in EUROPE, every Evening at Eight, except Saturday; Saturday at Three. REGENT HALL, 65 Quadrant, Regent-street. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets at MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box-office from Eleven to Five. Piano: Miss Julia Warman

HENRY RUSSELL will give his Entertainment, THE FAR WEST, or Forty-Five Years Life in America; the Second part, entitled Negro Life in Freedom and in Slavery, at the Assembly Rooms, Kensington, Monday, January 14th; Eye, March 3rd. St. John's Wood, Tuesday, 15th; Wednesday, 16th; Upper-street, Islington, Wednesday, 16th; Albion Hall, Dalston, Thursday, 17th. Manor Rooms Hackney, Friday, 18th; Lecture Hall, Walworth, Wednesday, 23rd; Camberwell Hall, Camberwell, Thursday, 24th; Assembly Rooms, Wandsworth, Friday, 25th. Mr. Russell will accompany himself on Collard and Collard's magnificent Richord Piano, made expressly for him by that eminent firm To commence at Eight

THE LION-SLAYER at HOME, 232, Piccadilly.—Mr. GORDON CUMMING DESCRIBES every Night (except Saturday), at 8 pat. what he SAW and DID in SOUTH AFRICA Morning Entertainments every Saturday, at Three o'Clock. The Pictures are painted by Messrs. Richard Leitch, Harrison Weir, George Thomas, Wolf, Charles Hunt, and Phillips The Music conducted by Mr. J Colson.—Admittance, 1s., 2s., and 3s. Stalls can be secured without extra charge from Eleven to Six, 1s. Children Half-price in the Reserved Seats and Stalls.

DR. KAHN'S CELEBRATED ANATOMICAL MUSEUM (the rarity and comprehensive of whose contents have already acquired for it an European reputation, and obtained the warm commendations of the press, in this and other countries), is now open daily. A New Series of original Specimens and Models, embrace ng some most important and interesting illustrations of the wonders of the Human Structure has just been added to the collection, which are unquestionably unrivalled in the world. Medical practitioners and students, and the public at large, are invited to visit the Museum, where Lectures are delivered during the day; and a new one is delivered by Dr. KAHN, at half past eight o'clock every evening.—Admission, One Shilling, 4, Coventry-street.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. Costa.—FRIDAY next, 11th Jan., Mendelssohn's ELIJAH. Vocalists.—Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Mrs. Hassell, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss. The Orchestra will consist of nearly 700 performers. Tickets, 3s.; Reserved seats, 5s.; Central Area, unnumbered seats, 10s. 6d. each at the Society's Office, 6, in Exeter-hall.

MUSICAL UNION.—TWELFTH SEASON, 1856.—The First Matinee is fixed for TUESDAY, APRIL 1st. The eleventh Annual Record dedicated to the Earl of Westmoreland, will shortly be published. The Committee beg to announce for the present season to express their intention by letter, addressed to Cramer and Co., Regent-street, for J. ELLA, Director.

JUVENILE BALL.—The Sixth Annual Juvenile Ball of the WHITTINGTON CLUB will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, Great Queen-street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 9th inst. Particulars can be obtained at the Office of the Club, 963, Strand. HENRY V. BRACE, Secretary

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—SPECIAL JUVENILE Morning and Evening. THIRD GRATUITY ON NEW-BIRTHDAY of the ORGAN-MAN'S DOG CHRISTMAS TRIP, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9th, at One and Seven. Great Attractions will be provided for Juveniles. Doors open at Twelve, and Half past Six. Admission 1

THE SISTERS—SOPHIA and ANNIE—in their celebrated Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES from NATURE, at LEICESTER, January 7th and 8th; St. George's Hall, BRADFORD, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th.

MISS BESSIE TAYLOR in the ROYAL PANOPTICON EVERY EVENING until further notice. For Programme of Concert see Catalogue of the Institution

ROYAL PANOPTICON, LEICESTER-SQUARE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—UNRIVALLED ATTRACTIONS.—The Conical Fissures of WHITTINGTON and PUSS IN BOOTS narrated by Mr. Lindenter Buckingham, and Plans stated by Sp endid Dioram a Views to be discussed during the Mornings and Afternoons only, w in a Ramble through Venice and Life in Prospect, with their several adventures Natural Magic, experimentally illustrated and explained by Professor Anderson, Secretary for the Learned Mr G F Ansell, John Chinese Jones, Performances on the Grand Organ, by Mr. S. T Philip Performing Dog, Carlo, Signor Montani, and other Performers. Dissolving Views, Performances by Mr. F. L. Philip, Favourite Songs by Miss Phillips, Comic Songs and Part-Songs by the Orpheus Glee Union. Solos on the Flute by Mr. Pratten, and Wells, HAM; and the Piano by Mr. Isidore, R.A.M. Public Experiments on the Gigantic Electrical Machines, and with the Voltaic Battery; Exhibition of Dissolving Views by Phosphorescent Light, Illustrative of the Crystal Diorama: Demonstrations on Aerostation; and other Interesting Scientific Demonstrations, by Mr. J. F. Daniell, M.R.I. Each Exhibition to conclude with the Luminous and Chromatic Fountain. From the commencement of the Christmas Holidays there will be Three Exhibitions Daily Mornings, from 11.30 to 2 Afternoon, from 3 to 5. Evenings, from 7 to 10. Monday and Tuesday next the Institution will be closed.—Admission, One Shilling; Children and Schools, Half-price, Stalls, 3s

THE PHILO-PERISTERON SOCIETY will hold their ANNUAL SHOW of PIGEONS in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Great Queen-street, on TUESDAY, JAN 8th, 1856. Tickets of admission (not transferable) may be obtained by inclosing a card addressed to the Secretary, at the Freemasons' Tavern

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham. — The PALACE and PARK are OPEN to the Public on Mondays, as 1 s.m., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays at 10 a.m. Admission on Mondays, 1s.; on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 2s. 6d.; on Thursdays, 5s.; and on Saturdays, 1s. Tickets of admission (including conveyance by rail way, may be obtained at the Crystal Palace Office, 2, Exeter-hall, and at the Crystal Palace Agents in London. Trains run from London-bridge to the Crystal Palace Station at 9 a.m., 9.30 a.m., and every quarter from 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., and at 4.25, 4.55, and 5.50 p.m., returning from the Crystal Palace at short intervals throughout the day, up to 6.40 p.m.

TO LADIES.—HAIR PLAITS, for wearing as Coronets or otherwise, to any colour, from 2s 6d to £5 Upwards of 50 always ready for sale, guaranteed well made, and correct in length ensured, by sending a sample, piece of hair. A List of Prices, detailing length, weight, and price, post-free. PRIZE-D HAIR ROLLERS, 2s. 6d and 3s 6d. per pair, according to length, post-free to any part of the kingdom, in receipt of amount in stamps and colour of hair. By STACEY and COMPANY, Court Hairdressers, Perfume-makers, and Perfumers, 45, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square, London. N.B. Articles exchanged if not approved of.

## NEW BOOKS, &c.

CHRISTMAS BOOK, by FRANK FAIRLEGH. Cheap Edition. In 6d boards; 9d cloth, gilt.

THE FORTUNES of THE COLVILLE FAMILY; or, A Good and its Silver Lining. A Christmas Story. Illustrated by Gilks

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LEWIS ARUNDEL. 3s. boards; 4s. cloth.
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To-day, with Illustrations, price 3s. 6d.; or 5s., gilt edges,

LADY MARY and her NURSE; or, A Peep into the Canadian Forest. By Mrs. TRAILL, Author of "Canadian Crusoes," "Forest Fairy," &c.
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On the 1st January, price 2nd, Monthly

THE MISSION FIELD, A Monthly Record of the proceedings of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Home and Abroad.
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THE FIRST PRINCIPLES OF DRAWING. By C. R. WEIGALL.
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THE NEW NOVELS.
RACHEL GRAY. By Miss KAVANAGH. In 3 vols. 31s. 6d.

"Miss Kavanagh has surpassed herself in this tale We greet her as the best female novelist, and Rachel Gray as the cleverest and most attractive of her stories."—Sun.

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THE AMATEUR'S GUIDE in HORTICULTURE; and Arch-ITECTURE above 60 Works and What to Read, and How to Read Them. Handbook will be sent post-free on receipt of six postage-stamps.
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OUR CHILDREN'S TIMES; or, Sketches of the Past and Present from the French Revolution to the Fall of Sebastopol. A Book for the Children of England
CHARLES HASELDEN, Wigmore-street, London.

Price 1s. 6d.,
THE PATRIOT and the HERO: General CANROBERT, the BATTLE of INKERMAN and ALMA With Portraits. Historical Sketches of Napoleon Bart., the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Napoleon, Lord Raglan, Admiral Dundas, Sir Colin Campbell, Sir Richard England, Sir Harry Smith, Sir Charles Napier, Sir Edmund Lyons, Admiral Sir Charles Napier, Sir Edmund Lyons, Admiral Sir Charles Napier, Sir Edmund Lyons, Admiral

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW STEAM-SHIP "PERA."

## TRIAL OF THE SCREW STEAM-SHIP "PERA."

THIS fine screw steam-ship, which was built for the Peninsular and Oriental Company by Messrs. Mare, of Blackwall, from designs by Mr. James Ash, made an official trial of her speed over the measured mile in Stokes Bay on Saturday last. The *Pera* is now the largest vessel belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, their leviathan steamer *Himalaya* having been purchased by Government for the transport service. Although of considerably less tonnage, the *Pera*, for accommodation and space, is almost in every respect equal to the *Himalaya*; and her fine lines, when compared with her breadth of beam, have caused her, or power in comparison with tonnage, to be, under steam, one of the fastest screw-vessels afloat.

The dimensions are:—Length for tonnage, 303 ft. 7 in.; ditto over all, 334 ft.; breadth, 42 feet 3 in.; depth of hold, 27 feet 2 in.; height between decks in the clear, 7 ft.; full tonnage, 2630. The engines, by Rennie and Co., are of 450-horse power, and are constructed upon the vertical trunk principle, with Lamb and Summers's patent flue boilers. The shaft has a multiplying wheel of two to one. The engines during the trial averaged 33 revolutions, or 66 entire turns of the screw, per minute. The wind was blowing strong from the South-south-west, and after the topgallant yards had been lowered the average of four runs showed a speed of 12½ knots, or equal to 14¼ geographical miles per hour. The result proved highly satisfactory to every one present, the impression being that an average of not more than twelve knots would be obtained.

There were on board Messrs. Anderson and Allen, Managing Directors; Admiral Thornton; Messrs. De Salis and Hadow, Directors; Captain Engledue, Superintendent of the Company at Southampton; Mr. Lamb, Superintendent Engineer; Messrs. Hughes and Lake, Government Surveyors; Messrs. Rennie, Summers, &c. In consequence of a domestic calamity in the family of Captain Soy, the appointed Commander, the charge of the vessel was intrusted to Captain Weeks, of the steam-ship *Tagus*. The internal fittings of the *Pera* combine every improvement which modern science has produced. Among the most recent may be mentioned the saloon dining-tables, which, although apparently solid single tables, may by an ingenious contrivance be divided, so that a double row may be instantly provided, thereby giving accommodation for a double number of persons. By this means (an invention of Mr. Taylor, of the Borough) 140 can comfortably dine. Upon deck are two powerful steam winches, which are used in the shipment and discharge of cargo, &c., and by which an immense amount of manual labour is saved. Upon the captain's bridge is placed a "helmsman's telegraph," entirely obviating the necessity of communicating *viva voce*, and which in working ships of great length is found to be an invaluable facility. The *Pera* is also fitted with Cunningham's patent reefing topsails, the advantages of which are now fully established, upwards of 700 vessels having them in use. Previously to her leaving London this vessel was pronounced to be the most perfect steam ship which had ever left the Thames, and confers great credit upon Mr. Robinson, under whose superintendence she has been fitted, and to whom has been intrusted the fitting of all recent vessels belonging to the company. As the power of the *Pera* is small when compared with the tonnage, the result of the first voyage is looked forward to with interest, and, should it prove favourable, of which most sanguine hopes are entertained, the new principle of less power and fine lines will be satisfactorily elucidated. It was the intention of the company to dispatch this vessel with the heavy portion of the India, China, and Mediterranean mails yesterday (Friday).

## SPLENDID PRESENT FOR THE KING OF SIAM.

AN Inkstand, probably the most brilliant and beautiful article of the kind ever made, has been manufactured by Mr. P. G. Dodd, jeweller, of Cornhill, intended as a present from her Majesty to the chief King of Siam. It is of silver, electro-gilt, and, although not of very great intrinsic value, deserves notice as a work of art. The figures, emblematical of science, and the ornamental portions generally are executed with great taste. The inscription on the inkstand states that it is presented by the Queen to the King of Siam, whose names are fully set forth: they are—Phra Bard Somdetch Phra Paramendr Maha Mongkut Phra Chom Klau Chau Yu Hua.

At a recent meeting of the Asiatic Society, the Secretary, on behalf of the Council, submitted to the meeting the name of the chief King of Siam, and that of his brother and subordinate Prince, for election as honorary members of this society. The claim of these Royal personages consisted in their protection of the interests of science and in their own personal attainments. The head King is a proficient in the Pali and Sanscrit languages; and has acquired a considerable acquaintance with Latin and English. The second King is stated by Sir J. Bowring to speak and write English with ease and correctness. Both are astronomers, able to take an observation and work an eclipse; and the second King is also a chemist and mechanician. Both have written letters to her Majesty the Queen, in English, which are creditable performances. The head King has entered into a treaty of amity and commerce with this country, which gives Englishmen a right to hold land and to be governed by their own laws in Siam, and grants other valuable privileges—thus opening up to our enterprise a country which has hardly been less shut to us than China itself. Their Majesties were unanimously elected.

SILVER-GILT INKSTAND FOR PRESENTATION BY HER MAJESTY TO THE KING OF SIAM.

CENTRE-PIECE OF THE WILLCOX AND ANDERSON SERVICES OF PLATE.—(SEE PAGE 14.)

OPENING OF THE VALPARAISO AND SANTIAGO RAILWAY.—TRAIN LEAVING THE VALPARAISO STATION.

## THE VALPARAISO AND SANTIAGO RAILWAY.

THE inauguration of the first eight miles of the Valparaiso and Santiago Railway took place on the 16th of September last, with every demonstration of enthusiasm and satisfaction. This portion of a very difficult and expensive line embraces three miles and a half along the coast, and presents a series of sea walls, breakwaters, and various other shore defences of enormous strength and solidity, the nature of the sea here at times demanding extreme precautions. The syenite rock in this neighbourhood is of the most obdurate character, and immense labour has been required to overcome the obstacles the rugged nature of the shore presented, and at one point a tunnel was rendered necessary, upon a sharp curve. The remainder of the distance through the valley of the Vina del Mar is of a less arduous nature, and the country is extremely beautiful. Beyond this the line yet unfinished will possess features which few English railways present in respect of gradients and other engineering difficulties.

The inauguration took place in the presence of about twenty thousand people, who were perched on every available spot where a view of the ceremony could be obtained. The Governor of Valparaiso, attended by a large military staff, together with all the foreign Consuls, attended; and a large number of troops kept the ground, and the artillery of the National Guard fired frequent salutes. The station had been prettily decorated with triumphal arches, the flags of the various Consuls; and at the extreme end of the terminus had been erected a painted Gothic screen, before which was placed an altar, magnificently furnished with all the usual appointments of the Roman Catholic service. At about eleven a.m. the Bishop of Valparaiso, attended by a large number of the clergy, presented himself before the altar; some prayers were repeated; an oration was delivered, setting forth the advantages of such undertakings; and then the locomotives were introduced, and the ceremony of the benediction took place, the Bishop spreading his hands out towards the engines, and sprinkling them with holy water. The weather was beautiful, and the ceremony was undoubtedly very splendid and impressive, and from its novelty afforded infinite gratification to the brilliant assemblage of ladies and gentlemen upon the platforms of the station, as well as the crowds collected outside.

Immediately after the ceremony had taken place the Governor of Valparaiso, the Bishop, the Directors of the Railway, and about 500 guests, started in a train along the line—the engine (La Empressa), which was gaily decorated with Chili flags, being driven by Mr. Lloyd, the chief engineer of the Railway. At various points throughout the distance traversed triumphal arches had been erected, many of which evinced considerable taste and judgment; one representing a group of palm-trees festooned with flowers and decorated with figures of "Peace" and "Liberty," was much admired. At the termination of the line already executed the Railway Directors had prepared a sumptuous dejeûner, which was spread beneath the shade of a grove of palm-trees beside a stream—here the whole of the visitors were regaled, several military bands performing during such time lively music.

At dusk the whole returned to Valparaiso highly pleased with their trip, and at the entire success of the first trial of this important line; and for the remainder of the week a succession of fêtes was given by the Directors at the Vina del Mar station. Altogether about 20,000 persons have taken the opportunity of travelling along the line.

On Thursday, the 27th, the Directors invited Mr. Lloyd, their engineer, to a dinner, at which were the Minister of War and most of the eminent merchants of Valparaiso.

The accompanying Views are from photographs taken by Mr. Martineau, one of the engineers of the line.

THE VALPARAISO AND SANTIAGO RAILWAY.—BRIDGE AT VALPARAISO.

## THE PRESIDENT OF CHILI.

IN presenting to our readers the Portrait of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic of Chili, it is our wish not only to introduce to their acquaintance an eminent statesman of the South American peninsula, but also to direct attention to a country whose growing importance, enlightened policy, and increasing relations with England entitle it to be better known than at present it is by the general mass of our countrymen. Chili, of all the independent States which sprung up in South America from the ruins of Spanish dominion, unquestionably occupies the foremost place. Under the animating influence of native rule and of a liberal Constitution, this young Republic has successfully consolidated its institutions; and, by its commercial transactions with England, France, the United States, and other emporiums in both hemispheres, has gradually extended the trade and developed the internal resources of the country. Contrasted with the sluggish pace at which some nations, even in the Old World, advance in the path of improvement, Chili exhibits a wise and spirited promptitude to profit by the numerous valuable discoveries and useful contrivances achieved by the enterprising genius of the present age.

It is now some time since the new system of locomotion, which by its celerity and cheapness incites to intercourse and makes close neighbours of distant communities, has been introduced into Chili. There also is known that beautiful invention, whose wonderful power imparts to our words the wings of lightning; and the astonished Chileno beholds the slender wire throbbing with the hopes and fears, the wants and sympathies of man. The financial ability and public integrity of the Chilian nation are now fully recognised. This is a fact which it requires no elaborate arguments or parade of figures to establish. A single and simple proof may suffice—the well-sustained rate of the Chilian "per cents;" and though the test may not seem very magnificent, it is, at all events, quite conclusive.

Chili, as before intimated, enjoys free institutions; and the Chilian "Bill of Rights" leaves nothing to be desired on the score of civil liberty yet it is much to be deplored that this charter of freedom is in one part disfigured by the stain of religious intolerance. It must be confessed, however, that Chili in this respect but follows in the wake of other countries in some of which juster ideas now, happily, flourish, though their growth has been slow and laborious: for it is a sad reflection that in every age and clime the last rights fully and frankly acknowledged have been almost invariably the rights of conscience. By the constitutional statute of Chili none but Roman Catholics can meet together for the public worship of God; but we find that practically this interdict is not enforced in all its rigour, for at the thriving port of Valparaiso, "where merchants most do congregate," the English residents regularly assemble for the celebration of Divine service, according to the Protestant faith, in a hall, where the officiating minister is an English clergyman, and the authorities wisely wink at the infraction of their own law. As there exists an intimate union between civil and religious liberty, we may safely predict that this favour will gradually become a right. The government of Chili is in form Republican, and in many respects, but not in all, resembles that of the United States of America. The Legislative authority is vested in a Senate and Chamber of

DON MANUEL MONTT, PRESIDENT OF CHILI.

Deputies, both elective. The constituency consists of all native and naturalised citizens of legal age, possessing a small property qualification, either of real estate or annual income. There are certain circumstances, moral as well as physical, creating an incapacity to vote; and among them is one worth specifying as an example of the importance attached by the Chilian Legislature to the diffusion of education. Every man unable to read and write is excluded from the franchise; and of this disqualification none can complain, since instruction is within the reach of all. The rich can obtain it at their own expense, and to the poor it is offered gratuitously by the State. Like Englishmen, the Chilians can boast that their country offers a generous asylum to those unfortunate refugees whom revolutions of Government not very rare events in South America—drive from their native home. The supreme executive authority of the State is exercised by the President, who is elected to the office quinquennially.

In the early and troubled years of the infant Republic, when intestine contentions rendered not infrequent an appeal to the arbitrement of arms, it is not surprising that those who wielded the victorious sword clutched the Presidency as their rightful prize. This military domination threatened to continue long after the evils which gave rise to it; and, until a few years ago, Chili had for its Presidents, with scarcely an interruption,* from the period of the Independence in 1818, a succession of fortunate Generals. The constant possession of supreme executive power by a particular set of men, accustomed to find in the soldiery a ready instrument for the execution of their behests, and one after another obtaining superiority in the State mainly by violence or intrigue, is calculated to raise in their minds visions of ambition, which at the first favourable opportunity may be realised in the utter extinction of the liberties of a people. This fate seemed at one time impending over the destinies of Chili; for so daring had the military party become that, when the young Republic, feeling its growing strength, wished to dispense with the dangerous care of its martial nurses, and, accordingly, in 1851, chose for President by an overwhelming majority a meritorious civilian in preference to a General, they treated with contumely the national decision; and, with the intent of establishing a military dictatorship, involved the country for a time in the horrors of a bloody convulsion.

Fortunately this revolutionary attempt was at last overcome, and Don Manuel Montt, the present Chief of the Executive in Chili, was firmly installed in his office, and now enjoys the distinction of being the first civil President of this rising state. About forty-five years ago Senor Montt was born, of humble parentage, in the small Chilian town of Petorca; and it is solely by eminent talents, the force of an energetic mind, and the influence of a popular and estimable character, that he has raised himself to his present high position. Early in life he evinced the spirit of an intelligent reformer, and being promoted from a subordinate appointment to the rectorship of the University of Santiago de Chili—his own *alma mater*—he at once materially improved the educational course at the chief seat of learning in his native country; and at the same time became conspicuous by his zealous advocacy of a system of popular education, in the maintenance and perfection of which Chili, to her honour be it known, expends a liberal proportion of her annual revenues. Having by such useful labours earned the approbation and confidence of his fellow-citizens, Don Manuel Montt was called from this more humble sphere of action to high offices of State; and, as the Minister of the Interior, he discharged important public functions with such great benefit to the nation, that at length his grateful countrymen conferred on him the highest honour in their power to bestow—the Presidency of the Republic. Senor Montt has fully justified the choice. By his administrative capacity he soon effaced the afflicting traits of civil strife; and Chili, tranquil and industrious, with an augmenting population, an extending commerce, and an overflowing exchequer, moves onward in it course of progressive prosperity.

* Upon one occasion an Admiral of the Chilian fleet was made President; but his reign ed long before his term of office expired.

## THE MORMONS.—LATEST NEWS.

By the last packet from the United States we received several numbers of the *Deseret News*, a weekly paper of the Great Salt Lake City, which circulates 4000 copies, and which is very like many other second-class American journals. It contains tolerably full accounts of our war, in which the Mormons—who have some of their people fighting in our army—take a great interest adverse to Russia. A very detailed life of Joe Smith, the founder of the sect, is in the course of publication in each successive number. The sermons of the different "Elders" of the Church are reported; elections, arrivals and departures of missionaries and immigrants, and other business are described; the season and the crops are adverted to; the deaths of distinguished members of the society noticed; and a variety of other matters are mentioned interesting alike to the "Saints" at home and abroad, and to persons everywhere who do not belong to the community. Numerous extracts are inserted from foreign journals, and numerous moral stories, some after the homely and instructive manner of Franklin, others borrowed from the kindly and affectionate schoolbooks of the Germans showing a strong desire in the people to encourage social virtues. The diatribes which continually appear in American and English journals against the disorders and vices of cities are aid hold of by the journalist to exalt the decencies and virtues of the people of Utah. Notes remind them when to sow wheat and when to graft peach-trees, and give them practical hints on many branches of agriculture and horticulture. Taking a much higher flight, Elder Orson Pratt lectures on planetary motion, the exact law of which he there announces as a discovery of his own—"the cube roots of the densities of the planets are as the square roots of their periods of rotation;" and gives numerous illustrations in algebraic terms and forms. He is also voluntarily to undertake the task of instructing the Saints, old and young, in all the mysteries of astronomy. Nor is this the only branch of high and abstract science cultivated in the Great City of the Salt Lake. A body of persons amongst ourselves known as the phonetics has undertaken to reform our orthography, and no student of the subject but is convinced that the system of English orthography, to use the mild language of the "Deseret Typographical Association," is very imperfect and inadequate to the end it is designed to serve." Accordingly the Mormons, carrying their ideas vigorously and boldly into action, for which they are distinguished, have invented the "Deseret Alphabet, which supplies a simple character to most of the simple sounds of the human voice, substantially correcting the absurdities of the English spelling, rendering more definite the pronunciation of words, and more easy the acquisition of other languages, and lessening to a very great extent for the rising generation the labour of learning to read;" they have cast a type for it, and are about to print and publish in it. All these proposed improvements are really wanted, are clear and precise, and apparently the Mormons are setting vigorously and reasonably to work to purify the English orthography, and promote the use of a pure language." There are many allusions in the journal to the organisation of this singular sect—to its schools, colleges, and industrial labour; but we have said enough of it to inform our readers of its characteristics, and to convince them that the Mormons cultivate some of the noblest sciences and some of the most abstract arts.

Two views at least may be taken of most subjects. There is nothing in earth or heaven which the young and the jubilant may not turn into fun, and from which the aged and the reflecting may not draw serious lessons—lessons, perhaps, of sadness and sorrow, which are the offspring of their own minds. On this occasion we are disposed to take the serious and earnest view of this Mormon colony, established in a country previously described as an "uninhabitable desert," which for centuries had been counted as a part of Mexico, but had been made no use of, "in which the rains of heaven cannot be relied on to any great extent for the cultivation of the soil." "The earth is destitute of trees, and in great part also of any vegetation whatever." The whole progress of the State of Utah, therefore, is due, as an American statistical writer observes, to the "intelligence and forces of the people." We can but recognise, therefore, in the Mormons, whatever may be their religious tenets, or their moral observances, the existence of those commonly called heroic virtues, which enable man to subdue the rude earth, overcome matter, and convert a desert into a blooming garden. It was in 1847 that Brigham Young, when the great Temple of Nauvoo, on which 1,000,000 dols. had been expended, was burned by the people of Illinois; and the Mormons, driven forth into the wilderness, started with a company of 143 pioneers to find a new and safe home for the persecuted Saints. On the 24th of July, after following a trapper's trail for 400 miles, and performing a journey in all of 650 miles by a new road, conducted as the journal says, by "the hand of the Almighty," for no person knew of the valley, Mr. Young and his companions reached the present site of the city. In the autumn 700 waggons with the families of the wanderers arrived and found the ground covered with a species of dry grass and myriads of black crickets on which the Indians fed. Spring brought another thousand waggons, but the scanty crops prepared by the first-comers were destroyed by the crickets, which came down in great multitudes from the mountains. Allies, however, appeared sent, say the Mormons, by the Almighty in the shape of large flocks of gulls which devoured the mammoth crickets, and vomiting them up almost as fast as they swallowed them went on with their destroying them. Struggling against all these difficulties the people made themselves a home in the desert. They organised themselves as a church—Brigham Young was the President, Heber C. Kemball and Willard Richards his counsellors (the latter is since dead); there were twelve apostles, and John Smith (since dead), the cousin, we believe, of Joe, was ordained Patriarch over the Church. Pass over two years to 1850, and, according to the Census, Utah contained in that year 11,380 persons, of whom 2355 were born in the States. They had 30,516 acres of land in occupation, of which 16,358 acres were improved; great quantities of farm implements, live animals, and a crop of wheat of 107,702 bushels. In 1855, according to the *Deseret News*, the settlements in the territory—forming, since 1850, a regular portion of the Great Federal Union—extend from north to south, wherever water can be had, 380 miles. There are 50,000 inhabitants, about fifty saw-mills, and great abundance of good wheat, corn, and vegetables, the product of industry irrigating the naturally barren soil. The tabernacle in Deseret is 126 by sixty-four feet, and is arched without a column; in the city are twenty-four good school-houses, and all through the territory similar school-houses have been built. The Church has 95 missionaries in Europe, and an equal number in other countries; and has branches in Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, the islands of the Pacific, and Africa. From the commencement of the society till the present moment, every little act of the founder, his associates, and followers, supplies a proof how completely enthusiasm can effect its objects, how masterful is mind over matter, and how little man can know *a priori* from what small seeds great trees are to grow. Nothing ever appeared more wild than the Mormon prophet's scheme—more hopeless, more absurd, and less likely to attain any success; but, in spite of all predictions, though such a result was never anticipated by himself, it has led to peopling the centre of America, to connecting the eastern coast with the west, and probably to the discoveries of gold in California, which are likely to change the whole course of trade, and give a complete new phase to society. In spite of our dislike to the whole of the Mormonite creed, and to one part more especially—which is justly reprobated throughout the civilised world, but which by them is boldly avowed, boldly carried into action, and is not accompanied by the hypocrisy which too often characterises the different systems in the cities of Europe—we must admit that these fanatics have overcome many difficulties, and achieved extraordinary success.

## HYMN TO THE NEW YEAR.

O TENDER Spirit-child! Half-robed in snow
Thou com'st, thy white wings ruffled in the wind.
How, mother-like, we wearied for thy voice!
Spanning the bridge of darkness with a bound,
Our souls leaped forth to meet thee on thy way:
Now, in the fulness of the perfect time,
Clasped in the Old Year's fatherhood of love,
Lie all our weeping days: and thou art here,
Heaven-born into the world without a cry!

Gracious, and pure! Fresh from the touch of God,
In all thine aspects beautiful art thou!
Whether the frosted stars or icy moon
Glance at thee sidelong; or the joyous sun,
Speeding to hail thee from the opening East,
Shine on thy young face looking to the dawn—
Lovely in all! To feel thee is a Prayer.
Life's in thy breath, and heaven in thy smile;
And sorrow dies around thee—like the night.

We clasp—we hold thee! Every grateful sense
And every faltering motion of the lip
Cries out to bless thee. Yet, a little while,
And thou shalt melt into the fading prime.
Thy place shall know thee never more; but, snapt,
Like some fine chord of music in the soul,
Thy thread of life shall drop. Yet mourn not we,
For at the sacred pause of thy dear breath
The songs of angels drown the sobbing world;
And when thou'rt led to thine appointed rest
To meet the long-extinguished race of days,
From thy dead dust the living Christ upsprings.

Hark—hark the strain! Quick at thine onward tread
Rings out a solemn cadence of sweet sound,
Poured from each ancient belfry, full and deep,
Voiced round the like a breeze! 'Twould almost seem
Those rays thou wearest as a crown, were born
Of His great glory who but now did rise
From out a dead year's ashes: those same bells
Which heralded His coming, scarce had stilled
Their hallowed music, ere thine advent woke
Through every thrilling tongue a new accord!
So be it, gracious God: So touch our days
That all their goodly cycle shall rise, crowned,
Rich with thy glory; and, to these our souls,
With each lost year send thou the patient Christ!

E. L. HERVEY.

## KING FIFTY-SIX.

AN ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR.

O DREARY bells! Ding-dong! Ding-dong!
'Tis Fifty-Five whose doom they ring;
The lord of earth will die ere long,
And Fifty-Six will be the King.
Ding-dong! Ding-dong! the time is near
When he must die—this aged year.

Ding-dong! Ding-dong! We may not laugh
We cannot weep to see him go:
A leafless pine-tree for a staff,
He wanders o'er the waste of snow;
A weak old King who left undone
The noble deed his sires begun.

Ding-dong! Ding-dong! It is his knell,
The cold stars shine upon his track—
Yet stay, O King!—heed not the bell—
The little children call thee back!
O Fifty-Five! we fain would take
Kind leave of thee for their dear sake.

Ding-dong! Ding-dong! Let prayers be said
The poor old King is dying fast;
Ding dong! Ding-dong! The King is dead—
He's gone to join his sires at last.
O Fifty-Six! O Fifty-Six!
On thee our earnest eyes we fix.

Of all thy race, thou New-born Year!
I can remember twenty kings,
The first was he who brought me here;
His memory to my spirit clings.
I love him more than all the rest—
He laid me on my Mother's breast.

The after-years—the after-years!
They must have loved me one and all;
They gave me toys—they dried my tears—
They made me strong and stout and tall.
They filled my heart with thoughts of love—
They brought me playmates from above.

First at the door my brothers knocked—
Come in—come in—ye Angel-boys!
Around my father's knee they flocked,
They shared with me my griefs and joys.
I pray'd the Kings would spare them long,
And make them good, and brave, and strong.

And then my smiling sister came—
The pride and glory of my heart!
A Rose in nature and in name,
Whose loveliness shall not depart.
O generous year, that did'st entwine
Around my heart this flower divine.

Ding-dong! Ding-dong! The bells have ceased,
The festive winds blow loud and long;
The King is come to join our feast—
A jovial King that loves a song!
Hurrah! hurrah! The King is come!
Sound the trumpet—beat the drum!

O Fifty-six, thou glorious lord!
Accept our earnest fealty-vows:
We shout thy name across the board
We bind thy lofty Titan brows!
We jest and laugh, we dance and sing—
We drink to thee, thou new-born King!—C. E. M.

## A PSALM FOR NEW YEAR'S EVE.

A FRIEND stands at the door,
In either closed hand
Hiding rich gifts, three hundred and threescore,
Waiting to pass within each daily o'er the land,
Even as his seed the sower
Each drops he, treads it in, and passes by—
It cannot be made fruitful till it die.

O good New Year, we clasp
This shut, warm hand of thine;
And loose for ever, with one sighing gasp,
That which from ours thou claim'st—the dead fingers' twine
Ay, whether fierce its grasp
Has been, or tender; having been, we know
That it was blessed; let the Old Year go!

O New Year, teach us Faith:
The road of life is hard:
When our feet bleed, and scourging winds us scathe,
Point Thou to Our Lord's visage was more marred
Than any man's; who saith,
"Make straight paths for your feet: O Israel, hear;
This is the way—walk in it without fear."

Hang out some lamp-like Hope
Above this unknown way,
Kind Year, to give our spirits freer scope,
And our hands strength to work while it is day.
But if that way must slope
Tombward, O bring before our fading eyes
The light of God—the Hope which never dies.

Comfort our souls with Love
Love of all human kind;
Love here and there, that, like a sheltered dove,
Each weary heart its own safe nest may find;
And Love which looks above
Adoringly, contented to resign
All loves, if needs be, for the Love Divine.

Friend, come thou like a friend,
And whether bright thy face,
Or dim with clouds we cannot comprehend,
We'll hold out patient hands, each in his place,
And trust thee to the end;
Knowing thou lead'st us onward to those spheres
Where there are neither days, nor months, nor years.—D.

## PERFUMERY.*

IT was a *dictum* of the celebrated Beau Brummell that no man of fashion should use perfumes, but send his linen to be washed and dried on Hampstead Heath. Few subscribed to this arbitrary mandate; and it certainly opposed all precedent, both in ancient and modern times. The use of aromatics in the East may be dated from the remotest antiquity; and, even at the present day, to sprinkle guests with rose-water and perfume them with aloes-wood, at the close of every visit, is deemed a token of hospitality and friendship. Arabia is the country of perfumes; and in more ancient times it was the practice to keep them in shells which were thrown up large and beautiful on the shores of the Red Sea. Horace alludes to the same practice as prevalent at Rome when he flourished.—

Funde capacibus
Unguenta de conchis.

Perfumes were also thought to keep well in vessels made of alabaster. Pliny explains the shape of these vessels by comparing them to the pearls called *elenchi*, which are known to have been shaped like pears. In hot climates fragrant oils dispersed unpleasant odours which heat is apt to generate, and thus became essential to the enjoyment of social life. The poets of Greece and Rome were loud in the praise of perfumes. Thus Anacreon (Ode XV.) exclaims:—

Let my hair with unguents flow,
With rosy garlands crown my brow.

The magic skill of Medea consisted in her skill as a perfumer, and as an inventress of warm vapour-baths. Mr. Beloe, translating "Palæphatus," says of her that she first of all discovered a flower which could make the colour of the hair black or white: such, therefore, as wished to have black hair instead of white, by her means obtained their wish. That the professors of the medical art might not discover her secrets she used fomentations in her baths in secret. These made men more active, and improved their health; and as her apparatus consisted of a cauldron, wood, and fire, it was believed that her patients were in reality boiled. Pelias, an old and infirm man, using this operation, died in the process.

But these practices were not confined to Oriental nations: for Herodotus ("Melpomene," c. LXXV.) says—"The Scythian women bruise under a stone some wood of the cypress, cedar, and frankincense; upon this they pour a quantity of water till it becomes of a certain consistency, with which they anoint the body and the face. This at the time imparts an agreeable odour, and when removed on the following day gives the skin a soft and beautiful appearance." In the athletic exercises of the Olympic games, wrestlers and pancratists always anointed their limbs to render them more supple. In Greece the perfumes of Athens were most esteemed, as we learn from a curious passage preserved in Athenæus, from a fragment of the writings of Antiphanes, and the whole may amuse our readers. It runs thus, showing from what countries different degrees of excellence were obtained in his time:—"A cook from Elis; a cauldron from Argos; wine of Phlius; tapestry of Corinth; fish from Sicyon; cheese from Sicily; the perfumes of Athens; and the eels of Bœotia."

Mr. Piesse's book is curious, amusing, and instructive. He is a botanist and analytical chemist, and has been no careless reader of history. Perfumery, once a mystery to the millions, is now an open volume to all who profit by Mr. Piesse's researches and disclosures; and, no doubt, it will find a place on every toilet-table, for it deserves the patronage of the fair sex. The localities in which the perfuming branch of industry is cultivated are thus pointed out:—

In the south of France more than 80,000 persons are employed, directly or indirectly, in the cultivation of flowers, and in the extract of their odours for the use of perfumers. Italy cultivates flowers for the same purpose to an extent employing land as extensive as the whole of some English counties; tracts of flower-farms exist in the Balkan, in Turkey, more extensive than the whole of Yorkshire. Our own flower-farms at Mitcham, in Surrey, need not be mentioned in comparison, though important. These are the main sources of perfumes. There are other sources at Thibet, Tonquin, and in the West Indies.

We are next made acquainted with the commercial value of perfumes and flowers:—

British India and Europe consume annually, at the very lowest estimate, 150,000 gallons of perfumed spirits, under various titles, such as eau de Cologne, essence of lavender, esprit de rose, &c. The art of perfumery does not, however, confine itself to the production of scents for the handkerchief and baths, but extends to imparting odour to inodorous bodies, such as soap, oil, starch, and grease, which are consumed at the toilette of fashion. Some idea of the commercial importance of this art may be formed when we state that one of the large perfumers of Grasse and Paris employs annually 80,000 lb. of orange flowers; 50,000 lb. of cassia flowers; 54,000 lb. of rose-leaves; 32,000 lb. of jasmine blossoms; 32,000 lb. of violets; 20,000 lb. of tuberose; 16,000 lb. of lilies, besides rosemary, mint, lemon, citron, thyme, and other odorous plants in larger proportions. In fact, the quantity of odoriferous substances used in this way is beyond the conception of those even used to abstract statistics.

There are many perfumes of animal origin, as ambergris, civet, castor, and musk. The first of these substances is found in the stomachs of the most voracious fish, and in the intestines of the spermaceti whale. It is also found floating near the islands of Sumatra, Molucca, and Madagascar, and on the coasts of China, Japan, Brazil, and Coromandel. In 1691 a lump was found on the beach of the county of Sligo, in Ireland, which weighed fifty-two ounces. It is to be observed that the famous Robert Boyle considers ambergris to be a vegetable production. The perfume of ambergris is very sensitive, as the odour is retained in handkerchiefs after having been washed.

The civet cat is a native of the East, and the substance it secretes is principally brought to this country and to other European markets from Calicut and Bassorah. It requires to be diluted with a thousand times its volume of oil or spirit.

The musk deer lives in the mountainous districts which girdle round the north of India, and in Siberia, Thibet, and China, and in the Altai range near Lake Baikal. The male alone yields the substance of the perfume. Musk is imported into England from the cauldrons from fifty to one hundred ounces each. That which comes from Boutan, Tonquin, and Thibet, is most valued; that from Russia is deemed inferior in quality. Musk is one of the most remarkable of substances, for it has been kept in drawers for more than a century, throwing forth its odour, without losing any appreciable portion of its weight.

In Mr. Piesse's volume will be found ample particulars on all Smelling Salts, and on their modes of preparation; also on Essential Oils or Concrete, and Essences, Bouquets and Nosegays, and Compound Odours. In an interesting chapter on Soap we are told that the earliest record of the soap trade in England is contained in a pamphlet in the British Museum, printed in 1641. The excise-duty on soap, repealed in 1853, had been in force since the reign of Charles the First, and established a monopoly in the hands of a few rich capitalists. Not less than a ton could be made at one time, and the restrictions in the method of manufacture were so arbitrary, and at the same time so absurd, that improvement in the article was practically prohibited, as no one was allowed to deviate from the ancient process. We have then a learned dissertation on milks and emulsions, or consumes, as they are usually called in the perfumery trade. The invention of cold cream is attributed to Galen, the celebrated physician of Pergamos, called in pharmacy, Ceratum Galeni, but the modern formula for its preparation differs essentially from the original method. Hair-dies and depilatories are next brought under consideration, and the practices of the Moorish Arab, Egyptian, and Greek ladies are described. Among the moderns the Armenians residing in Constantinople are the most skilful in preparing a black dye for the hair, and their charges for teaching the art are very high. In Mr. Piesse's varied volume dentifrices are not overlooked. We have endeavoured to give a full and faithful account of its contents, and, as every process is explained, any person can obtain and mix up the ingredients. In respect to those perfumes which are wholly or chiefly extracted from flowers, if ladies living in rural districts will amuse themselves with studying botany, they may soon be skilled in the art and mystery to which this work is dedicated.

* "The Art of Perfumery, or the Methods of Obtaining the Odours of Plants." By G. W. Septimus Piesse. London: Longman and Co.

## THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

*(From our Artist and Special Correspondent.)*

CAMP, SEBASTOPOL, Dec. 15, 1855.

OUR Camp was startled a few days ago out of the most somnolent state by several remarkable facts, asserted with such astounding assurance, and from such good authority, that every one believed them. Some of them were disagreeable, others pleasant. In the first place, Kars, closely blockaded by the Russians after the failure of Mouravieff's assault, had capitulated, the garrison retiring with all the honours of war; in the second, Russia, though the medium of Prussia, had proposed terms of peace; and in the next, Marshal Pelissier had been recalled to Paris to assist the councils of the Emperor with his advice as to the prospects of the future campaign, and the effect those prospects might have upon the terms likely to be offered by Russia. But the crowning pinnacle of this edifice of fable was the statement that Marshal Pelissier had left the Crimea in a vessel placed at his disposal, for the purpose of proceeding at once to Marseilles. The arguments for and against the probability of peace, derived from these fertile sources, were extremely interesting and amusing. It was supposed that Russia had taken the capitulation of Kars as an event counterbalancing the capture of Sebastopol, and that proceeding from this basis she would offer terms which England and France could not accept. Marshal Pelissier could not but enlighten the Emperor of the French as to the precarious position of the Russians in the Crimea; and the public mind was fluttering between hopes of peace and fears lest Russia should escape the beating we expect to give her in spring.

The first blow struck at this edifice of "shaves" was the announcement that, whatever might have befallen Kars, the General-in-Chief or his part, knew nothing of its capitulation. This was a sore annoyance to the great political argumentators. Then it appeared that Marshal Pelissier, instead of being tossed on the billows of the Black Sea on his way to France, had comfortably enjoyed his breakfast at unusual at head-quarters. In the confusion caused by this stunning intelligence, the Russian proposals of peace vanished, leaving every one to ruminate over that old and ever-vexing question—the weather.

In truth, the season had exhibited for the last few weeks symptoms of unusual severity, and at the time when all the hopes of the Camp were concentrated on the subjects I have noticed, a cold north wind was blowing over the elevated plain of Sebastopol. Along the frozen roads parties of navvies were filling up large holes with metal. Working detachments from various regiments were passing up from Balaclava laden with materials for huts, or carrying warm clothing; whilst toiling up the ascents might be seen the dirty carts and men of the Land Transport Corps performing the usual duties assigned to them. There is no body of men, no number of animals, so much to be pitied at this moment as those of the Land Transport. Ministering as they do to the wants of the soldiers, carrying up provisions, clothes, and wood for them, they have had but little opportunity to look out for themselves, and so the animals lie for the most part picketed in the open air, wallowing in mud, where the men are to attend and look after them. This is a pity, for although the corps is not at present in the efficient state which is desirable, it is like most new experiments, capable of receiving considerable improvement; and the services which men and mules are likely to render in spring, if they are put in order, as I trust they will, are incalculable That efforts are now being made to improve their position I am aware; but, owing to the bad weather, which has prevented the arrival of numerous ships at Balaclava, these efforts have been almost vain. The wind and rain, which rendered the Black Sea so uncomfortable for ships, did not increase the pleasure of camp life. It was during the period when their presence was incessant, that the benefit of the new roads so energetically laid down and so ably executed in autumn was felt Although at the worst time these roads suffered from the general bad weather, and the rain wore holes into the newly-broken stone, the excellent drainage prepared in time, as well as the constant removal of mud, left it in a fair state for the continuance of traffic—so that now, when frost has sent in, there is scarcely a highway in the United Kingdom which can be called better than that from Balaclava to the Camp. As for the spots in which no roads were made, it is impossible to conceive deeper sloughs or more unsafe ground to move upon. If you can fancy the sea lashed into ungovernable fury, with a small bark endeavouring to make its way through it, now cresting the wave, then wallowing in its trough, heaving, straining, and hardly advancing, you may then form an idea of the position of water-carriers or fatigue men crossing the plains of mud and filth, leaping from heap to heap where a likelihood of bare ground appears, then stumbling into holes, and finally reaching home drenched, dreary, and uncomfortable. Let the scene be at night, and you might catch a glimpse of a light held by some solitary wanderer dancing about like a jack-o'-lantern, now disappearing behind a bank of mud, then struggling up, advancing slowly with such fantastic motions as to give the whole thing an appearance of an unreal and sprite-like kind.

In the midst of all this the men preserve their health admirably, although the huts in which they live are none of them water-tight, and the cold is to a certain extent felt there. In the mean while the Commander-in-Chief is actively engaged in preparations for the spring, and the tents have all been ordered into store to be repaired for future use. A regular school of musket drill has been opened, and the soldiers are rapidly learning the use of the rifle—targets having been erected everywhere and cartridges served out for practice.

*(To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*)*

Gyllyngdum, near Falmouth, Dec. 15, 1855.

IN the letter which I sent you from the Crimea in September last, some remarks which I made expressive of regret that our medical officers and ambulance had not been "sent" to the field on the Tchernaya, have been so misconstrued as to cause annoyance to a very valuable body of men. I have already explained, in reply to Mr. Wright's letter in the *Times*, which I saw only at Gibraltar, that it was far from my intention to censure individually the officers of our medical department. I know them to be deserving of all possible praise for activity, humanity, and zeal; and I am personally indebted for very much kind attention on the part of several of those gentlemen.

To Mr. Wright's friendship and courtesy, also, I owe very much of the comfort I enjoyed during the time I spent in the Crimea; and he has added to the obligation I already felt by the gentlemanlike manner in which he has noticed my letter. Another individual (Mr. Monat), I have since seen, has misunderstood on my letter in a style very far different, and, for the rank he claims as "Staff-surgeon, first class," neither sensibly nor becomingly. Indeed, I am hardly justified in taking any notice of a writer, whose studentlike impudency and hospital impertinence are so little creditable to the taste and breeding of a gentleman, and far less to the true courage of a soldier But his testimony is too serviceable to be lost. I said that our medical officers, ambulance, &c., on the first day, were not "*sent*;" and Mr. Monat has very unwillingly confirmed this assertion. I said again, not that some might not be there, but that "neither could I find, nor had any one seen, a British surgeon on the field;" and he has justified me in the assertion also, by giving, like Mr. Wright, an excuse for there being so few that on so extensive a field, amidst 3000 wounded, nothing more likely than that such a paucity in numbers should escape one man's most anxious search for them. That search was made by me with feelings of the deepest commiseration for many sufferers, more particularly for one young Russian officer, whom I found in most pitiable agony; and as it was made some considerable time before the Russians reopened fire, I had not the excuse, with which your correspondent so valiantly taunts me, of being "so flustered as to have been unable to distinguish a British medical officer." Whatever might have been my own want of nerve "in such a scene of confusion," I do not apprehend that some twenty, at least, of British officers, naval and military, to whom I must have applied were also similarly "flustered" when they assured me they had been no more fortunate than myself. The fact is apparent that so few were the number who got down to the plain, or ventured to interfere, that they were not found by others as well as myself, seeking and inquiring for them in the considerable portion we traversed. All honour to those whose names have been mentioned, and all other medical men there; but I do not blame those who were not. I blame only the want of promptitude on the part of our authorities who should have instantly placed at the disposal of our allies as many of our medical officers as we could have very well spared after ten o'clock out morning, and the ambulance which our reserves, at least, were ble to remain idle.

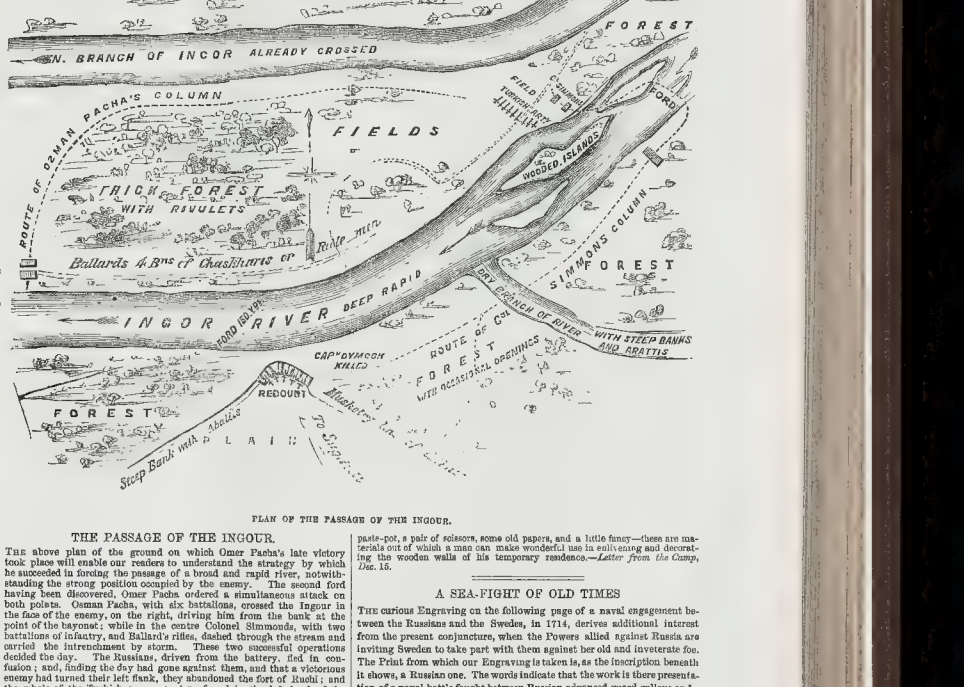
The statement of the most value, however, is—"That several civil surgeons from the General Hospital in the Camp proceeded to the field at an early hour the following morning, but were warned back by the French sentries." Now, Sir, does not this exhibit the irregular and haphazard manner in which we were acting? All our activity resolves itself into the honourable benevolence of a few volunteers. In the first place, to deal with this passage, my complaint has no reference to "the following morning;" and, consequently, the statement about the civil surgeons does not affect its truth one iota, but confirms its reasonableness. If these gentlemen had been "sent," they would not have been warned back by any sentries the moment they had stated their authority to the French officers; or, if they had been properly instructed, even how and where to proceed, they would have waited at the wooden bridge at the Sardinian end of the plain, or they would have proceeded over the base of the hill and got down to the Traktir-bridge, or to still farther points of communication by which, all day long, the wounded were brought in on stretchers, and deposited in groups until the mule litters or ambulance successively returned for the sufferers At one of these points, just under the position the artillery of the Imperial Guard had occupied, I remained with the assistant-surgeon who kindly accompanied me; and here beside the small white octagon building there was a number of wounded already collected, whom my friend assisted, and others were being brought in as fast as the fatigue parties could carry them. We met with every facility on the part of the French officers, and, with the sanction of a General who came up, the officer of the guard allowed us to remove some of the wounded on his stretchers, and convey them by bearers over the hill, a mile or more, to an hospital. All this would have been better done by authority, if medical officers, civil or military, had been "sent."

Your correspondent struggles to grow witty on my vanity for supposing that the "white horse" I rode attracted the Russian fire. I have yet to learn that the colour of a horse which is distinctive of age could be matter for vanity; but any man will understand how at a distance it might more quickly attract attention and offer a fairer mark to the gunners. I am not responsible for the colour of a horse which, being left for the public service was, without my choice, sent for my use. But is there anything so extraordinary in a man on horseback, whatever the hue of his animal, attracting the Russian fire, that he must be ridiculed for vanity who speaks of it? Why, your correspondent must know that the reason why the civil surgeons were "warned back," was because even one solitary mounted man was sure to be fired on the moment he was seen on the plain. I claim no honour, when I give only a natural reason for being disturbed, and "*those who were assisting me*," while relieving the wounded; and least of all did I wish it to be inferred that I "imagined it to be only intended for me and my white horse." I know very well, wherever a mounted man was seen, he was immediately fired on; and probably at that time other groups, like Mr. Monat, "shared the fire of the Russian heavy guns." But as I happened to be, just then, the only mounted person with the particular group on the spot referred to, I am not conscious of any inordinate vanity in supposing that so conspicuous a mark as my aged horse, probably tempted the Russian gunners in our direction, as any other "white horse," or any horse at all, may have offered a target in any other. Your correspondent knows that no horseman could, nor I believe can, pass down the quays of Sebastopol without being fired at by the northern forts.

He thinks, however, to fasten on me, in his own polished expressions, "that which is utterly, wicked, and mischievous," by denying that I could place "knapsacks" under the heads of the wounded—first, because the Russians had "no knapsacks with them," and, secondly, because "the operation" could not be performed without "dismounting." The word "*knapsack*" is either a misprint or an error of my pen for *haversack*; but still it is not correct to say there were no knapsacks, although the Russians did not generally bear them. I saw more than one; and I am not sure whether I should not have been literally correct in saying that I had "knapsacks" placed under their heads. Whether they were knapsacks, pouches, or haversacks, or anything else *substituting a pillow*, the truthfulness of my *meaning* is little affected by the hypercritical cavilling of a Staff-surgeon. I wish him joy, however, of his ingenuity in discovering the difficulty of the "operation" "without dismounting." Nevertheless, had he, with more candour and less irritation, referred to my words, he would have found that I said, "by *having* their knapsacks *placed* under their heads," and that I had elsewhere referred to "those who assisted me."

Warned by the melancholy failure of Mr. Monat, I will not conclude with a feeble attempt to be witty; but I cannot forbear seriously suggesting to him when next he writes for your paper, that it will be more creditable to his position as an officer and a Christian, to abstain from personalities and impertinencies; or if by some deplorable infirmity, he cannot restrain his language, let him remember it will be more consistent with the semi-military rank he enjoys, though probably not quite so safe for his person, to be less in red of impunity by the profession of the individual he insults.

WM. JNO. COOPE.




PLAN OF THE PASSAGE OF THE INGOUR.

## THE PASSAGE OF THE INGOUR.

THE above plan of the ground on which Omer Pacha's late victory took place will enable our readers to understand the strategy by which he succeeded in forcing the passage of a broad and rapid river, notwithstanding the strong position occupied by the enemy. The second ford having been discovered, Omer Pacha ordered a simultaneous attack on both points. Osman Pacha, with six battalions, crossed the Ingour in the face of the enemy, on the right, driving him from the bank at the point of the bayonet; while in the centre Colonel Simmonds, with two battalions of infantry, and Ballard's rifles, dashed through the stream and carried the intrenchment by storm. These two successful operations decided the day. The Russians, driven from the battery, fled in confusion; and, finding the day had gone against them, and that a victorious enemy had turned their left flank, they abandoned the fort of Ruchi; and the whole of the Turkish army was transferred to the left bank of the Ingour.

CHRISTMAS-TIDE IN THE CRIMEA.—The complaints against the new huts are numerous and well founded, and during the recent wet weather it was seriously proposed to remove the men out of the huts and put them into double tents. They never were intended, I presume, to keep out water without some felt or waterproof covering, and up to the present moment none has been provided, and not even the tar and pitch in one of the vessels at Balaclava can be landed. Still this will be a joyous Christmas, as far as it can be away from friends and home. Sailors' sweethearts ride out to Missionis, and gaze gloomily on the beautiful muslefoo which grows on all the wild pear and apple trees in these lovely valleys; but their contentment returns when they think of the fat goose who, tied by the leg, is waiting his doom by the kitchen tent or hatchway, or of the tender pig, who has been reared up from his childhood for the sole object of doing honour to the coming feast, and who is "just fit to be sulled" Already contracts are drawn between dealers in the trenches, or dreary outposts, on remote guards and pickets last year, and the luxuries which are forthcoming for the grand English festival. Men remember "that tough old Turkey, which cost 40s., and that turned the edge of the carver like plate glass," and laugh over the fate which seemed somehow to attend most efforts to be jolly last Christmas, and then turn and look round their huts, which are generally, it must be confessed, very like retail grocers' establishments, backwood stores, or cantsenneh's magazines; the shelves which are placed along the walls in layers, the cupboards made of packing-cases, between decanters in the trenches, or dreary outposts, on remote guards and pickets last year, and the luxuries which are forthcoming for the grand English festival. Men remember "that tough old Turkey, which cost 40s., and that turned the edge of the carver like plate glass," and laugh over the fate which seemed somehow to attend most efforts to be jolly last Christmas, and then turn and look round their huts, which are generally, it must be confessed, very like retail grocers' establishments, backwood stores, or cantsenneh's magazines; the shelves which are placed along the walls in layers, the cupboards made of packing-cases, between decanters in the trenches, or dreary bourg ware, cans, tins of soups and preserves, made dishes, vegetables, longnecked bottles of French manufacture, and the stumpier, sturdier work of the English glass-blower. There is a stove or some substitute for a fireplace in each hut, and it always enjoys the advantage of a famous draught from the door and walls. As to the latter, the embellishments upon them while away many an idle hour, and afford opportunities for the exercise of taste, good and bad, the monuments of which must perish with the spring. They consist chiefly of illustrations from the pictorial papers and; *Punch*, which are transposed ingeniously by the introduction of faces, figures, and bits out of different engravings, with the view of giving them a ludicrous or whimsical character, and the result is often very amusing. The walls are covered with them. A paste-pot, a pair of scissors, some old papers, and a little fancy—these are materials out of which a man can make wonderful use in enlivening and decorating the wooden walls of his temporary residence.—*Letter from the Camp, Dec. 15.*

## A SEA-FIGHT OF OLD TIMES

THE curious Engraving on the following page of a naval engagement between the Russians and the Swedes, in 1714, derives additional interest from the present conjuncture, when the Powers allied against Russia are inviting Sweden to take part with them against her old and inveterate foe. The Print from which our Engraving is taken is, as the inscription beneath it shows, a Russian one. The words indicate that the work is there presentation of a naval battle fought between Russian advanced guard galleys and a Swedish squadron, on the 27th July (O. S.), 1714. The elaborate character of the Engraving is remarkable, as showing the care with which, nearly 150 years ago, the Russians attended to practical detail; and it is worth while to observe the curious construction of the gun-boats, which resemble the Roman and Carthaginian galleys. We are indebted for the original to the kindness of Major Chambre (5th Royal Lancashire Militia, now at Aldershot), into whose hands it passed, with several similar works, from the possession of a person who was for some years in the service of the late Emperor Alexander. That officer, to whose tact and energy we may mention that his comrades at Aldershott owe no small portion of their comforts, remarks upon the character of the gun-boats and upon the gun being so well forward in the bows, and observes that the vessels seem capitally adapted to the narrow and shallow bays of the Baltic and their entrances, and that some of our naval constructors might take a hint from them.

There is one other point that must not be forgotten. This battle—fought during the struggles between Peter the Great and Charles the Twelfth took place near a spot which will be to all time a memorial of Russian treachery and barbarity. It was fought off Hango-Head—the place where the Russians murdered the bearers of an English flag of truce. The yacht Captain Hall, of the *Nemesis*, performed one of those acts of chivalry which will be equally memorable, namely, the landing, driving away the Cossacks, and solemnly laying down, with a religious service, a stone commemorating the murder, with an inscription designating it as one of foul treachery. The Russians doubtless returned and broke up the stone; but that small spite has been baffled by the printing-presses of Europe. Perhaps, ere the war ends, we may have to offer another engraving of a battle between Swedes and Russians, unless the northern fleet of the Czar should undergo similar "limitation" to that of the south. If that fight be fought, the union-jack and tricolor will diversify the picture.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE SWEDES AND THE RUSSIANS, AT HANGO HEAD, 1714.—FROM A RUSSIAN PRINT OF THE TIME. (SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

Изображеніе морской баталіи между Россіиско̀ю Галерною авангардіею Которою командовалъ Кардѣлной шаутъ бейнахтъ. Швецкою эскадрою подкомандою шаутъ бейнахта эрнъ шлата Сдучившейся у гангута Іюля въ 27 день 1714 году.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SVEABORG.—OFFICERS ON THE ISLAND OF TONA MIOLA.—SKETCHED BY J. W. CARMICHAEL.

## THE BOMBARDMENT OF SVEABORG.

THIS pair of Illustrations was sketched by Mr. Carmichael during the progress of the bombardment, and they show the destructive attack in terrific reality.

The incident of the first Engraving is briefly as follows:—"On Sunday afternoon, August 12, H.M. steam-vessel *Lightning*, Lieutenant James Campbell, proceeded to the island of Tona Miola, with Admirals Dundas and Seymour, and several other officers, for the purpose of seeing, if possible, the damage done to the rear of the town of Sveaborg. The Admirals and officers landed on the island, and were almost immediately seen from the Russian batteries, who commenced firing on them, and also on the *Lightning*. Their fire was most accurate, at a range of near 4000 yards; but it did not prevent the Admirals from accomplishing their purpose, for they saw the work of destruction effected by our gun and mortar boats."

The second Illustration shows Captain Caldwell, H.M.S. *Duke of Wellington*, superintending the gun boats during the bombardment.

The extent of the damage inflicted upon Sveaborg by the bombardment may be estimated by the following article, which appeared in the *Helsingfors Tidningar*:—

The danger is past, at least for the present. Sveaborg has ceased to smoke, the roar of the guns no longer deafens the ear, as during the eventful days of the 9th and 10th of August. No "invincible armada" meets the sight, the horizon is once more clear; but Helsingfors is no longer itself. The feeling of security has not returned: life and excitement have vanished. Nothing more desolate can exist than the appearance of Helsingfors during the last few days. The incessant moving and transporting of valuables, furniture, and effects of all descriptions, is beyond belief; the streets are filled with them, and the main road to the interior is one line of carts, waggons, and fugitives. The scene baffles the power of language to portray. Helsingfors and its inhabitants used to be known for their tranquility and peaceable conditions; but now they labour under that most contagious fever, the pame of fear. And what do we fear? We hope our enemies have not lost all feelings of humanity and pity. They certainly have not, up to the present time, spared private property, especially vessels of every denomination. Still it ought to be borne in mind that here the question involves the safety of a whole town—a whole community a small one, perhaps, but centering in itself the little all of the inhabitants and the deepest interests of the Finland nation, a city that has a right to be respected, not only in the name of Humanity, but in that of Civilisation. It ought to be remembered that, as some deeds add imperishable laurels to a nation's and an individual's name, others leave a stain which for ever remains recorded in the future pages of history.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SVEABORG.—SKETCHED BY J. W. CARMICHAEL.

# Memorabilia,

## LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

*"A little chink may let in much light."*—OLD PROVERB.

### PLANS OF THE BATTLES OF MARSTON MOOR, NEWBURY, AND NASEBY.

BY SIR FREDERIC MADDEN.

In the "Memoirs of Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers," by Warburton, published in 1849 (a work more distinguished for brilliancy of writing than for a spirit of research or accuracy), he congratulates himself and his readers on being able to refer to a Plan of the Battle of Naseby, fought 14th June, 1645, "drawn up by Prince Rupert's orders, and found among his papers;" and he adds a copy (vol. iii., p. 105), on a reduced scale, of that portion of the plan representing the Royal forces. The original plan was sold with the collections of Rupert and Fairfax Papers at Messrs. Sotheby and Co.'s, in June, 1852 (lot 1443), and was executed by Sir Jerimah de Gomme, a Dutch engineer of eminence, who was in the service of Frederic Henry, Prince of Orange; and afterwards, having accompanied Prince Rupert to England, is said to have been knighted by Charles I., and subsequently became Chief Engineer, Quartermaster-General, and Surveyor of the Ordnance in the reign of Charles II. and James II. A military plan executed by so eminent an authority, who was contemporary with the event, must be admitted to be of considerable interest and value, more particularly since it differs considerably from the plan of Naseby fight engraved in Sprigge's "Anglia Rediviva," 1647, and reproduced (but smaller) in Rushworth's "Historical Collections" (vol. vi., p. 42, edit. 1722). But Warburton would have had still greater cause for congratulation had he known that in the British Museum existed, not only a larger and more careful coloured drawing of the same plan of the battle of Naseby, by Sir Bernard de Gomme, but also coloured military plans by the same hand of the battle of Marston Moor (2nd July, 1644), and the second fight at Newbury (27th October, 1644); all drawn of the same size (2 ft. 4 in. by 1 ft. 8 in.). These plans, with many others by De Gomme, were purchased for the British Museum at the sale of the library of Mr. Gwyn, of Ford Abbey, Dorsetshire, in October, 1846, and are believed to have belonged to Francis Gwyn, who was Under-Secretary of State from 1660 to 1682. They now form the Add. MSS. 16,370 and 16,371. Of the fight at Newbury Warburton merely says that it was "one of the worst-fought battles in the whole war;" and of Marston Moor —the result of which gave such a fatal blow to the cause of the Cavaliers—he is only able to refer to various conflicting authorities, and then (vol. ii., p. 455) ventures to subjoin an imperfect sketch "*as approximating to a correct plan of this perplexed battle.*" It may, therefore, not be unimportant to any future historian of the Civil Wars to give in detail the disposition of the Royal forces in this battle, as represented in the plan of Sir Bernard de Gomme (MS. Add. 16,370, fol. 64). It is entitled thus by the Dutch engineer, "Ordre of his Maj.tes Armeé of 11,000 foot and 8500 horse, with 16 pieces of ordinance, as the[y] where drawne unto severall bodyes at the Battle of Marston Moore, the 2 July, 1074; commanded[ed] by his Heighnesse Prince Rupert, in the releiving of the siedge of the city of Yorck, again[s]t the Sohots and the Parliaments Armee."

The King's forces, consisting of 17,500 horse and foot (which, be it remarked, is the exact amount stated by Warburton from conjecture alone), are drawn up at the bottom of a rising ground, the summit of which is occupied by the Parliamentary and Scottish army of 27,000 men; and along the whole of the Royalists' front is a hedge, lined with musketeers. The left wing consisted of 1100 horse (in eight divisions), supported by 500 musketeers, including the brigade of Sir Charles Lucas (five) and the regiment of Colonel Ayers (two); having, in a second line to the left, an additional force of 300 horse (in four divisions), under Colonel Carnaby, with a reserve of 800 horse (in six divisions), commanded by Sir Richard Dacres. The *first line* of the centre consisted of seven divisions of foot, namely, Col. Tillier's (two), Col. Ensley and Gibson (one), Col. Broughton (two), and Sir Thomas Tinley (two); flanked on the left by Col. Fretwill's regiment of horse (in three divisions), and, on the right, by Col. Trevor's regiment of equal force. In the *second line* were seven more divisions of foot, namely, Colonel Chisnall's, one not named, Col. Chester's (two), and three of Lord Newcastle's foot from York; whose remaining force (in four divisions) is placed in the *third line*, together with Sir William Blakiston's brigade of horse, in two. Behind these, in the centre, are stationed Sir Edward Widrington's brigade of 400 horse (in five divisions), and Prince Rupert's troop (of Life Guards!). The right wing consisted also of 1100 horse (in eight divisions), with 500 musketeers, including Sir William Vaughan's regiment (three), Col. Hurry's (two), and Lord Byron's (three); with an additional force in the second line, on the right, of 200 horse, under Col. Tucke, and a reserve of 800 horse, commanded by Lord Molineux, including the regiments of Col. Leveson (two), Col. Tilsley (two), and Lord Mohneux (two). On a line with this reserve, but more to the left, approaching the Newcastle Regiments, is stationed Rupert's regiment of horse (in five divisions). Besides these, in advance of the right wing, but bearing to the centre, are placed the foot regiments of Prince Rupert (in two divisions), and of Lord Byron (in one).

If this plan is to be depended on (and its authority seems undoubted), there would seem to be good grounds for believing (as stated by Ludlow and Rushworth) that Prince Rupert charged in the *right* wing; but still there is much that contradicts nearly every word of Warburton's description of the battle. Rupert's horse, instead of being in the front of the left wing, is here placed close to the right wing, and must have been engaged with Cromwell and Manchester's squadrons: whilst the Irish foot, under Tiller (who was taken prisoner), is not stationed as a reserve to the right wing, but with the left of the line of the centre. Rupert's famous troop of Life Guards also is quite in the rear of the centre, instead of leading the left wing, and it is difficult to conceive how the Marquis of Newcastle's "Lambe" could have been slaughtered in such an extent, unless Rupert's horse had given way. The victory obtained by the King's left wing must have been chiefly gained by the brigades of Sir Charles Lucas, Colonel Ayres, and Sir Richard Dacres. It is certainly difficult to reconcile all this with the accounts hitherto printed; but the plan, nevertheless, possesses unusual interest, and deserves more study than I have leisure to bestow on it. Before I conclude, I must add that a miniature portrait in oil of Sir Bernard de Gomme is prefixed to a collection of plans (executed probably for him) illustrating the campaign of the Prince of Orange between 1628 and 1645, preserved in George III's library, No. CII. 21.

### NOTES.

DELICATE OFFICIAL DUTY.—It appears from the letters now first published in Bohn's edition of Addison's Works (vol. vi.), that when George I quarrelled with the Prince of Wales (afterwards George II.), Addison, as well as the Earl of Sunderland and Temple Stanyan, was employed to forward a statement of the affair to the envoys at foreign Courts. The Prince had a son, and the King nominated the Duke of Newcastle as one of the child's godfathers at his baptism. The Prince intimated that he should send with some one to the Duke, "You rascal, I will fight you." This warlike threat the Prince afterwards endeavoured to explain away:—"I did not say I would *fight* you, but I said, you rascal I will *find* you: and I will find him; for he has often failed in his respect to me, particularly on this late occasion, by insisting on standing godfather to my son." The logic of the reply is unimitable. Old George, however, was not to be deceived. He ordered the Prince to keep his own apartments, and, after some unsatisfactory correspondence, banished him from St. James's. A more serious quarrel could scarcely take place between the Sovereign and the heir-apparent, but we do not find that Secretaries of State were employed to blazon them abroad.

SWIFT AND ADDISON.—The friendship between Swift and Addison is a pleasing and honourable feature in the literary history of the Anne and Georgian era. They differed widely in politics, and had different tastes and connections, yet each appreciated the worth and genius of the other, and their intimacy survived all the storms and jealousies of faction. "I have always honoured you for your good nature," writes Addison, "which is a very odd quality to celebrate in a man who has talents so much more shining in the eyes of the world." And "shall we never again talk together in *locum t*?" Delightful talk it must have been; for, though reserved and taciturn in mixed society, Addison's conversation with his intimate friends was peculiarly fascinating; and Swift's caustic brain was redolent of personal and witty fancies. Mr. Bohn's new edition of Addison's works, by its copious notes and illustrations, and the number of hitherto-unpublished letters it contains, has revived the fame of the great Essayist, and introduced us once more to that brilliant and accomplished circle of which Swift and Addison were at once the glory and delight.

FEMALE PETITIONERS.—Hume relates that in 1649 "the women applied by petition for the release of Colonel Lilburn, but were desired to mind their household affairs and leave the government of the State to the men." How much more piquant is the affair related by a contemporary, Clement Walker! "About this time some thousands of well-affected women of London, Westminster, Southwark, and the Hamlets stormed the House of Commons with two petitions in behalf of Jo. Lilburn and his company. They sompl[e]n'd of the Council of States' violent and illegal proceedings against them, in seizing them in the night by soldiers; of their arbitrary government, taxes, sequest, monopolies, &c.; and with uttering taking away all liberty of discourse, than which there can be no greater slavery. They were bid go home and wash their dishes. To which some replied, 'They had neither dishes nor meat left.'"

ADDISON'S CORRECTIONS.—Pope tells us that Addison was averse to making any corrections on his printed works. In Bohn's edition of Addison's Works there is, however, a copy of the original draught of the celebrated "Letter from Italy," which is preserved in the Bodleian Library, and is entirely in Addison's handwriting. From certain marks it appears to have been in the printer's hands, and printed in folio. This curious literary relic affords an instance of Addison's taste and care in composition. The original opening of the poem was entirely different from its present form, thirty lines having been struck out. The couplet imitated by Gray—

> How has kind Heaven adorn'd the happy land,
> And scatter'd blessings with a wasteful hand!

stood thus at first:—

> How is the happy land, above the rest,
> Adorned with pleasures, and with plenty blest!

All Addison's alterations are improvements, except in one instance. The concluding portion of the poem has two feeble lines—

> But I've already troubled you too long,
> Nor dare attempt a more adventurous song.

The original verse is better:—

> But spent already with a rhyme so long,
> I dare not 'tempt a more adventurous song!

The editor of Bohn's edition states that he is indebted to Dr. Bandinel, of Oxford, for this interesting document, which ought to accompany all future editions of Addison's works.

### QUERIES.

A SOUTH WALES CUSTOM.—About Swansea and in some other parts of South Wales, boys go about singing songs for a month or more before Christmas. Some of them take with them a "horse's head," as they call it, made in the shape of a horse's head, of paper or vasteboard, with about the neck of the horse is a white sheet to cover the person who carries the likeness of the head. When the songsters have sung one or two songs, they and the person with the horse's head march into the house and ask for something. The person with the head makes some jump like a horse during this time. Can you or your readers tell me what is the origin of the custom?—J. MOLINEUX.

IN the second edition of "Guesses at Truth," by Two Brothers, and at page 171, appears the following:—"Yet in Hamlet himself, that personification of human nature brooding over its own weaknesses and corruptions, that only philosopher, with one exception, whom poetry has been able to create. How different are all the reflexions!" Who is that other philosopher indicated in the passage?—J. T., Dublin.

CROWNE.—Will you kindly inform me the names of each of our Sovereigns for whom crowns have been specially made, as I am unable to ascertain them, and greatly desire a complete list?—L. B.

TAYLOR, THE WATER-POET.—In looking through the rare folio of Taylor's works, to which my attention was awakened by some extracts you gave from him lately, I met with the following in his "Wit and Mirth:"—"One asked a fellow what Westminster-hall was like? 'Marry,' quoth the other, 'tis like a butler's box at Christmas among gamesters, for whosoever loseth the box will be sure to be the winner.'" Perhaps some of your antiquarian readers will explain this?—A MODERN ANTIQUE.

THE GOOD COUNTESS OF MONMOUTH.—In repairing an old house at Watford, Hertfordshire, a diamond pane of glass was found, with this inscription:—"The Chamber of the Good Countess, Elizabeth of Monmouth, who died heare, 1640." Can any of your readers inform me who was this Countess of Monmouth, and give any particulars of her death, and where buried, &c.—CARPE DIEM.

A DEVONSHIRE CUSTOM.—Can any of your readers give the historical origin of the following custom? At Combmartin, on the north coast of Devon, it was customary, a few years ago, for a large party of the townspeople to proceed, one day in the summer, to a certain spot in a wood above the town, to search for the Earl of Tyrconnell. He, being discovered (in the form of one of the inhabitants who had purposely conveyed himself thither), was seated on a donkey, and brought in (drunken) triumph to the old market-house, where certain Bacchanalian ceremonies concluded the evening. The custom was abolished a few years ago, in consequence of the melancholy death of the then (assumed) Earl, who, having partaken too largely of the refreshment supplied him, rolled over some stone steps and lost his life.—Your obedient servant, H. S. P.

### ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

"LANDED GENTRY OF SOMERSET."—In reply to the inquiry of "F. R.," I incline to think there is no collected record of the landed gentry of Somerset in the seventeenth century in existence, except what may be found scattered in Burke's "Extinct Baronetcies," "Commoners," Hutchins's "Dorset," and at the Heralds' College. I have been informed by one of the heralds that a great number of pedigrees of western families were destroyed by the Great Fire of London, the loss of which can only be supplied from the papers in private hands. There has been lately established "The Genealogical and Historical Society of Great Britain, for the purpose of collecting from private sources and otherwise pedigrees and papers of families which hitherto have never appeared in print. A journal of its proceedings is expected to be published early in the ensuing year.—T. P. LANGDALE, Temple.

F. R., Totness, asks, amongst the Queries in your admirable ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of December 22, where he can find a record of the Somersetshire families in the seventeenth century in Blome's "Britannia" of 1673 he will find the names of all the resident gentlemen in the different counties of England and Wales.—A FRIEND.

LAKE LENNOX.—In your paper of Dec. 15th David Walkenshaw mentions three facts, referring to Scotland; in reply to the second fact, the Lake Lennox refers to Lochlomond, formerly called the Lake of Lennox, from the family seat of the Lennoxes being at the mouth of Loshlomond. There is an old saying of three things to be seen in the loch:—1. A wave without wind. 2. A fish without a fin; and 3. A floating island. The first and third can be seen often, and the writer has sailed over to the floating island several times; it is composed of floating rushes or long grass, growing from the bottom of the loch, and a small saghog grows in the centre of it, but no person can land upon it as it has no foundation.—JOHN MILLER, Bookseller.

SIDE-SADDLES.—Some difference of opinion exists amongst antiquaries, as to what fair dame the honour is due of having been the first to introduce the use of side-saddles. Fosbrake, in his "Encyclopædia of Antiquities," says that "in the fourteenth century women rode both on the pillion and on side-saddles;" and, for this reason, he adds, that "the latter were not introduced by Anne, Queen of Richard II., as Rous pretends and Strutt denies, though probably her example entirely suppressed the indelicate mode." Stow agrees with Rous, and thereto says that they "were in use in 1388." From what Oliver says, in his "History of Beverley," Fosbrake's view would appear to come nearest the truth. Speaking of Joan, the wife of John de Wake, who lived in the time of Edward I., he says that she was the *first to ride sideways upon horseback*. This agrees with the words of "charta of the lady to the convent of Walton, to which a seal was appended, with the device of a female figure seated sideways on her horse, holding the bridle in her left hand." Old Zackary Gray, in his note on the lines in "Hudibras,"—

> To lay their native arms aside,
> Their modesty, and ride astride,

favours Stow, and refers for further information to Camden's "Surrey," edit. 1722, vol. i, col. 188, and Fuller's "History of the Holy War," b. ii, chap. 27. —R. W. ELLIOT.

Catherine de Médicis is said to have first used, if not invented side-saddles about the middle of the sixteenth century. (See Mrs. Markham). J. F. LLOYD.

THE "TALL PINTA."—H. J. R. very boldly asserts "that there was no vessel whatever named the *Pinta* in the Spanish Armada, and that Macaulay has simply used a poet's license in adopting such a name as suited his rhyme; that it *might* have been the Santa Maria." Macaulay has adopted the immortal name of the vessel from whose decks the discovery of America was made:—"A little after midnight the joyful sound of 'Land! land!' was heard from the *Pinta*, which kept always ahead of the other ships" (*Robertson*). Like a true poet he knows that there *must* have been also a *Pinta* in the Armada, and I fully believe him.—W. G.

THE SANCROFT MEDAL.—The Sancroft medals were struck to commemorate the acquittal of the Bishops in the reign of James II., and the following account of one of them answers the description sent by D. Bust of Archbishop Sancroft, 1688, on one side with inscription. Reverse: Busts of the six imprisoned Bishops round that of the Bishop of London, stars interspersed. An inscription round the edge. Compton, Bishop of London, also signed Archbishop Sancroft's petition against the Order of Council for reading the King's Declaration of Indulgence in the churches, and had arranged a list of Lords to become bail for the Bishops if the Court should require it. This very likely made him popular, and was perhaps the reason of his bust being placed in the centre of one of the medals. The Keeper of Antiquities in the British Museum has a series of eight of these medals. This information is taken from the "Life of Bishop Ken," by a Layman.—St. Leonards-on-Sea.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS

KRAT.—You may probably obtain "Le Palamède" through the medium of Messrs. Williams and Norgate. The foreign booksellers; but the "Treatise on Whist," by Deschappelles, is reprinted in Bohn's "Book of Games." London, 1850.

F. WHITE.—Kemble's is the cut.

W. H. A. Tockey.—Yes.—1. Kt takes Q B P (ch). 2. Kt takes K P (ch.)

BRAVE.—A Pawn so advanced can be exchanged for a second Queen or for any other piece except a King, without regard to the pieces already on the board. 2. The fact of the K.R. having been stocked (not moved) does not prevent his Castling.

W. RAMSDEN.—The first is price 6s.; the other, 5s.

P. M.—Upper Tooting.—Nearly conceived, but much too easy.

A YOUNG CLERK.—There is a thriving Amateur Chess-club, the very thing that you require at the St. James' Literary Institution, Clifford-street, Bond street. The Club is open to readers about forty members, and any member of the Institution itself may belong to it on payment of merely a nominal subscription.

JANUS is thanked for his voluminous and interesting disquisition on ancient chess.

M. D., Burlington-street.—The present is the most advantageous period for joining the St. George's Chess-club as the annual subscription commences at the beginning of the year. Gentlemen desirous of becoming members should apply personally, or by letter, to the Secretary, at the Club-rooms, 53, St. James's-street. We have not room to publish a list of the existing Committee this week, but you can obtain it by applying as above.

S. J. R.—The new "French Chess Magazine" makes its appearance on the 15th of the month. You can subscribe through any of the foreign booksellers.

X. Y. Z.—When your opponent sacrifices a piece in the opening mentioned, your best course is to exchange Queens as soon as you conveniently can. This, of course, he will endeavour to prevent, and in trying to do so, he must afford you time to bring your forces into action. But should he contrive to obtain a little attack you need not be alarmed. Keep cool, carefully, and, ere long, he will end, as presuming attacks most commonly do, in the defeat of the aggressor.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 617, by Anabel, H. S., W. G. T., A Lover of Chess, J. Knight, Tomkin, Bushby, Edmund T., Craigellachie, Chilcurg, Haris, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 618, by J. Hudson, R. M., S. T., Hunter, Sisel, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by S. T. V. Civis, James Plush, Miles, F. K. S., Gregory, Omicron, A. Z., D., Craigellachie, M. D., Durham, Ernest, Pallo-Chess, M. P., Old Salt, Mungo Lee, F. Z., are correct. All others are wrong.

#### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 617.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. R takes K P | P to Q R 3rd | 3. R to Q R sq | P to Q Kt 5th |
| 2. R to K sq | P takes P | 4. P takes P—disc. checkmate. | |

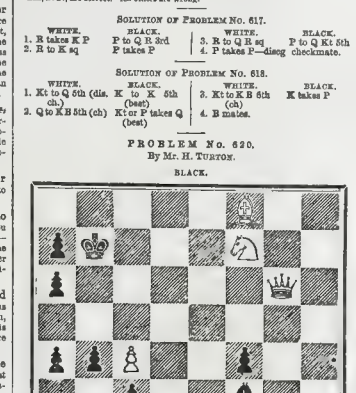
#### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 618.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Kt to Q 5th (dis. ch.) | K to K 5th (best) | 3. Kt to K B 6th (ch.) | K takes P |
| 2. Q to K B 5th (ch.) | Kt or B takes Q (best) | 4. B mates. | |

#### PROBLEM NO. 620.

By Mr. H. TUSTON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in five moves.

### CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

Mr. STAUNTON gives the odds of the Q Rook to Mr. NEWMAN, the leading player of the Hull Chess-club.

(Remove White's Q Rook from the board.)

*(The Knight's defence in the K Bishop's opening.)*

| WHITE (Mr. S.) | BLACK (Mr. N.) | WHITE (Mr. S.) | BLACK (Mr. N.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 19. Q B takes K R P | P takes B |
| 2. K Kt sq | Q B 4th | 20. Q Kt to K B 5th(*b*) | B to K Kt 4th |
| 3. P to Q 3rd | K B to Q B 4th | 21. Kt takes B | P takes Kt |
| 4. K Kt to K B 3rd | P to Q 3rd | 22. P to K R 4th | Q R to K Sq (*c*) |
| 5. P to K R 3rd | Q B to K 3rd | 23. P takes K Kt P | K Kt takes P |
| 6. K B to Q Kt 3rd | B takes B | 24. K to K Kt 3rd | Q to K R 3rd |
| 7. Q R P takes B | Q Kt to Q 2nd | 25. R to K sq | P to K B 3rd |
| 8. P to Q B 3rd | P to Q B 3rd | 26. Q to Q sq | Q Kt to Q B 4th |
| 9. Castles | Castles | 27. P takes K P | K P takes P (dis. ch) |
| 10. K to K R 2nd | P to K B 3rd | | K to K B 2nd |
| 11. P to K Kt 4th | K Kt to K B 2nd | 28. P to K B 4th | P takes P |
| 12. Q to K R 2nd | P to Q 4th | 29. P to K 5th | P to K R 4th |
| 13. R to K Kt sq | P to K 3rd | 30. P takes Kt | P to K 5th (disc. ch) |
| 14. Q Kt to Q R 3rd | Q to Q B 2nd | | |
| 15. Q Kt to Q B 2nd | Q to Q 5th | 31. K to Kt 2nd | Q to K 4th |
| 16. Q Kt to K sq | Q B to K sq | 32. K to K Kt 5th (ch) | K to K sq |
| 17. Q Kt to K Kt 2nd | Q Kt to Q B 4th | 33. Q to K Sq (*d*) | R takes Kt |
| 18. Q Kt to K 4th | Q Kt takes Q Kt P (*a*) | 34. P takes R | R takes P (ch) |
| | | And wins. | |

(*a*) Premature. It would have been better to have played Q to her sq or P to Q Kt 4th, perhaps.

(*b*) Over bold again. The attack gained but poorly compensates for White's serious deficiency in Pieces.

(*c*) Very well played.

(*d*) White could have won the Queen for his Rook and Knight; but that would have availed him nought in such a position

Smart affair, in which Mr. MILLARD, Honorary Secretary of the Leeds Chess-club gives his K Kt to another Member of that Club.

(Remove White's King's Kt from the board.)

*(Kt's defence to the Bishop's Opening.)*

| WHITE (Mr. M.) | BLACK (Amateur.) | WHITE (Mr. M.) | BLACK (Amateur.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 10. Kt to Q 2nd | Q to K R 3rd |
| 2. K B to Q B 4th | K Kt to K B 3rd | 11. P to K R 3rd | B to K R 3rd |
| 3. P to Q 3rd | K B to Q B 4th | 12. K R to B 3rd | Q R to K sq |
| 4. Castles | P to Q 3rd | 13. Q R to K B sq | B to K 3rd |
| 5. K to R sq | Kt to K Kt 5th | 14. B takes B | B takes B |
| 6. B to K 3rd | Kt to Q B 3rd | 15. K to K B 4th | Q takes P |
| 7. P to Q R 3rd | B takes B | 16. Q takes Kt | Q takes Kt |
| 8. P takes B | Castles | 17. B takes K B P | |
| 9. Q to K 2nd | B to Q 2nd | And Black surrendered. | |

### CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 962.—By Mr. J. of Hoboken

*White*: K at Q 3rd, Qat K 2nd, Kts at K B 5th and 6th, Ps at K Kt 6th and Q Kt 5th.

*Black*: K at K R sq, R at Q 4th, B at Q R 4th; Ps at Q 3rd and 5th, and Q Kt 3rd.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

No. 963.—By the Same.

*White*: K at K B 7th, Q at K R sq, B at Q R 8th, Ps at K Kt 2nd and K 4th

*Black*: K at K R sq, B at K Kt 4th; Ps at K R 2nd, K Kt 2nd and 6th, and K 4th.

White playing first, gives mate in three moves.

No. 964.—By W. W.

*White*: K at Q B sq, Q at K Kt 6th, R at K 4th, B at K B 3rd, P at Q 2nd.

*Black*: K at Q 6th, Rs at K B 4th and Q 4th, Ps at Q Kt 5th and Q R 6th

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 965.—(A curious fancy by our ingenious contributor, E. H. C., of Hoboken).

*White*: K at his Kt 8th, R at Q B sq, Kt at K sq, Pat K R 7th, and K Kt 7th

*Black*: K at K B 5th, Rs at K B 6th and 7th, Bs at K B sq and Q Kt 8th, Kts at K R sq and K 3rd; Ps at K Kt 6th and 7th, Q 6th, and Q B 7th.

White to play and make a drawn game.

No. 966.—(By the Same.)

*White*: K at his 6th, Q at Q R 3rd, Rs at K B sq and K B 5th, Bs at K 7th and Q Kt 6th; Kt at Q B 6th, P at Q 4th.

*Black*: K at his 7th; Ps at K R 6th, K 4th, Q 5th, Q Kt 7th and Q B 3rd.

White playing first, compels Black to mate him.

## PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

New-Year's-day brings with it many delights for the children, great and small, of France. In London the provision warehouses and poulterers of all kinds, and in France the venders of the thousand elegancies and luxuries of life, deck themselves out for the new year. In England it is a fête in which the entire family, from the baby to the grandfather, shares. In France it is the fête of the women and children. The men take no part in it beyond the pleasure they have of making presents. Thus, in France, the shops since last month, when I spoke to you of winter dresses, have been resplendent with the novelties of the year. We have seen a boy's frock of bronze Alsacienne, with silken embroidery of the same shade; the jaconet trousers reach to the knees; and beneath the gaiters are worn socks of maroon and blue cashmere. A little flat-brimmed hat, ornamented with a tuft of black feathers; and a plush mantle, with binding on the edges, completed this *costume de ville*. For the evening we have seen a dress of Chinese blue velvet, edged with ermine, with gimp, collar and cuffs; a velvet cap of the same shade, with a tuft of white feathers; and trousers, still richer, complete the costume.

For a little girl, *une robe de drogget* of violet ground, with a sprinkling of gold buttons; the corsage being ornamented at the edge of the basquine, and upon the sleeves, as well as on the brases, with a violet velvet band. The cloak (*la manteau visite*) is of black velvet, with lace of the same shade in three rows. For the evening a dress of pearl grey poplin; the skirt to a third of its height, ornamented with rose, *taffetas*, upon which are seven or eight undulating rows of small black velvet. The

corsage is ornamented, like the skirt, together with the short sleeves; the cambric chemisette, like the trousers, is ornamented with Valenciennes.

You can scarcely imagine the increase that has taken place in the export of French *modes* to the East since the war. It is singular, however, that French fashions are not at all popular there. The materials are taken in the piece, and out according to the fashions of the country. The lightest shades, as well as *damas brochés or et argent*, together with *gazes lainées*, are the most sought after. Valenciennes and Malines lace are much in request, and are the only materials for trimming, without rendering heavy, fine dresses of transparent silk. On our side the loans from Constantinople become more and more frequent. The *Causeuses d'intérieure* come from there, as well as the Fez embroidered in gold. The charming *bretelles*, of silk and gold, and tassels to match, denote that the alliance between these two extremities of Europe is becoming closer.

We have little to mention in the way of novelties for the ladies. Every one's attention is turned just now upon children, while they (the ladies) are waiting with too much impatience for their New-Year's presents to think much about their toilets.

### THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

1. Head-dress of Narcissus blue, with a garland around the top-knot, and in passing behind the comb to form two tufts, the ends of which fall over the shoulders. The other head-dress, seen from the front, with other flowers, is a similar arrangement, and indicates the way in which the tufts are arranged on each side of the cheeks.

2. *Velvet Hat (épingle)*, with embroidery of the same colour; simple roses upon the sides, with roses also of the same colour; for very few green leaves are worn mixed with them.

2 Mantle of black velvet, with lace (No. 6) upon the edge; below is the same lace, beneath which is another of double the width. The trimming is composed of a deep gimp, with large scallops. This latter is adopted in all the rich patterns, most in fashion during the late Exhibition.

*Gimp Collar (Point de Venise)*.—These rather large collars are not mounted, like the others, but are placed flat upon the dress, and closed in front by a richly-jewelled pin.

3. Chapeau of maroon velvet, trimmed with a tuft of flowers on each side; on the edge of the *passe* is white blonde; beneath it *en tulle illusion*, trimmed with white blonde, and flowers to match.

Dress of Pekin blue, with a single skirt, upon which are three bands of black velvet, and beneath a network of binding trimmed with *petits pois détachés*; the *corsage a brettelles* formed by the same trimming; sleeve with two *bouillons* formed by a *poignet* on a level with the elbow, and the extremity ornamented in the same way

## LORD BEAUCLERK'S ARCHIMEDEAN SUBSOIL PLOUGH.

THIS implement has been invented and patented by Lord Charles Beauclerk, and exhibited by Messrs. Ransome and Co., of Ipswich. It presents a new feature in the mode of tillage, and was first publicly tried at the Bath Agricultural meeting, of June, 1855, where it gained the prize, therefore its practical utility may be considered established. This invention has for its object the use of an axis with inclined or screw-formed cutting-blades thereon, and placed in such a manner that the axis, on being drawn on or under the surface of the land, shall receive a rotatory motion, by reason of the said blades cutting into the land. For this purpose each axis is formed by a cylinder of iron one inch diameter and eight inches long, having a steel point at one end with three knives or blades attached at an acute angle, thus forming a male screw of three threads. This axis or screw is supported by and turns on suitable bearings within an iron socket, so as to admit of its revolving freely when drawn in the direction of its own length through the land—such revolving of the axis being caused by the screw-formed blades being resisted by the land.

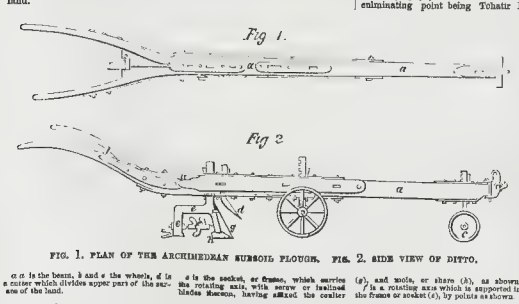


FIG. 1. PLAN OF THE ARCHIMEDEAN SUBSOIL PLOUGH. FIG. 2. SIDE VIEW OF DITTO.

*a a* is the beam, *b* and *c* the wheels, *d* is a center which divides upper part of the beam, *e* is the socket, or frame, which carries the rotating axis, with screw or inclined blades thereon, having fixed the coulter (*g*), and mole, or share (*h*), as shown. *f* is a rotating axis which is supported in the frame or socket (*e*), by points as shown

This implement, when at work, presents only cutting edges, therefore the resistance is small, and the effect produced is a female screw of three threads some six inches diameter cut into the land, plus the perpendicular and horizontal cuts made by the socket's passage through the land. Thus a vast amount of labour is economised, and the work of subsoiling is thoroughly carried out.

The simplicity of construction renders the cost of the screw or axis trifling, and they can be removed from the socket by any labourer and replaced by others of greater or less diameter.

The application of this system to other implements of husbandry may be various, and not confined to subsoil ploughs. Thus, for example, three of these axes may be placed on the same beam by means of parallel outriggers on each side, capable of being adjusted or removed at will, and in this form may be used for breaking up land, scarifying or cross ploughing, in the latter case it will be found most effectual. Thoroughly pulverising the soil with the additional advantage of not bringing the last year's surface uppermost, whilst time and labour are economised by the breadth compassed.

The operation of ploughing and subsoiling simultaneously has also been tried with success. This object is attained by affixing an Archimedean Subsoil plough in parallel beam, one foot in advance, and on the right hand of an ordinary plough. The first furrow being made, the subsoiler is lowered to the depth required, enters the said furrow, and as the team advances the plough throws the earth lightly over the furrow now subsoiled, which is left undisturbed.

## GEOLOGY OF THE CRIMEA.

*(To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

HAVING observed in the Correspondence from the Crimea several inaccuracies with respect to its geological structure, more especially in a recently-published letter from the "Special Correspondent" of the *Times*, dated from the British Camp before Sebastopol, November 30th—where, in describing the formation of roads, he states that certain rocks were used in their construction, which do not exist in that country, and compares others of a comparatively recent date to rocks far lower in the series of strata—I deemed the subject of sufficient importance to offer this explanation, especially as the geology of the Crimea has been so well described by M. Du Bois de Montpérenx, by M. Hoot, in the work of Démidoff, and in the "Geology of Russia and the Ural Mountains," by Sir Roderick Murchison and M. de Verneuil.

The most ancient deposits of the Crimea are those belonging to the Jurassic group, forming the mountain chain which presents on the sea-coast steep cliffs of limestone based on schists, and much perforated by eruptive rocks, greenstones, porphyry, &c. This chain runs in a direction E.N.E. to W.S.W., its culminating point being Tchatir Dagh, or the Tent Mountain, 5135 feet elevation. In lithological character the Jura of the Crimea and the Caucasus represents, like that of Russia, the Terrain Oxfordien, or Middle Oolite of English geologists. It is to this series, no doubt, the limestones belong, alluded to by the correspondent of the *Times* as being used in the formation of the new road, by Mr. Doyne, round the base of Frenchman's-hill, which he speaks of as being formed of *hard carboniferous limestone* strata which would be considerably lower in the series, and do not occur at all in the Crimea or its immediate neighbourhood.

The "Nummulitic," or Lower Greensand, may be well observed in the Crimea at the foot of the chain towards the north, its horizontal beds resting unconformably upon the Jurassic limestone. Above this the Upper Cretaceous series occur, consisting of shales, upper greensand, chalk marl, and white chalk, as in the Caucasus.

Next in ascending order is the Nummulitic formation, now included in the Eocene, or Older Tertiary division (so named from its containing vast masses of lenticular bodies called nummulites, from their resemblance to coins), and much used as a building stone at Simpheropol and Sebastopol. Nearly all these rocks are of much harder and more crystalline character than their equivalents in Northern Europe.

Eruptive rocks frequently intervene, the effect of some of which upon the Jurassic limestone may be well seen near the Monastery of St. George.

The Older Caspian, or Steppe limestone, with sands, &c., occupies the northern and greater portion of the peninsula, including the Heracleotic Chersonese; and is the upper shelly limestone of Eupatoria, Sebastopol, &c. It also includes the chief limestones round Kertch, and the deposits of the cliffs of Kamiesch Bouroun, and Yenikale, also the limestones on the northern and western shores of the Black Sea. These limestones and sands, associated in parts with volcanic ashes, tufa, &c., are much softer than the rocks which constitute the chalk ridges; they occur in various conditions, and are more or less fossiliferous, being largely used as a building stone in the east of Europe. The oolitic character of some varieties has doubtless led to a mistake in the letter before alluded to, of comparing it with the Secondary Oolites of the neighbourhood of Sireuil in Gloucestershire.

The Newer Caspian occurs at the still more northern extremity of the Crimea, extending to Perekop, Kherson, and the shores of the Sea of Azoff.

The sides of the Bay of Sebastopol develop a succession of formations from the most recent of these Tertiaries, through the Steppe Limestone, Nummulitic limestone, and finally the Bay of Sebastopol having been excavated in the deposits of more ancient formations.

WILLIAM H. BAILY.

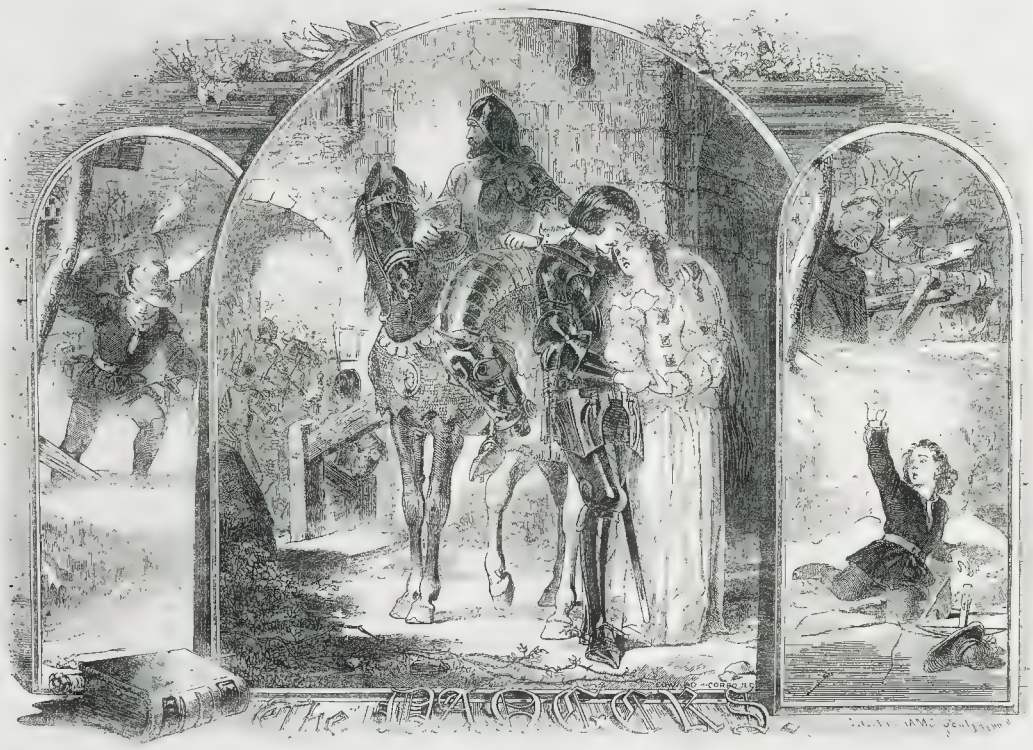
16a, Wilson-place East, Mornington-road, December 16, 1855

PARISIAN LUXURY.—As a slight indication to assist in forming a judgment upon habits and manners in French society in Paris, and of the height to which luxury of every kind has been gradually rising here since the last ten years, what should you think of a lady having, within the space of about twenty months, a bill at her draper's of 70,000 francs! upwards of £3000! Such is the fact, however. An action was brought, last week, by a draper against a lady in society here for the payment of her bill, which had been long owing. The defendant's counsel pleaded the necessity of reducing the items of the bill, which were, he said, exorbitant. The plaintiff's counsel, on the contrary, brought the bills of other persons to prove that there was nothing extraordinary in the charges set down in the one in question. The Court has not yet pronounced sentence one way or the other. One item was three pairs of embroidered sheets, at £120 each pair; dinner napkins, £20 and £30 the dozen; collars, £6 a piece; and a pair of manchettes, 700 francs (£28). These are proofs of that extravagance in dress on the part of the French *élégantes*, which people actually will not believe in England, but which are of really common occurrence. These manchettes of £28 counterpoised to another instance of wasteful extravagance which I have known to be committed by ladies with whom I have the honour of being personally acquainted, and who are in other respects perfectly irreproachable, namely, the wastefulness of putting on a new pair of boots every day, and wearing at least two if not three pairs of gloves a day.—*Paris Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian.*

THE NEW LAW FOR THE INSPECTION OF COAL-MINES IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, "To amend the Law for the Inspection of Coal-mines in Great Britain," and "with a view to the safety of the persons employed in such mines," came into operation on Monday last, the 31st ult. The following general rules are required to be observed in each colliery:—1. An adequate ventilation of all collieries, to dilute and render harmless noxious gases, to such an extent as that the working places of the pits and levels of such collieries shall, under ordinary circumstances, be in a fit state for working. 2. Every shaft or pit which is out of use, or used only as an air-pit, shall be securely fenced. 3. Every working and pumping pit or shaft shall be properly fenced when not at work. 4. Every working and pumping pit or shaft where the natural strata, under ordinary circumstances, are not safe, shall be securely cased or lined. 5. Every working pit or shaft shall be provided with some proper means of signalling from the bottom of the shaft to the surface, and from the surface to the bottom of the shaft. 6. A proper indicator, to show the position of the load in the pit or shaft, and also an adequate break, shall be attached to every machine, worked by steam or water power, used for lowering or raising persons. 7. Every steam-boiler shall be provided with a proper steam-gauge, water-gauge, and safety valve. In addition to several general rules, special and appropriate rules are to be established and observed in each colliery. We understand that at most of the collieries in the north of England, in Staffordshire, and those in North and South Wales, prompt attention is being paid to the requirements of the Act, in providing steam-pressure gauges, water-guages, and safety-valves.

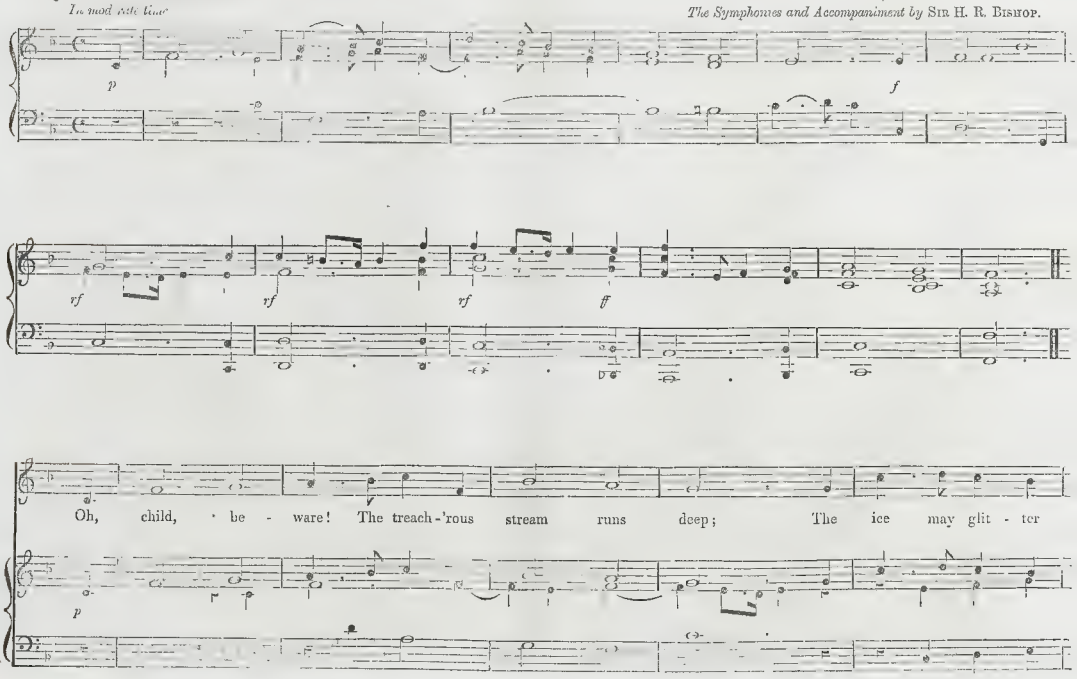
CHRISTMAS AT HOLYHEAD, NORTH WALES.—The Messrs. J. and C. Rigby, contractors for the great national undertaking the New Harbour of Refuge at Holyhead, evinced a very laudable feeling in rewarding the whole of the men employed on the above extensive works with a good substantial joint of beef for their Christmas dinner. For this purpose the necessary quantity of prize cattle was procured from the estates of Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, Bart., M.P., and of Colonel Pratt, to the amount of upwards of 5000 lb. of prime meat. The cattle were exhibited in a roomy shed at the magnificent Town-hall, on Saturday last, when a very crowded assemblage thronged the building, which was brilliantly illuminated during the evening. On Monday, the 24th ult., the distribution took place in the Market-hall. A sirloin of beef was provided on the part of each, of which the Hon. Mr. Stanley, the Rev. Charles Williams, Rector of Holyhead, and many others of the leading gentry partook, and pronounced the same delicious. After which Mr Stanley in an eloquent address delineated the mutual good feeling subsisting between the respected contractors and their numerous workmen, dwelling forcibly on the well-conducted manner in which the men generally demeaned themselves, and the munificent gift made them on the part of the employers, Messrs. Rigby (nearly 1000 families with 1700 children being recipients thereof). Three hearty cheers having been given for the Messrs. Rigby, which were received with deafening applause, Mr. Rentheimer, as their representative, responded. In conclusion, Mr. Rentheimer proposed three cheers for Mr. Stanley's kindness in presenting, and also for his amiable and charitable lady, which was received with tremendous applause. Mr. Stanley hereupon addressed the meeting again, referring to the sympathy and interest shown the workmen by Mr. Rentheimer, the representative of the Messrs Rigby; and a similar address was delivered by the Rev. Charles Williams, the much-respected Rector of the parish, who dwelt at large on the great kindness and mutual good understanding subsisting between the firm and their workmen. Three cheers were then given for her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal family. The distributions were continued, and kept four experienced butchers fully employed upwards of ten hours, in cutting up and sharing the prize meat amongst upwards of 1000 families.

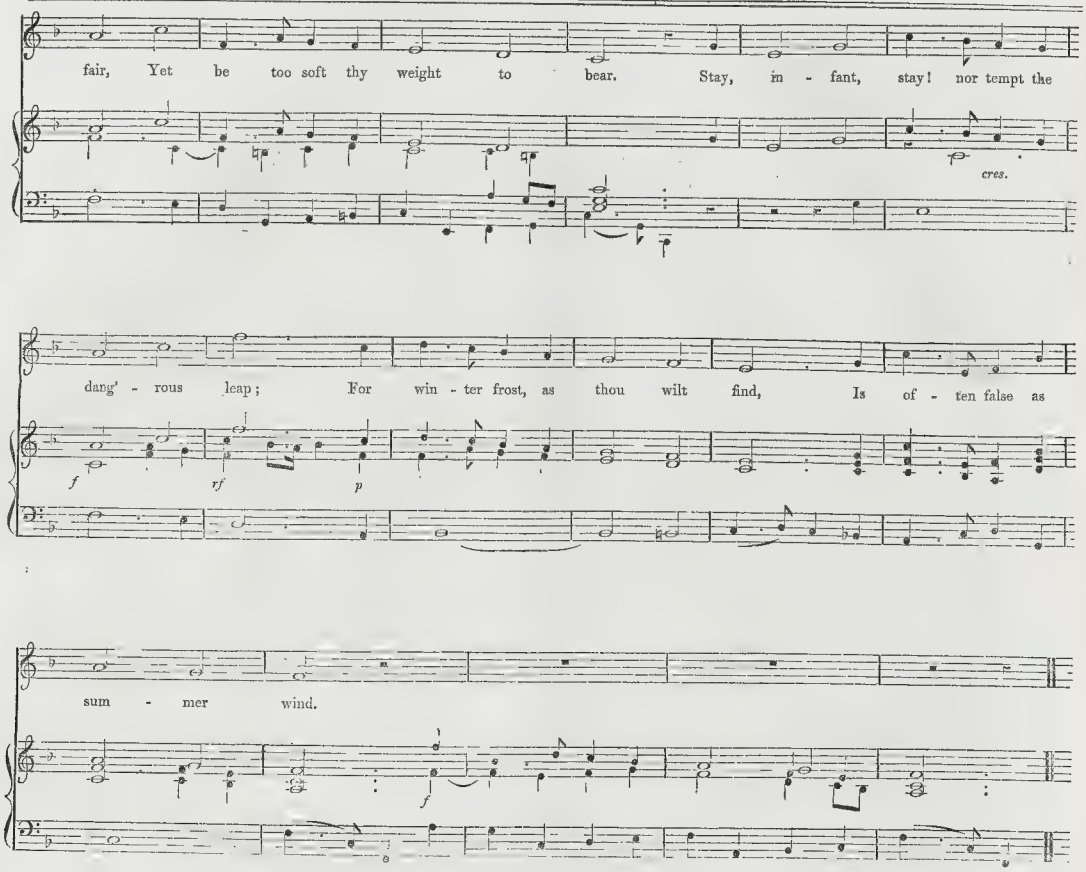
# ENGLISH SONGS AND MELODIES.



The Poetry by Charles Mackay.
*In mod rate time*

Air, "Castabella."
*The Symphonies and Accompaniment by* Sir H. R. Bishop.




fair, Yet be too soft thy weight to bear. Stay, in - fant, stay! nor tempt the
cres.
dang' - rous leap; For win - ter frost, as thou wilt find, Is of - ten false as
f
rf
p
sum - mer wind.
f

## THE DANGERS.

I.

Oh, child! beware!
The treacherous stream runs deep;
The ice may glitter fair,
Yet be too soft thy weight to bear.
Stay, infant, stay! nor tempt the dangerous leap;
For winter frost, as thou wilt find,
Is often false as summer wind

II.

Fond youth! beware!
The glory in thine eyes,
Or dream of love so fair,
May fade, and leave thee to despair.
Stay, young man, stay! be cautious and be wise;
For love and glory lure astray,
And scatter heart-aches on the way.

III.

Old age! beware!
Why should thy heart grow cold?
Earth has no sight less fair
Than starveling Avarice and Care.
Stay, old man, stay! nor hoard thine idle gold;—
For he who worships wealth alone
Shall have his heart for burial-stone.

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"CASTABELLA."—The song entitled "Castabella going to sea," and beginning, "Hark, hark! methinks I hear the seamen call," is in the sixth volume of Watts's *Musical Miscellany*, 1731, and also in the fourth volume of *The British Musical Miscellany*, in which it is called "A Sea Song."—In both those works it is stated to be composed by Dr. Pepusch. This air has a remarkably original character; and the first part, or section, is somewhat curious, as consisting of *nine* bars, instead of the usual eight bars; though the ear would hardly distinguish any irregularity in the construction.—H. R. B.

## LITERATURE.

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND, FROM THE ACCESSION OF JAMES II. By THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY. Vols. III. and IV. Longman and Co. (SECOND NOTICE.)

Having noticed in our former remarks the chief ground on which we felt bound to complain of Mr. Macaulay's great production—namely, its practical breach of an express engagement and of a spontaneous promise—we will now turn to the chief cause of its prodigious success as a publication This is the only course open to us; for, to follow so immensely diffuse a record in detail, would demand a series of articles nearly as voluminous in their final aggregate as the work itself. We must content ourselves with a less ambitious or less minute description, and keep to the salient characteristics.

The style of Mr. Macaulay is still, after all, his *cheval de bataille*. On that matchless charger he has ridden out of many a scrape. It is when an aphorism is reduced to an example that it first wins all the credit it may have deserved on its own account; and many among us have never understood the full meaning of Buffon's famous remark, "le style c'est l'homme," until they had witnessed the marvellous success of Mr Macaulay's "History." He is like one who has found a treasure, of which others learn the existence by the effects, and only in proportion as the course of his literary enterprises has necessitated the exchange of broad pieces. They have been his fortune, both literary and social; but what has the public gained?—Anything? We believe that the public has gained much by Mr. Macaulay's labours. Independently of the many bright intelligences which his genius has kindled into flame, he has this title to our gratitude—that he is one of those authors who have known how to make English prose enduringly classic. Here we make the chief, the great, acknowledgment which we honestly believe to be due to Mr. Macaulay. His story disappointed conscientious readers of English history; but his telling of the story more than half disarmed their displeasure. Since then he has mended in art; but we doubt whether he has improved in sincerity. He takes up the record of English events where "the most painstaking and erudite of English historians" (we believe we quote Lord Campbell in the sense, if not in the words) had left it off. Mr. Macaulay falsifies no real dates; misdescribes no actual occurrences; he omits little; but he heavily loads his narrative with portraits of men and women who have lived, done, and suffered; and the portraits are frequently virtual falsehoods themselves.

The art of the historian is here perfected; he is more moderate in the dangerous parts of his invective, more moderate in the untenable eulogies with which that invective is interspersed. There is a mellowness, an evenness, a forecast, a sequence, which were missed in the two opening volumes; he allows a proportion of what cannot be denied—he inserts the harsh features familiar to one generation in its awe, and to all succeeding generations in the traditions which must remain: he praises with a more subdued and temperate partiality, and he vituperates with a far more artful and considerate acrimony. The whole of the canvas, in short, is coloured and grouped in a manner more within the laws of probability and the limits of our national impressions and traditions. The common or prevalent estimate of character is not so shocked as it was in his first volumes; and prejudice itself, where prejudice happens to be the object of attack, is left without its rapier by a new trick of fence before it has been able to wield it.

William was, at first, more than a commonplace historical favourite with the writer: he was more than a hero; he was a demigod. The revolution of which he was the centre was the very birth of everything which Mr. Macaulay values in modern English politics. Without William that revolution might not have occurred at all, and would infallibly have assumed a different form, and taken a different direction. His party would not have existed. Mr. Macaulay could not have been what he is; the entire current of his career would have wanted the channel to run in; a thousand other careers more or less illustrious—some lost in the obscurity of unpublished usefulness, some rolling out before the sun would have found no track, no banks, as it were, to protect their course, and would have sunk again out of view as soon as they had arisen. And now, to a great extent this has been, on the contrary, the fate of the other party for more than five generations. They stand maimed and disfigured before the tribunal of posterity—bereft, doubtless, of many characters which should have graced their ranks—baulked of a destiny which was, but for that revolution, likely to have been one of the most famous class in English annals. Madame de Staël's remark about the internal dissensions of national politics has been often quoted, but it recurs forcibly in presence of this magnificent production. We certainly should never accept of a history of our Revolution as any even as a commentator upon our affairs, his authority among us is always short-lived. Hints of great value we may occasionally derive from such a source; but the views are too fragmentary, the "points of sight" is too capricious, as well as too remote, to allow the chance of any comprehensive or well co-ordinated survey of our insular struggles and social development. Even De Lolme has fallen into the portion of weeds and worn-out faces," in spite of the very flattering conclusions and the unity which seemed to pervade his whole work. Nevertheless, it remains true that foreigners do form a sort of "contemporaneous posterity;" their knowledge may be more limited, but so also are their vindictive resentments and their vehement prepossessions; and, in atonement for information less complete, they can plead an impartiality less disturbed, and indeed less tempted.

For a poem, a great national epic, we might well take "Æneas," on the one side, or "Ulysses" on the other; but those who fought over the body of Patroclus, those who gave wounds and received them, to carry off, or to save from profanation, the noble *exuviæ*, are not the fittest to record in sober narrative *the facts* of the long conflict.

Mr. Macaulay is himself one of the athletes. He is what he is because William was what he was. He regards the past history of the Whigs with a feeling much more akin to filial piety than to philosophic approval or even political admiration. Then, should a party in the record never state his case? We do not say so; we should lose many a great literary performance by enforcing such a rule. But we say that this is a stating of the case to almost as great an extent as it is history. Immediately the question occurs, Who will write a pendant to this work? That question may long wait for an answer. Not every day can a story of the last five generations, conceived and executed in a style worthy to compete with Mr. Macaulay's colossal fragment, be supplied to the opposite side. A greater master of English prose, or one more versed in the national antecedents, has seldom—perhaps has never—devoted his spendid endowments to the cause of a mere English party.

And what have we said here? His is the Dutch party in its origin. More must be conceded: his party was the Dutch party in its necessity, as well as in its origin. But although what we imported improved us; although it may have benefited us internally, and saved our greatness; yet what it worked upon was English. The old native element should not be altogether despised for the sake of this Batavian plating. The material beneath it had started from its fittings, and was dinted and battered in many a place; and the dull grains shine and glisten under the glamour of Mr. Macaulay's rubbing; but if ever two parties in the history of any nation were—one of them extraneous in its chief supp rts but national in its spirit, and the other racy of the soil but un- lish in many of its objects—it is the Whig and the Tory elements in the earlier half of the last hundred and sixty years of English annals

We cannot now go into a particular examination of the account which Mr Macaulay gives us of about nine years' events; the general remarks we have made were indispensable as a preface to what it might from time to time be incumbent to add, if we more particularly followed any portions of the writer's own course. We are speaking of a Titian who used the pen, not the brush; and the brush can never compete with the pen. No matter what interest may have passed away, provided a subject still retains its interest, it is as easy for the literary artist to draw his likeness as it would have been at the period when his subjects were in actual existence. Nottingham, Danby, Halifax, Shrewsbury, are diagrams ped in striking lineaments theirs?

But the very question suggests others. Is William a true portrait? Has the part he played in the general politics of Europe in no degree warped the judgment of the historian? We beheld him last June landing on the coast of Devon; we then saw him followed Monmouth's rebellion, and assisted at his despairing, unavailing supplications; we had watched the flight of James, when—strategically speaking—there was no real reason to fly, but much reason to remain. Now we witness the new King at the Boyne; we see him in his most pressing financial and police arrangements; and we are asked to call that the most satisfactory epoch of our history when England owed her political regeneration and her military renown to Holland. The date is one of the least splendid in our annals. And even Mr. Macaulay's magnificent language and glowing parallelisms fail to reconcile us altogether to the humiliating benefit.

(*To be continued.*)

MANUAL OF BRITISH RURAL SPORTS; comprising Shooting, Hunting, Coursing, Fishing, Hawking, Racing, Boating, Pedestrianism, and the various Rural Games and Amusements of Great Britain. With numerous Engravings. By STONEHENGE. G. Routledge and Co.

Every Englishman is more or less a sportsman. The passion develops itself in various ways. The little urchin, who, with a pin bent for a thread, a crooked rod and a worm, takes his stand at the margin of a stream, intent upon the capture of stickleback or minnow, is actuated by the first promptings of this universal instinct. In after years, when crossing the prairie in search of more dangerous excitement, his mind will recur to those earlier efforts, in which he engaged with even a livelier enthusiasm.

It is well for those. Pastime brings health and vigour, unaccompanied by regret. The child, the boy or the man, who seeks his recreation in the open air, on the free hill tops, or on the banks of streams, selects a wholesome discipline. In such scenes the mind and heart are purified, at the same time that the body is nerved for danger and endurance. It is this love of a free communion with nature, this irresistible desire to be constantly carrying into her mysteries, that has imparted to English manhood and to English courage their elasticity and their renown. The love of the chase, or of out door sports, is part of our birthright. One man has his horse and another his dog. Some pride themselves upon their skill in rowing, others in cricket; one hunts on a splendid steed, another follows the hounds on foot; this man shoots, and his friend fishes;—each has his own particular recreation. Go where you will—trace English society through all its varying grades—in all its classes you find a touch of the sportsman. Nor are our fair sex an exception in this respect. Not to mention those who can shoulder a gun and throw a fly, we could refer to many a female equestrian whose grace and dignity might cause a thrill of envy in hearts of sterner mould. Their presence gives animation to the meet—the pawing horse on her well bred hunter, and the farmer's smiling daughter on her pony, lend enchantment to the scene. It is only in England that such a general gathering can be witnessed, because it is only in our island that the love of sport is a national feeling.

The book before us is one that will be appreciated by all classes of the people. It contains information upon every kind of sport, and might justly be called the Englishman's Treasury, or the Manual of British Sports. It is a valuable compendium of out-door amusements, and will render unnecessary the many difficult and perplexing details to the commonest understanding. The author is already favourably known to the public by his popular work on the Greyhound. There are few portions of our island, or even of its dependences, in which the name of Stonehenge has not become a "household word."

The work before us embraces every topic that can possibly be of any interest to the British sportsman. It is divided into five parts. The first part refers to the pursuit of wild animals for sport, and is enriched with the simplest details on shooting, hunting, coursing, and angling. In connection with these subjects information is given respecting the preservation of game, the gun, the dog, the horse, the falcon, natural and artifical fly fishing, and the laws and expenses of fishing. The second part is devoted to racing. In this portion of the work the merits of men, horses, yachts, and boats are discussed. In the third part rural games and out-door amusements are described. The author grows eloquent upon cricket, minor games with ball, archery, quoits, skittles, curling, swimming, skating, riding, and driving. The fourth part contains investigations into the natural history of the principal animals used by man in rural sports. This is a subject that has not hitherto been treated with that attention which it deserves, and the labours of Mr. Stonehenge will be appreciated by those who possess valuable animals in whose health and preservation they are interested. The fifth part refers to diseases of the dog and horse, and displays our author in another character—that of a professor of the healing art. Every form of disease, and every kind of accident, are carefully investigated, and the remedies and modes of cure are admirable. In fact, the work is the English sportsman's true *Vade Mecum*, in which every subject is illustrated, and information of the most varied and accurate nature imparted.

We are glad to be able to notice one judicious omission. No mention whatever is made in these pages of pugilism, cock-fighting, bull and badger baiting. This is as it should be. The book can be admitted into any circle, for, in inculcating a love of sport, the author most carefully discourages cruelty. The volume is very well got up, and the accompanying illustrations are executed with care and precision. It is, in all respects, a book for the people.

SAUERWEIN'S ENGLISH AND TURKISH DICTIONARY.

Not more wonderful than one of the fairy changes in an Eastern story is the contrast presented in our Eastern camp in the Christmas of 1855 to the gloomy realities of the close of 1854. Snug huts and tents, good hospitals, warm clothing, an abundant Commissariat, horse-racing, and theatres replace those heartrending scenes of suffering the recital of which but twelve months ago so deeply moved the whole empire with grief and indignation. Among the lesser privations of our countrymen in the East, for which provision has not hitherto been made, is the want of some means of communicating with our Turkish allies. Fortunately, however, in spite of the Christmas playbills, is not an accomplishment in which the Briton excels—and the everlasting "*Bono Johnny!*" "*No bono Turco!*" have heretofore been the only means the great bulk of our people in the Crimea possessing with our Ottoman friends. To supply the want of an accessible Turkish dictionary is now very fairly supplied by this little volume, into which Herr Sauerwein has compressed a vocabulary of almost every useful—with occasionally a useless—word. If "Hiram" wants a road fowl and mushrooms, though he may not be able to get them, he can at least ask for them, with a better chance of being understood when he merely pronounces the words "*Tavuk ile mantar*," than his unhappy brother whom Albert Smith encountered at Amsterdam—crowing like a cock, and drawing a mushroom that was mistaken for an umbrella.

Nor need our countryman, armed with this little dictionary, despair of being able to enlighten the "sick man" upon the policy of Herr Sauerwein's countrymen. Thus, though a German, he does not discard from h Turkish volume such words as "dup icity," "coward," "tyrant," "slave," "sot," "bigot," and the like. Though, by some accident, we observe, Herr Sauerwein inserts the Turkish word for "Prussia," but not for "Austria." However, we cannot complain of any reasonable use, for the latter we are supplied with many synonyms. The book is really a very good one, well "got up," and will be a most valuable addition to any contribution of literature that may be sent out for the use or amusement of our army in the Crimea.

THE BIRTHDAY COUNCIL; OR, HOW TO BE USEFUL. By MRS. ALARIC A. WATTS. Edinburgh: Thomas C. Jack.

This unpretending little volume contains many specimens of good English composition, as well as an excellent story. The object of the book is, to use the author's words, "to describe in the form of a child's mind, and to trace an idea from its growth, originating in a casual observation to its result in active usefulness." The casual observation referred to is one made to the little heroine of the tale, Joanna Gascoigne, by her aunt. It is this:—"Few are too young and none too humble to benefit their fellow-creatures." Upon this simple text the author has constructed a really interesting and healthy narrative, such as cannot fail to benefit the youthful minds for whose especial perusal it is intended.

ROYAL PANOPTICON, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—The New-Year's novelties here are a series of dissolving views, illustrative of the histories of "Whittington and his Cat," and "Puss in Boots," which Mr. Leicester Buckingham accompanies with a lively narrative, replete with pun and patter. The lectures, which take place at intervals, are delivered by Mr. J. D. Malcolm, Mr. C. F. Partington, and Mr. G. F. Ansell, and deal with parlour magic, electricity, aerostation, and popular chemistry. Mr. Buckingham is the general exponent, he dashes from topic to topic, while the others, as we have mentioned, confine a "Ramble through Venice" and "Life in Pompeii." Next we have a concert under the direction of Mr. E. F. Clipp—the principal vocalists being Miss Jessie Dalton and Mr. Lawler Fielding, and the Orpheus Glee Union, whose delivery of German part-music is excellent.

RAILWAY FROM VIENNA TO CONSTANTINOPLE.—A letter from Pesth, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, says. "A company of rich landowners of Hungary proposes to prolong the railway from Vienna to Raab as far as Belgrade, in Servia, and the route which the company has chosen has been the subject to the authorities. An Anglo-French Company has undertaken, on the other hand, to construct a line from Constantinople to Belgrade, and has engaged for it 120 French workmen, who, with their families, are to take up their residence in Roumelia. This double line will place the capital of the Ottoman Empire in direct communication with Austria, Germany, and all Europe. The works are to be commenced simultaneously at the two extremities, Raab and Constantinople.

FRENCH CAMPS.—Engineer officers are now engaged in tracing out gigantic entrenched lines round St. Omer, for the immediate reception of a large army expected at 120,000 men. The new lines are to be erected adjoining those occupied by the Camp of this year. Another camp of 40,000 men is to be formed at Cherbourg.

## WIKES' CHURCH SPIRES AND TOWERS OF ENGLAND.

### STREET'S BRICK AND MARBLE ARCHITECTURE OF ITALY.

The singular rapidity with which so important a matter as that which involves our system of architecture has been checked, reversed, and, with a revived spirit again urged onward, has invested the circumstance with an interest so striking and noteworthy that it can have been ignored by few indeed. It seems but a short year or two since the architect's shield of faith was represented in the publications of Stuart, Nicholson, and other equally ancient advocates of classicism "as imported;" and yet the interval, brief though it has been, has not only worked a complete reformation of this art-creed, but has brought forth a literature especially pertaining to it—a literature which, while spreading a wider interest in the subject than it has hitherto known, has, at the hands of at least one of its contributors, attained to a prominent position among the worthiest efforts of the language.

Such has been the expansion of our knowledge in this branch of art that the accumulated prejudices which through three centuries has been held against it have been dispelled before our own observation. We have seen a Britton and a Pugin pioneering the way by which the Art of Christian England was to be restored to light, and again devoted to the religion under which it grew and flourished; and, moreover, we have witnessed such practical results of the movement as declare the speedy advent of an architectural system that will henceforward healthily and consistently identify itself with our age and country. Thus, while a death-knell tolls upon the garbled classicism which has so long been bolstered up amongst us, the art which at the hands of our ancestors had glorified Christianity, and embellished our island from village to village, at length regains its wonted position and natural votaries.

There are, as our readers will have noted, still occasional flickers of that paradoxical belief which at once rejects, as utterly incompatible with the spirit of our day, the art-principles of our fathers, and nevertheless discovers a kindred sympathy connecting the architectural requirements of our religion and habits with those under whose influence there reared the temples of mythological Greece. It has been urged that our nineteenth-century life and manners do not accord with clustered shafts and groined vaultings—that is, that harmonious relationship between a country and the art-pride which is as natural to it as is its wayside flower can—even where there has been no change of climate or religion—wholly cease to exist—a gratuitous dictum to which we do not subscribe. The disputants who thus argue against the revival of English architecture for an English people are not unfrequently men who feel the warmest admiration for the results of our ancient system, while they repudiate its revival for modern adaptation. Some of the contributors to our modern architectural literature—men who have no desire to see our architecture any longer made up of the infelicitous of classicism—have, nevertheless, now and then quarrelled with the pointed arch, and strenuously advocated the going back to the round one, with a view to developing it in channels as yet unthought of.

This going-back and fresh-development theory is pretty and amusing; but, as the process would be both unnatural and abstruesely retrograde, it is, we think, not likely to be attempted. Then, again, it has been asserted that our modern Gothic buildings lack that life and spirit which characterise the works of our mediæval progenitors—an outcry which has in no small degree been fostered by a moss-and-lichen worship that has added to the ancient buildings a peculiar romance never dreamt of by their architects. At the same time it must be admitted that the objection is far from being groundless; indeed it could have been scarcely otherwise since the close study of our ancient buildings not unnaturally vented itself in vain attempts at their exact reproduction, and, up to the present, has resulted in more of slavish mediævalism than of architectural life, such as alone can give us a true nineteenth-century Gothic—that will be truly allied in spirit that of our forefathers.

To the many valuable publications which have emanated from the students of our old examples have been recently added the two comely volumes by Mr. Wikes whose name stands at the head of this article. These are filled with large lithographed representations of most of our remarkable church towers and spires—to the elucidation of which, in respect to chronology and style, and the spire growth of middle-age architecture, the letterpress is principally devoted. Mr. Wikes is a ready hand, stepping eagerly we cannot say modestly—in the footsteps of John Ruskin, has given us in his book on the brick-and-marble architecture of Italy his impressions received during an architectural tour, prosecuted with almost Yankee rapidity, from Venice to Rome. These are the publications the plates form the most valuable part by design in Mr Wikes' case, by innocent miscalculation in that of Mr. Street. It is scarcely possible too highly to praise the result of Mr. Wikes' labours. He has given us at one view the most favourable examples of the great Gothic architecture—the tower and spire The drawings for the most part appear to have been made with great care and patience, and are, with few exceptions, trustworthy in respect to proportion and general portraiture.

In very many cases, perhaps, we should speak of the loose perspective which is occasionally observable in these drawings; nor should we do so had the handling been free and sketchy; but where the touch has been so exquisite, so delicately precise, it is not a little surprising to find a short coming in so simple a matter as that of line. As lithographs, nothing has yet been done that passes their many merits: while they are masterly and vigorous, the minutest detail has been clearly expressed. Of the letterpress little need be said. It is not ill done as far as it goes; but, as it amounts to little more than the simple jog-trot of pedigrees, style and dates—matters which we thought had been long since done to death the value of the work is scarcely enhanced by its introduction. Nevertheless the publication is highly meritorious and valuable, and the architect's library will in no small degree be enriched by such an acquisition.

In Mr. Street's book we find a worthy subject served up with a prodigal supply of literary twaddle of the purest water, together with a sprinkling of woodcuts, chromolithographs, and anastatic printings, which have been executed with the greatest taste and delicacy, and by which, as a book illustrator, Mr. Street has achieved a success which we readily acknowledge. This gentleman, it would appear, has been fired by the glowing pages of Ruskin into an idea that there might yet be some architectural pickings in Italy that had escaped the observation, or had not yet received the attention of, that powerful writer from this glorious fellow (the campanile); but much more was to be seen, so I dallied not long before I set forth on a journey of discovery (!), giving myself up to heat and ecclesiology." This fevered resignation does not appear to have taken a turn for the better during the sufferer's journeying onward to Venice, for, on his arrival there, he hastens to St. Mark's (of course), and contemplates its pavement in this mood:—

But of all the features of this very noble interior, that which, next to the gorgeous colour of the mosaics on the walls, most attracted me was the wild beauty of its pavement; for this undulating surface is accidental or unintentional, for, had it been the consequence only of a settlement of the ground, we should have seen some marks, too, in the walls, and some tokens of disruption in the pavement itself—none of which, however, could I detect.

We have before now, when "bussing it" down Oxford street, over the macadamized billows of that high road, found the present so exceedingly tantalising that we have felt more of ill temper than admiration for the parish paving-board who permitted such a state of things to exist. Certainly we never dreamt that there was the least intention of position

symbolism in the matter. Mr. Street would have been more contemplative and more just.

Although we cannot consider Mr. Street's bookmaking brilliantly successful, we know that, as an architect, he is consistent and faithful to one system, and that he would have as little sympathy as we have with the advocacy which was the other day uttered by one of his wayward brethren, who "felt bound to say, he believed that English architecture held its own against all rivals, although, he feared, we devoted our attention too much to the mediæval to the exclusion of the classical." A man may command admiration by his earnestness and consistency, if nothing else, in the pursuit of any art to which he may have directed his studies, so long as he is true to his belief. There can, however, be little genuine sincerity in the architect whose practice embraces principles the most conflicting and irreconcilable, and who, by such unclassical and unchristian advice have quoted, does his best to support the practice which has degraded the art, and made England a kind of architectural bazaar. What such a system has done for the art since the time when exotic styles were first the fashion amongst us to the present can be ascertained in a walk from our St. Paul's to our Panopticon. Since the period when Wren dallied with the art he despised to nearly our own day, architecture has been in so anomalous a position with us as to have become subject to the caprice of a patron or the whim of a professor; and even now there are architects who, for the consideration of their percentage, are not unwilling, by the help of Palladio, Vitruvius, or Sansovino, to ring the changes upon the five orders, and to them reproduce the "Moresque," "Mediæval," "Pompeian," "Assyrian," or, in fact, any style which their fancies or clients may by chance have led them. We have seen William of Wykeham embraced in Palace-yard, while his fickle partisan has, as freely, hob-a-nobbed with Palladio in the Green-park. And yet this free-and-easy coquetry with the art-creeds of other nations and religions has not been, by any means, unaccompanied with a belief that such a course of art was an important and reputable one. While the country became an arena in which system antagonised system, the promoters of the hopeless fray have quietly reaped Academic honours, and found in them neither a burden nor a reproach. However, this practice of boxing the compass of architecture has well nigh died out. We shall, perhaps, now and then see an architect attempt to "star it" with an Indian or Chinese system, which he may consider is by adoption peculiarly his own. But architects in the majority are getting far more earnest than they have been heretofore; and, in respect to the revival of Gothicism, many are now finding that there is more of the spirit, if not letter, of the style in the free and natural use of the materials, ideas, and inventions of the day, than can possibly be obtained by laborious adherence to every particular of our old examples. Amongst those whose reputations are not pinned upon former adaptations from Athens or Pæstum, there is being fostered a true artfeeling, and that nationality of style which has ever been the indispensable condition—the vital principle—in the growth of architectural character throughout the world—a purpose, without which no architect can become truly great.

## ANCIENT PIPES AND ANCIENT SMOKERS.

*(See Illustrations, page 29.)*

SOME account of so wide-spread a practice as tobacco-smoking—for it may be said to prevail over the whole earth—cannot fail to be interesting. Availing ourselves of an elaborate work, recently published by a German author, we shall give a brief outline of the facts connected with its introduction into Europe, immediately after the discovery of the New World, with which great event in the world's history it is connected in a remarkable manner. When Christopher Columbus landed, on the 12th of October, 1492, on the island of Guanahani, one of the western Caicos or Bahama Islands, to which he gave the name of San Salvador, he and his crew beheld, to their intense astonishment, a number of the natives peaceably collected on the shore puffing clouds of smoke from their mouths and nostrils. On closer inspection it was found that portions of some kind of dried herb were wrapped up in the leaves of the maize-plant, and formed into cylindrical rolls, one end of which was placed in the mouth, and, the other being kindled, the smoke was drawn up and puffed forth. They were, in point of fact, what we should call cigarettes; but the name given to them by the natives was tobaco, which is clearly the origin of the name we give to the plant, and not, as has been asserted, the island Tobago, one of the southern Antilles, which was not discovered till 1496. Still less is the word derivable from Tabasco, a Mexican province, which was not visited until the year 1518. The narratives composed by the early travellers and sojourners in the newly discovered regions of the Western World, a number of which have been recently brought to light, contain frequent allusions to the tobacco-plant and to the practice of smoking prevalent among the natives. The first European description of the tobacco-plant was given by the hermit-friar Romano Pane, whom Columbus left behind after his second voyage to convert the Indians to Christianity. He calls it a *herbe* (*Cohiba*), and says it was called *cohobba*, and *gioia*. He describes, moreover, a fork-shaped tube which the Indians introduced into their nostrils while they held the other over tobacco leaves spread upon burning coals. They called this tube tobaco. The leaves, in a green state, of the colesha-plant, he adds, were used exclusively used as a vulnerarium by the Indians. The prevalence of the custom of smoking among the inhabitants of the West Indies islands at the period of their discovery is attested by the accounts of all the early navigators and explorers; and the excellence of the tobacco grown in some of them, particularly Cuba and Trinidad, is the subject of remark. When the Antilles came into the possession of the French in the middle of the seventeenth century, tobacco was extensively cultivated in them, and of the tobacco-plant:—1. The large green tobacco, or petum, with leaves two feet in length and one broad. 2. Tongue tobacco, with tongue-shaped leaves. 3. Amazon tobacco, brought from the borders of the Amazon river, the leaves of which are very long and rounded at the end. 4. Varinas tobacco (*Tabac de Verine, Petum Musqué*), brought from the province of Varinas and the banks of the Assura. The West Indies, particularly the island of Cuba, to the present day afford the best tobacco, that possessing the finest aroma. According to Humboldt, the regions which produce the best quality lie westward of the city of Havannah, in the Vuelta de Abajo.

At the time of the conquest of Mexico by Cortes, in 1519, tobacco-smoking was an established custom among the natives; and Francisco Lopez de Gomara, who was chaplain to Cortez, relates that they used either the leaves rolled up into a cylinder, or pipes made from reeds and beautifully ornamented. These pipes and the whole practice of smoking are minutely described in a curious manuscript recently brought to light, composed by the celebrated Franciscan Bernardino Sahagan, who went over to Mexico as a preacher in 1529. The same kind of pipes are still in use in Mexico, though no longer for smoking tobacco, but for the purpose of perfuming the altars in churches with incense on feast days. The *zuma*, according to the account of Bernal Diaz, was accustomed to take his pipe after dinner: it was brought in on the removal of the cloth by beautiful maidens, and handed to him after he had washed his mouth with scented water. Long before the discovery of America by Columbus, the Spaniards, the Aztecks, and probably the Toltecks also, made use of tobacco pipes made of baked clay. A great number of such pipes have been dug up from the earth in the vicinity of the city of Mexico, and almost all are blackened from frequent use. A drawing of one of these is given on the preceding page; it represents a human figure. The nether lip is slit, and the ears, which are stretched downwards, are bored. It is probably intended for an Indian of the tribe of Totoconos. These clay pipes greatly resemble those so plentifully discovered in excavations on the shores of Lake Erie, on the banks of the Ohio and Wabash, and in the valley of the Mississippi. The Aztecs were acquainted with the use of tobacco in the form of snuff, and appear also to have chewed the leaves when mixed up with a certain quantity of chalk.

At the time of the discovery and conquest of Central American smoking was practised by the natives in Chiapa, Honduras, Guatemala, and Nicaragua—the caciques, no less than the common people, being passionately addicted to it. Hernandez de Oviedo, in the account of his voyage to Panama and Nicaragua, in 1526, states that tobacco was carefully cultivated there, and the leaves prepared into rolls six inches long, and the thickness of a finger, which were called in the language of the country ympaquete. The English navigator Wafer, who crossed the Isthmus of Darien with a company of buccaneers in 1651, and lived some time among the Indians, relates that boys puffed the smoke from long rolls of tobacco, two to three feet in length into the nostrils of the Indians as they lay stretched upon a bank, and holding their hands on each side of their noses to retain the precious incense.

In short, throughout the whole of Mexico and Central America the native tribes at the time of the first appearance of the Europeans among them appear to have practised snuffing. The Spaniards soon took to it, and at the present day the habit prevails among the whole population of those regions, male and female, of Spanish or mixed origin. The old Mexican smoking pipe, however, has long given place to the modern puro—the simple leaf rolled up—and cigarros or papelitos, made of tobacco wrapped up in thin paper. Large manufactories of these were soon established, and rapidly became an important branch of industry. Father Joseph Acta, who visited Mexico towards the middle of the last century, states that he saw 10,000 girls and 5000 boys engaged in preparing little rolls of tobacco of about a finger's length. From all the accounts of modern travellers in Mexico and the provinces of Central America we learn how universally the habit is indulged in by all classes, men and women. At all hours, and in all places, among goes on—in the office, the drawing-room, at the dinner-table, and even at balls and theatres. On the subject of ladies smoking, Stephens, in his "Incidents of Travel in Central America," says:—

I am sorry to say that, generally, the ladies of Central America, not excepting Guatemala, smoke—married ladies, puros; all tobacco; and unmarried, cigars, or tobacco wrapped in paper or straw. Every gentleman carried in his pocket a silver case, with a long string of cotton, steel, and flint, and one of the offices of gallantry is to strike a light; by doing it well, he may kindle a flame in a lady's heart; at all events, to do it bunglingly would be ill bred. I will not express my sentiments on smoking as a custom for the sex. I have recollections of beauteous lips profaned. Nevertheless, even in this I have seen a lady show her prettiness and refinement, barely touching the straw with her lips, as it were kissing it gently and taking it away. When a gentleman asks a lady for a light, she always removes the cigar from her lips.

The Spanish Government did not fail to take advantage of the great consumption of tobacco as a source of revenue. In 1764 a monopoly in the trade in tobacco was established under the name of *Estanco Rec. de Tobaco*; a license was received for its cultivation, and the produce was delivered to the Government at a fixed price. For the better supervision of the plantations, the growth of tobacco was restricted within certain boundaries. In the time of Humboldt's visit it was confined to the Valley of Aragua and Cumanacoa; and the only sort cultivated was that with broad upright leaves (*Nicotiana Tabacum*). The tobacco monopoly brought large sums of money to the Spanish Government. In bad years the net produce amounted to a million pesos; and in good to two and a half and more. In the great cigar-manufactory of Guinea 2,000,000 packets of paper cigars of thirty each were made yearly, and 60,000 packets of puros of seven each, producing yearly 16,000 pesos.

As regards South America, except in Brazil and in the province of Guyana, none of the natives following its various regions appear to have been acquainted with the use of tobacco until it was introduced by the Spaniards. In Guyana, however, at the time of Sir Walter Raleigh's voyage to the Orinoco in search of the El Dorado, tobacco appears to have been cultivated, and the custom of smoking generally prevalent among the natives, who were called Caribbees. The first accounts of tobacco in Brazil occur in the narrative of a Carmelite monk, André Thevet, who accompanied the expedition of Nicolas Durant de Villegagnon to form a settlement on the river Ganabra, in 1555.

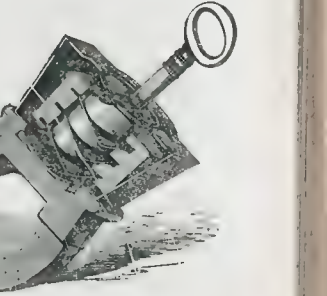
In North America the practice of smoking tobacco in pipes existed among all the tribes of native Indians at the time when they were first brought in contact with Europeans; and there is every reason to believe that it originated among the ancient nations of which the Wild Indians, as they are called, are the scattered remnants. At any rate, the practice was extremely ancient among them, as is testified by the abundance of pipes found in the old graves and tumuli in the regions bordering the Canadian seas, and in those watered by the Ohio, Scioto, Wabash, Miami, and Mississippi, as well as in the States of Tennessee, Alabama, and Florida. The great antiquity of some of these tumuli in which pipes were found is attested by the fact of colossal trees having grown upon them, which, from the number of rings exhibited by the trunk, must be several centuries old. These old pipes are made, some of baked clay, and some of different kinds of stone, talc, serpentine, greenstone, steatite, and a particular species of stone known as red-pipe stone, which is still used by the Indians of the prairies, of the Upper Mississippi, and of the Sioux country. They are for the most part manufactured with great skill, and exhibit considerable taste and artistic feeling. Every variety of shape is to be seen among them—human heads, wild cats, seals, otters, bears, falcons, owls frogs, &c.; and all are delineated with so much fidelity to nature that they may be recognised at once. A very remarkable circumstance about those representing human heads is, that the type approximates very closely to the Mongolian, which goes some way to bear out the opinion of those ethnologists who suppose America to have been peopled by migrations from the eastern part of Asia. The narratives of all the first discoverers and explorers of North America contain some mention of the tobacco-smoking of the natives, and show the practice to have been universal among all the numerous tribes inhabiting that vast continent. Thomas Hariot, who was Sir Walter Raleigh's instructor in mathematics, and joined the expedition fitted out in 1584 by Sir Walter, with Queen Elizabeth's consent, and which resulted in the discovery of Virginia, gives in the account of his voyage published by him a very full description of the practice. He states that the natives used tobacco as a gift of the Great Spirit for their especial enjoyment, and that it was the most acceptable sacrifice that could be made to the Great Spirit and the Lord of Life. They even believed smoking to form one of the pleasures of the Great Spirit and of all good spirits.

One of the most curious and remarkable points connected with the religious and spiritual side of tobacco-smoking, as regarded by the natives, was the ceremonial connected with the calumet or pipe of peace, which first came to the knowledge of Europeans in 1645, when Montmagny, a knight of Malta, and Governor of Canada, concluded a commercial treaty with the native tribes of the Algonquins, Montagnes, Hurons, and Cherokees. In the midst of the assembly the Indians had planted a richly-ornamented tobacco-pipe, round which the chiefs seated themselves on the mats. After the conclusion of the treaty they smoked this pipe, handing it round among themselves, and to the Governor, in ratification of the treaty, and as a token of their friendly disposition. This custom appears, from the accounts of all early travellers, to have been as universal among the Indian tribes of North America as the habit of smoking itself. It is particularly clearly described in detail by Hennepin, a Franciscan monk, who with De la Salle, travelled across the Canadian lakes and up the Illinois to the Mississippi; then, following the course of the Mississippi, reached the Gulf of Mexico, in the name of France took possession of the land which borders it, and called it Louisiana. The Jesuit father, Charlevoix, who passed vast tracts of the Indian country in the early part of the last century, also gives many interesting facts on the subject. They both agree in ascribing a religious character to the calumet, and connecting it with the worship of the sun. Marquete, another early traveller and missionary, finds some analogy between the calumet and the caduceus of Mercury, which was also a symbol of peace and friendly embassies, and was borne by priests and soothsayers, who were called fire-bearers, from bringing with them an altar with the sacred fire. The pipe of peace and the ceremonies connected with it still continue in use among the wild tribes of North America. Its mouth piece is five feet long, of light wood, and profusely ornamented with ribbons, tresses of woman's hair, strings of coral beads and feathers, particularly those of the war-eagle. The women of the tribe feel themselves particularly bound to make the calumet as handsome and showy as possible, and each tribe adorns its pipe of peace in its own way, so that an Indian can tell at a glance to which tribe any calumet belongs. The bowl of the pipe is usually made of the red pipe stone, a peculiar stone brought from one particular spot, called the Coteau of the Prairies, in the Sioux country. There are a variety of legends connected with the mountain from which the red pipe-stone is obtained; one of these is, that once upon a time the Great Spirit called all the tribes together round this mountain, and, standing on its summit, took a piece of the red-stone, formed a pipe from it, and began to smoke, blowing huge clouds over the assembled multitude. The Great Spirit then spoke, saying—"This stone is red, it is your flesh, and belongs to you all. Out of it make no more tomahawks, warhatchets, nor scalping-knives. Use it only to make the pipe of peace with, and smoke therefrom when you would propitiate me and do my will." At the last puff of his pipe the Great Spirit melted into a cloud which long hovered over the assembled tribes.

Spain was the first country in Europe into which tobacco-smoking was introduced by the crews of vessels returning from the New World. The tobacco-plant itself, however, was known at an earlier period than the practice of smoking—the seeds having been brought over by Gonzalo Hernandez de Oviedo. Its medical virtues as a vulnerary were much vaunted by Nicolo Monardes, professor of medicine at the University of Seville, and others; and Jean Nicot, French Ambassador at Lisbon in 1560, introduced it into France, having previously performed many wonderful cures of sores and wounds with it. The time it grows its scientific name of nicotia. Once the custom of smoking was introduced it rapidly spread throughout Spain and Portugal, and is at the present day universal among all classes, from the noble to the peasant. The introduction of tobacco into England is variously attributed to Sir Thomas Hariot on his return from Florida in 1585; to Sir Walter Raleigh, after his expedition to the Orinoco; and to Sir Francis Drake, who, in 1586, brought back some of the companions of Ralph Lane, who had attempted to form a settlement in Virginia, and in their intercourse with the Indians had adopted the habit of smoking. After first creating wonder and exciting curiosity it gradually found imitators, as everything new and strange and calculated to afford attention is sure to do. Sir Walter Raleigh, who was passionately addicted to it, seems to have contributed most by his eminent example to give a vogue to the practice. The old story of his servant believing him to be on fire need not be repeated here. So inveterate was the habit with the gallant old sailor, that even on the morning of his execution he is said to have smoked his pipe with the same apparent enjoyment as ever. In London the practice of smoking soon made rapid strides, and smokers assembled in large parties at the beer-shops and taverns. The trade in tobacco, which was brought from Cuba and Trinidad, and other Spanish settlements, soon acquired considerable importance; the shops in which tobacco was sold were soon distinguished by the figure of a negro with a roll of tobacco at his side. Towards the end of the seventeenth century tobacco-smokers were to be found in every corner of the land, and among all classes. The custom was first brought upon the stage by Ben Jonson, in "Every Man in His Humour, in which captain Bobadil appears smoking a pipe in company with others addicted to the same practice, and who are contemptuously styled in the stage direction "a rout of stinkards. *Bobadil* is made to break out into the following high Spanish panegyric of the weed:—"Sir, believe me on my relation for what I tell you the world shall not reprove. I have been in the Indies, where this herb grows, and where neither myself nor a dozen gentlemen more of my knowledge have received the taste of any other nutriment in the world for the space of nine-and-twenty weeks but the fume of this simple only. Therefore, it cannot be, but it is most divine, especially your Trinidado. Your Nicotian is good, too. I do cound it, and will affirm it before any prince in Europe, to be the most sovereign and most precious weed that ever the earth rendered to the use of man." Satires, pamphlets, and sermons were launched against the new-fangled habit on all sides. James I. regarded the practice of smoking with abhorrence, and composed a violent diatribe against it, which he entitled "Misocapnus seu de abusu Tabaci Imus Regius." In 1605, when James I. visited the University of Oxford, it was thought nothing more acceptable could be hit upon to please the King than a public disputation on tobacco-smoking. During the reign of Charles II. the use of tobacco spread widely: people smoked, snuffed, and chewed it. Under this reign the cultivation of tobacco was prohibited in England, but permitted in Ireland, and a duty was laid on its importation in 1684. In 1789 the tax was increased and put under the excise. The trade in tobacco has gone on steadily increasing up to the present day. The importation in 1850 was 49,551,984 lb., of which 1,909,306 lb. was manufactured.

## RUSSIAN PADLOCK.

THE annexed drawing is taken from a padlock of Russian manufacture, which formed a part of the booty obtained at Balaclava, and is now in the possession of Mr. Chubb. It will be noticed that the shackle, or bow, instead of being hinged at one end, as in English padlocks, is withdrawn entirely after unlocking. When replaced, it is secured in its position by a



series of metal curtains, each fitted on a separate barrel, which, on being opened by the proper key, look into the grooves shown in the shackle. The keyhole is at the bottom of the lock. A Russian name (partly obliterated), supposed to be that of the maker, is stamped on the shackle. Although the lock has evidently been much worn, the workmanship is of very superior character.

An ingenious yet simple description of padlock is in ordinary use among the Chinese. Unlike the Russian lock, which has no springs, the shackle of this is secured by a number of latch springs, attached to one end, which on closing the lock are propelled through certain apertures in a metal plate, and spring out immediately behind it. The key is required only to open it, which it does on being inserted and pressed onwards so as to compress the springs and allow them again to pass through the corresponding apertures in the plate.

The Egyptian lock is the most ancient description of lock of which there is any record. For more than forty centuries it has been used in Egypt, and that which we engrave is one of the usual kind sold in Cairo. To the outside of the door is fixed a wooden staple, in the upper part of which are several loose pins. These pins drop into corresponding holes in the bolt, so as to fasten the door when the bolt is pushed home. The key is a piece of wood, at one end of which are fixed pegs corresponding to those in the lock. It is inserted through a slot, when the pegs in the key lift up the loose pins in the lock to their respective heights, and thus allow the bolt to move backward or forward. Although thus simple in its construction, it is more secure than many common English locks. It is well adapted for out-houses, field-gates and similar purposes; and both lock and key being made almost entirely of wood, they might easily be constructed by any person able to handle a few carpenter's tools. The combinations of the locks and keys may be varied to any extent.

The Chinese have in use a lock of similar principle, but far more cumbrous in construction.

The locks from which these drawings are taken form a portion of the collection made by Mr. Chubb, of St. Paul's Churchyard, who will show them to any of the curious in such matters.

## "THE BRAVOS." BY MEISSONIER.

THE Engraving, "The Bravos," is after a picture by Meissonier, a very popular artist in France, who paints small fancy subjects. This picture tells its own tale—two assassins watching at a door for the exit of their intended victim. It has not been engraved in France, and is at present for sale, if at all. The same artist had three pictures in the late Paris Exposition: a landscape; a young man reading at his breakfast; and a third small canvas suggested by a line from a poem by Charles Reynaud—

In the shade of the forest a young poet sings.

Such is the dexterity, fanciful style of this very pleasing artist, and the success with which he prosecutes it almost excites regret that he does not aspire a little higher and attempt something more important and upon a larger scale.

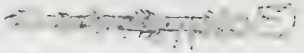
## "ART AND LIBERTY." BY GALLAIT.

THE Engraving entitled "Art and Liberty," is from a picture, of life-size, by one of the best living Belgium artists, M. Gallait, who contributed to the London Paris Exposition two of the finest pictures it contained—"Tasso" and "The Last Moments of Count Egmont." The print has been published at Paris, where it is a great favourite with artists, in most of those lodgings or studios it is to be seen. This preference is probably to be attributed in many instances to a certain sympathy with the tastes of the bold good-looking fellow, over whom the cares of life evidently pass lightly, so long as he has fresh air, freedom, and his fiddle. Beside him are his music, his inkstand, and a pendent bunch of grapes, hinting that, for most of his class, he is no enemy to the bottle. Indeed, there is nothing of the teetotaller in his look, very little of it indeed in his form, well-cut, but full and rather sensual lips. On the wall, in the shadow of the vine's tendrils, he has carved the name of his lady love. He has a battered hat and a cloak somewhat tattered, but what cares he for that? He is free to come and go, his heart is light, his fingers are skilful, and all are ready to welcome the minstrel. The picture is altogether an extremely progressing one; and, in an æsthetical point of view, it has great merit. The execution, by its boldness and freedom, harmonises admirably with the subject, whose qualities are the same; and the lights are excellently distributed.

THE GREAT TOBACCO WAREHOUSE, AT THE LONDON DOCKS.

PIPE-HEADS, FROM ANCIENT GRAVES, IN NORTH AMERICA.

TOMAHAWK-PIPE.

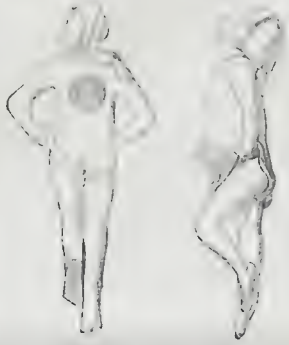


ORNAMENTED PIPE.

## TOBACCO WAREHOUSES AT THE LONDON DOCKS

The Tobacco Warehouses at the London Docks of the interior of one of which we this week give a representation present certainly one of the great curiosities of the commercial world. The vast premises in which the tobacco brought into the port of London is stored previous to being entered for home consumption or re-exportation occupy an extent of some acres at the eastern extremity of the London Docks. There are, indeed two warehouses, a smaller one being situated on the other side of the bridge which crosses the entrance to the docks from the river. It is the larger one which is represented in our engraving. On first entering the building and glancing down the avenue stretching to an immense distance, before one lodged on each side with huge casks much resembling the immense tuns at the docks of glucose, interspersed with large wooden packages of a square shape, one would receive a magical impression of wonder and astonishment at the idea that all these are filled with the costly product known as the tobacco plant, and that in respect of time more or less short the greater part of the contents of these immovable and lofty casks will, in the solid human large and light limbs, and after passing through various of white vapour, and make themselves [illegible]. As the [illegible] one the main gateway, and glances to the right and left over immense spaces piled with casks below, the impression grows stronger and stronger as the wonder deepens to know the [illegible] of smoking, sniffing and chewing to be [illegible] solid and weighty matter as are here presented to the eye should be consumed. Here and there in this wil-

a huge pair of scales which require the assistance of a [illegible] pulley wheel fixed to the beams above to hoist them free of the ground. Around these scales a number of workmen are busily employed unhooping the casks, and when the head has been removed, together with [illegible] inner hoops, the huge cask is artificially tilted by the combined efforts of three or four pairs of stalwart men on one board of the scale, and being thereupon [illegible] like rolling-pin, its contents are left standing in a solid column of closely pressed tobacco leaves. The custom-house officer in whose presence this operation is performed directs one of his men to insert a sharp-pointed instrument into the mass and, by using it as a lever, to detach thick layers at various intervals, and thus to ascertain that the whole block consists of tobacco-leaves and nothing else. Its weight is then taken and duly noted with the brand and ship-marks which are on the casks. This is with a view to the [illegible] of duty for the revenue, and the registration of each package and its contents by the warehouse clerks. To the right of the principal warehouse is a separate compartment reached through the Cigar Floor, in which the cases of tobacco manufactured [illegible] cigars, cheroots and what is called negro head and [illegible] tobacco are stored and submitted to the same process of weighing and registration. This department is [illegible] together more elegant and refined in its appearance, as befits the reception of the aristocratic Havana and Manilla cigar. It is the upper house as it were of the commonwealth of weeds. It is floored with deal planking instead of the rough stone pavement of the other warehouses to keep it dry and temperate, and the supply of gas is abundant. Two large apartments into which the cigar floor is divided are filled partly with rows of mahogany chests, tubed one upon another,



are derived, partly with little squat tub-like casks, containing the dark pitch-like matter called negro-head or cavendish tobacco. Some of the casks lie open as they are undergoing inspection, and the layers of cigars, neatly and carefully packed up in bundles, are revealed. In this department one is no longer impressed with the sense of quantity; rather the reverse; the comparatively large display of cigars, imported in a manufactured state, persuades one of the extreme caution with which the assertions of the cigar-shop keeper are to be received, who, in his anxiety to enlist your custom, too frequently condescends to unworthy misrepresentations. Were all the cigars which we are so glibly assured to be foreign-made really so, the cigar floor would have to be enlarged to nearly equal dimensions with its less-refined neighbour.

A remarkable feature of a visit to the Tobacco Warehouses of the London Docks is the inspection of the kiln, in which all the waste and damaged tobacco is reduced to ashes—commonly known as the Queen's Tobacco-pipe. To obtain a sight of this we proceeded to the further extremity of the warehouses, then to the right, and found ourselves before a small folding door, on which are emblazoned, in rough style of heraldic limning, a crown and other insignia of royalty. This is the royal pipe-case, decorated with its appropriate cipher. Opening the case, we stood in the presence of the pipe itself, in the shape of a huge funnel-shaped brick shaft, stretching high up in the air—the Queen, indeed, smokes many yards of clay; the bowl of the pipe, closed by an iron lid bearing the royal cipher to that on the door, stands glowing and roaring before us. The pipe-case is very dark; and through the gloom we distinguished a dusky individual, who shortly made himself known as the attendant slave on the royal pipe—the Queen's hooka-burdar. His appearance is that of an abject penitent, for he is clothed in sackcloth and covered with ashes. Day and night he feeds the voracious bowl, and rakes out the ashes as they accumulate in the receptacle below. Like the virgins of the Temple of Vesta, he tends a fire which is never quenched, for the Sovereign is the most inveterate smoker of the realm. The royal slave observes the constitutional maxim—as the Monarch never dies, so the Monarch's pipe is never put out. This is almost literally true, for we were solemnly assured by the above-mentioned individual that, during a period of eleven years, until "last Saturday five weeks," the bowl of the Queen's pipe had never cooled. Royalty does not, however, fill its pipe with the fragrant weed alone. Sometimes—as heard it is astonishment, and write in sorrow—John Barleycorn, to add to his other sufferings recorded by the poet, is condemned to the flames. Some few days before, we forget how many quarters of barley seized by the officers of the revenue were handed over to our friend in the sackcloth and ashes to be thrown into the fiery furnace. Well might he, after so foul a deed, wear the badge of repentance. It is strange, when we are told of scarcity in the land, threatened with famine prices, to hear of food thus wilfully destroyed. Routine and State craft have probably a ready explanation—logical, profound—which may not always meet with a ready acquiescence, doubtless; but it is to us reasoning with an empty stomach. With this sad fact as a subject of grave rumination, the visitor departs from the Tobacco Warehouses of the London Docks, chewing the cud or food of meditation. There is one more detail connected with the so-called Queen's pipe, which must in fairness be added, as it acts in some degree compensatingly to that last recorded. If the fruits of the land are thus ruthlessly destroyed on the one hand, the producing power of the soil is augmented on the other; for the ashes of the Royal tobacco-pipe are sold to agriculturists as a manure, and it is said to be a very rich and effective one.

According to the last returns from the Board of Trade, the quantities of tobacco imported from the 6th of January to the 10th of September last were as follows:—Unmanufactured tobacco, 6,218,340 lbs; unstemmed, 10,637,863 lbs; manufactured and snuff, 1,969,235 lbs.: total, 18,825,438 lbs. The quantities entered for home consumption during the same period were—Stemmed, 11,654,484 lbs.; unstemmed, 10,523,886 lbs.; and manufactured, 164,815 lbs.: total, 22,373,186 lbs.

*(For an Account of "Ancient Pipes and Smokers" see page 37.)*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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 779.—VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1856. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.


## PEACE PUGNACITY.

THE "heralds" and apostles of peace keep up their customary clamour in favour of Russia, and against all who presume to differ from them in opinion, and especially against the press. They affect to believe that all human disputes can be settled by quiet arbitration;—that all the good qualities of humanity have been sufficiently developed to allow the Russian lion to lie placidly down by the side of the Turkish lamb, without the slightest prompting of the old carnivorous appetite; and that all the bad qualities have died out,—or would speedily expire, were it not for the instigation of devilishly-minded men, who wield the pen in London, and set potentates by the ears, who would otherwise be harmless as doves. They assert that, were it not for this unhappy influence, the sword might be immediately transformed into the ploughshare and the spear into the pruning-hook. They write and speak as if they believed that the late Emperor Nicholas was an amiable, peaceable, and well-disposed man, driven into war when he did not intend it, by wicked Lord Aberdeen, and by still more wicked leading articles in the London newspapers. They tell us that they have faith in all that is good, humane, and charitable. One thing—and one only—they cannot believe, which is, that the London press has, can, or ever will have, any higher motive or object than that of making money by pandering to the war spirit. It is solely in order to make newspapers sell, that editors preach up bloody war, and urge the destruction of Sebastopol, Cronstadt, and St. Petersburg. These men are the only fiends in a world otherwise quite angelic. Nicholas and Alexander and their Generals meant no evil, and committed none. All the wrong, all the bloodshed, all the misery, have been concocted in Printing-house-square, the Strand, and Fleet-street. It follows, however, if the newspapers are so very powerful and wicked, that the people of these islands must be very weak and foolish to be so misled by them. The good people in whom the Peace Society believes must be sought in Russia, and not in Great Britain. If newspapers have the influence attributed to them, the British people must share the condemnation which the oracles of peace pronounce against its instructors and leaders. If the one be bad, the other—if that be possible—must be still worse.

"The press of this country," says the "*Herald of Peace*," in its number of the 1st of January, "is doing its utmost to defeat all hopes of peace, by representing the conditions submitted to Russia in every form they can conceive to be most insulting and offensive to her pride, and most likely to ensure their peremptory rejection." But is Russia to be blamed by the men of peace for this peremptory rejection? By no means. On the contrary, Russia is to be praised for proper spirit. "For our part," says this mild teacher of the nations—this patriotic journal—which sympathises so cordially with the enemy of Great Britain, "if the *minimum* offered by the Western Powers be really a correct statement, we think its acceptance by Russia in the highest degree improbable. If the Black Sea can be made an exclusively commercial sea, from which all vessels of war can be shut out, *it will be exceedingly difficult to show why the Mediterranean should not be so also.*" Amiable suggestion intended, no, doubt, for the benefit of the Emperor Alexander and his wily diplomatists. If the Black Sea, why not the Mediterranean? Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander; and we doubt not the Czar will thank his friends for the valuable hint, so full as it is of materials for dispute and controversy.

Foremost among the newspapers which the quarrelsome men of peace take it upon themselves to denounce, are the *Times* and the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. We must say, however, that we come in for a far larger share of their abuse than is bestowed upon our daily contemporary. Whether we are to take this as a compliment or not it is difficult to decide. It is not only Mr. Fry the recognised representative of the Peace Society, who thinks it necessary to abuse this Journal in lectures and in writings, but other members of that well-meaning body, who vent their spleen against us. We quote one of the most recent specimens:—

"Whence comes then," says a circular specially sent to us, "the

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH CRIMEAN TROOPS AT THE PLACE DE LA BASTILLE, PARIS.—(SEE PAGE 42.)

*hyæna* howl for more blood which we still too often hear? Is it possible there is an interest amongst us *adverse* to peace? Is it possible there can be *a man* so deaf to the claims of suffering humanity, as to cry for more slaughter, more desolation? Alas! that it should be so! but so it is! The interest of the *Press* is against the interest of the *People*. * * * The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS probably fattens more on the war than any other paper, and proportionably reckless are its endeavours to prolong the war. What to its proprietor and editor are slaughtered hosts? What are desolate homes? What are broken hearts? As far as *they* are concerned, *'don't the war pay?'"*

We certainly admit that our circulation is large, and is increasing, and that we have supported the war; but we most emphatically contradict the assertion that one single article in this Journal has ever been written or published with any other than the most conscientious motive. The writer of the articles which so displease the Peace Society—but which we have reason to believe are approved of by the great bulk of our countrymen—never derived, nor expects to derive, one farthing of profit from the war—directly or indirectly. He writes from the dictates of his own reason and conscience, untrammelled by any trading considerations whatsoever, and would be ashamed of his right hand—if, for any bribe, or love of lucre, or worldly temptation, or reward in any form or shape—it could write a sentiment which his heart condemned or his conscientious and calm judgment disapproved. Can these amiable scandal-mongers imagine no honour but in Russia? Is it not as likely that a public writer in England should be pure-minded and incorruptible, as that the late Czar Nicholas should be unambitious? They believe in Imperial virtue, if it dwell in St. Petersburg, and wield the sword; but they treat as incredible the private virtue of one of their own countrymen if he live in London and wield nothing more cutting than the pen. It is scarcely necessary, on behalf of the proprietors and conductors of this Journal, to give the lie to the slanderous malevolence of these misjudging bigots who "cry peace, peace, where there is no peace," and bespatter with their abuse the right-minded men who represent the public opinion of this great and free nation. But this far, we may be permitted to state, that the war has *not* been a source of profit to this establishment; that, on the contrary, it has entailed very large expenses upon it; and that, though prosperous to a high degree, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is prosperous, not on account of the war, but in spite of it. Two circumstances that are contemporaneous do not necessarily stand towards each other in the relation of cause and effect; or else we might say, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS has prospered while abused by the Peace Society—*ergo*, the Peace Society's abuse is the cause of its prosperity. Our condition, thanks to the support of the public, is one of growth and development. This Journal increased in circulation before the war, is increasing in circulation during the war, and we believe would continue to increase were peace proclaimed to-morrow.

The difference between ourselves and the public on the one hand, and the Peace Society on the other, we take to be simply this—that we all love peace but do not seek it by the same means. We, for our part, prize peace so dearly that we would coerce the wicked monarchs who break it; but the Peace Society—loving the shadow of its own dogma, and not the substance of peace, which all the world hungers and thirsts for—encourages by its wrong-headedness and sheepish stupidity the wily wolves of the human fold, and would deliver us without resistance to the tender mercies of any merciless and unscrupulous barbarian who was strong enough to subdue us.

We hope we have done with these quarrelsome people, and do not intend to take any further notice of them, or of any attacks which they may think fit to make upon us.

## *FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.*

### FRANCE.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

PARIS, Thursday.

BY a decision of the Empress, the large sum usually devoted to the purchase of New-Year's gifts to the Court has this season been set apart to be distributed to the poor, and to the wounded of the Eastern Army—an innovation which is likely to cause at least as much dissatisfaction on the one hand as gratification on the other. The position of her Imperial Majesty prevented her undertaking the fatigue of the reception of the *jour de l'an*, at which the absence of the Princes Jerome and Napoleon was much remarked. M. de Morny, President of the Corps Legislatif, pronounced on this occasion a short but most eloquent address. The reception was even more numerously and brilliantly attended than usual. On Monday, the 7th, took place the first fête of the season at the Tuileries: it is to be followed by three others, the next to be given on the 12th. Of these two are to be grand balls, the other (as well as the one of Monday) is of a more private character. It is said that later in the season it is probable the Court will adjourn to St. Cloud, and even that the last receptions of the winter will probably be held there.

The private fêtes, which, up to the present, have been extremely few, are about to commence with great activity; but, as usual, much more in the houses of foreigners than of the French society itself. Among the houses about to be opened for balls, soirées, private theatricals, concerts, &c., are the hotels of the Marquise de Boisy (late Comtesse G iuccioli), the Comtesse de Castellane, Mdmes. Bélissent, Bébagne, Ridgway, Riario, Sforza, Suchet, the Prince Stourdza, the Comte Pozzo di Borgo, &c. At the Hôtel Castellane the theatre is to be opened by a piece written specially for the occasion by a professional hand, but played by amateurs.

On the last day of the year took place the grand annual banquet of the Collége Henri IV., at which upwards of a hundred and twenty guests were assembled. The fête was this year presided over by M. Hausemann, Préfet of the Seine; supported by the late President, M. de Lesseps, M. Elie de Beaumont, M. Achille Juvenal, &c. At dessert, toasts were drunk to the memories of MM. Cashmir de Lavigne, the Maréchal St. Arnaud and M. Romieu, formerly scholars of the college.

It is decided that the uniform of the Cent-Gardes is to remain unaltered, and the additions to be made to this fine body are to be carried out as rapidly as possible.

The enormous enterprises of the establishment of the new Boulevards de Sebastopol and de l'Impératrice are about, ere long, to be commenced. The Boulevard de Sebastopol begins nearly opposite the fine old tower of St. Jaques-la-Boucherie, lately restored in the improvements in and about the new Rue de Rivoli, and extends to the Boulevard de Strasbourg. The Boulevard de l'Impératrice is to commence at the Tuileries; and, destroying the important streets of de Grammont and Ste. Anne, besides numerous more insignificant ones, opens on the present Boulevards. These pr ojects, magnificent as they are, will have the very serious, and at present almost alarming, consequence of entailing an enormous expense on the municipal budget, more especially as the jury appointed to judge the sums to be allotted to the expropriated proprietors shows itself extremely liberal to the latter, and completely upsets the calculations of the city. In one instance alone a proprietor claiming 300,000 francs was, by the jury, accorded the sum against the city, which offered 180,000. The embarrassment of the municipality is the greater that the Emperor insists on the execution of the two great thoroughfares being carried out together and at once.

It is said that certain remarks made on the occasion of the entrance of the troops, respecting the costume of the statue of Napoleon on the Column of the Place Vendôme, have led to an idea of substituting in its place an effigy of the late Emperor, attired in a somewhat more classical and artistic style.

Never was the story of the mountain and the mouse more completely realised than in the production of M. Véron's "Cinq cent mille livres de rentes." After the flourish of trumpets which announced the appearance of this gastronomic fiction appears a volume weak in construction, uninteresting in plot, flat, stale, and unprofitable in every part. What is to be said of a book whose sole result (as yet happily) on the public mind has been to induce a party of gourmands, headed by a Senator, to have carried into execution the bill of fare of a dinner described, in this "delectable treatise," wherein each member consumed a hundred francs' worth, not including wine? We are happy to see that in general the Parisian press has fallen with due severity on this claptrap production of an overheated vanity, and we trust the *Bourgeois de Paris* may be induced to profit by the lesson he has received.

The revived question of "Where is Cruvelli?" has been once more solved by the reappearance of the fantastic Diva in Paris. She is, it is said, at last married to the faithful and patient Baron who has for so long borne with such exemplary resignation the freaks and flights of the capricious damsel. We wish him much joy of his triumph; and we no less sincerely hope that her conjugal fidelity will induce the newly-made Baronne to let the public have a little respite from her absurdities. At the Grand Opera her place is most satisfactorily filled up by Mdme. Tedesco, who was *débutée* with Roger in the "Prophète."

A particular notice is required for the great theatrical event of the day, we may almost say of the age namely, the appearance of Alexandre Dumas' "Orestes," at the Porte St. Martin. In the execution of the work, which is in heroic verse, the author has closely followed Eschylus. The return of Agamemnon, the terrors and conspiracies of Clytemnestra and Egisthus, the prophecies of Cassandra, the murder of the King, the vengeance of Orestes (nearly the whole of whose career is displayed), the death of Clytemnestra, &c.—all are brought into the piece, and the usual immense resources for which this theatre is so remarkable in the way of scenic effect are called into play to give the work with becoming splendour. The success of so bold and novel an attempt as introducing a Greek tragedy before a Parisian public crammed with vaudeville, melodrama, modern comedy, and broad farce, appeared most doubtful; yet the result seems on the whole satisfactory. It yet, however, remains to be seen whether it is genuine taste or mere curiosity that at present fills the house. The different actors perform more than creditably. Mdme. Lucie Mavora (*Clytemnestra*) makes some very fine points; but perhaps the female part best performed is that of *Cassandra*, by Mdme. Laurent. The verse, as far as French verse can be brought to imitate the Greek, is deserving of much praise: if anything, it may be accused of being a little too polished and smoothed in the finishing.

The Gymnase has a pretty little piece, "Je Dine chez ma Mère," which introduces the celebrated actress, and yet more celebrated myer of *bonmots*, Sophie Arnoult, deserted on the day of family fêtes *par excellence*—New-Year's-day—by all her brilliant admirers, and contenting herself as she best may by dining *tête-a-tête* with the portrait of her mother.

Mdlle. Densin has, it appears, irrevocably decided on quitting the stage: a brilliant marriage is, we believe, the motive of this resolution.

The effect produced by the equestrian statue of François I., by Clésinger, in the Cour du Louvre, is so little approved of, that it is said it will be replaced by a Venus de Milo, on a malachite pedestal decorated with gold

### AMERICA.

The steam-ship *Baltic*, which left New York on the 26th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday. Congress had adjourned over Christmas-day without having succeeded in electing a Speaker. The last vote taken was—Banks, 101; Richardson, 72; Fuller, 31; Pennington, 4; Scattering, 7: Necessary to a choice, 109. The Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune* states that the Message had been put in type under the President's eye in the Executive mansion, and says:—

Abuse of confidence on former occasions is assigned as the reason for this extraordinary precaution now. This step, however, is a new and a remarkable innovation upon all past precedent, and, if it proves nothing else, it establishes beyond all cavil that at least one person in the nation regards the Message as of sufficient importance to be watched as if it contained the revelations of another Joe Smith.

The Transit Company's steamer *Northern Light* had been seized by the United States' Government, when about to sail, on suspicion of containing a large number of recruits, &c., for Colonel Walker.

The authorities had been furnished with irrefutable evidence of a widespread movement being on foot to send men and arms to Nicaragua for the purpose of organising an army in that State to descend upon Cuba and St. Domingo, and wrest them from their present possessors. Colonel French, the Nicaraguan Minister, had presented his credentials at Washington, but Marcy refused to recognise them.

It is stated that Marcy's demand upon the British Government required, among other things, the recall of Mr. Crampton, or some other public act of equally signal satisfaction to the United States.

The Hudson's Bay Arctic expedition in search of Franklin had returned, after reaching the place where Franklin's crews were reported to have perished. Dr. Rae's report was fully confirmed. They met Esquimaux in that vicinity who had seen the whites, and gave much valuable information. On the island were discovered the remains of a boat, which had been partially destroyed by the natives for the sake of the wood and the metal fastenings, although there was sufficient left to identify it as having belonged to the Franklin expedition; one fragment of wood (now, as well as some other small relics, in the possession of the Hudson's Bay Company at Lachine) having the name *Terror* branded on it, while another piece has the name of Mr. Stanley (surgeon to the *Erebus*) cut upon it; this latter being part of a snow shoe, evidently of English manufacture, being made of oak, a species of wood no man accustomed to the snow-shoes would ever select for the purpose. No papers or books, and no human remains, were found. The Esquimaux were very friendly, and freely displayed all their treasures obtained from the boat, or found near it, and these consisted principally of the cooking utensils, used by them as tent-poles, the boat kettles, the empty preserved-meat cases, &c., but no papers; and the natives stated, with every evidence of sincerity, that none had ever been seen or found; everything portable was secured and brought back. It would be useless to recount them all; but we may mention bar-iron, rope with the Government mark on it, oars branded with the broad arrow, pieces of bunting (remains of a flag), a letter-holder, a step of a mast, &c., all clearly European, and all Government supplies.

The British ship *Resolute*, abandoned in the Arctic ice, had been brought into the port of New London, with armament stores, &c., on board.

ABOLITION OF THE ROBOT IN POLAND.—The Cracow paper *Czas* mentions that the Russian Government has ordered the abolition of the robot (villein service) in Poland, by commutation into a yearly money payment. For some years past the instances in which individual private proprietors have made this arrangement with their peasantry have been increasing, and the Government had also set a similar example on the Crown domains, so that as many as a fourth part of the whole peasant population had already entered upon their new condition. The commutation is now to take place all over the kingdom. The lists of the peasantry are being sent in, commissioners for superintending the business are appointed, and in three years the whole process is to be completed.

The Diet of Holstein has elected all its Deputies to the Grand Council of the whole kingdom from the German party opposed to the Danes.

## THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

*(From our Artist and Special Correspondent.)*

CAMP, SEBASTOPOL, Dec. 24, 1855.

YESTERDAY the French engineers successfully exploded the chambers of mines formed under one of the docks of Sebastopol. The explosion made but little noise, and was only marked by a large column of smoke, visible at the considerable distance to which spectators were forced to retire. The sides and bottom of the dock were completely broken up, the whole mass upheaving itself and forming a heap of ruins where the dock had been. The mines had been made below the stonework at the bottom of the structure, and completely destroyed it; but the ruin would have been more effectual had the chambers been carried lower, so as to effect the destruction, not only of the stonework, but of the piles on which it rested. Our engineers have been impeded mainly by the desire to effect the complete destruction of every part of the docks—the piles as well as piers and groundwork. Their shafts have been sunk much lower than the French, and have, in consequence, been subject to flooding. It is hoped that on Saturday, when the French intend to explode another of their mines, the English will also be ready, and then the destruction of Sebastopol docks will be complete.

CAMP, SECOND DIVISION, December 26.

For the second time since the invasion of the Crimea, Christmas has come and gone. How different the last was from its predecessor, the few who have weathered the vicissitudes of two campaigns can alone relate. It is sufficient almost to say that the enjoyments of 1855 have comprised the sufferings of 1854; for, if the former is marked by any peculiar feature, it is that comfort and substantial enjoyment are superabundant, and what there is of overflow in cheer must be taken as making up the deficiency of last year, during the merry time of Christmas. Unattended, uncared for, and weary, the soldiers on the 25th of December, 1854, held the trenches before Sebastopol, covered with mud, devoid of comforts, unhoused, ill-fed, and ill-clothed. Bad roads had caused short commons. Death, disease, and discontent, were the grim features of the day; the enemy was before us, and mismanagement behind. We have since driven away the first, and, in a great measure, dethroned the second; so that, although our last Christmas lacked much in outward show, its substance was real and tangible. In some favoured spot last year small parties may have gathered with the stern determination of being comfortable at all hazards. What is Christmas, however, without its turkey and roast beef? Of these neither was to be had. A goose may, here and there, have graced the board, in a bird resembling in aspect the gull can be supposed to pass for such. But Christmas dinners were a melancholy failure.

December 29, 1855.

The fall of Kars, which has been placed beyond question, has, it appears, singularly complicated the position of the Turks in Asia. Omer Pacha sent urgent messages by one of our ships for assistance against the threatening attacks of the Russian army released from the blockade of Kars. We now hear it rumoured that the Turkish Generalissimo has been completely surrounded and forced to lay down his arms. We all sincerely trust that this will turn out untrue.

A despatch from General Codrington, dated Dec. 27, gives some facts relating to the condition of the army in contradiction to the reported drunkenness of the troops. He affirms that the number of crimes of drunkenness, in September, October, and November, did not exceed one man per hundred in two days. Even were they to treble the numbers taken from official returns, he thinks the army in the Crimea would bear a comparison with many towns and villages in Great Britain. As regards the enemy, we learn that the Russians were firing with redoubled activity on the men employed in preparing the explosion of the docks at Sebastopol.

A despatch from Marshal Pelissier, dated Sebastopol, December 28th, states that a slight affair took place on the 27th with 100 Russians, who had taken up a position near General d'Autemarre's outposts. Eighteen of the enemy fell, and the rest were taken prisoners. The French did not lose a man.

### THE WAR IN ASIA.

The Russian army took up its position at Kars on the 3rd of December. The troops have been quartered in the town, and a small division of about 2000 men, consisting of Cossacks and irregular Kurds, has been left at Sobanly Dagh, where it occupies the fortifications erected in the month of June last by General Mouravieff. Yeni Kean, a village some fifty-four miles from Erzeroum, on the road to Kars, is likewise occupied by the Russians, who have collected there large stores of wheat, flour, and barley.

It appears that the Russian General is apprehensive of Selim Pacha coming to attack Kars, for he has concentrated all his forces at that spot, and has left at Alexandropol only a weak garrison, hardly strong enough to do the duties of the citadel.

The Turkish forces, under the orders of Selim Pacha, are still encamped in the mountains of Deveh Boynou. There is no fear of the enemy attempting now a *coup de main* against Erzeroum; the exhaustion of his troops and the state of the roads forbid it.

The *Invalide Russe* publishes a proclamation addressed by Prince Rebutoff to the *noblesse* of the Transcaucasian provinces, in which he tells them that the Allies have "risen against the Emperor, the only orthodox Czar in the world," as he styles him, because they are envious of his power, and jealous of the influence he has gained by demanding for the Christians living in Turkey relief from grievous wrongs. After calling upon them to show the enemy that they are the children of those noble Iberidians, Gourniens, and Mingrelians, who were never vanquished, the Prince concludes by the following solemn invocation:—

Salvation to you, in the name of the Lord, illustrious princes and noble gentlemen; raise above you the victorious sign of His cross, and, marching under its protection, drive the enemy from your territory

Letters from General Williams of December 1st announce his arrival at Batoum in good health.

Omer Pacha had re-entered Batoum, and the question of replacing him was discussed at Constantinople, but that measure was deemed impossible. In a council held on the 26th ult. the Divan decided that a new and numerous army should be sent into Asia in the spring.

At the departure of the courier from Constantinople seventy Turkish vessels were lying there laden with munitions of war, ready for transport to Soukoum Kaleh.

### RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS FOR THE NEXT CAMPAIGN.

The most energetic preparations for the spring are going forward in Russia. The Grand Council of War assembled at St Petersburg has been principally occupied with matters relating to the fortification of the strategic points of the empire.

The following letter from St. Petersburg, of December the 30th, shows that the Emperor Alexander has no great reliance on the result of the peace proposals:—

The momentous deliberations which have been carried on here for the purpose of settling the plan of the future campaign may be looked on now as closed. It is a presumption for which, however, I have very excellent grounds, that it is intended, in case another campaign should be opened there, to give up the Crimea entirely, and concentrate the entire power of resistance on other points; for it is as little overlooked here as probably in the rest of Europe that the plans of the Allies for next spring point to a removal of the theatre of war. We believe even that, quite *sub rosa*, the removal of the theatre of war is being already prepared for, and that a portion of the troops in the Crimea have already received orders to retire northwards upon the great central army, while, at the same time, another portion is destined to reinforce the troops in the Caucasus. According to all that I can hear, it seems also to be intended, with the greatest energy, and even in the course of this winter, to fortify, as far as it is possible, the entire north coast of the Bay of Finland, from Abo up to Wyborg; and behind these lines to concentrate the élite of the troops, viz.—three divisions of Guards and the 1st infantry corps, so as to be prepared for any attempts that might be made on this side with a probable view to an attack on the capital

Meanwhile the active manner in which Sweden is openly preparing for war is exciting great alarm among the German partisans of Russia.

Norway has been called on by the Swedish War Department to organise her forces. The Swedish journals are almost unanimous in their praises of the treaty with the Western Powers. Even the semi-official paper appeals to it as a reply to the reproach that Sweden is under the control of Russia.

### TURKISH WAR FINANCE.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday last publishes an interesting statement of the financial condition of the Turkish empire. From this it appears that the Turkish Army amount to 103,066 men. The expenses of the war for 28 months (from May 27, 1853, to Sept. 27, 1855) amount to £7,400,000—a sum which includes one of £370,000, value of ammunition and war stores furnished to the Allies. The amount required by the War Department for next year is £4,345,000; and to meet the immediate wants an application is made to the Loan Commission for an instalment of £628,000.

### THE AUSTRIAN PROPOSITIONS FOR PEACE.

The first period allowed to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg for deliberation on the Austrian Propositions has been extended from the 5th, as first fixed, to the 8th of January. This arises from Count Esterhazy not having arrived at St. Petersburg as early as was intended. The second period is enlarged, in like proportion, from the 8th to the 12th. As on former occasions of a similar kind, Russia wishes to gain all the time possible.

The latest accounts from Berlin say that Austria has fully determined to reduce the Frankfort Diet to make some manifestation on the Eastern question. Count O'Donnell, the Emperor's Aide-de-Camp, is commissioned to visit various of the German Courts to feel the way for this object.

A private letter from Vienna states positively that the acceptance or rejection by Russia of the Austrian propositions depends a great deal, if not entirely, on Prussia. This coincides with the statement that the instructions of the Prussian Minister at St. Petersburg were to give the most conciliatory counsels to M. de Nesselrode; and it is moreover affirmed that the King of Prussia has addressed an autograph letter very lately to the Emperor Alexander to the same effect.

The *Indépendance Belge* gives the following as the text of the propositions submitted to Russia by Count Esterhazy :—

I. DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES

Complete abolition of the Russian protectorate. The Danubian Principalities shall receive an organisation conformable to their wishes, to their wants, to their interests; and this new organisation, respecting which the population itself will be consulted, shall be recognised by the contracting Powers and sanctioned by the Sultan as emanating from his sovereign initiative. No State shall be able, under any pretext whatever, under any form of protectorate, to interfere in the question of the internal administration of the Principalities; they shall adopt a definitive permanent system demanded by their geographical position, and no impediment can be made to their fortifying, in the interest of their safety, in such manner as they may deem advisable, their territory against foreign aggression.

In exchange for the strong places and territories occupied by the Allied armies, Russia consents to a rectification of her frontier with Turkey in Europe. It would commence in the vicinity of Chotym, follow the line of the mountains, which extend in a south-easterly direction, and terminate at Lake Sasik. The line (*trace*) shall be definitively regulated by the general treaty, and the conceded territory would return to the Principalities and to the suzerainty of the Porte.

II. DANUBE

The freedom of the Danube and of its mouths shall be efficaciously assured by European institutions, in which the contracting Powers shall be equally represented, except the particular positions of the lords of the soil on the banks (*des riverains*), which shall be regulated upon the principles established by the Act of the Congress of Vienna as regards the navigation of rivers. Each of the contracting Powers shall have the right to keep one or two small vessels stationed at the mouth of the river destined to assure the execution of the regulations relative to the freedom of the Danube.

III. NEUTRALISATION OF THE BLACK SEA

This sea shall be open to merchant vessels—closed to war navies (*navires militaires*). Consequently, no naval military arsenals shall be created or maintained there. The protection of the commercial and maritime interests of all nations shall be assured in the respective ports of the Black Sea by the establishment of institutions conformable to international law, and to the customs sanctioned in such matters. The two Powers which hold the coast engage themselves to maintain only the number of light vessels of a fixed force, necessary for their coast service. This convention, concluded separately between these two Powers, shall form part as an annex of the general treaty after receiving the approval of the contracting parties. This separate convention cannot be annulled or modified without the consent of the signatories of the general treaty. The closing of the Straits will admit the exception applicable to the stationary vessels mentioned in the preceding article.

IV.—CHRISTIAN SUBJECTS OF THE PORTE.

The immunities of the Rayah subjects of the Porte shall be religiously preserved, without infringement on the independence and dignity of the Sultan crown. An understanding is now taking place between Austria, France, Great Britain, and the Sublime Porte to assure to the Christian subjects of the Sultan their religious and political rights, Russia shall be invited, when peace is made, to associate herself thereto.

V

The belligerent Powers reserve to themselves the right which appertains to them of producing in an European interest special conditions over and above the four guarantees.

## THE LAST OF A REDAN HERO.

*(From a Crimean Correspondent.)*

WE left Balaclava late in December with a shipload of sick and wounded—some for Scutari, some for other hospitals on the coast, a few officers for Malta, and the rest for England. It was fine weather when we left Balaclava Bay, but at this season of the year the Euxine is seldom quiet for many hours together, and before we had got half way across, a storm was raging furiously. The wind blew uncertainly at every point of the compass, the black waves upheaving their vastness around us as if they would every moment engulf our ship with her cargo of human life, and the white surf swept our decks from bows to stern. I was standing on the quarter-deck speaking with the Captain, when a pale-faced boy with the badge of the 97th in his cap approached us, making with one hand a military salute whilst with the other he held on hard to save himself being washed overboard. "Captain," said he, "will you soon be in smooth water? There's a poor corporal of ours won't last long anyhow this way." The Captain shook his head. "My lad," said he, "the ship scarce makes any way in this head sea; there'll be no smooth water for the next twenty-four hour." "Then God's mercy be with him," said the boy, and he turned away. The Captain called after him—"Cheerly, my lad! isn't it all taut and dry below? and the doctor's with your mate; all the ship's comforts' are at his service: does he want anything?" "Faith, an' it's not long he'll want anything," was the reply: "he won't live below at all at all! He never could stand the sea by no means, even when he was the man he used to be: he says now, an' it's all his cry, 'give me the fine hair and I'll die contented!'" "The man says truth," said the Doctor, who came up at that moment; "we must have the poor fellow on deck. It's his only chance: he'll die below." "Then bring him on the quarter-deck," said the Captain; and in a few minutes, under our directions, the quarter-deck boats, a bed, as comfortable as possible under the circumstances, was provided. I assisted in his removal, and when he was lodged on his bed, with the winds shrieking around him and the salt sea foam splashing on his face, he revived for a time, and said he felt better, and hoped he should still weather the storm. I ascertained from his comrade that he had been one of the first to enter the Redan on the memorable 8th of September: that he was amongst the number who for a brief period occupied unmolested those enormous works, hoping momentarily that a rush of reinforcements would come to their aid—hoping, until thousands of Russians, yelling like demons, crowding in from the Malakoff and the barracks below, compelled the devoted few to retreat. In retreating towards the advanced trench over the terrible glacis he was wounded in several places. He had partially recovered from his wounds when the cholera seized him, and now on the quarter-deck of the [illegible] he was dying. His face and lips were pale as wax, his eyes sunken in their hollowed sockets, his features sharp and bedewed with the damps of death. A few sick men of the 97th, and several invalids belonging to other regiments, stood near him. "God bless you, my boys!" said he, "and the ould 97th! It's no use—I'll never, I'll never see *home!*" and at the last word his chin fell upon his breast. They thought he was gone, and covered his face; but he moved his head again, and attempted to raise his hand, now cold as ice. The lad before mentioned, a six months' recruit, grasped the fingers so feebly outstretched, and bent over him, the tears streaming down his cheeks and mingling with the spray of the sea which flew around the strange bed of death. "Mike!" said the corporal with convulsive energy, half raising himself, "Mike! I'm dying—the 97th ran back! Will any man say *I* didn't do *my* duty? God bless the Queen! and bless Ould Ireland, too!" He fell back, and never spoke again.

In a few hours we were off Scutari, and blew off steam whilst the ship's boat went ashore. One of the hatchways was lowered into the jolly boat, and on this rude bier rested a figure—the unmistakable outline of death—wrapped in a union jack. The sea was still running high. "Turn the hatchway round," cried the Captain, "or you'll have *him* overboard." The boy in the boat caught the something in the union-jack with one arm, and with the other turned the hatchway round. He lifted him tenderly. So light was his frame now (three months ago a Redan hero!) that the cabin-boy of fifteen years raised him and laid him down as if he had been a child. The boat put off towards the shore in a heavy surf, and it appeared every moment as if she would be swamped. I thought I had seen death in so many forms that nothing would ever touch me again, but the misery and grief of the young recruit, the faithful comrade, was a sight no mortal nerve could endure without the relief of tears. He stood leaning over the ship's ladder, his eager glance strained after the receding boat as she encountered each threatening wave, weeping all the time as if he were beside a household grave at home, hearing the dull earth fall upon the coffin.

W. C.

## SPLENDID METEOR.

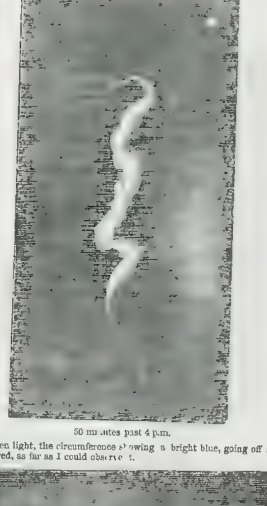
*(To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*)*

Tunbridge Wells, Jan. 7, 1856.

THIS afternoon, about 47 minutes past four p.m., sitting opposite a window looking S.W., I was struck by the appearance of a most brilliant meteor descend-

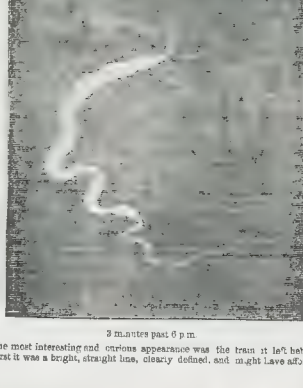
First Appearance—47 minutes past 4 p.m.

ing with considerable rapidity at a slight angle towards the south. It appeared slightly to the south of the planet Jupiter, which was shining brightly in a cloudless sky, and S.S.E. to myself. The appearance was that of an intense



50 minutes past 4 p.m.

oxy-hydrogen light, the circumference showing a bright blue, going off into a dull rusty red, as far as I could observe it.



3 minutes past 6 p.m.

The most interesting and curious appearance was the train it left behind. At first it was a bright, straight line, clearly defined, and might have afforded the poet a good image of the "flaming sword" of the Destroying Angel hanging over a doomed city. Its colour was quite white, and its character luminous, or apparently so—this might have been the intensity of the white colour deceiving the eye. Gradually the line began to assume a sinuated form, and became broad and cumulous, still standing out in bold and sharply-defined outline against the "azure vault." The cloud-like nature of this magnificent "train" now became distinctly visible, its entire length being distinguishable into heaps of white clouds. The upper point moved but little, while the lower point (from the first much attenuated) gradually disappeared, still not moving much from its first position. It will be seen, therefore, that the motion must have carried the centre portion, giving the whole a serpentine form. I have inclosed some sketches of its appearance at different times. It lasted just about a quarter an hour; and, in length, took about two-thirds of the distance between Jupiter and the horizon (apparently). Soon after six it vanished, and clouds came over. The greater motion of the middle portion may have been caused by the greater bulk there affording the wind more surface for acting.

The movement of the "train" will at once suggest the atmospheric nature of the phenomenon. I can hazard no opinion as to the distance it was from here, having no instruments to examine it with, except a small telescope.

J. T.

*** We have also to thank several other Correspondents for their accounts and sketches of this remarkable Meteor. Mr. W. Noble, of Forest Lodge, Uckfield, Sussex, compares its appearance to "an enormous comet," changing to that of the "golden rain" of a rocket; and next to an extraordinarily brilliant cloud.—"Its *angular* form in many parts strikingly suggesting its electrical origin. Examined through an excellent telescope of 1¾ inch aperture, it afforded the idea of a flocculent and somewhat arborescent mass—a sort of *fringing* being very apparent. As we regarded it, it very slowly changed its form, heading gradually into the form of the letter W. It remained visible for about fifteen minutes, gradually fading. It was due S.W., nearly under the great square of Pegasus (the stars, however, being invisible at the time from the strong twilight), and Jupiter was shining brilliantly to the W. by N. of it. The wind at the time was E. by N. Barometer 29·888 inches. Attached therr mometer 49°.—External thermometer perhaps a degree lower."

W. F., Brighton; T. W. W., Brighton; G. D., Stoermouth, Kent; J. Mickleburgh, Thanet House, Margate; C. M. Dobell, Cheltenham; J. L., Prince's-crescent, Margate; J. C., St. Leonard's-on-Sea; John Smith, Cowes; C. G., Wareham, Dorset; G. M. C., Wilmington, Sussex; Index, Midhurst, Sussex; W. C. B., Clifton next week.

H. G. B., Chudleigh, describes it as resembling a torn and blazing flag, terminating upwards in a slender ray-like shaft.

Mr. J. M. J. Broadwood, Buchan hill, near Crawley, Sussex, states the appearance to have been that of a large ball of fire, and its disappearance that of a luminous cloud.

## *NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.*

PRESENT AND FUTURE STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.—The total strength of the British land forces in the vicinity of Sebastopol, at the present moment, is as nearly as possible 53,000 men of all ranks and arms of the service. At Kertch there is a battalion numbering about 700, and on the Bosphorus thirteen regiments of cavalry, whose aggregate strength is rather over 4000, making a total, exclusive of 2400 in hospital at Scutari and Koulali, of, in round numbers, 58,000 purely English forces. Between this time and the first week in March nearly the whole of the troops now composing the reserve at Malta will probably be forwarded to the Crimea, their place being supplied by reinforcements from home, of which something like 4000 will embark in the course of the next week or two. About ten infantry regiments from home, Malta, and Gibraltar will, in all likelihood, be sent to the Black Sea, about the same time; thus adding more than 15,000 men to the English army now in the field, and bringing its numbers up to about 73,000 in all. The Turkish contingent, the head quarters of which is now at Kertch, may be considered as amounting to 20,000. Portions of the British Swiss and British German Legions are already at Scutari, one or two more regiments are on their way, and the total number of these corps in two months may be safely anticipated as 7000 men. The British Italian Legion appears likely to be most successful, but it is not probable that sufficient progress will have been made in its organisation to allow of its taking the field early in the campaign. Summing up the figures just stated, the whole of the British forces will probably be found to amount to 100,000 men, of whom 85,000 will be effective combatants. Some important arrangements as to the redistribution of the forces will be made on the arrival of Sir Colin Campbell, who now holds the local rank of General. All officers on leave must be present with their regiments on the 1st March, and within a very few days of that date the public may expect to see an army ready to take the field whenever it may be ordered which, in point of numbers, arrangement, and condition, we shall be justified in regarding with confidence and pride.—*Globe.*

ORDERS have been received at the several artillery stations in Ireland to send a certain number each of picked men forthwith to Woolwich, thence to proceed to the Crimea.

THE *Perseverance* naval steam-transport embarked at Portsmouth on Saturday detachments of the 19th, 33rd, 34st, 39th, 44th, and 46th Regiments, and 1st and 2nd battalions of the Rifle Brigade, with which she left on Monday for the Crimea.

ORDERS have been received at Portsmouth that on the arrival of the *Rodney*, 92, sailing-ship, at that port from the Mediterranean she is to be converted with all dispatch into a steam depôt-ship for the Baltic fleet. Her crew will be paid down and granted leave; her spars are to be reduced, with the exception of her lower masts and lower yards, which will remain the same; the rest of her spars will be those of a second-class frigate; the complement of her crew will be reduced from 850 to 650. The *London*, sister ship, is also to undergo a similar conversion, for the same service, on her arrival at Devonport.

HER Majesty's steam-sloop *Driver*, which arrived at Woolwich on Saturday morning last, and went down the river for the examination of her engines, previous (as it was supposed) to her being taken into basin for repairs, has been filled up with coal, and left Woolwich again at about eleven o'clock on Sunday for immediate service. In consequence of these sudden and unexpected orders a number of the factory workmen were set to work to repair the most defective part of her engines, and remained at work the whole of Saturday night and all day on Sunday until the vessel left.

THE authorities of the Horse Guards have forwarded an order to the Commandant of Chatham garrison to hold in readiness the men of the various depôts in the provisional battalion on the eve of embarkment who have gone through a course of instruction at the school of musketry at Hythe, and have qualified themselves for instructors in the use of the Enfield rifle to embark for the several presidencies in India, to enable the Commander of the Forces in that country to carry out the orders on this head. The following are the depôts from which instructors will be selected:—For the Bengal stations, the 10th, 32nd, 64th, and 86th Regiments—one from each depôt. For Bombay: the 64th, 78th, 83rd, 8th, and 90th Regiments—one man from the first three and two from the latter. For Madras: the 74th and 94th Regiments—four instructors from the former and one from the latter.

THEIR Serene Highnesses Prince Edward and Prince Gustavus of Saxe-Weimar, attended by Colonel Hamilton, Grenadier Guards, and two subaltern officers, paid a visit to Woolwich Arsenal on Tuesday morning, where they were officially received by Colonel Wilmot, Colonel Tulloh, Captain Boxer, and Captain Orr, representing the departmental government of the Arsenal. The visitors were conducted in the usual manner through the foundries, various workshops, and laboratories, and repeatedly expressed their gratification as they were shown the working of the huge and powerful machinery. Prince Edward had desired that the ordinary labour might not be disturbed, so that every department was in full work when they arrived. Before leaving the Arsenal the Princes expressed their conviction that this important establishment is unrivalled in Europe.

A CONTRACT has been entered into with Government by Messrs. Napier, of Glasgow, for the construction of the first of the great gun-batteries. It is intended to be of 3000 tons, and it is to be delivered on the Thames on the 15th of April next, under penalty of £1000 per diem.

SO great is the facility in reuniting the disjointed timbers composing the experimental mortar-raft at Woolwich, that in three hours after receiving the pontoon cylinders, which have been repaired and strengthened, the raft was again in service order. This is an important item in this newly-invented species of raft, showing the ready manner in which it may be transferred to any destination.

THERE are forty vessels in Portsmouth being equipped for active service. So many ships and fresh arrivals nearly every day give ample employment to every department in the port. The Gibraltar yard, Gosport, is full of stores in readiness for shipment. The *Flying Fish*, 6, arrived at Portsmouth on Monday, from Pembroke, to join the fleet fitting out.

ORDERS have been issued to hold in readiness for embarkation 800 disciplined men of the household infantry—viz., 300 for the 3rd battalion of the Grenadiers, 200 for the 1st battalion of the Coldstreams, and 300 for the 3rd battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards. These draughts will proceed by the first opportunity to join the reserve at Malta, whence a similar number will be sent to join the service companies in the Crimea.

THE EMPEROR MEETING THE CRIMEAN TROOPS ON THE PLACE DE LA BASTILLE, PARIS (SEE PAGE 42.)

THE CHASSEURS DE VINCENNES.—(SEE PAGE 42.)

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 13.—1st Sunday after Epiphany.
MONDAY, 14.—Plough Monday. Oxford Term begins.
TUESDAY, 15.—Queen Elizabeth crowned, 1559.
WEDNESDAY, 16.—Gibbon died, 1794. Battle of Corunna, 1809.
THURSDAY, 17.—Dr. Franklin born, 1706.
FRIDAY, 18.—Old Twelfth-day.
SATURDAY, 19.—Earl of Surrey beheaded, 1547.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 19, 1856

| Sunday | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. A.M. / h. m. | M. A.M. / h. m. | M. A.M. / h. m. | M. A.M. / h. m. | M. A.M. / h. m. | M. A.M. / h. m. | M. A.M. / h. m. |
| 5 55 | 6 40 | 7 27 | 8 18 | 9 14 | 10 15 | 11 25 |
| No Tide | 0 10 | 0 55 | 1 40 | 2 30 | 3 20 | 4 10 |

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THE NEW VOLUME of the LONDON ILLUSTRATED NEWS, bound in cloth richly gilt, is now ready, price 18s. This volume contains a Series of Illustrations (many the size of one and two pages) of the War in the Crimea, and the Campaign in the Baltic, from Sketches by the Special Artists of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. The Visits of the King of Sardinia to France and England, and all the leading events of the last six months, are also copiously illustrated in this volume.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1856.*

"WHAT NEXT; AND NEXT?" Such is the title of the new pamphlet which Mr. Cobden has just launched upon the world, to enlighten the darkness of the English mind on the great question of the war. In the performance of a duty which, as journalists, devolves upon us, we have read the pamphlet through with that respectful attention due alike to Mr. Cobden's antecedents, to his undoubted honesty of purpose, and to the responsible position which he holds as a legislator. We think we have discovered the meaning that percolates through its half-hundred closely-printed pages. We think we know what Mr. Cobden is driving at; and, as all our readers are not likely to have the chance of making their way through the pamphlet as we have done, and possibly would not care to do so even if they had, we shall endeavour, in as brief a space as is consistent with lucidity, to epitomise the arguments which the author has employed, and point the conclusion to which he leads them. Mr. Cobden proclaims at the outset that he will studiously avoid all allusion to the original cause of the war; and expresses a hope that "the most strenuous supporters of the war and the most ardent advocates of peace will meet on common ground with him to discuss the probabilities of the future." It is to the probabilities of the future, therefore, that the pamphlet relates. Mr. Cobden does not go the length of his friend Bright, and deny the justice of the war. He does not assert that Russia is right or unambitious. On the contrary, he allows it to be inferred that in his opinion Russia is decidedly in the wrong, and ought never to have been guilty of the wicked cupidity which led it to overawe and invade the Ottoman empire. Mr. Cobden—while tacitly admitting all this—insists, for a variety of reasons, that we ought immediately to make peace. These reasons are, as clearly as we can gather them, as follows:—

First. The expedition to the Crimea was "a leap in the dark." In a two years' campaign "the Allies have lost in killed and wounded in actual combat nearly as many men as it cost Napoleon to gain possession of Moscow," and still Sebastopol "is not wholly in our power." Therefore we have undertaken a task beyond our strength to accomplish, and should immediately make peace.

Secondly. "Assuming the most favourable result—that, after a series of obstinate and bloody encounters, the Russians will be compelled to retreat, and leave the whole of the Crimea in the hands of the Allies, the Allies will be compelled either to abandon it or to retain it." If they abandon it, what is the use of taking it? If they retain it, an army will be required to occupy it. We cannot afford such an army. *Ergo*, make peace, and the sooner the better.

Thirdly, "If, in addition to the retention of the Crimea, the war is to be prosecuted in Bessarabia, or on the Dniepер and the Bug, another army will be required for those operations, to supply the place of that left in the Crimea, and to fill up the vacuum occasioned by our losses in the expulsion of the Russians." As we cannot afford army the first, it is clear that we cannot afford army the second. Therefore there is an additional reason for giving up the struggle!

Fourthly. "But there is another plan of warfare proposed. It has been said, as soon as you have cleared the Crimea of the enemy, withdraw your army, and convert the war into a naval blockade. But will the Russian armies, no longer menaced by the Allies, remain inactive? Russia is at war with Turkey. What, in that case, is to prevent her from pouring reinforcements—either by the pass of Dariel, or by her great highway the Wolga, and across the Caspian, which our ships cannot reach—into Georgia, and thus indemnifying herself (as Mr. Layard has predicted she will do) for the loss of the Crimea by fresh conquests in Asia Minor?"—As the best, if not the only, means of averting such a result, it is Mr. Cobden's opinion that the Allies should make peace!

Mr. Cobden is generous enough to admit that the Allies will achieve many successes, though he will not admit that any one or all of these successes will have the least effect in ending the struggle. "We may conclude," he says, "that the further operations indicated by the capture of Kinburn will be carried out; that after the conquest of the Crimea the Allied armies will proceed to attack and capture Nicolaieff; and, notwithstanding the difficulties of approach, and the obstacles which the genius of Todtleben may have created, Perekop will be invested; the forts of the Danube attacked; an army will be landed to occupy Odessa (I will not assume the infamy of a bombardment of that *entrepôt*). I will take for granted that all these operations are successful, and that every place within fifty miles of the Black Sea in Southern Russia is in the hands of the Allies; an army may then be dispatched to Tiflis to drive the Russians from Georgia and their Transcaucasian provinces. That all these objects may be accomplished with time and commensurate efforts—efforts of which the past are but a faint example—by two such nations as France and England, I have never denied; that repeated levies of men and money will be necessary for their accomplishment no one will dispute." Having assumed all these achievements to be effected in a succession of victorious campaigns, "having thus realised the wildest hopes of the most sanguine advocates of the war," Mr. Cobden comes to the object as well as to the title of his pamphlet, and triumphantly exclaims—WHAT NEXT? Even then, he says, Russia will not submit. His reasons for this belief are multifarious, but are divisible into the following, in continuation of the four already given:—

Fifthly. The Allies cannot seize the capital of the Czars, "with its seven miles of suburb and city, interspersed with gardens and trees, its green roofs of sheet iron gleaming to the sun, the hundreds of cupolas, flashing with gold, deep blue or green, spangled with stars, and surmounted with the Greek cross, from which hang gilt chains looped gracefully to the circumference of the cupola, and, crowning all, that picturesque cluster of palace, churches, and monuments, the Kremlin." For this reason and Mr. Cobden thinks it more than sufficient, especially as Moscow is so very beautiful—the Allies must yield, and leave Turkey to its fate.

Sixthly. "The Allies cannot sensibly impair the finances of the Russian Government by cutting off the sources of its revenue, for the territory bordering on the Black Sea comprises the poorest, the least populous, and the most uncivilised portion of European Russsia." Therefore let England call home her ships, disband her armies, break up her alliance with France; manufacture cotton goods; and leave the world to Russia—or any other Power that has the strength to govern or to oppress it.

Seventhly. And this, from Mr. Cobden, is the most extraordinary reason of all:—Russia is a strictly protectionist country, and can feed herself, and carry on a lucrative internal trade, even though the whole civilised world should declare itself against her. "For this reason—to use a common phrase—we should immediately "give in." The game is up:—it is of no use to fight against Fate; —Russia is too strong for us. Our place is to be humble and quiet; to mind our own business, and make Mr. Cobden Prime Minister, or President of the English Republic, until such time as Russia shall see fit to decree our annexation to her own Empire!

There are other reasons that seem to be equally cogent in Mr Cobden's mind—the whole of which may be summed up in one sentence:—The Allies cannot conquer, therefore they should yield. If Mr. Cobden were asked what course he should take if he were, with out reference to the past, responsible for the policy of the country, he states that he "would seek, above all things, to withdraw every British soldier from Russian territory," because our army may now be brought away without further loss or discredit, and that it may not always be so!

Alas for the reputation that once stood so high! Where would Great Britain be at this moment if her bygone statesmen had been such as Mr. Cobden? A province of a mightier neighbour; the appanage of a more splendid dominion; a nation of self-degraded slaves; her havens shipless; her marts grass-grown; Manchester silent, smokeless, and unpeopled; our very name a matter of history, "pointing the moral and adorning the tale" of greatness deservedly lost, of high position justly forfeited by the meanest cowardice, the most grovelling subserviency, and the most deplorable fatuity.

Mr. Cobden has done his duty. We hope the electors of the West Riding when they have the chance will not fail to do theirs.

## *THE COURT.*

The circle enjoying the hospitality of her Majesty at Windsor Castle has been this week increased by the arrival of his Royal Highness the Count of Flanders, second son of the King of the Belgians and cousin of the Queen. His Royal Highness landed at Dover from Ostend on Monday, and went direct to Windsor Castle.

The other company honoured with invitations during the week have been the Premier and Viscountess Palmerston, the Earl and Countess Granville, Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge, the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, and Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons.

On Saturday last the Queen and Prince, with the Princess Alice, attended by the Marchioness of Ely, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Colonel Seymour, went to London, and honoured the Photographic Exhibition with a visit. Her Majesty afterwards visited the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House, and returned to Windsor at twenty minutes past one o'clock. In the afternoon her Majesty was visited by the Prince of Salerno, the Prince and Princess Joinville, and the Duchess d'Aumale. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred came to town to attend Mr. Faraday's lecture at the Royal Institution.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, and the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor performed the service.

The Prince Consort has enjoyed the diversion of hunting, and the Count of Flanders has more than once been out shooting with his Royal Highness in the Great Park.

The Duchess of Kent has dined with her Majesty daily during the week, and the usual musical performances by the Queen's private band have invariably closed the evening.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended byLady Fanny Howard and Sir George Couper, arrived in London on Wednesday morning, from her residence, Frogmore. Her Royal Highness returned by the Great Western Railway in the afternoon.

His Excellency the American Minister entertained a large party of the corps diplomatique at dinner, on Thursday evening, at his residence in Upper Harley-street. It is understood Mr. Buchanan is about to relinquish his post as Minister at this court.

Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence has been seriously ill with an attack of gout in the head. His Lordship is now, it is hoped, satisfactorily progressing towards convalescence.

Sir Thomas Moncrieffe has been dangerously ill during the last three weeks at Moncrieffe House. The hon. Baronet still continues in a precarious state.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—Viscount Somerton, eldest son of the Earl of Normanton, is about to form a matrimonial alliance with the Hon. Miss Barrington, eldest surviving daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Barrington. A matrimonial alliance is also about to take place between Captain Sayer, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General at Head-quarters, and Miss Phipps, eldest daughter of Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, C.B., and niece of the Marquis of Normanby. The Hon. Wyndham Quin, late of the Grenadier Guards, only brother of the Earl of Dunraven, is likewise about to form a matrimonial alliance with Caroline, third daughter of Admiral Sir George Tyler, M.P., of Cotteell, Glamorganshire.

## *METROPOLITAN NEWS.*

THE COAL TRADE OF LONDON. Statistics prepared by Mr. J. R. Scott show that the total importation of coals into the metropolis in 1855 was 4,177,853 tons; of which 3,016,858 tons were seaborne, the remaining 1,161,085 having been brought by railway. This total presents a decrease of 188,817 tons, as compared with the great importation of 1854; since, although the quantity by railway exhibits an improvement of 183,856 tons, there is a falling off of 282,693 in that by sea.—The latter circumstance being partly attributable to the removal of a number of screw-steamers from the trade for more profitable employment as transports under Government.

CANADIAN PRODUCTS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The directors of the Crystal Palace Company have entered into an engagement with the Canadian commissioners at the Paris Exhibition by which one of the best sites in the Palace has been given for the purpose of making an exhibition of the products and manufactures of Canada in every way worthy of the country. It is understood that the Canadian Parliament will vote a sum of about £5000 to carry this purpose into effect, as also an annual grant for keeping it in order, and supplying it with new objects of interest and attraction. No better means could possibly be adopted for disseminating information as to the products and resources of Canada amongst the people of this country. The Canadian collection in the Paris Exhibition has been the admiration of all who have seen it, and of none more than of the Emperor, whose interest served to confirm in the sound policy which has dictated the steps recently taken towards increasing the commercial intercourse between Canada and France.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.—At the grand wardmote held at Guildhall, on Monday, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair, the following resolution was handed into the chairman of the inquest of St. Dunstan's-in-the West:—"We, your inquest, take this opportunity to state that, being fully sensible of the importance of public baths and washhouses, and of a general, public, and private point of view, and as likely, if established in the city of London, to conduce in an important degree to the comfort and well-being of our fellow-citizens, we desire to call the special attention of your worthy chief magistrate to the project now before the Corporation of London for the establishment of public baths and washhouses in the ward of Farringdon Without, in the hope that it may meet with your influential support." The Lord Mayor assured the inquest that the recommendation should receive the immediate and respectful attention of the court.

MR. ASPLEY PELLATT, M.P.—A meeting of the electors of Southwark was held at the Southwark Literary Institution, Borough-road, on Monday evening, for the purpose of hearing their honourable member explain his parliamentary conduct during the past Session. Mr. Aspley Pellatt congratulated the electors on the improved state of public affairs since he addressed them that time last year. He passed a high eulogium on the character of the late Sir William Molesworth, and approved of the election of Sir Charles Napier in his place. In reference to the war he said the Baltic and Black Seas should be thrown open to free-trade, and that the war ought to be continued until these terms were wrung from the reluctant Czar, even at any cost. A motion of confidence was carried after some discussion.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The deaths of 1247 persons—namely, 630 males and 617 females were registered in London in the week that ended on Saturday last. Taking the first week in each of the last ten years (1846-55), it is found that the average number of deaths then registered was 1311, which, if raised in proportion to increase of population for comparison with the present return, becomes 1442. The public health, therefore, may be stated to be better than it usually is at the commencement of the year. In the first week of 1854, and also in that of 1855, the deaths rose above 1600. Last week the births of 853 boys and 809 girls—in all 1662 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1846-55 the average number was 1579.

MARGARET-STREET DISPENSARY FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The anniversary ball in aid of the funds of this excellent charity will take place at Willis's Rooms, on Thursday next, under distinguished patronage.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the members of this society was held at their offices, Trafalgar-square, on Wednesday; Mr. Benjamin Bond Cabbell, M.P., in the chair. The report stated that during the past year 102 cases of persons, attended with risk to the lives of 188 persons, had been brought under the notice of the officers of the society, and that 25 of these had been cases of attempted suicide. Of the 188 persons thus immersed, 163 had been successfully treated: the other 18 having been past recovery. During the same period the society conferred, as rewards of gallantry to those who risked their own lives to save the lives of their fellow-creatures, 16 silver medals, 12 bronze ditto, 4 vellum and 18 parchment testimonials, and £138 in pecuniary recompense. It also stated that the society's boats are continually on the Serpentine, in which, during the last twelve years, 272,161 persons had bathed; being an increase of 80,000 bathers on the year, without one fatal accident having occurred, notwithstanding there had been as many as 39 casualties.

THE OMNIBUS ENTENTE CORDIALE. The first instalment of the London omnibus connection was passed over to the French Compagnie Générale on Monday last, and was duly worked by them through the day. This was the Holloway line, belonging to Mr. Wilson, and remarkable as the largest connection in the world. It consisted of 50 omnibuses, with 500 horses, employed about 180 men, all of whom are now in the service of the Anglo-French General Omnibus Company of London. The "time," or goodwill, considered to be of equal value with the vehicles, &c., were also made over as part of the bargain. A similar transfer was executed on Monday by Mr. Leonard Willing, the oldest omnibus proprietor in London, who, with the same intention, amalgamated the Stoke Newington and Kingsland and Dalston lines *inbloc*, comprising twenty-two omnibuses, 220 horses, and seventy *employés*. The French Company's intended system of "correspondence" (by which a person getting into an omnibus in any part of London may be conveyed, at one charge, to any point of destination by the mutual exchange of passengers) does not come into action until their new carriages are built and their purchases of the other London lines are completed. How far these have advanced can be judged, since a valuation is actually in progress of the following for which the bargain has already been struck)—viz., Newington and Hackney (the Wellingtons), 20 omnibuses, 170 horses, with 35 men; Brompton and Fulham, 40 omnibuses, 400 horses, with 140 men; Chelsea and Hoxton, &c. Chelsea and Bethnal-green, 37 omnibuses, 370 horses, and 120 men, Kent road and Hoxton, 12 omnibuses, 120 horses, with 40 men; Hackney and Clapton, 10 omnibuses, 100 horses, with 30 men; Woolwich, 4 four-horses mails, Barnet, 2 four-horse mails, with an establishment of 130 horses and 30 men; making a total now actually the property of the French Compagnie Générale of 168 vehicles, and 1680 horses, and giving occupation to 670 men. As might be supposed, the appearance of so wholesale a purchaser has somewhat changed the omnibus market, and it is probable that the Compagnie Générale may have to defer further arrangements until the excitement has partially subsided. The following well known names have already retired from omnibus proprietorship in favour of the French alliance:—Hartley, Chancellor, Willing, Mossmans, Wilson, Bennet, Woodford, Hunt, Forge, Proome, Martin, Home, Seale, Westropp, Fox, Rhodes, Johnson, Webb, Hawkey, Smith, Williams, Hinckley, Kerrison, and Breach. The offering of weavers into a continuous network the heterogeneous lines of the London omnibus traffic can be easily imagined.

## *CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.*

APPOINTMENTS. *Rectories:* The Rev. William Cooke to the Vicarage of Gazeley with the Rectory of Kentford annexed, near Newmarket; the Rev. R. J. Rice to Sutton Courtney, near Abingdon; the Rev. Henry Gough to Charlton-upon Otmoor, near Oxford; the Rev. Henry Tudway to Walton-cum-Weston in-Goodacre, near Bristol; the Rev. J. W. Compagnie Gwynne to Rolvenden, Kent. *Vicarages:* The Rev. J. D. Gray to Abbotsley, Huntingdonshire. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. William Jones to St. Thomas's Church, Penybonvawr, Pennant, Montgomeryshire; the Rev. J. C. Bates to King's Sterndale, Derbyshire.

RUSSIAN VIEW OF A BALTIC CAMPAIGN.—Russia possesses at this moment one army in Finland, another in the Baltic provinces, a third in Poland, and yet a fourth in St. Petersburg and its neighbourhood. Surely these are obstacles not to be surmounted in a hurry, nor can anyone dream of doing so. Cronstadt is not Kinburn. The success obtained by the floating batteries at the bombardment of that petty fortress, where they were employed for the first time, is not yet proved, for the simple reason that Kinburn, the construction and armament of which had undergone no change since the last century, possessed none of those engines that may be happily employed against these said batteries. There was not even a single Paixhan gun in that fort. It is different with Cronstadt; and, formidable as this fortress has always been, consisting numerously of several forts, it is more than probable that, since those floating batteries have been known at St. Petersburg they have discovered the means of counter-arming themselves there. The present war has proved that the arms of the engineers and artillery are not so badly wielded in Russia, and that under this head their inventive powers are not so poverty-stricken as previously supposed. Thus, when reasoning on the hypothesis most favourable to the Allies, the possible chances of a favourable issue to an approaching campaign in the Baltic—whether we consider it to be a gigantic enterprise, comprehending the invasion of Finland and the Baltic provinces, or whether we reduce it to its simplest expression, that is to say, to the mere bombardment of Cronstadt, it cannot by any possibility have for Russia those consequences to which the English journals are pleased to see her already reduced.—*Le Nord.*

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE Russians have had the satisfaction of witnessing the deliberate destruction by the French of one of the magnificent docks of Sebastopol. A comparatively small quantity of gunpowder, judiciously applied by the skilful French engineers, has laid this fine work in ruins before the eyes of its late defenders, who attempted to avenge themselves by a vindictive fire, which was rendered harmless by the foresight of the French Commander. It is worse than idle to speak with any kind of regret of the demolition of these superb works. While Art is the servant of Civilisation let her receive a honour; but the moment that Art—whether employed as a vitiating and demoralising agent, or as the assistant of brute force and tyranny —opposes herself to the interests of humanity, let her work be trampled and shattered. The Sebastopol docks may be noble things; but the freedom of the Euxine Sea is a nobler. The Allies seem bent upon giving new significance to the demand which, *inter alia*, has been laid before the Court of St. Petersburg—namely, that Sebastopol shall be a ruin so far as fortification is concerned. The English engineers were not quite so forward as those of France, owing to the greater difficulty presented by the locality with which they had to deal; but it is probable that by this time the whole series of docks has been utterly destroyed. Certain incessant and undestrable interferences on the part of our War Minister are also assigned by writers from the Camp as the reason for our backwardness; but this allegation is one the truth of which at present there is no means of testing, any more than that of the assertion that General Codrington is disposed to object to take quite as many instructions from Lord Panmure as that nobleman is inclined to transmit.

The appointment of Mr. Bramwell as the new Judge (in consequence of the retirement of Baron Parke, who takes the title of Lord Wensleydale, not that of Lord Ampthill) has given universal satisfaction. This gentleman has taken little share in politics, and has comparatively little celebrity as a mere advocate; but as a learned and also a practical lawyer, and as a bold and earnest law reformer, he is most honours bly known in his profession, and to its heads in the House of Lords. The invaluable service rendered by Mr. Bramwell, and by the gentleman last elevated to the Bench, Mr Justice Wilies, in framing the Act by which common law procedure was placed upon a more rational basis, was understood to have constituted their final claim to the dignity each has now attained; and it is to the credit of Lord Palmerston's Government that such appointments should be based upon such considerations, and not upon those of partisanship. Had this last influence prevailed the new Judge would have been a very excellent lawyer, and a stanch supporter of Liberalism, to whom most persons supposed the vacant office would be given, and against whom nothing could be said, except that Mr. Bramwell's appointment is a better one for the public. A contemporary reminds the newly-made magistrate that there are some very important cases about to be heard, that murder is very rife, and that it is expected the Judges will deal out unhesitating justice. Those who know Mr. Justice Bramwell will be inclined to entertain no apprehensions lest "maudlin philanthropy" should in the slightest degree interfere with his enforcing the due execution of the laws in his sound, shrewd sense being one of his best-recognised qualifications for his office.

While the public is waiting to see what kind of reply the Eastern Counties Railway Committee will make to Mr. Waddington's cleverly-put plea for his own management, the public had better keep off the Eastern Counties Railway itself; for there appears to exist there even a worse rottenness than that of administration. An official intimation has gone forth from the Mayor of the most important place the railway connects with London, stating that an investigation of the condition of the line itself has been made—not, of course, by the railway authorities, but by those who think rather of lives than of dividends—and the appalling result is that the Government Surveyor reports such a state of unsoundness, such a mass of decayed piles, and so many doubtful bridges, that the Mayor most properly notifies to his fellow-citizens that they had better not travel on a road where there is such imminent peril of a frightful catastrophe. Common sense would say that such a caution ought to be followed up by the instant closing of the line; but its owners will not do this; and it appears that the Government cannot, according to law, although it could interdict the opening. License once given is given for ever, is a legal conventionality, in obedience to which the public is to be allowed to expose itself to the danger of a wholesale massacre. In a rational state of society a representation by a number of engineers confirmatory of such a statement of danger as has been made in the case of the Eastern Counties would lead an indemnity to the Home Secretary for closing any railway line or other communication in the kingdom; but it is better that we should be killed lawfully, and then that our relations should bring actions for the loss of our lives, than that a paternal Government should save us without warrant.

There seems to be some prospect of a reform in the most popular system of metropolitan conveyance. The cabmen have been greatly improved under Mr. Fitzroy's Act; and although the public is foolish enough to allow one of his provisions—that which makes the giving a ticket imperative—to fall into desuetude, so that a cabman is inclined to feel indignant when asked for what he ought to offer unasked, the general verdict of riders in these vehicles is not unsatisfactory. The omnibus system is now to be improved. An Anglo-French company is endeavouring to get the omnibus traffic into its hands, with a view to the making the carriages better, having a uniform charge, and introducing that arrangement, so useful in Paris, by which a traveller is transferred, for one payment, from vehicle to vehicle, so as to ensure his reaching his point, be it where it may, with speed and certainty. A great number of the owners of omnibuses have sold them to the French company, which has commenced working, but it is necessary that the system should be complete, and, of course, much opposition is offered to it by certain parties who hope to extort larger prizes. The public, however, is with the new company, and, if it be necessary to apply to Parliament for compulsory consolidation, the boon would be so great that no private hostility would be successful. Our London omnibus, with some creditable exceptions, is a wretched, dirty, ricketty box, as uncomfortable as possible, with bad rattling windows that let in draughts but do not ventilate; the pace is arbitrary, either an irritating crawl or a dangerous race; the fares vary at the whim of the owners; and the servants are rough, insolent fellows, with one thought only, that of filling the vehicle so as to secure their own profit. The omnibus, however, might be rendered a pleasant mode of conveyance, and we wish all success to the new undertaking. While in its infancy it is not improbable that the ruffianism of many who expect to be injured by it may be exerted to render it unpopular. We should be glad to know that employment was given by the new company to every decent and civil man who has hitherto gained his bread by the omnibus; but there is a great mass of "roughs" to get rid of, and we trust that if they "show fight" the magistrates will unhesitatingly call in the "crank" as umpire.

The Rugeley poison case continues to excite the most widely-spread interest. There can be no moral doubt that murder, for the sake of gain, has been the hideous habit of the accused man. His wife's body is found to contain quantities of antimony; which, from certain signs, is known to have been administered up to the last moment, though none was prescribed by her medical attendants, and she was slain by the exhaustion produced by continuous vomiting. Other new and important evidence is also in the hands of the prosecution, and, despite the promised forensic exhibition for which Mr. Serjeant Wilkins is said to be engaged, it is not probable that the course of human justice will be turned aside, as the general feeling now seems to be that it was on the last poison trial.

A sort of dispute, in which her Majesty's so-called "servants," the Drury Lane actors, are on one side, and the arrangers of the Windsor Palace theatricals are on the other, has afforded some conversation. It appears that, for reasons which those acquainted with theatrical politics perfectly understand, her Majesty has not been recommended to patronise the present management of Drury-lane Theatre. A discussion as to the entire consistency of this course, taking into consideration all that is patent in connection with stage matters, might lead into rather a large discussion. Suffice it to say that, according to certain surface doctrines, the refusal of patronage to the management in question might be conventionally defended. But it is wished to produce some dramas at Windsor, for which the aid of Mr. Charles Mathews and other artists now engaged at Drury Lane is required. Mr. Kean, who directs the Palace performances, applies to these actors, and their manager refuses them permission to perform before the Queen. The refusal displayed both want of tact and want of courtesy; but we are really unable to affix to it any greater amount of blame; and, if we have any regret upon the point, it is that some exceedingly clever artists lose the opportunity of acquiring such honour and profit as might accrue to them from a performance in the Rubens Room at Windsor.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY, 9, 1856.

| Month and Day. | | Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M. 181 feet above sea level. | Thermometer. | | Mean Temperature of the Day. | Rain in Inches. | Mean Temperature of Ozone (1-10) | | | | Mean amount of Ozone (0-10) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Highest Reading. | Lowest Reading. | | Read at 10 P.M. | Wet Bulb. | Evapor-ation. | Dew Point. | In the Day. | |
| | | Inches | ° | ° | ° | | ° | ° | ° | | |
| Jan. | 2 | 29.544 | 42·8 | 37·2 | 40·4 | 0.040 | 40·3 | 39·7 | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| " | 3 | 29.446 | 43·3 | 39·2 | 42·1 | 0.092 | 42·0 | 41·8 | 1 | 0 | 10 |
| " | 4 | 29.500 | 44·4 | 39·2 | 42·0 | 0.09 | 41·7 | 41·5 | 3 | 0 | 10 |
| " | 5 | 29.406 | 45·0 | 41·0 | 43·5 | 0.385 | 43·7 | 43·0 | 5 | 0 | 10 |
| " | 6 | 29.217 | 45·8 | 41·5 | 43·8 | 0.017 | 43·8 | 43·4 | 7 | 0 | 10 |
| " | 7 | 28.864 | 43·9 | 39·0 | 41·0 | 0.010 | 40·7 | 40·5 | 7 | 0 | 10 |
| " | 8 | 28.918 | 40·9 | 35·2 | 38·4 | 0.00 | 37·2 | 36·4 | 5 | 0 | 10 |
| Mean | | 29.286 | 44·0 | 38·9 | 41·8 | 0.524 | 41·3 | 40·7 | 4·0 | .8 | 9·6 |

*The range of temperature during the week* was 10·6°.
*The weather* cloudy and rainy. A large meteor on the 7th.
*The direction of the wind* was, on the 2nd, S.E. till 4 a.m., then E.S.E., again S.E. at 10 a.m., changing to S.S.E. at 7h 30m. p.m., on the 4th backing E. at 12h 30m. p.m., changing to S.S.E. at 4 a.m.; on the 6th became E.S.E. at 6 a.m., E. at 9h. 30m. a.m., E.N.E. at 3 p.m., becoming E. at 12h. 45m. a.m.; on the 7th S.S.E. at 7h. 30m. a.m., E.S.E. at 10h. 30m. a.m., E. at 11 a.m., E.N.E. at 3h. 30m. p.m., N.E. at 5h. 15m. p.m., N.N.E. at 9h. 15m. p.m., again N.E. at 10 p.m.; became N.N.E. at 3h. 45m. a.m. on the 8th, N. at 4 a.m., N.N.E. at 5 a.m., in which quarter it remained.

E. J. LOWE.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

A MUNIFICENT CHRISTMAS-BOX.—Mr. J. P. Heywood, of the firm of A Heywood, Sons, and Co., extensive bankers, Liverpool, has given the handsome sum of 1000 guineas, to be divided among the clerks and *employés* of the establishment, as a timely aid to them, as clerks with fixed salaries, during the pressure caused by the war.

THE IRON TRADE IN SOUTH WALES.—No fewer than four new blast-furnaces are about to be erected at Pontypridd, in Glamorganshire, by Mr. Francis Crawshay. The foundations have been commenced, and these, with the construction of an incline plane and tramroads, will afford employment to numbers during the winter. A decided improvement has taken placed in the Welsh trade. An advance has been made in the price of common bars at the works in the principality, and there is a considerable demand for them in the northern markets. The collieries are exceedingly busy.

"COMMON THINGS V. BOOK LEARNING.—A statement was made at the last meeting of the Leicester Board of Guardians to the effect that "out of 90 girls and young women in the workhouse school there was not one who could iron a shirt or get up linen properly, and the matron had said that were it not for her private means she would be under the necessity of putting this work out of the house to be done." A further statement was made that persons who had taken girls out of the house as domestic servants had returned them, saying they rather required waiting upon themselves than to serve others.

A LEAP IN THE DARK.—On Sunday last a female who was in charge of police-officers made her escape out of a carriage on the North Kent line, while the train was proceeding at the rate of twenty miles an hour through the tunnel, which is two miles and a half in length. When they were in total darkness she contrived to open the door, and thus let herself out without being felt: she was not missed till the train arrived in the light. Every one concluded that she was killed, and the station-master immediately proceeded into the tunnel with an engine to find the body; but, to his surprise, on the engine coming to the opening of the tunnel, midway between Higham and Strood, he found her endeavouring to make her escape by climbing up the cliff, which is upwards of sixty feet high, and almost perpendicular. She was recaptured.

"IN THEIR DEATHS DIVIDED."—The Bishop of Exeter has just been involved in a dispute with the burial board of Torrington. The board have divided the new burial-ground into two sections: one being intended for the members of the Church and the other for religionists of other denominations. Between the two parts runs a gravelled pathway, seven feet wide, leaving a broad distinction between the two sections, every way suitable to the wishes of the Churchmen of the place. The Bishop refuses to sanction the site until the Church division "be well and sufficiently fenced from all other grounds, whether for the burial of Dissenters or otherwise." To this demand the board demurred, and a resolution was carried to the effect that no other fence than that of the wide grave-walk be put up. The question, therefore, rests between the contending parties, and it remains to be seen which will come off victorious.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT WINDSOR.—On Saturday last a singular accident occurred at the White Hart Inn, Park-street, Windsor-hill, who had long been in service in the house, was going down stairs with a basin in her hands, she made a false step and slipped down three, the basin broke, and the young woman fell upon a piece, which cut the jugular vein, and she died on the spot.

THE CASE OF MRS. WOOLER.—The auditors of the county of Durham, in presenting the accounts the other day, mentioned that the late prosecution in the great Durdon poisoning case had cost the county no less than £612.

THE BANK FAILURE IN LICHFIELD.—About three o'clock on Monday afternoon a panic was created in Lichfield by the appearance of a written paper on the closed door of the banking establishment long known as "Palmer and Greene's Bank. The writing was as follows:—"Lichfield Bank.—It is with deep concern I find myself compelled to close the door of this establishment. The circumstances which occasion this step are not at present remote, and will be fully explained without delay. Richard Greene." From the extensive credit enjoyed by this bank the firm had almost a monopoly of the business of this neighbourhood, and the consequences of their stoppage are most distressing. The Lichfield Union, the Savings Bank, the Excise, the Dean and Chapter, the Corporation, the Street Rate, the Dispensary, the Militia, the Conduit Lands Trust, the Yeomanry, the Half-pay Officers, the Turnpike Trusts, many charities (but not the municipal charities), and other public accounts, are all locked up. Lichfield has never before received such a shock, and many persons who had funds in the bank will be seriously inconvenienced. On Tuesday Mr. Greene attended at the Bankruptcy Court, Birmingham, and filed a petition in bankruptcy. On Wednesday he attended, accompanied by Mr. Knight, solicitor, and surrendered. The cause of the stoppage is, it appears, a debt of £50,000 or £60,000 due to the bank by the late Mr. Palmer, the senior partner. The amount of his liability is £220,000; the assets amount to from £150,000 to £160,000 available from mining property, which is good, money, general securities, &c.; the Peel and Brownhill Colliery is of course, included. The bank was established so far back as 1765.—*Staffordshire Advertiser.*

TESTIMONIAL.—A few evenings since Mr. James Eaton, professor of singing, was presented by the members of the drawing classes of the Mechanics' Institution, Manchester, with a handsomely-bound copy of the works of the poet Longfellow, in acknowledgment of Mr. Eaton's valuable services at several annual soirées of the above classes.

SALE OF THE BOROUGH COMPTER.—On Wednesday the Borough Compter, which is situate in Tooley-street, was sold by auction by Messrs Pullen and Son, the auctioneers. The materials of the building, which is very extensive, and which occupied a large area, consisted of the usual appurtenances of a prison—viz., massive iron gates, strong doors, spiked guards, fences and railings, fittings of cells, dormitories, baths, &c. The property also comprised about 500,000 bricks, 2500 feet of York paving, 100 bedsteads, stone staircases, several tons of lead, &c. A great number of persons took the opportunity of visiting the interior of the prison, and an active competition took place for the various lots.

## *EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.*

General Bosquet, summoned to Paris by telegraph, left Pau on the 3rd for that capital. It is supposed that he will assist at the grand Council of War convoked by the Emperor. On Sunday last he dined at the Tuileries.

Mr. Sausse, Assistant-Barrister for the county of Wexford, has been appointed a Puisne Judge of Bombay, with a salary of £6000 a year.

The learned Professor Frederick Hermann, of Göttingen, died at that place on the 31st ult. Hermann is the third professor of eminence at the same University who has been called hence within the last six weeks.

The chairmanship of Wexford, to which Sir Colman O'Loghlen has been appointed, is worth £900 a year.

Dr. Lushington stated in the Admiralty Court, on Tuesday, that forty years ago he was counsel in a cause relating to the very ship which brought William III. to this country.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* announces the death of the Privy Councillor Lebensky, of the Russian Foreign-office. To the pen of this gentleman the most able of Count Nesselrode's notes have been ascribed.

Mr. Martin and Mr. Bodkin are both canvassing at Rochester, and the contest appears likely to be a close one. Mr. Bodkin expresses his desire to support the Government in their effective prosecution of the war.

The Royal Swedish Academy of Rural Economy at Stockholm has just elected M. Michel Chevalier, of Paris, and Mr. James Hudson, secretary of the London Agricultural Society, as corresponding members.

The funeral of M. David (d'Angers), the celebrated sculptor and Republican, took place on Tuesday, at the Cemetery of Père la Chaise. The cortège left the residence of the deceased, Rue d'Assis, at eleven o'clock. There was no mass celebrated, M. David having died a Protestant.

Mr. Bramwell has been appointed a Baron of the Exchequer, in the place of Sir James Parke.

There is no truth in the statement that Mr. Denison, M.P. for the West Riding, intends to retire at the end of the Parliament into private life.

Notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, Mdlle. Cruvelli has really become the Baroness Vigier. Her marriage was solemnised on Saturday at the Mayoralty of the first arrondissement, and afterwards in a Catholic and a Protestant Church, the lady being a Protestant.

The statement that Sir Brook Bridges, Bart., is likely to be brought forward at the next general election by the University of Oxford, in the room of Mr. Gladstone, is contradicted.

A medal has been struck at the Paris Mint in commemoration of the celebrated loan of 750,000,000 fr. France is represented as receiving the tribute of Agriculture, Commerce, and the Arts, over which soars the Genius of War.

One of the seats for Tamworth is rendered vacant by Captain Townshend's accession to the peerage; and a requisition has been signed by the most reticent of electors, requesting the late member's eldest son (now Lord Raynham) to allow himself to be put in nomination.

According to a statement published by the Prussian *Moniteur*, the Census taken last month shows the present population of Prussia to be 17,175,361 souls.

At a sale of land the property of John Barrow, Esq., at Wedmore, last week, eighteen acres of grazing land in one piece were sold at the enormous sum of £2460, or about £135 per acre.

The 2nd of January was appointed for the opening of the Conferences on the Sound Dues, but they have been postponed *sine die*.

The Duke of Cambridge, with the other military and naval officers composing the English person of the Council of War, left town at an early hour on Wednesday morning for Paris.

The Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance* mentions a rumour that the Emperor Napoleon will command in person one of the armies to act against Russia in the ensuing spring.

Le Comte Philippe de Flandre, accompanied by Capitaine de Burnail (Aide-de-Camp to the Prince) and a numerous suite, arrived at Dover on Monday morning, at one o'clock, and started in the evening for Windsor.

The Duke d'Aumale arrived at Turin on the 1st instant, intending to leave that capital for Switzerland, after paying a visit to King Victor Emmanuel.

The bedchamber in the Palace of the Elysée occupied by Queen Hortense, and in which Louis Napoleon was born, is being made ready to receive the Empress.

The Duke de Calabre, Prince Royal of the Two Sicilies, born on January 16, 1836, has just been betrothed to the Princess Caroline Thérèse Hélène, born on April 4, 1834, daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria, and sister of the reigning Empress of Austria.

Colonel Manteuffel had recently an audience of the Emperor of Austria, to deliver an autograph letter from his Majesty the King of Prussia.

Baron James Rothschild has left Paris for Madrid, to support the pretensions of the Prost Company against M. Pereire, for the establishment of a Credit Mobilier Society there.

A Royal proclamation just published decrees that the King of Denmark's marriage with the Countess Danner shall ever remain morganatic, and be so inscribed in the State calendar.

The French Emperor and Empress, after walking for about an hour on Sunday last on the river terrace of the Tuileries, went down into the garden among all the promenaders, and proceeded towards the large basin. On reaching that spot the Emperor mounted his horse and the Empress got into an open vehicle, and they proceeded without escort across the Place de la Concorde and up the grand avenue of the Champs Elysées.

Lord Stanley, M.P., has arrived at Hughenden Manor, on a visit to the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, M.P.

The civil list of the Sultan, for the maintenance of the Imperial establishment, which was formerly 6,500,000 piasters per month, has been raised lately to 10,000,000, principally in consequence of the high prices of provisions.

The Archduke John of Austria left Vienna on the 2nd inst. for Gratz, in Styria.

The title to be taken by Baron Parke will be that of Lord Wensleydale, of Wensleydale, in the county of York.

The Archbishop of Milan has issued a circular establishing, in virtue of the new concordat, an ecclesiastical censorship over all books printed within, or introduced into, his diocese.

Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, K.C.B., late second in command of the Baltic fleet, has completely lost the sight of the eye which was injured by the explosion of an infernal machine in the Gulf of Finland last summer.

General Mouravieff is to take the command in the Crimea, where it is expected the prestige of his success will be more useful to Russia than in Asia.

Gold has been found in several parts of the Danubian Principalities.

Abraham Baker, convicted of the murder of his fellow-servant, Naomi Kingswell (at Southampton, on the 14th October last), was hanged on Tuesday by Winchester.

The telegraph wire from the Monastery of St. George to Varna is not likely to be again ready for work till the end of February or commencement of March. The breakage has been found to be about twenty-five miles this side of Varna.

The *Spectateur* of Dijon states that the Jesuits have purchased for 98,000f. a large building in that town, with the courts and gardens adjoining, known by the name of the Petits-Cîteaux.

A large number of small brass Roman coins were found a short time since at Nunburnholm, in the East Riding of the county of York. They have passed into the hands of Lord Muncaster, who proposes to cede them to Lord Londesborough, the lord of the manor.

Messrs. Walter and Schlesinger, of Vienna, have obtained a patent in Vienna for a system of working the railway train at full speed may be brought to a standstill without danger to the engine, waggons, or human life.

The Customs revenue for the port of Glasgow, for the year 1855, amounts to £700,476 17s. 5d., being an increase over the preceding year of £31,920 8s. 1d.

Mr. Ignatius Meyer has caused several trials of goldwashing to be made in different parts of the Danube, and it is reported that they have been attended with the best success.

A contract has been entered into by the Government for the supply of £20,000 worth of granite from the Guanislake quarries for the service of the Breakwater at Plymouth.

During the last few months large excavations of ironstone have been make in Middlesbrough.

The total amount received by the French Minister of War for the Crimean Fund is 23,845. 38c.

The Queen and the Catalonian deputies against the re-establishment of the tariffs was presented to the Cortes on the 4th inst., and a stormy debate was expected to be raised by the Democrats on this important question.

The position of the miners and pitmen on strike at Manchester remains, generally speaking, unaltered.

THE FRENCH IMPERIAL GUARD.—HORSE ARTILLERY.—(SEE PAGE 42.)

## THE RECEPTION OF THE CRIMEAN TROOPS IN PARIS.

THE 29th of December will not soon be forgotten in Paris. All the streets were alive at daybreak, either with troops or National Guards marching to their stations, or with the population bent upon procuring a good place. Many persons who never go to the national anniversary fêtes, who did not see Queen Victoria, and who, in short, make an ostentatious profession of staying at home, did violence to their usages, and set out that morning at an early hour to see the entry into Paris of the heroes, who had, by the risk of their lives for more than a year past in the Crimea, sustained and enhanced the reputation of the French army. It was impossible to walk along the Boulevards, vast as they are. Thousands who proposed to themselves to go to the Bastille were compelled, after useless efforts, to take up a position and wait to see the procession pass.

Before eleven o'clock the troops of the garrison and the National Guard took their place along the whole extent of the Boulevards, to form a line from the Place de la Bastille to the Place Vendôme: the National Guard taking the right side. The troops arrived from the Crimea were massed on the quays of the canal leading into the Seine, at the entrances of the Rues St. Antoine, de Lion, and de Charenton, and spreading out on the Place de la Bastille in front of the Boulevard Beaumarchais—regiments of the Line being nearest the column. The pupils of the Ecole Polytechnique and that of St. Cyr occupied the two sides of the Place de la Bastille nearest the Boulevard. A triumphal arch was erected at the entrance to the Boulevard Beaumarchais, from the design of M. Ballard, the city architect, and inscribed "To the Glory of the Army." In the middle of the frieze, which represented various attributes of war, was an escutcheon bearing the word "Sébastopol" in letters of gold. On the pillars were eagles, with wings displayed, and having on one pillar, each under an eagle, the words "Bomarsund," "Eupatoria," "Kertch," "Kinburn," "Sveaborg," "Balaclava," "Oltenitza," and "Kamtschatka;" and, on the other pillar, "Alma," "Inkerman," "Traktir," "Koughil," "Malakoff," "Silistria" and one or two other scrolls. This monumental gate occupied the whole breadth of the Boulevard, and was more than four yards in thickness under the arch. A second triumphal arch was erected near the Porte St. Martin Theatre. The fronts of the houses were all admirably decorated, and large standards and wreaths of tricolored flags were displayed along the entire route. At half-past eleven Marshal Magnan arrived on the ground with his Staff to assume the command, and employed himself until the arrival of the Emperor in seeing that the position of the troops was exactly as it should be.

The Emperor left the Tuileries at a quarter past eleven—the cortége being preceded by the regiment of Guides, a picket of the Cent Gardes and orderly officers. The Emperor and Prince Napoleon, in full dress, surrounded by a brilliant Staff of generals, officers of the household, and foreign officers—English, Piedmontese, and Turks. Behind all were a squadron of the Cent Gardes and the Cuirassier Regiment of the Guard. The route followed was the Rue de Rivoli, the Place Vendôme, the Rue de la Paix, and the line of the Boulevards, the air ringing with acclamations as the Emperor appeared. Soon afterwards the Empress arrived at the Ministry of Justice, to be present at the défilé. A vast gallery had been erected along the front of the hotel, covered with red velvet, and completed with draperies of the same material. There the Empress took her seat, accompanied by Prince Jerome and the Princess Mathilde. The ladies of the Allied Ambassadors had received the honour of an invitation from the Empress to take their seats near her. On reaching the Place de la Bastille, the Emperor was received by the army with an enthusiasm difficult to be described. His Majesty contemplated them for an instant with an earnest gaze, and then, urging his horse to the central point from the mass of troops diverged, in a fanlike form, uncovered, and harangued his soldiers in the following words, delivered with that Imperial clearness and strength of voice which seem to belong to the ruler of the French:

Soldiers,—I come to meet you, as the Roman senate of old came to the gates of Rome to meet their victorious legions. I come to tell you that you have deserved well of your country

My emotion is great; for with the happiness of again beholding you are mingled painful regrets for those who are no more, and a profound chagrin not to have been able myself to lead you into action.

Soldiers of the Guard and soldiers of the Line, you are welcome. You both represent that Army of the East whose courage and perseverance have newly illustrated our eagles, and recovered for France the place that is her due.

The country, attentive to all that has been accomplished in the East, welcomes you, with so much the more pride, that it measures your efforts by the obstinate resistance of the enemy.

I have recalled you, though the war is not ended, because it is just to replace by turns those regiments that have suffered most. Each will thus go to take its share of glory; and the land that maintains six hundred thousand soldiers is interested that there should be now in France a numerous and wartried army ready to turn where necessary regards.

Carefully, then, preserve the habits of war; strengthen yourselves in the experience you have gained; hold yourselves ready to answer, if need be, to my appeal. But to-day forget the toils of a soldier's life; thank God for having spared you; and march proudly amid your brethren in arms and your fellow-citizens, whose acclamations await you.

The Emperor then took his station in the Place Vendôme, near the gallery in which the Empress was seated, and the troops defiled. General Canrobert having been honoured by the Emperor with the command of this operation. The 6th, 10th, and 14th Regiments of the Line came first; then the Chasseurs à-pied, Zouaves, Voltigeurs, and Grenadiers and Artillery of the Guard. The cheers of the populace, which were tremendous throughout the whole affair, were redoubled as General Canrobert was seen advancing at the head of those war-stained veterans. The veiled uniforms, but still more the haggard and worn appearance of the men's swarthy faces, told a tale of suffering and endurance which drew tears from many of the spectators; and the intensity and earnestness of the cheering exceeded anything ever before heard in Paris. The flag of one of the regiments (the 50th) was torn to ribbons; the white maculated with the blood stains, which changed its colour to a doubtful red; and the eagle which surmounts the shaft showed, by one of its wings shot off, the fierceness of the struggle it had been engaged in. Behind the bands of each regiment marched the wounded, for whom the exertion was not too great; and the shouting, clapping of hands, and waving of handkerchiefs which greeted them, brought a smile of proud satisfaction on their poor wan faces which it was impossible to see unmoved. Several of the officers who had distinguished themselves were also recognised, and cheered to the echo. After the troops of the Line came the Voltigeurs of the Imperial Guard. Their reception was cold, compared with that awarded their comrades of the Line, although their gallantry is a fact beyond doubt. This may be easily explained by the well-fed and comfortable look of the men, who, from their stay in the Crimea having been rather limited, have not gone through the wear and tear of the campaign like their less-favoured brethren in arms, and therefore had not the same claim on the sympathy of the public. The Chasseurs-à-pied, whose flag was riddled with balls, and the farfamed Zouaves followed. The latter were received by the population with extraordinary enthusiasm. These sporting troops, for the most part Parisians, were recognised individually by hundreds, and they often ran out of the ranks to embrace their friends. As they passed along to the air of "La Casquette du Père Bugeaud," their jaunty, devil me-care bearing electrified the spectators, and renewed the bursts of cheering which the Line had first called forth. The tumultuous applause and *vivats*, and clapping of innumerable hands, which, in the open space, sounded like distant musketry, continued until they disappeared in the windings of the Boulevards. The march was brought up by the Artillery, Grenadiers, and Gendarmerie de la Garde, whose reception was also of the warmest description; but the "Hons" of the day were unquestionably the Line, the Zouaves, and the Chasseurs-à-pied.

Without taking the noble reception given to the troops as a positive manifestation in favour of the war, certain it is that, had it been as unpopular as some writers in England and France take a pleasure in describing it, no such enthusiastic greeting would have been the gallant fellows would have been displayed. The day was mild, but the absence of sunshine was calculated to deprive the scene of all the attraction of a military show, but this served to give a more serious and unmistakable character to the manifestation on the public mind. It was, indeed, impossible to see these thousands of brave men, with the marks of severe toil and fatigue on their bronzed features, their dingy uniforms, and tattered standards, without a recollection of the dangers they had gone through, and a profound sigh for those brave gallant comrades they had seen fall at their side. The cheering of the spectators as each glorious band passed on proceeded from the heart, and irrepressible tears flowed down many a manly cheek among the humblest of the populace at the sight of the little laurel branch borne by the war-worn soldier, and at the small wreaths of immortelles attached to the tattered colours signifying that its last gallant bearer was no more. These touching little incidents everywhere seemed to send a thrill of emotion through the crowd, and to mingle a feeling of deep and generous sympathy with the triumph of the day.

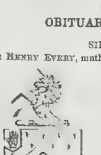
Our Paris Correspondent speaks in equally strong terms of the universal enthusiasm with which the Crimean veterans were received. Writing a few days after the ceremony, he says:—

"Paris has not yet recovered from the emotion caused by the entrance of the army on Saturday. Rarely have the annals of a nation had to record a sight or a ceremony so touching as that of the 29th December, 1855. From early morning, the route by which the troops were to make their entrance into the capital was lined with crowds of eager and anxious spectators, not of the class that usually attend sights and fêtes—not persons moved by mere idle curiosity and desire for excitement—but a crowd, earnest, serious, full of emotion, and deep and often painful interest. As the hour when the arrival of a portion of the remains of the great army that, but a few months since, went forth in health, strength, vigour, and confidence, was expected, an almost breathless excitement appeared. At last they came, and a burst of intense emotion, cries, acclamations, tears, and earnest welcomes, spoke the feelings of the impassioned crowd, as the broken ranks—for the places of those who had fallen were left vacant—marched past. Not a house, hardly a window, the whole length of the Boulevards, the Place Vendôme, &c., but showed some sign of rejoicing. Flags, lampions, trophies, appeared from ground floor to attic; the theatres and public buildings were covered with transparencies, allegories, mottoes, &c., &c. Lamplons by millions were exposed for sale at all sorts of shops, and, for the most part, bought up before night. So real and genuine a demonstration of public interest and feeling we never before witnessed, and never can the solemnity of the 29th December be forgotten by those who took part in it even as simple spectators.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### SIR HENRY EVERY, BART.

SIR HENRY EVERY, ninth Baronet, of Eggiston Hall, county Derby, was the eldest son of Sir Edward Every, the fifth Baronet, by his wife, Mary, daughter of Edward Morley, Esq., of Horsley, Derbyshire, and widow of William Elliott, Esq., and likewise of Joseph Bird, Esq. He was born the 4th June, 1777, and succeeded, as ninth Baronet, on the demise of his father, the 29th December, 1783. He married, the 22nd December, 1798, Penelope, youngest daughter of Sir John Parker Mosley, Bart., by whom (who died in 1812) he had issue four sons and a daughter. Sir Henry Every—who lived the life of an English country gentleman, and who was much and deservedly beloved and respected—died on the 23rd ult., at his seat, Eggiston Hall, Barton-on-Trent, Derbyshire. He is succeeded by his grandson, now the tenth Baronet, the eldest son of Sir Henry's eldest son, Henry Every, Esq., of Beaumont Lodge, by his second wife, Caroline, younger daughter of Henry Jeffery, fourth Viscount Ashbrook. Henry Every, Esq., of Beaument, died the 27th Feb., 1853. The ancient family of Every, Baronets, is a branch of the noble house of Yvery, of Norman extraction: it enjoyed, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, large possessions in Staffordshire.



### PRINCE DE SCHINAS

THE Grand Postelnik, Prince de Schinas, related to the ancient reigning families of the Danube Principalities, and Seigneur of Moldavia, died at Spa, on the 16th ult., aged eighty-two years. The nobleman combined with great intelligence and learning a natural kindheartedness that made him much beloved. He lived latterly at Spa, and he there gained the respect and affection of the visitors and residents. The stranger inhabitants of Spa, especially the English, looked on the Prince as an old and familiar friend, and his remembrance will remain long traditional among them.

The Prince's funeral was conducted at Spa with great pomp. A large concourse of the inhabitants of all classes followed the remains to their last home. The town of Spa was represented by the Burgomaster, who was the chief pallbearer.

### THE MARQUIS OF ALESBURY

CHARLES BRUDENELL BRUCE, first Marquis and Earl of Ailesbury; Earl Bruce, of Whorlton, co. York; Viscount Savernake, of Savernake Forest, co. Wilts; and Baron Bruce, of Tottenham, co. Middlesex, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, was the youngest son of Thomas, first Earl of Ailesbury, by his first marriage with Seaman, daughter of H. Hoare, Esq., and widow of Charles Viscount Dungarvan, son of John, fifth Earl of Cork and Orrery. Charles, first Marquis of Ailesbury, was born on the 14th February, 1773. Previously to his accession to the Peerage, on the death of his father, the Earl of Ailesbury, in April, 1814, he represented Marlborough in the House of Commons during several Parliaments, and was throughout his public life a zealous Conservative of the old school. He was twice married first, on the 10th April, 1793, to the Hon. Henrietta Maria Hill, eldest daughter of Noel, first Lord Berwick (who died on the 2nd of January, 1831), by whom he deceased had issue two daughters, married to Thomas Francis Wentworth, Esq., George, Earl Bruce, and Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P., Vice-Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household; and, secondly, on the 28th of August, 1830, to Maria, youngest daughter of the Hon. Charles Tollemache, by whom he has only son, Lord Charles Bruce, in the Life Guards. The deceased was the Ranger of Savernake Forest, and, with the exception of the Earl of Aberdeen, the senior Knight of the Order of the Thistle, having been knighted in 1818. He was, within two years after he had obtained that distinction, created a Marquis (1821). IV. The Earl Cardigan, who was heir presumptive to the Earldom of Cardigan, died on the 4th inst., and is succeeded by his eldest son, George William Frederick, Earl Bruce, Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry, born 30th November, 1804, who was, in 1839, summoned to the House of Lords by the title of Baron Bruce, of Tottenham.

### SIR WILLIAM WYNN.

MAJOR SIR WILLIAM WYNN, of Hendreyweallan, Merionethshire, who died on the 23rd ult., aged eighty-five, entered the Army in 1794; he was, in 1810, appointed Captain of Sandown Fort, Isle of Wight, and in the same year was knighted. He married Miss Long, daughter of Colonel Long, of Tubney Lodge, Berks, which lady died in 1850. Sir William was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of Merionethshire.

WILLS.—The will of the late Alderman Lawrence was sworn under £60,000 personalty: Sir Andrew Vincent Corbett, Bart., £9000; Dame Caroline Eliza Campbell, of Dover, £2000; George Probyn, Esq., of Bryanstonesquare, £30,000; William Pigott Leo Buckle, Esq., of Cleveland, £10,000, Henry Percy, R.N., bender, Yeovil, £6,000.

THE WILL OF THE LATE THOMAS CUBITT, Esq., is one of the longest on record, and extends to 386 chancery folios, covering 30 skins of parchment. The personal estate exceeds one million (termed in law of upper value), and is charged with the highest interest on the scale of probate duty, the stamp being £15,000. The widow has an immediate bequest of £20,000, and an annuity of £8000.

NEW ORDER IN CHANCERY.—The following new order in Chancery has been issued:—"Every decree, order, report, certificate, petition, and document made, presented, or used in any cause in this court, is to be distinguished by having written on the first page of such decree, order, report, certificate, petition, and document, the year of the reign, the letter and number by which the cause is distinguished in the cause-books kept by the clerks of records and writs. The clerks of records and writs are, in addition to the entries heretofore made by them in their respective cause-books, to enter therein respectively the date of every decree, order, report, and certificate which shall be made in each cause. The entry of every such decree and order is also to contain a reference to the date and folio of the registrar's book in which such decree or order shall have been entered."

THE MASSACRE AT SINOPE.—If a man, who saw that fleet floating in its barbarian triumph over those waters loaded with corpses, and cried out in the spirit of outraged humanity, "Thus fleet is doomed!" it shall never wave a flag again; it shall not even have the honour of a brave defence; it shall perish by a fate unknown before—passively, ignominiously, in the face of the enemy's cannon—it shall perish, its crews shall perish; the whole Euxine fleet of Russia shall perish without a struggle, without a shot being fired, and perish by Russian hands; and the whole destruction shall come within the year;" what would have conceived him a fanatic, a man of inflamed imagination, an utterer of presumptuous prophecy! And yet, the doom was fulfilled. We may idly attribute such things to chance—we may smilingly speak of the accidents of war. But in the waters of its own harbour lie the wrecks of that whole fleet; in the graves of that city lie its three admirals; in the trenches of that fortress lie its twelve generals; and, if to point the eye of Europe to the source of that high vindication of justice—the master of them all—the lord of the empire—the great incendiary of the war—in the midst of his dreams of conquest, was hurried to the tomb. If the scene of this transaction had been in Israel of old, who could have doubted the hand of Providence?—*Sermon on the First Year, by the Rev. Dr. Croly.*

THE MAZZINI ORGAN.—The editor of the *Italia e Popolo* of Genoa, the organ of the Mazzinian party, has been cited to appear before the Court of Appeal to answer the charge of having, in a recent article, endeavoured to excuse the crime of Giovanni Pianori, who some months ago attempted to assassinate the Emperor of the French.

## THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

THE Third Annual Exhibition of the Photographic Society was opened to public view on the 7th inst. The private view, on the 5th, was honoured by the presence of her Majesty, H.R.H. Prince Albert, and the Princess Alice. The collection, numbering some 600 specimens, fully represents the capabilities of the art in its various and increasing applications, and displays a marked advance upon the Exhibition of last year. The progress of the art is most conspicuous in the better artistic treatment of subjects, due, probably, to the greater facility and certainty of manipulation gradually attained to. In the infancy of the art mechanical difficulties to be overcome in obtaining a tolerably perfect picture were so great, that the photographer could give but little consideration to the æsthetics of his art. With the result, however harsh or uncouth in treatment, he was satisfied, although the composition might be bad in every respect, and the point of view ill selected. But, since artists have coupled themselves with this powerful auxiliary to pictorial art, they have brought their peculiar technical knowledge to bear upon the subjects represented, and the artist is called upon to examine and pronounce upon photographs as he would upon a gallery of water-colour drawings. Those who regard photography only as a mechanical art should compare views of the same landscape or building taken by different photographers, and they will soon recognise that the individuality of the operator is as much a part of a photograph as the picture is of the individuality of the painter. What a delicate perception of the beautiful in nature is displayed in the landscapes of Knight, Cundall, Shadbolt, Holden, Llewelyn, Delamotte, H. Taylor, and others, whose pencilled productions possess merits as much as if they were members of the Water-Colour Societies! Each has his favourite tone of colour, which of itself is frequently sufficient to proclaim the artist at a first glance. One revels in sepia, another in bistre, another in Indian-ink. No less indicative of the artist is the choice of subject. One haunts the tangled copse; others the shady glen, the mill-stream, the loch, moor, the rural lane, the quaint cottage or mouldering ruin; another, more soaring in his imagination, mounts the castle-tower to depict the panorama beneath his feet. In the architectural subjects this individuality of treatment is still more striking and remarkable. Some at first sight there would appear to be much less scope for it: but how widely different are the architectural views by Bedford, Newton, Bolton, Frost, Holden, Dolmore, and Bullock! and is not this difference the artist's individuality? Therefore, since the manipulation of the art, however delicate it may be, is no longer an impediment to the highest perfection of which photography is capable, we may fairly pronounce upon the works submitted to examination according to the canons of art.

The artistic element in photography is most prominently in the composition groups of Mr. Lake Price and Mr. O. G. Rejlander. Mr. Price's productions are the most ambitious yet presented to our notice. He has entered upon the task of raising photography to the rank of high art with great boldness, tact, and taste; and, if the results are not altogether unexceptionable, they are the nearest approach to excellence in this direction we have seen. The "Scene in the Tower" (No. 139) is an ambitious attempt at the composition of an historical picture, which, judged as a picture, is, to our minds, too crowded with figures, who, wanting in earnestness, distract the observer's attention from the sleeping children, upon which it ought to be centered. Besides, the couch upon which they are lying is scarcely adequate to the occasion. Each portion of the picture, taken separately, is good in its kind, but our objections apply to the composition in its *ensemble*. As a photograph it is remarkable, and the attempt praiseworthy. There are many other productions which place Mr. Price in the first rank of photographic artists—particularly "Portrait from the Life" (No. 136), and "The Page" (No. 147). We wish we could say as much of "The Breakfast table" (No. 48). As in all the domestic groups in the Exhibition, the artists are so ingeniously exhibiting themselves that the pictures become caricatures, if not satires upon family egotism. Most amusing examples of this weakness will be found under Nos. 180, 300, and 324.

In the productions of Mr. Rejlander we find much artistic excellence, combined with a vein of humour that is quite refreshing. His grouping is generally excellent: the figures tell their story plainly, and they appear to be very much in earnest—always excepting, however, the "family groups." No. 4, a frame containing three subjects, is especially worthy of attention. Specimens are Nos. 120 and 124. The frame No. 208 contains two subjects—"Jane and Joe on Sunday," which would make a good illustration to the song of "Sally in our Alley." Here the artist's vein of humour is strikingly displayed; and, transferred to canvas, this subject would make a painter's fortune. His portraits (No. 270 and No. 299) are also very excellent.

Very interesting to the psychologist are the "Portraits of Insane Persons" (No. 247) taken by Dr. Diamond. A collection of these would be most instructive and valuable to the physiognomist as well as to the artist. They remind us forcibly of Kaulbach's celebrated picture of the "Madhouse." Another interesting photograph by Dr. Diamond is "A Tray of Admiral Smyth's Roman Coins" (No. 434) the first application of the art in that direction we have seen.

Among the landscape views we place in the first rank the productions of Llewelyn, Cundall, Knight, Howlett, H. White, and Gething. The subjects chosen by Mr. Llewelyn are always the most poetical presented by Nature, and he seems to know the most favoured spots. How charming are "A View of the River at Pendlegare," No. 468; "Waterfall," No 507; and the "Birch-bark Canoe, No. 518." This latter transports the mind of the spectator to an American forest glade, so suggestive are the stems and the hut introduced into the English landscape.

Mr. Cundall's views of "Jersey Rocks" (No. 1) are picturesque, and at the same time illustrative of science, for they form capital data for the geologist, who could pronounce upon the strata as confidently as if he had walked over them. But No. 135, "Sprouginton Lock," is a gem of the first water. Its brilliancy is dazzling: it is truly a poetical picture.

Mr. Knight's views are numerous and striking. He is fortunate in the selection of romantic scenery, such as affords an opportunity for displaying aerial perspective in great perfection. In frame No. 506 is a view of "Upper Lake, Penllergare," which exhibits this feature in the most picturesque manner imaginable: the islands in the lake, separated by a veil of mist, remind us of some of Turner's happiest studies.

Mr. Howlett's views display a true feeling for that striking peculiarity in our landscape scenery expressed by the word "rural," in which wild nature and quaint art combine to form that charm which characterise English landscapes. No. 121, "Shed at the Beehive," and No. 482, "Barn at the Beehive," are beautiful studies: Nos. 309 and 466, in the "Valley of the Mole," with No. 418, "Box hill," exhibit the characteristics alluded to.

There are many fine landscape studies by various photographers claiming our attention; but we can only point out, as most deserving notice, the production of Mr. F. Scott Archer, Mr. J. Cadley Fleming, the Rev. H. H. Holden, Mr. Shadbolt, W. J. Cox, Sir W. J. Newton, Buchanan Smith, G. B. Gething, and H. White; in each of whose works the individuality of the artist is most apparent. Most of these pictures would, as studies, form inestimable treasures to the artist's portfolio; for the artist can now bring the faithful relics of nature home to his fireside, and study at his leisure,—and such studies as must effectually extinguish the egotism of the so-called pre-Raphaelites.

*(To be Continued.)*

SCARCITY OF GOLD AND SILVER IN RUSSIA.—Great activity in the mint, and great wear and tear of coin, are the two facts most prominent in advices from St. Petersburg. A letter from that capital, dated the 26th ult., published in the Berlin *National Gazette*, says:—"Notwithstanding the enormous issues of paper money, repeated loans, and patriotic gifts of an inconsiderable amount, money—i.e. gold and silver—has become exceedingly scarce. It is affirmed that even in the Baltic provinces, where trade is more active than in other districts, nothing but paper money is to be seen from Gatchina to Kowno. The Minister of Finance has repeatedly sought to remedy this state of things, but all his endeavours are foiled by the practice which the Russians have of hoarding their specie. His last, therefore, he brought himself of the vote of the Council of State, on the 7th February, 1849, for the issue of copper coinage to the amount of 3,000,000 roubles. A new vote to the same effect, under date November 30, 1855, has been sanctioned by the Emperor. A second issue of copper coinage to the extent of 3,000,000 of roubles will therefore take place at the rate of thirty-two silver roubles to the pood.

MEXICO AND ROME.—For some days past a report, which is believed to be well founded, has been current, namely, that the President of Mexico has expressed to the Mexican Congress his desire to ally, and has ordered the Minister who has been residing there to cease his functions. The archives of the office are being already sealed up. The President is also expelling the Jesuits from Mexico, and has authorised full freedom in religious worship.—*Letter from Rome, Dec. 31.*

LADY ELLENBOROUGH.—I have this day received communications from Constantinople which say that the unfortunate Lady Ellenborough, whose romantic adventures are too familiar to the public, was lately assassinated in Arabia, by (says my informant) "Le harceme d'un Cheik Arabe." I am only able to add that the deed is supposed to have been committed at the suggestion of some women who were jealous of her Ladyship.—*Letter from Paris.*

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

CHARLES MACKAY'S new poem—"The Lump of Gold"—makes its appearance to-day. We shall not detail the plot. As the book will soon be in the hands of all readers and lovers of poetry, it will speak for itself, and win its own public. We shall only say of it this week, that it is neither of the spasmodic, nor of the unintelligible school, but clear and wholesome as daylight

The announcement in the columns of a contemporary, that "Mr. Layard has another work on Assyrian Antiquities in the press," has produced a world of consternation in publishing circles. "A King's or poet's birth doth rak an age." Layard and Macaulays are not of mushroom make. Mr. Murray, the friend and publisher of Mr. Layard, has been pestered, we are told, with the congratulations of his friends on the certainty of adding another coal five thousand to his account. His fellow-publishers in the Row have written from Hampshire and Hertfordshire to say how delighted they are "at the good news." Mr. Murray himself has written (so we are assured) to ask if the promised book is about to appear in the Row—for in Albemarle-street nothing whatever is known about it. The Row replies, that, it Mr. Murray is not the publisher, Mr. Layard must have been to Mr. Routledge, for nothing is known about it in the Row. Mr. Routledge is equally in the dark. The fact is that the whole story is "fudge." Mr. Layard is not about to publish a volume on Assyrian antiquities. Our friend is not even "in the press." He has been employing his idle hours of late with frescoes only. He is full of fresco-painting—but is not, we may confidently state, about to publish (this season) anything whatever on the subject.

Lord Mahon—we beg his Lordship's pardon, Earl Stanhope—has corrected three of his addresses recently delivered at Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, and is about to give them to the public in the shape of a shilling pamphlet. We have seen an early copy of the work in the hands of a friend. The Manchester and Leeds addresses are well known. That delivered at Birmingham in November last was more properly reported, and in the shape in which we now see it has received, we observe, some of his Lordship's finishing touches. It is in every respect by very far the best of the three. Lord Stanhope, always a sensible thinker, has no fear whatever about him. He speaks boldly out on all occasions; and never more boldly than he has done on a subject now of real consequence in art. His Lordship has been recently in Rome. He loves sculpture—he understands art—but he cannot altogether "a-down" with Mr. Gibson, our great English sculptor. Lord Stanhope saw, when in Rome, the statue of her Majesty by Mr. Gibson. He was horror-stricken at seeing anything like colour upon Parian or Carrara marble. In the statue of the Queen a little colour was visible, introduced with masterly skill, but still, Lord Stanhope thinks, in very indifferent taste. "I hope," says his Lordship, "that this new fashion may not permanently invade the sculptor's studio, and that colour in figures may be left to the doll-shops." We are sorry to differ from his Lordship and from Mr. Bally, the sculptor, whose taste has too long had an undue influence in directing public opinion on this point.

The portrait of Mr. Lockhart, painted by Mr. Pickersgill (it is one of Mr. Pickersgill's very best portraits), has just been engraved by Mr. Doo-in his most careful manner.

All who remember Mr. Lockhart in the prime of his London life (not his Edinburgh life) will be delighted with this engraving. We prefer it infinitely, in common with his oldest friends, to the clever representation of him made by Mr. Grant, when the hand of death was on him. The proud Spanish look and the winning smile of the man have been happily caught by both painter and engraver.

The following verses are attributed to Rogers:—

TO AN INFANT SLEEPING IN A POET'S ARMS.

Oh wake thee, Clerah! sleep not there,
Where passion's throes the soul de-
form;
So rests the seraph of the air
Upon the cloud that veils the storm.

A serpent that will shortly wake,
And o'er each flow'r of bliss be
twined;
From hope her dream of rapture take,
And blight the Eden of the mind

Oh! wake thee, dearest! for the hour
Of that proud heart is fraught with
care,
Those arms that fold thee to deceive,
For there's a slumbering serpent
there;

Then, wake thee, boy! for even now
The poison drinks with subtle art;
Prepared with many a traitor vow,
To break thy doting mother's heart.

The poet in whose arms the infant was asleep was, it is said, Lord Byron; the mother was—so runs rumour—Lady Caroline Lamb. We transcribe the verses to denounce them as spurious. Mr. Rogers could never have written—

*For there's* a slumbering serpent *there.*

His ear was too delicate.

The old sun-dial in Kensington Gardens, attributed to Grinling Gibbons, was stolen (actually stolen) some twelve months ago. A sun-dial stolen *Ekes fugaces!* Some ruffians (roughs, as they are now called) tore it from its place in front of the palace, threw the stone column on which it stood into the Round Pond, and carried the dial itself—no one has told where. Sir Benjamin Hall (the Chief Commissioner of Works) is about to give us another dial. Thank you, Sir Benjamin!

Actors are praising "Ben Webster's letter" respecting Alleyne's College at Dulwich. In remodelling the College, surely something should have been done for actors. Out of that snug origin al £800, now enlarged by another cipher (the College has now £8000 a year), common sense demands that poor players should have at least a little.

The Prince of Wales "took the chair" the other day on a public occasion. The Prince has been attending Faraday's lectures. Prince Albert, it so happened, was unable to attend—the chair was vacant—it must be filled. The boy-Prince took the chair, and, to the surprise of many, behaved like other boys, with great modesty, and, of course, good sense.

The Kaffir Journals of Sir George Cathcart, who fell before Sebastopol, are in the press. and Mr. Danby Seymour, M.P., is about once more to face the critics

ENGLISH AND FRENCH TRADE WITH RUSSIA.—In the last general "Statement of Trade and Navigation" published by the Board of Trade the real value of the produce of the United Kingdom exported to the northern and southern ports of Russia is estimated for the year 1849 at £1,586,000, and for 1853 at £1,227,000; the intervening years being marked by a gradual decline. Similarly the tonnage of vessels cleared from this country to Russia fell (Table xvii) from 407,000 tons in 1849, to 378,000 tons in 1852; while the corresponding decline in the imports of this country from Russia is attested by the figures 480,000 as the tonnage of vessels entered here in 1849, and of 410,000 as that of the entrances of 1852. Again, in "M'Culloch's Commercial Dictionary," article "Russia," the real value of the exported produce of the United Kingdom to Russia is quoted as regularly declining from £2,123,000, in 1844, to £1,586,000, in 1849; thus attesting a gradual reduction of twenty-five per cent in the five preceding years, as well as a corresponding decrease in the imported produce of Russia. And thus the export trade of England to that country fell by nearly one-half within the space of ten years of peace. These general facts are not less true of the relations of France with Russia than those of England. The *Mouvement Commercial* for 1854—the last publication of the French Government, corresponding to the blue-books of the Board of Trade—quotes the real value of the export and import trade of France in the year 1854 at 3,497,000,000f., or £137,880,000 (*Table au général*), while it computes the imports of the produce of Russia into France, for 1853, at 67,000,000f.; and the exports of the produce of France into Russia at only 16,000,000f (*Tableau de Détail*). France, therefore, lost less than one-fortieth of her trade by the outbreak of the war with that Power. Her commerce, meanwhile, in 1854, is shown, by the same tables, to have exceeded by 4,000,000f. that of 1853.

Lieutenant-Colonel Teesdale, who distinguished himself so much at Kars, on the 29th of September, and subsequently took so active a part in the negotiations with General Mouravieff at the time of the surrender, is the only surviving son of Colonel Teesdale, Royal Artillery.

Wednesday last was the fiftieth anniversary of the public burial of Lord Viscount Nelson—that memorable event having taken place on Thursday, the 9th of January, 1806.

## *MUSIC.*

THE announcement of "The Creation" by the SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY on Friday, the 4th instant, drew a vast assemblage to Exeter-hall. This grand and beautiful oratorio was never, probably, more magnificently performed. Madame Clara Novello sang the soprano part with an effect scarcely to be surpassed, even by Jenny Lind. The music is eminently fitted to display our fair country woman's qualities—the power and beauty of her voice, the brilliancy of her execution, and the artistic finish of her style. Her two great airs, "With verdure clad" and "On mighty wings," were received with acclamations. Mr. Sims Reeves, who had not been heard in London for a considerable time, was most warmly received, and sang with great power and energy. He was especially successful in the air, "In native worth and honour clad," descriptive of the primeval state of man, the most exquisite morceau in the whole oratorio. He sang it charmingly, and was loudly encored, though we should have been more completely satisfied had he abstained from several liberties with the composer's text. Mr. Thomas, in the bass songs, supported his rising reputation. The choruses were perfectly sung, and were unspeakably grand and beautiful.

AMONG the numerous Provincial Concerts, those at Manchester hold a principal place. At one of them a new sacred work of magnitude by an English composer has just been produced with success—the "One Hundred and Third Psalm," a cantata, for solo voices and chorus, with full orchestra, by Mr. Thorne Harris, an eminent professor of that town. The solo parts were sung by Miss Milner, Miss Newbound, Herr Reichardt, and M. Gullmette. The performance was highly successful.

THE AMATEUR MUSICAL SOCIETY are about to give a concert in aid of the funds of "The Cambridge Asylum for the Widows of the Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the British Army." It is to take place about the end of this month, and will be honoured with the patronage of the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, and is expected to be a highly attractive performance.

THE Concerts of the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY this season are not to commence till after Easter. They are to be six in number (instead of eight as formerly), and will take place between the 14th of April and the 23rd of June. The appointment to the conductorship of so eminent and accomplished a musician as Mr. Sterndale Bennett cannot fail to give general satisfaction.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL, BRADFORD.—The second musical festival, conducted by Mr. COSTA, will take place at the close of the summer. Mr. Charles Ollivier, the secretary and manager of the hall, has been presented with a gold watch and appendages, and a purse of 110 sovereigns, as a token of esteem and acknowledgment of his services. The testimonial was handed to Mr. Ollivier, at a numerous meeting at the hall, by Mr. Alderman Smith, the Chairman of the St. George's Hall Company, and other directors.

BEAUMONT INSTITUTION.—On Monday evening last the second of a series of vocal and instrumental concerts took place at this assemblyroom, Mr. Frank Mori conducting at the pianoforte. The vocalists were Madame Clara Novello, Miss Louisa Vinning (her first appearance), Mdlle. Corelli, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Farquharson, and Mr. Cooper. Of the singing of Madame Clara Novello and Mr. Sims Reeves it is scarcely necessary to speak. They were both in excellent voice, and were received with that cordiality and enthusiasm which they deserve. The execution of "With verdure clad," in particular, by our great soprano, was loudly encored. Mr. Sims Reeves sang Bishop's beautiful aria, "The Pilgrim of Love," in his best style; and, for an encore, he replied in the once popular song of "When other lips," by Balfe. But the great event of the night was the debut of Miss Louisa Vinning, a pupil of Mr. Frank Mori. Though very young, she is an old friend as well as an old favourite of the public—being, in fact, no other than the "Infant Sappho," who created so much sensation in London about fifteen years ago. Miss Vinning was evidently born to be a singer. It is said of her that she could sing long before she could speak. Her parents, anxious to make a display of her talents, had her instructed and brought before the public. The fashion of the metrevel was fixed to hear the baby-singer; and the press published her praises throughout the land. The task, however, of amusing an audience night after night no trifling matter even for an adult—was deemed too much for so young a child, and she was withdrawn from public life. Her natural musical world lost its "Infant Sappho," but not for ever. On Monday evening she reappeared under her actual name, and by her prepossessing personal appearance created a feeling in her favour, which her performances confirmed and strengthened. The fair débutante possesses a fine soprano voice, as well as a great amount of musical expression. She was loudly applauded, and encored in all her songs; and, at the termination of "I love the lilies," by Mr. Frank Mori, she received a graceful tribute from the audience in a shower of bouquets. We augur for Miss Vinning a brilliant future. Among the other performers, Mdlle. Corelli, a fine mezzo-soprano, and Mr. Farquharson, deserve especial mention. The room, which holds upwards of 1500 people, was completely filled

## *THE THEATRES, &c.*

PRINCESS'.—Mr. Charles Kean appeared on Wednesday in his favourite character of *Hamlet*. It is in this part that Mr. Kean is distinguished from his contemporaries by the evident genius, as discriminated from talent, in which his performance abounds. His *Hamlet* is certainly the most brilliantly effective on the modern boards, and with every fresh production of it improves in its finish and general completeness. While it is light and elegant in its outline, it is impressive and various in its details; and altogether leads on the mind of the spectator with an augmenting interest to the conclusion of the tragedy. The manner in which Mr. Kean was received by a numerous audience was merited by the excellence of his performance. The applause was such as testified to the supremacy which he has acquired in his delineation of the melancholy Prince, whose dramatic attributes are among the highest in the Shakspearean world of character

HAYMARKET.—Mr. Buckstone has introduced another of our old sterling comedies, in an abridged form, to the modern boards—"The Beaux' Stratagem" of Farquhar, which was performed on Saturday. These comedies can be now seldom acted, the "manners" of which they were representative having long ceased to interest. But she allowed at the same time a sort of ideality about them which preserved them from being merely literal versions of the follies of the time; and, as Charles Lamb said long ago, they live in a world of fancy and wit, which was as little the real world of their day as it is of ours. This ideal spiding, notwithstanding obvious drawbacks, makes these pieces indeed perennial; and thus it is that we occasionally meet with them when it serves the purpose of a management to relieve the general tenour of a theatre with a legitimate revival. Mr. Buckstone has been remarkably fortunate in his attempts in this way—of which "The Busy body may serve as an example. The *Scrub* of the present comedy gives him rich opportunities of developing that peculiar humour on which his popularity as an actor depends. Nor were the other parts ill filled. Mr. Howe, as *Archer*, and Mr. Farren, as *Aimwell*, were by no means inefficient; and Mr. Chippendale, as *Sullen*, was excellent. A new actress, Miss Bella Copeland, attempted the part of *Cherry*. At present she is not sufficiently practised to play it in perfect style; but she showed an amount of playfulness and cleverness that offers fair ground of promise. Altogether the old comedy made its way with the audience, and, on the fall of the curtain, commanded very great applause.

ADELPHI.—"Urgent Private Affairs," a new piece by Mr. Stirling Coyne, produced on Monday, bears a title that explains its political allusion. The scene is, however, not the Crimea, but the metropolis of England; and the incidents are connected with the movements of the militia that may be required by the exigencies of the present contest. Mr. Coyne has shown great skill in the grouping of a series of incidents, all arising during a single night out of circumstances attending militia duties, and which lead to endless misunderstandings and mistelations. Bustle and fun are the elements of situation and effect, requiring the experience of the well-practised playwright to combine and evolve with the requisite adroitness and clearness. All the points are ingeniously contrived, well brought out, and cleverly dovetailed. Mr. Wright was admirable in his "fooling," and the whole of the characters were capitally supported. We have seldom seen a new play so completely successful.

The *Detroit Tribune*, of the 3rd ult., states that at St. Paul the Mississippi River was being crossed by waggons on the ice, and there was good sleighing for about 160 miles, or to Dacotah, some 50 miles north of Dubuque. At Dubuque the ice was running, and the river was about closed

Mr. Peter Benson Maxwell, of the English common-law bar, has been appointed to the vacant Recordership of Penang. The salary is, we believe, £2000 a year, with a chance of ultimate promotion to the bench of the Superior Courts in India.

## *NATIONAL SPORTS.*

WE are once more entering on a great race cycle—the first leading event of which is the entry for the eight spring handicaps at Newmarket, Epsom (2), Doncaster, York, Chester, and Northampton. The number of horses entered in all of them is slightly below the general average, but the Chester Cup stands nearly at its old mark, with 184, being one hundred more than the Great Northern Handicap, which ought to have proved a more worthy rival, considering the admirable handicapping of Mr. Johnson, and the very superior courses over which it is run. It has been suggested in the great organ of the racing men that in future handicaps the top-weight should be "the raising-point," or that at least the latter should be made out, instead of the conventional 8st. 7lb.; but handicappers are such confirmed red-tapists, that we can hope for no such justice to Job Marson, Rogers, Templeman, Alfred Day, and the other heavy-weight cracks, who are now so unwarrantably deprived of their honest earnings. Forty acceptances appear in the Burwell Stakes, and the top-scopping weight is Sultan, 9st. 7lb. The number of entrants, late the property of Dr. Palmer, for sale at Tattersall's next Monday, is now stated to be thirteen racers and yearlings, and four brood mares—two of which are supposed to be in foal to Teddington. Serjeant Wilkins is engaged for Palmer's defence. We hear that the late Mr. Cooke often complained to a friend that he felt ill after he had been at Palmer's house, and thought it must be "something in the soup." Palmer owed £100 at the time of his committal to the gentleman to whom this was told by Cooke, and hence nothing could induce the latter to accept a pressing invitation to dine and sleep all night at Rugeley, after he had heard it. It is now confidently asserted that Palmer was heavily in Lord George Bentinck's debt, and had been seen in his company a few hours before his death, and thus fresh currency is given to the painful report which was at the time rife in the locality of Welbeck, when the noble Lord was found dead in his father's "Blood Meadow." A notice has been posted at Tattersall's requesting all those who paid anything to Mr. Cooke at Wolverhampton to send a written statement, if possible, of the numbers of the notes, &c., so as to furnish a clue as to the amount that might have been on his person when he died. His executor and a police-inspector attended at Tattersall's to make inquiries on Monday. Only £10 has been accounted for, whereas he is thought to have gone to Rugeley with at least £1000.

Maid of Lyme has, as usual, been first and foremost among the broodmares, and produced the first of the Newminsters in the shape of a fine colt, on Jan. 2nd. We trust this son of Touchstone and Beeswing will be lucky, as the "old mare's" blood is very scarce, seeing that the French have got Nunnykirk, and so many of her other foals died.

Prime Minister, for whom 5000 guineas was refused as a two-year-old, has left the turf; Sister to Kettledrum is christened Minic; Bumby has leave to take in horses: and Cliffe, the father of the celebrated light-weight, has, after a long and faithful service with Wadlow, commenced training on his own account

The only steeplechase meeting for next week is at Chertsey on Tuesday, where two steeplechases and a hurdle race will be run. Oliver, Darling, Archer, &c., and the rest of the cross-country knights of the saddle, have very poor pickings left them now. The Liverpool steeplechase entries, however, number fifty-one, and the Warwick ones forty-eight.

Coursers are hardly taking sufficient advantage of the unusually open weather, and the meetings are not so numerous as we could have expected. March (O.) is fixed for Tuesday and Wednesday; North and East Cowton for Wednesday; and Alcon, Pound and Longnor, and Caledonian Club (Edinburgh) for Thursday and Friday. The ground is fearfully deep and wet, and hence very few hares escape, while the hunting steeds are suffering greatly from the same cause.

Earl Stanhope has, as usual, at the head of the *battues*; and in four days, he said (before the end of last year), he and his friends shot 1116 pheasants and 2 hares, independently of other game. We are glad to hear that it is not improbable that he will leave the Albrighton and take the Quorn country—an arrangement which was hinted at very soon after the Richard Sutton's death. The expense of hunting the Quorn country may be judged by the fact that about £2000 a year is paid for the rent and keeping up of covers covers alone, whose rent per acre is often thrice as much as that of the adjoining land.

In closing our weekly notes on the leading incidents of the past year, we can hardly omit the splendid testimonial from racing and fox-hunting men, as well as farmers, which was presented in December to Mr. Lucas, of Lutterworth. Mr. Lucas holds the same position among the professors of veterinary science that Meynell did amongst foxhunters, "Orford" amongst coursers, and Sir Charles Bunbury on the turf. Lord John Scott took the chair at the dinner to him at Rugby, and presented him, in the name of 300 subscribers, with a portrait of himself on his favourite mare, a service of plate and about 350 guineas to boot. The subscription did not go below the £1 subscription, or indeed this amount might have been easily raised, as a testimony to the reputation he has acquired by practice, which has now extended over nearly forty years. Belzoni, the premier hunter sire of England, was the property of Mr. Lucas for fully half that time, and was succeeded, when he died about four seasons since, by Meteor.

MASONRY—THE MARK DEGREE. It will be seen from our report of the proceedings of the Grand Chapter of Scotland that it has been resolved to issue warrants for the holding of Mark Lodges in those countries where the degree is not acknowledged. By this means all disputes as to the legality or illegality of Mark Lodges may be easily and amicably settled, and those Brethren who (either being Mark Masons or desiring to be so) have conscientiously abstained from joining Mark Masons' Lodges in England be brought in union with each other, should the Grand Lodge of England not acknowledge the Order as a portion of Ancient Masonry. As, however, the question is now under the consideration of a Joint Committee of the Board of General Purposes and the Grand Chapter of England, we would advise that no steps should be taken to form Mark Lodges until after the delivery of their report, which we believe may be expected at the Grand Lodge Communication in March.—*From the Freemasons' Magazine and Masonic Mirror*, a well-conducted miscellany of information for Freemasons as well as for general readers.

A DISTRESSING shipwreck has been reported by the agent at Calcutta. An English ship, with 300 emigrants (coolies), from Singapore, struck on the south end of the Agnada Reef, on the 24th of last October, and, with the exception of eleven, all met with a watery grave.

The *Savoy Gazette* announces the discovery of an extensive mine of fossil coal at Vimines, near Chambery

Jonathan Heywood, sentenced, at the last South Lancashire assizes, to be hanged for the murder of Mrs. Jones, of Rochdale, in August last, was executed at the front of Kirkdale gaol, on Saturday last.

## VIEW OF HAMILTON, IN CANADA WEST.

THE city of Hamilton, the principal scene of Sir Allan Macnab's public life, is situated on the south side of Burlington Bay, at the head of Lake Ontario

The View given on the next page, taken from the mountain in the rear of the city, has been engraved from one of Mr. Whitehold's "Original Views of North American Cities," published at Hamilton; and affords a delightful prospect of the opposite shore in the distance, the bay, and one of Canada's inland seas, Lake Ontario. On a clear day Toronto, forty miles distant, can be seen from this point.

Hamilton is the chief town of the county of Wentworth, and returns one member to the provincial Parliament. It is situated in the centre of one of the most fertile districts of Canada West, and, consequently, the emporium of a large export trade in wheat and flour, which is yearly increasing.

It is interesting to notice that the site on which this rising city now stands was little more than twenty years ago under cultivation. Its population now exceeds 20,000, and is increasing at the rate of 3000 a year. Its taxable property amounts to twenty millions of dollars.

The forests of Western Canada, which were almost impenetrable within the memory of men now living, have been cleared by the industry of the settler. The war-whoop of the Indian has given place to the shriek of the locomotive Cities, towns, and villages have rapidly sprung up, and of these none have shown greater signs of onward progress and advancement than the city of Hamilton, whose motto "I advance," is singularly appropriate.

The completeon of the Great Western Railway has added greatly to the prosperity of Hamilton, and it now possesses all the elements of a great city—which, from its many advantages, it is destined to become.

The great heart of the rich and extensive country to the west and north obtain their supplies of merchandise from this city, consequently the wholesale trade of Hamilton is very large. In 1854 the duties collected at the port of Hamilton amounted to one seventh of the duties collected in the whole province, and one-third of all collected at ports in Western Canada.

The head offices and extensive workshops of the Great Western Railway are located here. The railway to the sister city, Toronto, is now in operation.

As there is abundance of stone in the vicinity, the principal buildings in the city are of that material, and present a solid and substantial appearance.

## TESTIMONIAL TO THE HON. SIR ALLAN NAPIER MACNAB.

THIS eminent statesman is the son of a general officer, in the British Army, who, having served his Majesty for many years, went to Canada with his Colonel, the late General Simcoe, the first Governor of Upper Canada. Sir Allan's father greatly distinguished himself, and was repeatedly wounded—having on one occasion had both his legs broken.

During the late war, when the Americans took York (now Toronto), Sir Allan, then a boy between thirteen and fourteen years of age attending the school of Dr. Strachan, now Bishop of Upper Canada, volunteered, with many others, and marched into the woods above the garrison with the Grenadier Company of the King's Regiment, who were nearly all destroyed by the enemy. The army subsequently retreated to Kingston; where, through the influence of the late General Sir R. H. Sheaffe, young Macnab was placed on board Sir James Yeo's ship, on Lake Ontario, as a midshipman, in which capacity he acted under Sir George Provost at the attack on Sacketts Harbour.

He soon, however, left the Navy, and resumed his position in the Army, joining the 100th Regiment, then in advance on the Niagara frontier. He was at the storming of Fort Niagara and taking of Buffalo and Black Rock, which placed the Niagara frontier in possession of the British; for which services he was honoured with an Ensigncy in the 49th: with this regiment, about the commencement of the Lower Canadian campaign, he marched to Plattsburgh, where he commanded the advanced guard at the bridge over the Saranac on the morning of the attack. He continued to serve with his regiment until the reduction of the Army in 1816; when he returned to Toronto (then York), and commenced the study of the law, with the then Attorney-General.

In 1824, shortly after being called to the Bar, Macnab established himself in Hamilton, then a village of only two hundred inhabitants, where he secured to himself a very lucrative practice, and was the first barrister who was honoured with a silk gown as Queen's Counsel for Upper Canada. In 1828 he had a difficulty with the House of Assembly, by whose order he was committed to custody, but was soon after set at liberty.

In 1830 he was elected to represent the county of Wentworth, in which he resided, in the Provincial Legislature; since which time he has continued in Parliament. He was for several years Speaker of the House of Assembly of the then province of Upper Canada; and is now Prime Minister and leader in the House of Assembly. During the insurrection in Canada in 1837-1838, and when Speaker of the Assembly, Sir Allan commanded the militia force in Upper Canada; and, after the dispersion of the rebels at Gallows hill, he put down the rebellion in the London district. At one day's notice he marched with 1600 men to the Niagara frontier, where he remained for the greater part of the winter to repel the threatened attack of escaped rebels and American sympathisers and brigands. By his prompt action in cutting out and destroying the piratical steamer *Caroline*, he put an end to the rebellion and attempted invasion of that part of the province. For these services, so generally known and acknowledged, Sir Allan was knighted.

Sir Allan was always a warm advocate those public improvements which have tended so powerfully to develop the resources and increase the population of Canada.

In 1834 he procured an Act incorporating the London and Gore Railway Company; which was amended by a subsequent Act introduced by him in March 1837, and the name of the Company was changed to that of the Great Western, now known in this country as the Great Western of Canada. Owing to the rebellion which broke out at the commencement of the following winter, and the consequent long period of blight which fell upon the province, this and all projects for improving its condition remained in abeyance. When better times returned, Sir Allan renewed his exertions on behalf of this and the Grand Trunk line, and was mainly instrumental in procuring for both enterprises the aid of the Provincial Government; which formed the chief element in the success which has attended the construction of these works, now so well known and appreciated. Sir Allan Macnab's mind was also early directed to the importance to the trade of Canada of rendering the St. Lawrence navigable for lake-going craft of large burden; he also aided materially in carrying on those magnificent canals constructed to avoid the rapids of that mighty river—unsurpassed by any similar works in the world. He likewise supported with all his influence the enlargement of the Welland Canal, which connects the two great lakes, Erie and Ontario, to a capacity to admit of vessels carrying 500 tons, passing from any of the great western lakes through to tide water, and thence to any part of the world.

As early as the year 1835 he turned his attention to the desirability of increasing the facilities of communication between the western lakes and Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence by means of a railway connection. In that year he procured an Act to incorporate a Company for the purpose, called the Hamilton and Port Dover Railway Company. This line was delayed in its completion from the causes before assigned; but the charter has been recently revived by Sir Allan, and the route is now regarded as likely to become one of the most important channels for the vast and yearly increasing trade of Western America.

In person Sir Allan possesses a commanding and noble aspect, and has ever been remarkable for energy of character, and determination of purpose. In manner and address he is affable; and amidst the turmoil of political strife always commanded the personal esteem and social respect of all parties.

The accompanying Portrait has been engraved, from a photograph by Milne.

The great public service rendered by Sir Allan to his native country, together with his untiring efforts in promoting the interests of Hamilton (now a city of 25,000), lately induced his constituents and friends in other parts of the province to join in presenting him with a handsome Service of Plate as a testimonial of their esteem, and an acknowledgement of his long and faithful services.

The presentation took place at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute in Hamilton on the 29th October last. The noble apartment, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion, presented a most brilliant appearance. In all parts of the room the flags of the Allies were blended together in graceful festoons.

On a high stand upon the dais at the end of the room was displayed the costly plate; behind it was placed a large mirror, tastefully decorated with bouquets, and surrounded by union-jacks. Fronting this, and running parallel with the dais, was the chief table, at which George W. Burton, Esq., presided: on his right sat the guest of the evening. Three tables extended the whole length of the room. The demonstration passed off with great éclat, and was attended not only by the leading men of Hamilton, but by others from a distance.

The superb Service of Plate was purchased from Messrs. Lambert and Rawlings, Coventry-street, London. It consists of 22 pieces, with a splendid Candelabrum as a centre-piece, bearing the following inscription:—

Presented to One of the Honorable Sir ALLAN NAPIER MACNAB, Prime Minister of Canada, who has represented the City of Hamilton and County of Wentworth, in the Parliament of Canada, for twenty-five years, by the Citizens of Hamilton, of all political parties, as an acknowledgment of his valuable services and untiring efforts in promoting the material interests of that City and of the Province generally; but more especially for the important aid he has rendered in the Construction of the Great Western Railway, which has conferred the most important and lasting benefits—moral, fiscal, and political, upon Hamilton and upon Canada. 1855

The above inscription is also on one side of the large Cup; on the other side of which is "Success to the Great Western Railway of Canada." Around the base of the Candelabrum are the figures of Justice, Peace, and Truth. Peace holds in her right hand a palm-leaf, on which is inscribed "G. W. R." (Great Western Railway). Each article bears the Macnab crest, with the motto "Timor omnis abesto."

THE HON. SIR ALLAN MACNAB, PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.)

HAMILTON, CANADA WEST, FROM THE MOUNTAIN.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

BEAR-HUNTING IN SWEDEN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## SWEDISH BEAR HUNTERS SETTING OUT.

THE winter season in Sweden is the time for "looking up" the Bears. The quarters where this sport is indulged in lie some hundreds of miles up the country north of Stockholm; and latterly the game has become rather shy, owing to the frequent attacks made upon them. The districts of Norrland, Jemtland, Lappmarken, and the eastern slopes of the Dovrefield mountains, afford, we believe, the best hunting ground. Amid the vast pine forests, which cling with their tenacious roots to the precipitous cleffs of these hills, the bears find a safe refuge. The houses are very thinly scattered; the nearest hunter of any consequence to one neighbourhood of the shaggy-coated quadrupeds is disagreeable, especially in a small number. Under these circumstances a small corps is organised by the inhabitants, who collect together, from house to house in the hamlet, all those who are willing to share the fatigues of the chase.

The hunting gear generally consists of a rifle, knife, and a pole of moderate length, which latter is useful in two ways: first, to steer and push along with when wearing the tremendous snow-shoes; and, secondly, as a push to screw off a wounded bear from getting within "hugging" distance. A sledge or two accompany the hunters as far as practicable, to carry provisions and stores of any kind that might be required; and, after the parting glass "for luck" at each cottage, they start off.

Arrived at the ground, the work is conducted in the same way as in Spain and other parts of Europe. It is generally decided by the hunter; but sometimes the bear shows fight to the last, and can only be dispatched at close quarters with the knife. Dogs are of little account, except to indicate the retreat of the game, for which purpose they are taken.

## THE RUGELEY POISONING CASES.

IF one-half of the dark surmises regarding the crimes alleged against William Palmer should prove to be well founded, the Rugeley poisoning cases will form one of the most appalling records in the annals of crime. The inquiries instituted at Stafford and Rugeley have brought to light several new circumstances of a mysterious character; and it is now ascertained, upon the evidence of two or three persons, that Palmer was seen in the company of the late Lord George Bentinck on the day of his death. It is also said that he had had betting transactions with the noble lord, and owed him a considerable sum of money at the time of his death. This information has tended to heighten the excitement already prevailing in Stafford, Nottingham, and Lichfield, where the accused is well known. Additional inquiries have been set on foot to trace Palmer's movements on the day on which Lord George Bentinck's body was found in the field, and it is stated that there are witnesses in Nottingham in a position to say they seen Palmer and Lord George Bentinck together for some time before the death of the latter. He is also said to have entertained designs of a similar character with regard to four or five gentlemen with whom he had money transactions, and who are now residing in London, Manchester, Newcastle, Cambridge, and Nottingham. His *modus operandi* was to invite his intended victims to pass him a friendly visit, for two or three days, at a time when he knew they would have a considerable sum of money about them; and, had they accepted the invitation, there can be very little doubt that the fatal results would have been.

Suspicion was entertained by some of the insurance-offices that the death of Mr. Walter Palmer had not been strictly natural. Simpson, a shrewd and intelligent detective, was employed to make inquiries; and the result of his investigation was the opinion that that gentleman had died from poison, and that his brother, to whom the assurance policy had been assigned, was the person who had administered it. His sole object, however, was to protect the insurance-offices against an illegal demand, and for that end he obtained an interview with Mr. Palmer, at Rugeley, where he charged him with having made away with the late Mr. Walter Palmer, and also with having murdered Mr. Parsons Cook. Palmer at once replied, "Simpson, you are a rascal!" and, striking the detective a violent blow, he knocked him down. Simpson, however, was not to be intimidated by such a display of violence, and, rising to his feet, he said, "Palmer, you are a murderer, and I will have you hanged!" Palmer replied that he would see him a thousand times damned first, and, striking Simpson another violent blow, he knocked him down a second time

## AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—At the request of many families in Town and Country, the BURGLIONS has to announce a JUVENILE WEEK, commencing MONDAY NEXT, Jan. 14, and ending on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 19. During the entire six nights the Performances will begin at Seven o'Clock with the LITTLE TREASURE. Gertrude, Miss Blanche Fanshawe; Captain Mayfield, Mr. Robertson. After which, the Pantomime, in the BUTTERFLY'S BALL and the GRASSHOPPER'S FEAST, which will conclude soon after Eight o'clock, and the entire performance will terminate before Half-past Nine o'clock. Doors open at half-past One o'clock. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured at the Box-office, under the direction of Mr. Webster. Carriages may be ordered for Half-past Four. A Pool Ticket, admitting to the PANTOMIME only, may be secured at the DAY BOX. Doors open at half-past One o'clock. Commence at Two, and concluded by Four. The successful revival of THE MAGIC STRATAGEM will be repeated on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in next week.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On THURSDAY NEXT, January 17th, there will be a MORNING PERFORMANCE of the PANTOMIME To commence at Two o'clock. Doors to be open at Half-past One. And, on the same Evening, a SECOND JUVENILE NIGHT

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday, St. LOUIS X. Tuesday and Friday, RICHELIEU (with LOUIS XI.). Wednesday, HAMLET. Thursday (a Juvenile Night), THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. And the Pantomime every evening.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—Crowded.—THE BOOTS OF THE BOLT-IN-TUN. Mr. B. Webster, DOMESTIC ECONOMY. Mr. Wright, New Farce, URGENT PRIVATE AFFAIRS. Messrs. Wilkins and Bedford, JACK and the BEAN-STALK and Harlequin and Mother Goose.—Madame Celeste and Miss Woolgar.

MISS P. HORTON will appear at the ST. JAMES'S THEATRE on FEB. 4th, for a limited number of Nights.

ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Last Two Weeks. The EVENTS in the WAR, with all the recent additions Daily, at Three and Eight. Admission 1s., 2s., and 3s.; children half-price. The Lecture by Mr. Stoneeutter.

LOVE, the FIRST DRAMATIC VENTRILOQUIST in EUROPE, every Evening at Eight, except Saturday's Saturday at Three. REGENT GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, Regent-street. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets at MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Hall.

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ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—SPECIAL ENTERTAINMENT Morning and Evening. FIFTH GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION of the ORNAMENTS of the GIFT CHRISTMAS TREE, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16th, at One and Seven Great Prizes provided for Juveniles. Doors open at Twelve and Half-past Six. Admission 1s. Also a GRAND EXTRA JUVENILE MORNING, SATURDAY, the 19th, at Two.

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WHITTINGTON CLUB.—THE SEVENTH DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENT of the Present Season will take place at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, on TUESDAY EVENING, 15th. Particulars can be obtained at the Club House, Bath Rd, Strand. HENRY J. BRACE, Sec.

MISS BESSIE DALTON at the ROYAL PANOPTICON EVERY EVENING and Four Mornings. See notices. For Programme of Concert see Catalogues of the Institution.

ROYAL PANOPTICON, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—UNRIVALLED ATTRACTIONS.—The Original and Unrivalled and FUSS IN BOOTS (saved by Mr. Leicester Sermon) will be repeated this Evening, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at Eight o'clock. Doors open at Seven. Admission to the Morning Performances only, which are to be altered, during the Holidays, to Twopence with the exception of Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, each day will be illustrated and explained by Mr. J. L. Balls. Chemistry for the Young, by Mr. G. F. Ansell. "John Bull and Brother Jonathan," by Mr. Leicester Buckingham. An Interval during the day Performances on the Grand Organ, by Mr. F. Y. Hime. During the Evening a Christmas Ballad Concert, and Performances by Mr. E. T. Chipp, Pavesario Songs by Mr. Leicester Buckingham. Glees and Part-Songs by a Quartett Party. Solos on the Flute by Mr. Benjamin Wells, R.A.M., and on the Violin by Mr. W. Wallbridge. Various Experiments on the Hydraulic Electric Machine, and with the Voltaic Battery. Recitations by Mr. Chipp. Dissolving Apparatus and the Oxy-hydrogen Light. Subscription Lights in the Crystal Corridor. Demonstrations of the Chromatrope, Phantasmagoria, Physioscope, Dissolving Views, Diorama, and other exhibitions for exhibition with the Oxy-hydrogen Microscope. Admission to the new rooms or to the Christmas Performances will be Free on Presentation of Visitors' Cards. Open Every Morning, Afternoon, and Evening during the Holidays.—Admission, One Shilling; Children and Schools, Half-price; Stalls, 2s.

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# CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES.

CAFE, AT KARASU-BAZAR.—SKETCHED BY WILLIBALD RICHTER.

## ROOM OF A MIRZA IN THE VALLEY OF BAIDAR.
## A CAFE IN KARASU-BAZAR.

THESE two Engravings, from sketches by Willibald Richter, give a pleasant glimpse into the simple everyday life of the Tartar inhabitants of the Crimea. The quiet, thoughtful personages here represented in their happiest mood, dreaming life away, like German patriots, under a cloud of their own smoke, present a striking contrast to the Russian invaders of the Crimea. The savage manners of the latter more resemble those of the Mongolian hordes, ancestors of the Tartars of the present day, who, under the grandson of Jenghis Khan, subdued this part of the world in the early part of the thirteenth century. Homor de Hell, in his description of the Crimea, calls attention in the following passage to the change which has taken place in the manners of the inhabitants :-

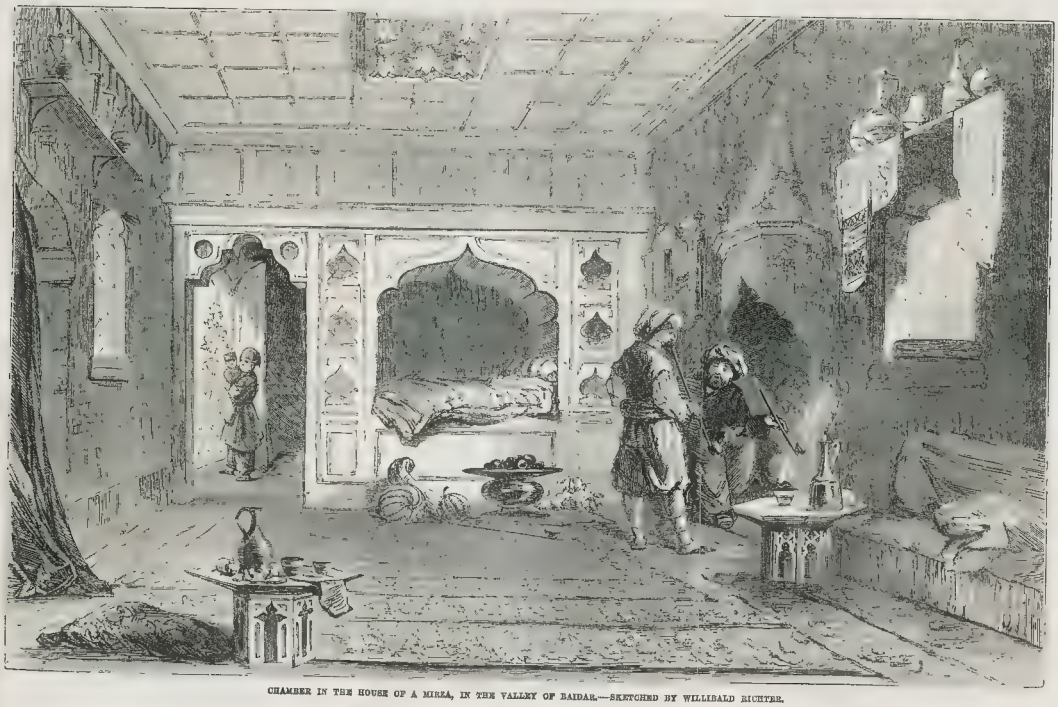
In seeing the Tartars of the present day, who would recognise in these simple men with modest virtues the descendants of those haughty Mongols who once subjugated a part of Western Europe? To the active life of camps, to the long marches, wild manners, and the ambitious humour that then possessed them, an apathetic indolence has succeeded, a philosophic resignation that seems to seek an oblivion of the past in the tillage of their plains, and the culture of those vineyards and fine orchards whose fruits serve to adorn the most sumptuous tables of Moscow and St. Petersburg.

There is a great difference between the Tartars of the coast and the mountaineers: the former, through their contact with the Russians, have become greedy, cheating, and deceitful: the latter, on the contrary, have preserved in the heart of their mountains the patriarchal manners that distinguish the nations of Asia. The stranger finds among them a touching hospitality, simple and unaffected virtues that deeply affect him. The best room, the most succulent viands, everything the Tartar has to offer is laid before his guest with an eagerness that stifles even the idea of refusing them; and, indeed, it would be a mortal insult if you should wish to remunerate his benevolent reception by aught save an expressive grasp of the hand

The Tartar women, without being beautiful, have something timid and graceful that lends to them an inexpressible charm. Covered in public with a long white veil, the two ends of which fall back on the shoulders, they are remarkable for the total absence of vulgarity. We only saw at Bagtcherai such as belonged to the poor classes of society. The wives of the mirzas (nobles) and the beys (princes) live completely an indoor life, and never show themselves abroad.

RUSSIAN CROSS TAKEN FROM A HOUSE IN THE REAR OF THE REDAN

THIS interesting specimen of ecclesiastical art is in the possession of Captain Green, of the steam-ship *Bahiana*. It was taken from a house in the rear of the Redan, and was carried by a priest (as our informant states) at the head of a relief party, to that work and the Malakoff. The Cross is about seven feet six inches high: it is carved and decorated with no mean skill, although it has evidence of frequent and long use. It was carried apparently much as our own ensigns are, bearing marks of the hands and the leather strap with which the bottom was secured.



CHAMBER IN THE HOUSE OF A MIRZA, IN THE VALLEY OF BAIDAR.—SKETCHED BY WILLIBALD RICHTER.

## THE LIME-TREE FORESTS OF RUSSIA AND THEIR PRODUCE.

On the outbreak of hostilities between England and Russia, the interruption of the friendly relations which the two nations had so long maintained with each other naturally gave rise to apprehension. We were led to expect diminished supplies and augmented prices in relation to many articles for which we had long mainly depended on the imports conveyed to us through our Baltic trade. Among the articles of general utility with which that trade has hitherto largely furnished us are oil, tallow, hemp, &c; and the increased price of these articles was very reasonably regarded as not the least of the grievances entailed by the war. There is, however, one branch of our commerce with Russia respecting which little or nothing has been said, though it is by no means unimportant as regards either its extent or its utility,—we allude to the importation of Russia mats.

Prior to the present war it was no unfrequent occurrence to see the Russian ports—especially Archangel, St. Petersburg, and Riga—thronged with vessels preparing to sail for England, and laden with cargoes of Russia mats. These mats are made of the bast of the linden or lime tree.* The bark, by maceration, is separated into thin layers, or ribbons, which, in Russia and other parts of the north of Europe are known by the name of bast or bass. In England, Russia mats are chiefly used for the purpose of packing, and they are in great demand among our gardeners, who use them for covering baskets and packages of fruit, plants, &c. On every market-day vast numbers of Russia mats are brought from the country in the carts which convey the supplies of fruit, vegetables, and flowers to Covent-garden. In Russia, however, these mats are much more extensively used. Flour, meal, and all descriptions of dry provisions are transported from one part of the empire to another in bags made of mats stitched together. The boxes used for packing merchandise are protected against the rain by layers of mats. The carts of the peasants are lined and covered with them.

But these mats are not the only articles made in Russia from the bark of the lime-tree. The peasantry employ the bast in the production of various objects of utility; indeed in the Russian peasant the lime-tree is what the birch-tree is to the peasant of Sweden. The thick bark is used for making boxes and trunks, and even for roofing huts and cottages. Sieves for winnowing corn are also made of the tough fibres of the outer bark of the lime-tree. This fibrous substance is also much used for making ropes and cordage. The boats which carry produce on the various rivers and canals in the interior of the country, are scarcely ever provided with any other cables or ropes save those made from bast.† Some even have sails made of the same substance; and in many parts of Russia the poorer class of people use bast, instead of leather, for making boots and shoes.

It is difficult to conceive the magnitude of the forests capable of supplying the enormous number of trees annually felled in Russia for the sake of the bast. The manufacture of mats has been kept up for centuries with undiminished activity, and the mats are not now scarcer or dearer than they were at a very remote period. Another fact, no less singular, is, that in spite of the extensive export trade in Russia mats, the numbers exported are insignificant in comparison with those used in the interior of the country. None but persons who have travelled in Russia, who have seen the habitations of the peasantry, the bazaars of the small towns, and the boats on the rivers, can form any idea of the various uses to which the linden bark is applied by the lower classes of the Russian population.

In a district of Russia comprising the governments of Viatka, Kostroma, Kasan, and Nijny-Novgorod, the people are actively employed in the manufacture of various articles for which the bark of the lime-tree furnishes the material. The same branch of industry is carried on in several other parts of the empire, but on so limited a scale that the articles produced scarcely suffice the local consumption. The governments above named chiefly furnish mats for foreign exportation, and also supply the northern and southern parts of the empire. In those governments there are whole villages whose inhabitants derive their sole means of existence from the lime-tree forests.

During the months of May and June, at which season the bark is most easily detached from the trunk of the lime-tree, the villages in the parts of Russia above mentioned, are in a great measure deserted. Men, women, and indeed whole families, then repair to the forests, where they spend several weeks at a considerable distance from their homes; and nothing short of the arbitrary authority exercised by the nobles over their serfs, could force the poor creatures thus to bury themselves in the depths of forests which seem almost inaccessible. The time of the vegetation renders the bast sufficiating at that season of the year. moreover, the labourers are tormented by swarms of insects, and they frequently have to wade through stagnant water before they can reach the trunk of a tree. The success of these toilsome expeditions to the forests is often very precarious, and it frequently happens that the labour of the villagers is but poorly recompensed In years during which the weather is dry and cool it is found almost impossible to detach the bark from the trunk. Rain and warmth tend very considerably to facilitate the operation; and after a winter of more than ordinary severity, even a favourable summer will fail to counteract the effects of the previous cold.

Before cutting down the lime-tree, in order to prevent it drying too speedily, the bark is ringed at the distance of several feet from the roots of the tree. This trench is of sufficient depth to receive the tree when it is felled; and if the trunk be 1½ archines, or more in circumference, the bark at the lower extremity, being stronger than the rest, is set aside to be used for roofing. Care is taken to preserve in its full thickness the *liber* that is, the lining which lies between the outer bark and the wood, without separating one from the other the different pellicles of which it is composed. The outer bark having been cut away, the liber, or inner bark, is next removed; and it is stretched over a moderate fire, to prevent it curling into the tubular form it is naturally inclined to resume.

Some of these pieces of bark measure from 1½ to 3 archines in length, and from 1½ to 2 in breadth To render them perfectly flat, that they may answer the purpose of roofing, they are kept pressed under heavy weights. The usual price of a hundred pieces of bark thus prepared is from 32 to 40 roubles. The bark taken from the upper part of the trunk, and from the branches, is tied up in bundles and packed in large rectangular straps or frequently in a pund dug for the purpose. These bundles of bark are left in the water till the setting in of the frost—that is to say, until the beginning of September or October; and it is remarked that the bark, which is macerated in running water, is whiter and finer than by its superior whiteness from that which has been submitted to the action of stagnant water. When, at the approach of winter, the bundles of bark are withdrawn from the water, they are placed on sledges, and conveyed to the villages. Here the separation of the layers are heated to a moderate degree of temperature, and the bark is suspended from the roofs and along the walls, or spread out on the floor. The action of the heat causes the water it has imbibed in the process of maceration to evaporate, and the bast of which the inner envelope of the tree is composed, are then easily separated one from another, and each is divided into a certain number of thin and pliant ribbons or strips, called bast.

A Russian lime-tree of the best quality, the trunk of which measures about 6 archines in height, may furnish 30 pounds‡ of bast. In including even the youngest trees, it may be fairly estimated that the average quantity of bast produced by every foot of lime-tree, in the government of Kostroma, amounts to 2 pounds 17½ pounds.

The machine used for weaving the ribbons or strips of bast into mats is extremely simple in its construction. It is merely a square frame, on which the ribbons forming the woof are stretched over a weaver's stay, and the web is passed through by means of a large shuttle.

The mats are made of various sizes and of different degrees of strength, according to the purposes for which they may be destined. Some are so light that a hundred of them will scarcely weigh eight pounds; whilst the same number of thick mats made of ribbons of twisted bast, such as those manufactured by the Tcheremisses of the environs of Viatka, and the inhabitants of the government of Kasan, will not weigh less than twenty pouds. These mats, which are dear by reason of their solidity, are sold at the Fair of Nijny-Novgorod, at the price of 90 roubles per hundred. The mats, which are made into sacks for containing corn, flour, &c, are woven from very soft bast, and are of a closer texture than the mats of ordinary quality. A hundred of these mats, weighing about 18 pounds, are sold at from 30 to 40 roubles.

Such are, as nearly as possible, the quantities and the value of the mats annually produced in those parts of the Russian empire, in which the branch of industry is most actively developed. The manufacture of bast is nearly equally carried on in the government of Viatka.

According to authentic estimates the following figures show the number of mats annually produced in Viatka, and in the other Governments of Russia in which that branch of industry forms the chief employment of the people:—

| | | Mats. |
|---|---|---|
| In the Government of Viatka | ... ... ... | 6,000,000 |
| ,, Kostroma | ... ... ... | 4,000,000 |
| ,, Casan | ... ... ... | 1,000,000 |
| ,, Nijny-Novgorod, at least | ... ... | 1,000,000 |
| ,, Vologda, Samboff, Simbirsk, and Penza | | 2,000,000 |
| Total | ... ... ... | 14,000,000 |

Of these, about three millions and a half are exported to foreign countries, and the rest are consumed in Russia. These mats represent a value of about two millions of silver roubles; to which may be added another million of roubles, as the proximate value of the roding, cordage, shoes, and other articles made of bast; so that the annual produce of the lime-tree forests in the parts of Russia above named amounts to about three millions of silver roubles.

The number of lime-trees felled in those parts for the sake of the bast obtained from them cannot be less than 700,000. This seems an enormous number; but if the Government prohibited or restricted the manufacture of mats, the trees would be left to rot in the forests, for the adjacent countries are but thinly inhabited. The administration of the Imperial forests therefore adopts every measure calculated to ensure the preservation of the lime-tree forests; but last, at some future period, they should be found insufficient to supply the demands of an augmented population, endeavours are made to limit the variety of objects made of lime-tree bast. The meshes of these nets, when stretched out, are each about three-quarters of an ell wide. The height or length of the net is equal to the stature of a man. These nets, supported on poles, are set up in a line of 100 fathoms in extent. The lower edge of the net is close to the ground. The bear is driven into the net by people hunting him on all sides."

## CHARADES.
### BY T. K. HERVEY.

I.

HIS heart was sad, and his foot was sore,
When a stranger knocked at a cottager's door;
With travel faint, as the night fell down,
He had missed his way to the nearest town,—
And he prayed for water to quench his thirst,
And he showed his purse as he asked for my FIRST.

The cotter was moved by the stranger's tale,
He spread the board, and he poured the ale:
"The river," he said, "flows darkly down
Betwixt your path and the lighted town,
And far from hence its stream is great
By the bridge on the road that you have lost:
Gold may not buy, till your weary feet
Have traversed the river and reached the street,
The thing you ask:—but the wandering moon
Will be out in the sky, with her lantern, soon,
Then, cross o'er the meadow, and look to the right,
And you'll find my SECOND by her light."

My Second shone like a silver floor
When the tenor passed from the cotter's door:
He saw the town on its distant ridge,
Yet he sighed no more for the far-off bridge:
And his wish of the night soon gained its goal,
For he found my FIRST when he reached my WHOLE.

II.

WE galloped along through the gusty night,
My gallant grey steed and I,
When the moon was tossed like a boat of light
In the scud of the autumn sky.
Now breasting its billows—now float-ing free—
Now lost in the vapour shroud—
Now sailing up on her golden keel
To ride on the wave of cloud.
And wherever the vapour broke, at times,
I could see, through the rift, afar,
As it shone of the sky were at anchor there,
Each riding by a star.
We traversed the cover—we reached the plain,—
And then on my steed and me
Fell down the drops of the soft sweet rain,
Like spray from that upper sea.
And I heard the talk of the tiny rills,
That never talk by day,—
And scents that the flower-cups hide from the sun,
Were out by the moon, at play.
In the happy hush of the pleasant hour,
The leaves had a low sweet hymn;
And the gale of the distant waterfalls
Might be heard through the forest dim.
—My spirit arose to join the song,
As a lark it sits up to sing,—
And there broke from my lips, as we galloped along,

"My FIRST is a glorious thing!"

My heart was light, and my thoughts were bright
As I shook out my palfrey's reins,
And shouted sound to the waterfalls,
And laughed along the plains;
But the sea of cloud grew dark above,
And the moon was madly tost,
And the tempest thickened among the sky,
Till the golden bark was lost.
And I knew that a lower storm, erelong,
Would certainly come of that upper,
And I also knew, by symptoms strong,
It was past the hour of supper:—
So I spurred amain through dark and damp,
And the night was getting late
When the foal came down, as it heard our tramp,
And neighed at the paddock gate.

I threw the girths of the saddle loose,
And stalled my steed in its stable,
And at—od by the fire as a good grey goose
Was smoking on the table.—
"It isn't the first time, by many times told,
That, for my SECOND," I said,
"I might have gone weary, wet, and cold,
And supperless to bed."

I am one of the many who say, or swear,
That a Michaelmas goose is prince's fare,
And to slumbers long and slumbers light
There are few such roads as a ride by night
Then, why, that night, did it seem to me,
When my head had found its pillow,
That the mattress was a tossing sea,
And the bolster like a billow!
Why, when I slumbered safe and soon,
Did I myself dive after the moon,—
Or riding the clouds on a golden spar,
And giving chase to a flying star?
Why did the shutting sand put on
The forms of ships with sails,—
Or the plaster swim about like fish
With lustrous scales of silver?
Why did the hitherto all quiet walls
Preach like so many Bunyans,—
And breezes bring on their every wing
The scent of sage and onions?
Why did I speak with a hissing sound
When I answered the spirit calls,
And strive through all that weary night
To climb the waterfalls?
Why did I gallop always on,
Yet always come too late?—
And what on earth could make the foal
Sit on the paddock gate?
—Oh, a ride at evening has its use,
Is a pleasant thing beside,—
But when next I eat of the stubble goose,
I'll sup *before* I ride:
My own grey steed I lightly sit
At early ride or late,—
But when my WHOLE is the thing I mount
It carries a weary weight'

A NEW SUBMARINE WAR MACHINE.—A letter from St. Petersburg says:—"Mr. Mann, after being refused by the British Government, has obtained great encouragement from the Russians, who have been at the expense of erecting one of his machines, at a cost of about £15,000. It is said to be a clever invention, and to be spoken well of by the most intelligent engineers at St. Petersburg. It is to be propelled by two screws, and steered in any point under water, where it may remain for eight hours without requiring fresh air to be pumped. The Russians ostentatiously protest to congratulate themselves that it was not adopted by the British, as it might have been efficacious in enabling them to remove the booms and mines they have put under water to prevent the approach of ships of war."

TRIBUTE TO OUR FRENCH NAVY.—In order that the important services rendered in the Crimea by the navy shall not be forgotten in the homage paid to the Crimean army, a medal has just been struck by some French artists, the composition of which is ingenious and appropriate. The face represents Neptune standing on a rock, armed with his trident, and holding a crown in his right hand. The motto round the edge is "Honneur aux braves marins Français!" On the reverse is a winged genius, standing on a terrestrial globe, and holding crowns in her two hands. On one side of the medal are engraved the following names of places, which sum up the labours of the French navy: "Bomarsund—Sebastopol Sveaborg—Kinburn;" and on the reverse, by way of motto, "Mer Baltique—1854-1855—Mer Noire."

## THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

*(To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

UMBERSLADE, WARWICKSHIRE, 27th DEC., 1855.

SOME short time ago we were at issue respecting the Limited Liabilities Bill, but from the late remarks in your paper upon the Monetary System, I believe that we shall agree upon the necessity of an alteration in the laws by which it is regulated.

It is now forty years since I first paid attention to the subject, and I then formed my opinion respecting it, which I have seen no reason to change. During that period the supporters of the present system have, at every crisis, stated that the question was settled for ever, but it comes before us again periodically, as it must ever do from the unsoundness of its nature.

I have never supported the principle of paper money which was not redeemable in specie, never having been able to perceive how the quantity necessary for the circulation could be regulated; and the only difference between the late Sir R. Peel and myself upon the subject was that I suggested with him as to the quantity of gold which should by law constitute a pound. Any one would believe from the arguments now used by the advocates for maintaining gold at £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce, that a one pound sterling is a natural and unalterable production; and many do not know that it was fixed by William the Conqueror at *one pound of silver*, which it continued till the reign of Edward I., since which there has been no pound except what the law fixed to be called a pound. It is said that it was the dishonesty and cupidity of following Kings that reduced the contents of the pound, until the reign of Queen Elizabeth; but I believe it was caused more by the increasing quantity of silver in general circulation, which had no sufficient increase in the production of the mines until the discovery of America; and though Queen Elizabeth is quoted as a restorer of the pound, when she fixed it at four ounces of silver; she really did anything but restore its intrinsic value, if the reduced ounce of silver in her time be considered.

Few are aware of the pressure upon the industry in 1695, when the Government of that day called in all the clipped silver, and recoined it of full weight, thereby reducing the quantity about half; and still fewer are aware that the country was relieved from that pressure solely by the present Bank of England being then established, and issuing upwards of three millions of paper. From that time till 1780 the average amount of paper circulation was four millions; but about that period it was increased to eleven millions, and in 1793, to seventeen millions—which caused the panic of 1793, and the suspension of cash payments. At these extensions of paper circulation were depreciations of the pound of Queen Elizabeth, and before the end of the French war the depreciation of the pound was 30 per cent, as compared with property, produce, and labour. As gold and silver gradually advanced, not being required for coin under the effects of the Bank Restoration Act, did not advance in the same proportion. It is needless to travel over the last forty years' attempt to restore the legal pound to the four ounces of silver established by Queen Elizabeth, the six money panics during that period show that it cannot be reissued. To say that it has been done because notes have been payable on demand of £3 17s. 10½d per ounce of gold is a delusion; and the flagstaff of the *Times*, about taking a cab to the Bank and obtaining five sovereigns for a five-pound note, being a proof that the notes can be paid in gold at £3 17s. 10½d. on demand, is an insult to society. Let the *Times* show that the Bank can pay one-half of its paper in gold, before it writes such stuff. Equally absurd is it to publish that the price of gold is not fixed by the law, but that the Bank only gives a receipt by its notes for a certain weight of gold. The *Times* we. knows that the next minute the holder of the notes can obtain from the Bank coined gold at the rate of £3 17s. 10½d per ounce, which is a legal tender for every payment, and by which everything is priced. The *Times'* Correspondent, "Mercator," says, that when gold leaves the country, it may be recovered by a reduction in all prices, which makes the gold more valuable here. We don't want to be told this, it is what we have all been complaining of for many years. Prices are advanced upon us by the wants of society without our control, and then the fixed low price of gold forces them down again, causing great loss and great ruin. It would be more creditable if "Mercator" would write in his own name instead of being a sham—he would soon get answered.

The great difficulty upon this question is, that the difference between price and value is lost sight of. The price of gold is fixed by law, the value cannot be fixed. Had the price of gold not been fixed during the last five years, the large increase in the importation of gold must have reduced its price, but it has not altered in the least As, however, the value of gold will find its due relation to other property, produce, and labour, everything except gold has, during the last five years, advanced in value about fifty per cent. This was a natural result of our monetary system, and was foretold by me, before there was any sign of it, in a letter to the *Morning Herald*, in December, 1851.

What is to be done? Why, as I have always said, that the 1819 Bill was wrong; but, having done that wrong, would you do a greater by retracing your steps? We think the 1844 bill should be altered, but no more." In reply to this, I say that, if the 1819 Bill was right, the 1844 Bill is right also; that gold was a very good standard for money before the 1844 Bill was passed, and will be so again if it be repealed. I contend that the 1819 Bill has never been carried out, and never can be maintained, that the legal pound has not been restored to the four ounces of silver of Elizabeth, or the £3 17s. 10½d. gold standard by which were the assumed value—but such can never be the case till some forty millions of paper-money are withdrawn; that every attempt to restore the legal pound, and every approach towards it, has been productive of injury to the bank of society; and that our condition may be compared to a boat which has been made to build the arch by a temporary relaxation, which gives us prosperity by high and remunerating prices; but we leave out the keystone which should be altering the price of gold at which our bank-notes should be redeemed—for want of which, the moment the arch or the bridge is built it is beneath us. Many say now that, if we altered the price of gold, all other prices would immediately rise. This I deny altogether. All other prices have risen, and an alteration in the Bank price of gold is in conformity would only prevent other prices again falling to the relative prices of gold

The working of the system is quite natural, and easy to understand. Whenever any circumstance, as the increased supply of gold, enables society in this country to advance the prices of property, produce, and labour to such prices as will afford a profit, after paying the heavy burdens of the State, such prices speedily reduce the export trade and increase the import trade; the balance is gradually enlarged, and must be paid in gold, which payment by bank-notes cost of exchange to the amount of the balance, and soon reduces prices again to the Bank price of gold as far as is supportable. If the Bank price of gold was altered by law to the relative prices of property, produce, and labour required for the good of the country (and always raised with joy when they temporarily accord with) we should have a permanent high scale of prices in this country, because the high prices would be neutralised in the foreign markets by the altered rate of the exchanges It is all very fine publishing the exports to prove, or to prove to those, that the balance of trade is not against us; such accounts are a mere deception, and there is no real data for them. The simple fact of the gold leaving us proves the balance to be against us Again it is said that the war causes the good to go, for the exchanges are so direct that it is not the balance of trade. The exchanges are however, no evidence (see Adam Smith); for the exchanges between the other States of Europe, and, indeed, the whole world, may altogether neutralise them, and though the war will produce some effect, it is small compared with the great causes of the pressure, which were evidently coming before the war commenced The increased issue of notes last week is too ridiculous to be worth consideration; but no issue of notes can produce any permanent improvement so long as the price of gold continues fixed by the law at £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce. The effect of an increased issue would speedily be to cause a more rapid exportation of gold, a still greater monetary pressure must follow, and all prices would become low and unprofitable.

The Whig philosophers say that it is a misnomer to say that the price of gold is fixed by law—that the gold is only divided by law into certain weights. It might as well be said that if a man hanged another he did not kill him, he only hanged him. Let these men who ought to be, according to their title, lovers of Nature, but are only the adherents of conventionism, produce any man, in his senses, who will give more for gold than the Bank is bound to find it at by the law, or who will take less for gold than the Bank is bound to give for it by the law, and then I may pay some attention to their sophistries.

In conclusion, Mr Editor, I will merely say that we have been sacrificed too long to such fallacies, and if we don't emancipate ourselves from them we shall become the laughing-stock of the world, and, instead of successfully conducting a necessary, just, and honourable war, we shall, merely to satisfy a herd of meaners and money-grubbers, descend to the position of a third-rate Power in Europe. Yours, respectfully,

G. F. MUNTZ.

Since writing the above I have read an account of the Manchester strike which gives ample proof of the absurdity of our system. On the one hand, the workmen cannot exist in comfort upon the wages they are earning; on the other hand, the masters are profitless, because they cannot obtain sufficient prices for their goods to enable them to pay such *deficient* wages. Will any of the philosophers show how this state of things is to be remedied, under the present monetary system of this country, *permanently!*

AN INCIPIENT VOLCANO.—The *Journal de Genève* mentions a curious phenomenon which has just manifested itself near Roches, in the canton of Vaud, where large brave fissures have been observed in the soil, emitting a dense smoke. Engineers have been sent to the spot to inquire into the cause.

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* *Tilia Europea.* This tree grows in Russia more abundantly than any other, with the exception of the birch.

† In some parts of England ropes are made of lime-tree bast. Ropes and cordage are so made in Lincolnshire, in the Forest of Dean, and in various parts of the borders of South Wales

‡ The Russian archin is equal to about three-quarters of an English yard.

§ The sazaseen is nearly equivalent to an English fathom.

‖ The pood is about thirty-six English pounds.

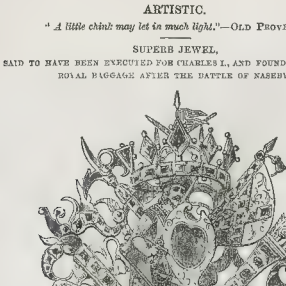
## Memorabilia,

### LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

*"A little chink may let in much light."*—OLD PROVERB.

#### SUPERB JEWEL.

SAID TO HAVE BEEN EXECUTED FOR CHARLES I., AND FOUND AMONG THE ROYAL BAGGAGE AFTER THE BATTLE OF NASEBY.



This jewel, of which the above is a faithful and at the same time a spirited representation, is now in the museum of Sir John Soane, and is certainly a splendid and tasteful ornament. In the centre is the figure of the King in armour, beautiful y enamelled in fine gold. He is surrounded with military trophies, surmounted by a crown richly studded with diamonds and rubies. The military emblems are likewise profusely decked with diamonds and rubies, and the helmet rich with gems. At the left of the figure is the Red Cross banner in rubies; as also the Sarsenetic quiver, and Turkish shield and sabre. On his right side are swords, shields, drum, &c.; the whole bound together with branches of olive; while a lion decorated with a large ruby is couchant at his feet. The jewel was purchased by Sir John Soane many years back for a considerable sum, and is supposed to represent King Charles I. defending his rights. As remarked above, the tradition goes that it was discovered after the battle of Naseby among the baggage of the King.

#### ARCHBISHOP TENISON'S LIBRARY.

In the course of a pilgrimage to some of the less-known public libraries of the metropolis, we lately found ourselves in the old building known as the Tenison Library This institution, which is situated at the back of the National Gallery, was founded by Dr. Tenison—afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury—when Vicar of St. Martin's, in the year 1685. The original design of the founder was to supply the clergy and st.dious persons of Westminster with a place of retirement and study. "He told me," says Evelyn ("Diary," Feb. 15, 1684), "there were thirty or forty young men in orders in his parish, either governors to young gentlemen, or chaplains to noblemen, who, being reproved by him on occasion for frequenting taverns or coffee-houses, told him they would study or employ their time better if they had books. This put the pious Doctor on this design." On the 23rd Evelyn again writes, "Afterwards I went with Sir Christopher Wren to Dr. Tenison, who we made the drawing and estimate of the expense of the library to be begun the next spring near the Mewe"

Looking at the present forlorn and miserable appearance of the library, its volumes mouldy in dust and exposed to the vicissitudes of heat and damp, we are painfully reminded of the day when, under the auspices of these three illustrious men, the building was planned, and of the goodly show which Stowe tells us the books with their "gilt backs" made in his time.

By a series of misfortunes this institution, it appears, has been reduced, of late years, to the last stage of decay. Its slender endowment was almost entirely lost in the South Sea Bubble, and its resources failed altogether on the expiration of a lease, the remainder of which has been taken by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests for the improvement of Charing-cross. There are now no means of providing salaries for the officers or for any of the expenses incidental to the maintenance of a library, and the probable fate of an institution which ought to be interesting to all lovers of literature is to be regarded with apprehension and anxiety. The collection of books and MSS. is more valuable than we had thought. Amongst the 5000 volumes of the ordinary staple of what libraries were formed a century and a half ago, our attention was directed by the librarian, the Rev. P. Hale, to many choice specimens. The MSS. especially commanded our notice. They contain a beautiful Sarum Missal of the thirteenth century, and a magnificently-illuminated Psalter of a little earlier period. But the gems of the collection, to our mind, are the "Psychomachia of Prudentius," and the "Versarium of Fortunatus," both apparently of the tenth century, and either worth a special pilgrimage to this strangely-neglected shrine. Mr. Hale remarks in his "Plea for Archbishop Tenison's Library" (p. 6), "It seems to be a moral law that every institution, in spite of the care and munificence of its founder, should fall short of his aim, in order to give room for the vigilance and charity of his successor." We hope this suggestion may not in the present instance prove an unintentional sarcasm; but that all, at least, "within the precincts and liberties of Westminster," now that their attention is awakened to the subject, will exert themselves to design a new and more prosperous future for the Tenison Library.

### NOTES.

THE EPISTLES OF ST. IGNATIUS.—Since the period when Archbishop Usher and Bishop Pearson laboured to solve the difficulties which were experienced respecting the genuineness of the Ignatian Epistles, no new light had been thrown upon the subject until 1845. In that year the Rev. William Cureton, then Assistant-Keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum, and now Canon of Westminster, discovered among the MSS. obtained by Dr. Tattam from a monastery in the Lybian desert, a very ancient Syriac version of these Epistles. Mr. Cureton published at that time the results of his discovery in a small volume, the impression of which was speedily exhausted; and in 1849 he gave us a more extended work, entitled "Corpus Ignatianum," embodying all the ancient documents attainable having relation to the Epistles attributed to St. Ignatius, in Greek, Latin, and Syriac. This important work was received favourably or otherwise, more in accordance with the Church biases and prejudices of different parties than with the real merits of the case. Among those who at that time took an opposite view is that of Mr. Cureton was the learned Dr. Niedner, President of the Historico-Theological Society of Germany, who, as editor of the Journal issued by that Society, in 1851, published an article by Uhlhorn, impugning Mr. Cureton's positions. This was translated into English, and printed in the "Theological Critic" of 1852. In the "Journal of the Histerico-Theological Society for 1856," the opening number of which has just come to hand, we are gratified to find that Dr. Lipsius, after a lapse of five years, has taken up this question—a question interesting not only to the clergy of our own Church, but to Protestants of every denomination; and, in a long and learned treatise, completely corroborates all that Mr. Cureton had advanced; namely—*that of the Seven Greek Epistles commonly attributed to St. Ignatius three only are genuine; that those three have, for dogmatical purposes, been copiously interpolated; and that, for the same purposes, and by the same hand, the four others have been forged!* "*Magna est veritas, et prevalebit.*" We are anxious now to see whether the English reviewers will imitate the rare and exemplary candour of the noble-minded German.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—Henry VII. prohibited itinerant pewterers and brazi ers, in order to prevent thieving: and, to keep the air of populous places pure, he prohibited butchers from killing animals within walled towns. —(See "Turner's History of England," p. 3837).—BERMS.

ABSURD INTERPRETATION.—In Southey's "Common-place Book," we find the following amusing incident:—"In the church of St. Hilary, at Poictiers, the friends of some departed citizen had inscribed on his tombstone 'Vermibus hic ponor,'—I am put here for the worms. The populace read this inscription in a ridiculously literal sense, and were in the habit of scraping the stone in order to make powders for cure worms. So general did the habit become, that it was necessary to erect an iron fence round the stone to protect it."—BERM.

TEST OF CONJUGAL AFFECTION AMONG THE NAZARITANS.—"They buy their wives of their fathers (as others their dwelling doe), but never see them untill they come to be married, nor see neither untill the marriage be solemnized betwixt them, for there is a partition in the place where they meet to be married, and the man and his friends stand on the one side, and the young woman and her friends on the other side, where they may hear but not see one another, until the Cassise bid the young man put his hand thrown an hole in the wall, and take his wife by the hand. And whilst they have hand in hand, the mother of the mayd cometh with some sharpe instrument, made for the purpose, and all to be pricketh the new married man's hand, and maketh it bleed. And if he letteth her hand goe, when he feeleth his hand smart, they hold it for a signe that he will not love her: but if he hold fast (notwithstanding the smart) and wring her hard by the hand until she cry, rather than he will once shrinke, then he is counted a loving man, and her friends are glad that they have bestowed her on him."—*From a black-letter pamphlet of* 1612, *entitled "The Travels of Foure Englishmen."*

### QUERIES.

In the University Library at Cambridge there is a volume entitled "Collectanea," by G. Whiteway. It is wholly in manuscript, and is in that style of handwriting which was so commonly used for epistolary correspondence in the seventeenth century. There is no explicit date to the volume, but, from internal evidence, it is clear that the author must have written between 1630 and 1635. Who Mr. Whiteway was I know not, nor do I know whether the contents of the volume are original or copied, but as I have never seen the following before, and as they appear both curious and clever, they may perhaps deserve a place in your "Memorabilia." As the Duke of Buckingham was assassinated on August 23, 1628, the first two epigrams, whether by G. Whiteway or not, must, according to their date, have been written *within a month* of his death. The last as clever jingle on the words "Rex, Grex, Crux, Dux." Perhaps some of your readers can give information about G.Whiteway and his writings. —QUONDAM.

ON GEORGE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, SEPT. 18, 1628.

I that my country did betray,
Undid my King that let me sway
His sceptre as I pleased, throw downe
The glory of Great Britaine's crowne;
The Courtiers' hate, the Country's hate,
The agent of the Spanish State;
The Papists' friend, the Gospell's foe:
The Church and Kingdome's overthrow.
Here may my odious carcass dwell,
Until my soul returns from Hell;
Where, with Judas, I inherit
Such portion as all Traitors merit.
If Heaven admit of Treason, Pride, and Lust,
Expect my spotted Soul among the Just.

ON THE SAME. THE SAME DATE.

Some say the Duke was virtuous, great, and good,
And Felton basely did to spill his blood.
If that be true, the Duke did by the same
In sending him so quickly to his place?
Pale Death seems pleasant to a good man's eye,
And only bad men are afraid to die.
Let he this kingdom to possess a better!
Why, Felton then hath made the Duke his debtor.
George IV. DVKE VVCKINgha MIts.

ON THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.—JUNE 1, 1627.

Rex and Grex the same do sound,
But Dux doth Rex and Grex confound.
If Crux on Dux might have their fill,
Then Rex with Grex might works his will.
Three subsidies so fine would turne,
And Grex would laugh which now doth only mourne
Or Rex' thy Grex doth sore complaine,
That Dux beards Crux, and Crux not Dux againe.

GEORGIUS VILLEBIUS.
Anagram
Regis. Volgi Illusor.

SAXON ANTIQUITIES.—Is there any Society in London which has for its object solely the investigation of Scandinavian or Saxon Antiquities?—H. D. M. S.

LESTRANGE, in his History of Charles I., speaking of his stammering, says, "There was never, or very rarely, known a fool that stammered." Is there any truth in this observation?—As a general rule, persons who are deficient in any one organ or function by no means excel in others, but display a universal imperfection of organisation!—BERMS

MADRIGAL AND GLEE.—Will you oblige some musical friends by explaining the distinction between a *glee* and a *madrigal*?—A. Y

[A madrigal is for a large body of voices. A glee should only have one voice to each part. A madriga. is rather a succession of harmonies than a melody. A glee should have a tune throughout.]

TAYLOR THE WATER-POET.—I observe in a late Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS some notices of Taylor the Water-poet. Can any of your numerous readers inform me where the works are to be obtained? The Watermen's Company have in their hall a portrait of him, and I am desirous to present his works to them.—CARLOE LUCIUS.

[Taylor's works have never been reprinted. The folio volume in our possession bears the date of 1630, and is somewhat scarce. It professes to give "all the works of John Taylor, the Water-poet—being sixty and three in number," &c.; but there is in the collection of Mr George Daniel, of Islington, a small tract, by Taylor, supposed to be unique, intituled "Taylor's Travels and Circular Perambulation through, and round by more than thirty of the twelve Signes of the Zodiac, of the famous Cities of London and Westminster. With the Honour and Worthiness of the Vine, the Vintage, the Wine, and the Vintoner; with an Alphabetical Description of all the Taverne Signes in the Cities, Suburbs, and Liverties aforesaid, and significant Epigrams upon the said several Signes. Written by John Taylor, London. Printed by A. M., 1636."]

### ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

FELTON, THE ASSASSIN OF THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.—At the death of Mr. Upcott the Felton paper was missing, and what has become of it is not now known for a certainty. A very careful facsimile was published by Mr. Upcott in his privately-printed catalogue of autographs; and afterwards in Smith's "Facsimiles of Historical and Literary Curiosities." Another interesting relic of Felton is the knife with which he stabbed the unfortunate Duke. This is fortunately preserved at Newnham, Warwickshire, the seat of the ancient family of the Fieldings, Earls of Denbigh. Ireland, in his "Warwickshire Avon," gives a representation and description of the instrument. "This dagger," says the writer, "was brought from Portsmouth by the house of Sir Daniel Norton, within five miles of Portsmouth, where the Court then, in 1628, was held, and at which place the murder was committed. The person who brought it was one Firebrace, valet-de-chambre to the Duke, and who was ancestor of the late Sir Cordel Firebrace, Bart.' it was brought to the Lady Susanna Villiers, sister to the Duke, who was then married to Sir William Fielding, afterwards the first Earl of Denbigh, and ancestor to the present Earl. The length of the dagger is eight inches, the blades nearly four and a half; the breadth of it near the handle, which is of ivory, one inch and a half: the inner sides of the blades and handle are flat, and move on two small pivots, which give firmness to the gripe when the blades are opened." There are two different accounts as to the manner in which Felton became possessed of this knife. Wotton, in his "Short View of the Life and Death of the Duke of Buckingham" (4to, 1642), says:—"In a bye cutler's shop on Tower-hill he bought a tenpenny knife (so cheap was the instrument of this great attempt), and the sheath thereof he sewed to the lining of his pocket, that he might at any moment draw forth the blade alone with one hand, for he had maimed the other." The historians of Sheffield say:—"In 1626 Thomas Wild, cutler, living in the Crooked-billyard, High-street, made Lieutenant Felton the knife with which he stabbed the Duke of Buckingham. The knife was found in the Duke's body, and had a corporation mark upon it, which led to the discovery of the maker, who was immediately taken to the Earl of Arundel's house in London, when he acknowledged the mark was his, and that he had made Lieutenant Felton two such knives when he was recruiting at Sheffield, for which he charged him twopence. The Earl was well satisfied with the truth of Wild's testimony, and ordered him to be paid the expenses of his journey home."—EDWARD F. RIMBAULT.

BEES.—I beg to inform "H. L. C." that a still more curious superstition than the one he mentions prevails with us. When the head of a family dies who keep bees, after the friends return from the funeral one of the family goes into the garden and gives the bees a taste of everything taken at the funeral such as wine, cake, cheese, ale, and even tobacco; for it is believed that without this mummery the bees will all die. I should feel obliged for any information as to the origin of this silly procedure.—JOHN WETHERALL, High Connesliffe, Durham.

"INTONING" THE CHURCH SERVICE.—Your correspondent who inquires about the authority for "intoning" has fallen into a mistake as to the use of the term. There are two ways of performing Divine service. 1. It may be "said" on one note, which we now call "saying" chanting on many tones;" or, 2. It may be "sung," i.e. with inflections, as in cathedrals—to which mode the modern term "intoning" *properly* belongs. Marbeck's "Common Prayer, Noted" is, I imagine, the best evidence of the Church's intention in the matter, as it was published by authority immediately on the publication of the Prayer-Book itself.—PRESBYTER.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. L., Kensington, E. P., Margaret, Wigmore, T. H., A subscriber, Charlotte, Veritas, A. Wilson, M. C. H., H. H. M., Devon, "Anglesham, Anonymous, East Finchley, *Arcadia*, Wm. winkshire, J. H., F. de R., Lizzie, H. C. D., Isle of Wight, J. C., Skipton, Yorkshire, Richard Hooke, W. Jones, J. Singleton, E. P., T. Ranston, Lichfield, A. R. H., J. T. G., Devon, Amelia, W. J. Pinks, T. Wrighton, W. W., E., R. W., A. Bell Cook, received with thanks.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LEX.—THE REVISION OF THE CHESS RULES.—The statement in question must have arisen from a total misapprehension of the whole matter. The facts are simply these: At the meeting of the second day's sitting of the Northern and Midland Counties Chess Association, assembled at Manchester in 1853 Mr. Staunton undertook, in conjunction with Messrs. Jaenisch and Heydebrand der Lasa, to prepare a revised code of laws for Chess play. At the meeting of this Association at Leamington, last year, under the presidency of Lord Lyttleton, an epitome of the new rules proposed by Messrs. Jaenisch, Heydebrand, and Staunton was read; and, after some discussion upon controverted points, it was resolved that a committee be formed to confer with Mr. S. upon his and his colleagues' new rules, so as to open the best results of reading their code to the public. Two amendes had one meeting (at several, at match), and, after hearing an abstract of the revised laws which had been prepared by Mr. Staunton, they unanimously agreed that it was highly expedient that a new code of regulations accompanied by explanatory extracts from the first one of the kind to be issued. Mr. Staunton, Mr. Heydebrand, should be forthwith printed; and that the new rules should be finally submitted to the Association at the next meeting in 1856.

J. KNIGHT; C. S., Leith; BUSHEY.—Your Solutions of No. 617 are correct; but were not sent in time for notice in due course.

C. W., Sunbury; and others. The fault in Enigma No. 880, we find, was in misplacing the White King and Queen. Set up the new thus:—*White*: K at KKt 7th, Q at Q Kt 4th, B at K R 8th and Q B 3rd; Ps at K R 2nd, K B 3rd, and K Kt 5th. *Black*: K at K B 4th, B at K 8, and Q B 2nd, Kt at Q 8th and Q B 8th; Ps at K B 5th, K 6th, and Q Kt 3rd. White to play, and mate in four moves.

ONE WHO WISHES, &c.—Learn the moves of some friend, and, when thoroughly versed in them, procure the "Chess Players' Handbook," published by Bohn, or any other elementary treatise on the game

BUSHEY SET, U. W., and others.—Problem No. 612. The Solution of this Problem was inadvertently omitted. It is as follows:—

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Kt to Q Kt 6th (ch) | K to his 4th (best) | 3. Kt to Q B 4th (ch) | K to Q 4th |
| 2. B to K R 5th | Any move | 4. B to K B 4th—And Mate next move | |

BERNARD, L. Edgbaston, ALBERT, S. H., STRAL, BUSHEY, and others.—Problem No. 616. The only solution of this stratagem we believe to be as follows:—

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. K to K 6th | K moves (best) | 3. Q R to B, then Mates. | |
| 2. Q B to Q 4th | Anything | | |

Q., Sedgefield.—1. See our Number for Dec. 1st, 1855. 2. Your solution is the true one.

F. R., Norwich.—Quite right. We have made the correction above.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM, No. 618, by S. T. F., Bigsby, Merchant Taylors' Boy, M. P., Rustacus, D. D., Miles, P. T. W., Cantab, Rugby, Omicron, H. L., R. P. W., A. Z., Lynx, Lex, Dunsable, John Dury, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 619, by Derwent, Ernest, T. Simpson, C. W. of Sunbury, Triangle, Alpha, Varlas, Cleve, W. G. F., Argus, M. P., Medium, Zoaave, Mole, Omicron, A constable, St. George's, R. P., G. W. B., Perseus, Dur. N. B., are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF RENOMAN, by Derwent, Lex, Philip Rooney, M. P., Onyx, Cerberus, Alpha B. A., Old Friend, Willy, R. T., Vernon, Major 2, are correct.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 619.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Kt to Q 6th (dis. ch) | K to K 4th (best) | 3. Kt to K B 6th (ch) | K takes P |
| 2. Q to K 3rd (ch) | Kt or P takes Q (best) | 4. B mates. | |

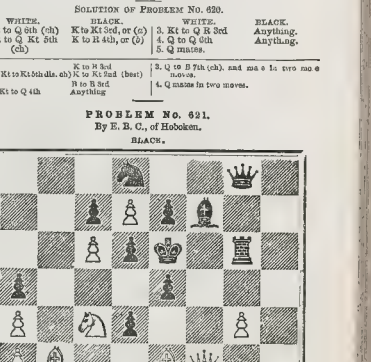
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 620.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Kt to Q 5th (ch) | K to Kt 3rd, or (a) | 3. Kt to Q B 3rd | Anything. |
| 2. Kt to Q Kt 5th (ch) | K to R 4th, or (b) | 4. Q to Q 6th | Anything. |
| | | 5. Q mates. | |
| (a) 1. | K to R 3rd | 2. Q to B 7th (ch), and mates in two moves. | |
| | 2. Kt to Kt 5th (dis. ch) | K to Kt 2nd (best) | |
| (b) 2 | B to B 3rd | 4. Q mates in two moves. | |
| | 3. Kt to Q 4th | Anything | |

### PROBLEM No. 621.

By E. B. C., of Hoboken.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in six moves.

### CHESS IN PARIS.

Games in the late Match between MM. LA ROCHE and DE RIVIERE.

*(Irregular Opening.)*

| BLACK (M. de R.) | WHITE (M. la R.) | BLACK (M. de R.) | WHITE (M. la R.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to Q 4th | P to K B 4th | 12. P to K B 4th | Q Kt to K 5th |
| 2 P to K 4th | P takes P | 13. Q to K R 4th | Q B takes Kt |
| 3. Q Kt to Q B 3rd | K Kt to K B 3rd | 14. Kt takes B | K to Kt 2nd |
| 4. Q B to K Kt 5th | P to K R 3rd | 15. P to K Kt 4th | B takes P (ch) |
| 5. Q B takes Kt | K P takes B | 16. K to Q Kt sq | Q B to K 2nd |
| 6 Q Kt takes P | P to Q 4th | 17. Q to K B 2nd | R to K 6th |
| 7. Q Kt to K B 3rd | P to Q B 3rd | 18. Q to K 2nd | P to K 4th |
| 8. Q to K R 5th (ch) | P to K Kt 3rd | 19. P to K R 4th | P takes P |
| 9 Q to K R 6th | K to B 2nd | 20. K R takes P | R to K Kt 4th |
| 10. Castles | Q to K B 2nd | 21. P to K R 5th | R to K Kt 6th (!) |
| 11. K Kt to K 2nd | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 22. R K takes B (ch), | and wins. |

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

*(Irregular Opening.)*

| WHITE (M. la R.) | BLACK (M. de R.) | WHITE (M. la R.) | BLACK (M. de R.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to Q B 4th | P to Q 4th | 17. Q R to Q Kt sq | P to Q B 3rd |
| 2. P to Q B 4th | P to K 3rd | 18. R to Q B sq | K Kt to Q Kt sq |
| 3. P to K 3rd | K Kt to K B 3rd | 19. K B takes Kt | K B P takes B |
| 4. P to Q B 4th | P to Q B 4th | 20. K Kt to Q 4th | Kt takes Kt |
| 5. K Kt to K B 3rd | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 21. B takes Kt | R takes R |
| 6. P to Q R 3rd | P to Q R 3rd | 22. R takes R | Q B to Q Kt 4th |
| 7. Q Kt to Q B 3rd | K Kt to K 2nd | 23. Kt to Q Kt 2nd | P to Q R 4th |
| 8. Q P takes P | K B takes P | 24. Q to Q 2nd | Q to Q 2nd |
| 9. P to Q Kt 4th | K B to Q Kt 3rd | 25. Kt to Q sq | Q to Q B 3rd |
| 10. P to Q B 5th | K B to Q B 2nd | 26. Q to Q B 3rd | B to Q R 2nd |
| 11. B to Q 3rd | P to Q Kt 3rd | 27. Kt to K B 2nd | P to Q B 5th |
| 12. Castles. | P takes P | 28. Kt to K 4th | Q B to Q 6th |
| 13. P takes P | Q to K 2nd | 29. B to Q Kt 2nd | Q B to Q B 5th |
| 14. Q Kt to Q B 4th | K Kt to K 5th | 30. B takes K Kt P | K B takes K B P |
| 15. Q to Q B 2nd | P to K B 4th | 31. R to Q Kt 8th (ch) | |
| 16. Q B to Q Kt 2nd | Castles | And Black surrenders. | |

THE FETE OF NOTRE DAME DE

AE, AT SARAGOSSA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## THE FETE OF NOTRE DAME DEL PILAR.

THE city of Saragossa (written in Spanish, Zaragoza) is situated upon the banks of the Ebro. It is the general opinion that the foundation of the present city was contemporary with that of Sagunto,—a Phœnician colony, which preserved its mother-tongue and manners up to the time of the Roman invasion. By command of the Emperor Augustus it was re-built, enlarged, and fortified, and honoured with the name of Cæsar Augusta, whence the modern corruption—Saragossa.

Originally conquered by the Sueves, and afterwards by the Goths, Saragossa at length, in the year 712, yielded to the arms of Zarif, the conqueror of Seville and Murcia. Subsequently the city fell into the hands of the Caliphs of Africa, who entrusted it to governors chosen by themselves.

A certain Prefect of Abdelerhaman wishing to become independent of the Caliph, sent an envoy to Charlemagne, offering him the suzerainty of Saragossa on condition that he should remain Governor. The Emperor accepted the proposal, landed in Spain with a large army, and took possession of the city.

The different accounts of the conduct of Charlemagne with respect to Saragossa given by the historians of France and Spain render it somewhat difficult to ascertain the actual truth. The only point on which they all agree is that he left Saragossa to the dominion of the Arabs; and that, in returning to France, his army was defeated in the defiles of Roncesvaux by a body of Gascons.

The gates of the city were at length thrown open to Alphonse, surnamed the Warrior, who seemed destined to be crown, and pronounced Saragossa to be the capital of the kingdom of Aragon.

The union of Castille and Aragon, in the fifteenth century, by the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella, eclipsed the splendour of Saragossa by reducing it to a provincial town. Nevertheless, the *fueros* or privileges annexed to the crown of Aragon kept it respectable. The *Justicias Mayores*, or first magistrates, exercised irresponsible authority, and became formidable opponents to the Houses of Austria. It is in this manner that Don Juan de Lanuza, Justicia Mayor of Aragon, at the end of the sixteenth century, resisted the pretensions of Philippe II. But that Sovereign, considering that there ought to be no bounds to his authority, sent disguised troops into Aragon, caused Don Juan to be arrested, and finally had him beheaded publicly in the principal square. The inhabitants, dismayed by this act of rigour, lost all power of resistance, and scarcely besmirred themselves for the preservation of their ancient privileges. Thus were destroyed the preponderance and consideration of the venerable city of Saragossa.

The conduct of the inhabitants of Saragossa in 1808 is well known. Not till half of their city was levelled to the ground, and half of their number buried beneath its ruins, did this noble population acknowledge themselves defeated. At length, however, on the 21st of January, 1809, the French entered the town in triumph, stumbling over piles of corpses and wading in pools of blood. Posterity will pay a just tribute to their valour and patriotism, and will remark with astonishment that the best legions of France, commanded by one of its best generals, were employed in attacking, during a whole night and a day, a town having scarcely any bulwarks but the breasts of its defenders, and were at length compelled to besiege, one after another, the private dwelling-houses of that noble people.

The environs of Saragossa are more fertile and picturesque than those of most of the cities in the interior of the Peninsula. The situation of the capital of Aragon is, in fact, magnificent; it stands in the midst of a luxuriant plain, watered by the winding river Ebro. In spite of the traditional aversion to trees in Spain numerous elms and poplars may be seen in the outskirts of the city, forming stately avenues, and inclosing gardens *aux mille fleurs*.

The city of Saragossa is of great extent, but its population is comparatively small, numbering about sixty thousand. It consists, for the most part, of narrow, unpaved, flinty streets. The Calle del Coso is the most elegant thoroughfare, and is the fashionable promenade of the town. The houses, though regular, are of mud rude. The balconies, in which the inhabitants spend almost all their time, are supported by whitewashed walls, and are covered with flower-pots and climbing plants.

The inhabitants of Saragossa are like Spaniards in general—sober, brave, and honest, though somewhat proud and reserved. The men are generally large, robust, well-built, and capable of enduring great fatigue. It is Aragon that supplied the celebrated infantry, which were surnamed the Invincible before the defeat of Rocroi. That which distinguishes them from the rest of their race is not ordinary valour and perseverance which nothing can subdue. Aragonese have been represented in pictures in the attitude of attempting to hammer nails with their heads, in order to symbolise the tenacity to which we refer, and which has become as proverbial in Spain as that of the Bretons was in France.

The image of Notre Dame del Pilar is as it were the palladium of the city of Saragossa. The inhabitants heard of old the solemn words resounding in the church: "Notre Dame del Pilar is among you;—it is she who requires your lives. Prepare yourselves for glorious death!" Drunk who requires your lives. Prepare yourselves for glorious death!" with enthusiasm, they saw death approach, and went to meet it, singing in a joyful voice to the sound of their guitars:

La Virgen del Pilar dice,
Io no quiero ser francesa
Mas quiero ser cristiana
De la tropa Aragonesa
[Notre Dame del Pilar says,
"I will not be a French lady;
But I will be the captain
Of the troops of Aragon.")

There are individuals in Saragossa who, after reading translations from the French free-thinkers, will declare that they do not believe in God, but who will not suffer the ... t word of unbelief or disrespect to be coupled with the name of Notre Dame del Pilar.

The church of Notre Dame del Pilar is a noble edifice, 500 feet in height, with three spacious naves, separated by pillars supporting seven arches, on each side. It may be said with propriety that all the arts have been united to decorate the interior of this beautiful building. Marbles rare and choice, gold and silver ornaments of unrivalled workmanship, combine to render it one of the most imposing spectacles in Saragossa. Statues, bas-reliefs, cornices, carvings, and paintings are to be seen on all sides. The Chapel, which is entirely constructed in marble and rare jasper-stone, is filled with imitations of legs and arms wrought in gold and silver—presented by the Virgin by the devout. Crutches and decrepit persons who believe themselves to have been cured by her. Numbers of lamps and wax candles burn all day long, and produce a magnificent illumination. The radiance which is cast around the statue of the Virgin renders it sometimes invisible. Like the sun, surrounded by its beams, the inspired figure of the Goddess—for Goddess she is in the eyes of the Spaniards—stands enveloped in glory. Upon her head is a golden crown, and round her arms and at her feet bracelets, necklaces, garlands of gold, diamonds, and rare precious stones—the offerings of her devotees—the whole valued at several millions of francs. The image itself is of wood, but it has entirely disappeared in the coating of jewels and gold with which it is laden.

It is in front of the altar which supports the pedestal that the annual gathering takes place. Deaf, dumb, lame, blind, rich, poor—persons from all parts of Spain—assemble to do honour and render thanks to the Virgin. The worshippers raise their arms and fold them in the shape of a cross, praying and chanting devoutly.

The procession is led by priests with long loose gowns bespangled with gold. After them come the military authorities; then the municipality, escorted by a legion of Alguazils, dressed in black doublets, with small steel swords; then priests, carrying wax candles, and chanting in Latin the praises of the Virgin; then the ecclesiastical dignitaries, dressed in mantles of embroidered silk; then prelates, bearing pavilions of silk beautifully ornamented and surmounted by a cross. Lastly comes the statue of the Virgin, supported on the traditional pillar and enveloped in clouds of incense. The procession terminates with the Grand Sacrament.

The accompanying Illustration of this imposing scence was drawn by the late M. Valentin, and derives additional interest from being the last work of that distinguished artist.

RARE BOOKS.—A sale of rare books has just been terminated at Paris, at which some very curious works changed hands. A manuscript of the fifteenth century, "Latin Hours," with a calendar in French, handsomely bound and adorned with illuminated figures, brought not less than 800f.; two other similar works of the same period were sold for 455f. and 340f.; the "Heure de l'Office de la Vierge, en Français, Loys XI., à l'ouneur de Sainct Michel," an octavo, richly bound, 580f.; the "Roman de la Rose," revised and corrected by Clément Marot (Paris, 1529) octavo, 280f.; the "Seinur d'Honneur" (Paris, 1619), on which are represented crescents, the attributes of Diana of Poitiers, 305f.; the "Loups Ravissants," in twelve chapters, published in 1535, 265f.; the "Recueil de plusieurs belles Chansons spirituelles," composed against the rebels of the King Charles IX., the only copy known, 315f.; the "Guerre des Masles contre les Femelles," in three dialogues, on the prerogatives and dignity of the two sexes (Paris, 1588), 131f.; and lastly, the "Siècle d'Ord" (Paris, 1521), a beautiful copy of a very rare book, written in verse, 200f.

## RAILWAY STATISTICS.

SOME years have elapsed since men of sagacity and foresight predicted the speedy advent of a railway heptarchy, and it is now proposed to amalgamate all the lines under a single directory. Rival companies, each desirous of monopoly, have so stimulated competition that, in spite of an annually-growing traffic, dividends have fallen to an unremunerating scale, while, to execute extension lines, a pernicious system of preference shares has been generally introduced. Cases of gross, and even corrupt, mismanagement have been proved; and, in some instances, truth has been concealed from shareholders by the payment of profits out of capital. When it is considered that the total amount of money authorised to be raised by railway companies, by shares and on loan, to the end of the year 1854, amounted to £308,105,736, of which £286,068,794 had been raised, and that the balance of £21,037,442 is nearly all absorbed at the present date, except where new projects have been abandoned, the gigantic magnitude of these undertakings must forcibly strike the most cursory observer. At the end of 1854 the total length of lines authorised by Parliament amounted to 13,983 miles; but of this 1177 miles were abandoned by subsequent Acts, or by warrant under the authority of the Commissioners of Railways, and, consequently, there remain 12,806 miles for which the Parliamentary powers which were obtained have not been repealed. Of these, 8054 miles were open at the end of 1854; and 4752, which have received the authority of Parliament, remained to be opened since that date. These figures exhibit the actual dimensions of this comparatively modern system of transit and locomotion.

The benefits arising to the whole community from the substitution of iron for earth roads are too palpable to require comment, for you may now travel for less per mile in a first-class carriage than you paid a postboy in the times that are past, and fly over forty miles where you crawled over eight. It might have been presumed that an enlightened Government would never have thrown any impediment in the way of such truly national undertakings, or permitted the projectors to be mulcted in enormous sums of money before they placed a brick or dug a turf; yet it appears from the Return to the Order of the House of Commons, moved for by Mr. Hadfield (Paper 460), and printed 6th August, 1855, that the preliminary expenses paid by 160 companies amounted to £14,086,110 14s. 5½d.; while 43 companies have not given in any return.

The details of railway statistics are very curious and interesting, and as the following figures are taken from the Parliamentary Report every dependence may be placed on their fidelity. Of the 8054 miles open for traffic at the close of last year, there were in England 6114 miles; in Scotland, 1043; in Ireland, 897. In England 5261 miles were constructed on the principle of the narrow guage, 647 on that of the broad gauge, and 206 on the mixed; in Scotland the narrow gauge alone exists; in Ireland, with the exception of eight miles, the Irish gauge is used.

In the three kingdoms there are 114 companies having single lines, extending over 1962 miles, but several of these may be expected to become double in due season.

In 1854 on the lines opened for traffic, 90,409 persons were employed, being an average of 11.59 individuals per mile; and there were 2410 persons.

The total number of passengers conveyed on railways, in 1854, amounted to 111,206,707, and the total receipts from all sources of traffic amounted to £20,215,724. The number of passengers conveyed per mile, was 14,160. This return to the three kingdom...

The passenger traffic on the English lines alone is put down at 92,346,145, or at the rate of 15,427 persons per mile; and the receipts from them yielded £7,896,402, or £1324 per mile. The proportion of each class is thus distributed:—first, 13.3 per cent; second, 36 per cent; third, 50.7 per cent.

In Scotland the passengers numbered in 1854, 11,949,388, or 11,725 persons per mile, and the receipts were £742 per mile. In Scotland, first class, 11.3 per cent; second, 15.9; third, 72.8; a very different scale of proportion from that which obtains in England.

In Ireland the number of passengers amounted to 6,911,170, the ratio per mile being 7703, and the receipts £478. Of these 3.6 per cent were first class; 16.8 per cent, second; and 46.8, third: a small number were not apportioned.

"As regard the returns of Great Britain and Ireland, of the 111,206,707 conveyed, it appears that 14,517,461 were first-class passengers, 37,120,655, second-class, and 58,732,048 third-class, there being 26,843 not apportioned into classes; and of the £9,174,945 received from passengers £2,738,458 was derived from first-class passengers, £3,264,545 from second-class, and £2,992,466 from third-class passengers; a sum of £178,478 not being apportioned into classes. Although the relative proportions of each class of traffic has not varied much, yet a slight increase may be observed in the proportionate receipts for third-class traffic, and a slight decrease in the proportionate receipts for second-class traffic."

The Goods traffic is an important item in railway receipts, not only as a source of income to the several companies, but as indicating, in this channel of transit, the progress or decline of internal trade. The whole amount received through this department in 1854 was £11,040,779. Comparing the years 1853 and 1854, the increase of the latter over the former was 16 per cent; the same results appear in Scotland, while the increase has been 20 per cent. In 1849 the revenue from the goods traffic was only £5,529,606; and it is gratifying to remark that while railway lines have increased in length since that date 40.6 per cent, the goods traffic has increased 99.67 per cent—the receipts per mile having been £2119 in 1849, and £2976 in 1854. Another point is worthy of note. In 1849 the passenger traffic yielded 53.17, and the goods traffic 46.83, in each £100 received, but these relative proportions were reversed in the year 1854, for the receipts from passengers declined to 43.34 per cent, while those from goods rose to 56.66 per cent.

The working expenses on railways average 45 per cent on the gross receipts, the proportion being in England 45 per cent, 43 per cent in Scotland, and 46 per cent in Ireland. This expenditure is subdivided under the following heads:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maintenance of Way in England and Ireland | ... | ... | 14.5 per cent. |
| " Scotland | ... | ... | 15.9 " |
| " Ireland | ... | ... | 14.6 " |
| Cost of Locomotive Power in England and Wales, including expense of rolling stock | ... | ... | 39.7 " |
| " Scotland | ... | ... | 42.9 " |
| " Ireland | ... | ... | 44.5 " |
| Traffic charges in England and Wales | ... | ... | 2.81 " |
| " Scotland | ... | ... | 2.05 " |
| " Ireland | ... | ... | 2.4 " |
| Miscellaneous expenses in England, police, watchmen, &c. | ... | ... | 1.6 " |
| " Scotland | ... | ... | 1.6 " |
| " Ireland | ... | ... | 1.6 " |
| The rates and Government duty in England | ... | ... | 8.1 " |
| " Scotland | ... | ... | 4.7 " |
| " Ireland | ... | ... | 2.6 " |

(There is no passenger traffic in Ireland.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Expenditure per mile by trains run in England | ... | ... | 31.28d. |
| " Scotland | ... | ... | 28.42d. |
| " Ireland | ... | ... | 29.18d. |
| Receipts in England per mile | ... | ... | 66.83d. |
| " Scotland | ... | ... | 63.33d. |
| " Ireland | ... | ... | 61.19d. |

One of the most important points in these statistics in the rate of profit which results from railway enterprise as a whole; and here must be distinguished the dividends on the whole of the ordinary share capital from those on preference shares and loans. The former stand thus in the subjoined years:—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1849 | ... | ... | 1.88 | 1852 | ... | ... | 2.40 |
| 1850 | ... | ... | 1.85 | 1853 | ... | ... | 3.05 |
| 1851 | ... | ... | 2.44 | 1854 | ... | ... | 3.39 |

The preference shares yield an average dividend of five per cent. The money loaned has produced 4.27 per cent.

No accidents are more frightful to contemplate than those which happen on railways; but, when facts are calmly pondered over by the light of experience, the travelling public may dismiss their fears. Compared to the loss of life or injury to persons by the old system of coaching, safety on the iron road becomes almost absolute; and the loss of life in a single emigrant ship far exceeds all the destruction caused in a year on all the lines in the kingdom. In England alone, in 1854, the railways carried 92,346,149 passengers, and the total number killed was only 180 persons. Of these only nine met their death by causes beyond their own control. Thirteen passengers were killed or wounded by their own indiscretion. The remainder were servants of the companies, or of contractors, who perished or were injured either unavoidably or from their own imprudence, and trespassers killed or hurt while rashly crossing or walking on the rails. For every million of passengers conveyed, the percentage of those killed or injured in the three kingdoms, in 1854, amounts in England to .09 killed, and 3.69 injured; in Scotland, 0.16; injured, 3.51: in Ireland—killed, .14; injured, .57. These figures ought to disarm the timid traveller of undue fears; but, of course, they ought not to relax railway vigilance.

As to a very recent proposition to amalgamate all the existing companies, and thus put an end to the competition of rival lines, it is obvious that such a plan would place the public at the mercy of the directory, and perhaps create a power to be wielded at Parliamentary elections incompatible with our free Constitution. But a surely some remedy must be sought for the evils of a system which has absorbed so much capital as amounts to about one half of the National Debt. Much evil has been already inflicted of a permanent character, now irremediable, and original subscribers may never be placed on the same footing as those who came later into the enterprise and hold preference shares. On the other hand, much future evil may be avoided by more stringent regulations for enforcing personal instead of divided responsibility.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF CRONSTADT.—The nomination of Prince Menschikoff to the Governorship of Cronstadt is understood in St. Petersburg to have been the direct consequence of the untiring efforts of the Grand Duke Constantine. On the very possible diversion to bring forward the old Russian party into an all-absorbing prominence: it is traced to him also that not only as in this instance the name of Menschikoff takes the place of Lutke, but those of Delia, Bersh, and Kleinmichel are set aside for Nevostilia, Putin, and Tschevkin. The only Commanders that have in the war received the Order of St. George, Second Class, besides Meravieff (an especial favourite with that party), are Rebindef and Nachimoff, and of all three it is understood that they were strongly recommended for it by the Grand Duke Constantine. The only exception to the all-engrossing old Russian influence in the nomination to Cronstadt is the choice of Lieutenant-General Baron Meyendorff, the brother of the late Minister in Berlin and Vienna, to be Master of the Horse and High Chamberlain of the Imperial Court. It is probable that, in the matter of Court officers, this zealous champion of the old Russian party, the Grand Duke Constantine, is willing to accord to the so-called German party some glimpses of Imperial favour, in recognition of their superior intelligence and observance of the manners of life, &c. The distinction conferred upon Prince Menschikoff in confiding the defence of Cronstadt to him, which is virtually putting into his keeping the keys of St. Petersburg, is a conclusive refutation of the many stories that were current at the time of his retirement of his having fallen into disgrace with his late master. The present Emperor has not only assigned to him the splendid hotel of the Staff of the Marine for a residence, but has kept him as much as possible near him and in his confidence, and has sent him on an important mission to Finland, with particular reference to Sweaborg.—*Letter from Berlin, Jan. 5.*

COUNT NESSELRODE'S CIRCULAR.—The Austrian public is so profoundly ignorant of what has been doing during the last few weeks in the Eastern question that it believes Count Nesselrode's Circular of the 22nd of December to be a reply to some project of peace that has recently emanated from the Allied Powers. It is well known, however, that the circular of the Russian Chancellor of State is merely a repetition of terms of peace some three weeks since proposed by Prince Gortschakoff to Count Buol. The Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs declined to discuss the merits of the Russian proposition with Prince Gortschakoff, but he lost no time in communicating what had passed between himself and the Russian diplomatist to the representatives of the Western Powers. As for the conditions proposed by Russia, they were brought forward by Prince Gortschakoff in the 12th Conference, which was held in the city on the 21st of April, 1855. They were then positively rejected by Anti Pacha, Lord John Russell, and M. Drouyn de Lhuys. It is, therefore, but natural that they will not now be taken into consideration. It may be observed that the pertinacity displayed by Russia excites a mixed feeling of astonishment and indignation in the most influential diplomatic circles. People are impatient to learn what progress Count Esterhazy is making in St. Petersburg, but some days must elapse before any positive information can be given on the subject. Up to the present moment the very best informed persons in this city are in total ignorance of the intentions of the Russian Government; but it is believed Count Esterhazy will be able to give some little insight into them in the course of next week. The definitive reply of Russia is not, however, likely to be given until twenty-one days from the 27th of December, on which day the Austrian propositions were communicated to Count Nesselrode.—*Letter from Vienna, Jan. 3.*

FRENCH BOUNTIES OR RE-ENLISTMENT.—The *Moniteur* of the 4th inst. publishes a decree of the Minister of War, fixing the conditions of re-enlistment of such men as have been released from the service. Re-enlistment for seven years will entitle the party to the sum of 230f.: 720f. to be paid at the time of re-enlistment, 200f. either at the end of that time or during the period of service, and the remaining 130f. on his definitive liberation from the service. Re-enlistment for less than seven years will give a right to a sum of 230f. for every year's service, 100f. to be paid on the day of re-enlistment, 50f. either at the same period or during the time of service, and 100f. at the period of liberation. Voluntary engagements of those altogether liberated from the service within less than a year will be entitled to the same advantages as above specified. The Minister has addressed a circular to the military and civil authorities containing the above regulations, and ordering them to be posted up in the different barracks and in all the communes throughout the country.

ENCOUNTER WITH A WILD BOAR.—A private gamekeeper at Neale-la-Repeste (Marne) named Gauthier had a narrow escape a few days ago from being killed by a wild boar. The animal had been wounded on the previous day, and Gauthier was engaged in a thicket through which Gauthier went in search of it. The barking of his dog soon showed him the spot where the animal lay concealed, and he fired at it as it lay crouched among the brambles and wounded it in the thigh. Furious at the attack, the boar leaped on the man and knocked him down by a severe wound in the thigh with its tusk. The boar's attention was then directed to Gauthier's game-bag, which it began to tear open. The keeper gave himself a little time to recover his presence of mind, and turning suddenly round he seized the animal, which was but weak on its legs in consequence of the wound, and overturned it; and while he was holding it down, some person came to the aid dispatched it.

AUTUMN STORM IN THE BLACK SEA.—Accounts have been received from Constantinople of another fearful hurricane having visited the Black Sea on the 19th of last month; and it is reported that fifty or sixty ships foundered during the height of the storm, off the South Russian coast. Lloyd's agent at Galatz states that in twenty-three instances the vessels went down with all hands, as also fifty-two lighters, which were in tow. The Russian coast at the Danube mouths belong to them is supposed to have escaped. Most of the vessels were laden with corn. Three ships (one from England, called the *Caledonia*) were driven ashore near the harbour of Sebastopol, and were wrecked. Also one of the *Caledonia* perished in the same vessel. The *Talavera*, English transport ship, No. 98 (belonging to Mr. Duncan Dunbar, at Limehouse), is among other vessels reported to be lost on the east coast of Marmora; and her Majesty's ship *Gibraltar* had been dispatched from Constantinople to the spot to render assistance.

THE ENGLISH MISSION IN PERSIA.—The differences between the British mission in Persia and the Persian Government, which induced the British Minister to strike his flag, arose in the following manner:—The British mission, like two kinds of native employés, called Mirzas, one for all written communications and the reduction of notes and memoranda; the other for verbal transactions, messages, &c. Last year one of these latter died, and it became necessary to fill up his place. A man named Mirza Hashi was among the competitors. He is married to one of the numerous daughters of the late sons of Shah Fetch Ali, and his wife enjoys on that account a pension of 6000 piastres. This lady was rather strong-minded for a Persian woman, and had sown intrigues among the European part of the community, in consequence of which the couple had reason to fear the loss of their pension. Under these circumstances, the husband thought it advisable to become one of the Mirzas of the British mission, which position offered likewise considerably superior emolument to the irregularly paid 6000 piastres of his wife. He was appointed and presented to the Grand Vizier. This latter objected to have dealings with a man who had been employed in various services, even of a menial character in the palace, and who was, besides, from his unscrupulousness, a dangerous person to intrust with any communications between the Persian Government and the British mission. In consequence, however, of subsequent representations, the British mission did not insist further; after, the man tions, the British mission did not insist further; after, the man thought, protesting that their lives were endangered, took advantage of the night of asylum which all European missions in the East so conveniently afford, and took refuge in the palace of the Embassy. This thing was referred to England, and the Government sent out instructions to get an assurance from the Persian Government that the man should not be injured. The Persian Government was quite ready to give an assurance of this kind privately to the mission, and promised to leave the man quiet; but would not give any written declaration, as it was afraid that the man would use it for his own purposes, which was not at all improbable from his character. Then the English Minister, carrying out literally his instructions, struck his flag.—*Letter from Constantinople.*

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Jackets,
Overcoats,
Capes in every variety,
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By Appointment to her Majesty.
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LAMPS à MODERATEUR, from 6s. to £16.—The demand for these lamps is now so great that WILLIAM S. BURTON has collected from all the manufactories in Paris and in London a variety that cannot be surpassed. As many have arrived from Paris were found to be inferior to his works, William S. Burton has sent expressly to Paris to select only from the best makers, and he can now guarantee each lamp he sells as perfect in all its parts.
Bronze lamps, full size ... from 6s. 0d to 20s. 0d
Porcelain, plain and ornamental ... 10s. 0d to 2l. 0s. 0d
Crystal, richly cut ... 2l. 0s. 0d to 16l. 0s. 0d
Ditto, ... 1l. 1s. 0d to 4l. 4s. 0d
Ditto, ... 1l. 1s. 0d to 4l. 4s. 0d
Ditto, ... 1l. 1s. 0d to 4l. 4s. 0d
Several dozen Bronze lamps ... 1l. 1s. 0d to 2l. 2s. 0d
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LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the BANK in Lothbury, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of JANUARY, at One o'clock precisely, to declare a Dividend, and to elect three Directors in the room of Walter Helps, Esq., James Esdaile, Esq., and John Stewart, Esq., who retire by rotation, but, being eligible for re-election, offer themselves accordingly. By order of the Court,
W. GILBART, General Manager.
London, 28th December, 1855.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 31st December to 31st January, to prepare for the Dividend.

CHEMICAL and METALLURGICAL LABORATORIES.—The ROYAL COLLEGE of CHEMISTRY (the Laboratory of the Metropolitan School of Science, opened by Mitscher and the Arts, is OPEN under the direction of Dr. HOFMANN, F.R.S., and the Metallurgical Laboratory under the direction of Dr. PERCY, F.R.S.
Lectures and Classes commence there are three Terms Annually, of twelve weeks each. The first Chemical working every day in the week, at £10 per Term.
The Second Term commenced on Tuesday, the 1st of January, 1856. For further particulars apply at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn-street, or to the Registrar, RALPH RICHARDSON, Trinity College, Dublin.

THE BEST FOOD FOR CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND OTHERS is ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY, for making superior BARLEY-WATER in fifteen minutes, has not only obtained the patronage of her Majesty and the Royal Family, but the highest testimonials of general use to every class of society. It is acknowledged to stand unrivalled as an eminently pure, nutritious, and light food for infants and children; much approved for making a delicious custard-pudding, and excellent for thickening broths or soups.
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THE "MAISON VERTE," SEBASTOPOL.—SKETCHED BY E. A. GOODALL.

## THE "MAISON VERTE," SEBASTOPOL.

THE subject of this Engraving was a favourite target for the long ranges. It was not hit quite so often as the sea who aimed at it desired, but it has been mauled quite enough in all conscience to satisfy any reasonable artillery man. It certainly was not the house one who had any regard for a whole skin would have selected for a lodging. Marks of shot are plentiful enough in and around it. One shot, which has left no mark that can be observed, has half turned round the topmost stone of the centre pinnacle of the south front; or, could it have been the wind of the shot only—an agent of mischief which forms an article of belief with old soldiers, and is gravely discussed in treatises on military surgery? This house was once devoted to the purposes of education. It was, in fact, a school for young ladies, and, no doubt, a highly-respectable "establishment," if one may judge from the extent of a range of green covered sheds within the railing and walls of the premises. Many a gallant fellow, who will never see Sebastopol again, will be glad to know what the Maison Verte looks like on nearer acquaintance. Here it is, then; and we hope that its portrait as it now is—or was, at least, on the 8th of November, 1855—will interest the reader as much as the inspection of the original did the artist.

## THE NORTH SIDE OF SEBASTOPOL.

THE position of the Russians on the north side of the harbour of Sebastopol, of which we give a Sketch this week, has remained without any alteration for the last few weeks. The rumour which was current a fortnight ago, regarding their intention to move northward seems to have been without foundation. According to the latest accounts the forts on the north side continue to fire, but the Allies do not deign to reply to them. The new French batteries are completed, and when the day arrives to bring their guns into play the forts on the north will, it is expected, be soon reduced to silence. A letter from Kamiesch, of the 5th instant, in the *Gazette du Midi*, says:—

I can announce to you a fact of considerable importance—the docks of Sebastopol are to be blown up on the 9th. These docks were amongst the most remarkable maritime constructions not only of Russia, but of the whole world. An idea of the expense they occasioned may be formed from the fact that their sides are formed of square blocks, of which each side measures about five feet. Miners have for some time been engaged in sinking shafts to the bottom of the lowest foundations; these shafts were recently finished; and preparations for the blowing up were then made. The destruction of these great works will be the signal for a war without mercy. "It seems to me," said a General, "that, in blowing up the docks, we shall blow up the headquarters of negotiations." Locomotives have begun to run on the Balaclava Railway, and excite the admiration of the Turks. The first brought into use has been named the "Alliance," in honour of the Allied Powers.

The report gains confirmation day by day, that, as far as regards the Crimea, the Allies will be content to fortify and hold the points already in their possession, and that the great bulk of the French, if not of the English army, will be removed elsewhere.

SEBASTOPOL. NORTH SIDE. SKETCHED BY J. A. CROWE.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Offices 198 Strand and Milford House in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1856

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 780.—VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1856. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.


## THE AUSTRIAN PROPOSITIONS.

THE substance of the Russian reply to the Austrian propositions for peace has been made public. The Czar notifies his willingness to declare the neutralisation of the Black Sea, and to renounce the protectorate over the Greek subjects of the Sultan; but objects to any "rectification" of his territory on the Pruth or at the mouths of the Danube. He also objects to forego the rebuilding of Bomarsund, or to consent to any limitation of his rights, aggressive or defensive, in the Baltic. But in agreeing to the neutralisation of the Euxine, and the consequent limitation of his naval power in that sea, the Czar, in January, 1856, consents to terms which, in April, 1855, he rejected as incompatible with his personal dignity and the honour of his country. So far there has been progress during the nine months. The sword has partially done its work. If Russia be still to any extent unreasonable, we know the process to employ to bring her ruler to a more peaceable frame of mind. The only argument that touches Russia is the *ultima ratio*. From his point of view the Czar is right in acceding no more to his enemies than they can compel him to yield. From their point of view the Allies will also be right, if they continue to employ the argument which has been to this extent convincing. Sharper sword-thrusts, better-directed efforts, and heavier blows;—such are obviously the only means to produce the stable and honourable peace, and the European security and independence, which are the sole objects of the war.

Europe, and the Allies more especially, have now to consider what effect these partial but insufficient concessions will have on the extent and character of the contest, and on the mutual relations of the several Powers engaged, or about to be engaged, in it. The failure of Russia to give her "pure and simple" adhesion to the Austrian project, places Austria in a new position towards Russia. While remaining on the defensive, the Czar states to Austria, in effect, "I yield what Great Britain and France demanded of me nine months ago. I will not yield what you have now, on your own responsibility, added to their demand. You ask it in your own interest—not in theirs; and I will rather do battle with you than submit to your dictation." What course will Austria pursue under the circumstances? It is difficult to believe that Francis Joseph will quietly accept the humiliation of the refusal, or that he will wriggle out of the dilemma by so unworthy a loophole of escape as that offered to him by the "pure and simple" rupture of diplomatic negotiation. The heavens would not crack if Prince Gortschakoff and all his legation bade their final adieus to the courtly and pleasant Count Buol and the bowery avenues of the Prater; neither would the post-Metternichian deluge burst forth on the unlocosing of the little plug, which is kept safe and water-tight, as long as the Esterhazys represent the majesty of Austria on the banks of the Neva. Everything might go on as peacefully as before—and some people are stubborn enough to believe, still more peacefully than before—if there were no such persons employed as Ambassadors, and if plain Consuls were alone left to transact the business of nations. But leaving that question as irrelevant at the present

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.
(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

CHRISTMAS-DAY IN THE CRIMEA.—DINNER OF CAPTAIN BROWN'S COMPANY, 57TH REGIMENT.—SKETCHED BY J. A. CROWE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

time, the wisdom and the spirit of the Austrian Government, if it take no steps more decisive than the issue of Prince Gortschakoff's passport and the recall of Prince Esterhazy, will be questioned in every part of Europe. Whether such doubts, not unmingled with contempt, are of any consequence to the stability of the Austrian empire, as at present constituted, time will show. Yet it seems to us that no State, however great or powerful, can safely consent to any degradation which she has it in her power to avert by honesty and courage; and that considerations of interest, which may perhaps weigh more strongly than those of duty in the balances of Vienna, will link Austria yet more closely to the Western Allies, and widen still more sensibly the moral chasm which now separates her from Russia. She "has passed the Rubicon," and a few days will show whether she have done so merely to pass back again, or to march forward, and fight. The probabilities are that she has made up her mind to act honourably and decisively, and to declare war against the enemy of Europe. If so, *tant mieux pour l'Autriche!*

It is not possible that Great Britain and France will accede to terms which have not even the merit of satisfying their reluctant friend at Vienna; although some short-sighted politicians —and not a few wrong-headed if not wrong-hearted members of that party which prefers peace with dishonour and humiliation to war with honour and dignity—may consider that the counter-propositions of Russia are worthy of acceptance. The one set of reasoners would punish Austria for not having, at an earlier period, made common cause with us. To effect this they would make peace on the Black Sea question only—thus leaving Austria to bear the whole brunt of Russian vengeance. The other would, with Mr. Cobden, make peace on any terms whatsoever, and place the victors in the position of the vanquished—leaving to Russia all the honours as well as all the advantages of the strife. The universal heart of Great Britain and France repudiates both; the first, because the policy they recommend would be unwise as well as ungenerous;—the second, because the policy, if worthy of such a name, is the policy of dastards and of idiots—a policy that would invite and foment the warfare and the aggression which it loathes, and which would leave Europe to the tender mercies of those who have no mercy, and own no rule but that of the strong hand of ungovernable ambition.

The Emperor of Russia is in a critical position. Great Britain and France have proved—and, if peace be not made, will prove yet more emphatically—that they, unaided either by Austria or by Prussia, are quite able to enforce the justice which he refuses to yield. There is no holding back on their parts, no hesitation, no slackening of exertion, no bating of heart or hope; but, on the contrary, both people and rulers swell to the height of each greater occasion as it arises. In the midst of a struggle that seems to have well-nigh exhausted their opponent, they feel and act as if all they have done was but a preparation for a mightier conflict—a mere warming of their hands in the morning, for the great day's work that lies before them. Whether Austria joins them or not will make no difference to their determination, and but little difference to their tactics. France and England have the power of the screw. They have turned it so effectually as to abate the high pretensions of Russia, and to compel slow Austria to make one move in the right direction, and to render it difficult, if not impossible, for her to refuse to make another. They know how to wield the instrument. What is wanted is the screw upon Russia, Austria, and Prussia. Each requires a little more pressure, and if unhesitatingly and vigorously applied, it is probable that peace will be the result. Whether the happy consummation will be arrived at before or after a spring campaign will, under present circumstances, depend as much upon the squeezability of Prussia as upon that of Austria. Of this all Europe may be certain, that the time has come when Prussia must either declare herself our friend or our enemy. If she prove a friend the war will speedily close; if not, it will last a little longer; but the result will be the same, and Russia and all who back her will be compelled to yield to force what they have refused to yield to justice.

## ALLEGED ACCEPTANCE BY RUSSIA OF THE AUSTRIAN PROPOSITIONS.

THE preceding article was in type when the public was startled by a telegraphic announcement in a second edition of the *Times*, under date of Vienna, Wednesday, ten p.m., stating "that Russia had *unconditionally* accepted the propositions of the Allies," and that the news was "*authentic*." The Funds rose in consequence; but, as in well-informed quarters little credence was attached to the statement, and as the *Morning Post*, at a later hour, announced, on the authority of a telegraphic despatch from Sir Hamilton Seymour, that Russia merely accepted the Austrian proposals "as a basis for negotiation," the public securities again declined. In fact, the Russian answer amounts to little or nothing. All the world knows that the Czar in March last accepted in the same manner the famous "Four Points" as the basis of a pacification, without ever intending to make peace upon them, as the result but too surely proved. What faith can be put in Russia at the present time? What is there in the character of Russian diplomacy to induce the belief that she accepts the larger basis, with a sincerer object than she did the smaller one? Between an unconditional acceptance without parley, and the acceptance of a basis to parley about, there is a wide difference. Of course the Allies will not, and ought not to, raise any difficulties in the way of renewed negotiation; but while the diplomatists talk the war must proceed. We hope that peace will result, but we are certainly not sanguine.

THE QUEEN'S PRESENT TO MISS NIGHTINGALE.—The design,—suggested by the Prince Consort—of the jewel presented by her Majesty to Miss Nightingale, consists of a St. George's Cross in ruby-red enamel, on a white field, representing England. This is encircled by a black band, typifying the office of Charity, on which is inscribed a golden legend, "Blessed are the merciful." The Royal device is expressed by the letters "V. R." surmounted by a crown in diamonds, impressed upon the centre of the St. George's Cross, from which also rays of gold emanating upon the field of white enamel are supposed to represent the glory of England. Wide-spreading branches of palm, in bright green enamel, tipped with gold, form a framework for the shield, their stems at the bottom being banded with a ribbon of blue enamel (the colour of the ribbon for the Crimean medal), on which, in golden letters, is inscribed "Crimea." At the top of the shield, between the palm branches, and connecting the whole, three brilliant stars of diamonds illustrate the idea of the light of Heaven shed upon the labours of Mercy, Peace, and Charity, in connection with the glory of a nation. On the back of this Royal jewel is an inscription on a golden tablet, written by her Majesty, recording it to be a gift and testimonial in memory of services rendered to her brave army by Miss Nightingale. The jewel is about three inches in depth by two and a half in width.

## HER MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

RUMOUR has been for some time past busy with the name of the young Empress of Russia as a personage who exercises no inconsiderable influence over the mind of her Imperial husband, and more especially as being steadily the advocate of peaceful measures. In Russia, as we all know, there are two great parties—the Muscovite and the German. They are as antagonistic in the principles of their policy as in their objects of ambition. In the Council-chamber, in the Army and Navy, in the Administrative departments, and even in the saloons of the Emperor, they maintain an eternal and internecine rivalry which only the predominant and despotic authority of the Crown can temper and control. Without going the length of saying that the Empress is at the head of one of these parties—for it would be contrary to her nature and character to take part against any of the subjects of her husband—she is, nevertheless, looked up to with veneration and hope by those with whom she sympathises in origin and language. If at the present moment she is desirous of peace, it would be too much to affirm that a consideration of the evils which a universal war would bring upon her Fatherland does not, even unconsciously to herself, influence her in endeavouring to give that tone to the policy of the country of her adoption. For her Majesty is thoroughly German in her character, although a cause of duty and the influence of associations have led her entirely to identify herself with the interests of her husband and of the nation over which he rules. The whole of her early life, and most of it since her marriage, was spent in the Hessian dominions—from which she can only be said to have been finally severed when called on to mount the throne of Russia.

Some twenty years ago the traveller in the mountainous regions in the neighbourhood of Darmstadt might have encountered and have stopped involuntarily to admire—perhaps on the wayside, perhaps in some peasant's cottage, perhaps ascending the mountain's side—one of the loveliest of God's creatures. The same traveller might also have encountered her in the streets of Darmstadt, running about that quiet little town, making her visits or her purchases, and attended, perhaps, by only a waiting-maid, like any other lady promenader. The lady was the Princess Mary of Oldenburg, the present Empress of Russia.

Some ridiculous stories used to be circulated as to the Princess, which we only notice here because their contradiction may warn the credulous, always too prone to extravagant fables with respect to Royal personages. In consequence of her extraordinary beauty, and the frank simplicity of her character, and the pleasure she took in escaping from the ceremonies of State and Court life, it was circulated that she had been treated with neglect and disdain by her relatives; that, in short, she was a kind of Cinderella, to whom her sisters—or, as according to some others, her cousins—were preferred. These were mere inventions. The Princess Mary has always been, and, notwithstanding her elevation to the Russian throne, still is, a favourite with the good people of Darmstadt, whose affection is amply justified by her extreme affability and beauty.

While thus she lived a life of happy freedom the event that was to decide her fate in life was approaching. About the year 1840 the present Emperor Alexander II., then the Cesarewitch, was sent by his father, the late Emperor Nicholas, on a tour through Europe in search of a wife. He visited several German Courts, where the brilliancy of the prize exposed him to all the seductions and temptations which usually assail a man who is known to have some claim to a union. In vain was he introduced to the various Princesses of the reigning houses. From all he passed unscathed till he reached Hesse Darmstadt; but there his fate was sealed. One of the peculiar characteristics of the Russian Court is its combination of extreme refinement and elegance with an almost patriarchal simplicity in domestic life. In the young Princess Mary—then about sixteen years of age—the Cesarewitch saw the ideal of a wife, and he became enamoured of her at once. Within a year they were married, the Princess changing her original names, Maximilienne Wilhelmine Augusta Sophia Maria, into the Marie Alexandrowna, by which she is known to the Russian people.

The Empress of Russia was born on the 8th of August, 1824. She was the daughter of LOUIS II., the late Grand Duke of Hesse, and was married to the present Emperor of Russia on the 16th April, 1841. Her Majesty has five children, three sons and two daughters. Her elder brother, the reigning Duke of Hesse, has recently used his utmost efforts to second his sister in her great aim—that of arriving at a restoration of peace. Although at war with the Russians, we have learned to respect their many great qualities; and it is a still more softening influence over the asperities engendered by strife to know that the illustrious lady who shares the Russian throne is herself an apostle of peace, civilisation, and progress.

## CHRISTMAS-DAY IN THE CRIMEA.

*(From our Artist and Special Correspondent.)*

CAMP, SECOND DIVISION, Dec. 26, 1855.

IT was "creditable to be jolly" under our circumstances; and those who were so, deserved it for their lightness of heart under a load of privations. Yesterday the mess-tables of the regimens more resembled those of England than the impoverished arrangements of a winter in the Crimea. Plum-puddings sent out from England had failed to arrive as a matter of course; but our military cooks had their own, of fresher and equally good materials. The chief losers were the sutlers, who were to be seen groaning over the retention of 2000 puddings at Constantinople, or a thousand and more stowed under planks and warm clothing at Balaclava. Whilst the officers in their various messes thus surrounded themselves with the good cheer of the season they were not unmindful, at the same time, of the welfare of their men, and a vast system of dinners by companies was organised throughout the Camp with the greatest success. Money subscribed by the soldiers amongst themselves was added to sums clubbed for them by their officers, and the most sumptuous repasts were spread out upon improvised tables, rigged in naval fashion and suspended by leathern thongs from the roofs of the huts. Happy were feets surrounded by all the pomp and circumstance of war, for the soldiers' muskets were slung over their heads, their cartouche-boxes near them, whilst their packs decorated the rafters. When the eatables had been discussed, grog and port followed, and toasts were given round amidst enthusiastic cheers. Absent friends were thought of without the expression of regret for their enjoyment of better fare than had graced the board that day, the feeling being rather—may they enjoy themselves as well as we do, and if they fight as we did may they have our reward! There the jovial songs so dear to soldiers reverberated through the wooden edifices, and were more remarkable for their execution than for musical qualities. There were hurrahs for the "Girls we left behind us;" murmured applause for the "Old house at home;" and choruses of a hundred voices for glees, which of all English music are perhaps the dearest and the best to real English hearts.

Whilst feasting without its outer show of holly-berries and mistletoe were the order of the day in our camps, the Russians spent their time in quick though useless discharges of their guns from the north side, finding no more appropriate objects to fire at than the holiday folks taking a turn in the sunshine and loitering amidst the ruins of Sebastopol. Nor was a contrast wanting between our camps and those of the French, where the day was marked by no change: the ill-fed soldiers calling round at their usual haunts in search of biscuit, or cadging for what else they could pick up. One soldier in particular struck me as I was sketching in the hut of Captain Brown, of the 57th, under the care of Colour-Sergeant Macgann. He walked up to the door of the hut, looked in, and, seeing the crowd devouring their plum-pudding, he slowly retreated, heaving a sigh which was visible as it escaped into the frosty air, and disappeared with a look which almost said, "Is this what the camp life in winter quarters near the enemy?" went on his weary rounds, asking at the doors of the huts, "*Johnny, as tu du biscuit?*"

THE POLISH LEGION.—General Zamoyski has just addressed to his countrymen and his old companions in arms, in the form of a report to Prince Czartoryski, a circular, in which he informs them that he is charged by the British Government, with the assent of France and Turkey, to organise a division composed of Poles, bearing the name of the "Polish Division of Cossacks of the Sultan," and destined to receive into its ranks Polish prisoners of war or others who may quit the Russian army. This division will, at first, be composed of a brigade of infantry of two regiments; of a battalion of foot chasseurs and of two regiments of cavalry. A first regiment of cavalry has already been formed, and is now at Varna, and the formation of the first regiment of infantry is far advanced at Scutari. General Zamoyski, having to appoint a considerable number of officers of all ranks, requests his old comrades of the Polish army to send in their applications, with documents proving their rank, to a commission which has been formed by Prince Czartoryski for examining them. These applications must be addressed to the agency of the Polish Division of the Cossacks, 3, Rue Breteonvilliers, Paris, before the 26th inst., as the appointments are to be made on the 1st Feb.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

PARIS, Thursday.

IT appears that a variety of highly-important measures of State are in preparation in anticipation of the birth of an heir to the Imperial crown—measures relative to the continuation of the present dynasty of the greatest interest and significance. At the first ball at the Tuileries her Majesty appeared; but did not, as usual, make the round of the *salons*, nor enter into conversation with any of the guests, except Lady Cowley. Her Majesty retired at an early hour, appearing somewhat fatigued. The absence of the Princes Jérôme and Napoléon from the Tuileries, which formed the subject of general remark, is, it is whispered, owing to the dissatisfaction caused by certain difficulties made to the promotion of some of the officers about the persons of their Imperial Highnesses—officers especially recommended by them for advancement. An interview has taken place between the Prince Jérôme and the Marechal Vaillant on the subject, in which the sentiments of the former have been most decidedly expressed, the Prince feeling to a certain degree responsible for the welfare of the officers taken from under the authority of their own commanders to be on his staff.

A magnificent fête is to be given at the Ministre d'Etat in honour of the inauguration of the new Louvre. The ball at the Hôtel de Ville is deferred.

The new arrangement in England with respect to the postal transport of books and other printed productions is about to be also adopted here, and a project for further ameliorations on this subject is proposed to be brought forward at the next sitting of the Corps Législatif. But while on this point we would direct attention to a part of the regulation which, as it now stands with regard to the transport between England and France, entirely destroys the benefits of the arrangement to a certain and a sufficiently large class, under peculiar circumstances—we allude to authors during the process of correcting proofs. A word, a letter, a mere sign, written on the margin of the sheets, either by printer or author, takes away his privilege, and the packet becomes subject to the same regulation as a letter, and pays by weight—thus causing an unavoidable and frequently heavy expense, to those, moreover, whose profession exposes them to the constant recurrence of the inconvenience.

The hard frosts that concluded last week have once more given way to thaw and rain. It is to be hoped the latter may not continue, as already many parts in the southern and in other departments have suffered much from heavy rains and consequent inundations.

A variety of reports have been spread respecting the reorganisation of the Ecole Polytechnique. It appears, however, that the proposed changes go no further than removing therefrom the civil part of the institution, which is to be established in the Ecole Centrale of the Quartier St. Antoine, and making the Polytechnique wholly a military college. It is also probable that it will be removed to another locality, and that the present building will be converted into a barrack.

The organisation of the French army has been so much admired by the King of Sardinia that he has resolved on introducing various parts of the system into his own. Among other innovations, he has decided on substituting the statutes of the Legion of Honour for those now existing with regard to the Orders of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, by which grades formerly non-existent are introduced, and others are modified.

Of the 105 magnificent copies of the "Imitation de Jésus Christ" which gained the grand medal for the Imprimerie Impériale at the late Exhibition, the Emperor has purchased 73. The 30 remaining copies were confided to the library of Victor Masson, under the express condition that they should only be sold in a manner worthy of so remarkable a production. After the Emperor and Empress's copies were delivered the next were presented to the Pope, another having been offered by the Emperor to the Queen at the period of her visit to Paris.

The Empress has just enriched the Museum of Natural History by the gift of two animals of a species not hitherto belonging to any zoological establishment in Europe. These creatures partake of the nature of the horse and of the wild ass. They were known by description to the Museum, but it did not possess even a skin or skeleton of these rare animals, which have been presented to her Majesty by the Viceroy of Egypt.

At the Tuileries the evenings fixed for the balls and soirées are the 19th and 29th inst., and the 4th February; the Princesse Mathilde gives a ball on the 17th inst. (this evening).

The entrance of the second division of the troops returning from the East has been, from some mismanagement, a source of much disappointment alike to them and to the Parisians. No announcement on the subject having been issued, the weary army entered Paris on a wet, miserable day, ankle deep in mud, fatigued and drenched, and passed through to their various quarters, unrecognised, and consequently unwelcomed, by those who would have given them a warm and cordial greeting. At the review, passed before the Emperor, every attempt was made to manifest how unintentional was the apparent neglect; but the first impression must have been none the less painful and discouraging at the time.

Another name has just been added to the already too-long obituary-list of celebrities carried off within a short space—that of David (d'Angers), so called from the name of his native town, added to distinguish him from several other sufficiently remarkable artists similarly entitled. David d'Angers was born in 1789. The son of a poor wood carver, his genius for sculpture early developed itself; but being checked by his father, who wished to apprentice him to a trade, the boy's despair was so great that he attempted to poison himself—happily in vain. Aided at last by a more enlightened friend of the family, he came to Paris, entered on the profession Nature had destined for him, and through poverty, discouragement, and political difficulties—for the child of '89 was baptised in the troubled waters of the period that gave him birth, and never altered the bias of his opinions—he fought his way to fame and excellence, till the name of David d'Angers stood among the uppermost ranks in the list of modern sculptors. His funeral was the meeting-point of some of the most remarkable illustrations of the Democratic party now remaining in Paris, as well as of the principal artists. Béranger became on this occasion the object of a complete ovation on the part of some of the young men assembled. A discourse was pronounced by M. Halévy, the perpetual secretary of the Institute: a second had been prepared by the sculptor Etex, but was not read, as it was considered unadvisable to do so in the interest of the order and tranquillity it might prove difficult to maintain with such elements assembled. Nothing, however, transpired to disturb the solemn nature of the meeting, which dispersed with perfect order.

Last week took place the first representation at the Opera, in honour of the return of the Army, at which the Emperor, the Empress, and the Duke of Cambridge appeared. A large number of the troops might have profited by the occasion, for the house was by no means full.

### FRENCH FINANCIAL REPORT.

The *Moniteur* of Wednesday publishes the report of the Minister of Finance to the Emperor upon the financial condition of France. The report concludes as follows:—

To resume, Sire. This simple sketch of the principal financial events of the past year shows us a commercial activity without a parallel; unheard-of progress in consumption; two enormous loans, paid up with the greatest regularity, and in a great measure before the payments were due; beside the loans, more than 135,000,000f.—a sum which had never before been known to have been employed in the purchase of rents for the departments; the direct contribution paid by anticipation and

almost without expense; a well-balanced budget; the floating debt reduced; and all this despite the war, despite the crisis in the high price of food, despite the very considerable outlay which a glorious war must have imposed upon us. What greater proof could be given of the vitality and richness of the country, and of all that France is capable of under a popular Government, with such resources wisely employed? Extravagance alone might be feared. Your Majesty will know how to obviate that danger by your high prudence, by firmly opposing the inconsiderate temptations of speculation, and by adjourning, in the interest of the enterprises already commenced, all those which do not bear the evident mark of urgency.

THE PEACE PROPOSALS—RUSSIA'S ACCEPTANCE.

The following narrative of what took place when the Russian answer was received is by the Vienna Correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated Jan 12:—

On Friday, the 11th January, a "Feldjager," who had quitted St. Petersburg on Saturday, the 5th, reached this city with despatches for Prince Gortschakoff, and before noon on the same day the latter had called on the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs and communicated to him their contents, which were neither more nor less than the reply of the Russian Government to the propositions made by Count Valentine Esterhazy in the name of this Government. The conditions relating to the Danube, to the neutralisation of the Black Sea, and to the Christian population of the Porte, were accepted; although the St. Petersburg Cabinet proposed that they should be worded in a somewhat different way. The alterations proposed were, however, unimportant, and the Allies would hardly have objected to them, had not the Russian Cabinet refused to agree to one of the stipulations contained in the first point, which (as your readers will probably recollect—relates to the Danubian Principalities. The stipulation referred to is the following:—

"As an equivalent for the fortified places and territory now occupied by the Allied armies, Russia agrees to a 'rectification' of her frontiers towards Turkey in Europe."

In its reply the St. Petersburg Cabinet took no notice whatever of the demand made by the Powers, that a part of Bessarabia should be ceded to Turkey, but it expressed its readiness to restore to Turkey the territory which it recently had lost in Asia Minor, if the Western Powers would agree to withdraw from the Crimea. In a word, Russia considers the Pachalic of Kars a fair equivalent for Kinburn, Eupatoria, Sebastopol, Kamesch, Balaclava, Kertch, and Yenikale

As Prince Gortschakoff expressed a wish to be made acquainted with the definitive resolution of the Allied Powers within as short a time as possible, Count Buol promised to give him the required information within twenty-four hours. As soon as the Russian diplomatist left the Foreign-office Count Buol hurried to his Imperial master, and, after having communicated to him what had occurred, and received his instructions, he held prolonged consultations with Sir Hamilton Seymour and M. de Bourqueney. Yesterday morning the three Allied Governments had already resolved on the course to be pursued; and when Prince Gortschakoff, at one o'clock, called at the Foreign-office, he learned from Count Buol that Austria, France, and England rejected the counter-propositions which had been made by Russia. Positive orders were yesterday sent to Count Esterhazy to quit St. Petersburg on the 18th, if the original propositions were not previously accepted *purement et simplement* by the Russian Government. Something has been said of a cession of the Danubian Islands; but such a proposal would not be taken into consideration, as the three great Powers have resolved to deprive Russia of the power to invade the Danubian Principalities at pleasure. During the last thirty-six hours the Austro-Russian party has done all in its power to shake the resolution of the Emperor, but his Majesty is as firm as a rock. A hundred conflicting reports are in circulation relative to the Russian counter-propositions, and it may, therefore, be well to observe that the information given above is perfectly authentic

AMERICA—THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The mail-steamer *Asia*, which sailed from New York on the 1st inst, arrived at Liverpool on Monday last. The Message of the President was read before the Senate, at Washington, on 31st December. The House of Representatives had not at the time elected a Speaker, and great excitement was produced when the President's Message was announced. After a fierce debate, it was decided, by 87 against 126, that the Message should not be read until the House was organised

At the outset the President alluded to the satisfactory condition of tranquillity which the Republic was in, and thus proceeded to give an account of the difference with Great Britain regarding the terms of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty:—

By the convention of 1850 complete independence was secured to the States of Central America, and all claims on the part of either England or America were thereby relinquished, and no domination was to be assumed by either On his (the President's) accession to office, it became apparent that Great Britain still continued in the exercise of assertion of large authority in all that part of Central America commonly called the Mosquito coast, and covering the entire length of the State of Nicaragua, and a part of Costa Rica; that she regarded the Belize as her absolute domain, and was gradually extending its limits at the expense of the State of Honduras; and that she had formally colonised the smaller group known as the Bay of Islands, and claimed the right of right to that State. All these acts and pretensions, being contrary to the tenour of the convention, have been made the subject of negotiations, through the Ambassador in London. The correspondence between the two Governments shows a wide divergence of view between them as to the stipulations of the convention; Great Britain maintaining her Mosquito sovereignty with a sovereignty which, as derived from the acts of Indians, is not recognised by the public law of Europe or America. Vattel's rights have been pressed as against the Central American States. Le leg timate successors of all the rights of Spain to the territory. On the eastern coast of Nicaragua the interference of Britain appears in the shape of a protectorate over the Mosquito tribe of Indians. But the Belize and Honduras establishments approach to colonial governments as much as do those of Canada or Jamaica. It was impossible for the United States Government to acquiesce in such a construction of the convention. To a renewed call by this Government upon Great Britain, to abide by, and carry into effect, the stipulations of the convention according to its obvious import, by withdrawing from the possession or colonisation of portions of the Central American States of Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, the British Government has at length replied, affirming that the operation of the treaty is prospective only, and did not require Great Britain to abandon or contract any possessions held by her in Central America at the date of its conclusion. The United States' Government, simply desiring the fulfilment of the convention in its essence and spirit, has not looked to rights which it might assert, independently of the treaty, in consideration of its geographical position, and other circumstances. The British Government, in its last communication, still declares that it sees no reason in a conciliatory spirit may not enable the two Governments to overcome all obstacles to a satisfactory adjustment of the subject. On this subject the President concludes:—"Assured of the correctness of the construction of the treaty constantly adhered to by this Government, and resolved to insist on the rights of the United States, yet actuated also by the same desire which is avowed by the British Government to remove all causes of serious misunderstanding between two nations associated by so many ties of interest and kindred, it has appeared to me proper not to consider an amicable solution of the controversy hopeless. There is, however, reason to apprehend that with Great Britain in the actual occupation of the disputed territories, and the treaty therefore practically null, so far as regards our rights, this international difficulty cannot long remain determined without involving in serious danger the friendly relations which it is the interest as well as the duty of both countries to cherish and preserve. It will afford me sincere gratification if future efforts shall result in the happy anticipated hereinfore with more confidence than the aspect of the case, truth to me now to entertain."

In regard to the difference with England arising out of the violation of the United States' neutrality laws, by the attempt to raise troops within our borders, the President presents no definitive view of the case. He says the action of the British Government not only a cessation of the wrong, but yet nothing specific is disclosed concerning the character of the reparation demanded or the disposition of the English Government to make it. The subject is yet under discussion.

In reference to the Sound Dues of Denmark, it is stated that the invitation of the United States Government to go into a convention with the representatives of all European States for the emancipation of the dues has been declined, though a willingness is expressed to compensate Denmark for all of her outlay in improving the navigation of the Sound or Belts

The difficulties with France, Spain, and Greece are all pronounced settled, or nearly settled.

Affairs were quiet in Nicaragua, and General Walker had dispatched a battalion to Honduras to assist the President

Advices from Mexico report the resignation of Alvarez, and the election of General Comonfort. The following is the new Ministry:—Foreign relations, Ross; Justice, Montes; Government, Lafragua; War, Salicio; Finance, Payne. Alvarez had departed for the south.

TITHE COMMUTATION.—The result of the corn averages for the ten years to Christmas last is that each £100 of tithe-rent charge will amount to £81 15s. 11d. for 1856, which is rather more than 4 per cent above last year's value.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE President of the United States has committed an act which makes a patriot recur to the window at Whitehall, or at least to the resolution of February, 1689. The King of the States has ventured on a *coup d'état*. The House of Representatives, having met, was unable to choose a Speaker, owing to the fierce struggle of parties; the key to which is said to be the fact that his Majesty, Frankland Pierce, has utterly lost the confidence of all the worthier part of the American people, owing to their belief in his reckless willingness to embroil them with this or any other foreign nation, for the sake of creating for himself a war-popularity. Regarded by this light, the hostility of the Representatives may be considered as a protest, on the people's part, against the sordid manœuvres of the White House. But the President's "Message" had been prepared with great elaboration, and privately printed, under lock and key, it is said, in his own residence, and the continued delay wore out the patience of Mr. Pierce. So, just before the last mail left, he sent in his secretary, Mr. Sidney Webster, with the document. The Representatives were naturally indignant, and declared that the Constitution had been violated; that the Message must be sent to them as a body, which was incomplete until a Speaker had been chosen; and that the President had at once committed a crime and offered an insult. The Sovereign's Message was not received; but the consideration of it was ordered to be adjourned. The next report will be interesting.

According to certain terrified writers, the British Constitution has also been violated, and ruin is impending. The House of Lords and the Throne itself are menaced through the expected abolition of the rights gained by primogeniture. Why these rights are expected to be abolished will naturally be the next question; and the answer is, that Judge Parke, whose retirement from the Bench we have already chronicled, takes the title of Lord Wensleydale, his patent limiting the existence of such peerage to "his own natural life." The honour is granted to the man who has earned it, but it is not to be transmitted to somebody who has not earned it, but happens to be related to the man who has. We have heard no official explanation of the arrangement; but it is be intended as a precedent we are heartily glad to record it. The House of Lords—whose judicial functions are a laughing stock to the country, owing to the ridiculously insufficient and irregular character of the proceedings—requires strengthening by the presence and advice of able lawyers; but a lawyer ought to have done some very remarkable service to his country before his heirs for ever are presented with an irresponsible share in the government of the people. These peerages for life seem extremely well calculated to meet the difficulty; and, as a general rule, this is the kind of honour which should be awarded to a successful soldier or lawyer, as it is to the successful member of the nobler and holier profession of a spiritual teacher. Why should Lord Saltersbath, or Lord Barnwell-and-Adolphus, leave us his son or nephew as our ruler, while the Right Rev. Lord Rubric is content with a life interest in his baronial coronet?

Sir William Codrington's despatch upon the subject of drunkenness in the British army is entitled to respect rather from the honourable feeling which prompted it than from its fairness or its logic. The gallant General is indignant that "the fathers and mothers and wives and sisters of the soldiery should be taught to think that they do nothing but drink;" and he does right to be angry. But military reasoning (always excepting the *ultima ratio regum*) is not invariably convincing; and in this short letter the Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea has managed to entangle himself in two awkwardnesses. He appears to the number of "crimes of drunkenness" as very small, "not more than one man in two days per company, estimated at 100 men." "Crimes of drunkenness" is a technical phrase, meaning crimes which the authorities punish. The fact notoriously was that the men, for lack of mental employment, and for want of that intercourse with their officers which would have prevented much vulgar vice, used to lie about among the tents in every state of intoxication, but without, in most cases, incurring penalties which the half-ashamed authorities were not in any hurry to enforce. We blame the soldiers in a modified degree only; they had money given them, drink-shops opened to them, and no better provision offered to them; but it would be absurd to deny the facts brought out by the letters from the Camp. Things will be better; means are being afforded to the men to send home their pay; books and newspapers are more largely supplied, and a good many of the grog-shops are abolished; and we do not quarrel with the General for being annoyed at the exposure, or for putting a good face upon the state of things as early as he could do so. But it was hardly worth while to play with phrases, or even to tell ignorant civilians to estimate the "companies" all round the army at one hundred, when it is notorious in the Camp that fifty—a number that materially alters the gallant General's calculations—would now be nearer the mark. Finally, our noble fellows in the Crimea may be assured that we in England know that they do much more than drink—that they work, watch, fortify, and fight, at need; and that, if their friends of the press—the best friends an army ever had since war was invented—point out a bad system and illustrate its evils, it is that the system may be amended.

Whatever may be thought of the Bishop of Exeter's views in ecclesiastical matters, there can be no doubt of his readiness and dexterity. It was not to be expected that his Lordship would omit notice of the decision of Dr. Lushington for removing the millinery and mediæval toys which one set of weak-minded people stick about the churches, to the frightful scandal of another set of weak-minded people, who are thereby prevented from worshipping. He has addressed the Doctor, vindicated the Puseyite ceremonies, and even intimated that he should not object to see the sacramental oblations carried in a procession. And with theological dexterity he flings in the case of Judas, who, when "the box of ointment, very precious," was broken at the feet of the Redeemer, complained of such a "waste," when the ointment might have been sold for a large price, to be given to the poor. Placing Mr. Hope and the other wealthy Belgravians who lavish their gold in decorating their churches in the position of the humble bearer of the ointment, the Bishop finds in their opponents a strong likeness to "Judas, that distinguished advocate for simplicity in devotion."

The Duke of Argyll has been afflicting a portion of his tenantry with a curious little Maine Liquor Law of his own invention. He has issued his high command—*no bruisan fuimen* where a landlord, with powers of eviction, is the Olympian Jove—that none of his tenants in a certain district shall use whisky, or other intoxicating liquors, at rejoicings, funerals, or other assemblages. But his Grace has been pleased to draw a line of the working of which those who do not know the property can scarcely form an idea. The tenants who come under this interdicting rule are those who do not pay more than £30 a year. We are not likely to be accused of joining in any vulgar claptrap about aristocratic tyranny, of one law for the rich and another for the poor; but it appears to us that the principle upon which such interference with social habits is based is a vicious one, and that such arbitrary edicts more nearly resemble the logical and practical sort of legislation which might emanate from some well-meaning, hasty feminine lawgiver, who would reform the world at a stroke from her drawing room window, than the rational administration of a landlord who, as a statesman and a philosopher, must know that people are not to be made virtuous by force.

POPULATION OF ROME.—The *Moniteur* (January 6) announces that the General Vicariate of Rome has just published an official census of the population of Rome, for the year 1855. In all, there are 177,461 inhabitants; among whom there are 36 bishops, 1226 secular priests, 2313 monks and other religious personages, 1912 nuns, and 687 seminarists. At Rome, therefore, there are, in all, 5861 priests, monks, nuns, or seminarists—that is to say, one to every 30 inhabitants.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### THE MARQUIS TOWNSHEND.

GEORGE FERRARS TOWNSHEND, third Marquis Townshend of Raynham, in the county of Norfolk, and Baron de Ferrars of Chartley, Baron Basset of Drayton, Baron Lovaine, Bourchier, Compton of Compton, and Townshead of Lynn Regis, in the co. of Norfolk, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom: a Baronet, and High Steward of Tamworth; was the eldest son of George, the second Marquis, by his wife, Charlotte, second daughter of Eton Mainwaring Elcrker, Esq., of Ruby Park, Yorkshire. He was born the 13th Dec., 1778, and succeeded his father, as third Marquis, the 27th July, 1811. He married, the 12th May, 1807, Sarah Gardner, daughter of the late William Dunn Gardner; but was separated from her a year after the marriage. The Marquis Townshend died about a fortnight ago, at his villa near Genoa. He has had no issue, and is succeeded by his cousin, Capt. John Townshend, R.N., of Ball's Park, Herts, M.P. for Tamworth, now the fourth Marquis, who is married to Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of the late Rear-Admiral George Stuart, and has issue a son and three daughters.

### THE RIGHT HON. H. GOULBURN, M.P

THE Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, of Betchworth House, Woking, Surrey, M.P. for the University of Cambridge, was the eldest son of the late Member Goulburn, Esq., of Portland-place, by his wife Susan, daughter of William, fourth Viscount Chetwynd. He was born the 19th March, 1784. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1803, having the year previously been returned to the House of Commons for the borough of Horsham. Mr. Goulburn married, the 21st Dec., 1811, Jane, third daughter of Matthew, fourth Lord Rokeby, and sister of the sixth Lord Rokeby, who is now with the army in the Crimea. Mr. Goulburn was made Under Secretary of State for the Home Department in 1810, under the Duke of Portland's Ministry, and continued in office during the administration of his Grace's successor, the unfortunate Spencer Perceval. At the general election in 1812 Mr. Goulburn was elected M.P. for St. Germans. In the same year he was appointed Under Secretary for the Colonies, an office he held up to 1821. In 1818 he was returned to the House of Commons for West Looe, and from 1823 to 1831 he sat for Armagh. He accepted the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1821, and was then made a Privy Councillor. He held the Chief Secretaryship under the several Administrations of the Earl of Liverpool, Viscount Goderich, George Canning, and the Duke of Wellington; and in March, 1828, he was made Chancellor of the Exchequer. He continued at the head of the Exchequer Department until the Duke of Wellington retired, in January, 1830. At the general election in 1831 Mr. Goulburn was first elected one of the M.P.s for the University of Cambridge. Since then the right honourable gentleman has continued to represent the University, not without occasional opposition—particularly on a recent election, when he was opposed by Lord Feilding. On the formation of Sir Robert Peel's first Ministry, in December, 1834, Mr. Goulburn was appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department, which he held till the Administration broke up, in April following. When Sir R. Peel was again called upon, in Sept., 1841, to take office, he selected Mr. Goulburn for Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which office he materially assisted the Premier in his financial and free-trade measures. Mr. Goulburn did not join, like many of his former colleagues in office, the Earl of Aberdeen's Government, although he invariably gave the Ministry his independent support, and was among the minority in the division on Mr. Roebuck's motion in January of last year. Since he retired with the late Sir Robert Peel, in the summer of 1846, the right hon. gentleman has taken no very active part in politics, but has always supported those measures he deemed necessary to fully carry out the views of Sir Robert on the policy of free-trade. The late Sir Robert Peel appointed him one of his executors (Viscount Hardinge being the other), and guardian to his children until they attained their majority. Mr. Goulburn died on the 13th inst., at his seat, Betchworth House, near Dorking: he leaves issue two sons and a daughter. The right hon. gentleman's only brother is Edward Goulburn, Esq., Serjeant-at-Law, and a Commissioner of Bankruptcy; whose third wife, Catherine, second daughter of the fourth Lord Rokeby, is sister of the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn's widow.

### MR SERJEANT ADAMS

JOHN ADAMS, Esq., Serjeant-at-Law, and Assistant Judge of the Middlesex Quarter Sessions, was the third son of Simon Adams, Esq., of Analy Hall, in the county of Warwick, Recorder of Daventry, by his wife, Sarah, daughter of Caldwall Coker, Esq., of Leicester. Mr. Serjeant Adams was born in 1786, and, having early in life adopted the legal profession, he practised with marked success on the Midland Circuit, and attained the rank of Serjeant-at-Law. He was also the author of a useful essay on the subject of ejectment. Some twelve years ago Mr. Serjeant Adams was chosen Chairman of the Middlesex Sessions; and when the salaried office of Assistant Judge of those Sessions was created by Act of Parliament he was the first Judge appointed to it, which he has since continued to preside at the Sessions trials in Middlesex and Westminster up to the time of his death, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. Mr. Serjeant Adams, though eccentric and somewhat rough and abrupt in his manner, possessed much knowledge and sense. He was a humane man, and a thoroughly honourable and upright judge. He had, too, an honesty and a firmness of purpose that made him always respected. He took great interest in the improvement of the Criminal Law, and in the plans proposed for the dispersal and reformation of culprits. He frequently put forth his views and notions on these themes in essays and letters ably written. In private life Mr. Serjeant Adams was also very generally esteemed and respected. Mr Serjeant Adams married first, in 1814, Ann, only daughter of William Nation, Esq., of Exeter, by whom—who died in 1814—he had two sons, viz., John Adams, Esq., a Chancery barrister, author of "The Doctrine of Equity," who died in September, 1845, and the Rev William Adams, author of "The Shadow of the Cross," who died in January, 1848. Mr. Serjeant Adams married secondly, in 1817, Jane, daughter of Thomas Martin, Esq., of Nottingham, and by her (who died in 1826) he had a son, the Rev Henry Cadwallader Adams. The Serjeant married thirdly, in 1826, Charlotte Peisch, daughter and heiress of John Coker, Esq., and by her has had three sons, the eldest of whom is the Rev. Coker Adams, Fellow of New College, Oxford. Mr. Serjeant Adams died on the 16th inst., at his house, 9, Hyde-park-street.

### DR WEBB, MASTER OF CLARE HALL

THE Rev. William Webb, D.D., F.L.S., Master of Clare Hall College, Cambridge, was born in February, 1775, at Sutton Coldfield, near Birmingham, and died on the 4th inst., at the Vicarage of Lalington, Cambridgeshire. His father was master of Bishop Vesey's Grammar School at Sutton Coldfield, and his mother's maiden name was Barratt. He was educated at home until sent to Clare Hall, Cambridge, in the 1793. He graduated here in 1797, and was subsequently a fellow and tutor of the College. He succeeded Dr. Tovell, as master, in 1815, and became also Vicar of Lalington, Cambridgeshire. He married, in 1815, Ann, daughter of the Rev. Theodore V Gould, late Rector of Fernham, by which lady (who survives him) he has had two sons and a daughter, of whom the youngest alone is now living. In politics Dr. Webb was a staunch Tory: he was Chairman of the Election Committees. He was opposed to the University Reforms. He was an antiquarian and botanist, and has left a very valuable library of topographical, antiquarian, and botanical works.

ERRATUM.—In the Obituary, in our Journal of Jan. 5, for "Yerkson" read *Dickson*.

## THE BRITISH ARMY POST-OFFICE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

*(From our Special Artist.)*

I SEND you a Sketch of the interior of the British Army Post-office at Constantinople, an establishment of no mean importance in the vast military operations now going on in the East; conferring, as it does, great advantages both on the Army and Navy, and in the midst of terrible bloodshed keeping up home ties, and carrying us back in thought to our peaceful firesides.

The staff employed consists of a postmaster and three assistant postmasters; eight clerks, who have been selected from the General Post-office in London; and two natives of Constantinople, who act chiefly as interpreters; for, though it was established as a British Army Post, many letters pass through it to and from the soldiers in the Turkish Contingent, &c. Two of the postmasters and three of the clerks are employed in the Post-office in the Crimea, assisted by two intelligent non-commissioned officers.

The scene on the arrival and departure of the mails is one of the great est activity. The boat from Marseilles brings from twenty to twenty-five bags, each as much as one of our strong-backed na ils (or porters) can stagger under; and the number of letters is said to exceed 12,000, and that of the papers 8000. This vast number is sorted into regiments, brigades, and divisions, and dispatched to the Crimea and Scutari in the short space of two hours. The courtesy and attention shown by the officials in this establishment to the public presents a vast contrast to the *brusquerie* of the other post-offices in this city.

THE BRITISH ARMY POST-OFFICE, CONSTANTINOPLE. (SEE DESCRIPTION, P. 61.)

# SKETCHES IN THE CRIMEA

ALOUCHTA.—FROM A SKETCH BY WILLIBALD RICHTER.

## ALOUCHTA.

MODERN travellers in the Crimea all unite in extolling the beauty of the coast scenery in the neighbourhood of Alouchta—a town situated on the southern shore of that peninsula, nearly half-way between Sebastopol and Kaffa. "Alouchta," says Mr. Danby Seymour,—

Is beautifully placed on the sloping side of a gentle elevation, near the sea-shore, and the cultivation of the vine has made here rapid progress. Its situation, in a wide and fertile valley, at nearly the centre of the southern coast, must always have rendered it an important place, although the only mention of it in ancient times is with reference to the castle built here by Justinian, the remains of which are to be seen on a little hill near the sea-shore. The ancient town of Alouchta was built in front of the fort on the right bank of the river Oulou Ouzène, but the place is now deserted and covered with the wild vine and tamarisk. Some remains may still be discovered of houses and of several Greek churches placed on the most elevated positions. The churches are nearly as large as those of Kherson and in the principal one a semicircular apse shows that either a bishop or at least a priest of high rank presided over the clergy attached to it. Alouchta is the limit between the eastern and the western coast, which are great rivals for public favour. There can, however, be no doubt that in remarkable scenery and romantic beauty the western coast has greatly the advantage. The igneous jets of ophitic granite do not come further east than Alouchta; and while the granite domes of Kastels, Aloudagh, and Lindéne form promontories and bays, and sublime variations of scenery, the eastern coast is a monotonous repetition of narrow ravines, covered with meagre vegetation, of the witch-elm (the commonest tree in the Crimea), the turpentine-tree, and the Oriental juniper, some specimens of which measure as much as a foot and a half in diameter.

The macadamised road does not extend along the coast further than Alouchta, and here turns off northward to Simpheropol, a distance of about forty miles. It mounts for the first twelve miles through the rich valley of Alouchta, till an obelisk marks the highest point, whence it descends through the cheerful little valley of the Angar, which runs into the Salghir. Here the Tchatyr-Dagh, the highest mountain in the Crimea, rises immediately on the left; and the valley is an enormous rent in the red pudding-stone of which the mountain itself is composed. A little further on, a shady spot, called Tavshan Bazar (the Hare-market), serves as a resting-place for carriages coming from Simpheropol, before they encounter the hilly part of the journey to the coast and from Tavshan Bazar to Simpheropol the road is good and even.

## TCHOUFOUT-KALEH.

THIS is a small town in the neighbourhood of Bagtcheserai, which has been inhabited for centuries by a colony of Jews. It is perched on an isolated rock, with houses overlooking the precipice. A road cut in the rock, and joining the one which leads to the southern coast, is the only communication to this singular little place, which is surrounded by a strong wall entered by gates, which are closed every evening

Mr. Danby Seymour, in his recent "Travels in the Crimea," gives the following description of Tchoufout-Kaleh:—

TCHOUFOUT-KALEH.—FROM A SKETCH BY WILLIBALD RICHTER.

Tchoufout-Kaleh means in Turkish, "the fortress of the Jews," and this name is not found applied to it till two hundred years ago. The ancient name was Kirker, which was the capital of the Khans before they removed to Bagtcheserai. From the earliest times this spot must have been a residence of men, for there is a crypt town built at the entrance of the gorge, in the strata of the chalk, with the isolated hill of Tchoufout-Kaleh behind it, which served as a place of refuge, formed by nature. All the other crypt towns in the Crimea, as those of Inkerman, Mangoup, Kh[illegible]rbinka-ew, and Tepekerman, are built in similar localities, and date from the time of the Tauro Scythians, many centuries before Christ.

This subterranean town is cut under the fortress in the sides of the little valley. There are in one place alone as many as fifty of these grottoes, and a path with steps is cut in the rocks lead ng from them up to the fortress. On the opposite side one of them is converted into the Monastery of the Assumption, and inhabited by the monks.

All the higher part of the valley, beyond a magnificent group of oaks, has been used for ages as a burying-ground by the Jews, and is called the Valley of Jehoshaphat. The tombs, great numbers of which are cut in the white chalk, are ranged under fine trees, and along the sides of the paths. Some of the monuments go as far back as the middle of the thirteenth century, and the most ancient are also the simplest, and resemble long stone coffins.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 20.—Septuagesimus Sunday.
MONDAY, 21.—St. Agnes. New South Wales colonised, 1788.
TUESDAY, 22.—St. Vincent. Lord Byron born, 1788.
WEDNESDAY, 23.—William Pitt died, 1806. Duke of Kent died, 1820.
THURSDAY, 24.—Frederick the Great born, 1712.
FRIDAY, 25.—Robert Burns born, 1759. Prince of Wales christened, 1842.
SATURDAY, 26.—Brazil discovered, 1496. Dr. Jenner died, 1823.

### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 26, 1856

| Sunday. | | Monday. | | Tuesday. | | Wednesday. | | Thursday. | | Friday | | Saturday | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A |
| h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 0 40 | 1 0 | 1 25 | 1 50 | 2 9 | 2 40 | 3 0 | 3 30 | 3 50 | 4 20 | 4 40 | 5 10 | 5 30 | 6 0 |

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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1856.*


It is stated, evidently upon some kind of authority, and in order that the subject may be fully discussed as soon as Parliament meets, that the disastrous fall of Kars may in great measure be attributed to the personal hostility of our Ambassador at Constantinople towards General Williams. It is alleged that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, who has a talent for hating, manifested this hostility as soon as General Williams began to show evidence of talent of another and more valuable kind, and that Lord Stratford had unhappily the means of rendering himself mischievous, by inducing the Turkish Government to withhold the assistance so urgently needed; and the want of which, if it have not disgraced our arms, has imperilled the fortunes of a campaign, and rendered peace more difficult to conquer and to maintain. Sixty-three despatches to Lord Stratford were, it is stated, sent by the accelerated express during the heroic defence of Kars. They all remained without reply. When, ultimately, the Ambassador was forced, by orders from home, to attend to General Williams's communications, it was too late to prevent the melancholy catastrophe. Lord Stratford has rendered great services to his country in former years; he has played a conspicuous and beneficial part in all the transactions immediately prior to the declaration of war against Russia; and is a diplomatist of such consummate ability that Great Britain would be much the better for half a dozen like him. Of the peculiarities of his Lordship's character the public have hardly to be informed, especially since the "Roving Englishman" let in a little coloured light upon them; but we should reluctantly believe that he had been guilty of conduct for which, if it be proved, there is no punishment in the statute-book too severe. In fact, if the charge be true, and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, from private malice, has neglected his duty to his Queen's ally, he is a traitor. There is no use in mincing words. We sincerely hope that, for the honour of England, the veteran Ambassador may be able to clear himself before his Peers; for those who make the attack cannot stop short of impeachment.

It is the present privilege of this great nation to be able to carry on a just and necessary war without enduring its more palpable and immediate calamities. So little is the pressure felt, except in a slightly-increased amount of taxation, that no work of peace has fallen into abeyance; no good work of domestic charity previously commenced has been left undone; and legal, political, social, and educational reforms are severally wrought out to their conclusions, quite as steadily, and almost as zealously, as if we were at peace with the whole world. Thus, although the nation is at war, it has time for the consideration of such minor matters as the bestowal of a pension on an unfortunate author, and to debate the whole policy as well as the whole administration of a thing so comparatively unimportant as the Pension List. If it be true, as Dr. Johnson said, "that the chief glory of every people arises from its authors," and if it be true, as others have asserted, that both in war and in peace a great nation is bound in justice to itself to honour its chief authors if they be prosperous, and to succour them if they fall into unforeseen and undeserved calamity, what shall be said of the British Government that neither honours British authors nor rewards them? which grants them a niggardly allowance, not as a right, but as an eleemosynary contribution to save them from the workhouse? and which systematically robs them of by far the greater portion of the sum which a mean-minded Parliament sets annually apart for them? Mr. Hayda, a working man of letters, author of a very useful compilation, was stricken by paralysis while employed on a casual job in the service of the Foreign-office. A pension of £25 was shortly afterwards settled upon him; less than half the annuity which a country gentleman of moderate means would confer upon a coachman or a footman who had honestly served him in the days of health and strength; less by a good deal than a crossing-sweeper could scrape up in any ordinary thoroughfare of the metropolis; less by half than the wages of an omnibus conductor, and within a few pounds of as much as the careful State pays for the support and education of a criminal qualifying himself at the public expense to obtain a ticket of leave! To award such a pittance is an insult to Literature—a disgrace to the national character that will submit to it. The claims of Literature should be urged upon the nation not for the sake of Literature, but for the sake of the nation itself, that must suffer in its interests, no less than in its character, if its "chiefest glory" be wilfully or ignorantly degraded. We attach no blame to Lord Palmerston for the mean £25 bestowed upon Mr. Hayda; for his Lordship, by a private act, did much to relieve himself from the imputation which might in other circumstances have been thrown against his Government; but what the public ought to inquire is why and how the Minister has no larger sum at his disposal? Any Minister claiming to worthily represent his country should make it a point to demand of Parliament fuller powers in such matters, so as to place the bestowal of literary pensions on Ministerial responsibility, without reference to their amount. If the Pension List were carefully examined, it would be found that more than one-half of the annual £1200 supposed to be granted to Literature and Science is bestowed upon individuals who are totally unconnected with either. Why, for instance, should Lady Truro, the widow of an ex-Lord Chancellor, have been provided with two several pensions of £500 per annum out of such a fund? What claims had she upon it twice, or even once? What claims upon it had her Majesty's dancing-master? or her singing-master? If these persons estimable persons, no doubt—are to be pensioned, let Parliament pension them, and the nation will not begrudge the money; but to pension them out of a fund voted for the encouragement of Science and Literature is to rob Science and Literature, to plunder the poor, and insult two noble professions.

It has continually been urged that Literature and Science stand in no need of encouragement from the State; that the public is their best encourager and patron; and that, if they cannot prosper by such encouragement as the public can afford them, they ought to fall. We should be sorry to believe that this ignoble sentiment is that of a majority of the gentlemen of the House of Commons, or of the men who wield the authority of the State in the executive functions of the Government. Great genius is continually in advance of its age. The people can, and do, pay the writers who amuse them. They sometimes pay those who pander in literature to their vices and their follies, and who degrade the profession of letters. They seldom pay those who see far in advance of the present time, and who write the immortal works which scholars and philosophers—the "fit audience and few"—can alone appreciate. The business of a State, as regards Literature, should not be solely that of aiding unfortunate authors. It should strive to encourage them—to have the utmost possible amount of valuable work out of them to employ them in undertakings which are not strictly of commercial value, but of national importance. Why, for instance, should the State not distribute between several eminent literary men the task which no one man can satisfactorily accomplish, and which no bookseller or company of booksellers has yet been found to set on foot—the task of making a complete dictionary of our noble English language? No such work is in existence. Johnson's, if not obsolete, is woefully in arrear with the present state of knowledge, and is deficient in tens of thousands of words in common use in these islands. Richardson's is better, but by no means up to the requirements of our time. Webster's, the work of an American, is, next to Richardson's, the most valuable we have, but is full of errors of commission, while errors of omission are to be counted by thousands. The national archives want arranging and cataloguing, before the damp, the rats, or the cheesemonger shall number them among the things that were. Is there no literature for the English Parliament to pay for, but that of ponderous and unreadable blue-books, which annually consume an amount of money that would enable the Government to pension a thousand men of genius, if—which Heaven forefend!—a thousand men of genius should find themselves in the unhappy predicament of needing its assistance?

We hope, for the honour of Literature, that the next author who is offered a pension of £25 a year will be stronger in mind than poor Mr. Hayda, and that he will be able to expend one-and-sixpence on a good birch-broom, and take his stand with it opposite Whitehall, or between the Carlton and Reform Clubs. If he will do so, and place on his hat or his back a placard with the titles of the books of which he was the author, he will certainly, if money be his object, make thrice the Government dole, and perhaps shame our legislators into a more just and generous way of thinking. If the public is to be the only patron of Literature, Literature in its evil days will fare better by appealing to the public charity in the manner we have indicated, than by appealing to the harsh, cold charity of an aristocratic and callous Government.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

### THE RUSSIAN ACCEPTANCE OF THE PEACE PROPOSALS.

If the following despatch from Berlin, dated Thursday night, may be relied on, there can be no doubt of the fact that Russia means to negotiate:—

Yesterday, at two o'clock, Count Nesselrode and Count Valentine Esterhazy signed, at St. Petersburg, a protocol containing the conditions proposed by the Allies, as the formulation of the preliminaries of peace.

The following despatch was posted at the Paris Bourse on Thursday:—

VIENNA, Jan. 16th, Even ng.

Count Esterhazy writes, that Count Nesselrode has just notified to him the pure and simple acceptance of the ultimatum, the propositions of which forwarded by Austria are to serve as the preliminaries of peace.

A despatch received from Dresden announces that an extra supplement of the official journal of Dresden has been published, in which it states, on reliable authority, that Russia has accepted unconditionally the Austrian proposals.

### THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

The *Ganges* arrived at Marseilles yesterday morning, with advices from Constantinople of the 10th, and from the Crimea of the 5th. The *Times*' Constantinople correspondent writes on the 7th:—

The *Superb** has gone down in the Black Sea with the whole crew, the Captain excepted. The transport *Talavera* has gone down in the Sea of Marmora. The crew was saved. At Kertch an attack was expected from the Russians. The Hon. A. C. Murray left Teheran on the 6th of December

* This is not her Majesty's ship *Superb*, 80, which appears by the last *Army List* to be laid up in ordinary at Chatham.

### THE COURT.

The hospitalities of the Court have been continued during the past week. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess Mary, arrived at the Castle on Tuesday, and remained until Friday. On the same day the Maharajah Duleep Singh arrived on a visit. Among the guests honoured with invitations, have been—His Excellency the Austrian Minister and the Countess Colloredo, his Excellency the Belgian Minister, the Marquis of Abercorn and Lady Louisa Hamilton, the Marchioness of Hastings and Captain Yelverton, R.N., the Earl and Countess Granville, Lord Ashburton, the Right Hon. the Speaker and Mrs. Shaw Lefevre, Sir Charles and Lady Mary Wood, Sir Benjamin Hall, the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole and Mrs. Walpole, Rear-Admiral W. A. B. Hamilton, Lieut.-Colonel Chapman, R.E., lately serving in the Crimea; and Colonel M'Murdo, lately commanding the Land Transport Corps.

The Duchess of Kent has dined almost daily at the Castle.

On Saturday last Prince Albert, accompanied by the Count of Flanders, came to London. The Prince drove to Buckingham Palace, and returned to the Castle early in the afternoon. The Count of Flanders visited the Belgian Minister, in Portland-place, and also her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House. His Royal Highness afterwards returned to the Castle.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Alice, the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, and the Maharajah Duleep Singh, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

On Monday Prince Albert, accompanied by the Count of Flanders, went out to shooting.

On Tuesday Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, lasted on the ice in the Home Park.

On Wednesday Prince Albert, accompanied by the Count of Flanders and the Maharajah Duleep Singh, went out shooting in the Royal preserves.

On Thursday the third dramatic representation of the present season took place in St. George's Hall.

Lady Canning will succeed the Marchioness of Ely as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty, and Lord Byron and the Hon. M. Sackville West have succeeded Lord De Tabley and Colonel the Hon. N. Hood as Lord in Waiting and Groom in Waiting.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent gave her annual ball to her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and other members of the Royal family, at Frogmore, last evening (Friday).

The Earl Granville, Lord President of the Privy Council, will give a Parliamentary dinner to many of Peers, on the 30th instant, at his residence in Piccadilly.

The Earl of Derby has issued cards for a grand banquet to a large number of political friends on the 30th instant.

The Viscount Somerton is about to form a matrimonial alliance with the Hon. Caroline Barrington, daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Barrington.

The marriage of Lady Jane Feilding with Captain Levett took place at Monk's Kirby Church on Thursday se'nnight. After the ceremony a breakfast was given at Newnham Paddox, the seat of the Earl of Denbigh, at his bride's father.

The marriage of Sir Robert Peel, Bart., with the Lady Emily Hervey took place at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, on Thursday, in the presence of a large party of the friends of both families. The wedding breakfast took place in the Waterloo Gallery at Apsley House.

### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

OPENING OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—On Saturday night last a public meeting was held at the Museum Tavern, Great Russell street, at which a resolution was passed in favour of the opening of the British Museum during the six working days of the week. It was urged that under the present arrangements thousands annually went from the gates disappointed, especially visitors from the country, and that an institution so calculated to elevate, instruct, and improve the social habits of the people ought to be more accessible. Until it is under the existing regulations.

THE HALF-HOLIDAY MOVEMENT IN THE LAW.—The Lord Chancellor has been solicited to assist in the half-holiday movement on Saturday, and the interests of the profession in the law have been urged on his Lordship, who has promised to give the subject his anxious consideration.

EXTENSION OF FARRINGDON-STREET.—It has been decided by the Commissioners of the thoroughfare leading from Holborn-bridge to the Royal Mail Coach House, Clerkenwell, shall be opened for public traffic next July.

RELIEF OF WAR PENSIONERS AT BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.—The governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital have affixed placards on the gates notifying that pensioners will be permitted to pass through the hospital now that the Guildhall has ceased to be held in Southwark.

MURDER OF A SWEDISH GENTLEMAN IN BEDFORD ROW.—On Wednesday morning, at half-past seven o'clock, Mr. George Waugh, the senior partner of the merchant firm of Waugh and Metcalf, of No. 61, James-street, Buckingham-row, who had come into town as usual to transact his business, was walking to his office, when a man named Westron suddenly ran to the police court, and said that if it had not been for Waugh he should have had £800, but that he had thrown his (the prisoner's) affairs into Chancery and he could not get half that amount. He then drew a small pistol at him, and deliberately shot him in the face. The unfortunate gentleman gave a sudden spring in the air, and, with the exclamation, "O God! take him—hold him!" fell dead upon the pavement. The murder was witnessed by several persons close by, who immediately ran up, and Westron, who made no resistance, was at once taken into custody by Hutchins, the beadle of Bedford-row. On his way to the police court he said that if it had not been for Waugh he should have had £800, but that he had thrown his (the prisoner's) affairs into Chancery and he could not get half that amount. He afterwards said, "Mr. Waugh has ruined me, and has compelled me to commit a deed of horror to end my days." The prisoner was brought before Mr. Tyrwhitt, at Clerkenwell, in the afternoon, when the above facts were stated. When asked what he had to say to the charge, he said, very coolly, "Nothing at present." Mr. Tyrwhitt remanded him till Wednesday next. From the inquiries made by the police it appears that the prisoner and Mr. Waugh were connected in some law proceedings. The prisoner had frequently threatened the deceased, and it had been thought necessary on a previous occasion that he should be bound over to keep the peace, which was done.

DESTRUCTION OF A PIANOFORTE MANUFACTORY BY FIRE.—On Saturday night last Messrs. Hopkinson's extensive patent piano manufactory, Dean's place, New road, was consumed by fire. The men left the building at a quarter past seven, at which time the whole of the premises extending in length from the basement to the roof, was in flames. The loss is said to be about £20,000, the amount covered by insurance, £9,000.

## THE RUGELEY TRAGEDIES.

*(From our Special Correspondent.)*

No account of the Rugeley tragedies would be complete or quite comprehensible without some slight description of the town of Rugeley itself. If cities have, as it has been said, their destinies, as men have, then, unquestionably, Rugeley was built to be the scene of a tragedy There are many towns of the kind in Holland like Staffordshire. Seated in the centre of the railway system, the county, in the beginning, made great arrangements to develop itself. Every village made a rapid rush to be a town, and stopped half-way; and, at present, Staffordshire has only about two towns, neither of even second-class importance, while she is almost totally destitute of that beauty of less energetic shires—a village. Birkenhead has been described as a premature Palmyra, and, in a lesser way, Staffordshire is crowded with Birkenheads; places of pretension incompletely fulfilled, too big for the business, considerably "to let." Rugeley is the worst of these; for it seems to have fallen back—from the staring red brick, perfectly modern, out-works that can get nothing to do—upon the old village street, which is built of a sad, sullen-looking dirty-brown stone, miserable without the once-adjoining fields, and most disheartening to the passenger from the station by a road that winds between two churchyards—an old and a new one—and which seem to compete with one another in dismal suggestiveness. The people are neither country people nor townfolk, have neither rustic ease nor civic smartness, and the gloom of failure appears to pervade talk and "trade."

PALMER'S HOUSE, RUGELEY.

An inn in a town is always a representative place. In Rugeley the inns are as miserably inconvenient, insufficient, and uncomfortable, as posthouse inns in Poland. Like the other houses, they are drear in aspect; and the most drear, the principal inn, looks like an aged gaol; and the next most melancholy-looking building in Rugeley is that opposite the principal inn—and that building is the house of William Palmer the surgeon. A deserted inn, as the Talbot Arms is, was not a healthy sight for a surgeon, without practice, and heavy in debt, as William Palmer was. "The Talbot Arms," a dilapidated sign, swings in front, and its creakings at night must have wearied William Palmer's wife when she lay dying. The motto of the Talbots of Nihil humani alienum"—is emblazoned on the arms—a constant, heedless suggestion to the eyes of Mr. Palmer, but of which he availed himself in the manner sinister.

An account of the Palmer family is next necessary. It is an extraordinary family history, even if we are to reject, in considering it, one-half of the stories of the now cynical people of Rugeley; and the more it is examined, with the circumstances arising out of it, and implicating parties unconnected with the family, the more will the general public be inclined to think unfavourably of the character of the whole community of whom these Palmers formed but a portion. For we have to observe that, arising out of this Palmer case, there are two extraordinary charges now preferred, not by gossip but by authorities—one against the postmaster of the place, for systematic letter-opening, and another against the coroner in command of the inquiry, for undue partiality to, and improper correspondence with, Palmer. It is furthermore to be remarked that the case, in itself so extraordinary, is marvellous for the extent to which the evidence damages the characters of the witnesses themselves

The founder of the Palmer family was a sawyer, commencing life as a working man. He was a coarse, unscrupulous, insolent, pushing fellow who had no friends, and who yet made a fortune. He made the money by going into the timber trade and buying up, from the neighbouring nobility and gentry, "those excrescences nature grown by Providence to pay the debts of gentlemen"—trees. Stories are rife of his sharp practices with careless sellers and dishonest stewards and agents. It is enough to know that when he died he left (to his widow, chiefly, for her life, with portions to each of the sons) a considerable fortune—about £100,000, it is said—and an excessively bad fame. But he died suddenly, and it was said (it is not now said) of apoplexy. The sons were divided, as the sons of the middle class are when there is money enough to start all, into the different professions. One was sent into the church, another to the law, another to trade, another to medicine. It so happened that not one of the sons has, in his own life, purified the name of Palmer, to a proper extent, in the nostrils of Rugeley and its neighbourhood; while, on the other hand, it is to be feared that they had not the advantage of a good mother—some of Mrs. Palmer's letters to a man of the name of Duffy, and left by him in a portmanteau at a low public-house, having been unfairly disclosed to the town, and having been considered to justify the accumulated comments of fifteen years of scandal. The marriages of some of the sons were so unlucky as to increase the popular conviction that the family was not amiable. Neglect, drunkenness, and separations, seem to have been the rule. William Palmer, the surgeon, married Miss Brooks. She was the natural daughter of a Colonel Brooks. Colonel Brooks committed suicide not long after the marriage. The mother of Miss Brooks died, soon after the marriage, suddenly. Mrs. William Palmer had six confinements; but only one child lived. Walter Palmer is spoken of as "the best of the brothers;" and he was a bankrupt in trade, and so confirmed a drunkard that his wife, partial to him, and willing to be his nurse, found it impossible to endure the horror and disgust of living with him. In most cases of a newly-married Mrs. Palmer (and there are five or six brothers) found, on opening her house for visitors in her new home at Rugeley, that she was not the fashion. William Palmer was popular with the poor and with the public generally; for he had a pleasant manner, was never secretive of sporting news of value, and always glad to put money in the way of poor men eager for the excitement and the risk of betting. He thus obtained considerable influence in the town and in the sporting circles of the midland and northern counties. But he was never respected. Although young (about thirty-four), he has lived apparently an indefatigably mischievous life, and his character was tolerably well understood as a man who "would not stick at a trifle." His companions were of a low class, and he only differed from them in his temperate habits and equable tact of manner. His wife was greatly beloved as a gentle, amiable, extremely feminine woman; and his notorious unfaithfulness to her, his prolonged absences from her, and the extreme solitude in which she was left in that hideous house in that hideous town, induced dislike of him originating in pity for her. Now that all the dreadful story is divulged, the daring character of the man is well understood. His attempt to bribe the postboy to smash the jars containing the viscera of Cooke, as these jars were being carried to the station for transmission to London his taking from the telegraph-office the copy of the message—his hint to the weak postmaster to open and read a letter—his reckless misrepresentation to the insurance-offices of the social position of Bates, his stable-help—his attempt to seduce his maid-servant the very night of his wife's death—all these facts are sufficiently suggestive. But stories of that character have been rife for years about him. The day his wife died it was whispered by two or three persons in Rugeley that she had not been properly treated by him. We may infer from Cooke's dying hints that sporting men had "queer" ideas about the "Doctor," and when the insurance-offices began to make inquiries so long ago as September—that is, long before Cooke's death—they, of course, were influenced by the common talk about Palmer. If it should be proved in the end that he is one of the greatest of villains, it will also be ascertained that he was one of the clumsiest. There is none of the heroic finesse of the historical poisoners about him. His utmost art was to keep out of the way of vulgar arsenic and palpable prussic acid. If he selected refined agents of murder, his process was of the coarsest kind. That he attempted and did so much is accepted as proof of his ability. Of his infamous audacity there can be no question: but what the case proves is the stupidity and timidity of those around him in not sooner dragging him to justice. The utmost that he succeeded in, as a matter of management in his career, was in withholding from the mass of the people in Rugeley and Stafford any ground for believing in "motive" for crime. No one knew up to the last moment that he was heavily in debt. When his wife died people said that he must lose money by it, as the annuity left her by her father died with her. He had a large stud of horses; and had among his own neighbours the reputation of being a successful betting-man, while it was soon and known that he was not extravagant. It is now perceived that he was from the first, and continuously, in difficulties. In physique he presented none of the points of a man of finesse, either for a "book" or for a "poison." He was clumsily built, with a coarse red face. This figure and complexion, with the accompaniments in both cases of thin fair hair and sandy whiskers, have suggested the statement that "Palmer is the image of Manning." In strong, selfish, sensual natures there is probably a general resemblance. But Palmer looks, we are assured, more "gentlemanly" than Manning did.

The first time that the finger began to be pointed at the house of Wm. Palmer was four or five years ago, when a man of the name of Bladen, a brewer's collector, and a defaulter in his accounts (which is significant in a friend of Palmer's), on a visit to Palmer, fell ill at Rugeley, was treated by Palmer, and died after a few days' sufferings. But nobody knew a motive, and no one spoke above a whisper.

The whisper was again heard on his wife's death, which took place in September, 1854; but here there were natural appearances, and there had been an elaborate attendance of medical men, though friends and neighbours were kept off. Mrs. Palmer had been to Liverpool (where several families intermarried with the Palmers and with her own family reside) in company with her sister-in-law, Miss Palmer (a young lady, it is only fair to add, against whom no one has a word to say). She went, lightly clothed, to a concert at the St. George's Hall at Liverpool. She caught cold. Her unhappy confinements, her secluded life, had impressed her neighbours with an idea that she was a very delicate woman. She had been accustomed to take, she said to Miss Palmer, a great deal of medicine, as it would appear, under the direction of her husband; and, while away from his care at Liverpool, she missed, she said, her doses. She returned ill to Rugeley. She became rapidly worse. Her symptoms were those of cholera. The local surgeons said so. Dr. Knight, a very able man, called in from Stafford, said so. She died, and they certified that she died a natural death. Her husband had been kind and attentive during her illness, and had shed tears at her death. Her annuity died with her. Few knew that her life had been assured for £18,000. Those who did know knew that the insurance-offices paid, and they ought to know their own business. Who could say a word?

Mr. Walter Palmer, the brother of William, the bankrupt corn-merchant, the loose fish, the bad husband, the confirmed drunkard, died twelve months after, viz., in September of last year. On this occasion the life had been assured largely, and the insurance-offices refused to pay, having made inquiries which suggested a case of conspiracy, if not of murder. But there was this time not much suspicion in Rugeley or Stafford, and the circumstances were such as so sufficiently to account naturally for death—and the evidence of Dr. Taylor, on Monday, all but proves that the death was natural—that if William Palmer's hands had been clean, and if it had not so happened that he himself held the policy and had paid the premium, though he could only allege a debt due to him of £400, he would no doubt have contested and won the case. Walter Palmer had not been sober for years. For the last eighteen months of his life he had drunk from a quart to two quarts of gin daily, or rather nightly, within eight of each twenty-fours. He had so shattered his brain that he talked incoherently. He had so exhausted his system that he lived on an occasional meal of arrow-root. He was sick every morning. He had delirium tremens repeatedly. There is some evidence of William Palmer being with him the day and night he died, and of Walter telling the medical man appointed to attend him that William had given him—stating that they were from the regular medical attendant—two pills, which he (Walter) described as "twisters." This may have been the common delusion of the drunkard. If a fact, it may only mean that William had used the medical man's name to force his brother to take pills calculated to do him good, and which proved very strong to a dying man. William used all the proper remedies when Walter was taken in his final convulsions. No trace of poison is found in the system. William may have purchased prussic acid, as it is alleged, at about that time, but the fact would not overweigh the other facts. It is, at any rate, certain that in Rugeley Walter's was regarded as a natural death. How such a drunkard had lived so long was the only wonder. Walter was buried in the same grave, in Rugeley churchyard, with Mrs. William Palmer, Palmer sen., Mrs. Brooks, William's five children, and Bladen; and no more was said in Staffordshire.

What had been said in London, however, ought to have urged William Palmer to caution. Yet it is at this time that he began his extraordinary attempts to insure the life of Bates, a decayed farmer turned groom, who signed a proposal paper, in which he was described as "a gentleman," who understood (and that was all) that he was to get £600 for his share. It is at this time that his turf gambling became enormous, and that he was raising in London money on bills at the rate of 60 per cent for discount. A not capacious mind had evidently gone mad with monetary embarrassments. All caution even of manner now went. One evening in October last, when the insurance offices had sent down detectives to make inquiries, he was at the Junction Hotel at Stafford. He noticed the "odd lodgers" there: viz., the detectives. As usual at every hotel in the district, the groom or boots of the house was the fast ally of Dr. Palmer. He regaled the Boots about the detectives, and asked had they pumped Boots himself. He was restless and uneasy: he "stood" brandy-and-water for Boots, and, as Boots happened to be sick directly afterwards, Boots *now* insists that he was a-poisoned. If one were now to believe all the stories of gentlemen who had drank their liquor in Palmer's company of late years it would be demonstrated that he was hankering after murder day and night. At the inquest on Cooke, Mr. Bisher, wine-merchant and sporting-man, said, on one night of the Shrewsbury races he went into Cooke's sitting-room at the Raven Hotel, and found Cooke and Palmer drinking together. Cooke then complained that his drink "burnt him," and was sick. Mr. G. Herring, at the same inquest, deposed that at the Shrewsbury races he and others had been attacked with diarrhœa and pains in the stomach—so deposing the circumstance as to insinuate that Palmer was poisoning the stores of every booth on the course. All this of course partakes of exaggeration.

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The inquest being further adjourned to the 23rd, public interest must be suspended upon all the collateral points of this case which have been freely raised by rumour. Of this there can be no doubt: the feeling of the Rugeley jury is so strongly against Palmer, that not only is it probable they will return another verdict of wilful murder in connection with the death of Walter Palmer, but it is also very likely they will call upon the Secretary of State to grant further orders for an exhumation, with a view to chemical examination, of other bodies—Bladen's and the mother-in-law's. But excitement may be at once set at rest with respect to the stories at first so eagerly received, that Palmer made away with the man Duffy—whose sudden disappearance has been accounted for—and that he was in some way instrumental in the death of Lord George Bentinck; respecting whom the reproduction of the facts has satisfied both relatives and the public. Another common report must soon be brought to the test. It is stated that bills to a large amount, purporting to be accepted by Mrs. Palmer, the mother, are out, and that these are forgeries by Wm. Palmer.

It may be suggested that, in a case of this importance, the Home Office ought to take more precautions for ensuring not only a satisfactory but a speedy inquiry. More than a fortnight has now elapsed since the Coroner and a team of solicitors took the investigation in hand. Mr. Wakley would have got through the whole business in a couple of days. The protraction may be attributed to the circumstances that the Coroner is very slow and very *fainenné*, taking the evidence tediously, and never venturing to interfere in the incessant squabbles of the solicitors; while these solicitors have neither the weight, the learning, nor the tact to conduct their business satisfactorily, even to themselves. On the jury there appears to be no one man of keenness. The result is that a mass of evidence of utter unimportance is taken at tedious length; and that the public, and the jury, and the witnesses, and the solicitors have to wait while the Coroner, who writes slower than most schoolboys, diligently scrawls.

The inquiry into the conduct of the postmaster—involving likewise an investigation into some alleged equivocal proceedings of the Coroner—proceeds meanwhile. As regards Mr. Cheshire, the postmaster, the case is complete. He confesses his offence. A letter was "lying open before him," he pleads, and he was so curious to know what Dr. Taylor (who marked outside the envelope, "cause of death") had to say respecting Cooke, that he could not forbear to read it; and he further admits that Palmer had spoken to him previously, and that subsequently he saw Palmer. Dr. Taylor's letter was not an opinion; it was a letter to the solicitor representing the executors of Cooke, asking for more information; but its negative character seems to have elated Palmer, who thereupon, injudiciously for his friend, wrote to the Coroner—it is not yet known what. As regards the result in Palmer's case, this transaction is rather curious than important. But as regards the Post office system the revelation is of the greatest consequence. What one postmaster not over-occupied in a gossiping little town may do, another postmaster similarly circumstanced may also do. The evidence in this particular matter is that an adhesive envelope can readily be opened by the practised hand, reclosed, and forwarded, in an apparently honest condition of letter, to its destination. Does this open an generally through Great Britain? We fear the inference is inauspicious; and that we must recur to the age of sealing-wax, or demand a *really* adhesive envelope.

## RECENT DISCOVERIES AT NINEVEH.

WE this week resume our Engravings of the latest Assyrian discoveries. They are all facsimiles of Mr. Boutcher's drawings, made on the spot a year ago, and now deposited in the British Museum. The large Illustration is quarter the size of the sculpture which is one of the three compartments forming the slab. For delicacy of workmanship and height of relief it is perhaps unrivalled by anything ever found in Assyria. The King, on horseback, has speared one lion through the mouth, and his lance-point issues from the back; whilst another lion has sprung upon the horse which he bears. Though the features of the King are correctly and finely cut, there is, as usual, no expression in his face to indicate the deadly encounter he is engaged in—the Assyrian sculptor represented the monarch battling with a desperate foe and quaffing wine in honour of the Queen with precisely the same quiet indifference. In all the slabs of this series, which was found *in situ* in Assur-bani-pal's palace at Kouyunjik (the mound opposite Mosul), the King wears an embroidered fillet on his head, instead of the pointed tiara with which Layard was regaled as a natural death. How such a drunkard had lived so long was the only wonder. Walter was buried in the same grave, in Rugeley churchyard, with Mrs. William Palmer, Palmer sen., Mrs. Brooks, William's five children, and Bladen; and no more was said in Staffordshire.

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The inquest being further adjourned to the 23rd, public interest must be suspended upon all the collateral points of this case which have been freely raised by rumour. Of this there can be no doubt: the feeling of the Rugeley jury is so strongly against Palmer, that not only is it probable they will return another verdict of wilful murder in connection with the death of Walter Palmer, but it is also very likely they will call upon the Secretary of State to grant further orders for an exhumation, with a view to chemical examination, of other bodies—Bladen's and the mother-in-law's. But excitement may be at once set at rest with respect to the stories at first so eagerly received, that Palmer made away with the man Duffy—whose sudden disappearance has been accounted for—and that he was in some way instrumental in the death of Lord George Bentinck; respecting whom the reproduction of the facts has satisfied both relatives and the public. Another common report must soon be brought to the test. It is stated that bills to a large amount, purporting to be accepted by Mrs. Palmer, the mother, are out, and that these are forgeries by Wm. Palmer.

It may be suggested that, in a case of this importance, the Home Office ought to take more precautions for ensuring not only a satisfactory but a speedy inquiry. More than a fortnight has now elapsed since the Coroner and a team of solicitors took the investigation in hand. Mr. Wakley would have got through the whole business in a couple of days. The protraction may be attributed to the circumstances that the Coroner is very slow and very *fainenné*, taking the evidence tediously, and never venturing to interfere in the incessant squabbles of the solicitors; while these solicitors have neither the weight, the learning, nor the tact to conduct their business satisfactorily, even to themselves. On the jury there appears to be no one man of keenness. The result is that a mass of evidence of utter unimportance is taken at tedious length; and that the public, and the jury, and the witnesses, and the solicitors have to wait while the Coroner, who writes slower than most schoolboys, diligently scrawls.

The inquiry into the conduct of the postmaster—involving likewise an investigation into some alleged equivocal proceedings of the Coroner—proceeds meanwhile. As regards Mr. Cheshire, the postmaster, the case is complete. He confesses his offence. A letter was "lying open before him," he pleads, and he was so curious to know what Dr. Taylor (who marked outside the envelope, "cause of death") had to say respecting Cooke, that he could not forbear to read it; and he further admits that Palmer had spoken to him previously, and that subsequently he saw Palmer. Dr. Taylor's letter was not an opinion; it was a letter to the solicitor representing the executors of Cooke, asking for more information; but its negative character seems to have elated Palmer, who thereupon, injudiciously for his friend, wrote to the Coroner—it is not yet known what. As regards the result in Palmer's case, this transaction is rather curious than important. But as regards the Post office system the revelation is of the greatest consequence. What one postmaster not over-occupied in a gossiping little town may do, another postmaster similarly circumstanced may also do. The evidence in this particular matter is that an adhesive envelope can readily be opened by the practised hand, reclosed, and forwarded, in an apparently honest condition of letter, to its destination. Does this open an generally through Great Britain? We fear the inference is inauspicious; and that we must recur to the age of sealing-wax, or demand a *really* adhesive envelope.

## RECENT DISCOVERIES AT NINEVEH.

WE this week resume our Engravings of the latest Assyrian discoveries. They are all facsimiles of Mr. Boutcher's drawings, made on the spot a year ago, and now deposited in the British Museum. The large Illustration is quarter the size of the sculpture which is one of the three compartments forming the slab. For delicacy of workmanship and height of relief it is perhaps unrivalled by anything ever found in Assyria. The King, on horseback, has speared one lion through the mouth, and his lance-point issues from the back; whilst another lion has sprung upon the horse which he bears. Though the features of the King are correctly and finely cut, there is, as usual, no expression in his face to indicate the deadly encounter he is engaged in—the Assyrian sculptor represented the monarch battling with a desperate foe and quaffing wine in honour of the Queen with precisely the same quiet indifference. In all the slabs of this series, which was found *in situ* in Assur-bani-pal's palace at Kouyunjik (the mound opposite Mosul), the King wears an embroidered fillet on his head, instead of the pointed tiara with which he is elsewhere delineated, to be an altar. The King is surrounded by attendants. On one adjoining slab are the King's horses, from one of which he has evidently just dismounted to preside at the ceremony; on the other slab more lions are being carried to the feet of the Monarch. The two upper compartments of this slab represent hunting-scenes: in one subject the King is killing the lion with a mace, in others with dagger and spear. There is likewise a representation of the cage from which lions are being released. Each subject has an inscription over it recording the circumstance portrayed

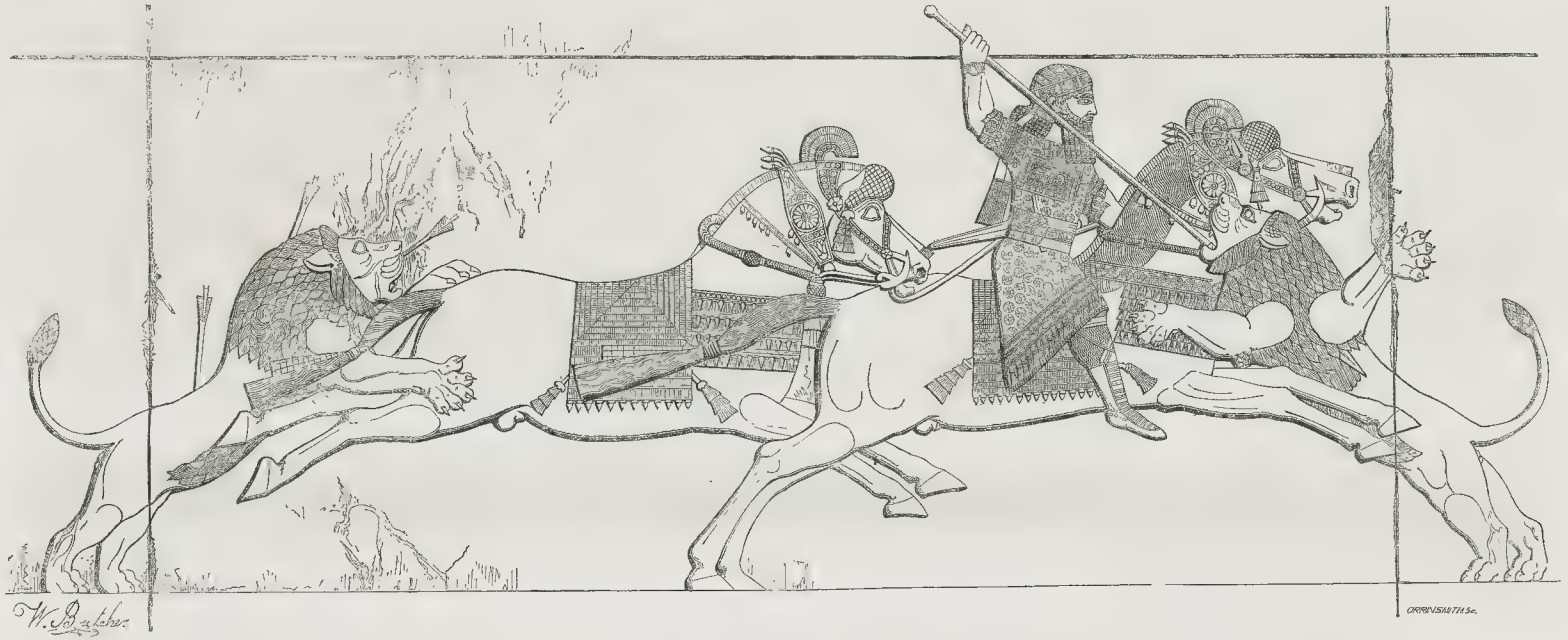
The two slabs, of which we have engraved compartments, are now on their way to England. The third Engraving represents a group of cattle, also found in Assur-bani-pal's palace. This slab, with others, was presented to the French nation, and is one of the ill-fated collection which foundered last summer in the river Tigris, and of which, unfortunately, no records remain but Mr. Boutcher's drawings. It is noteworthy how much superior is the representation of animals to that of men in the Assyrian sculptures. There is, considering the stiffness and hardness generally seen, a surprising grace and skill displayed in this small group. There is vigour, also, about the lions in the woodcut above them which has no counterpart in any of the human figures.

The only result of the last expedition which has yet reached England, besides Mr. Boutcher's drawings, some 180 in number) is a magnificent bed, ivory ornaments and other small articles found at Nimroud They are now placed amongst our national collection, and will repay a visit.

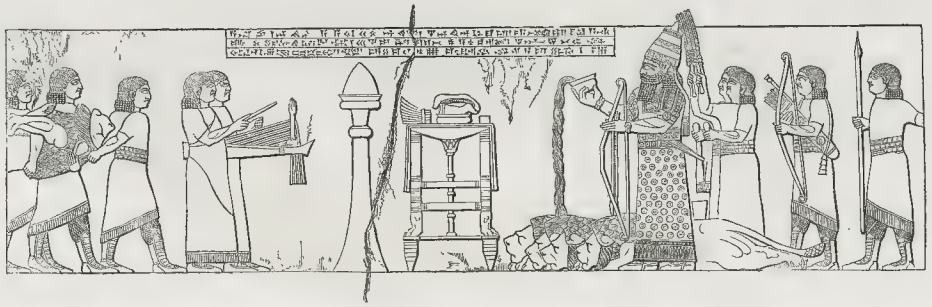
It is to be regretted that the British Museum does not complete its good work by publishing the whole of these works which have been at so great a cost collected, and which portray the latest and best works of Assyrian art.

We shall next week engrave the Libation Inscription, and append a translation.

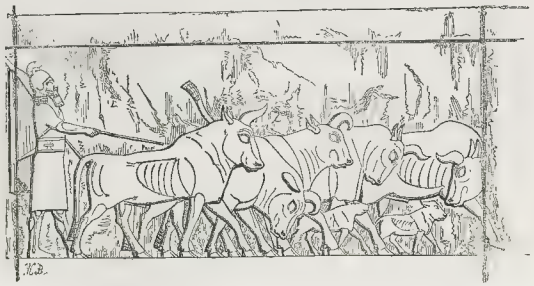
# RECENT DISCOVERIES AT NINEVEH.




THE KING HUNTING LIONS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



A LIBATION.



DRIVING CATTLE.

THE FRENCH IMPERIAL GUARD.—CAVALRY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE QUEEN'S MEDALS TO THE FRENCH CRIMEAN TROOPS.

ON Tuesday last the tried troops who lately made their triumphal entry into Paris amidst the plaudits of the population assembled before the doors of the Palace of the French Sovereign, to receive from the hands of a Prince of the blood Royal of England a medal, which he was deputed to give them in the name of Queen Victoria.

At a quarter past twelve all the troops had assembled. They were composed of the company of Engineers, the Foot Chasseurs, the two regiments of Voltigeurs, the Zouaves, the Grenadiers, Gendarmerie, and Artillery of the Imperial Guard, with the four regiments of the Line—20th, 39th, 57th, and 97th. The troops were massed by regiments, and drawn up first in the Court of the Tuileries and part in the Place du Carrousel. An immense crowd of persons were assembled in the neighbourhood, wherever a view could be obtained. At one o'clock the Emperor mounted his horse, accompanied by Prince Napoleon, the Duke of Cambridge, Marshals Vaillant and Magnan, Generals Canrobert, Bosquet, Niel, and Reginaise, and his Aides-de-Camp and orderly officers. The Empress at the same time took her place on the balcony of the Pavillon d'Horloge, surrounded by her ladies of honour.

His Royal Highness commenced by presenting the medal to the general and superior officers, and afterwards to a certain number of the other officers, sub officers, and privates of each regiment. In order to avoid the great delay that would have arisen in presenting so many thousand men at the same time, the medals were sent the evening before to the different barracks, so that the men wore the medals at the time of the filing off. The ceremony of distribution took place amidst the sound of military music, the bands of all the regiments playing the French and English national airs. We shall illustrate this interesting ceremony next week.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ALL ships preparing at Plymouth for service in the Baltic are ordered to be ready by the 1st of March.

A CONSIDERABLE number of mechanics, principally shipwrights and shipjoiners, at Sheerness yard have demanded and obtained their discharge, for the purpose of proceeding up the river Thames for employment in merchant yards. The inducement is the high rate of wages paid for job and task work by private builders compared with the dockyard rate of prices for similar work.

THE non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Sappers and Miners, Chatham, are under the instruction of Captain Francis Du Cane in the use and working of the electric telegraph.

LANCASTER'S elliptical-bore rifle has been issued to the 17th, 24th, 77th, and 90th companies of the Royal Sappers and Miners; the 24th company is first for service, supposed to be for the Baltic.

AN order has been issued from the War-office to the military authorities at Chatham that the corps of the Royal Artillery and Royal Sappers and Miners shall be furnished with their daily rations from the Commissariat Department on the home stations, the same as the cavalry and line, commencing on the 1st of February.

AN additional number of forty sergeants and forty privates of the Provisional Battalion, Chatham, are to be placed under Captain W. Nott, 53rd Regiment, for instruction in the Enfield rifle practice.

AN order has been received by the Coast Guard authorities here to send up to head-quarters all the men of the Coast Guard under fifty years of age. The men in this force, especially on our northern shores, are admirable and generally fearless boatmen, and well acquainted with navigating small craft on a dangerous coast; and there can be no doubt that their services will be most useful on board the fleet of gun-boats which are being prepared against the spring campaign in the Baltic. The place of the men withdrawn will be supplied by extra men engaged in the districts.—*Glasgow Daily Mail.*

IT is contemplated to raise the walls of the Artillery stables on the north side of Brompton Barracks, for the purpose of making additional rooms for the accommodation of the Royal Sappers and Miners. It is supposed that the alterations will cost £20,000.

THE *William*, schooner, of Goole, is embarking from Woolwich arsenal a cargo of mixed stores for Portsmouth; and is likewise shipping two 13-inch mortars and mortar beds, with two 8-inch guns, for the *Sphinx*.

THE mortar raft, which is constructed on four pontoons, has now been refitted in the dockyard at Woolwich, and on Wednesday morning her 13-inch mortar and bed were hoisted into her, so that she is now fully prepared for another series of experiments

THE sailing transport *Bucephalus* arrived at Spithead on Wednesday from Balaclava. She is laden with spoils and trophies from Sebastopol. Amongst them are 75 guns and mortars of various calibre—most of them are in good condition. She has also a large quantity of gun-carriages and other artillery appointments. A valuable and interesting portion of her cargo consists of a number of Russian church bells one of them weighs two tons.

THE New Shipbuilding Slip, which was contracted to be raised by Messrs. J. and C. Rigby, at the east end of Woolwich dockyard, and which has been twelve months in the course of construction, is now completed. This slip has been built on a scale sufficiently spacious to obviate the difficulty hitherto experienced in Woolwich Dockyard—namely, of building ships of large burden. The new slip contains sufficient space for all the purposes of building men-of-war of the largest tonnage. Its dimensions are—feet length, with a proportionate breadth. As it is essential in structures of this description that the foundation and flooring of the shipway should be solidly secured, the foundation has been sunk to a considerable depth, a bed of concrete from ten to twelve feet in thickness forming the lower stratum, which rests on the chalk rock. This substance is covered by a body of brickwork. The floor of the building consists of large blocks of masonry fifteen inches in thickness. The masonry and brickwork are set in cement. A portion of the river wall in connection with the above is likewise completed.

## COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

ELECTION OF MASTER OF CLARE HALL.—On Monday last the Rev. Edward Atkinson, B.D., was elected to the vacant Mastership of Clare Hall, Cambridge, by the vote of eighteen out of the nineteen Fellows of which the society consists. This is the first time within the memory of man on which all the Fellows have met together—the late Master, Dr. Webb, having been unanimously elected by the thirteen Fellows who were present. This mark of unanimity is the highest possible distinction that in consequence of one of the Fellows voting for himself.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Hon. and Rev. A. N. H. CANON to Redleston, Derbyshire; Rev. Charles Edward Oakley to Wickwar, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. *Vicarages:* The Rev. F. F. Woodman to Broadwell, with the Helmcott, Oxfordshire; Rev. W. Standen to Burrant Monkton, near Blandford, Dorset. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. J. Bates to King's Sutton, near Bakewell, Derbyshire; Rev. W. Kingsford to Knowsley, Lancashire, Rev. A. Buckeridge to St. James'-District Church, St. Sidwell's, Exeter. Rev. E. Dumbleton to Vobster, near Wells, Somerset; Rev. C. N. Kingsford to Chellington, Somerset; Rev. W. Walton to Aslacton, near Long Stratton. Rev. Thomas Andrew Walker, M.A., to be Domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord De Tabley

ARCHDEACON DENISON'S CASE.—The argument upon the rule nisi granted in Archdeacon Denison's case in the Court of Queen's Bench is expected shortly to be heard, when the decision of the Court will be given, whether the rule shall be made absolute. If the decision is in the affirmative, the Archdeacon of the Archdiocese will proceed to the due course to hear the cause in a Court constituted for the purpose, according to the provisions of the Church Discipline Act.

THE COUNCIL OF WAR.—The Council of War assembles daily at Paris, under the presidency of the Emperor; but the strictest secrecy is maintained respecting the deliberations. The *Debats* of Tuesday says that one of the principal questions under discussion is the future of the command of the allied armies. The Paris correspondent of the *Independance Belge* believes that the campaign will be continued in the Crimea, and that the expedition to the Baltic, to be almost exclusively English, will be without an army for disembarkation. The same writer mentions a report that the new French loan "will be subscribed, if not entirely in England, at least with a solidarity of the resources of the two countries, and guaranteed by the two Governments."

AMERICA AND THE SOUND DUES.—The *New Prussian Gazette* states that the Government of the United States has offered to pay Denmark 60,000 dollars as an indemnity for the expenses incurred by the latter country for the benefit of navigation; and in addition, to contribute by an annual subsidy to the expense of the lighthouses of the Sound.

TESTIMONIAL.—The President of the United States has lately presented to Captain Thomas Beadet a handsome silver speaking-trumpet, according to the inscription, for "his humane and gallant conduct in rescuing from an...wreck the master and crew of the barque *Hope*, of Yarmouth, Massachusetts, 1855." The trumpet is characteristically ornamented with a cupid...ering the figure of a sailor, dolphins and a harpoon, a...chor, the American ...ch, the ...and stripes, &c., well executed in frosted ...

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE Civil Service Examination conducted at the Broad Sanctuary is proving too hard a matter for many of the candidates. Not a few break down in vulgar and decimal fractions; more in English history; and many—and those, it is said, the best dressed—in English spelling. Young men have come from John o' Groat's and the Land's End who have had to return to John o' Groats and the Land's End, inasmuch as they were unable to obtain the certificate of qualification for even temporary admission into the public service. This says little for the progress of education among the upper and middle classes. We believe that a few nominations to ragged schools would be found to give some excellent servants to the public. In the mean time we have just heard of an ingenious device that has been adopted, and has, it is said, in one case proved successful—that of *personation*. A bold young man, wisely doubtful about himself, appeared by proxy, though apparently in his proper person, passed a first-class examination, and has since been found anything but up to the certificate he received. The Civil Service Commissioners are now adopting certain securities to prevent future Perkin Warbecks and Pretenders from imposing on the public. The Commissioners, we may observe, seem to have been anything but up to the duties required of them. The letters they have issued abound in ill-expressed thoughts, delivered too frequently in ill-spelt English.

Ladies and old men (in the shape of old women) who delight in old china—and it is a taste which we occasionally cultivate ourselves—will be delighted with two auctions announced for the ensuing spring by Messrs. Christie and Manson. The lady who is mistress of herself when china falls (under the hammer of the auctioneer at a low figure and to her bidding) is much to be envied. This by way of parenthesis. The two sales will be those of the Rvng Mr. Fortune and the late Colonel Silsthorp. Mr. Fortune during his tea mission into China was curious, when not otherwise employed, about cups and saucers, and old enamel-work, and fine old crackle (what a charming sound is this for china-collectors!), Japan lacquer-work, and other things which Lord Macartney had no taste for. The result has been a really curious and unknown collection, enough to rouse Mr. Bernal and Colonel Silsthorp from their graves as bidders. Mr. Fortune's sale takes place next month. Another Bank dividend-day will be suffered to pass before Colonel Silsthorp's collection is scattered into other closets of collectors—those closets into which Charles Lamb (when in a new-to-him old house) delighted to look before visiting the library. Our old friend the Colonel was so passionate an admirer of old pottery and porcelain, that we have seen him in an absolute female rage at missing a lot (Palissy or Raphael ware) for which he had hurried from the House, or interrupted (on important business) a London deputation of his Lincoln constituents. The Colonel (he was a bit of an old woman) really did understand something about Dresden and old Chelsea—bade boldly—and secured some very choice specimens of the arts he loved.

That admirable imitation or parody in *Punch* of Mr. Longfellow's new poem called "Hiawatha" was written by Mr. Shirley Brooks. We believe we are divulging no secret when we state this. It is about the best thing of its kind since the "Rejected Addresses." In well-informed circles the able and amusing account in Mr. Macaulay's manner of the publication of the third and fourth volumes of his History is attributed to the same pen. It appeared in the *Press*.

The jewel presented by her Majesty to Miss Nightingale is said to have been suggested by the Darnley jewel which her Majesty bought at the Strawberry-hill sale, and by those enamelled jewels which her great predecessor on the English throne (Queen Elizabeth) gave to Drake, Raleigh, and other illustrious Englishmen of her reign. The design, from the description, seems very ingenious. The good sense of the revival of such appropriate gifts is not for a moment to be doubted. The medal which the Commonwealth of England gave to Admiral Blake is still the envy of every collector.

The Goths and Vandals of the Board of Works have not, under the plea of restoring, destroyed the famous pedestal of the statue of Charles I. at Charing-cross. They have let the pedestal stand, but have renewed the plinth on which the statue is fixed in granite instead of Portland stone. We will not quarrel with this, because the security of the statue had become a work of necessity. The snows and rains of London for more than a century and a half had so worn away the Portland stone plinth that a new one was more than needed. Scotch granite, however, does not harmonise with Portland stone; and here we might have been at least content with a Portland reproduction, leaving our children of A.D. 2000 to replace it in the same material (and from no false economy) out of their own pockets.

London, we are told and told truly—is singularly deficient in places of amusement to which the public can resort in all weathers. This deficiency the experienced men who tell us this are about to supply in their own way. They want an appropriate spot of ten acres (at least) easy of access from all parts of London. Hyde-park is not open to them (it was not open to the Crystal Palace Company); but they can obtain possession of the Surrey Zoological Gardens, of ten acres, with water and trees. This spot has been chosen by a company determined, we are told (and we are glad to hear), to supply the admitted want. They have secured Jullien as conductor of their music; have nearly raised the sum they require—£40,000; and have obtained designs for a music-hall to hold ten thousand people. The Coal Hole and the Cider Cellars have sunk before Canterbury Hall and Mr. Green's new building at Evans's, to which we alluded last week. Canterbury and Mr. Green will not be in a better position from this new project when once established.

Dr. Sandwith, the only one who escaped from Kars to London to tell in person the story of the gallant defence and the as gallant surrender of that fortress, is busy—pen in hand—with a narrative of the defence and of his own adventures.

We can confirm our own approbation of a book just published by the criticism of one whose judgment (were we to mention his name) all would regard with the high respect it deserves and receives. We have no greater want in English literature than a popular History of England. This Mr. Charles Knight has sought to supply; and though his work, from the number before us, will not satisfy a circle it was never designed to reach—the scholar and the antiquary—yet it is by far the best popular account of England we have, with all your Goldsmiths, and Pinnocks, and Keightleys, and a long et cetera put together. Mr. Knight is up with the most recent books of real learning on the subject he is handling, even the well-informed scholar may learn something of moment from his pages. No letter existing book on the subject could be put into the hands of any boy between ten and fifteen; we might say twenty, but lads of twenty are what men of thirty were (in some things) about thirty years ago.

WILLS.—The will of Sir Robert Abercrombie was proved in London, under £50,000 personalty, within the province of Canterbury, by James Morrell, Esq., of Headington Hill, Oxford, £160,000.—Charles Barclay (Barclay, Perkins, and Co.), £80,000.—W. N. Clarke, D.C.L., of North Brixton, £1,000.—Rev. John Sanford, Stanwell-place, £20,000.—John Williams, Esq., St. Asaph, £20,000.—W. Ashpitel Hawkes, chemist, Islington, £16,000.—W. W. Jones, Bankey, Shropshire, £6,000.—C. E. Rigby, R.A., £8000.—[illegible] Esq., Cheltenham, and Major Arthur Aug. Fred. Wellesley Pole, C.B., have also been moved in London.—Daniel Grant, [illegible] has bequeathed £500 to the Manchester Infirmary, £200 to the Manchester Lying-in Hospital; £200 to the Manchester Eye Institution, and £200 to the Birmingham Dispensary.

ST. ABBS EAST INDIAMAN.—This vessel was wrecked in June last off the coast of Madagascar, when Mr. W. H. Bell, second son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Charles Hamilton Bell, in the hope of obtaining succour for the passengers and crew, volunteered to swim ashore, and is supposed to have been lost in the attempt.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Lord Canning, the new Governor-General of India, was still in Upper Egypt when the last steamer left, and the *Feroze*, which was to convey his Lordship to Bombay, was expected to arrive at Suez in a few days.

The Emperor of the French and the Duke of Cambridge drove on Monday out to the Bois de Boulogne. On reaching the lake they alighted from their carriage and took a walk round the ornamental water.

The King of Prussia has addressed a letter to General de Wrangel, through the Minister of War, thanking him strongly for having attended a Te Deum at the hotel of the Russian Legation at Berlin, in celebration of the taking of Kars.

Count Buol is said to have informed Prince Gortschakoff that the whole of the Austrian Legation would leave St. Petersburg on the 15th inst.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company purpose to invite Sir George Pollock to sit for his picture, to be hung up in the Examination Hall, or other public room, at Addiscombe

The ex-Queen of the French, Marie Amelie, has completely recovered from the grave malady which lately caused serious fears to her family.

In consequence of an autograph letter from Napoleon III. to the Emperor of Austria, the latter directed the property of Count Arese, Count Borromeo, and Marquis Trivulzi Patavacino, to be freed from sequestration.

The *Clonmel Chronicle* says:—"We understand a matrimonial alliance is about to take place between Captain Massy, 19th Regiment, and the Countess of Seafield."

The *Indépendance Belge* says:—"Great measures are in preparation with regard to the Empress. They will be of a nature to place in a striking light the dynastic importance of the event the realisation of which is now very near."

One day last week as the Earl of Eglinton was leaving the National Bank, Edinburgh, the packet was picked of £100, which he had just drawn.

The Institute of Sweden has unanimously admitted Prince Lucien Bonaparte, who now finds himself a member almost all the Academies of Europe.

The members of the Irish bar purpose entertaining Mr. Sausse, the new Bushy Judge, at a dinner of the profession, previously to his departure from Ireland.

General Mouravieff sent an officer of his staff to the Court of Persia to announce the capture of Kars, and to congratulate the Shah upon his victory at Herat.

On Monday last Viscount Raynham addressed the electors of Tenterden, and solicited their suffrages. It is said that the noble Lord will be elected without opposition.

The approaching marriage is announced of Prince Gabrielli with the Princess Lucette Borghese.

The Council of the Royal Society have appointed the Bishop of Oxford as Fairchild Lecturer for the present year.

Queen Maria Christina is about to marry her second daughter to Prince del Drago, the heir to a great name and to a considerable fortune. It is this Princess who was on the point of espousing Prince Castini, son of Count de Castiglione, Tuscan Minister of Foreign Affairs, but the Prince died while the preparations were going on.

Mr. G. Cleice, Mr. R. Beddulph, and Mr. Thomas Evans are candidates for the vacancy likely to arise in the representation of Hereford.

Three new French Senators are shortly to be named—the Duke de Maille, the Duke de Valmy, and the Marquis de Belbeuf.

Lord Panmure, Secretary of State for War, has been suffering for some days past from an attack of gout. The attack prevented his Lordship from attending the Cabinet Council of yesterday week.

The Prince and Princess of Prussia, and the Princess Louisa, arrived at Berlin on the 10th from Coblentz. The day after the Prince was received by the King.

The following names have been mentioned as those of parties to whom the honour of the representation of Cambridge University is likely to be offered:—Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Spencer H. Walpole (B.A., 1828); the Marquis of Granby (M.A., 1835); and Lord John Manners (M.A., 1839), all members of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Mr. Henry Berkeley, M.P., has commenced an action for libel against the proprietors of the *Alliance Weekly News*—a teetotal paper.

Captain Isaac Smith, of the Russian Staff, ex-Inspector of the military hospital of Kowno, has been degraded from the rank of noble, and condemned to serve as a private soldier, for making away with the public money, as well as with sums belonging to private individuals.

Dr. Kennedy is going to Australia in the *Royal Charter*, with an express view to make experiments relative to the variation of the compass in iron ships in the southern hemisphere.

Among the presentations by the American Minister to the Emperor Napoleon on Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. Emmett—the former the grandnephew of the Emmett who suffered death for his attempt to revolutionise Ireland in 1802.

Lieut.-Colonel James, the head of the trigonometrical survey of the kingdom, and who was formerly attached to the geological survey of the country, is delivering a gratuitous course of lectures on practical geology to the members of the Southampton school of Art.

Liszt is about to visit Vienna, to conduct a grand musical solemnity, in honour of the centenary of Mozart.

M. Thalberg, the eminent pianist, has arrived at Lisbon from Buenos Ayres.

The *Louisville Courier* learns from private New Orleans despatches that Dion Boucicault is dead. He was manager of the Gaiety Theatre in that city, and was eminent as a dramatic author and as an actor. Mr. Boucicault was the author of "London Assurance," and many other popular plays.

The *Oesterreichische Zeitung* has become the property of the Austrian Lloyd's Company.

A Dumfries paper states that the Lord Advocate will reintroduce his Education Bill in the approaching Session.

A new planet was discovered on Saturday last by M. Chacornac at the Imperial Observatory of Paris. Its brilliancy is equal to that of a star of the ninth or tenth magnitude; it is situated in the constellation of Cancer, some few degrees to the south-east of the nebulous Præsepe.

A boy born last week, the son of Mr. G. Johnson, of Elizabeth-street, Cheetham, Manchester, has four great grandfathers—the whole number, of course, that he could have—now living.

Alexandria and Cairo now communicate with each other by railway and electric telegraph. By the former the distance is eight hours

At the opening of the Cork Sessions last week the Assistant-Barrister, Mr. [illegible], presented with a pair of white gloves by Mr. [illegible], Clerk of the Crown, in lieu of the customary fee. This being a criminal case whatever for [illegible] the first time such an occurrence has taken place in Ireland.

The Peruvian Legislature is about to sell all the guano in Chincha Islands, valued at [illegible].

A Royal proclamation orders the election of members of the Supreme Parliament of Denmark, which is convoked for the 11th February. The *Dagbladet* states that the elections must be concluded by the 22nd inst.

At the Epsom Quarter Sessions, held at Rye, on Thursday, there were no prisoners for trial. It was also stated that the gaol was empty.

The police of Berlin have forbidden newspapers to admit advertisements for wives and husbands, on the ground that they are contrary to propriety.

The Austrian Consul at Jerusalem has received from his Government a very large sum for the erection within the walls of the town of consular buildings, a chapel, and a palace for the Archbishop of Vienna.

The Greeks are in possession of about two-thirds of the land within the walls of Jerusalem, generally supposed to have been bought with Russian money

Baron Von Seebach, Minister Plenipotentiary from Saxony to the Court of the Tuileries, has arrived at Paris from St. Petersburg.

The Pope's Minister of Finance has acknowledged a deficit of nearly a million of crowns in a budget of twelve millions

Mr. Disraeli has issued cards of invitation to a Parliamentary dinner for Wednesday, the 30 inst.

Mr. Wilkinson has resigned his seat at the Metropolitan Board of Works.

On Monday morning a boiler explosion took place at the new ironworks, Lea Brook, Staffordshire, by which four men were killed, and eight others injured.

The nomination and election of a member for the city of Lincoln, in the room of the late Colonel Sibthorp, took place on Wednesday, when Mayor G. W. Sibthorp, son and heir of the late member, was returned without opposition.

## CHARLES MACKAY'S NEW POEM.

ANOTHER of the poets has broken silence; and, thanks to whatever stars may have been dominant when the "Lump of Gold" came to light, the voice is no inarticulate sound, but manly, graceful, and lucid utterance. For the fulfilment of this first condition, so unhesitatingly neglected by most of the bards of the hour—that a poem shall be comprehensible—let us at the outset give all thanks to Charles Mackay. One of the old divines says that a poet, if he be indeed a poet, is "the bravest man in the world." We are disinclined to believe in the bravery of a good many of our modern lyrists. For if we accept the good old priest's definition as meaning that the chivalrous poet flings down an unmistakable truth before the millions and defies them to rend it in pieces, what is the courage of the challenger who presents a vague, elastic, aimless mass of phrases, that eludes criticism by its negativeness and incoherence? Such is not the poem before us. The writer knew what he meant to say; was, furthermore, skilled in the art which enables men to be understood; and, thirdly, has not been afraid to set his whole heart before us. -

This union of will and power has ever been characteristic of Charles Mackay. From his earliest effusions to those of his matured intellect he has always sought, as it appears to us, to set out his image, whether framed for the sensuous or the intellectual eye, with an artistic precision. He leaves no rubs nor blotches in his work. When he has to bid men prepare themselves for the battle, his trumpet—to use the inspired illustration—giveth no uncertain sound. His love-songs breathe love—not that mixture of endearment and sarcasm with which certain amourists seem to make atonement to themselves for condescending to such a theme as love. His description-pictures are finished works, in which the value of a steady master-touch is seen and felt. And after a pause from his poetical labours (a pause whose length we should not easily forgive him, were we not aware that he has been doing good work in other fields), we find, as might be expected, the same habit of conscientious and truthful utterance which gave to his earlier works a charm beyond that of the fascinations of form. In the graces of his art he was always skilled, and singularly so in the mastery of rhythm, and his power over the music of language is extraordinary; but there is a nobler and higher merit in his more important works—*spiritus intus alit*—and it is as a poet-teacher that the author of "Egeria" has acquired, and will retain, the honourable recognition of his age, and his passport to posterity.

Very wisely, as it seems to us, has the poet, in his new work, eschewed legend and history, allegory and vision, and spoken to the hearers of the scenes, the passions, and the sorrows of the day. The new volume contains upwards of thirty poems, of various length; but the most important, and that which gives name to the book, occupies some ninety pages, and is composed in a varied series of metres. It delineates the guilt, the despair, the restoration, and the happiness of Edward Aubrey, who, the husband of a lovely and loving wife, Lillian, the eldest daughter of a noble-minded clergyman, leaves her, in order to seek in the gold regions a rapid fortune. He is ambitious, not sordid; and his ardent thirst for gold is stimulated by the desire to place those whom he loves in the possession of every luxury, intellectual as well as material. He keeps proudly aloof from his companions in adventure, with the exception of one—Heseltine—who is worthy to be his friend. Accidentally he discovers an enormous lump of gold, and for the moment is beside himself with triumph, and revels in the visions of happiness in store for him and his. But, to his horror, he finds himself unable to remove the gold by his single strength; and he cares not call in the aid of others, who would at least insist on sharing his prize, or murder him in order to possess it all. While brooding over his treasure his steps are tracked by his friend Heseltine, who asserts, under their compact, a right to one half the gold. The newly-born devil of covetousness inspires Aubrey, and he strikes down his friend with a blow. Believing that he has slain him, he becomes a prey to remorse; the gold field is loathsome, and he flies from the shore he has polluted with blood, and hastens back to England, a prey to the fiercest mental agony. His reconciliation to life, the healing counsels of the pastor, the devotion of Lillian, and the consequent arrival of Heseltine, constitute the principal portion of the poem.

Recurring to the phrase of our old divine, we may here recognise the courage of the poet. The ordinary and conventional moral is scarcely glanced at, the machinery of the poem moving, as far higher do Aubrey's punishment comes upon him. It is true, by force of two accidental circumstances the discovery of the gold, and the strife with his friend; and this is in accordance with the truth of life; but his punishment is really dealt to him for the original crime of selfishness, for his neglect the good heart that he had won, yet undervalued, for the sake of winning the prizes of the world. And here the true poet-moralist is in the chivalry of his nature, the severe but necessary sacrifice of the affections, and, chiefly, of woman's affection, the teaching of the truth that is Love; and, by a skilfully-managed narrative, enriched with unusual pictorial graces, the author reconducts the chastised and instructed wanderer to the home he should never have left. *Felix culpa* (if one may somewhat pervert the phrase) *est bona tale datur*. Like all poems of true manliness, it is a woman's poem.

Our extracts have been purposely selected with a view of not marring the general effect of the poem by inappropriately isolated passages (in isolation), and herein we have adopted the course pursued by that usual with reviewers, who hesitate not to adorn their own commonplace with an author's choicest gems. We chiefly dwell upon the descriptive elements of the literary department of a journal, by preference selecting the character of a new poem. The following passage refers to Aubrey's dedication in London on his return.—

| | |
|---|---|
| "Madness broods over me! | I fashion rode homeward; |
| Kind-hearted Death— | In armune and down:— |
| Canst thou not shelter me? | Fashion and Beauty |
| Veils in my breath! | All jaded and worn |
| Take it and welcome— | Fled through the tempest |
| And low let me lie; | The steeds gallop'd on |
| Low in the quiet grave; | Fire from their clanging hoofs |
| Deep in the solemn wave; | Heavily shod |
| Weary of living, | 'Mid the black rain pools |
| Unworthy to die." | Flashed where they trod |
| | Indolent Fashion, |
| Down came the drenching rain, | Weary and warm, |
| Bubbling and swelling— | Saw from its chariot |
| Fierce blew the gusty wind, | That desolate form, |
| Roaring and yelling, | Beating its rapid way |
| The scene was silent, | Dead to the storm |
| Its orators fled, | "Mad!" said the Countess, |
| The ball-room was empty, | "Of drink!" said the Earl, |
| Its revels were dead. | "Or love," said a daughter |
| Lustless or half awake | Tearing her hair |
| Through the dull town, | Back into care! |

Morning breaks upon the view of the despairing man:

| | |
|---|---|
| | The moonlight received it, |
| In gold and in purple, | And died in a swound: |
| In amber and grey; | Hesperus saw it |
| Under the steeple vane, | And vanished discrowned |
| Eastward away. | Steeple and pinnacle, |
| Over the house-tops | Turret and spire, |
| Rushed the new day. | Crowded and countless |
| Filling and wholly | As hosts in a fire |
| Between square cup, | All the heavens |
| But faintly and slowly | As last [illegible] |
| Morn travelled up. | Emerged into morning |
| | And glimmered in light |

We have later an exquisite description of Vale, the large-minded, warm-hearted pastor, father of Lillian, Aubrey's wife. For the beautiful, half-quaint idea which we have ventured to mark, good old George Herbert would have hastened from the church porch to welcome the poet

| | |
|---|---|
| 'Twas Sunday morn, and Parson Vale, | Faith, Hope, and heavenly Charity— |
| Beloved of high and low, | Whate'er the good man taught, |
| With smiles for all men's happiness, | Whate'er his text, these blessed three, |
| And heart for every woe, | Were present to his thought. |
| Walked meekly to the parish church, | He never scorned his fellow men, |
| With hair as white as snow— | Or held the humblest cheap |
| Walked meekly to the parish church, | He warned the strong, he raised the |
| Amid his daughters three— | weak, |
| There were more angels at his side | And, like his Master mild, |
| Than mortal eye could see— | He helped and comforted the poor, |
| *The four were seven—for with them* | And loved each little child, |
| *went* | And, 'mid the mud and dust of life, |
| *Faith, Hope, and Charity.* | Went forward undefiled. |

Vale preaches Religion in Common Things. Here is an "olden tale" that he tells to his parishioners within the hearing of Edward Aubrey:—

THE BUILDER.

| | |
|---|---|
| "What art thou building, building, | When hunger bids, shall no man |
| So lofty to behold, | Be scorned or stinted here, |
| With the silver and the gilding, | But I raise these gates and turrets |
| The ivory and the gold, | To guard me from a fear. |
| And prophecy columns rising | |
| Like trees in the forest old? | "To guard me safe-enfolden |
| | Like a seed at the apple-core; |
| "Why place thy marble basements | Oh, bolts and barred golden, |
| So deep in the cold earth's veins; | Keep wal the outer door. |
| And thy towers and window casements | That SORROW may not enter |
| So high o'er the steeple fanes, | To sting me as of yore" |
| And why those ponderous portals | |
| With iron bolts and chains! | "Oh fool, in thy lordly palace! |
| | Oh fool, with bolts and bars! |
| "And why those guards and warders, | Thou'lt find her in thy chalice, |
| With horn and signal calls: | She'll float in the wid wind cars! |
| And, far on the furthest borders, | She'll glide in the air thou breathest. |
| The moats and brazen walls.— | She'll smite thee from the stars |
| Dost fear invading robbers, | |
| Or the foemen in thy halls?" | "She'll come to thee in the morning |
| | When the Light of day streams in, |
| "I build a house of splendour, | She'll sit with thee in the evening,— |
| Where, in the world's despite, | Thou fool, and child of sin! |
| I may force the hours to render | And whisper at thy pillow, |
| Their tribute of delight; | And claim thee of her kin. |
| A house on the hill-top shining, | |
| Far seen, like the star at night | "In spite of all thy building, |
| | And all thy warders stout, |
| "I dread her thief, nor foeman: | And all thy gold and gilding, |
| My board shall teem with cheer: | She'll hedge the round about:— |
| | Heavy, and goodness |
| | Alone shall keep her out." |

We could willingly increase the number of our extracts but, unwilling to spoil the interest of the story for a single reader, we will abstain from plunder and at once resign the "Lump of Gold" to our readers, assuring them that any true touchstone which their poetical chemistry may have taught them to apply will but convince them of the standard character of the ore. But they have known Charles Mackay long enough to take any gold he may present, not only with trust, but with thankfulness. We must not (we say this without mentioning that upwards of thirty smaller poems are added, and unite to compose one of the most delightful volumes of the day. Some of these poems have appeared in print, but the majority are new; and among them are some charming love-verses, some of the personal prize of the school which the author's name is inseparably connected; some thoughtful but playful versicles, and a noble war hymn. The journalist who sits to audit the world's accounts, and to note how Genius pays its debt to its age, has not often to record a claim more worthily discharged.

L. F.

## *MUSIC.*

MADAME GOLDSCHMIDT has commenced a series of "Miscellaneous Concerts" in the metropolis. The first took place on Thursday (last week); the second is announced for Friday next both at the Hanover square Rooms. She has given concerts of this description at Brighton and Liverpool. Having, by her appearances at Exeter-hall, established her supremacy as an oratorio singer, she is now exhibiting by means of these miscellaneous concerts, the extent and variety of her powers in music of a lighter character. The first was essentially a concert of display; its object being to show what marvellous things the fair prima donna can do in the mechanism of her art. It was evidently for this purpose, and not for its intrinsic excellence, that the music song by her was mainly selected. One of her pieces was a long scena, consisting of a recitative and air from Bellini's "Beatrice di Tenda," one of the weakest and least successful operas of this composer. The air, "Ma la sola," is a slight commonplace melody; one of those things which, having no substance in themselves, serve merely as an outline to be filled up *ad libitum* by the singer. Thus Jenny Lind did, showing her inventive genius as well as her vocal power; for her *fioritures* and embellishments were as original in conception as they were brilliant in execution. She clothed Bellini's meagre melody with a richness and beauty in which he had no share. Her next performance was still more exclusively a piece of display—a feat, we may call it, of musical gymnastics. It was not vocal music at all being a series of Chopin's *pianoforte mazourkas*, some of the most difficult things ever written for that instrument, and which none but a first-rate pianist can perform according to the author's intentions. These things Jenny Lind *sang*, surmounting their difficulties in a manner as marvellous as the famous one-stringed exploits of Paganini. The audience were astounded, and gave vent to their amazement in thunders of applause. Her whole performances, however, were not confined to such displays. There were other things in which she showed far higher and truer artistic feeling, simplicity and pathetic expression in which she is unrivalled. These were the beautiful prayer of *Agathe*, in the "Freischütz," breathed with heartfelt fervour; and the finest of all the Scotch ballads, John Anderson my jo," sung with a simplicity, truth, and tenderness which ravished every heart and moistened many an eye. She concluded with the Swedish "Echo Song" which she frequently sang during her former visit. It is a most quaint and curious specimen of [illegible] music.

Madame Goldschmidt played several pieces on the pianoforte - Beethoven's Concerto in C major, Mendelssohn's Capriccio in B minor, and Sebastian Bach's Saraband and Allegro in A minor. He showed himself a highly-accomplished performer of the pure classical school, and was warmly and deservedly applauded. In addition to the pieces already mentioned, the programme included two songs by Herr Reichardt—the aria, "Constanze," from Mozart's "Seraglio;" and the romance, "Pal Bianca," from the "Huguenots;" both of which he sang with his usual excellence and success. It is proper to add that the orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Benedict, consisted of the most eminent performers on every instrument. The room, notwithstanding the high rates of admission, was crowded to the door.

GRAND AMATEUR CONCERT AT WORCESTER.—This concert, which takes place on Tuesday next, is exciting great interest in the county and city, and promises to be most successful. It will be given in the Music-hall, which will be decorated throughout with festoons and trellis-work of flowers, from which will be suspended various-coloured lamps. The band and chorus will number upwards of sixty, and comprise all the leading amateurs of Worcestershire; among the vocalists we may mention Miss Lechmere, Miss Berkeley, Mrs Phipps, the Misses Wood, Rev. Mr. Temple, Lord Ward, Mr. Monat, Mr. Dering, Mr. Drummond, Mr. Isaac, Mr. Peel, &c. The programme will be very varied, and will include the introduction to Spohr's "Jessonda," Sir H. Bishop's "Daughter of Jephtha," the opening of the second act of "Il Trovatore," two pieces from Meyerbeer's "Etoile du Nord," "Ombra Adorata" of Zingarelli, "Adelaide" of Beethoven, Overture to "Zampa," a new Concertina Solo from "Il Trovatore" by Mr. Blagrove, and a selection from Verdi's "Ernani" for fourteen concertinas.

## *THE THEATRES, &c.*

COVENT GARDEN. The Wizard of the North has long announced his intention of enabling the London public to judge of his histrionic talents in the performance of *Rob Roy*. We were not taken by surprise at this; we had frequently heard from competent witnesses that Mr. Anderson's look of mingled Anglo-American and Scotland considerably prejudiced the character, and really supported it with remarkable force and effect. On Monday the Proteus gave us the opportunity of judging for ourselves on the points of which the public also largely availed itself, for the house was crowded in the dense masses in the pit and gallery were unmistakable testimonies of the extraordinary interest excited by the occasion. We were not disappointed, not only the play, but the hero, was worth seeing. Mr. Anderson's *Rob Roy* is rough, rugy, and energetic. Mr. Stalwart person aided the illusion; and the force of his elocution admirably corroborated that of the dramatic situations. The play was capitally placed on the stage—indeed, at great cost, for the various groups with the public also largely availed itself, for the house was crowded in the dense masses in the pit and gallery were unmistakable testimonies of the extraordinary interest excited by the occasion. We were not disappointed, not only the play, but the hero, was worth seeing. Mr. Anderson's *Rob Roy* is rough, rugy, and energetic. His Stalwart person aided the illusion; and the force of his elocution admirably corroborated that of the dramatic situations. The play was capitally placed on the stage—indeed, at great cost, for the various groups

seven years he was one of her Majesty's most able and active justices of the peace; and for several years acted as Chairman of the Quarter Sessions held at Leicester Castle, in the second court—occasionally in the first. He was the author of several learned works—viz., "The Metamorphosis of Sons."—a Hindoo legend in verse, after the manner of Ovid; "An Essay on the Rivers Niger and Nile." "Neology." "The Antimaterialist, denying the reality of Matter, and showing the universality of Spirit." He preached regularly in both churches until September, 1854, and since that time occasionally. He preached his last sermon on the 16th December last, and the severe weather during the following week brought on an attack of bronchitis, which proved fatal. He died on the 7th inst.; within a

THE LATE REV. JOHN DUDLEY, VICAR OF SILEBY, LEICESTERSHIRE, AGED 93.

few days of the patriarchal age of 94; and, at the close of a long and useful life, he awaited the approach of death with serenity, rejoicing in the hope of eternal life.

## THE MALVERN MONSTER BEACON.

ALTHOUGH the Malvern Monster Beacon did not originate with some "young sparks"—as was jestingly asserted by the *Athenæum*—but was primarily enkindled in the glowing imaginations of "grave and reverend *seniors*," yet, like many other monster undertakings, it grew out of small beginnings.

In the first instance it was intended to have been a simple bonfire to commemorate the lighting of Malvern with gas; and, therefore, only locally interesting. But the project increased in importance as it became more widely known, and was carried to the height which it finally assumed by a letter from the distinguished naturalist, Mr. Edwin Lees, which was published in the *Worcester Herald*, and, from thence, copied into the London and provincial papers. The attention of scientific men was thus drawn to the subject; and, as the inland position of the 'Worcestershire Beacon"—which, as being the highest portion of the Malvern range, was fixed upon as the best spot for the bonfire—and its elevation of 1444 feet above the level of the sea, made it a very advantageous position for scientific purposes, it was at length decided by the promoters of the bonfire scheme that a beacon should be raised of such dimensions as

THE MALVERN MONSTER BEACON.

should make a fire sufficiently brilliant for accurate observation at great distances. Mr. Lees' letter contained a list of the hills and eminences from which, under propitious circumstances, the beacon would be visible; and, the night and time for the lighting being duly fixed, many thousands of the inhabitants of a score of English and Welsh counties were on the *qui vive* of expectation for the evening of the 10th of January.

It came—cold, clear, and starlight; a most unlooked-for change from the unpropitious weather of the previous days. The Beacon had been raised, or rather built, by Mr. M'Cann, of Malvern, and towered up like a huge Druid idol. Twelve iron-banded poplar trees, marking out a circle of thirty-five feet, that narrowed to its summit, kept together the *materiel*—450 faggots, 5 cords of wood, 12 tar-barrels, 2 tons of coals, 3 or 4 loads of hop-poles, 2 loads of furze, 2 barrels of tar, and 1 of naphtha. These combustibles had been procured at the cost of more than £50, three-fourths of which had been raised by a public subscription, to which the Lady Emily Foley, the Earl Beauchamp, the Hon. Colonel Scott, and many other influential persons contributed; and, at the expense of Mr. M'Cann, had been hauled to the summit of the hill by a new waggon-road, made for the occasion. The poplar-trees were taken up in a waggon, drawn by nine horses—this being, doubtless, the first appearance of such a vehicle on the summit of the Worcestershire Beacon.

Hundreds of visitors poured into Malvern, and a far larger number took up favourable positions in the vicinity. The promise that this fashionable watering-place was to shine in the unwonted brilliancy of gas was but partially kept; nevertheless, there were some unaccustomed lights in "V. A." and "N. E." illuminations, which flickered fitfully among the waving flags of the Allied Powers that decorated the front of the Belle-Vue Hotel. Gaily-appareled confectionery stalls also contributed to give the place a festive, not to say a fair-y, appearance.

At six o'clock the Chairman of the Committee (P. Marriott, Esq.), Mr. Lees, Professor Buckman, and the other members of the Committee, with their friends—in all, sixty in number—set out from St. Anne's Well, and, torch in hand, proceeded to the summit of the Worcestershire Beacon. The effect of this torchlight procession as it wound up the zigzag path was exceedingly picturesque as long as it lasted or, ere they could reach the Beacon, the furious north-east wind had puffed out first one and then another of the torches, until at length the procession was left to conclude the ascent in darkness. The ascent, too, was rendered a toilsome one, not only by the cutting force of this nor'-easter, but also by the snow, which had drifted in some places to a considerable depth. The continued procession of sight-seers, however, soon beat out a path; and by the time that the Beacon was lighted, upwards of 1500 people had assembled on the summit of the hill. A large proportion consisted of "the curious daughters of Eve," who had braved the toil of the ascent, the cutting wind, and the intense cold, in order to have their laudable curiosity gratified. Among this section of the spectators round hats and Malvern-poles were in great favour—the latter being more useful than the former. Indeed, even with the assistance of a Malvern-pole, it was at times next to impossible for a lady (or, for the matter of that, a gentleman) to stand on the ridge of the hill, without being propelled by the high wind some distance (be it more, o be it less) into Herefordshire. To avoid these disagreeable consequences as much as possible, the spectators descended a little way on the Herefordshire side of the hill, where comparative shelter was afforded to them, although the drifted snow was frequently driven in an uncomfortable rain upon their heads.

At a quarter before seven a blue light was burnt, succeeded by a red light. At seven o'clock, Greenwich time, a magnificent flight of fifty rockets rushed into the heavens, and burst into a galaxy of falling stars—the signal to distant spectators of the lighting of the Beacon. This was shortly accomplished, though not without some difficulty. The fierce wind, instead of allowing the flames to mount perpendicularly, drove them out horizontally with all the fury of a blast-furnace, in the direction of Herefordshire. It is to this circumstance that the Monster Beacon probably owed its want of success, for unsuccessful, or partially so, it certainly was; for, while it was very visible in the south and west, it was barely perceptible in the east and north: thus, in Gloucester, the correspondent of the *Worcester Herald* states the result to have been "highly satisfactory," and says "the fire must have been of immense

THE MALVERN MONSTER BEACON.—SKETCHED NEAR MADRESFIELD.

NEW AQUEDUCT AT TRIESTE.—THE MACHINE-ROOMS.

altitude to have shown at so great advantage;" while the Dudley correspondent of the same paper, who was posted on the tower of the Castle, "on the highest land in this kingdom," states that he discovered the Monster Beacon with great difficulty, after bringing a telescope to bear upon it; and at Worcester (ten miles from Malvern) "a small dull red light, such as a brazier of incandescent charcoal would give out," was the only visible result of the Beacon. In fact, a local paper goes further than this, and says, "The Bath road was crowded with curious spectators, who, from six p.m. till ten, resolutely bent their regards on Malvern; but no beacon glare rewarded their perseverance. There were a number of carriages on the spot, whose freight were destined to suffer the like disappointment; and, gradually, the disgusted crowd drew off, some of them vehemently declaring the whole thing was a hoax."

They would not have said so, however, had they been on the summit of the Worcestershire Beacon and in the hot vicinity of the monster fire. Whatever may have been its effect in a scientific point of view, its pictorial effect was undoubtedly great; and our modern Rembrandts might advantageously have studied its wondrous changes of light and shade. There was the tall pile of the Beacon, dark at the summit, but at its base alight with red and orange flames that rushed out longitudinally into wreathed masses of velvety smoke, and drove a fiery rain of sparks far into the darkness; there was the hill, white with snow, though partially irradiated with the light of the fire, the brown and red rocks "cropping out" in places, the short grass showing in others; there were the spectators massed in dark groups, lighted up with fiery reflections; and, over all, was the deep blue sky studded with silvery stars. It was a scene of great "effects," which

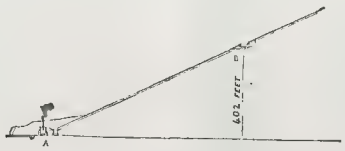
fierce extremes employ

and might worthily have been transferred to the canvas by a Turner or a Millais, or any other artist (if there be one), who could as successfully, as truthfully, depict "the leaping pulses of the raging fire."

The last beacon lighted on Malvern-hill was the one mentioned in Macaulay's famous Armada ballad, when—

Twelve fair counties saw the blaze from Malvern's lonely height.

According to Mr. Lees, it was possible for the following seventeen counties to have seen the beacon:—Worcester, Hereford, Gloucestr, Salop, Warwick, Stafford, Leicester, Northampton, Oxford, Wilts, Berks,




A. End-view of Machine-rooms. B. Side-view of the Beam.

NEW AQUEDUCT AT TRIESTE.

Somerset, Glamorgan, Monmouth, Brecon, Radnor, Montgomery; and it might also have been seen from the summit of Snowdon, and from the observatory erected (for this occasion) by Sir T. D. Acland, on Exmoor.

Our Illustrations—from original sketches by Mr. Cuthbert Bede—represent the lighting of the Monster Beacon; and a view of the Malvern range, taken in the neighbourhood of Madresfield, the seat of the Earl Beauchamp.

## THE NEW AQUEDUCT AT TRIESTE.

Of late years, in consequence of the extension of its suburbs and the increase of its population from ten to sixty thousand, the supply of water in Trieste has fallen greatly short of the demand. The municipality has, at different periods, gone to a considerable expense in having the environs of the town explored and studied, but none of the numerous reformatory projects met the exigencies of the case. At length, however, when the railroad was planned between Vienna and Trieste, the Austrian Government interfered in the matter, as it was found that the engines would require large supplies of water at Trieste. A company was accordingly started under the auspices of Baron Bruck, the Austrian Minister of Finance, and founder of the Austrian "Lloyd's"—for the purpose of erecting a new aqueduct to convey water from a spring at the side of Mount Santa Croce, about two leagues distance. The first Illustration is the plan for the machine-rooms; the second Illustration represents the profile of the mountain, showing the height to which it is necessary to raise the water, and the direction of the tubes of the aqueduct; and the third, the state of the works at the present time.

NEW AQUEDUCT AT TRIESTE.—PRESENT STATE OF THE WORKS.

## *COUNTRY NEWS.*

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 15, 1856.

| Month and Day. | Corrected Readings of Barometer at 9 A.M., 181 feet above sea level. | Thermometer. Highest Reading | Lowest Reading | Mean Temperature of Mean of 24 Hours | Rain in Inches. Read at 10 P.M. | Mean Temperature of Dew Point. | Amount of Ozone. (0–10) | Mean Amount of Cloud. (0–10) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inches. | ° | ° | ° | | ° | | |
| Jan. 9 | 29.116 | 37·3 | 32·8 | 35·4 | 0.015 | 32·4 | 2 | 9·1 |
| ,, 10 | 29.323 | 36·8 | 29·5 | 32·0 | 0.140 | 29·7 | 3·0 | 7·1 |
| ,, 11 | 29.705 | 35·6 | 21·9 | 29·4 | 0.000 | 27·3 | 2 | 4·1 |
| ,, 12 | 30.099 | 34·6 | 27·5 | 30·8 | 0.000 | 30·0 | 3·0 | 7·1 |
| ,, 13 | 30.553 | 37·0 | 30·2 | 33·8 | 0.000 | 33·3 | 2·5 | 6·1 |
| ,, 14 | 30.277 | 39·8 | 32·4 | 36·0 | 0.230 | 35·1 | 1·4 | 9·0 |
| ,, 15 | 29.771 | 37·0 | 21·0 | 29·8 | 0.000 | 30·0 | 2·3 | 9·0 |
| Mean | 29 873 | 36·4 | 24·8 | 30·1 | 0.015 | 28·6 | 2·7 | 3 0 | 7·0 |

*The range of temperature during the week* was 19·3°

*The weather* very fine, with frost which commenced on the 9th, and was very severe; the greatest cold, on grass, on the 13th was 16°, 11th 13°, and 15th 13·6°. On the 8th Aurora Borealis, and on the 11th slight fall of snow.

*The direction of the wind* was N. till 5 a.m. of 9th, then N.N.E. till 3h. 45m. a.m. of 10th, then N.E. till 9h. 30m. a.m., then N.N.E. till 7 a.m., N. till 11 a.m., N.N.E. till 5h. 45m. a.m., then N. till 9h. 30m. p.m. of 11th, then S.W. till 11th. 59m. a.m., then again N. till 11 a.m. of 12th, then N.N.W. till 3h. 45m. p.m., then N.N.W., becoming N.W. at 7h. 15m. p.m. and N. at 7h. 30m. p.m., again N.N.W. at 11h. 30m. p.m. till 12th. 46m. a.m. of 13th, when N.W. till 12h. 15m. p.m, when W.N.W. at 12h. 46m p.m. became W., at 8h. 42m. a.m. the wind veered suddenly round to N.E., in which quarter it remained till 4 p.m., when N.E. became E. at 5 p.m., E.N.E. at 6 p.m., changing to N.E. at 7h. 15m. a.m of the 15th, and to N. by W. at 7h. 25m. a.m. to N.W. at 10 a.m., to W. at 10h. 30m. a.m., to S.W. at 11h. 18m. a.m., then to S.S.W. at 2h. 30m. p.m. to S.W. at 3h. 30m. p.m., to W. at 5h. 40m. p.m., in which quarter it remained

The Trent became frozen over on the night of the 14th. The greatest cold on grass at the Beeches, Highfield House, on the 14th was 10·2° below 32°; colder than that at Highfield House. The barometer rose ½ inch to the 15th, and fell three-quarters of an inch to the 15th. E. J. LOWE.

THE MURDER OF MISS HIGGS.—There is a hope, perhaps—but a vague one—that justice has at length overtaken the parties implicated in the brutal murder of Miss Higgs. In the *Dublin Mail* of Monday night it is stated that several men are now lodged in Cavan Gaol charged with being concerned in the mid-day butchery. They are, it seems, with one exception, tenants on the estate of the victim. A man named James Murpl y, from the county of Leitrim, is accused as a principal, and one Thomas Dunn is charged as being the chief conspirator and concocter of the diabolical plot.

SARDINIAN NAVAL PREPARATIONS.—A letter from Genoa of the 6th, in the *Constitutionnel*, says:—"The greatest activity prevails in the arsenal and building-yard here, in order to launch with the least possible delay the seven steam-frigate the *Vittorio Emmanuele*, of fifty guns. The sailing-frigates which have been lyi g here dissmantled are also to be got ready for sea, and a levy of 1000 sailors is now in course of operation. The Sicilies is not to join the Allied forces in the Baltic, but will proceed to the mouths of the Danube, if the efforts of Austria to bring about peace do not succeed."

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

THERE has been a decided improvement in all National Stocks this week from the many numerous large purchases of Consols which were made for money, in consequence of a rumour having gained currency—though not generally believed—that Government was about to issue a large amount of £1 notes, in order to relieve the pressure upon the Money-market. The arrival of news from Vienna on Thursday to the effect that Russia had unconditionally accepted the propositions of the Allies as the basis of peace produced very great excitement in Consols, and the quotations rose rapidly. The Unfunded Debt has, likewise, become more saleable, and there has been less demand for money. The rates of discount, however, have been freely supported, and most of the private banks are still charging 5½ per cent for the best 60 days' bills. In the Bank rate no change has taken place We have had an arrival of £171,860 in gold and silver from the Pacific and the West Indies, and about £7000 in silver from Belgium; but the bullion removed from New York brought no specie, arising from the unfavourable state of the exchange. Silver has been in good request, and several large parcels have changed hands for shipment to India by the next packets.

On Monday Bank Stock was done at 207½. The Three per Cents Reduced were 88½; Consols, for Money, 88½ to 88⅝; Ditto, for the Account, 88⅝ to 88¾; New Three per Cents, 88¾; Ditto, Stock, 212 to 220; India Bonds, 3s.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 5s. dis. We had a slight improvement in the quotations on Tuesday, when the Three per Cents Reduced were marked up to 88⅝; Consols, for Money, 88⅝ to 88¾; for the Account, 88⅝ to 88¾; New Three per Cents, 88¾ to 91; Long Annuities, 1860, 3⅜; Ditto, 1885, 16⅜; India Bonds, 3s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 3s. dis.; Exchequer Bonds, 98¾ to 97. On the following days prices further advanced; Bank Stock, 208½ to 208; Three per Cents Reduced, 88⅞ to 87⅞; Consols for Money, 88⅞ to 89; New Three per Cents, 87½ to 88¾; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 70 to 74; Long Annuities, 1885, 16 3-16; India Bonds, £1000, 3s. to 6s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 7s. to 2s. dis.; Exchequer Bonds, 97½. Large transactions took place on Thursday, and prices ranged as follows:—Three Cents Reduced, 87⅞ to 88; Consols, 87⅞ to 89; 88¾ New Three per Cents, 88⅜ to 91; Long Annuities, 1860, 3⅜; Ditto, 1885, 16⅜ 5-16; India Stock, 217; India Bonds, 2s.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 2s. discount; Consols for Account, 87⅞ to 90⅜. A great improvement was observed throughout the day except towards the close, when Consols were rather weaker.

In the Foreign-house the transactions have been very moderate, yet Turkish Bonds have improved in price, and the value of other securities has been fairly supported. Russian Five per Cents have realised 99¾. Ditto, New, 98⅜. Mexican Three per Cents, 19; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 90 to 87¼ ex div.; Sardinian Five per Cents, 97; Spanish Three per Cents, 40¼; Ditto, New Deferred, 21½; Ditto, Passive, 6¾; Turkish Six per Cents, 90 to 89¼ and 87; Ditto, New Scrip, 4¼ to 3⅝ and ¼ discount; Venezuela Four-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 30¾; Ditto, One-and-a-Half per Cents, 11; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 63¾ to 64 ex div.; Dutch Four per Cents, 94¼; Ecuador, 5½; Ditto, New Consolidated, 14; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 74 to 75; Portuguese Four per Cents, 45.

The last returns of the Bank of France show the following results, when compared with the previous month:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Coin and Bullion | decrease | £771,600 |
| Bills discounted | increase | 1,487,200 |
| Notes in Circulation | ,, | 2,116,000 |
| Treasury Deposits | decrease | 2,000,000 |
| Private Deposits | increase | 583,200 |
| Advances on Foreign Securities | ,, | 1,187,600 |
| Advances on Railway Securities | ,, | 191,200 |

Considering that the Bank of France received very large supplies of bullion from this side during the month—certainly over one million sterling—the above return exhibits very unfavourable results. The previous return showed an increase in the stock of gold of £294,000; but that recovery is proved to have been merely temporary.

The dealings in Joint-stock Bank Shares have not increased. Bank of London have marked 57; London Chartered of Australia, 13½ ¾; Ditto, New, 1 discount, 30½; City, 64; London and County, 41½; Union of Australia, 74. A dividend at the rate of 16 per cent per annum has been declared by the directors of the London and Westminster Bank.

Miscellaneous securities have been heavy. Australian Agricultural, 20¾; Canada Company's Bonds, 124; Ditto Government Securities, 105; English and Australian Copper-Smelting Company, 1; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 1½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 84; South Australian Land, 24; Derby Canal Shares, 84; Grand Junction, 36 ex div.; Loughboro-ugh, 650; Staffordshire and Worcestershire, 61; Kennet, 75; West Middlesex Waterworks, 101 ex div.; Hungerford Bridge Shares, 12. Va hall, 21.

There has been an improved feeling in the Railway Share-Market, and prices generally have been well supported The forthcoming dividends of the London and Brighton will be £2 15s. per cent for the half-year. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 21¾; Bristol and Exeter, 84; Caledonian, 86; Eastern Counties, 29; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 91; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 21½; Great Northern, 91; Ditto, A Stock, 75; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 103; Great Western, 85; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 78½; London and Blackwall, 6⅞; London and Brighton, 99¾; London and North Western, 96¾; London and South-Western, 86¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 34¾; Midland, 69¾; North British, 50; North-Eastern—Berwick, 79; Ditto, York, 79½; Ditto, G.N.R. Purchase, 10¾; Ditto, Leeds, 124; Ditto, York, 4; North Staffordshire, 9; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 21½; Scottish Midland Junction, 45; South-Eastern, 65; South-Western, 104; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 15; South Staffordshire, 6¾; Wear Valley, 11.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties 1st Extension, 3 pm.; Great Northern, 1st Guaranteed, 103; Ditto, North Britain, 87; North-Eastern—Berwick, 89; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 90¾; Waterford and Kilkenny, 2¾.

DEBENTURES.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 2¾; Dutch Rhenish, 1st ex all; East Indian Five per Cent, 103 ex. int.; Ditto, Extension, 1¾ ex. int.; Grand Trunk of Canada, A issue, 10 ex. int.; Ditto, 1½ ex. int.; Great Central of France, 11¾; Great Indian Peninsular, 93¾ ex. all; Great Luxembourg, 4¾; Ditto, Obligations, 8 ex int.; Great Western of Canada Shares, 26; Ditto, New, 84; Northern of France, 36 ex. int.; Paris and Lyons, 46¾ ex. int.; Royal Swedish, 2.

Mining Shares have been firm in price. On Thursday Brazilian Imperial were 2¾; Ditto, Cocaes and Cubita, 2¾; Ditto, St. John del Rey, 28, Fortunas, 1¾; United Mexican, 4¾.

*Friday Evening.*

There has been less excitement in the market for National Securities to-day, and prices have ruled lower than yesterday, owing to numerous parties having realised. The Three per Cents for Money are 88¾ ⅞; for the Account, 88¾ ⅞ to 89; the Reduced, 88¾ ⅞; and the New Three per Cents, 89¾ ⅞. Arrivals of bullion are reported from Australia and the United States. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares are steady.

## *THE MARKETS.*

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday) The quantity of English wheat on sale on to-day's market was very limited. Accordingly, however, to the currents of previous days, the trade was in a most dull and quiet state, and the quotations were nominal. To have effected sales a concession in the above prices must have been submitted to. Foreign wheat commanded no attention, and the demand for barley was very inactive at last week's quotations. In malt very little was passing. The arrivals of oats were extensively large, about 1600 quarters being on sale. Prices ruled very low, and the trade was in a most depressed state. Beans and peas were extremely heavy.

*Average of the Week.*—English wheat, 120s; barley, 34s; malt, 72s; oats, 21s; flour, 25s.

1855. Irish oats, 20s. Foreign, 22s.; 1854, 27s.

*English* Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 82s to 90s.; ditto, white, 84s. to 94s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 82s. to 89s., ryp, 87s. to 95s.; grinding barley, 33s. to 36s distilling ditto, 36s to 38s.; malting ditto, 37s. to 43s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 70s to 80s.; brown ditto, 64s to 68s.; Kingston and Ware, 75s. to 78s.; Chevalier, 80s to 85s.; Yorkshire and Scotch, 70s to 76s.; tick beans, 37s to 38s.; pocket ditto, 38s to 40s.; harrow ditto, 40s to 42s. per qr.

*Scotch* oats, second in size, 24s to 25s.; fine ditto, 26s to 27s.; potato ditto, 27s to 28s.; Dutch and Friesland ditto, 25s to 26s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire ditto, 25s to 26s.; Essex and Kent, ditto, 24s to 25s.; Devon and Somerset ditto, 23s to 24s.; Irish ditto, 22s to 24s.; Galway and Sligo ditto, 23s to 24s.; Limerick and Waterford ditto, 24s to 25s.; Cork, Youghal, and Kinsale ditto, 25s to 26s.; Belfast and Newry ditto, 25s to 26s.; Londonderry, Coleraine, and Portrush ditto, 25s to 26s.; Dublin and Drogheda ditto, 25s to 26s.; Sligo, Galway, and Limerick ditto, 24s to 25s.; Waterford and Cork ditto, 24s to 25s.; Youghal

## AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—The Pantomime of the BUTTERFLY'S BALL and the GRASSHOPPER'S FEAST every Evening; preceded on Monday and Tuesday, by the successfully-revived Comedy of THE BEAUX STRATAGEM; on Wednesday and Thursday by SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER; and on Friday and Saturday by THE BRAHMIN OF SPITALFIELDS. The Fourth and last MORNING PERFORMANCE of the PANTOMIME, on THURSDAY next, JAN. 24th. Doors open at Half-past One, commence at Two, and conclude by Four

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—MONDAY, and During the Week (will be produced positively), the BOOTS at the HOLLY-TREE INN, with EDWIN YOUTH UNCLE'S After which URGENT PRIVATE AFFAIRS; to conclude with JACK and the BEAN STALK; or, Harlequin and Mother Goose at Home Again

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—Proprietor, Mr. JOHN DOUGLASS Notice from the country must be a return ticket without paying a visit to the great Nations' where the best Pantomime of the season is nightly acted by Paul Rolfson and the most wonderful Pantomimists in the country. Twenty-five magnificent scenes, tricks, and appointments

MR. W. S. WOODIN AS RACHEL IN "LES HORACES." W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES EVERY EVENING at Eight, at the POLYGRAPHIC HALL Kings William-street, Strand Box-office open from Eleven to Five. Morning Performance this day, at Two o'Clock.

ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, No. 14, Regent-street. Last Two Weeks. The EVENTS of the WAR with all the recent additions Daily, at Three and Eight. Admission 1s., 2s., and 3s.; children half-price The Lecture by Mr. Stocqueler

CRONSTADT.—GREAT MODEL of the ISLAND, TOWN and FORTIFICATIONS, taken on the Spot, OPEN DAILY at Eleven in the Morning to Nine in the Evening, at 162, Piccadilly (corner of St. James's-street Admission Public 1s., and Schools half price.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, HOLLAND, UP THE RHINE, and PARIS, is now OPEN every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight o'clock. Stalls (which can be taken from a plan at the Box-office every day, between Three and Four, without any extra charge), 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. The Morning Representations take places every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three o'clock. EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.

THE LION-SLAYER at HOME, 232, Piccadilly.—Mr. GORDON CUMMING DESCRIBES every Night (except Saturday), at 8 pm, when he will HAVE and HAD in SOUTH AFRICA. Manilla Matabia-mounts every Saturday, at Three o'clock. The Pictures are painted by Messrs. Richard Leitch, Warren Wells, George Thomas, Wolf, Charles Hayter, and Phillips The Music conducted by Mr. J. Colson.—Admittance, 1s., 2s., and 3s. Children Half-price in the Reserved Seats and Stalls

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—THE POISON OF STRYCHNINE Lecture on the above by J. H PEPPER, Esq., Daily at Four and Nine The Polaire and the Tears are added to the Entertainments. Admission to the Whole of the Lectures, and Review of New and Beautiful DISSOLVING VIEWS of NAPLES and BALAKLAVA, as usual Admission, 1s.; Children and Schools, Half-price. Juvenile Herring every Wednesday

DR. KAHN'S CELEBRATED ANATOMICAL MUSEUM (for rarity and completeness of wines contents have never been acquired for it an European reputation, and obtained the warm commendations of the press. In this and other Museums in every part of the world, Dr. KAHN has devoted many years and Models, embracing some most important and curious features illustrative of the members of the Human Structure, that have been add to the collection of which he has now the honour to announce that the Museum is OPEN DAILY for Gentlemen only, and Ladies are invited to visit it on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, when they are delivered during the whole day and evening by Dr. KAHN in person. Admission, One Shilling.—4, Coventry-street.

CALDWELL'S SECOND GRAND BAL MASQUE will take place on THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, on the same grand scale as the previous one. Entirely new decorations and Dresses. Tickets to be had of Mr. Caldwell, 1, Bond-street, Upper Rooms, 21, Haymarket; Lumley, 18, New Bond-street; Miss Dolby, 49, Pall-mall; and at the Door, Ball, Dress, Mask, Domino.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—FRIDAY, January 25, JUDAS MACCABÆUS.—Vocalists: Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Dolby, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves Mr. Montem Smith, and Mr. Weiss The Oratorio and Miscellaneous Evening from SELF to Six Private Lessons in Singing, at 1l.—Doors open, 7 o'clock.

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ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL.—The SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23rd, New Oratorio, PASSAGE OF THE RED SEA, composed by Charles Dancers Haskell Vocalists, Madame Weiss, Miss M Wells, Mr. Thomas Organist, Mr. W. T. Best Conductor, C. D. Hanbury, Esq., M.P. Box Plans, Single Tickets, 7s.; West Gallery, 2s. 6d.; south, 2s.; Area, Single Tickets, 7s.; West Gallery, 2s. 6d.; south, 2s.; Area, Single Tickets, 5s.; Side Galleries, Water street.

GEOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, London. Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will give a Course of Lectures on GEOLOGY, and to be continued on each succeeding Wednesday at Eight o'clock. E. W. JELF, D.D., Principal

ROYAL ACADEMY of MUSIC.—The Lent Term will COMMENCE on TUESDAY, JANUARY 31st. Candidates for Admission must attend at the Institution on Monday, the 30th inst., at Three o'clock.

For Prospectuses of the New Regulations of the Association of Students, &c., apply to the Secretary, Tenterden-street Hanover-square. By order of the Committee J. THOMAS, Secretary Royal Academy of Music, Jan 10, 1856.

MISS BESSIE DALTON at the ROYAL PANOPTICON EVERY EVENING. For Programme of Concert see Catalogue of the Institution.

ROYAL PANOPTICON LEICESTER-SQUARE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—UNRIVALLED ATTRACTIONS. The Combined Histories of WHITTINGTON and his CAT and GOOD KING HENRY, Illustrated by Dissolving Views and Illustrated by Splendid Locomotive Views, to be alternated during the Morning and Afternoon Performances, with a Ramble through Venice and Life in Pompeii with the much-admired Illustrations. Musical Magic, experimentally illustrated and explained by Mr. J. D. Malcolm Chemistry for the Young, by Mr. G. B. Amell. "John Chinaman at Home," by Mr Leicester Buckingham At intervals by Mr. Dav Performances on the Grand Organ, by Mr. S. T. C. During the Evening's Christmas Musical Medley Superior Organ Performances by Mr. F. C. Chapp Parrington Exhibition to commence with "Jerrold's Comic and Chromatic Fun From the commencement of the Christmas Season there will be Four Exhibitions Daily—Mornings from 11 30 to 2, Afternoons from 3 30, Evenings from 7 to 9. Admission, One Shilling, Children and Schools, Half-price. Stalls

FANCY POULTRY.—THE STOCK OF H. D DAVIES, ESQ., OF SPRING-GROVE HOUSE, HOUNSLOW.

MR. J. C. STEVENS is favoured with Instructions to announce for SALE by AUCTION, at his Great Room 38, King-street, Covent-garden, on WEDNESDAY, 30th Jan., at HALF-PAST ONE precisely, the WHOLE of Mr. DAVIES' RENOWNED STOCK, excepting such as are reserved for breeding. It comprises Silver Spangled Horbigh Bedmas, White Dorkings, Dorkings, Toulouse Geese, and Rouen and Aylesbury Ducks The well-known Stock Cock of the Yard remains to all comers, and will be sold with the lot. Pigeons, which will be ready one week before the Sale; may be had by Private Treaty on application to Mr. J. C. Stevens, 38, King-street, Covent-garden

THE LADY'S £3 ROSEWOOD DRESSING-CASE, fitted complete with Ivory and Silver Articles, £3; or an elegant Pattern in Walnut-wood, 45 5s.; the Gentleman's, £4 10s. Sent Carriage Paid to any Railway Station in England. SAVORY, Dressing-case Maker, &c., Cornhill (opposite the Royal Exchange). A choice stock of J. Rodgers and Sons celebrated Cutlery in the Show-room

CITY JUVENILE DEPOT and LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING WAREHOUSE Ladies' Night Dresses Work warranted, 4s. for 12s. 6d. Ladies' Chemises, 6 for 9s. 6d. Ladies' Drawers, 6 for 9s. 6d. Long Cloth Slips, with handsome Needlework, 6s. 6d. Higher class goods proportionately cheap, and the largest Stock in London to select from. Infants' Cambric Robes Cloaks, Pelisses, and Hoods, richly braided, 21s. 6d. Infants' Cashmere Hoods, elegantly braided, 7s. 6d. Paris wove Stays, 3s. 11d. The new Corset, to fasten in front, 3s. 11d. An Illustrated price-list free on application Orders including a remittance promptly attended to W. H TURNS-R, 67, 68, 69, and 70, Bishopsgate-street corner of Union-street, London.

THE SURREY GARDENS COMPANY (LIMITED).—PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED.—Capital 40,000, in 4000 Shares of 10 each. Deposit, 2l per Share

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Wilbert Beale, Esq., 4, Regent-street
T. K. Holmes, Esq., 16, Finsbury-street
George Bain, Esq., 18 Parliament-street
James Coppock, Esq., 3, Clement's-inn, Strand
James Weld, Esq., Charing-cross

BANKERS.—Messrs. Cocks, Biddulph, and Co., 43, Charing-cross.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. James, Esq., 16, Furnival's-inn.

SECRETARY pro tem.—Wilbert Beale, Esq., 4, Regent-street.

The Act of Parliament of the last session affords an opportunity of applying the principle of limited liability to purposes in at present for most serious—the entertainments and amusement of the people of this great metropolis, and of the thousands of visitors constantly resorting thereto

London is singularly deficient in places of amusement, to which the public can resort at all times, and in all weathers, with a certainty of finding entertainment worthy of the name. This deficiency it is sought, by this Company, to supply.

The Royal Surrey Zoological Gardens afford the only ground within a reasonable and easily-accessible distance of the heart of London that can be obtained for the purpose of such a Company They are situate within one mile and a quarter from any of the Bridges—within a minute of access both from the East and West end of London—they consist of more than ten acres, is sufficient, if laid out in tasteful style and well-grown ornamental trees, will afford a most favourable opportunity for ornamental gardening, and even in the present condition, they are unrivalled for their open-air entertainments, which the public require accommodation beyond that which any single proprietor would venture to give. The application of capital, in the present but fallacious outlay, is imperatively called for—and now by the limited liability Act, no danger can accrue to the parties supplying it.

It is proposed to erect buildings of character and magnitude to command the attention of the public—comprising a Music Hall for the performance of Vocal and Instrumental Music, capable of accommodating 10,000 persons, and a Concert Room for 2,000 persons; Baths; Horticultural and Horticultural Exhibitions, Winter and Summer Fêtes of every kind.

To the Music Hall will be added Saloons for Refreshment, and all needful appurtenances (subordinate to view the Exhibitions of Fireworks, Conservatories for choice Flowers, Caverns for the display of beautiful and rare birds, and Aquaria, for a exhibition of marine plants and fishes, arrangements as to be to a large extent self-acting, buildings sheltered from the weather whilst Exhibitions of various kinds with be forwarded in the Gardens, affording amusement and variety.

The eminent services of Mons. JULLIEN have been secured, on advantageous terms, for a period of five years—his unrivalled skill and popularity as a Conductor assure the success of this department The Gardens will be open for a short season, and will for this at the most eminent performers of the day Vocal talent, of the very highest order, will be engaged

The Artistic departments of Painting and Fireworks will be confided to the most celebrated men; and the Refreshments will be of a quality inferior to none, at moderate prices

Calculations, made with every attention, have led the promoters to believe that the sum of 40,000 will be ample to complete all that is required. The Plan and Estimates have been carefully prepared, and the intentions of the Promoters are to carry out the Scheme in every particular

No commercial enterprise of the present day affords such certainty of success, with so large a prospect of profit. The estimated revenue is to be derived less than calculated from the gratuitous services of which the Gardens have produced, and upon the increased receipts which will be realized from attractive and bring

Application for Shares may be made to the Secretary, at the Offices of the Company, 25, Golden-square; to the Committee of Management, at their Residences; or at the Royal Surrey Gardens.

A large portion of the capital being already subscribed for, early application is desirable

Information upon the allotment of Shares and payment of Deposit will be given during the Business Hours, on application to the Secretary Solicitor, and officers of the Company; thus avoiding the necessity of sending a Direction possessing the confidence of the Shareholders

NEW SEEDS for the GARDEN can be obtained from the old-established firm of WILLIAM ENDLE and CO., Seed Merchants, Plymouth, Devonshire.—Extensive Seed Grounds and Nurseries.

SEEDS FOR THE KITCHEN GARDEN.—SEEDS for the KITCHEN GARDEN can be obtained from DEVONSHIRE through Messrs WILLIAM ENDLE and CO., Seed Merchants, Plymouth, Devonshire All are carriage free

See their "Price Current and Garden Directory" just published.

SEEDS from DEVONSHIRE.—Van Parcels are now running on all Great Western and the other Railways, so that Seeds can now be sent from Devonshire with as much regularity and dispatch as from any other country Address WILLIAM E. ENDLE and CO., Seed Merchants, Plymouth, Devonshire.

RENDLE'S PRICE CURRENT and GARDEN DIRECTORY for 1856 is now published, and can be had gratis, or through any Bookseller in town or country. Price 6d., post-free.

For the Contents of the popular Work, see ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Saturday, January 5, 1856.

WILLIAM E. ENDLE and CO., Seed Merchants, Plymouth. Established 1766.

RENDLE'S COMPLETE COLLECTION of KITCHEN-GARDEN SEEDS are now ready, to suit various sized gentlemen's and Growing produce—

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| No. 1 Collection | ... | ... | £3 0 0 |
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The quantity supplied in each collection will be found in their Price Current and Garden Directory for 1856, just published Copies can be had gratis on application in each case for six postage-stamps, from WILLIAM ENDLE and CO., Seed Merchants to the Queen, Plymouth. Established 1766.

SEEDS from DEVONSHIRE.—Garden Seeds sent carriage-free by WILLIAM E RENDLE and CO., Seed Merchants, Plymouth, to the following seaside and other towns All orders above £5 will be sent carriage free to any Railway Station between Plymouth and Bristol. All orders above £5 will be sent carriage free to any Station on the Broad Gauge Railways, to any market town in Wales, to any port in Cork, Dublin, and Liverpool, by steamers All orders above £5 will be sent free and carriage to any Railway Station in England and Wales, and to any Port in England, Ireland, and Wales. For further particulars see "Rendle's Price Current and Garden Directory," to be obtained from WILLIAM ENDLE and CO., Seed Merchants and Seed Growers, Plymouth, Devonshire.

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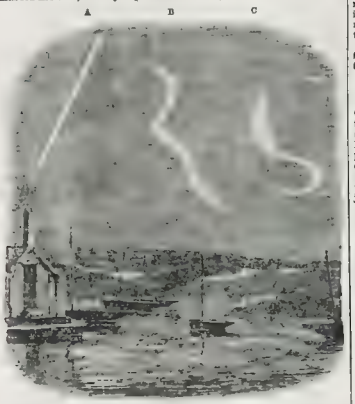
(*Continued from page 70.*)

clouds. The day, however, was very mild, with scarcely a "catspaw" on the water. Sun shone at mid-day, and warm at times. About 4.30 p.m., however, the weather became all at once very cold to what it had been. At 4h 30m. p.m., as I was looking to the southward from East Cowes, I observed a ball of fire descend vertically, S.S.W. by compass, which seemed to have shot forth from the heavens from an altitude of sixty degrees, and descended in a straight line and burst at an elevation of about twenty or twenty-five degrees, presenting the most brilliant colours, from bright silvery white to deep yellow—then red and blue, in every respect similar to a sky-rocket. The train which




THE METEOR, AS SEEN OVER THE MEDINA, ISLE OF WIGHT.

t left behind appeared about fifteen degrees or more in length, like a rod of silver. After remaining so about twenty or thirty seconds, it gradually expanded itself and bent in the centre; and exactly five minutes afterwards (4h. 50m.) assumed a serpentine appearance (as indicated Fig. B) At five p.m., it appeared like a white fleecy cloud (Fig. C); and at 5h. 5m. it entirely disappeared. But when it assumed the form B, I observed with a spy-glass, the "train," or "tail," to be composed of myriads of sparks until it gradually appeared like smoke. I attributed the serpentine shape to have arisen from an upper current of air. From first to last the object was visible fifteen minutes. Many persons here fancied it fell at Osborne; but, from subsequent knowledge, I find the same meteor was observed at Bembridge, Shanklin, and other places at the back of the island, and fell into the sea in the S.E. quarter.—JOHN SMITH.

Wareham, Dorset.

On Monday afternoon, about a quarter before five o'clock, a very large and beautiful meteor was seen to descend rapidly from the zenith, taking a direction S.S.E. At first a small streak of vapoury light was seen to rush from a great elevation, gradually increasing in breadth, and as it reached the denser atmosphere, its head became intensely brilliant—descended with increased velocity, and, leaving a broader train, suddenly exploded, and fell in sparks towards the earth. The time occupied in its descent was but a few seconds; but the cloud which it left behind expanded in size, and about the middle spread out considerably in the form of a crescent, as if the upper and lower portions were acted upon by the wind, from its greater lightness, while the more massy crescent-shaped portion remained stationary, rolling over and over in vast volumes, not unlike cumulus clouds brilliantly lit up in a clear sunlight, and it is probable its brilliant whiteness may, from its great elevation, have derived its appearance from a similar cause. The cloud-like appearance remained stationary for about two minutes before it assumed the shape above described, and it retained its brilliant whiteness for several minutes, assuming a fainter hue at the extremities.

I heard the opinion, from the length of time it remained visible, that it must have been at a high elevation. It was seen at Wareham and its immediate neighbourhood in the direction above named, the observers looking south-east; while at Swanage, ten miles distant, the observers faced the north; so that if any meteoric matter fell from it on exploding, it must have been midway between these places—probably a little west of Ulwell. Altogether it remained visible about fifteen minutes—an amazing period when we recollect that in most cases these phenomena may be described as momentary only.

The ruins in the Sketch are the noted remains of Corfe Castle; and the hills flanking these ruins, the equally well-known range of chalk hills that run through the Isle of Purbeck. C. G.

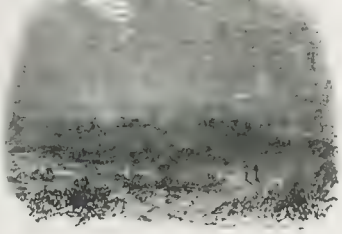
## TESTIMONIAL TO LORD DYNEVOR.

On the 2nd inst. the Shire-hall of Llandilo, in North Wales, was the scene of a very gratifying event, upon the occasion of the presentation of a well-deserved Testimonial to the Right Honourable Lord Dynevor, who, as Colonel Trevor, was for thirty-five years the able representative of the county of Carmarthen in the Commons House of Parliament, upon Constitutional and Conservative principles. Throughout this long public career, Lord Dynevor has been universally respected for his liberal sympathy with all objects calling for the exercise of Christian kindness as well as for his affability and courtesy. "In some of the most extraordinary political and social incidents of this period," says the *Carmarthen Journal*, "Lord Dynevor has taken part. But during the long and heated controversy respecting the Reform Bill—pending the desperate Corn-law agitation—amidst the more local excitement of the Rebecca riots (when his zeal and efficiency as Vice-Lieutenant of this county were pointedly apparent, and were, we are glad to say, duly appreciated by his Sovereign), or whilst matters of any kind of importance or moment were under discussion and deliberation, Lord Dynevor has displayed the same unvarying consistency, affability, and urbanity." Among his acts of charity may be mentioned the establishment of the Carmarthenshire Infirmary, the recent voluntary offer to construct the new national schools at Llandilo at his own expense, and the undeviating support given to the Welsh schools in London.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD DYNEVOR.—FROM THE PRESENTATION PORTRAIT, PAINTED BY J. LUCAS.

Soon after the elevation of Colonel Trevor to the Peerage a fund was raised for presenting his Lordship with a testimonial, which it was arranged should be a portrait of himself. The commission was intrusted to Mr. J. Lucas, who has painted a remarkably fine whole-length impersonation of his Lordship, whence the accompanying illustration has been engraved.

The ceremony of presenting this fine picture took place in the Shire-hall, which was well filled by an aristocratic and anxious assemblage, and



THE METEOR, AS SEEN NEAR CORFE CASTLE, WAREHAM, DORSET.

a numerous portion of the humbler classes was present to testify their appreciation of the noble Lord's worth. The chair was taken by Sir John Mansel, Bart.

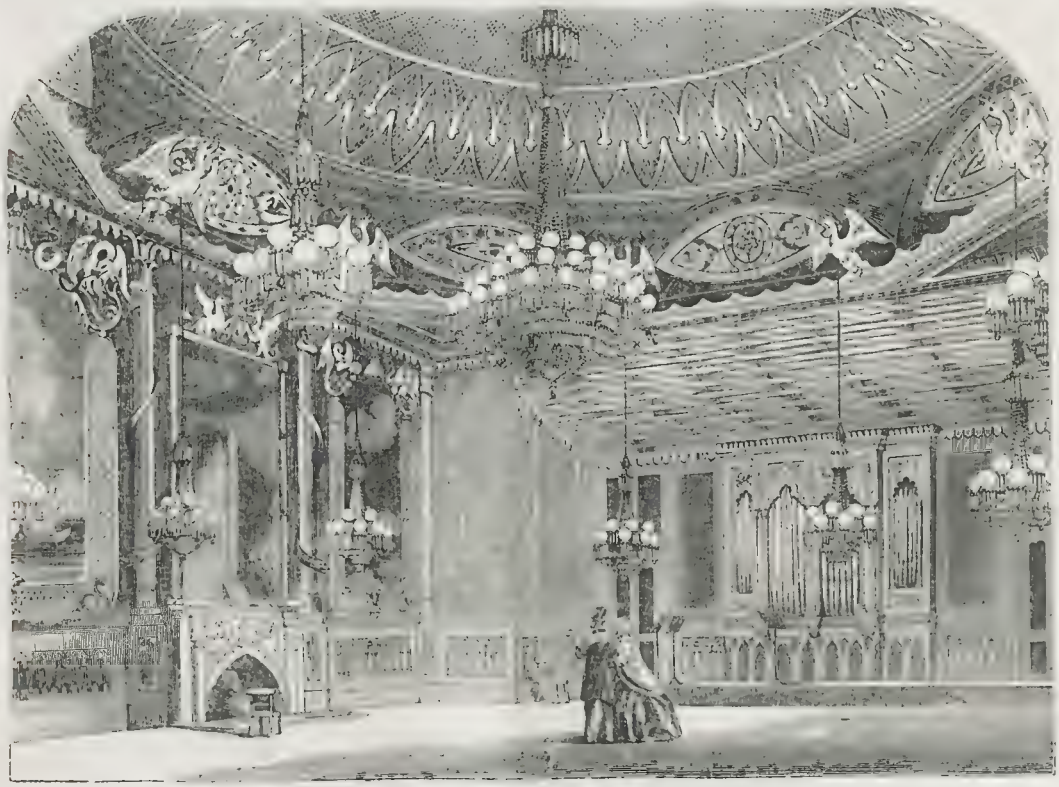
In the picture, Lord Dynevor wears the uniform of Aide-de-Camp to the Queen; in the distance are the ruins of the ancient Dynevor Castle, verdant woods, and sweetly-flowing Towy. The picture is in Mr. Lucas's best manner, and his mezzotinto engraving from it is of equal merit.

The proceedings of the presentation were commenced by Mr Spurrell, Secretary to the Committee, reading the resolution passed at the meeting of the Committee on the 5th of July last.—

At a meeting of the subscribers to the Testimonial to Lord Dynevor, held at Llandilo, on the motion of the Earl of Cawdor, seconded by Viscount Emlyn, it was resolved that Sir John Mansel, Bart., be requested to present, on behalf of the subscribers, the Portrait to Lord Dynevor, painted by Mr. Lucas, and to ascertain from his Lordship the time and manner that may be agreeable to him to receive it.

Sir John Mansel then presented the Portrait, after an eloquent address; and Lord Dynevor, who was visibly affected, thanked the company for the gift; which, he added, he would place beside the portrait of his late father, alike presented to him by subscription, and painted by the artist of the present picture.

A vote of thanks to Sir John Mansel was then proposed by the Earl Cawdor, seconded by Mr. David Jones, M.P., and carried unanimously. Sir John Mansel returned thanks, and the proceedings terminated.



THE MUSIC-ROOM, IN THE PAVILION, BRIGHTON.—(SEE PAGE 70.)

## LADY MORGAN.

FEW of the literary characters of the present age can boast of a more uninterrupted popularity, or of a more constant prosperity, than the amiable lady whose portrait graces this day the columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

We understand that Lady Morgan is now collecting, out of her diaries and extensive correspondence, materials for a full account of her "Life and Times." As the autobiography of a lady who has been so long and so prominently before the world, with whom the most distinguished personages of this and other countries have at all times courted acquaintance and intimacy, will prove to be little less than the revelation of the life behind the scenes of a whole generation, we deem it expedient to refrain from any crude sketch or memoir of our own which we might only, at the utmost, either gather up from the vivâ voce of some of Lady Morgan's friends, or pick out of the many party and calumnious attacks or silly rhapsodies which have appeared in reviews, cyclopædias, lexicons, &c., in which the name of her Ladyship has been taken in vain; and in one of which (the "Universal Lexikon of Leipsic"), amongst other such pleasantries, it is gravely stated that "Lady Morgan, in a fit of disappointed love, put an end to her life by the aid of her own cambric pocket-handkerchief."

It has been said thus that Lady Morgan is to be numbered amongst self-educated geniuses. But that her education was sedulously attended to from her earliest years is proved by her knowledge of foreign languages, and early acquaintance with English classical literature, apparent, to the very verge of pedantry, in her first works; and her musical attainments, like those of her late sister, Lady Clarke (whose compositions were so popular in her native country some years back), were sufficiently attractive to render the author of "Kate Kearney" and other Irish melodies (which Moore acknowledged to excel his) an attraction in Dublin society from her childhood.

Though Ireland was, to use a phrase of her own, Lady Morgan's first "inspiration and her theme," and Catholic Emancipation the motive which inspired her national novels, and obtained her considerable popularity in Irish society, still Lady Morgan may be said to have begun her more brilliant social career in the *salons* of the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, with whom she frequently resided, both in England and Ireland, to the time of her marriage under their roof with Sir Charles Morgan. "The Missionary" was written, we understand, amidst all the gay bustle of that centre of politics and fashion, Stanmore Priory, and was sold to Stockdale, Pall mall, in the study of Lord Castlereagh, then Prime Minister, who accompanied the young authoress to town, with the good natured intent of aiding her in the bargain with the bibliopolist. Many grave statesmen listened to her reading out that more than romantic tale of the "Missionary" chapter by chapter, as she wrote it, for the amusement of the most fastidious circle in Europe; for among the guests were Lord Aberdeen, Lord Castlereagh, Lord Ripon, Lord Palmerston, the Duke of Devonshire, and, on some occasions, her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, the Duc de Berri, and the ex-King of Sweden. Lady Morgan's anecdotes of this brilliant epoch of her varied life were told with a gracefulness and *tact* always favourable to the illustrious persons with whom she was then associated, and, if she much extenuate, "she set down nought in malice."

For the rest, only few of Lady Morgan's intimate friends know enough of her early history, notwithstanding the great *naïveté* and expressiveness with which her Ladyship is ever ready to allude to it in the warmth of genial intercourse. Her contemporaries have seen her sparkling forth at the very earliest period of her girlhood with a fertility, versatility, and at the same time strength and maturity of genius, perfectly unequalled by any of her age or sex. Gifted with a fervid imagination, with exuberant powers of invention, with an astonishing command of language, she possessed also in an eminent degree that faculty which ungallant critics are fain to deny to the ladies of the creation—humour—genuine, golden, inexhaustible—and even rollicking Irish humour—and a few chapters of "O'Donnell" have made us cry with tears of laughter, such as—be it said with due reverence—even Dickens or Thackeray has not often elicited from our eyes.

Notwithstanding her strong juvenile patriotism, her knowledge of Irish life, and her innate relish of Irish fun, Lady Morgan seems to us, however, to be quite at home in the more elevated, colder, and more rigid sphere of English fashionable life. No writer, in our opinion, ever hit off the Lords and Ladies of the Almack's of that day with a vein of humour happier than the "Wild Irish Girl" whose genius of country brought amongst them; and it is no slight proof both of the fair and impartial generalisation with which she chose her characters, and of the inoffensive though piquant style of her portraiture, that the caricatures in which so many of her best friends might have recognised some of their traits never were received as personalities, never were known to give offence, never diminished by one member the happy circle which loved to crowd round the gifted artist.

If we apply to Lady Morgan the appellation of the *doyenne* of our lady-writers now living, we hope we shall be guilty of no invidious reflection upon the lady's number of years. She has certainly lived at least three lives, but they were three existences—literary, domestic, and social—blended into one; as her literary career never interfered with her domestic happiness, and her domestic circle was only the centre of a social intercourse, of which she was the soul and life. Time was when the reading world looked out for one of Lady Morgan's novels at Colburn's as one of the necessaries of life; and there are now many a wit, statesman, scholar, and man of science who would as soon omit to answer the muster-call of one of Lady Morgan's pleasant *réunions*, as in the good old days of French society Voltaires and Larochefoucaults would have thought of deserting the *ruelle* of the Hôtel de Rambouillet or the Carnevalet.

Like Sydney Smith, whose Christian name, by a strange coincidence, her Ladyship bears, Lady Morgan will be even more renowned by her sayings than by her writings. It is in conversation especially that she excels: it is by that power chiefly that she has obtained, and maintains, so great a hold of that stately, but staid, un-astonishable, un-amusable set of people which goes by the name of the "fashionable circle." Her unbounded, unfading, unfailing freshness of memory—her liveliness of description, her inexhaustible wealth of anecdote, the readiness of repartee, the variety of humour, the pliability of wit, the occasional richness and *abandon* of fun, the great faculty of adjusting herself to all moods, of drawing out all minds, the sovereign gift of making everybody pleased with himself, pleased with everybody else, and, above all things, pleased with the amiable *reconnue* herself;—such is the charm which makes Lady Morgan's boudoir the pleasantest afternoon or evening rendezvous of London to all who have privilege of admission. From the year 1820 to 1845 Lady Morgan has intimately known every person of note either in London, in Paris, or in the most conspicuous cities of Italy. Her house is a repository of works of art, autographs, and other memorials, such as has seldom been revealed to the world; and we can well understand the eagerness of the many who are pressing her Ladyship to let the imprisoned thoughts and feelings of so many great characters into the light of day to which they belong. But, when all has been said on her moral courage, great domestic worth, the high and self-earned social position and bright gifts for which Lady Morgan was by nature endowed, it must be owned that it is on the sincerity and fidelity of her friendship that she must lay her greatest claims to the world's respect and regard. There is, we confidently assert, no instance of any of Lady Morgan's friends or acquaintances being at any time set aside, disregarded, or overlooked. The memory of the heart is with her particularly strong and retentive. However intended to shine in wide circles, Lady Morgan—we appeal to the testimony of all who know her—is never so engaging as *en petite comité*: however gracefully at ease amongst the highest, however all alive amongst the brightest, she is, nevertheless, never so perfectly at home as amongst her friends. Her wit and humour are never so irresistible as when blended with natural and generous outbursts of feeling. We are under no apprehension of offending her Ladyship if we say frankly that her heart is better than her head—that, though her intellect is decidedly masculine in its extent and depth, yet what we most value and cherish in her is the perfect femininess of her tastes, impulses, and affections.

SYDNEY, LADY MORGAN, AUTHORESS OF "THE WILD IRISH GIRL."

NEW PICTURE IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—"CHRIST DRIVING THE MONEY-CHANGERS OUT OF THE TEMPLE."—PAINTED BY BASSANO.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.

## THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—"CHRIST DRIVING THE MONEY-CHANGERS OUT OF THE TEMPLE." BY BASSANO.

GIACOMO DA PONTE (born 1510, died 1592), better known as Il Bassano, from the place of his birth, was an artist endowed with many natural gifts, which, however, he improved capriciously. He had but little tuition first from his father, an artist of moderate powers, and afterwards from Bonifacolo, a second-rate master of the Venetian school, whose works Pinsell, in his lectures, complains are sometimes sold as those of Titian by dishonest dealers. He is also said to have had the advantage for a time of studying under Titian himself; but of this we are not positive. Certain it is, however, that Bassano, in his earlier manner, aimed at imitating the grand colouring of this great master; whilst in composition he emulated the grace—undoubtedly somewhat artificial and mannered—of Parmigiano. At this period he produced some historical works in the grand style, amongst others of which are instanced the "Flight into Egypt," and a "Nativity," painted for the church of St. Girolamo; and a fresco of "Sampson Slaying the Philistines." The works, however, by which the artist is known in this country, and, indeed to which he chiefly devoted himself during the greater portion of his life, are of an altogether different character; and, if less ambitious than those we have mentioned, evince a style more peculiarly his own—a style in which the faithful and pleasing treatment of natural objects was associated with the representation of known passages in Scripture or profane history. It appears that this change was wrought in him on returning to his native place on the death of his father, when he was yet a young man, and when he was so pleased with the charms of landscape scenery, of animal life, and rustic occupations, that from that moment he rarely willingly painted anything else—the story chosen for illustration being often only a secondary consideration with him. He did not often attempt the naked figure; on the contrary, his daughters, who usually sat for his Magdalenes, Madonnas, his Hebrew matrons, and his peasant girls, are always seen fully draped, generally rather heavily so, and sometimes incongruously; and it is remarked that their feet are never seen. He painted with great rapidity, for gain; and his works, which are abundant, generally attained the point of respectability—never that of excellence, in the highest sense of the word.

In the picture before us, which was presented to the National Gallery by Phillip L. Hinds, Esq., we have a fair sample of his powers and his peculiar predilections. Amidst the confused crowd of money-brokers, cattle, dogs, and dealers in live-stock, we recognise none of those sublimer attributes usually aimed at in the treatment of sacred subjects.

We cannot conclude our notice of this picture without animadverting upon the taste and judgment of the "Hanging Committee" of the National Gallery, in assigning it a place of prominence which neither the sound of the artist or its individual merits, it was entitled to. It would hardly be believed that to this picture the post of honour has been given—at the upper end of the principal room: beneath it being suspended Raphael's "Portrait of Pope Julius II." and Titian's "Christ and St. Peter," side by side—a most incongruous assortment (save perhaps in historical associations between his Holiness and his Apostolic predecessor); and that, to effect this arrangement, the magnificent "Raising of Lazarus," by Sebastian Del Piombo—perhaps on all accounts the most valuable picture in the country—has been removed from the place it so well filled to another most inferior position, in the corner of the opposite wall, which is broken by the entrance-door, with Tintoretto's "St. George and the Dragon" by its side, its sole companion. This arrangement is so bad in every respect that we really are at a loss to account for it, or to characterize the feeling or judgment which directed it in the language it deserves. We hope that on the first opportunity for a move this matter will be redressed, and Del Piombo's masterpiece restored to its place of honour.

## THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

[SECOND NOTICE.]

ARCHITECTURAL subjects would, to the ordinary observer, appear to present the fewest difficulties and the greatest uniformity of treatment by the photographer. The pictorial aspect of a stone wall or tower would seem unchangeable; and so, perhaps, it would be were there no such thing as chiaroscuro. The artist-photographer, however, knows that in sunshine the play of light and shade, constantly varying, imparts to the simplest object a Protean character, and the observant artist will be found better in the morning or in the evening, and he will carefully watch for the fit hour. In the studies under notice we see that one artist selects extreme sharpness of outline, as in "Dryslk Abbey" (No. 346), and in "West Front of Peterborough Cathedral" (No. 336). Another studies boldness and breadth, as in "Canterbury Cathedral" (No. 36), by V. A. Prout, whose productions constantly remind us of the drawings of his illustrious namesake. In this section of the ret the work of Mr. Bedford appear to us most completely to satisfy the requirements of art. It is scarcely possible to conceive anything more beautiful than this artist's views of Canterbury Cathedral (Nos. 152, 183, 203, and especially Nos. 467 and 469). We are tempted to pause here, and to place first in the rank of artist-photographers. In the selection and treatment of subjects his taste is always refined, and their execution, especially in colour, unexceptionable. We may refer for confirmation of our opinion to his "Studies from the Studio" (No. 128) and "More Gleanings from my Portfolio" (No. 356).

Messrs. Dolamore and Bullock have attacked Kenilworth Castle, and returned with magnificent spoils. We greatly admire the breadth of treatment which characterises their "Ivy Tower" (Nos. 44 and 71), "Leicester Gateway" (No. 45). We may also notice, as something remarkable for clearness of atmosphere and sharpness of outline, the "Views in Paris" (Nos. 349 and 353) taken by Mr. C. Thurston Thompson. The views of Mr. Archer are also worthy of attentive examination. Mr. Buckle still haunts Peterborough Cathedral, but he does not appear to keep pace with the progress of his art. His subjects, however good in themselves, are not so well printed as they might be, and consequently he shows to disadvantage. Mr. H. Fox Talbot contributes two interesting views, inasmuch as they were printed in 1844, and have stood the test of time upwards of eleven years, sufficient to quiet the fears of those who are constantly croaking about the fading of photographs.

We will now consider the portraits, which probably constitute the severest test of a photographer's skill and taste Conspicuous in subjects are those by Mr. Mayall, Nos. 337, 338, and 339, which are portraits of "Sidney Herbert," "Lord John Russell," and the late "Sir William Molesworth." The first is the most successful; that of Lord John, being taken on too large a scale, fails in giving a correct notion of the original. It would lead one to expect a person of athletic proportions, such, as is well known, the honourable subject does not possess. Nos. 371, 372, and 373, also by Mr. Mayall, being portraits of "Sir George Grey," the "Earl of Aberdeen," and "Sir George Cornewall Lewis," are truly excellent and satisfactory in every respect.

A very striking portrait picture is that of "Prince Napoleon" (No. 218), by Mr. Roger Fenton: the resemblance to the "great uncle" is quite startling. Mr. Fenton exhibits many excellent specimens of portraiture, among which we may instance that of "Sir Colin Campbell" (No. 316). His other productions are interesting Assyrian Inscriptions from Nineveh" (No. 201), and a frame of four subjects of antiquities (No 210). Mr. Delamotte exhibits a "Portrait of the Rev. J. R. Major," which possesses remarkable excellence; the *pose* is natural and unconstrained, and the picture full of character.

On the edge of the second screen are two unnumbered portraits, but which we at once recognise to be the productions of Mr. Heanah. they possess all those excellent qualities for which his portraits have been esteemed.

Mr. Rejlander's portraits are admirable in *pose* and carefully studied: they form in many cases good pictures, as well as portraits. Nos. 120, 154, 270, and 393, are most excellent.

There are also good specimens of this branch of the art by Messrs. Newcombe and Quin, Barber and Mark, Horne and Thornthwaite, J. Watson and Co., Sharp and Melville.

Mrs. Verschoyle exhibits a frame of portraits (No. 432) of remarkable excellence. Of the coloured portraits we give the preference to those by R. Locke, for their evident truthfulness and general harmony of treatment.

There are two remarkable studies from life (No. 406 and 407) by T. R. Williams, which may be truly called Rembrandtish. The portrait studies of Dr. Diamond are remarkably good.

In subjects from "still life" we remark some studies of dead game—No. 50 and 52, by V. A. Prout; and No. 410, by Dr. Diamond—all excellent. The studies of shells do not appear so successful as they might be; and those of flowers utterly fail from the unsuitable backgrounds: the *lights* in these subjects appear but as blots an evil very easily remedied.

Mr. C. Thurston Thompson has enriched his portfolio with some interesting subjects from the Louvre. Nos. 389 and 397 are very beautiful; and No. 400, from an enamel of Francis II., is especially good

The existence of three photographic exhibitions at the present time in London may be taken as a significant fact of the wide-spread interest taken in the art, which must have a powerful influence in the education of the taste both of the public and the artists. Accustomed to the fidelity of the photograph, to its breadth and detail, and precision of outline, the public will gradually be led to regard accuracy of form as well as brilliancy of colour in the productions of the easel. Artists must look to this in time, else the public will soon become, as it is fast becoming, far in advance of them, and the demand for high art when it comes will not be met. We regret to see in the catalogue of this Exhibition the introduction of sentimental puerilities in the titles given to objects. Photography is not art *par excellence*, and its disciples should leave the punning and mawkish titles to those who have hitherto revelled in them—the small fry of ill-conditioned daubers. What we want in art is truth and elevation of ideas: these are not to be attained by lame puns and bad rhymes.

## THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

### THE BANK CHARTER.—No. II.

GOVERNMENT NOTES, ALTHOUGH NOT CONVERTIBLE INTO GOLD ON DEMAND, PROVED TO BE CONVERTIBLE AT A FIXED VALUE, INTO EVERY ARTICLE ITS POSSESSOR REQUIRED, INCLUDING GOLD, AT THE MARKET PRICE.

*Ex-M.P.:* We have made some progress by showing that a Government note could not possibly be depreciated by over-issue; and, as it is not possible for such a note to be depreciated in any other way, it may be assumed as granted that its depreciation would be morally and practically impossible—but if any corroboration were wanting, it might be found in the fact that the Bank of England note was not depreciated from 1797 to 1819, although not convertible into gold on demand was never depreciated.

*Lord Overstone:* Not depreciated! when it requires one pound-note and seven shillings to purchase one guinea, which ought to have been purchased for one pound-note and one shilling!

*Ex-M.P.:* Assuredly the note was not depreciated: principally on account of hoarding in more troubled times, and also in consequence of the war, gold had become very scarce—had therefore risen very much in value, and was appreciated—the note was not depreciated.

*Lord Overstone:* Surely it was in reference to gold?

*Ex-M.P.:* Do not let us dispute about words. If you go into the market and find wheat 1s 4d. per quarter higher than the preceding week, you do not say your sovereign is depreciated because it will not buy so much wheat. The best proof that the note was not depreciated consists in the fact that, when it required one pound-note and 7s. to purchase a guinea, 26s. in silver would not have purchased one. Did your Lordship ever hear of bank-notes being offered for 19s?

*Lord Overstone:* Certainly not. But you overlook the fact that gold was the standard of value, and the bank-note its representative for a certain specific amount in value and in weight. When it ceased to be the representative of that amount, it ceased to be depreciated.

*Ex-M.P.:* In other words, the Legislature attempted the impossibility of fixing the supply and demand for gold; and the demand being greater than the supply, the price increased, and the bank-note was therefore no longer the representative of the specific amount; so you passed a law abolishing its representative character for the amount in value, but rendering it a substitute for the same amount in quantity as a standard and measure of value.

*Lord Overstone:* I do not remember seeing the question put in that manner before: it was from this you got your notion of the Government note being a substitute for a certain quantity of gold. But really I do not see how you apply the enactments of 1797 and those of 1856.

*Ex-M.P.:* Indeed! If "history be philosophy teaching by example," surely nothing can be more important that what occurred in this country during twenty years, when the bank-note was the substitute for a certain quantity of gold as a standard of value between individuals, and gold itself an article of commerce like corn or cotton.

*Lord Overstone:* And proving the truth of my prediction, if we were again to have inconvertible notes, whether of the Government or of the Bank of England; namely, that every one foreign would leave the country, and we should never see the colour of gold.

*Ex-M.P.:* Take both sides of the question. When the demand was greater than the supply no doubt a guinea was a rare article, and was seldom seen; but when the supply was greater than the demand they came back, and gold was as plentiful in 1818, or rather far more so, that it was in 1796. How did it get back? and was the country better or worse in consequence of the dearness or scarcity of gold?

*Lord Overstone:* Surely a country must be badly off that has little or no gold.

*Ex-M.P.:* I cannot see that, and facts are, to my mind, better than opinion: and you cannot deny that, notwithstanding the enormous expenditure and waste of the commercial classes, there has been much more frequent and of greater intensity since the return to cash payments than during its restriction. The truth is this, and you know it—and the people are beginning to see it—your boasted convertibility into gold is a "myth," and the only question between us is one of detail, and not of principle.

*Lord Overstone:* Assuredly I will never admit that the difference between a note convertible into gold on demand, and a note not so convertible, is merely one of detail.

*Ex-M.P.:* And you would be right if the fact were consistent with your statement; but you well know that last week the Bank had issued notes payable on demand to the amount of £24,421,180, and that all the gold coin and bullion in their coffers was only £9,941,180. Your Act of 1844 permits the deficiency, or, to use the proper term, insolvency, to the extent of nearly £14,475,000, and yet you have the assurance to insist upon the convertibility of the bank-note into gold on demand.

*Lord Overstone:* Surely, my dear sir, paper money is a strong word.

*Ex-M.P.:* Strong or weak is of little importance compared to the truth What would be your term for such a state when applied either to a company or to an individual who had claims against him payable on demand to the amount of £24 000, and only £10,000 to meet it?

*Lord Overstone:* That is a larger proportion of gold than any private bank would think of keeping.

*Ex-M.P.:* Undoubtedly; but all private banks issuing notes have resources by which they could immediately procure gold to pay all their notes; while all the Bank of England could do would be to run to the Government and exclaim, "Make me a bankrupt! for I am insolvent." A pretty situation for a commercial country to be subject to in consequence of following the myths of bullionists!

*Lord Overstone:* I do not see how you can call our principle a "myth," when it merely consists of the attempt to approach as nearly as possible to that which every one admits to be the perfection of a currency—namely, one that is purely metallic.

*Ex-M.P.:* Why that is another "myth"—one which never did exist; and which we may, therefore conclude, never will. Can your Lordship point to any age or to any country where pure metallic currency ever existed; or, if it did, that it satisfied the wants of the community?

*Lord Overstone:* Admitting that there never has existed any such country, it does not follow that a pure metallic currency is not the perfection of currency; and, if so, surely we ought to endeavour to obtain such a blessing for this country.

*Ex-M.P.:* And ruin thousands of your industrious fellow-subjects in the pursuit of your "myth." I thought we had started by your admitting "that the best possible currency must be that which is least liable to fluctuation?"

*Lord Overstone:* And I do not wish to withdraw the admission, but believe that a "pure metallic currency" would be less liable to fluctuation than any other.

*Ex-M.P.:* In quantity or quality?

*Lord Overstone:* In the latter certainly, and probably in the former also

*Ex M.P:* Then you must assume one of two propositions—either of which would, I should think, choke a political economist. Either the price of gold would not be regulated by its supply and demand: or every other country in the world would have exactly the quantity it desired. On which term would your Lordship's metallic currency "myth"?

*Lord Overstone:* I do not see the dilemma. We may attempt to approach perfection as near as possible after we know we cannot attain it.

*Ex-M.P.:* Your Lordship is surely getting sleepy, or you would never forget that you are now arguing as a banker—viz., that a pure metallic currency is the best; for I believe such a currency to be a "myth" in such a country as this; and that if ever it did exist it would be the most fluctuating of any currency. Of course, your Lordship recognises bills of exchange as currency and cheques also?

*Lord Overstone:* Of course.

*Ex-M.P.:* With such admission, how can you fancy your metallic currency to be anything more than a "myth"? And if so, then it is as clear as that two and two make four that which I deny—viz., that a pure the wants of such a country as this, convertible into gold on demand, is also a "myth;" whose worship, like the Car of Juggernaut, can only be maintained by the occasional ruin of thousands of your fellow-creatures.

*Lord Overstone:* One of the leading features of my Act of 1844 was to give due notice to all of the impending danger.

*Ex-M.P.:* Yes; and from which knowledge the rich alone could profit. Your Act has made cheap money cheaper, and dear money dearer: when cheap, it has encouraged every system of profligate speculation; when dear, it has prevented the honest industry of the country receiving the usual accommodation in their legitimate business, causing the ruin of thousands. Remember, it is not I alone who say this, but a large section of bigoted bullionists.

*Lord Overstone:* I am well aware of this, and think they are far more unreasonable and illogical than you, and those who think with you respecting the advantages of a paper currency. Yours is a sound conclusion from premises which I consider unsound; theirs is an unsound conclusion from premises in which they agree with me. With such illogical reasoners as they are I never could agree; with you I might, if you could convince me of the accuracy of your premises.

*Ex-M.P.:* So to convince you would be a miracle. You have for so many years been wedded to your system, and it has been so profitable to you, that you will not quit it except with life. But when you reflect on the distress and the ruin which your system has brought upon your fellow creatures, I am not without hope, that you may some day seriously exclaim "Almost thou persuadest me to become a Christian."

## FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.

NOTWITHSTANDING the pressure of income-tax and high prices, there seems no abatement in the richness and costliness of ladies' attire. And yet, paradoxical as it may seem, this circumstance is no proof of want of thrift on the part of purchasers. The truth is, sensible people have found out that cheap may be dear and dear may be cheap, and that nothing is such extravagant wear as a showy fabric of poor quality. This opinion, always prevalent among the higher classes, has spread simultaneously with the improvement of taste through all grades of society; and one of the consequences is that, without on an average spending more money than formerly, women dress a great deal better than they did. Manufacturers, who are always prompting and observing the public wants, are, of course, ready with a supply to meet all demands; and, if they sell one rich dress in the place of two of inferior quality, they are no doubt equal gainers, while the wearer has, most probably, a triple advantage.

We have been led to these remarks by observing the substantial quality of the fashionable fabrics for this season, and the exquisite taste of their designs, which are, in many instances, so beautiful that we cannot fancy any weariness or desire for change to arrive in connection with them.

One of the greatest novelties we have seen is a rich silk, of that peculiar shade of green called *vert d'Isly*, with three deep flounces. Each flounce has, interwoven with the silk, a broad band of black velvet, and at the edge of this band an inweaving of black upon the green, which exactly represents a fall of black lace with its natural folds and involutions—the velvet band and lace being together nearly a quarter deep. Jacket to correspond, for which the inwoven trimming is of course provided

There is a black silk dress with five flounces, each flounce being edged with a violet or cerise satin brocade; this coloured brocade being spotted with jet and velvet. The jacket may be trimmed with knotted and tasselled fringe to correspond or with velvet or lace.

There is another black silk, the flounces of which are edged with a satin brocade, spotted with bright colours.

A brown silk, with a rich flower pattern of black and brown brocade at the edge of the flounces, is in very good taste.

A blue silk, with horizontal stripes of white and blue satin brocade on the flounces, is also very pretty.

For more matronly wearers we may notice a rich silk of dark blue, barred crossways with black satin, and between the trellises thus formed a diamond of black satin shades off into the blue. A moiré antique, with brocade stripet five or six inches wide, is also a novelty. And we may mention *en passant* that there is likely to be a revival of plain satins, so long out of vogue, thanks to their being approved by the Empress of the French. Velvets are, of course, much worn during the winter season; and blonde, interwaved with narrow black velvet, is often a substitute for lace. Under-sleeves of tulle and blonde, made with full puffings, are most in favour; and they generally have loops, or ends of velvet, or ribbon, between the puffings. Another very pretty sleeve is composed of several rows of lace of a graduated width.

Mantles are generally of velvet or cloth. There is a very elegant one of black velvet, ornamented with a broad band of moiré antique, laid on with an edging of gimp. Another of black velvet has no trimming whatever, except five or six rows of black velvet ruche, from the peculiar shape of the mantle, and their skilful arrangement, hang with much grace.

There is a grey cloth mantle trimmed with grey moiré antique and velvet, and lined with stamped brown cloth, so that it is adapted to be worn on either side. Another cloth mantle is ornamented with fringe and stamped black velvet, and is lined with red cloth.

A pelerot of brown cloth, wadded, and made with pockets, is calculated for travelling in severe weather

We are sorry to say that bonnets are no longer worn absurdly at the back of the head. It is true they are still small and coquettish; but our neighbours appear to have had it long ceased to be good taste to leave the crown of the head exposed—a fashion that was absolutely dangerous at all seasons, since severe headaches are the consequence to the sun, and neuralgic colds in the winter, have in numerous instances attested the folly of the fashion.

The mixture of black and coloured velvet seems a favourite style for bonnets this winter. There is one of black and purple velvet, with a black feather, the bird-of-paradise form, which is very elegant.

There is also a black velvet bonnet, trimmed with a feather and a rich ruche of black, and purple and gold, which, from its peculiar shape of the mantle, and their skilful arrangement, hang with much grace.

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There is also a black velvet bonnet, trimmed with a feather and a rich ruche of black, and purple and gold, which, from its peculiar shape of the lace, has a novel and rich effect. Inside there is on one side a bunch of flowers to correspond with the ribbon, and on the other a tuft of black lace.

Another very pretty bonnet is of violet satin and black velvet, with white flowers and violet velvet leaves inside.

Some of the bonnets have a fall of black lace, several inches deep, which passes round the curtain.

A straw-coloured ivory velvet bonnet is intermixed with claret-colour velvet, and has a triple fall of black lace at the back. Inside is a full blonde cap, with flowers of stone colour and claret velvet.

For attendance at a wedding in the winter season is a bonnet of white terry velvet, having a curtain edged with deep white fringe, and on a side feather on one side. White roses inside

For demi-toilet caps the mixture of black and white lace still prevails. A very pretty cap of this description is trimmed with blue ribbon and pink flowers, and has a long ends of blue ribbon and lappets.

Another has a foundation of black tulle, nearly covered with white blonde, and a trimming of vine-leaves and grapes, and narrow ribbon where the black and white lace unite.

A third cap has a full head dress of white blonde with pink flowers and a waterlily; and black or coloured velvet with gold is often adopted. We may remark that the coiffures are worn more at the top of the head than heretofore.

We propose shortly to give a full description of evening dresses; meanwhile we may mention two or three which are novel and becoming:—

A pink silk, the corsage of which is nearly covered with a berthe formed of two rows of blonde, edged with a feather fringe, the short sleeves being ornamented to correspond. The skirt is covered half-way down by a flounce of blonde set in at the waist, and below this flounce are three rows of blonde; all four being edged with the feather fringe

A blue silk dress with a deep berthe of black lace, two frills of the same entirely covering the short sleeves. The skirt has three deep flounces of black lace; and these flounces, as well as the berthe and lace on the sleeves, are barred across with narrow black velvet, the bars terminating at the top and bottom of the lace with little knots of velvet and floating ends.

Another evening dress is of rich silk, with the corsage cut square; rows of lace edged with pipings of ribbon forming a stomacher, and another row passing across the shoulder.

Occasionally dresses, instead of flounces, have rich longitudinal trimmings —a becoming style to short persons. Some of the new silks, indeed, are brocaded in this style, a flowering pattern, narrow at the waist, widening as it descends.

While mentioning evening dresses the *sorties de bal* must by no means be forgotten. They are made in a variety of materials—often of white satin quilted; and always with a hood trimmed with fringe or lace, so arranged as to fall like a veil over the face, in a peculiarly becoming as well as convenient manner.

[For our information on Dress and Fashion we are indebted to the courtesy of Madame EINSTEIN DEVY, 73, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.]

INSURRECTION IN MONTE VIDEO.—An attempted insurrection broke out in Monte Video on the 25th of November, and for four days that city was the scene of a fratricidal war. Between 90 and 100 persons were killed, and a much larger number wounded. On the 28th the city was declared by the Governor to be in a state of siege. On the 29th ministers of friendly powers interposed to stay the shedding of blood: an amnesty was granted, order was restored, and Jose Maria Muniz, with 123 of the revolutionary party, embarked for Buenos Ayres in the steamer *Constitucion*. It thus appears that the party of Flores and Oribe has triumphed.

# Memorabilia,

## LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

*"A little chink may let in much light."*—OLD PROVERB.

### CUPS AND SPOONS,

PRESENTED TO CHRIST'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, BY THE FOUNDRESS.

Of these beautiful cups presented to Christ's College, Cambridge, by the foundress, Margaret Beaufort, and now preserved among the treasures of that College, the "Cambridge Portfolio" gives the following description:—"The foundress' cups are silver gilt, and possess singular elegance of form: one, a quart, 6 inches in diameter and standing 12 inches; the other, a pint, 5 inches in diameter, and standing 9 inches. The spoons, six in number, called after the foundress, and said to have been presented to her by her godmother, must be noticed as curiosities. The bowl is of the old spoon-bill form, and all is quite plain, except that the handle terminates in the figure of one of the Apostles. There are three salts, the simplicity of which accords with their antiquity. They stand 9½ inches and 2½ inches, and have diameter 6 inches: their mass is great, but their capacity is very small, and their shape the most inconvenient that could be devised."

### NOTES.

INSCRIPTION BY BEN JONSON.—Some years since I saw in the possession of a friend a copy of Ben Jonson's "Sejanus his Fall 4to, Art London, printed by G. Eld for Thomas Thorpe, 1605." It was a remarkably fine large paper copy, and on a blank leaf at the beginning was the following inscription, written in "Rare Ben's" exquisitely neat autograph:—

To my perfect Friend, Mr.
Francis Crane,
I erect this altar
of Friendship,
and leave it as the eternall
witnesse of my Love.
Ben Jonson. EDWARD F. RIMBAULT.

THE "FOUR POINTS" OF OLD.—Bayle records it as a jcke current in his time, that *"pendent que les François font leurs cheres sur les bordes du Rhin, ou les Turcs dans le Hongrie, les Allemands font DIETE à Ratisbonne:"* i.e. while the French make good cheer on the banks of the Rhine, and the Turks in Hungary, the Germans make a Diet at Ratisbon.—BERM.

ALPHABETICAL BANQUETS.—OSTENTATIOUS PRODIGALITY.—The following extract is taken from a Black-letter work, entitled "Certaine Secrets, Wonders of Nature—containing a description of sundry strange things, seeming monstrous in our eyes and judgment, because we are not prone to the reasons of them. Gathered out of diuers learned authors, as well *Greeke* as *Latine*, sacred as prophane. By E. Fenton. Ayres fortune espoir. Imprinted at London by Henry Bynneman, dwelling in Knightriders-street, at the signe of the Mermaid. Anno 1569." After giving an account of Cleopatra dissolving a large pearl, at the banquet she gave to Antony, the chapter thus proceeds:—"And yet was this prodigalitie little or nothing in respect of the magnificall pompe which the Emperor Gaeta vsed in his publike banquettes: for he caused himself to be served at the boorde with dinerate of meates, as fishe and fleshe, in the order of the Alphabet, for all fishe and fishe that he could recouer that began with A, he caused to be set on his table as a first course, as Anstriges and suche others, proceeding the like in the seconde course with B, as Basturde, Bitter, and suche lyke, the same not fayling to come immediately after ye first seruice was taken awaye: and so consequently euery letter was honored with a seruice till the whole Alphabet was performed, basing in deeds Cookes and Caters appointed for that purpose only. But what standes we so longe in the searche of fonme prodigalitie in banquettes, seeing (amongst a nūber of others) our time hath stirred up a mōstrous exampie that waye, in *Augwin*, at such time as mine authour studied the laws vnder *Rowland Farretus*, in whose tume there was a Prelate stranger, whose name I will conceale, as well for the honour of his profession as to mauke superstition in himself, who one daye inuited to a banquette the nobilitie of Augnon, as well men as women, where, for a first beginninge of his pompe, at the very entrie into the halle where the banquette was appointed, haye spread vpon a curious bordo a greate beefe with his heade pulled of, and purged in his intrailes, having in his belle a whole harte or deare of the like dressing, stuffe full of little birdes, as Quailes, Partriches, Larkes, Peasants, and other lyke, the same being so cunningly inclosed in the belle of the seconde beaste, and they so artificially conioned ye one within the other, that it seemed some excellēt Mathematician had bene the workeman thereof. But that whiche made the matter both straunge and wonderfull was that all the birdes so assembled did roste and turne all aces vpon a broche by certaine compasse and conduites withoute the ayde of any men: For the firste course and order of the table, his gestes were presented with store of curious pastrie, wherein were wroughte and inclosed meany little birdes quicke, who, asome as they cruste was taken of, began to flie about the hall: there were besides sundrie sortes of siluer plate, full of jellie so subtillie conueighed, that a man might have seen in the bottome a number of little fishes quicke, swimming and leaping in aweate water and maske, to the greate delite and pleasure of the assistaunts: neither is it lesse straunge that all the foules which were serued upon the table were larded with Lampraye, albeit it was in a season when they coste halfe a crowne a piece: but that which seales up the superstitious pompe of this proude Prelate, was, that there was reserued as many quicke birdes, as he was served with deade foules, at his table, the same contayning suche indifferent number that if there were a Peasant sent dressed to the borde, there were gentlemen (appointed for the purpose) which presented another alive, and al to shows the magnificence of the Prieste, to whom what remains for the consummation of his prodigall delites, but that the Gentlemen which served him had their faces covered with a vaile leaste their breathe should offende either him or his meate." Who the "proude Prelate" was that gave the above sumptuous feast to the "nobilitie" of Avignon perhaps some of our readers can tell. Fenton says it occurred in "our times"—that is about 1569

CORSLETON CORPORATION.—I may mention that there is in the custody of the body a Bible, to which there is attached a somewhat singular legend. The Bible is of the edition commonly called the "Breeches Bible," and is in excellent preservation. The legend is that it originally belonged to one of the churches in the town, and was pawned with the then present possessors by the clerk, who was also bearward of the township, to enable him to provide a bear to be baited according to custom at the wakes.—CESTRENSIS.

"AS YOU WERE."—'In London," Euphues says, "are all things that may either please the sight or dislike the smell; either feed the eye with delight, or fill the nose with infection." BERM.

"THERE is a lake about Armsch, in Ireland, into which, if one thrust a piece of wood, he shall find that part which remaineth in the mud converted to iron, and that which continueth in the water turned to stone."

WHOLESALE POISONING AND THE REASON WHY.—In the correspondence of Addison, to which large additions have been made in Bohn's edition of Addison's works, there is an extraordinary case of poisoning, related by Mr. Fleetwood, the English consul at Naples. Under the date of June 11th, 1717, Fleetwood writes to Secretary Addison that three Neapolitan women, one of them a nun, had the previous week been hanged for making and selling a poisonous water, called *aqua tufanas*, by which above 600 persons were poisoned. "They pretended," says Fleetwood, "religion and conscience to keep the world in ease and quiet, by giving the husband means to rid himself of his wife, the father of a disobedient son, a man of his enemy, &c." This is, certainly, one of the most remarkable "cases of conscience" upon record. For an account of Tophania and the "Slow Poisoners" of England, Italy, and France, see Dr. Mackay's interesting work "Memoirs of Popular Delusions."

### "OH, MISTRESS, MINE."

FROM SHAKSPEARE'S "TWELFTH NIGHT."

This charming melody, for which we are sure to receive the thanks of our musical readers, is contained in both the editions of Morley's "Consort Lessons," 1599 and 1611, and is found also in Queen Elizabeth's Virginal Book, arranged by Byrd. Being found in print so early as 1599, it proves either that Shakspeare's "Twelfth Night" was written in or before that year, or that, in accordance with the then prevailing custom, "O, Mistress, Mine," was an old song introduced into the play.*

* See Chappell's valuable work now in course of publication, called "Popular Music of the Olden Time, a collection of Ancient Songs, Ballads, and Dance Tunes, illustrative of the National Music of England," &c. London: Cramer, Beale, and Chappell.

Mr. Payne Collier has proved upon the authority of a small MSS. diary of a student of the Middle Temple, extending from 1601 to 1603, now in the British Museum, that the play was publicly performed on the 2nd February, 1602, at the Candlemas Feast of the Middle Temple, but there is no evidence to show it was known so early as 1599.

In act II, sc. 3, the *Clown* asks:—

"Would you have a love song, or a song of good life?"
*Sir Toby*: A love song, a love song.
*Sir Andrew*: Ay, ay; I care not for good life.

O, MISTRESS, MINE.


Moderate time and very smoothly.
O mistress mine, where are you roaming? O mistress mine,
rall.
where are you roaming? O stay and hear; your true love's coming,
a tempo
That can sing both high and low: Trip no fur-ther,
pret ty sweet-ing, Jour - neys end in lo vers' meet-ing,
Ev' - ry wise man's son doth know.

What is love?—'tis not hereafter;
Present mirth hath present laughter;
What's to come is still unsure;
In delay there lies no plenty,
Then come kiss me, sweet and-twenty,
Youth's a stuff will not endure.

### QUERIES.

"OH, DEAR, WHAT CAN THE MATTER BE."—Some of your musical readers—pose by Dr. Rimbault or Mr. W. Chappell—will perhaps be good enough to tell me the origin of the above "household" tune.—CROTCHET.

CHRISTMAS HYMN.—There is a hymn almost universally sung at Christmas in Yorkshire and Lancashire, though not so well known in the south of England, beginning—

Christians, awake, salute the happy morn!

Can any of your readers inform me who was the author of these beautiful verses, as I never yet saw them printed with the author's name attached. The hymn is always sung to one particular beautiful and appropriate tune, and I should be glad to learn who composed the music as well as the words.—C. A. HULBERT, Jun., Staithwaite, Huddersfield.

CAN any of your readers inform me the derivation of "Ug," prefixed to many of the names of places in the North Riding of Yorkshire, as Ugthumby, Ugthorpe, &c.?—A YORKSHIREMAN.

CAN you oblige me with any information relative to the genealogy of the Constables of Upsall, in Yorkshire—a branch, it is supposed, of the Constables of Flamborough? The latter is mentioned in Burke's "Extinct Baronetage;" but no allusion is made to the Constables of Upsall there.—ANTIQUARIAN.

THERE is a common amusement about the Christmas time in some parts of Scotland which consists in some young men and boys dressing themselves in "motley"—paper I omets with streamers of gaudy colours, and particoloured coats, &c.—and visiting the neighbouring houses, and there acting (for their own benefit) some small pieces—generally, I think, from the history of Scotland. One of the performers generally gets slain in a combat with wooden swords, and falls on the floor (generally of stone) with a force truly edifying to the spectators. The "Doctor" then comes up, and, giving the watchful slain one something from his pocket (it matters not whether it be ink or arsenic), the latter is so powerfully affected that, at the request of the "Doctor" to "Get up, Jack, and sing a song," he springs to his feet and commences some song in which the words "Bruce," "Wallace," "Bannockburn," and "cause Southron," are heard at intervals. They call themselves Geysers—excuse the spelling if it be wrong, for I am ignorant of the orthography of the word. Will any of your correspondents be so kind as to give me any information on the subject?—W. W.

### ANSWERS.

THE GOOD COUNTESS OF MONMOUTH.—Elizabeth, the good Countess of Monmouth, who died at her house at Watford, Herts, 1630, was the wife of Sir Robert Carey (third son of Henry, first Baron Hunsdon), appointed Warden of the Marches towards Scotland A.D. 1598. He carried the news of Queen Elizabeth's death to James I., in Scotland, was created Viscount Leppington in 1622, and Earl of Monmouth in 1625. He died 1639. Their son Henry, second Earl of Monmouth, died without issue male in 1666 when the title became extinct.

SOUTH WALES CUSTOM.—A few years ago a prize was offered by the Abergavenny Eisteddfod, for the best treatise on the "Origin and History of Mari Lwyd," or the Horse's Head, which is carried about from house to house during the Christmas festivities in some parts of the counties of Monmouth and Glamorgan. The prize was awarded to the Rev. Wm. Roberts, of Blaina Iron-works, Monmouthshire, who has since published the essay. On application to him our friend J.M. may be supplied with the book, containing the origin and history of this ancient Welsh custom.—WILLIAM JONES.

A DEVONSHIRE CUSTOM.—Four and a half miles from Combmartin, is a cove called "The Rapparee (Irish rebel), Cove." Against its south, at the north-east angle of the cove, just out of the reach of the flood tide, and scarcely below the surface of the earth, are an immense number of human bones, the bodies appearing to been thrown there indiscriminately, not coffined. Is it possible that when O'Donnell the Red, Chief of Tirconnell, and son-in-law to the rebel Earl of Tyrone, fled from Ireland (1602), he, or some of his followers, instead of reaching Spain, landed at this cove? and that many of them being here killed, others concealed themselves and were hunted by the country people in the woods between Berrynarbour and Combmartin? If such an event took place it must have been in the time of the Devon historians, Pole, Risdon, and Westcote—the last of whom possessed by marriage property in Combmartin and Berrynarbour. They do not, however, even mention the custom spoken of by H. S. P. In what year was it discontinued? —V.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. B. COOK.—THE SHAKESPEARE FORGERIES.—That those notorious fabrications were the work of W. Ireland we never before heard questioned. They are kept in the MSS. department of the British Museum, and we have lately seen a detailed account in Ireland's hand of the whole process of their execution, which he presented to a friend shortly after the monstrous swindle was exposed.

CORSEARIUS, Perpiratur, M. E. D., Bedford; E. P., A. E. R., P. P., Ivy.—Such enquiries do not come within the scope and purpose of our "Memorabilia."

CENTENNIS, E. DENSON, J., Stonehouse, W. H. F., W. A. J., Tassom, C. R. W., T. W. Taylor, S. Sessington, Ardello, Pauline Evaline, X. Y. Z., A Constant Subscriber, D. P., Alfred Barrett, V. C., New York, Archæologist, A Leicestershire Clergyman, Ornithesis, Worcester Coll., L. S., D. C. L., Cambridge. Courtenay Read—Received.

J. S.—The above works, we believe.

HOTSPUR.—You must be mistaken. The cricket has nothing to do with the superstition in question.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PHILO-CHESS, D. G., F. P.—The new series of the French Chess Magazine, under the editorial control of MM. de Rivière and the leading supporters of the game in Paris, was announced to appear on the 15th inst. We have not yet received the opening number, but from our experience of the excellence we have no hesitation in predicting that the new candidate for popular honours will secure the patronage of all the most respectable and intelligent of the Chess fraternity, both in France and England. In answer to your inquiries and those of other correspondents respecting the annual subscription, we can only recommend an application to Messrs. Williams and Norgate, foreign booksellers.

CAROLUS, Dundee.—It admits of two solutions.

W. G., Whitley; H. T., and others.—The best plan by far in preparing diagrams of Chess problems is to write in blank ink the initials of the men, thus: for White King—W K; for Black Queen—B Q &c. All representations of the pieces lead to mistakes; besides they take up a great deal of time for no good purpose.

LANCASHIRE.—The two leading players of the Manchester Chess-club, Messrs. Owen and Kipping, are so equally matched, that it would be invidious to express the opinion you ask for. They have played together now a great number of *parties*, and there is only the difference of a game or two in the scores.

STAPLE FITZJAMES.—The solution of Diagram No. 15, in the *Chess Player's Handbook*, is correctly solved in this wise:

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. R to R 8th (ch) | R takes R | 2. Kt to K 4th (ch) | |

(If Black now take the Kt, then the Pawn takes Pawn, discovering check, and Black must take again with Queen, thus gaining White under a stale-mate. If Black does not take the Kt but moves his King, then follows—)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3. Kt takes R P (ch) | K moves | 4. Kt to Kt 6th (ch), &c., | |

giving perpetual check.

T. M. C., Dover.—There is a Chess-club at Folkestone under the presidency of Captain Hathorn, R.N., which meets at the Harbour House. An application to the President will doubtless obtain you admission on one of the evenings of play.

JAMES F. C.—It shall have attention.

CAPT. B., Gosport, M. P., W. C. T., and others.—The solution given in our last as of Problem 519 is that of 5.6. The true solution of 5.6 is this—

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. R to K 6th | P moves | 4. P to K 4th | K takes P |
| 2. B to K 3rd | P to K Kt 3rd or (a) | 5. R takes P (disc. ch)— | |
| 3. B takes B | K takes Kt | Mate | |

(a) 2.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2. R to Kt 6th | P to K Kt 4th | 4. R to R 6th—Mate | |
| | K takes Kt | | |

TUMKIN.—Both correct, but received too late for acknowledgement in the customary list.

HIGH FIELD.—Yes, under those circumstances the game must be considered drawn.

S. G., Newbury.—A smart little game on the attacking side, but the defence is so extremely feeble that the victory yields no glory.

HETHERAL CHESLY, H. W., Clifton.—Too easy, we are sorry to say. Try again.

CHESLEA, KUHS.—One is indifferent, the other impracticable. In future it will be well to number your diagrams.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 518, by W. W., M. P., Major G., Gregory, Mus. Doc., Old Salt, M., L. B., Templar, Little Derrit, Rev. W. R. P., Mercy, and others.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 519, by M. C. C., Omega, Little Derrit, Manxman, Boxer, Rev. J. Spencer, M. P., R. H. W., Hairion, Miles, A Working Smith, Bonnerdier, F. R. of Norwich, C. P. J., Oxford, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 520 by F. R. of Norwich, Bombardier, A Workman, Clericus, H. T. B., Major W., B. A., Canth, D. D., Medicus, Dunvom, M. and E. P., Fitzjohn, are, correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by B. B., Delta, W. Cumberland, W. C. C., Philo Mistake, Shmoots, Little Derrit, Miles, D. D., Observer, Diggory, A. F. Z., S. P. Q. R., Omicron, Mus. Doc., L. L. D., J. F. F., W. M., G. P. F., Ivy, Derwent, Pavia, M. D. P., Mrs Pillcody, R. J., Southport, Tumkin, Bushey, E. S., are correct. All others are wrong.

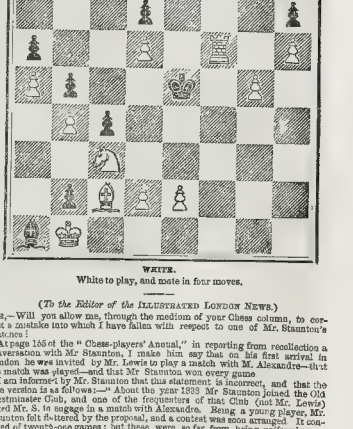
### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 521

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. R to K Kt 8th | R takes B (best) | 4. Kt to K 4th (ch) | K takes B |
| 2. Kt to Q 2nd (dis ch) | P to Q 4th | 5. Q to Q Kt 3rd (ch) | Anything. |
| 3. B takes Q P (ch) | K to Q 3rd | 6. Q Mates. | |

### PROBLEM NO. 522.

By Mr. W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

*(To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—Will you allow me, through the medium of your Chess column, to correct a mistake into which I have fallen with respect to one of Mr. Staunton's matches?

At page 155 of the "Chess-players' Annual," in reporting from recollection a conversation with Mr Staunton, I make him say that on his first arrival in London he was invited by Mr. Lewis to play a match with M. Alexandre—that the match was played—and that Mr Staunton won every game.

I am informed by Mr. Staunton that this statement is incorrect, and that the true version is as follows:—"About the year 1838 Mr Staunton joined the Old Westminster Club, and one of the frequenters of that Club (not Mr. Lewis) asked Mr. S. to engage in a match with Alexandre. Being a young player, Mr. S. auton felt flattered by the proposal, and a contest was soon arranged. It consisted of twenty-one games; but these were so far from being uniformly won by Mr. Staunton, that he confesses to a distinct remembrance of the mortifying defeat he experienced during all the earlier sittings of the match.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully, CHARLES TOMLINSON.

12, Bedford-place, Ampthill-square, Jan. 14, 1856.

### CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 967.—By CAROLUS, Dundee.

*White*: K at K Kt sq, Rs at K Kt 3rd and Q Kt 8th, Bs at Q sq and K B 6th, Kts at K 2nd and K B 5th, P at Q 3rd.

*Black*: K at K R 6th, Q at K 5th, Bs at K B 6th and Q Kt 7th; Ps at Q 5th, K 6th, K B 3rd, K B 4th, and K Kt 5th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 968.—By W. C. C.

*White*: K at Q 8th, B at Q B 8th, Kt at Q B 8th, P at Q B 6th.

*Black*: K at Q Kt sq, P at Q B 2nd.

White playing first, mates in seven moves.

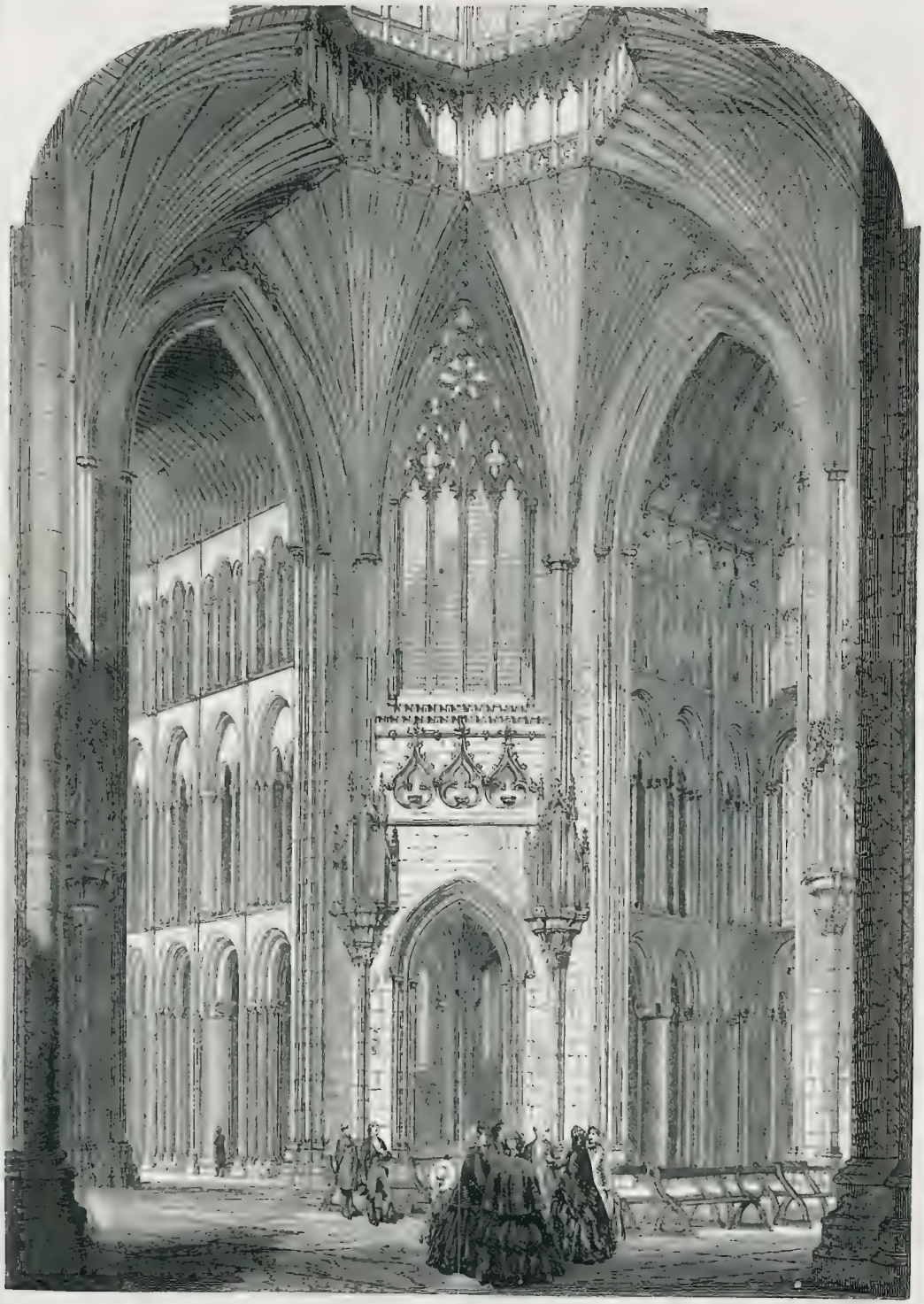
No. 969.—By C. W., of Sunbury.

*White*: K at his 6th, R at Q R 6th, B at K B 5th, Ps at K Kt 3rd and K B 2nd.

*Black*: K at Q 5th, Ps at K B 6th and Q 3rd.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

ELY CATHEDRAL, RESTORED.—THE CHOIR.—(SEE PAGE 78.)



ELY CATHEDRAL, RESTORED—THE OCTAGON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## RESTORATION OF ELY CATHEDRAL.

THE foundation of the magnificent ecclesiastical pile of Ely is due to the piety of St. Etheldreda, who was born at a small village called Exning, near Newmarket, about the year 630. The early part of her life she devoted to the cloisters. About the year 652 she married, at the solicitation of her parents, Tonbert, a nobleman of East Anglia. By this marriage the island of Ely fell to her as a dowry; and thither, after the death of Tonbert, which occurred about three years after their espousals, she retired to her former pious meditations.

She afterwards married Egfrid, son of the King of Northumberland, and by this alliance eventually became Queen. She then withdrew from court, with the sanction of the King, took up her abode in the Abbey of Coldingham, took the veil; and at length retired to Ely, and laid the foundation of her church and monastery, over which she reigned Abbess about six years. Her fame for piety and her gentle sway endeared her to all around; and she died, honoured by all, A.D. 679, leaving the island of Ely as an endowment to this convent. Her sister, Sexburga, succeeded her, and lived twenty years as Abbess. This lady was followed by her daughter Erminilda; and Erminilda, by her daughter Werberga. Little is known after this of the heads of the convent for a number of years.

During the troublesome incursions of the Danes the monastery shared the fate of many other places—it was pillaged, its sacred walls destroyed, and the people put to the sword. This occurred about the year 870

About the year 970 the monastery was restored by Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester. It was successively governed by nine Abbots; the ninth being Simeon, the founder of the present structure—that is to say, of the choir, transepts, central tower, and a portion of the nave. These parts were begun A.D. 1083; but Simeon did not live to see them finished. They were completed by his successor, Abbot Richard. Of this work it is ascertained that little more than the lowest story of the great transept remains. The nave, composed of twelve bays, is very noble in effect. It is in the Norman style, and was completed about the year 1174. The great tower at the western end was built about 1189. The Galilee, for which Ely is so famed, forms a porch at the western end. It is a fine specimen of the Early English style; and is decorated with four rows of arches and pillars, externally. Internally, the length is taken up by two large pointed arches, under which are two tiers of smaller size—five and three—supported by slender shafts, originally of Purbeck marble. The Rev. Mr. Millers, in his description of Ely Cathedral, thus accounts for the term "Galilee":—"As Galilee, bordering on the Gentiles was the most remote part of the Holy Land, from the Holy city of Jerusalem, so was this part of the building, most distant from the sanctuary, occupied by those unhappy persons, who during their exclusion from the mysteries, were reputed scarcely, if at all, better than heathens." This portion of the fabric was built by Bishop Eustachius about 1200—1215. The falling down of the central tower, about 1322, gave rise to the formation of the great octagon and lantern, and the three splendid arches on each side the choir—executed during the episcopacy of Bishop Hotham. The little chapels of Bishops Alcock and West are of the respective dates of 1488 and 1534, and are rich specimens of the period. We have now given briefly the early history of the Cathedral. It only remains for us to notice the restorations lately made.

Our Engravings represent the Choir, taken from the north-east; and the Grand Octagon, from the south-east, angle. It is quite impossible to enter this venerable and interesting fabric without feeling how well the restorations have been executed and carried out, in mass and in detail. There is one fault about restoration which cannot, unfortunately, be avoided—it takes away the pleasing effects which time alone can give by its softening influence to the stone and to colour. The restorations of Ely Cathedral have been going on quietly—first under the superintendence of the present talented Dean, Dr. Peacock; and lately, from the year 1847, under the able direction of Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, the eminent architect, of Spring-gardens. Much of the building remains to be repaired; but, as the choir and octagon are complete, with the exception of the altar-screen (a representation of which we have already given)—a really lovely piece of work, in stone and alabaster—Divine service is not checked.

The entire appearance of the choir is now, so thoroughly has it been cleansed and decorated. The ceiling, with its groinings and gilded bosses, has been renewed. The old stalls have been retained and repaired; the sub-stalls are quite new, as is also the rood screen, seen in our View across the end of the choir. This last is a marvellous piece of work, designed by Mr. Scott, to harmonize with the stalls—it is executed, as well as the stalls, by Rattee, of Camberwell. It consists of open arches, on richly-twisted columns to the gates, are by Hardman, of Birmingham. Under the canopies of the upper stalls, are a number of figures—statuettes of benefactors to the church: these are designed by Mr. Philip, of Pimlico, and partly executed by him and Mr. Rattee.

The organ-case is by the last-named eminent carver, and painted and gilded by Castell, of London. The propriety of the position of this organ may be a matter of opinion; to us it appears to change the effect of Hotham's lovely arches, and produces a feeling that the instrument will fall on those who may be beneath it. The choristers' desks are light and elegant in form, painted in pale blue and yellow: the framework is by Peto, of Lambeth.

The entire flooring has been relaid in encaustic tiles and marble, the latter in lozenges. A marble slab has been laid in the flooring to the memory of Bishop Hotham, with his arms and those of the see in brass. The presbytery, or that portion of the choir forming the intermediate front of our Illustration, is floored also with encaustic tiles, only more varied, and richer in pattern. The altar-table has an ante pendium of crimson velvet, having near the top the following inscription:—"Agnus Dei, qui tollis peccata mundi, dona nobis pacem. Kyrie eleison, miserere nobis," in gold letters. The centre represents the figure of Our Saviour upon a deep blue ground, surrounded by radiating beams; it is the work of the Misses Blenkowe, of Lynn, in Norfolk.

The tombs to Bishops Redmayne, Kilkenny, and De Luda, have all been carefully restored; and the Purbeck marble columns have been repolished.

Whether seen from the east or from the west, the Octagon forms a grand feature in the Cathedral of Ely. Millers, in his History of the Cathedral says, "Elegance, magnificence, and strength are so happily blended that it is impossible to determine in what respect it is most admirable." Advancing toward its centre from the nave we have the beautiful Norman transepts on each side, with their stained-glass windows, by Wailes, of Newcastle, and Gerente, of Paris; and immediately opposite, the lovely screen of the choir. It originally formed the centre of the choir; but in 1770 it was removed, and the choir thrown back to its present position. The whole of this, like the choir, has undergone complete repair, from floor to lantern.

## CHARADE.

BY F. K. HERVEY.

III.

THE trooper arose at the dawn of day,
And saddled his good grey steed,
And furnished himself for his long, dull way
With all that a trooper might need.
He threw on his cloak—with a martial air,
And buckled his belted sword,
And he shouted aloud for my FIRST—as a pair—
In the terms of a compound word.

The trooper he rode with a trooper's speed,
Yet the hour was dark and late
When, weary, he sprang from his weary steed,
'Mid the lights at the barrack gate.
He threw off his mantle, unbuckled his sword,
And, impatient to part with my First,
For my SECOND he called in the very same word,
With its double terms reverst.

Now,—good though he might be in foray or fight,—
Our trooper seems somewhat absurd,
What he called for at morning to banish at night
By the trick of the turn of a word.
What—mortal or magical, blest or accurst—
Were the things could thus do and undo,—
Whose Second, to serve him, had power o'er the First,
And, as One, was the master of Two!

ANSWERS TO CHARADES IN OUR LAST.

No. I.—Bedford. II.—Nightmare.

THE PRUSSIAN MERCHANT NAVY.—An official return just published at Stettin shows that the merchant navy of Prussia at the beginning of the present year consisted of 900 vessels, of 139,368 tons burden; which is three vessels and 3275 tons more than at the corresponding period of last. In the course of last year 67 vessels were built, but 30 others were lost, and 14 sold.

## A CADGER'S REMONSTRANCE.

It's very well, my noble swells, to rail at such as me,
Because I send the kinchins (a) out to ask your charities;
It's very well to call us names, like "trulls" and "wagabones,"
Because we ply the cadging (b) lay instead of breaking stones.
It's gape-seed (c), isn't it, my swells, that, while you drinks your wine,
We slews our ivories (d) with a drop, and then kicks up a shine? (e)
Afore you calls us names agen, just listen unto me,
And hear my bringings-up, and then say what else could I be.
I'm workhouse born and gutter-bred, for soon as I could crawl
They left me in our unswept "lane" alone for hours to sprawl;
My little limbs was like a crust of dirt from day to day;
On filthy straw—'twas called a bed—like some brute-beast I lay.
A drunken mother born like me, her mate a fashman (f) bold,
Who'd served the braggadocia (g) more times than could be told;
But growing tired of the jugs, (h) as once I heard him say,
Because "he know'd 'em inside out," took to the cadging lay.
And I was taught by downy Sal each artful dodge she knew,
To gammon (i) shivers, sores, and all the tricks which money drew;
But then the cold was very sharp—and so our kinchins find,
But they must do as I have done—or else they'll hear my mind.
I've shivered in the snow and rain, and had my share of blows.
Who cared for me in my young days? Why, no one, that I knows!
P'raps, if I'd not been bred a beast, I might have been a man,
And thought it was a shame to live the best way that I can.
I might have worked and earned my bread, had some one taught me how.
But Lord! I'd rather steal than dig—I can't do nothing now.
As I am getting old and weak (I'm wellnigh forty-three),
I don't mind saying this, my swells, you're more to blame than me.
You leaves our young to learn of us the dodges that we know;—
You let us sow the seeds of ill, then wonders that they grow.
Just think of that, my noble swells, when next you rail at me,
Because I sends my kinchins out to ask "your charitee."—M. L.

(a) Children. (b) Begging. (c) Wonder. (d) Wash the teeth. (e) A row. (f) Thief. (g) Short imprisonment. (h) Prisons. (i) Counterfeit.

## WATER SUPPLY.

THE great importance of the use of pure water for domestic and dietetic purposes is now so generally recognised that it might seem almost superfluous to insist upon the noxious influence exercised upon the human frame by the constant use of this fluid when teeming with vegetable and animal putridities at once offensive to the palate and sufficiently evident to the eye. It may not, however, be so generally known that water which to the ordinary observer may seem clear and limpid and pleasant to the taste, especially when first drawn from the receptacle in which it has been preserved, may contain within it the seeds of disease most hurtful to the body, as has been abundantly proved by the microscopical observation and analytical examination of the most eminent scientific inquirers of the present day.

During the epidemic of cholera in 1848-49 the strong influence of the use of impure water in predisposing to attacks of that disease was sufficiently proved; and in the epidemic of 1854 still more striking statistical evidence of this fact was elicited. The great outbreak of cholera in Broad-street, Golden-square, and the surrounding neighbourhood, in the latter epidemic will be long remembered; and the great mortality from this attack has been clearly traced to the impure water used by the neighbourhood, and more particularly to that obtained from the Broad-street pump, while those who drank that obtained from another source were comparatively free. In several instances the drinking of this water was followed by cholera, even by persons living at some distance from the district, to whom the water was sent. In the workhouse where this pump water was not used only 5 deaths occurred; whereas 80 would have been a ratio proportionate to the neighbourhood around. In a factory near, employing 200 people, where the water was drunk daily, 18 people died; while 70 men, employed at the Brewery, in Broad-street, never drank the water and all escaped cholera. The water of this well was afterwards proved to be contaminated by the escape into it of the contents of sewers and drains. Still, when first obtained, it was clear and limpid, and was preferred. If, however, a glass of it was kept for a short time exposed to the air, it soon became putrid and offensive.

One more instance of the tendency of impure water to produce this disease is very remarkable. In the epidemic of 1849 the cholera was more fatal in the districts supplied by the Southwark and Vauxhall and the Lambeth Water Companies, than in any other. The former company supplied water from the Thames, at Battersea-fields, about half a mile above Vauxhall-bridge; the latter from opposite Hungerford market. The pipes of these two companies pass together down the streets of several of the south districts. Between 1849 and 1853 the Lambeth Company removed their works from opposite Hungerford market to Thames Ditton thus supplying water, quite free from the sewage of London. Now in the first four weeks of the cholera epidemic of 1854, 286 fatal attacks took place in the houses supplied by the Southwark and Vauxhall; but only 14 in the houses supplied by the latter: the proportion of deaths to each 10,000 houses being—Southwark and Vauxhall, 71; Lambeth, 5. The difference, it will be observed, is very considerable, and can readily be explained by the peculiarities of the water. In addition to these very marked instances there can be no reasonable doubt that the increased mortality from diarrhœa and other diseases of an epidemic character is greatly increased by the impure supply of water—the impurities being much augmented by the long-continued heat of the weather, especially in the autumnal months.

There are three principal means of purification of water. *Purification by deposition* is effected by collecting water in large basins or reservoirs, and allowing it to remain stagnant till the mechanical impurities are deposited at the bottom, after which the supernatant fluid is drawn off. By this means the impurities that are held in suspension are alone separated, while the large size of the reservoirs and the long time required for subsidence, render the amount of water which can be obtained in this manner very small in proportion to the outlay required; and the putrefying gases which must result from the decomposition of the organic matter which subsides cause the water so obtained to be anything but agreeable.

The second method is that of *purification by reagents*—as alum or lime—which form a weighty precipitate when added to the water, and, while subsiding, take down with them certain organic matters. These processes resemble somewhat in principle the common domestic operation of clarifying liquids, as coffee, by boiling it with the white of egg. This, although found to answer in the laboratory, is difficult of application on an extended scale

The third method is that of *purification by filtration*. To be perfect a filter should be capable of separating both mechanical and chemical impurities. To effect this the water is passed through a porous substance, which will arrest the progress of mechanical impurities, and at the same time act chemically and withdraw such matters as are in solution.

On a large scale the process of cleansing now adopted consists essentially in making the water pass through a considerable thickness of gravel, sand, or finely-divided stones, arranged in a succession of layers. In some cases the water is first purified by subsidence as above mentioned, and afterwards made to traverse these layers. The nature of the stone depends much on the locality of the reservoir, and other circumstances, sometimes the natural constituents in the soil supplying the most appropriate material. In addition to those substances which act by separating mechanical impurities only, other materials, especially animal charcoal and certain species of clay, are used, and these substances possess the remarkable property of withdrawing all traces of animal and vegetable matter, even when in a state of perfect solution. In some forms of filter the water is made to pass from above downwards through the various purifying media, while, in others, the current is sent in an opposite direction passing from below upwards, so that the pure water passes to the top, and is drawn off from that surface.

For domestic purposes numerous varieties of filters have been brought before the public. Wool and sponge, as media for filtration, have had their respective advocates: they act mechanically merely. The expense of the former would render it inapplicable on a large scale, and the latter would require frequent renewal: the heavier earthy matters might be retained; but the minute organic and animalcula contents would not be arrested thereby. It is in the removal of these that animal charcoal is particularly useful—its peculiar absorbent powers, both for gaseous and other organic matters being very remarkable. So strong is the affinity which it possesses for vegetable and animal matters, that water containing the most poisonous substances, after being passed through a layer of animal charcoal may be taken with impunity. Vegetable charcoal possesses the same properties, though in a less degree. Laudanum, which is of a dark port-wine colour, if passed through it, comes out free from colour and odour.

We have, then, in this material a most valuable disinfectent agent. When used alone as a medium for filtration, it soon becomes, however, more or less completely matted together, and the rate of filtration becomes very slow. Hence it requires to be mingled with some other substance, as fine sand, stone, &c., which will hasten the process, and prevent the clogging up of the filter; but as the supply of this material is small, and can be obtained only from certain districts, at some expense, its general use has not been rendered practicable. The patent stone of Messrs. Ransome and Co., which can be manufactured with any amount of porosity, according as it may be required; and its incapability of being affected by ordinary menstrua, afforded a means of artificial filtration which happily suggested itself to the inventor, and which has been employed for that purpose with the most satisfactory result. By the use of plates of this substance and layers of charcoal, and the adoption of the principle of ascension, the most complete separation of impurities, whether in suspension or in chemical solution, or of gaseous matters, the products of putrefaction, can be readily effected.

It will be obvious that the first stratum of materials though which water containing much mechanical impurities must be especially prone to become clogged up, so that a uniform supply of clear water must be difficult to obtain, while the occasional removal of such matters will be difficult without disturbing the water which has been already filtered through it. In the method of filtration which is now most common, that namely by ascension, this difficulty is overcome.

Amongst the prominent filters of the present day, as combining the above requisitions, &c., we would notice those of Messrs. Ransome and Co., in which these gentlemen have happily contrived the most perfect medium for filtration that has come under our notice, and adapted in various forms, for all the requirements of personal, domestic, or manufacturing purposes. By the employment of discs or boxes of a peculiarly fine yet porous stone, enveloping a bed of animal charcoal, they secure the most effective apparatus in an incredibly small space, thus rendering their filters exceedingly portable and light, whilst at the same time, owing to the perfect simplicity of construction, the filtering medium can easily be removed and renovated at pleasure.

These gentlemen have recognised the importance of the principle of filtration by ascension, and their filters and water-purifiers are constructed so as to secure this end, by means of which the mechanical impurities separated from the water subside at the bottom of a chamber prepared for that purpose, instead of being deposited in the heart of the filter, as has hitherto been the case in filters of the ordinary construction.

Our space will not allow of our describing more in detail the various forms of filters manufactured by this firm; they are as numerous as the requirements of the public in this respect—and doubtless full information will be readily furnished to any inquirer, either at their manufactory, Ipswich, or at their dépôt, Whitehall-yard, Cannon-row, Westminster.

ALLIANCE BETWEEN BRAZIL AND THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.—It is rumoured, says the *British Packet*, of Dec 1, that an alliance has been formed between Brazil and the Confederate States against the Government of Paraguay. It is said that the Imperial Envoy has stipulated to give the President 2,500,000 dollars to equip a contingent of 3000 men, to act in concert with an Imperial land and naval force; and that moreover there is a reserved stipulation, by which the empire engages to guarantee the integrity of the Argentine territory.

RUSSIAN STATISTICS.—The almanack for the present year, published by the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, gives the following statistics:—The number of births in 1854 were 2,672,152 individuals of the Greek orthodox religion, 75,352 Lutherans, 18,590 Armenians, 95,358 Catholics, 48,076 Jews, and 99,253 Mussulmans, making 2,992,781 births. The deaths amounted to 2,272,936; consequently, the increase in the population is 470,456. The mines in the Ural mountains, Siberia, and the Caucasus, produced in the same year 1,284,9 lb. of gold and 1,284,9 lb. of silver.

NEW ROAD BETWEEN RASSOVA AND KUSTENDJEH.—The *Presse d'Orient* says that the construction of the road between Rassova and Kustendjeh, to facilitate the communications of the Danube with the Black Sea without passing by the mouths of the Danube, has been completed; and the road is now practicable. The engineers who had come to superintend the operations are about to return to France. "This undertaking (says the *Presse*) has given rise to interesting observations connected with the medical climatology of the Dobrudscha, which has been represented as impregnated with deleterious miasma, has not been fatal to one of the 300 workmen who have been employed by the engineers. Such a fact is worthy of notice, particularly when we bear in mind the effects frequently produced by works of this kind, in the most favoured countries, when opened for the first time. It must be mentioned, however, that the men employed were Moldavians and Wallachians, all vigorous, sober, and well inured to fatigue."

COMMERCE OF BELGIUM.—The foreign commerce of Belgium increases yearly. In 1854 the imports for home consumption amounted to 343,500,000 francs; and the exports of Belgian produce to 339,000,000 francs. Amongst the chief articles exported figure:—Grain, 79,535,000 kilos.; flax, 2,500,000 kilos.; refined sugar, 21,500,000; hops, 3,600,000 kilos.; horses and colts, 30,000 head; cattle, 222,400 head, (against 100,000 imported); and cloth to the value of 19,000,000 francs. The chief commerce is with France, and goods to the value of 118,800,000 francs were exported from Belgium in 1854. The value of 108,000,000 francs were dispatched to England, chiefly in provisions: amongst which figure 28,800,000 kilos. of grain, 45,451 head of cattle; 1,249,000 kilos. of meat; 3,300,000 kilos. of butter; and 1,200 000 francs' worth of eggs. Holland and the Zollverein figure in the third and fourth rank of the commercial relations of Belgium. The receipts of Belgian customs duties in 1854 amounted to 11,659,000 francs. The following, according to the tables just published at Antwerp, is the list of maritime disasters which occurred in the year 1855:—Wrecks, 1363; collisions, 743—of which 69 were lately lost; destroyed by fire, 62; steamers lost, 123—11 being French, 44 English, 55 American, and 13 Dutch.

SUPPRESSION OF THE SANTHAL INSURRECTION. The Santhal insurrection seems now over: the last of the insurgents in the field have been surrounded, and Kanoo, the only leader of note remaining amongst them, has been captured. The troops, it is supposed, will be ordered to return to quarters, the police being considered sufficient from henceforth to maintain the peace. The latest operations against them are of some interest, as being more decided and vigorous than most of those preceding them. On the 20th of November a body of troops were dispatched to Roxadungal; and, though none were found at this particular point, their track was discovered by men sent up in the trees. The troops pushed on, and found all at once, to their surprise, in the centre of a great encampment, with the cooking pots still on the fire, and which had not been abandoned for above ten minutes. The insurgents, to the number of 1500, were surrounded by parties of from 250 to 300 in the hardwood all around, over a space of four or five square miles in extent. The troops at length came in contact with them, plunged into a tremendous bamboo jungle, and drove the Santhals before them. They finished by burning from twenty to twenty-five villages, and by showing the enemy that none of their fastnesses were impenetrable. On the 30th detachments were sent out by General Lloyd, it is possible, to capture the remaining insurgents, and on this they were entirely successful, Ranga Alen having arrived the following day with all the most important prisoners in charge, Kanoo included.—*Bombay Times*, Dec. 17.

BERLIN AND LONDON AT VARIANCE.—It appears that the Earl of Clarendon, at an interview which he had recently with the Prussian Ambassador at London, had with him, complained of the conduct pursued by Prussia in the Eastern question. The Earl expressed himself very unequivocally as to the pretended neutrality of Prussia; he complained that that Power continued to supply Russia with large quantities of warlike stores, and that the Prussian Government, by tolerating such conduct, gave assistance to the enemy of France and England. He also expressed his surprise that superior officers of the Prussian army should have been present at the fete organised by the Russian Ambassador to celebrate the surrender of Kars; and that the name of Kars should have been used as a rerrier at Berlin as a *mot d'ordre*, as if the victory gained by the Russians was glorious for the arms of Prussia. "If England," continued his Lordship, "does not see in all these facts so deeply demonstrated in favour of Russia, she cannot avoid remarking the carelessness with which Prussia maintains her moral co-operation. England will, therefore, find herself compelled to adopt serious and even hostile measures, if the Cabinet of Berlin does not change its attitude." The Prussian Ambassador addressed a confidential despatch to his Government, in which he related in detail the result of his interview. This despatch arrived at Berlin when M. de Manteuffel was in Lusatia, and he returned to Berlin the instant he was informed of the receipt of it. A council of Ministers was assembled, under the presidency of the King, and the communications made by the Earl of Clarendon to the Prussian Ambassador were the subject of a long discussion. Although the declarations of England have produced a deep impression here, it does not appear that Prussia makes any attempt to put an end to the acts of which the English Minister complains. It is, therefore, considered very possible that the Prussian ports in the Baltic will be placed in a state of blockade.—*Letter from Berlin in the "Danube" of Vienna.*

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ANTIQUITIES FOUND NEAR HEAD-QUARTERS, BEFORE SEBASTOPOL

THE present page presents considerable attractions for the lover of antiquities, akin to the interest of the site as the seat of the War. Both Illustrations are from the pencil of our Special Artist, Mr. Goodall. The lower Engraving shows the interior of the Church of St. Vladimir, in the Russian Cemetery, on the French extreme left. The edifice is circular in plan; and the walls and room are embellished with portraits of sacred character, in addition to what appears to be a celestial representation above the large figure on the cross. The group of objects engraved above the view of the Cemetery Church, are specimens of the various antiquities found in an ancient building discovered by Colonel Monroe, 39th Regiment, near the Head-quarters in the Camp before Sebastopol. The discovery is thus graphically related in one of the able letters of the *Times* Correspondent:—

"All about the plateau of the Chersonese, you find traces of old buildings scattered about in various directions, and easily recognisable from the number of large cut stones lying about. One of these heaps, just on the top of the Col de Balaclava, a few hundred yards from the English head-quarters, must have struck every one last year coming up from Balaclava to the plateau. During the winter, however, French cavalry was encamped near the spot, and the consequence was that most of the stones which were lying above ground were taken away for hut and kitchen building, and thus were scattered about, leaving no mark on the place where they had been taken from. On October 26th a party of the 4th Foot was collecting stones in that place, and one of the men found an old coin, which he brought to his officer, Lieutenant Nash; who, in his turn, told the thing to Captain Patton, of the same regiment. This latter went up with the coin to Colonel Munroe, of the 39th; who, being himself an antiquary, took up the matter, and received permission from head-quarters to employ every day fifty men of his regiment in excavating these ruins. The result richly repaid the labour, and a circular building, about thirty feet in diameter, with the traces of two lateral lines of walls—one running in a southerly, the other in an easterly direction—have been laid open. The circular building is divided from north to south by a wall; in the eastern part of the semicircle thus formed is the door, which faces south, and a kind of well, narrow at the mouth, and then expanding as it descends lower down: opposite to it is a large slab, forming a parallelogram of about eight feet by four, standing upright, and surrounded by a circular wall of small stones, different in construction from the rest of the building, which is composed of the regularly-cut stones of Greek architecture. But the most curious thing in this compartment is a slab horizontally imbedded in the corner formed by the north side of the outside wall and the partition wall. The edges of it are somewhat higher than the middle, and on the end of the slab which faces the interior a kind of gutter is cut out, as if to facilitate the running down of fluid. A similar stone is on the other side of the partition-wall, only having the gutter in a right angle with that of the slab in the first compartment. The second compartment itself is divided from east to west by a wall, on both sides of which the whole remaining space is filled with the remains of thirteen large circular earthen vases, of about four feet in diameter. They are all broken to pieces, and only held by adhering to the earth in which they lie. They must have been of an amphora shape, narrow at the mouth, as one can see from the fragments of edges which have been dug out. On the sides of some there are triangular rivets of lead, very likely old repairs; two of the vases are double, one inside the other. Neither the parts of the buildings yet laid open, nor the different objects found in the rubbish throw much light on the nature of the building. The objects found consist of eight or ten brass coins, all of the same kind, marked on both sides with what looks like a cross, with the points split and inclining downwards; a heap of remains of jars, on a piece of which I thought I recognised Arabic characters: some bones of animals, and the figure of a man from the legs downwards. Colonel Munroe thinks it may be a Grecian temple; that the earthen jars were there to receive the blood of the victims, which flowed in from the two slabs, which he supposes to be the altars where the sacrifice was performed. I cannot help thinking it resembles more the circular tower of a fortress with the well, which resembles exactly the wells abounding in the neighbourhood of Eupatoria, and still in use. Nearly at the head of every ravine leading down from the upper part of the plateau of the Chersonese towards the sea or the harbour of Sebastopol you can see traces of buildings, with the same kind of square stones: and there are often two corresponding ones, as is the case on the spot where the excavation has taken place. On the opposite side, just below the French head-quarters, there is another such heap of ruins as I remember to have seen on the site of the excavation last year, which contains very likely a similar building. Between the two, in the hollow formed by the beginning of the ravine, which is no other than the ravine leading to the Dockyard Creek, is a well, which ought to be perhaps brought into connection with the two buildings. Of course, it is only by further excavations that the question can be decided. The earthen jars seem the greatest puzzle, unless one perhaps supposes them to have been magazines for grain, which are even now not uncommon in some parts of the East.

Our Artist's selection from these interesting fragments of ancient art includes the lower portion of the vase; a lamp; some coins; a terra-cotta head; and some pieces of pottery bearing figures and specimens of classic ornamentation. The circular building, or rather portions of its roof, were engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Dec 8.

CHURCH OF ST. VLADIMIR IN A RUSSIAN CEMETERY, FRENCH EXTREME LEFT.

London: Printed and Published at the Offices, 198, Strand, and Milford House, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1856

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 781.—VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1856. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.


## THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE Emperor of Russia is either sincere or insincere in his acceptance of the Austrian propositions—four of them definite, and one indefinite. If he be sincere, as many people are willing to believe, it is essential for the proper conduct of the negotiations that the Allies should keep in remembrance the agencies by which he has been brought to so wholesome a state of mind. If he be insincere—as, judging from the avowed and long-pursued policy of his country and his dynasty, and from his own antecedents as well as those of his immediate predecessor, it is not very uncharitable to suppose that he may be—it is equally essential that Great Britain and France should remember that insincerity understands no argument so well as that of the strong arm; and that, in order to restrain him whom words will not bind, they must retain in their hands the physical power to coerce and punish.

Assuming it as true that the Czar sincerely desires to end the war, and that he has consented to take upon himself the humiliation of acceding, without *arrière pensée*, to the demands of Austria, it must be clear that no abstract love of peace, no mere sympathy with Quakerism of the school of Sturge and Bright, has operated his conversion to sentiments so praiseworthy. If he be willing to take peace from the dictation of that Francis Joseph whose empire was not long ago saved from destruction or dismemberment by the legions of his father, it is not because he loves peace, or Francis Joseph, or because he has ceased to covet Constantinople, but because he fears the might of France and England; because he was beaten at the Alma, at Inkerman, and at the Malakoff; because Sebastopol is in our power; because his southern fleet is at the bottom of the sea; because his northern fleet dares not show more than its topmasts which peep from behind the granite defences of Cronstadt in a security that is not likely to be perpetual; because Bomarsund and Sweaborg have been destroyed; because his maritime trade has been annihilated; because the Crimea trembles in his grasp; because defeat has followed upon defeat, and humiliation upon humiliation; because he can no longer depend upon the aid or the neutrality of Germany; because Sweden, longing to repossess her ancient Finland, has entered into alliance with his enemies; and because there reaches him in St. Petersburg the mighty sound of the preparations of England for a Baltic campaign; and because he knows that such an amount of gun-boats, and of other ships of war fitted for the great enterprise, will appear before Cronstadt in the early spring, if peace be not made in the mean time, as will dim the *prestige* of his arms to the uttermost confines of his empire, and inflict upon his power a shock that will reverberate through Europe and Asia. It is the conviction that the Allies have done so much, and are ready to do so much more, that has made the

DISTRIBUTION OF THE QUEEN'S MEDALS TO THE FRENCH CRIMEAN TROOPS, BY H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, AT PARIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Czar reasonable if reasonable he be. And shall Great Britain and France, at the first rumour that their enemy is weary of the war, lay down their arms as if the final victory was won? Shall they, because he consents to accept a basis for negotiation, be such "greenhorns" as to stop short in their preparations for another campaign? Shall they act as if it were only in the affairs of great nations, that there never comes "a slip between the cup and the lip"? Shall they forget that between a desire to negotiate and the result of negotiation there is a wide gulf? and that if they throw down their arms they will cut away the bridge which can best enable them to cross it? Surely the people and Governments of these two mighty nations are not such fools? There are no merchants in the city of London, or speculators in the Bourse of Paris, who in their commercial transactions would act on such a principle; or rogues would never honour their acceptances, and trade would give place to brigandage. There has been some talk of an immediate armistice, and it is even asserted that Russia has sent orders to the Crimea for the suspension of hostilities; but we believe all such statements are premature or unfounded. If Russia have sent such orders, the Allies have no cause to display any extraordinary gratitude—for it is the elements which have suspended hostilities. This is one of the reasons why negotiation has been proposed; but, until a treaty of peace is signed, sealed, and guaranteed, it would be in the highest degree unwise in the Governments of Great Britain and France to consider the war at an end, or to intermit a single preparation for its vigorous prosecution when the elements shall permit.

Of course, if the Czar be insincere—if he merely seek to gain time, and pretend to negotiate, in the hope that dissensions from which he may profit may arise among the Powers of Europe, before the terms of a peace mutually acceptable to all parties can be agreed upon, every argument that was strong on the supposition of his sincerity is strengthened a thousandfold. It is safer and wiser to believe in his insincerity, until he himself remove all possibility of doubt by his actual concessions, and the guarantees he gives, than to believe in the good faith which never declared itself until it was treated as bad faith, and operated upon by sword and gun. Neither the Czar nor his friends can complain of a mistrust which the whole policy of his country for a hundred and fifty years has created and strengthened. Words and treaties have never been able to prove what Russia really meant. The passage of the Pruth and the massacre of Sinope were facts of which no one could mistake the meaning or the intention. It is much better to be accused by the Russians and pro-Russians of want of generosity than to be laughed at for want of common prudence and common sense. If the British Government stop the building of a single gun-boat on the faith of the new conferences; if it interfere to prevent the already-ordered destruction of the docks of Sebastopol; if it relax in the slightest degree its efforts for the continuance of the war—it will commit an error which may yet cost Europe seas of blood, and prepare the way for the downfal of England.

The Allies are willing to negotiate; but they know too much of Russian ambition and treachery to place any faith in negotiations commenced in Russian interest—not in theirs—and carried on by the friends of the Czar, for purposes which are only partially theirs, and in a less degree those of Turkey. No one is wicked enough to refuse to listen to terms of peace, whether proposed by Russia herself, or by Austria in her behalf; but in order that peace may result we must negotiate with arms in our hands. Peace is probable, because we have been successful in war. It will become more probable the more we show our determination neither to be bamboozled by diplomacy, nor to be dismayed at the probable cost or the possible penalties of war. Thanks to the events of 1855, we know both the strength and the weakness of Russia, and how to deal with her.

## THE DISTRIBUTION OF MEDALS TO THE FRENCH ARMY.

THE review by the Emperor of the different corps of the Imperial Guard and Army which lately returned from the Crimea, of which we gave a brief notice last week, took place on the 16th inst. on the Place du Carrousel

This military solemnity, as our readers are aware, had for its principal object the distribution of the commemorative medals granted by Queen Victoria to the French officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, who took part in the glorious campaign in the Crimea. General Regnault de St. Jean d'Angeley had the chief command of the troops. General Mellinet commanded the infantry of the Imperial Guard, composed of two brigades—the first under the orders of General Manique, and consisting of the Engineers, Foot Chasseurs, and the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Voltigeurs; and the second, under those of General Clerc, formed of the Zouaves, the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Grenadiers, and the Regiment of Gendarmes. The artillery of the Guard was commanded by M. de Rochebouet. General Forey was at the head of his division, which was composed of the 20th, 39th, 50th, and 97th Regiments of the Line, formerly two brigades under the command of Generals Reynaud and Bazanchard. The seventeen lines were composed as follows:—First line, a company of Engineers and a battalion of Foot Chasseurs; 2nd line, the 1st battalion of the 1st Voltigeurs and three companies of the 2nd; 3rd, three other companies of the 2nd battalion and the 3rd battalion of the same regiment; 4th, the 1st battalion of the 2nd Voltigeurs and three companies of the 2nd; 5th, three other companies of the 2nd battalion and the 3rd battalion; 6th, the 1st battalion of Zouaves and three companies of the 2nd; 7th, three other companies of the 2nd battalion and the 1st battalion of the 1st Grenadiers; 8th, the 2nd battalion of the 1st Grenadiers and three companies of the 3rd; 9th, three other companies of the 3rd battalion and the 1st battalion of the 2nd Grenadiers; 10th, the 2nd battalion of the 2nd Grenadiers and three companies of the 3rd; 11th, three other companies of the 3rd battalion and the 1st battalion of Gendarmes; 12th, the 2nd battalion of Gendarmes. The four following lines were formed of the 20th, 39th, 50th, and 97th Regiments of the Line; and the 17th line of batteries of artillery of the Imperial Guard.

At half past twelve platoons of honour of the Guard repaired to the Tuileries to bring out the colours, and at one o'clock the Emperor mounted his horse at the Pavillon de Flore. His Majesty was accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Napoleon, Marshals Vaillant and Magnan, Generals Canrobert and Niel, Admiral Lyons, General Martimprey, chief of the staff of Marshal Pelissier, General Lepaisse, and a numerous and brilliant staff, among whom were a number of English and Sardinian superior officers. The cortège of the Emperor was partly composed of his municipal Aides-de-Camp, and a detachment of Cent Gardes. At the same moment the Empress, followed by her Ladies of Honour took her station on the balcony of the Pavillon de l'Horloge, and all the windows of the Palace were in an instant filled with ladies elegantly attired. The Emperor having reviewed the troops placed himself, with the Duke of Cambridge, before the Pavilion de l'Horloge when the distribution of the medals commenced. They were announced to his Royal Highness by Colonel Francoutier, First Aide-de-Camp to the Minister of War, and distributed them himself to the superior officers, one Captain, one Lieutenant, and one sub-Lieutenant of each regiment. The following address was delivered by his Royal Highness to the French army:—

Her Majesty the Queen of England has deigned to charge me with the office of presenting to the generals, officers, and rank and file of the French army—my brave and worthy comrades—these medals, as a token of the cordial esteem and friendship which exist between the two nations, and of the admiration which her Majesty and the English nation have felt in seeing the glorious feats of arms performed by the Army of the East. It was in the great combats of the Alma, Inkermann, and Sebastopol that the alliance of the two nations was ratified by the two armies. God grant that this great alliance may always continue for the advantage and glory of both nations! As for myself, my dear comrades, the honour which has been conferred on me is the greater that I have served with you, and have seen with my own eyes your bravery, your great military qualities, and the devotedness with which you have supported so many fatigues and so many dangers. I sincerely thank the Emperor for his kindness in allowing me to have the honour of distributing these medals in his presence.

The defile began about two o'clock, and each platoon, as it passed by, cried "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive l'Impératrice!" "Vive la Reine Victoria!" and "Vive le Duc de Cambridge!" the bands of the different regiments alternately playing the English and French national airs. The defile lasted until half-past three. There were about 22,000 men on the ground.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS

### FRANCE.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

PARIS, Thursday.

THE sudden, and indeed unexpected, announcement of the result of Austria's mediations with Russia has produced here an effect differing considerably from the sensation with which it was, and still is, generally viewed in England, both by the press and the public. In France little or no doubt is entertained of the pacific result of the negotiations pending. From the moment that the news of Russia's acceptance of the proposed points became generally known the establishment of peace was accepted and announced as a fact accomplished, and the satisfaction felt was universal. So the matter is still regarded.

A new movement has been given to the official and other fêtes in consequence of the confidence which reigns on this subject. The ball of the Princess Mathilde, which took place on the evening of the day on which the announcement was made, was singularly animated and brilliant. The Emperor and Empress were present, and both, more especially the former, made no secret of the satisfaction the intelligence had caused them. Their Majesties retired towards midnight, but the ball was kept up with much spirit for some hours later. Among the guests were remarked the Queen Dowager of Spain and her daughter, whose marriage with the Roman Prince del Drago takes place this week at the Malmaison. The fête at the British Embassy, though arranged at so short a notice, was very brilliant. The Empress, though dressed with much magnificence, did not display her usual taste on the occasion: her gown was of blood-coloured velvet, decorated with quantities of gold trimming, which had a heavy, glaring effect. The Prince Jérôme, M. Fould, &c., have given grand dinners; and the ball at the Hôtel de Ville, which had been postponed, is now named for the 30th inst.

It appears that the attention of the Government has of late been called to the learned bodies, in consequence of a certain degree of opposition supposed to exist among them, and which some of their discourses are found to express. Indeed, contrary to a usage established for years, these have, in consequence of this tendency, been refused admission to the columns of the *Moniteur*. At the last lecture of M. Nisard some trouble was expected from the feeling entertained against the professor by the students, and a considerable body of the gendarmerie were on the spot, to prevent any outbreak. The lesson passed without interruption; but at the conclusion a certain degree of hostile feeling was exhibited by the students, who, however, dispersed without any positive disturbance.

An amusing trait of the ideas still existing on religious superstition in the provinces is evinced by a gift lately presented to the Empress. At a village in the department of Tarn-et-Garonne, the patroness, Saint Livrade, after whom the vi lage is named, is supposed to possess marvellous gifts for the aid of women under her Imperial Majesty's present circumstances. La Curé has, therefore, in sober sadness, blessed a scarf in the Saint's church, and presented it, as an appropriate and efficacious offering, to the Empress.

The Théâtre Français has celebrated the anniversary of Molière with considerable éclat. "L'Ecole des Femmes," "La Critique de l'Ecole des Femmes," both works of the great dramatist, and "Les Muses de Molière," a series of dialogue verses, written by M. Philoxène Boyer, were presented at this occasion. At the Odéon, Tisserand repeated an *éloge* of Molière, written by M. Roger de Beauvoir, in excellent verse.

At the Théâtre Lyrique Hermann Léon has just just entered in the part of *Faistef*, in an opéra comique composed by M. Adolphe Adam: the music is light and graceful, and the work promises to have a tolerable success. It appears that the report cited in our last letter relative to the idea of replacing the François I. of Clesinger in the Court of the Louvre by a Venus de Milo, on a pedestal of malachite and gold, is a pure *canard*: and that, whatever may be the merits or demerits of the statue, or the opinion of the public thereon, it is a fixture, and will so remain.

We beg to inform all of our readers whom the fact may interest that the exquisite bouquet carried by Lady Emily Peel, on the occasion of her marriage, was made up in, and sent from, Paris, being offered as a respect ful homage by an intimate friend of the bridegroom. The orange-trees that produced the blossoms of which it was principally composed were forced for some weeks previously, in order to solve the problem of orange-flowers in January.

At the late Court ball the Princess Mathilde was prevented by indisposition from making her appearance. The Princes Jérôme and Napoleon were present. The Empress was looking well, despite the trying effect of a yellow dress—a colour somewhat singularly chosen for a blonde—and seemed to be in good spirits, and suffering little from fatigue.

## THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

THE news from the seat of war still continues without interest, nor is it likely to become more so while the peace negotiations are pending.

A letter from Kinburn of the 5th inst. announces the arrival in that fortress of the French General of Artillery Le Bœuf. The General had visited the fortifications of the place and the means of defence afforded by the flotilla, and pronounced the place to be in a condition to repel successfully any attack of the enemy. According to the report of deserters, an attack was to be made on the 6th. The Russians, they stated, had concentrated 16,000 men at Ochakoff, and had assembled another corps d'oee to the isthmus of Kinburn, so as to attack simultaneously on two points. The first was to cross over on the ice, with twenty pieces of artillery, while the other was to attack in front. In the night of the 3rd two English armed boats proceeded to reconnoitre the coast of the isthmus, on the Black Sea side; but, after exchanging a few shots with the Cossacks, they returned without having been able to ascertain the position or force of the enemy. In the morning of the 5th General Le Bœuf proceeded in the *Milan* steamer on a reconnaissance in the same direction, but without discovering any large body of troops. On the 4th the *Phlegthon* explored the coast of Otchakoff, and perceived no hostile movement. The garrison and flotilla, however, were on the qui vive, and well prepared, and determined to give the assailants a warm reception.

## SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES BY RUSSIA.

The following statement, which appeared in the *Morning Post* of Wednesday, is contradicted by the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, who says, "It would be contrary to all diplomatic usage to issue such orders before the preliminaries of peace have been signed":—

We believe that authentic intelligence has been received from St. Petersburg that, on the 18th inst., the Emperor dispatched an order to the Russian Generals in the Crimea to suspend hostilities.

This important public step argues the sincerity of Russia's desire for peace a desire which we hope may soon be gratified on complete and sufficient conditions. At the same time, it is only right to observe that the acceptance by Russia of the Austrian ultimatum does not justify us in yet suspending hostilities. We must ourselves sign preliminaries of peace before we can abstain from acts of war. It is also but fair to remark that, at the present season of the year, an order to suspend hostilities, where none can go forward, amounts to a mere formality. As such, however, it is indicative of the anxiety which no doubt exists at St. Petersburg to commit us to a pacific course.

We cannot, however, forget that all that is now peaceful in the aspect of affairs is purely owing to our past successes and our present preparations, and that, if we would be sure of peace, our surest and safest course is to continue our active exertions until we sign with Russia the preliminaries of a treaty—a step which will, *ipso facto*, be succeeded by a cessation of hostilities.

So far as this country is concerned, it is satisfactory to know that the warlike preparations in our dockyards and factories are going forward with unfinishable briskness. The *Globe*, which has the best opportunity of knowing, speaks very strongly on this point:—

Gun-boats are being completed and commissioned, mortars are being cast, recruits come in increased numbers in consequence of Lord Panmure's recent change in the bounty, drill and rifle practice are carried on with assiduity, stores are being shipped off—all with an energy unsurpassed at any period of the war. As an indication that our preparations are not decreased in point of extent, we may mention that within the last few hours a requisition has been sent for transport accommodation for 4000 horses—nearly 60,000 tons of shipping. General Codrington's army, according to the latest accounts, numbered more than 54,000 men, in admirable condition and spirits, and were fast approaching the highest discipline. Some of the regiments, we hear, present a picture surpassing the most brilliant display of infantry movements that Hyde-park has witnessed for several years. This training and preparation for a campaign will go on until we know absolutely that there will be no campaign.

It is not necessarily to be argued from all this that the Government distrusts the desire of Russia to come to terms in the interest of European security. A knowledge of her internal circumstances would perhaps suggest a different presumption. But Lord Palmerston has the honour of England in his keeping, and while meeting cordially the advances to peace, he will carefully provide for a possible failure of diplomacy, by bringing into full working order that machinery which, in conjunction with the arms of our allies, has hitherto been so instrumental in achieving success.

## THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The slow rate at which the diplomatic world moves is the subject of general complaint, but the public must make allowance for the distance between St. Petersburg and London. It is, no doubt, true that the telegraph enables us to send and receive messages in a few minutes, but diplomatic forms require something more elaborate and official than the telegraph can convey.

The Russian acceptance of the Austrian propositions as announced at Vienna, by telegraph, is no doubt an official fact, but not a fact diplomatically completed, the consequences of which may be legitimately followed out. All action must be suspended till the arrival of the courier from St. Petersburg, bearing a copy of the protocol signed by Counts Nesselrode and Esterhazy, and full powers for Prince Gortschakoff to sign the preliminaries of peace. The courier could not reach Vienna till Tuesday or Wednesday. The Austrian Cabinet will then have to dispatch to Paris and London copies of the document signifying Russia's acceptance. The English and French Governments will, in turn, have to send similar powers to their representatives at Vienna; so that the mere preliminaries of peace can hardly be signed in time for mention in her Majesty's Speech on Thursday next. In fact, considering the season of the year, it will be well if the distances can be got over so that all parties shall be in a condition to take the first united step towards peace by the 2nd or 3rd of February.

The *Indépendance Belge* of Tuesday, after stating that the signature of the preliminaries of peace can hardly be an accomplished fact before the 2nd of next month, says:—

We may take it for granted, that so soon as the representatives at Vienna of the interested Governments have received their full powers, they will place their signatures at the foot of the Austrian propositions, which, as already stated, will then constitute in themselves alone preliminaries of peace. That act accomplished—and it cannot be more than ten or twelve days' distant—a great step, we might almost say decisive, will have been made towards the complete and definitive establishment of harmony amongst all the States of Europe. We know already that its first consequence will be the immediate proclamation of a general armistice.

Then also, for the first time, the town will be named where will follow definitive negotiations. All the propositions at present made on the subject are at least premature. The only thing which is positive is that Vienna is excluded from the list of cities where the Congress may be held, by this fact, that the preliminaries of peace will be signed in that capital; the diplomatic custom being that the preliminaries and the definitive treaty are never signed in the same city. Paris continues to have a good chance of being the theatre of these negotiations. That is all that can be said at present.

The *Indépendance*, as also some of the Paris papers, states that the specific terms implied in the fifth point of the Austrian propositions include the establishment of Consuls in the Russian ports of the Black Sea, a precise definition of the Russian frontiers in Asia, and the abandonment of the Aland Islands as a fortified post.

A Russian diplomatic circular has been issued in which Count Nesselrode makes known to the representatives of Russia in foreign countries the motive for accepting the propositions of Austria.

The circular declares that Russia has made concessions with a view to the re establishment of peace, out of deference to the representations of friendly Powers, but not because the interest of Russia calls for the conclusion of that peace.

A despatch from "Berlin, Wednesday," says:—

The acceptance of the Austrian propositions has been published officially at St. Petersburg. The announcement was made at the chief condition is the neutralisation of the Black Sea, to be secured by a treaty between Russia and Turkey. Russia is ready to discuss the other points

Letters from Vienna state that the Esterhazy propositions are interpreted by the Russian party there to permit the maintenance of Nicolaieff, and also of the Russian forts on the Circassian coast, as well as the rejection of those which have been partially destroyed.

## TEXT OF THE PROPOSITIONS ACCEPTED BY RUSSIA.

The following is the text of the propositions accepted by Russia, as given in the official *Vienna Gazette* of Sunday last. It does not differ greatly from what appeared in our publication of the 12th inst., but we have thought it worth while, on account of the great interest of the document at the present moment, to reproduce it according to the official text

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES—COMPLETE ABOLITION OF THE RUSSIAN PROTECTORATE.

Russia shall exercise no private right of protectorate over, or interference with, the internal affairs of the Danubian Principalities.

The Principalities shall preserve their privileges and immunities under the sovereignty of the Porte; and the latter, in concert with the contracting Powers, shall moreover grant to the Principalities, or confirm to them, an internal organisation conformable to the wants and wishes of the people

In concert with the suzerain Power, the Principalities shall adopt a permanent system of defence, as demanded by their geographical situation. No armed mem shall be offered to the extraordinary measures of defence they may be called on to take in order to repel al. foreign aggression

In exchange for the strong places and territories occupied by the Allied armies, Bessa consents to a rectification of her frontier with European Turkey. That frontier thus rectified in a manner conformable to general interests, will start from the environs of Chotym, will follow the line of the mounts as extending in a south-westerly direction, and will end in Lake Salyk. The line shall be definitively regulated by a special treaty, and the territory conceded shall return to the Principalities and to the suzerainty of the Porte

THE DANUBE.

The freedom of the Danube and of its mouths shall be effectually ensured by joint-pon institutions, in which the contracting Powers shall be equally represented, with the exception of maritime riparian States, especially to the States communo with the river, which shall be regulated on the principles established by the Congress of Vienna on the matter of river navigation.

Each of the contracting Powers shall have the right of stationing one or two light vessels of war at the mouths of the river, to ensure the execution of the regulations relative to the freedom of the Danube

THE BLACK SEA

The Black Sea shall be neutralised. Open to the mercantile marine of all nations, its waters shall remain forbidden to the military marine.

Consequently, naval arsenals for war purposes shall neither be created nor maintained there

The protection of the commercial and maritime interests of all nations shall be ensured in the respective ports of the Black Sea, by the establishment of institutions conformable to international law and the usages established in the matter

The two Powers on its shores mutually engage themselves to maintain only the number of small vessels, of a defined force, necessary for the service of their coasts. The convention, that shall be concerted between them to this effect, after having been previously agreed to by the Powers signatory to the general treaty, shall be annexed to the said treaty and have the same force and value as if it formed an integral part of it. This separate convention is not to be annulled nor modified without the consent of the Powers signatory to the general treaty.

The closing of the Straits is to admit of the exception applicable to the vessels to be stationed as mentioned in the article preceding.

THE CHRISTIAN POPULATIONS SUBJECT TO THE PORTE

The immunities of the Rayahs subject to the Porte shall be established without any derogation of the independence and dignity of the Sultan's Crown. Deliberations having taken place between Austria, France, Great Britain, and the Sublime Porte, for ensuring to the Christian subjects of the Sultan their religious and political rights, Russia shall be invited, at the peace, to associate herself to them.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

The belligerent Powers reserve the right that belongs to them, for the interest of Europe, of producing special conditions beyond the Four Guarantees.

## *NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.*

LORD PANMURE has obtained the sanction of the Crown to a measure of vital importance to the success of recruiting for the Army. A warrant will immediately be issued granting to soldiers the bounty-money without the deduction of a single shilling on account of necessaries. An entire kit will be given to the soldier at the public expense.

THE corps of the Royal Sappers and Miners now stationed at Brompton Barracks is 1460 strong, and every preparation is being made for their instruction in fieldworks and pontooning.

IN consequence of an order from the Horse Guards the whole of the men of the 46th of the 12th Regiment under nineteen years' service are to be immediately inspected at Chatham, previously to their embarkation for Australia, to join the head-quarters of their corps.

THE Queen, who has manifested such sympathy for the sick and wounded by presents of various kinds, has again sought to lighten the monotony of hospital routine, by sending several copies of appropriate songs for the amusement of the inmates of the General Hospital, Fort Pitt.

A PETITION from the inhabitants of Cork to the Lords of the Admiralty points out the distressed state of Cork harbour, and asks for the formation of an arsenal, building-yards, steam-factory, and all the appliances of a comprehensive naval establishment."

FOUR brass guns, captured from the Sikhs, have arrived at the depôt of the East India Company in London. One gun, cast long, and are intended to be placed on the granite platform at the base of the column erected in the grounds of Chelsea Hospital to the memory of the heroes and men who fell at the battle of Chillianwalla.

ON Saturday last an order from the Horse Guards was sent to the Commandant of the Battalion, Colonel Henry Jervis, for those men who volunteered into the Provisional Battalion into regiments now in the Crimea to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to join the depôts of those corps now in different parts of England and Ireland. The men, 700 in number, assembled on parade at Chatham Barracks in the morning, received half their bounty-money, 10l., the other half to be paid them on their joining their depôts

AN experiment is now being tried at the proof-butt in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, to test the strength of a six-pounder gun made entirely of iron from the mines of Nova Scotia. The gun is about five feet long, and weighs above five cwt. It has been fired with a charge of 1lb. of powder, and cylinders equal to the weight of 12 lb., or two shots; 16 lb. or three shots; up to 30 lb., or five shots. The experiment is to test the resisting properties of the iron; for which object it will be fired by successive charges until the charge reaches 90 lb. of an iron cylinder.

A CIRCULAR has been issued cancelling all the former "volunteering instructions" issued since the commencement of the war. It consists of revised special instructions for carrying into effect the volunteering from the Militia, and effects many improvements in detail on the plan, which was frequently attended with much confusion and inconvenience. The volunteering is to be superintended by a steady (if possible a Field) officer, with a surgeon, whose approval will be final. The height must be 5 ft. 6 in. for the Guards, 5 ft. 5 in. for the cavalry, 5 ft. 4 in. for the infantry. Volunteers will, if over nineteen years of age, be allowed to reckon one-half their Militia service (over 12) as re service, and their good-conduct pay, &c., is to be preserved to them ally as if they remained in the Militia.

A NUMBER of schooners and other craft have arrived at Woolwich during the last few days, and are discharging large cargoes of shot from the Scotch foundries. Great activity continues to prevail the whole of the departments there. The building of the paperwork is progressing rapidly, and it has received a portion of the machinery

A WARRANT has been issued from the office of the Director-General stating that the pay of all Acting Assistant-Surgeons, which has been 6s. a day, is to be increased to 10s. 6d., and that the order of the sum of £40 which was to have been given to each at the end of 5 years' service, is forthwith to be cancelled, in consideration of such increase of pay, for the former warrant the £40 was only to have been given to such as had passed some of their time on foreign service, but the present warrant makes no distinction.

IT is the intention of the authorities of the War Department to increase the company of the Royal Sappers and Miners and to equip them as drivers for the service of that corps when in the field; so that when any movement takes place the whole of the stores belonging to that branch of the service, such as the pontoon-bridges and intrenching tools, may be conveyed with them; if having been found, when the troops landed in the Crimea, that horses and carriages could not be obtained for that purpose. To make preparation for this additional force the artillery stables on the north side of the barracks at Chatham will undergo great alterations.

A NAVAL PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION has been formed at Sunderland, with the view of raising a sum of money for the purpose of manning one or more of the gun boats building on the Wear. A meeting of the members was held on Monday, when it was resolved to offer a bounty of 10l. to each volunteer

NO relaxation has taken place at Portsmouth, in consequence of the probabilities of peace that may exist, in the equipment of the line-of-battle ships, gun-boats, mortar-vessels, or in other departments bearing the war. Everything goes on as actively as before.

REWARD OF ARCTIC DISCOVERY.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, by a proclamation of the 7th March, 1850, offered—A reward of £20,000 to any party or parties who, in the judgment of the Board of Admiralty, should discover and relieve the crews of her Majesty's ships *Erebus* and *Terror*; and, 2nd. The sum of £10,000 to any party or parties who, in the judgment of the Board of Admiralty, should discover or relieve any of the crews of her Majesty's said ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, or should convey such intelligence as should lead to the relief of such crews, or any of them; and 3rd. The sum of £10,000 to any party or parties who, in the judgment of the Board of Admiralty, should, by the future efforts of his or their own ships or vessels in ascertaining their fate, thereby give notice that, Dr. Rae having claimed to be entitled to the reward of £10,000 under the terms of the third paragraph of such proclamation, they will proceed within three months from the date hereof to adjudicate on such claim, and that all persons who by virtue of such proclamation deem themselves entitled to the whole or any part of the reward in question must prefer their claims within such time, and after the expiration of which no claim will be entertained.—*London Gazette*

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO FRANCE. It will be recollected that the municipal Council of Boulogne, in the early part of October last, voted unanimously the sum of 12,000fr. (£480) towards the erection of a column, in the neighbourhood of that port, to commemorate the landing of Queen Victoria upon the soil of France, as a guest to the Emperor of the French. It now appears that this sum of 12,000fr. is to be increased to 20,000fr., and that the order for the erection of the column will be given to M. Rude, the sculptor of the "Departure of the Volunteers" on the Arc de l'Etoile, at Paris. The Emperor receives the Queen of England at Boulogne." The group will exhibit the following words:—"In memory of the 18th and 27th August, 1855. The Municipal Council of Boulogne-sur-Mer." Two medals are to be struck in gold for presentation to the Emperor and the Queen, 100 in silver for the Ministers, Ambassadors, and other high functionaries of the Government, and 1000 in bronze. It was further resolved, after a lively discussion at the Municipal Council, that the twenty-seven members of such Council should be entitled to receive a silver medal each

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

A FEW days will bring the opening of Parliament, and Lord Palmerston's circular, apprising his supporters that business of very great importance will be brought on immediately, may have more significance in it than is usually contained in that Government formality. Of the importance of the subjects which *should* occupy Parliament there can be no doubt; but whether the time-honoured custom of conver tiog a serious discussion into a faction fight will be abandoned upon the present occasion remains to be seen. Certain sanguine politicians have always a great and instinctive interest in the meeting of the House, and in its probable doings; but towards mid-session this feeling has subsided, and, by the time the papers begin to announce that the grouse are likely to be healthy, the most confiding "outsiders" are as ready to dismiss the senators as they are to go. We shall be very happy if circumstances permit us to record a different state of things in August next. That we may look forward to some spirited debating there is no doubt; for there is the fall of Kars, to be laid upon Lord Panmure, and shifted to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe; and then Mr. Disraeli has to show that the Ministers have fulfilled the prediction with which he closed last Session, namely, that during the recess they would make a shameful peace; and then Lord John Russell, who has long since forgiven himself his Vienna "mistakes," will again put forward his statesmanship; and then the Peace party are pledged to embarrass the Minister; and then there is the battle between Sir C. Napier and Sir J. Graham; and there is the rebellion in India to be explained by Mr. Vernon Smith; and the Central American difficulty by anybody who understands it—all "good business," as the actors say; to leave out smaller battles, as the question of the Peerage for life, and the road through St. James's Park, and the Sunday dispute, and the new translation of the Scriptures. There is plenty to say, and plenty of people to say it.

Most readers may recollect, in "Smollett's England," that the historian takes notice of a certain period, early in last century, when a singular number of crimes, of a dark character, were committed; and he instances several strange murders, and is half-inclined to attribute them to a species of epidemic. What would he say to the present condition of England? Murder upon murder is reported in the daily journals, and we are within the correction of our readers if we exaggerate in saying that scarcely a day within the last fortnight but has brought news of some such act of more or less hideousness. Some days have recorded two. Some of these have been the result of sheer brutality, some of madness; some, we shudder to say, of want (as where a woman destroyed her child from absolute fear of its being starved, and awaits her execution), and some of private vengeance. The murder of the attorney near Bedford-row was evidently the act of an insane person, irritated into frenzy by what he conceived to be personal wrong. Mr. Bright has taken the opportunity of entering an illogical protest against capital punishment, and with the habitually wretched reasoning of most of his order, reasoning that almost drives to anger those whose intellect has been properly educated, instances a doubtful case or two where the spectacle of a hanging has not deterred from murder, in proof that thousands of ruffians are not restrained from the last outrage by the terror of the last punishment. The trash has been talked so often as to be stale, and refuted so often as to be impertinent.

The wilful murderer (according to a coroner's jury) in the Rugeley case has been brought to London, more, it would appear, for the purpose of creating a sensation, than with any legal object; for, while he was actually within the walls of the court, counsel stated that he was not to be "called." The determination was changed, however, and Palmer was placed in the witness-box, where his mother had previously stood, to announce that to queries of her name had been committed; and he then declared that his wife—the woman whom the inquest reports that he slew—had forged his mother's name. His self-possession was simply brutal. He even corrected the counsel, who asked, "Your wife?"—"She was my wife!" No person in court believed the statement, nor will it be credited elsewhere. Mr. Serjeant Wilkins began to earn his fee by a blatant philippic against the press; but it was too clumsy even to be smiled at, under the circumstances of the case. He did not have recourse to any hydraulic display—probably reserving his tears for the trial.

The election for Cambridge University, vacant by the death of Mr. Goulburn, lies between the Hon. George Denman and Mr. Walpole, the Opposition leader. The former is a man of great ability, *tam Marte quam Mercurio*, having taken high honours, and being also eminently successful in athletic pursuits. He declares himself unfettered by party, and of politics Liberal, but Conservative. Mr. Walpole just fiably appeals solely to his antecedents. The choice will most probably fall upon the late Home Secretary; though, were the decision left to the residents, Mr. Denman would be returned—and this would be preferable for the reason that the House has already the advantage of Mr. Walpole's courtesy and learning, to that Mr. Denman would be a clear gain. On the other hand, Mr. Samuel Warren, the novelist, is to offer himself for Midhurst, for wh ch Mr. Walpole sat. A still more remarkable Parliamentary incident has marked the week. Mr. Macaulay retires from the representation of Edinburgh, on the ground that his health will not permit him to discharge his duties. He has taken so very little share in the proceedings since his last election—no doubt whether he has seen four times, except to present petitions—that the great writer will scarcely be missed in debate, and no one will reasonably grudge him to the enduring and honourable labour for which he finally resigns political life.

Railway revolution is at hand, and it is wise in those immediately concerned to see that changes come from within and not from without. A very important meeting has been held, Mr. Malins in the chair, for considering a plan for better management than has hitherto marked these undertakings. The meeting was scarcely more than a preparatory or preliminary one, but much good sense was uttered, and the subject addressed itself, not to one or two lines, but to all, and to all persons engaged, either as capitalists or as the executive. The chairman stated, on the authority of Mr. Stephenson, that the number of individuals engaged in connection with our railways amounted to 20,000.

The American House of Representatives had, up to the last advices, continued without a Speaker, and continued also to refuse to receive the Presidential Address. Some compromise will have to be effected; and we are apprised that Mr. Pierce still hopes to avail himself of a possible dissension with England, not upon the last story, but upon the older question of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, to regain his waning fortune. The good sense of the two nations has been too prominently manifested of late to justify any particular apprehension from this unworthy manoeuvring. The quest on itself, however, is not so unimportant as it has been represented, nor can England surrender her rights except under far more stringent guarantees than it is apparently within the power or the will of the present Presidential Government to grant against piracy and filibustering. The matter may, and should be, amicably discussed; and, as Sir Francis Head reminds the Americans, England has good naturedly submitted to a good deal of insult and injustice from individual States, including the "repudiating" defaulters, and therefore is entitled to expect at least as much good humour as she has displayed, when the Union itself is her antagonist at the Council Board. Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer (who, it is said, is to succeed Lord Stratford de Redcliffe at Constantinople) is alleged to have rather outwitted the American diplomatist. We care less than nothing for such successes, and only wish that a question of interest to civilisation may be settled by the two great nations in a fitting and permanent manner.

Mr. Joseph Haydn, author of the "Dictionary of Dates," to whose case and to whose pension of year reference was made last week, has died, and is. 4½d. per day is saved. Perhaps Government is looking round for some other meritorious literary man whom it would like to insult. We dare say that such a man might be found. If, instead of pensioning men who have deserved well, Government would employ them, and not reserve all honourable and lucrative employments for mere barristers of six years' standing—happy men, who seem to be eligible for anything and everything—the country would be better served, and the Court saved some unmerited obloquy.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF ERROLL.

THE Dowager Countess of Erroll, formerly the Lady Elizabeth Fitzclarence, was sister of the late and aunt of the present Karl of Munster. She was born the 13th Jan., 1801; and was married, the 4th Dec., 1826, to Walter George Hay, seventeenth Earl of Erroll, K.T., by whom—who died the 19th April, 1846—she leaves issue one son, William Harry, eighteenth and present Earl of Erroll, and three daughters, two married—viz., Viscountess Campden and Lady Agnes Duff, and one unmarried, the Lady Alice Hay. Lady Erroll died on the 16th inst., at Edinburgh, while on her journey from the seat of her son-in-law, Mr. Duff, in Scotland, to attend the sick-bed of her brother, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence.

### THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF STRADBROKE.

CHARLOTTE MARIA, Dowager Countess of Stradbroke, was daughter of Abraham Whittaker, Esq., of Lyston House, Herefordshire, and was born the 17th March, 1769; she became, on the 23rd Feb., 1792, the second wife of John Rous, first Earl of Stradbroke, by whom (who died the 17th August, 1827) she had three daughters and six sons: three sons survive her; viz., John Edward Cornwallis, present and second Earl of Stradbroke, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Henry John Rous, and the Hon. William Rufus Rous. The Countess Dowager of Stradbroke died on the 16th inst., at her town residence, 33, Hertford-street, Mayfair.

### THE HON. MRS. VILLIERS

THIS lady was the Hon. Theresa Parker, daughter of John, first Lord Boringdon, by his second wife, the Hon. Theresa Robinson, second daughter of Thomas, first Lord Grantham. She was born on the 22nd of September, 1775, and was married to the Hon. George Villiers, third son of the first Earl of Clarendon, on the 17th of April, 1798; and by him, who died in March, 1837, she had a numerous family, of whom survive the present Earl of Clarendon, the Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, M.P., the Hon. and Rev. H. Montagu Villiers, and the Lady Maria Theresa, who was married, first to Thomas Henry Lister, Esq., who died the 5th June, 1842; and, secondly, to the Right Hon. Sir George Cornewall Lewis. The Hon. Mrs. Villiers died on the 12th inst. at the Grove, the seat of her son, the Earl of Clarendon, near Watford.

## *METROPOLITAN NEWS.*

### THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

Lord Palmerston has issued the following circular to members of the House of Commons understood to be favourable to his governmental policy:—

Downing-street, Jan. 19, 1856.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that the meeting of Parliament having been fixed for Thursday, the 31st of this month, public business of great importance will be brought forward without delay after Parliament has met. I beg leave to express my earnest hope that it may be consistent with your convenience to be in attendance in the House of Commons at the opening at the Session.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient and faithful servant, PALMERSTON

THE Lord President of the Council, Earl Granville, as leader of the Peelite party in the House of Lords, gives a full-dress banquet on the 30th, to which [the following Peers are invited:—The Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl Spencer, the Earl of Beesborough, the Marquis of Breadalbane, Viscount Sydney, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Panmure, Lord Foley, Lord Wodehouse, and the mover and seconder of the Address.

THE ROAD THROUGH ST. JAMES'S PARK.—On Saturday last several of the residents in the immediate vicinity of St. James's Park—including Lord Monteagle, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Keating, M.P., Mr. Atherton, M.P., Mr. Whiteley, Q.C., Mr Turner, Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. Tustin, Mr. Lavie, and Mr. Radcliffe—had an interview by appointment with Sir George Grey, at the Home-office, relative to the contemplated road across the inclosure of St. James's Park. Mr. Keating stated in detail, on behalf of the gentlemen present, the strong objections entertained by the inhabitants in the neighbourhood and the public generally to any encroachment upon the inclosure of the park, the source of so much enjoyment to so many of their families and the public at large, and asked to be informed whether the interference apprehended had been resolved upon by her Majesty's Government? Sir George Grey said, in answer, that the necessity for increased accommodation for the public caused by the present inconvenient approach to the park through the Stable-yard, had engaged the attention of the Government; that several plans had been suggested at different times, including that to which reference had been made, in order to obviate the inconvenience complained of, but that up to the present time no plan had been decided on; that there would be full opportunity given for the discussion of those plans, and ample time for objecting to any of them; and that the preparation of the plans did not imply any foregone conclusion on the part of the Government.

GLYCERINE.—On Wednesday evening Mr. G. F. Wilson, F.R.S., read to the Society of Arts a very interesting paper on the "Manufactures of Price's Patent Candle Company;" in which he popularly illustrated the various chemical elements of the raw materials of candle-making, and more especially the nature and use of Glycerine. Mr. Wilson stated that, in photography, Mr. Maskelyne, of Oxford, has made a number of promising experiments with distilled glycerine, and Mr. J. D. Llewelyn made about two hundred negatives on collodion, trials, and continues to be persuaded that it will prove a most valuable photographic agent. In conjunction with honey it works admirably, and is thus an important improvement on Mr. Shadbolt's process, rendering the preservation film far more soluble in water than the honey alone. Among the medical applications, Mr Wilson mentioned that in Edinburgh a large compound, three times a day, has been given with great success for an affection of the mucous membrane. Mr. Wilson's account of the several manufacturing processes was heard with great attention. To show the great extent of the company's operations, he stated that, in 1840, they employed seventy-four men and ten boys, and manufactured about twenty tons of cocoa-nut candles, value £1500, and about twelve tons of stearic and composite candles, value £1227, during the month. In 1855 the company employed 1038 men and 1191 boys and girls, and manufactured of stearic and composite candles and night-lights about 707 tons, value £70,000, for the month.

GAROTTE ROBBERY AND ATTEMPT TO MURDER. About one o'clock on Thursday morning, as Mr. E. C. Clarkson, barrister, of Clevaland-square, Paddington, was returning home along the Bayswater-road, having a carpet-bag and an umbrella in his hands, he was suddenly seized hold of by a man who came behind him, and who afterwards grasped his throat with both his hands. Another man came in front of him, and made a snatch at the Albert gold chain which was suspended from his neck, and to which was attached a gold watch in his waistcoat pocket. The chain broke, but he succeeded in taking possession of the watch with a portion of the chain. While the one robber was doing this Mr Clarkson struggled with the other, who called out to his companion to take the pistol out of his pocket and fire at Mr. Clarkson. The latter got free, however, and having attacked them with his fists, they both ran away. He pursued and over took them, and, by the aid of a policeman, succeeded in capturing one of them. The prisoner, who calls himself Edward Bailey, was brought up at Marylebone Police-court on Thursday; and, after a short examination, was remanded for a week

THE BEDFORD-ROW MURDER.—The adjourned inquest on Mr. Waugh, the solicitor, was brought to a close on Wednesday last, when the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Charles Westron; who has been committed to Newgate for trial. It was stated on behalf of the prisoner that his father destroyed himself in a state of mental derangement; that his uncle destroyed him if; that his aunt died in a lunatic asylum; and that he had also committed acts which proved he was insane.

THE TELEGRAPH IN TURKEY.—It is now contemplated to make a telegraphic line by Adrianople to Belgrade, and then branches to Salonica and to Cattaro, connecting thus all the provinces of European Turkey by means of the electric wire. Another project is a line from Constantinople to Alexandria. The Turkish Government will have to lay down the wire to the entrance of the Dardanelles; thence the Suez-Indian Telegraph Company will do it.

A SUSPECTED RUSSIAN FRIGATE.—The barque *Dido*, of Cape Town, which arrived here yesterday, reports the following remarkable circumstance:—"*Prins Hendelskap*, outer roads, bound to Swansea, second day after leaving was fired at by a large frigate; we hauled the American ensign, when she kept away after a large ship to the westward of us, and it coming thick weather we could not see, but distinctly heard the report of cannon." The captain is of opinion it was a Russian, mounting about sixty guns.—*Helena Herald, Nov. 22*

# SKETCHES IN JAPAN.

GATEWAY AND BELFRY AT HAKODADE.

On the 9th October, 1855, the convention made between the Queen of England and the Emperor of Japan, regulating the admission of British ships into two of the Japanese harbours, was ratified; and though it does not admit us to trade, or confer any commercial privilege, but merely gives us access to ports of refuge to effect repairs and obtain fresh water, provisions, and such other articles as may be necessary to the health of the crews and the safety of the vessels, still the event is memorable, and may be the precursor of more important advantages.

In 1612 the English East India Company, on the invitation of William

TEMPLE AT HAKODADE.

TEMPLE AT HAKODADE.

Adams, a native of Jellingham, in the county of Kent, and a pilot by profession, made a successful effort to trade with Japan. In 1598 Adams engaged to pilot a fleet belonging to the Dutch India Company; it was scattered by tempests, but on the 29th April, 1600, Adams made the coast of Japan, and anchored at the port of Bingo. His ship alone escaped the perils of the voyage; and, out of a crew of twenty-four only six could perform their duty, the others being ill or completely exhausted by the hardships they had undergone. A Jesuit came on board and acted as interpreter. He was either a Spaniard or a Portuguese

TEMPLE AND BURIAL-PLACE AT HAKODADE.

# SKETCHES IN JAPAN.

STREET IN HAKODADE, AND FUNERAL PROCESSION.

and on his report the King of Bingo acted most humanely to the sick sailors, who were conveniently lodged on shore, while Adams was sent to the Emperor, on whom he made a most favourable impression. Adams was a man of considerable ability and acquirements. At the command of the Emperor he built a ship of eighty tons, which afforded great satisfaction, and also gave his Majesty lessons in geometry and mathematics. The grateful pupil provided most liberally for his teacher, bestowing on him a large salary, a manor, and a hundred slaves or servants to cultivate the land; but he would never allow Adams to quit the country. Adams, however, obtained the release of the captain of his ship, and the crew; by whom he sent letters to the English, many of which are curious and instructive. He describes the geography of the country, the character of the people, their trading products, and says, "If a ship come from England to traffic at Japan, not any nation should receive a better welcome; if any ship come near the easternmost part of Japan, let them inquire for me. I am called in the Japan tongue 'Augin Samma;' by that name I am called all the sea-coast along. Nor fear to come near the mainland, for you shall have barks with pilots to carry you where you will."

On the 12th June, 1613, the ship *Clove* arrived from England, with a letter from King James, and presents for the Emperor of Japan. It was commanded by Captain Saris, who was called the Company's General. A treaty, or charter of privileges, was obtained without the least difficulty, and a factory opened. The *Clove* anchored at Firando, and was visited by King Foyne and his nephew, accompanied by Adams. The King of Firando sent Captain Saris to Jeddo, the capital, and there the Emperor ratified the treaty with the East India Company, and addressed a most friendly letter to King James.

The Dutch became jealous of the English, and, as they had a superior naval force in those waters, did not hesitate to act as buccaneers, seizing our ships, plundering the cargoes, and murdering their crews. Their Admiral, Westerwood, even offered a premium for the slaughter of the English. Adams died on the 16th May, 1620, and with him we lost our best friend. He had enjoyed in a higher degree than any other Christian the favour of two Emperors: he had at all times access to them, when many Japan Kings could not obtain an audience. In the year of Adams's death arrived the *James Royal*, of 1000 tons, direct from London, and the admiration excited among the Japanese by so large a vessel inflamed the most envious feelings among the Dutch and Portuguese, for the Emperor and Royal family paid the captain the distinguished honour of going on board. But the actual disruption of commercial intercourse between England and Japan is traceable to the reign of Charles II. England was in alliance with Portugal, and the Portuguese had been expelled from Japan because some of their missionaries had been detected in attempts to change the religion of the country, for which they were crucified by the King of Firando. About this time we had a naval war with the Dutch; and their officers represented to the Emperor that King Charles, having entered into a treaty with the Dutch, violated it, and formed an alliance with France, and then made war on Holland, although the Dutch and English were of the same religion, while the French and Portuguese were of an opposite religion. They then asked the Emperor what faith he could repose in the English who had acted in so perfidious a manner, and who had moreover decapitated one of their Kings? These statements had great weight with the Emperor, whose moral feelings were rudely shocked by this narrative, more especially by the fact that a people should ally itself with people of another religion, to slaughter their co-religionists. From that day his friendship cooled, the English were soon expelled, and ever since the Dutch have been in the ascendant at Japan. It may be as well to give the words of the prohibitory edict which was served on the Captain of the English ship *Return*, in the year 1673:—"Inasmuch as the King of England was married to a daughter of the King of Portugal, their greatest enemy, they could not admit the English to reopen the factory, and for no other reason."

ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN BURIAL-GROUND, AT NAGASAKI, SECURED BY TREATY, NOVEMBER, 1855.

In 1796 Captain Broughton visited the Japanese islands on a voyage of discovery; and in 1808 the *Phaeton* frigate went to the same waters to intercept Dutch vessels trading between Batavia and Japan, and obtained wood and water. In 1811 Sir Stamford Raffles, being Governor of Java, attempted to renew the trade; and in 1818 Captain Gordon sailed from Bengal to the Bay of Jeddo, and anchored in the bay of Shimada. He remained there seven days in negotiation; at the expiration of which time he was told that permission to trade could not be granted, and ordered to sail with the first fair wind.

The population is estimated by Sir Stamford Raffles at 25,000,000; by Captain Gordon, at 30,000,000; others raise it to 35,000,000;—who are divided into eight classes. The empire of Japan is formed of three separate islands, called Niphon, Keswsew or Kiusiu, and Sikof. It also embraces such of the Kurile islands as are not yet occupied by the Russians. The largest is called Matamai, also known as the twenty-second Kurile—the Russian islands numbering from one to twenty-one. Miyako is the capital, seated on a branch of the river Yado on the island of Niphon. Its walls are said to be ten leagues in circuit; and its greatest curiosity is a bronze idol, so huge in its dimensions that a man, with his arms extended, cannot encompass the thumb of the right hand.

By the kindness of a Correspondent, we are enabled to append a few

JAPANESE OFFICIALS ON BOARD "THE WINCHESTER," AT NAGASAKI.

OMEPSK AND ORUNGO, AT NAGASAKI.

details of the ratification of the Treaty, contained in a letter from one of the officers of H.M.S. *Winchester*:—

Nagasaki, Oct. 10th, 1855.

After some preliminary discussions it was arranged that the ratifications should be exchanged on the 9th of October: and we yesterday proceeded to the city in *Tartar*, steam tender to the flag-ship, Admiral, Captains, and various officers to the number of twenty-one. We started about ten, when the Japanese officials came on board to conduct us. We passed quickly through the pretty scenery described last year, received the usual honours from the Dutch steam corvette, and a visit from her commander; saw the Japanese steamer with her new flag (white with red ball)—a recent present through an old acquaintance of ours as Dutch Loemburg; and anchored off the landing-place.

We officers got on shore to receive the Admiral, and joined our Japanese Court friends; we then proceeded with rather less state than last year to the Governor's house, where we found the Deputy-Governor waiting to receive the Admiral, and to conduct him to the presence of the Commissioners. In the audience-chamber were ranged the old and new Governors, and the old and new Omeshai. Friendly greetings were exchanged, and inquiries duly made for the health of the Queen, Admiral, and officers. We then retired to an outer room, which was enlarged to suit our party. Tea and pipes, with the usual box of sweets, were placed before us: the latter we marked with our names, for future use.

The audience-chamber being made ready for the great ceremony by a double dais for the Grandees and arm-chairs for us, and smoking materials being arranged for the use of everybody, we were ushered in, and found the four principal personages seated, or rather squatted, on the ground. My Sketch will give you a good idea of the figures they presented. The conference began, and after some conversation our ratified treaty was produced in the simplest style from an envelope, and the seal and subscribed name of Carendon shown to them, with a little explanation thereof. Meanwhile, the Japanese treaty was brought in by their officials. A large box was opened, and the silk-covered book or treaty carefully unwrapped from its crape cover inside a lacquered case. Its silken cords loosed; and all being ready, our Admiral stood forth, surrounded by his officers, and tendered to the Governor, Arsco Iwamuno Kami, the treaty of friendship in the name of her Majesty; and the Governor of Nagasaki, on the part of the Emperor, presented the Japanese version. Several well-turned speeches were made by the new Governor, and we had the satisfaction of seeing the affair successfully closed. We then withdrew to make room for the banquet, which was to be given by the Governors to the Admiral and officers.

First came pipes and tea, then a procession of minor officials in Court dresses, bearing little tables or trays with covered cups and lacquered ware, various saucers, trays, cups, chopsticks, and paper napkins, with a silver spoon and fork (of Dutch manufacture) for each person. The food consisted of rice, fish soup, with mushrooms, stewed fish, a whole fish baked, pickles, omelettes, raw fish with vinegar and pomegranate, raw salt fish and jelly, artichokes and cassada; cake, hot and sweet, was served round. Altogether the repast did not equal that at Hakodadi. We had a final cup of tea, and withdrew again by a hint from the Japanese interpreter, in order to allow the display of the presents for the Admiral and officers to take place, and the Admiral was to touch them in mark of acceptance. The round of ceremonies being now finished, we thanked them for our hospitable entertainment; we made our farewell bows and walked smartly down to our boats.

The presents came on board in the evening: there was a large lacquered bowl and cover, a tray and case, with some specimens of silk and crape, for the Admiral and officers who had been present at the conference.

The Sketches I have sent you will give you a good idea of the sort of country and the public buildings among the Japanese. The burial-grounds and temples present a peculiarly neat appearance from the sea; and the sketches of the figures convey an adequate impression of the appearance which these singular people present. Their loose hanging sleeves are stitched at the lower part, and that makes a good pocket, in which they put their handkerchiefs, fans, or paper.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 27.—Sexagesima Sunday. Mozart born, 1756.
MONDAY, 28.—Admiral Byng shot, 1757.
TUESDAY, 29.—Swedenborg born, 1689. George III. died, 1820.
WEDNESDAY, 30.—Charles I. beheaded at Whitehall, 1648.
THURSDAY, 31.—Hilary Term ends. Guido Fawkes executed, 1606.
FRIDAY, Feb. 1.—Pheasant and Partridge shooting ends.
SATURDAY, 2.—Purification. Candlemas Day

### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 2, 1856.

| Sunday. | Monday | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M A M A | M A M A | M A M A | M A M A | M A M A | M A M A | M A M A |
| h m h m | h m h m | h m h m | h m h m | h m h m | h m h m | h m h m |
| 5 10 5 25 | 5 45 6 5 | 6 20 6 40 | 6 55 7 15 | 7 30 7 48 | 8 5 8 25 | 8 40 9 0 |

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## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1856.*


THE Austrian propositions for peace, which, when first promulgated, made the stockjobbers of Vienna, Paris, and London frantic with joy, and well-nigh turned the heads of many honester people, do not improve upon acquaintance. The more they are studied, the less precise and satisfactory do they appear. There is already a strong revulsion in the popular feeling with respect to them. An impression prevails, and grows, that the Allies (to use a vulgar but expressive phrase) are about to be "sold;" and that, if an armistice be agreed upon while such vague propositions are to be discussed, Russia alone will gain the advantage. If the war continue, there is no reasonable ground for doubting that England and France will be able before next winter to dictate much more satisfactory terms, and to lay down the basis of a pacification broad enough and strong enough to last for a quarter, if not for half, a century; but if an armistice be concluded—if the season of activity in the Baltic be allowed to slip away in palaver—if the whole conduct of the world's business be left to diplomatists at Vienna, Berlin, Frankfort, Aix-la-Chapelle, or any other place that has been named or suggested—the result, we believe, will be anything but satisfactory to the true friends of the peace and independence of Europe. Three out of the five points of the Austrian scheme—to which Russia is said to have given her "pure and simple" adhesion—are of such a nature that a "pure and simple" adhesion to them may mean nothing. If we take, for instance, the proposed cession of a slice of Bessarabia, so as to leave the mouths of the Danube within the line of the Turkish territory, we find that the fortress of Chotym may or may not be included in the arrangement. If not included, Moldavia and Wallachia may be as easily overrun by a Russian force as at the present time, when the Pruth is the line of boundary. Again, if we examine the proposal for the "neutralisation" of the Black Sea, we shall find a great, if not insurmountable, difficulty in defining what is meant by neutralisation, and what peculiar sense Russia attributes to the word. The Black Sea was neutral before the declaration of war, so that to redeclare it to be neutral means little or nothing. The Austrian proposition would go to prohibit Russia from constructing "arsenals" on the coasts of the Euxine; but again we are met by a difficulty. Are arsenals and fortresses identical? and, if not, what is the difference between the two words—or, rather, the two things? And Sebastopol—of which there is an ugly rumour afloat that its docks are not to be blown up;—may that be rebuilt as a fortress, if Russia undertake not to make it an arsenal? And Anapa? Was that a fortress or an arsenal? Russia, it appears, is to be allowed to have establishments for the defence of her possessions in the Euxine; but what treaty or protocol can define what is necessary for pure defence without being available for aggression? Any fortress strong enough to resist Turkey would, in Russian hands, be not only strong enough, but ready enough, to harbour the means of offensive warfare against that Power whenever the moment seemed favourable for the renewal of those projects which Russia may postpone, but will never abandon—except upon compulsion. The Fifth Point is even more vague. It is supposed to refer to Bomarsund, and may or may not include a stipulation against its re-edification either as fortress or arsenal. At present the world is in the dark on the subject: though we may be sure that Russia will not yield a point so humiliating as that would be, unless a strong pressure be put upon her both by Austria and by Prussia. The question does not interest Austria; and, if it interest Prussia at all, it is in a way adverse from the interests of Great Britain and France, and their new ally, Sweden. The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* has already put forth an official, or semi-official, announcement, of which the object seems to be to prepare the way for a denial of any right on the part of the Allies to moot this question. "Out of consideration for the general wish of Europe," says the Russian organ, "the Russian Government has not sought to impede the work of reconciliation by accessory negotiations, in the hope that due account will be taken of its moderation." What is meant by *accessory negotiations*, if they be not those included under the fifth and supernumerary clause of the Austrian propositions? Russia will keep this point in the background, and allow the discussions on the rest to proceed, trusting, as usual, to the chapter of accidents, and to the hope that the Powers which would not draw the sword, to fight either for her or against her, will fight for her with the tongue. It is bad enough to darken counsel, but the darkening of counsel could be endured if the paralysation of the right arm of Victory were not involved in the obfuscation. Count Nesselrode denies, with true Russian bravado, that "the interests of Russia call for the conclusion of peace," and asserts that Russia merely shows her present willingness to listen to terms "out of deference to the representations of friendly Powers." France and England can judge by this of the temper of the enemy they have to deal with. The great, the invincible, the magnanimous Russia does not ask for peace—not she! Peace is begged of her by her good friends, and she will not be so unmerciful as to decline to listen to their overtures. But, if Russia have good friends, so have Great Britain and France. Their friends are the justice and the purity of their cause, the openly-avowed or secret sympathy of all the nations of Europe, the indomitable energy, the wealth, and the resources of their people; and last, not least, fleets and armies for the Euxine, and gun-boats for the Baltic, numerous enough to make St. Petersburg tremble. Peace may result from the negotiations; but, if it do, it must be because the Allies mistrust Russia and her friends, not because they confide in them. We have not yet heard what English statesman has been selected to watch over the interests of Great Britain at the approaching Conference; but, of all the persons suggested, Lord Clarendon seems to us to be by far the most eligible. He is a practised diplomatist, and, what is of as great if not of more importance, he is a clear-headed and honest statesman. In his hands the interests of England would be safe; and, while his own countrymen would implicitly confide in his honour and ability, his name would excite no jealousy or mistrust in any quarter.

THE instructive documents periodically published by the Board of Trade are of incalculable service to all engaged in commerce; and, coupled with the Trade Circulars published by eminent mercantile firms, enable the public to compare, from year to year, the increase or decrease of business in the varied departments of industry. It has long been regretted that similar facilities for obtaining accurate information in rural economy have not been furnished on the responsibility of Government, for a Board of Agriculture is only inferior to a Board of Trade. Attempts have, however, been recently made to supply the defect. The Irish returns conducted by the Constabulary are very valuable; those entrusted to the Poor Law Commissioners in England have hitherto failed. The second Report on Scotland is now before us, and is of a most gratifying character, diligently and gratuitously prepared by the district enumerators. "These gentlemen," to quote the language of the official document, "constitute a selected body of above one thousand of the tenant-farmers of Scotland, and their assistance is not only of the greatest value in obtaining correct estimates of produce, but their co-operation stamps the statistical inquiry with an amount of agricultural approbation, and lends to it a weight of agricultural influence, which has materially conduced to its success."

A periodical census shows us the amount of population with almost unerring accuracy, and with equal exactness we ought to know how much food our native resources can supply from year to year for their sustenance. This knowledge would enable us to calculate on the extent of cereals we should require from foreign countries, depriving the corn trade of a speculative character, and averting those panics, founded on vague rumours, which frequently give rise to civic tumult. An eminent political economist, who is looked up to as an authority, estimated the average produce of wheat in Scotland at 1,137,500 quarters, and of barley at 1,800,000 quarters, and he was believed on the reputation of his name; but it appears from the ascertained and enumerated returns in 1855 that the yield of wheat was only 632,814 quarters, and of barley 762,362 quarters. Errors of this magnitude reduce statistics to a mere guess, and render them worse than valueless. The following is the estimate of the gross produce of the subjoined articles in 1855 and 1854:—

| | | | 1855. | 1854. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, | in bushels | ... | 5,962,540 | 4,845,679 |
| Barley, | ,, | ... | 6,998,904 | 7,645,128 |
| Oats, | ,, | ... | 30,579,714 | 34,095,047 |
| Bere, | ,, | ... | 556,376 | 645,418 |
| Beans and Peas, | ,, | ... | 1,183,847 | 1,081,263 |
| Turnips, | tons | ... | 6,481,476 | 6,411,419 |
| Potatoes, | ,, | ... | 732,142 | 520,915 |

It may be well to observe that the return for 1854 include beans only; that for 1855 embraced both beans and peas.

In 1855 there were 43,462 occupants, and the total acreage under tillage was 3,529,902½ acres. In comparing the two years wheat culture increased by 23,007½ acres, while that of barley decreased by 21,426½ acres. Taking the gross returns for the two years, as regards the area under wheat, barley, oats, rye, bere, beans, and peas, they only vary from each other by 176 acres. In 1854 there were 1,374,015½; and in 1855, 1,374,191½ acres. The increase on the total stock of 1855, as compared with 1854, is 937,630, while that on horses and sheep alone is 623,107. The total stock for 1855, including horses, milch cows, other cattle, calves, sheep, lambs, and swine, was, in 1855, 6,081,014 head; and in 1854, 6,043,384.

The list of occupants (43,462) is confined to those who have a purely agricultural *status*—the names of householders, farm-owners of villas, &c., being struck out. Where the same individual leases more farms than one in a parish, those farms have been scheduled together, so that the roll is made up of occupants not of tenements. A distinction is made between tenants renting at above £20, and those renting at and above £1. The former class contains 4330 occupants in the counties of Argyle, Caithness, Inverness, Orkney and Zetland, Ross and Cromarty, Sutherland, and in the Isle of Arran; the second 31,123, renting at £10 and upwards, in the remaining counties. The remainder are below these rates of rental; and the report observes—"Though the number of such occupants is great, the statistics of their holdings is unimportant; and, not being subject to sudden fluctuations, it was conceived that the results obtained last year may with safety be readopted."

### *THE COURT.*

The hospitalities of the Court continue to prevail at Windsor Castle, a succession of distinguished visitors receiving the Queen's commands as other guests take their departure. Among those who have been honoured with invitations during the past few days may be mentioned the Premier, who arrived on Saturday last, and remained at the Castle until Monday; the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere and Lady Blanche Egerton, the Earl and Countess of Durham, Sir George and Lady Grey, the Earl and Countess of Shelburne, Lord and Lady Colville, Lord Ashburton, and the Rev. Dr. Philpott of Catherine Hall. The Duke and Duchess d'Aumale paid a visit to her Majesty on Saturday.

On Sunday the Queen and the Prince, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Alice, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated, and the Rev. Dr. Philpott preached the sermon. The Duchess of Kent and Viscount Palmerston were also at the service.

On Monday the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Count of Flanders went out shooting. In the afternoon the Count took leave of her Majesty, and, travelling to Dover, embarked the same evening for Ostend.

On Tuesday the Queen and the Prince walked in the Home Park. The Earl of Clarendon had an audience of her Majesty during the morning.

In the evening the Royal dinner party included the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere and Lady Blanche Egerton, and Sir George and Lady Grey.

On Wednesday the Queen drove out in an open carriage, accompanied by the Princesses Helena and Louisa. His Royal Highness Prince Albert went out shooting. Lieut.-Colonel Challoner had the honour of accompanying the Prince.

On Thursday a dramatic performance took place at the Castle. Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice" was the play selected for representation. At eight o'clock the Queen and the Prince, accompanied by the Princess and Princesses of the Royal family, and a numerous circle of distinguished guests, entered St. George's Hall, when the performance immediately commenced.

The Court will arrive in town on Wednesday next, for the opening of Parliament.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary have arrived at their residence at St. James's Palace, for the season, from Cambridge Cottage, Kew. The Duke of Cambridge visited the Duchess and Princess shortly after his return from Paris, on Tuesday.

The Earl of Cottenham met with a severe accident a few days since, whilst skating with a Christmas party assembled at the seat of Mr. Herbert, of Llanarth. His Lordship is recovering.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of Sir Henry Marwood, Bart., of Theobald's Park, Hertfordshire, M.P. for that county, with Miss Louisa Caroline Brudenell Bruce, eldest daughter of Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P., Vice-Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, and Lady Ernest Bruce, took place at the British Embassy, at Paris, on Saturday last. The marriage service was performed by the Rev. Dr. Hale, chaplain to the Embassy.

### *CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.*

APPOINTMENTS. *Recently*: The Rev. J. C. T. Patterson to Acaster, Donnington, with the Incumbency of Kingston-upon-Soar, Nottinghamshire; the Rev. C. Baring to Limpsfield, Surrey; the Rev. R. C. Glanville to Shevington, near Devonport; the Rev. J. Griffith to Neath, with Llantwit, Glamorganshire; the Rev. R. Farquharson to Long Load, Somersetshire; and Melcombe Horsey, Dorset. *Vicarages*: The Rev. A. Gubbins to Barham, and Finningham, Suffolk; the Rev. W. F. Hickmore to Kenilworth; the Rev. W. C. Holmes to Little Hampton, Sussex. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. R. P. Cornish to Ivybridge, Devonshire; the Rev. W. E. Evans to Shelfbrooke, near Doncaster; the Rev. R. Wood to Christchurch, Peckham; the Rev. J. P. Webb to Woburn Episcopal Chapel, Tavistock-square, London; the Rev. H. W. Brooks, to St. Stephen's Church, Westbourne Park, Paddington. *Curacy*: The Rev. H. F. Gray to Borley, Essex (and not to the Incumbency, as stated in our Journal of Dec. 1). Her Majesty has been pleased to constitute the colony of Western Australia to be a Bishop's See and Diocese, to be called the Bishopric of Perth, and to appoint the Venerable Matthew B. Hale, Archdeacon of Adelaide, to be ordained and consecrated Bishop of the said See.


THE Great Western Royal Hotel is full of company. Jenny Lind (Mdme. Goldschmidt) has a suite of apartments in the house.

## THE RUGELEY TRAGEDIES.

*(From our Special Correspondent.)*

"BUT," said Mr. Serjeant Wilkins, in the Bail Court, during the Palmer forgery case, on Monday, "for the wicked, unconstitutional, and cruel attempts which have been made for weeks past by those who ought to be the protectors and guardians of our liberties and rights—but for the infamous calumnies heaped upon the head of a man whose name appeared in this transaction this case would not have occupied more than ten minutes." Mr. Serjeant Wilkins generally makes himself understood; and, in this instance, speaking as counsel for the Palmer family, he desires to convey assurance upon the press for the fulness and completeness with which, beyond and above the usual reports of the formal legal proceedings, they have conveyed what may be emphatically called the news—the edited talk of the neighbourhood and of society in general—respecting that extraordinary series of transactions which are freely termed the Rugeley Tragedies. Now, if the reader will look to the conclusion of that episode in the epic story—the trial on Monday of the action for forgery—he will perceive that the Counsel on both sides, and the Court, after a discussion and evidence enduring much beyond the ten minutes, declared that the investigation that day had been of a most proper character, and, technically, was of a most satisfactory description. This proper investigation might never have taken place but for informal and "premature" newspaper accounts. The satisfactory result is attributable to the circumstance that the press has aided the law in flooding the case with light. So far Mr. Serjeant Wilkins has no right to complain.

On general grounds it may be argued that this Bar talk against the press is mere cant, like other Bar cants such as that a barrister is bound to use *all* means to gain the cause for his client—a position which it is well known Mr. Serjeant Wilkins does not flinch from. That a jury should come to a trial with unbiassed minds is very desirable; and that every man should be held to be innocent until he is proved to be guilty is an unimpugnable axiom. But in these days of newspapers no great case is ever considered a jury completely without opinions thereon, and, obviously, in a case of this character, the more discussion the better; for the rumour of one day is tested the next, a blunder is rectified, a mistake contradicted, the press having no interest but in accuracy; and, at any rate, what is commonly talked, despite all forensic conveniences, may be better submitted for comment and criticism by being printed, the actual trial bringing everything to the test; and every jury in a mere criminal case coming to their final conclusions on the case as it is presented to them at the last moment by the scrupulous Judge. With regard to the rule that no man should be considered guilty until proved to be guilty, it is not violated on this occasion. A coroner's inquest is as constitutional an investigation as any in which Mr. Serjeant Wilkins takes part; and a jury of twenty three persons, friends and townsmen of the accused, have thrice, in three different cases, found William Palmer guilty of "Wilful Murder." It is not often that the finding of a coroner's jury is set aside by an assize panel; none in a case like this, in which the moral convictions of mankind will insist on setting aside all the trivialities of that technicality to which the evidence—certainly only circumstantial—is exposed; and it is, therefore, without any consciousness of violating law, justice, or propriety, that we continue collecting all the newest points of the case as they have arisen, to furnish the public and the possible jurymen with the facts of the most dreadful case that has occurred in the annals of crime since the horrible exploits of that German nurse (immortalised in the volume published in 1846 under Feuerbach) who poisoned in every family into whose service she entered.

The circumstances of the trial at Westminster on Monday have, in one sense, not been "satisfactory" to the counsel for Palmer; for, though actions for forged bills appear to be stopped (nay, we suspect, without some collusion "wicked and unconstitutional," if not "cruel"), yet Palmer's statement, in evidence, that it was his wife who forged his mother's name, has served, apart from belief or disbelief in the statement, to increase the public feeling against him. The "explanation" in court when he, with masterly coolness, made this astounding declaration represented the thrill of surprise with which the charge has been received by the world outside. The reader will recollect the character given of Mrs. William Palmer by all her neighbours: her meekness and gentleness; her sobtary life; her patience under neglect; and her inexpensive habits. They will also recollect that she was instructed to be silent on the subject of her mother-in-law. The forged bill was taken by Palmer to the Mr. Padwick who discounted it. One of two things is certain—either she never did write her mother-in-law's name on the bill drawn by her husband; or, if she did, it was under compulsion from her husband. In any case this husband's accusation against his dead wife, according to Palmer, is poisoned—wife is infamous. The terms on which he stood with his mother—confidential, both in a family and in a financial sense forbid the idea, even if there was any assumption of any kind to support it, that he was deceived by his wife. The bill was drawn in July, 1854, at three months' date. When it fell due Palmer paid £1000 on it, and gave subsequently two cheques (both dishonoured) for the balance; and execution by arrest was done on it in December, 1855. The transaction then lasted eighteen months. The mother must have heard of it, therefore; and must have known that it was a forgery. The son knew who forged it. But not until Monday is the dead woman arraigned as a forger.

The revelation was made dramatically. Virtuous grief and conscientious pain were the expression of the scene. The counsel who had to defend the mother, and to show that the bill was not signed by her, declined to call as a witness, in her defence, the son who was prepared to exonerate the mother by an accusation against the wife. When the exigencies of the case demanded that all delicacy should be discarded, the son made his statement with reluctant precision—as a victim to love of truth. He was not brought into the witness-box until the last moment, to create a climax. And as the nature of his assertion is in accordance with the reckless hardihood of his whole career, so was his manner in keeping. It was in a smooth, easy, pleasant way that, as he is charged, he killed his wife; and it is still in a smooth, easy, pleasant style that he attacked her fame. The spectators could not withhold their admiration at the calm of his deportment while under the eyes of the court, and while contributing the stab to the spouse whom he was already supposed to have poisoned. We hear that this complacent ease of manner, which he retained amid all the excitement of the monstrous accusation, and all the agonies of his conspiracies, does not desert him in the least during his imprisonment. The kindly nod and affable smile which procured him his influence among the vulgar of the turf are still at the disposal of all persons approaching him. His first notions on being sent to gaol, of baulking a vindictive country by resorting to suicide—a resolution by no means reconcilable with a consciousness of innocence—seems to have given way to the encouragement suggested by the views taken by his friends and resources of the law. His mother, who is rich, it is stated, determined that he shall have all the advantages of the best counsel: and his friends—and the names of well-known sporting personages are mentioned as those of his friends—ply him with the assurance that the evidence is utterly insufficient for his conviction. Hence, perhaps, his firmness. Those who saw him between his gaols, on Sunday and Monday, and in the cab going to and from Westminster, state that he did not appear in the least appalled by the furious curiosity of the crowds. In court he is described as "quiet and gentlemanly."

Lawyers are confident that he *must* be acquitted. Lawyers are always abusing juries, and yet they now pay a prospective jury the compliment of thinking that it will decide in strict and refined conformity with the most subtle laws of evidence. But they stipulate that he must be tried in London, or, at any rate, not at Stafford, among the community whose instincts have already unreservedly condemned him. Whether this favour will be conceded to him remains to be seen; if it be, the argument would amount to this—that no offence would be tried near the place where it is committed, which would, of course, be quite consistent with the ordinary circuit arrangements of the English assize: The general case against Palmer is conceded. He was not in practice, and yet was perpetually purchasing poisons of all sorts. Wife, brother, children, mother in-law, a couple of intimate friends, die suddenly, all but unaccountably, as regards natural causes, under his treatment—all but two of the dismal catalogue actually under his roof. He gains, through an insurance, by the wife's death. He attempts, by the same plan, to gain by the brother's death. To pay the premiums on the policies he borrows money at the rate of 60 per cent. The friends who die suddenly under his treatment—one of them under his roof—are his creditors. The betting-book of one friend is missed after death. The wife of the other friend protests against the statement of accounts between them made by Palmer. The wife of the brother indignantly denies a similar statement of accounts, and to this wife an untrue statement is made by William Palmer respecting the circumstances of her husband's (Walter Palmer) death. People who drink with him are taken sick after the hilarity. The insurance-office refuses transactions with him because of the suspicious nature of his proceedings. Of the bottles he keeps in his surgery few are at all full, and of those kept replenished they are bottles marked "poison." He seduces his maid servant. He asks a postmaster to open letters. He asks the Coroner to direct a favourable verdict. He induces a stable-help to attempt a fraud on an insurance-office. Lastly, he either induces his wife to commit a forgery, or he benefits, silently, by a forgery committed by her. Out of such admitted facts we are not forbidden to construct a hideous picture, therefore, dropped. But William Palmer and Bates were only two of a set of conspirators. The medical referees, the friendly referees, and the "parties" acting as William Palmer's agents in London, are all involved. Hence the intended examination arranged for last Wednesday of Mr Pratt, solicitor, of London, who has been continuously engaged in these insurance matters for William Palmer. In respect to Walter Palmer's insurance some remarkable statements have been made in advance. The wife appeared to know nothing of it. Her evidence is otherwise singular. Her husband visited her at Liverpool, twelve days before he died. He then appeared to be in good health, and to have abandoned his drinking habits. He was offered wine at dinner, but would only drink ale, and that sparingly, and drank no spirits. Now, the evidence of his servant, or keeper—he man paid by William Palmer to take care of Walter—given at the inquest on Monday week, led to an idea that Walter had been drinking to excess uninterruptedly for months. The evidence of this fellow—Walkenden—is further contradicted in another particular. He stated deliberately that William Palmer had not visited Walter Palmer from the Saturday before his (Walter's) death until the morning of the day on which he died. The diary of William Palmer himself gives the lie to this assertion he was with his brother constantly during the week previous to the decease. On this point the Boots of an inn at Stafford, near the house in which Walter Palmer convulsively gave up the ghost, is of significance, taken in conjunction with facts and inferences. The day Walter died, William left some "medicine" in the Boots' care, and a few hours after the death he took this medicine away with him. Was the medicine one of the poison-bottles from the tragic surgery at Rugeley?

In reference to this case, the statement of Mr. Farren, solicitor and secretary at the Gresham Life Insurance Office, is of great value and weight. Mr. Farren received a proposal to insure the life of Walter Palmer for £15,000. This proposal was left at the office by a "person unknown." It was ascertained that Walter Palmer had been a drunkard, and had had *delerium tremens*. But it was also ascertained, on examination, that he was not organically diseased in any part; and that, supposing him to live for the future temperately, his was not a life which ought on the whole to be rejected. A course, probably customary in doubtful cases, was suggested. We will insure him, said the Gresham Office, provided that if he die within five years we be not called upon to pay. "The office made this condition, feeling assured from the medical examination made by Mr. Smee that, if Walter Palmer resisted the temptation of drink for five years, his natural constitution was so sound and good that his life might be then fairly insurable." Wm. Palmer demurred to these terms, and asked whether the life would not be accepted upon some more favourable conditions, urging that his brother's life, now that he had reformed, was as good a life as could be found. Mr. Farren said that if these were so, and that Mr. William Palmer were really going to take care of his brother, and had such an excellent opinion of his life, he could not reasonably refuse to be the insurer himself for five years. William Palmer's reply was, "That would not suit my book at all." This is the report of an interview which the two brothers had with the officers of the Gresham in London. During this visit Walter Palmer seems to have been spoken to in an inner room, in the absence of his brother William. Mr. Farren put it to him—had he really any honest intention to reform his life? Walter, in a very low spirits; had apparently lost all self-respect; and answered that he always wished to reform; but that, somehow, "drink was always ready for him," and he could not resist the temptation.

The recklessness of the insurance-offices, as disclosed incidentally in this evidence, appears to have been marvellous. This bald fact has at last insured in the Prince of Wales Office for £13,000, half-a-dozen other offices sharing the risk, according to the usual system. This was a great stroke of business. But Palmer was not content. He wrote to the office to raise the amount to £25,000. Mr. Pratt says that he was assured by William Palmer that advances to this amount had been made by William to Walter, and that the enormous policy was needed to cover these advances. Mr. Pratt is, clearly, a credulous man; for he asks the Prince of Wales Office, in the first instance, to increase the risk. The Prince of Wales Office declines; and not astonished apparently, and certainly not baffled. Mr. Pratt goes about to other offices with William Palmer's proposals on the life of Walter Palmer. It is to be believed that Palmer bill-discounting solicitors are less trustful. Mr. Pratt lent William Palmer, from first to last, £11,200, £8000 actually in cash, on bills, generally accepted, or purporting to be accepted, by Sarah Palmer, the wealthy widow of Rugeley. Sometimes, as he knew, William Palmer was raising money at sixty per cent, and yet Mr. Pratt was slow to suspect any thing wrong or risky with his client. He insured Walter Palmer for him, and he tried to insure Bates for him, until it was made quite clear to the offices who Bates was. He excuses himself by a reference to a quality scarce in solicitors who "do" bills—his simplicity and credulity. Yet, strangely, Mr. Pratt had sometimes, on these bill transactions, to threaten Mrs. Palmer (the mother) with law, to sue her, and to send writs down to her. However, Mr. Cheshire was postmaster, and stopped the writs: and no answer was ever received from Mrs. Palmer, except through William Palmer. One day Mr. Pratt became enraged, and went down to Rugeley to see this phenomenal old lady. She was sick and would not see him; and he returned to town without seeing her, and still, it would appear, acted as William Palmer's agent and solicitor in London.

All the revelations regarding William Palmer's monetary arrangements indicate a financier of at least enterprise. When his father died he got very little ready money, the great mass of the fortune rapidly and suspiciously acquired by the old sawyer being left to the widow. His mother stated on Monday that the gross sum she had advanced to her son William did not exceed £4000. This is received as money on his marriage, and only £13,000 on his wife's death. He had no practice as a surgeon. Yet he kept seventeen race-horses. He betted constantly, assiduously, and largely. He was always on the move, from course to course, from town to town, hotel to hotel. He kept carriages, which were always at his door, on the Sabbath, of Mrs. Cheshire, wife of the manageable postmaster of Rugeley. He never got into debt at Rugeley or Stafford, which kept off suspicion of motive for years, during a series of catastrophes in his solemn-looking house. And he was not "in the ring," as it is, on the contrary, keeping up well with his bets, and getting the reputation of making a safe book. The incidental expenses he was at seem very great. He was free of his money with cabers, grooms, messengers, and all that class whose good opinions are bought by petty *pour-boire* bribes. He was profuse in his presents of game to the class next in degree, and who could not receive the casual half-crown—to coroners and postmasters. He was generally generous to women. Walkenden, his body-servant, lived on William—and Walkenden must have been well paid. The sums needed to pay the premiums on policies of £15,000 were not trifling. How did he manage all this? Men of fortune find it difficult, unless very successful, to keep up seventeen race-horses, their establishments, grooms, and jockeys, and, at the same time, to bet to the extent practised by William Palmer. This Rugeley surgeon, however, without practice, with a wife commanding only a few hundreds per annum, and without nothing more to base his pecuniary schemes on than professional expectations from a healthy and strong-minded mother, faced the world with a pleasant smile, and "kept things going" with a persistency scarce even in fast life. But there was, after all, about his finance as little as about his poisoning. People with such capacities generally can satisfy bill-discounting solicitors, who chose to use their relatives' names without the relatives' knowledge, who give sixty per cent for money, and who insure bad lives with aforethought, can manage to carry on as long as William Palmer did—which was a very little time. He is only about thirty-four, and yet was desperately placed when he "attended" Cooke in December last. Then everything was found so rotten that, had Cooke lived and no suspicion been aroused, he could not have gone on another month. Horses, furniture, every thing was mortgaged; and bills were out to an amount beyond *his* finesse. He was a clumsy poisoner, and was as clumsy a financier.

The chief constable of Staffordshire, Mr. Hatton, has, it is reported, gone deeply into the connection between Cooke and Palmer, and there is some probability that the motive in that dark mystery, which, as it stood, suggested that Palmer was a blundering maniac, may be developed. Why were the betting-book and other papers of Cooke concealed or destroyed? "It was no good to anybody," said Palmer, referring to the missing book. For the few hundreds left off from town to Rugeley. At one of the stations (it is not exactly known which), on the way down, he met Wm. Palmer. This was not by appointment, for Palmer was on his way up to London. Palmer immediately took a ticket back to Rugeley, and there slept in Mr. Stephens's company. Mr. Stephens took up his quarters in Rugeley at the Talbot Arms, in which Cooke had died, or been killed. He invited William Palmer (who lived opposite) to step over, and drink a glass of wine. William Palmer told Mr. Stephens all about the death. Mr. Stephens was very friendly with him; but the conversation was turned on the missing betting-book: and then Mr. Stephens began to suspect—for who could have had an interest in taking it but William Palmer? Then a solicitor was consulted, the first charge was made, and down came the whole system of chicanery, fraud, and, according to a jury, wilful murder.

An error crept into the account last week of the antecedents of Palmer. Colonel Brooks (a retired East India officer), the father of Mrs. William Palmer, did not commit suicide during the marriage of his daughter: he died before it, but it was a question at the time if he had committed suicide. The mother of Mrs. William Palmer did not call herself Mrs. Brooks, but Mrs. Thornton. She was a very violent woman. She detested her daughter's husband. For many years she refused to go over to Rugeley from Stafford, where she resided, to see her daughter. She only went when informed that Mrs. William Palmer was "dangerously" ill, which was during one of her early confinements. She is reported to have said, on leaving Stafford, that she knew she should never be allowed to return. She never did return. She died in her son-in-law's gloomy house in Rugeley.

There was also an error in stating that Mrs. William Palmer bore six children, and that only one lived. The number was five, four of whom died soon after birth. In some instances the consternation excited by the case seems to have bewildered otherwise reliable people. The nurse who attended Mrs. William Palmer in her fatal illness deposed that the unfortunate lady received the last consolations of religion from a clergyman—the Vicar of Rugeley, Mr. Atkinson—who, she further represented, offered up a prayer, the words of which she gave. Now, the nurse is a little deaf, and it was considered strange that she should have heard the prayer with such distinctness. But the respectable member with such accuracy, she bears an honest character—had no possible motive for an untrue statement—and she was credited, as a matter of course. Among those who heard her give this evidence in the inquest room was the Rev. Mr. Atkinson himself, and he listened to her without interrupting her. But when he got out, and into the open air, he spoke to his friends, and assured them that he had called at William Palmer's house at the time in question for the purpose of seeing Mrs. Palmer; but that, so far from seeing her, he had never entered the house on that occasion. Another of the women about William Palmer's house told her neighbours that Mrs. Palmer had exclaimed the day after her return from Liverpool, and when her husband arrived in Rugeley, "What: is that villain come home? hell murder me!" Nothing of the sort occurred. Mr. Atkinson, however, is so struck with the nurse's statement in respect to himself that he now (we hear) distrusts his own memory. Such are some of the inevitable little facts that complicate a case, extending over months, and dependent on a mass of circumstantial evidence; but such are not the incidents upon which the press have dwelt.

The further evidence of Dr. Taylor, taken in the Walter Palmer case, at the adjourned inquiry on Wednesday, is also likely to lead to controversy. Dr. Taylor offered no distinct opinion of his own, but so spoke on the general facts as rather to urge the jury, eager to push the case to the utmost against William Palmer, to find a verdict of "Wilful Murder." Under the circumstances, and considering the foregoing cases, it is a very proper verdict, there can be little question: but Dr. Taylor will be told that, speaking as he does with such great authority, he should speak with more precision, or remain silent. His evidence, analysed and cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Wilkins, himself trained to medicine, and with no inconsiderable knowledge, is not, in this instance, likely to benefit his reputation.

It is said that Government has directed a special inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Ward; and that it is not unlikely that an investigation will take place into the circumstances attending the death of Bladen, the brewer's collector, who died—suddenly, of course—in William Palmer's house, about five years ago.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS, VIA SINGAPORE.—At Sydney, advertisements have been issued by the Government for tenders for the conveyance of the mails between Sydney and Singapore, via Torres Strait, and the contract is to commence from month to month. According to the evidence of Capt Towns, the communication proposed would be accomplished at the cost of £30,000 per annum, without reckoning the postage. The vote of the Legislature only amounts to £25,000; but we presume that if something in excess of that sum should be absolutely necessary, it will not be refused by the Government, or grudged by the future Legislature.—*Australian and New Zealand Gazette*

A ZOUAVE TESTIMONIAL OF GRATITUDE.—The Cercle Graslin, at Nantes, last year opened a subscription to purchase tobacco for the soldiers in the Crimea. As a mark of gratitude for that act of kindness, it has just received a mortar for pounding coffee, invented by the Zouaves. The lower part is formed of a shell of a very large calibre, and the end of the pestle of a small ball. This souvenir of the Crimea occupies a prominent place in the saloons of the Cercle. —*Gelignani.*

VALUE OF SLAVE LIFE.—A few weeks ago two intoxicated Kentuckians found a negro asleep in a hotel at Cincinnati, and, for amusement, they took a camphine lamp, and, pouring the fluid over his whiskers, ignited it, and the poor fellow's head and neck became instantly wrapped in an intense blaze, which continued until the fluid was consumed. The sufferings of the victim were dreadful in the extreme. The excitement of the torture must have produced more excruciating misery. But, strange to say, death did not release him from torment until after the lapse of two weeks. No legal investigation took place, and the young man arraigned the master by paying the landlord of the hotel 1200 dols. for the loss of his servant.—*American paper.*

REMAINS OF THE GARRISON OF KARS.—Straggliers are still coming in from KARS. I met some yesterday, toiling over the snow-clad plain that lies between this and the Euphrates. They showed weary and footsore, poor things, but had not the wild hungry look of those who had preceded them. They had probably been recruiting at the villages on the road. But report states that no less than 1500 out of the 6000 that surrendered at Kars have perished in the snows of the Shavildagh.—*Letter from Erzeroum, Dec. 24.*

FINANCES OF VICTORIA.—The revenue returns of Victoria for the year ending September 30th, have been published. It appears that the total receipts from all sources were £3,384,907. Deducting from this one-half of the land fund, or say £470,000, there would remain £2,914,000 available for the ordinary expenditure of 1855. While for the year 1854 the amount was only £2,640,000. Therefore the legitimate funds in the hands of the Government are actually larger than the previous year. On the whole, therefore, the Government may be congratulated on the favourable condition and prospects of the public revenue; and we have not the slightest doubt that, with ordinary prudence, the Government can without difficulty carry out a system of finance which shall at once enable them to recommence the public works, and relieve them from every embarrassment.—*Australian and New Zealand Gazette.*

THE MALVERN LIGHT AND THE METEOR.—The Malvern light on the 16th instant was distinctly seen from the Beacon-hill, in the range of the Ockbury, at Chequer's-court, near Aylesbury, being about seven hundred feet above the sea-level, and nearly seventy miles from Malvern. The fire had the appearance of a comet lying on the horizon, and having a tolerably bright centre surrounded by a nebulous haze. At Chequers the sky was cloudless, the air dry and perfectly clear. The Meteor of the 7th inst. was seen from the Bilton County Lunatic Asylum, at Stone, near Aylesbury, by Mr Millar, the resident superintendent. Its first appearance was at an altitude of 20 deg above the horizon, and 13 deg. west of the meridian; and it burst at an altitude of 5 deg. 30 min. above the horizon, and 11 deg. west of the meridian. At other accounts lead to the supposition that it fell about 150 miles to the south of Stone, we may conclude that it first became visible at about fifty-four miles above the surface of the earth, and burst at about twenty-two miles above it. These particulars respecting the Malvern Fire and the Meteor were communicated to the British Meteorological Society, at its meeting on Tuesday last, by the Rev. J. B. Reade.

THE Jesuits have purchased a pretty little castle and estate near Vienna, and are about to establish a seminary.

UPWARDS of 200 of the Lincolnshire Militia at Cork have volunteered during the last few days into the Coldstream Guards, the Lancers, and some infantry regiments

In consequence of the large and increasing extent of undetected crime the magistrates of the county of Somerset have in contemplation the establishment of an efficient county police.

According to a telegraphic despatch received at Vienna last Saturday, the firman relative to the Kustendje Canal was signed by the Sultan on the 14th January.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE QUEEN'S MEDALS TO THE FRENCH CRIMEAN TROOPS, BY H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—(SEE PAGE 82.)

PRESENTATION OF THE GRAND CORDON OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR TO THE SULTAN, AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## PRESENTATION OF THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR TO THE SULTAN.

On Saturday the 22nd ult. M. Thouvenel went in great state from the French Embassy to the Palace of Tchiragan, to present to his Majesty the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and an autograph letter from the Emperor Napoleon.

In his speech to the Sultan, M. Thouvenel alluded to the sentiments of ill. h esteem and sincere attachment which the Emperor Napoleon entertains for the Sultan; and concluded by saying that these insignia were a new pledge of the memorable alliance between Turkey and the Western Powers, for the purpose of repelling the unprovoked aggression of Russia, and taking such steps as may be deemed necessary to maintain the independence of the Ottoman empire.

The reply of the Sultan was not less complimentary.

## *MUSIC.*

At Madame Goldschmidt-Lind's Sacred Concert on Monday last "Elijah" was repeated. Notwithstanding the very inclement weather, Exeter-Hall was as crowded, and the audience as enthusiastic, as ever. The fair singer was in the fullest possession of her powers; and her perfo mance of the grand aria, "Hear ye Israel," was as remarkable for brilliancy of voice and execution as for the matchless sublimity of its expression. The character of the Prophet was on this occasion performed by Mr. Weiss, the only singer in England who is capable of sustaining it worthily. We have repeatedly paid a just tribute to this gentleman's talents. He has long held the undisputed rank of the first of English baritones; but he has also been constantly rising, and he is now undeniably equal to any singer of that class who has been heard in England in our day, whether with regard to the quality of his voice, his powers of execution, the extent of his attainments in his art, or his intelligence, energy, and feeling. His performance of *Elijah* on Monday evening was the greatest of his achievements. He was in no degree inferior to any of his three great foreign rivals who have sung this part in England—Staudigl, Formes, and Belletti; while as an Englishman, he had the advantage over them all in his pure and impressive utterance of the inspired language of the Holy Scriptures. In other respects the oratorio was performed as before; the other principal singers being Miss Dolby, Miss Messent, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Lawler.

The appearance of M. Otto Goldschmidt at Madame Goldschmidt's first miscellaneous concert was not, as was generally supposed, that gentleman's debut in England. In the summer of 1849 he played at one of the concerts of the Musical Union; and Mr. Ella, in his "Record" of that season, described his performance with warm and deserved eulogy.

There was a remarkable musical performance at the Crystal Palace on Saturday last, being one of a regular series which are now given weekly. It consisted not only of full orchestral pieces by the Company's excellent band, but of choral and concerted vocal music (an entirely new feature in the entertainments of the Crystal Palace) and instrumental pieces by eminent solo performers. The concert was held in the Music Room, in the north wing of the building, the musical capabilities of which have been described before. The selection was excellent. The programme included Cherubini's Overture to "Lodoiska," Mendelssohn's Overture "The Isles of Fingal;" a number of German part-songs and English glees, sung by sixteen male voices belonging to the "Orpheus Glee and Choral Union," under the direction of Mr. Edwin Ball, of St. Paul's Cathedral; a grand polonaise played on the pianoforte by the young Arthur Napoleon; and a solo on the violoncello by Mr. Collins. The whole concert was most agreeable, and the introduction of vocal music was perfectly successful. The part-songs and glees (by first-rate German and English composers) were admirably sung, and their harmony was full and resonant. The concert of this day (26th) is to commemorate the centenary of the birth day of Mozart, and is consequently to consist entirely of pieces selected from his works; under the direction of Mr. Edwin Ball, of St. Paul's Cathedral; a grand polonaise played on the pianoforte by the young Arthur Napoleon; and a solo on the violoncello by Mr. Collins. The whole concert was most agreeable, and the introduction of vocal music was perfectly successful. The part-songs and glees (by first-rate German and English composers) were admirably sung, and their harmony was full and resonant. The concert of this day (26th) is to commemorate the centenary of the birth day of Mozart, and is consequently to consist entirely of pieces selected from his works; under the direction of Mr. "Idomeneo," several songs from his operas sung by Miss Grace Alleyne and Miss Palmer, and a movement from his last symphony. These elegant entertainments will greatly increase the attractions of the Crystal Palace.

Miss P. Horton's Entertainment.—This lady is again announced to appear before the public in her musical entertainment, origi nally called "Illustrative Gatherings," in which some few months since her very clever impersonations won such marked approbation at St. Martin's Hall. The management of the undertaking has been confided to those whose experience in business arrangements renders them better qualified for the task than the lady herself; and she is coming forward at the Gallery of Illustration, Regent-street, where she will be the first person who has essayed an entertainment which does not consist exclusively of dramatic representations, in which artists are engaged in preparing the scenery, with a view to sustain the reputation which this establishment has always borne for pictorial effects.

The Edinburgh people are carrying on their musical entertainments with much spirit, and no small éclat. The third season of their opera commenced on Monday when the Theatre Royal was crowded by a most fashionable audience. Verdi's "Trovatore" was, on the whole, well represented, and the Edinburgh papers are loud in their praise of the principal performers. The prima donna, Madame Rodor, is especially lauded, both for her vocal powers and her talents as an actress, and the tenor, Signor Beraldi, appears to have created a *furore*. The seconda donna, Mome. Widmann, and the baritone, signor Monari, are described as good performers; and the orchestra, under the able direction of Signor Orsini, is said to be the most complete and the best that has ever been heard in Edinburgh. The Scotch have more *nationality* of spirit than we have. While we affect to despise our own beautiful music, and neglect it so shamefully that it requires the researches of a Chappell to show that, in variety and interest, it equals the music of any other nation in the world, the Scotch are proud of theirs, and cherish and cultivate it. In Edinburgh at this time there are regular concerts of Scottish music, which fill the magnificent Music-hall of that city with crowds of delighted auditors. In speaking of one of these concerts last week the *Edinburgh Advertiser* says:—"The entertainment was made up of Scottish music, in the shape of melodies adapted to various forms, introduced into the overture, suited to the quadrille, and arranged as an orchestral piece. These were recognised in their various guises, and welcomed by the audience. In the vocal form they were not so attractive; but that assuredly for lack of native talent rather than from want of inherent beauty. The dance-music was the great feature of the performance, and once more did the joyous measure warm the heart of many an aged matron of our ancient strathspeys, who listened to them with the fond recollection of the days of yore. Taking the evening's entertainment from beginning to end, we are certainly not saying too much in affirming that a better-pleased and more highly-gratified audience never left the Music-hall."

Richard Wagner's celebrated opera, "Tannhauser," was produced at Berlin a few days ago with the utmost success. It was got up with great splendour under the direction of Dorn, the eminent Kapelmeister. The prima donna was the composer's niece, Johanna Wagner; and the part of *Tannhauser* was performed by Theodore Formes. This opera has been received with enthusiasm in all the great theatres of Germany; and a week never passes in which we do not observe a notice of its performance at some one or other of those theatres. Our knowledge of the work is limited to its perusal, as it has never been produced in England; but, with the above facts before us, we find it difficult to believe in the soundness of the opinions regarding it expressed by some critics.

Amateur Concert at the Music-hall, Worcester. The city of Worcester, faithful to its ancient musical prestige, again assembled, on Tuesday evening last, the amateurs of the county and neighbourhood in its Music hall. The room was tastefully decorated with wreaths of evergreens suspended between each bracket light. From the centre of each wreath hung gaily-coloured baskets, filled with artificial flowers and ever-greens. The organ and orchestra were as much concealed from view as awnings of white and pink calico and trellis-work covered with shrubs would permit; a temporary platform for the performers being advanced into the body of the room, so as to place them more on a level with the audience. The *coup d'œil* was very striking, every effort having been made to give the scene the appearance of a private assembly. The programme of the entertainment was well selected, and surpassed those of previous occasions. Among the vocalists who deserve particular mention were Miss Lechmere, who sang "Robert toi que j'aime," and "O Isaac di quest' anima,' with much feeling and brilliancy of execution; and Mr. Drummond, whose performance of Beethoven's aria of "Adelaida" was honoured with an enthusiastic ovation. The band and chorus were perfectly drilled, and contributed not a little to the success of the entertainment.

The iron trade of Birmingham protest against the increase of freight for iron ore on the London and North-Western Railway.

The Cortes has approved finally of the project for establishing a new General Society of Credit and Spanish Capitalists' Bank by the moneyed classes of Madrid.

## *THE THEATRES, &c.*

Princess'—The comedy of "The Jealous Wife," having been performed before her Majesty on Thursday, was on Monday acted at this theatre. The piece has been considerably strengthened by the omission of three acts. It is needless to say that this play is one of the most successful on the boards; possession of which it has retained to the present hour. In all its leading characteristics the drama is very judiciously constructed. Taking his plot from Fielding's novel of "Tom Jones," the elder Colman aimed at the public of his day and hit the Drury Lane audience so effectually that the reception of this comedy is in theatrical annals recorded as "astonishing." But the author was careful to sustain the originality of his genius in the characters of *Mr.* and *Mrs. Oakley*, which are so distinctly marked that they are sure to tell. Wisely eschewing the passionate points of female jealousy, the author has drawn his heroine as a wife less fond of her husband than ambitious of dominion in the family circle; jealousy with her, accordingly, whatever she may think to the contrary, is rather the pretended than the real motive of her conduct. She is, of course, self-deluded; and furthermore encouraged by the pleadings and easy-mindedness of her husband in her course of domestic usurpation. Immediately he resumes his authority her power is gone. Mrs. Kean was always great in *Mrs. Oakley*, and she still maintains her supremacy in this difficult and arduous part. It requires immense physical strength, as well as continuous mental exertion, to give the requisite vitality and colour to so highly-wrought a dramatic personage. Then the contrast which Mr. Kean presents is perfectly delightful. He is just the very man to be "henpecked"—we are not quite sure he don't like it, so calmly patient he takes the infliction. Let us also award our tribute of praise to Mr. Cooper's *Major Oakley*, which most forcibly reminds us of the high and palmy days of the classic British stage. Last Thursday there was another morning performance of the pantomime; the theatre being again closed in the evening on account of the Royal theatricals at Windsor.

## EDUCATIONAL SOIREE AT THE GORTON LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

On Saturday evening last the opening of a literary and educational institution, in connection with the extensive works of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, at Gorton, was celebrated by a soiree, at which upwards of 700 persons, including the workmen and their families, together with several gentlemen connected with the Company, were assembled.

The Chairman, Mr. Edward Watkin, General Manager of the Company, after proposing the health of the Royal family, gave "Prosperity to the Gorton Literary Institution," in an address of great length. After expatiating on the promising condition of the institution, Mr. Watkin observed, with regard to the meeting, that its great object was education, and it was well to bear in mind that, in these times of progress and improvement, the ignorant man was nobody. Although we might often see men rising from an obscure and humble station to a high position as regards wealth, we never found an instance where even the greatest progress as regards mere opulence had made an individual assume that position in society which, after all, was the great object to struggle for. The ignorant man, whatever his position in society, was always found out. Men might conceal, and did conceal a great deal in this world, but they never could conceal the fact that they had allowed their intellect to lie dormant. And even if we chose to look at the matter merely as it affected our pecuniary interest, we might depend upon it that education was a wages question. The educated man, to whatever rank of life he belonged, was always able to command a position, and a rate of remuneration to which the ignorant man could never attain. It was a most lamentable fact that in this country nearly forty per cent of our whole population could not read or write; whilst in the United States we might traverse that country from east to west and from north to south, and not find a native American so ignorant. But the most important question was the education of the young. There were people who complained that the tendency of such institutions as this at Gorton was to give only a partial and imperfect knowledge, more injurious than beneficial. He, however, had no fear of the result of communicating a single atom of knowledge; because, if a man's opinions should, from a partial education, become for a time erroneous, the very fact of Le going honestly wrong would bring him at last honestly right. Others objected that this system of education was productive of doubt. That was doubt but the action of an inquiring mind? It was doubt that set Newton upon writing his "Principia;" it was doubt that assisted Newton in discovering the laws of gravitation; it was doubt that made Franklin inquire and investigate, till at last he brought down the lightning from the clouds, it was doubt that led Galileo to discover the movement of the earth—in fact doubt was the great agent employed in the revolutions of the world (Cheers). He cared not that the knowledge given to the working man was small—let him attempt to make it greater; he cared not if the system given him were erroneous—let him correct them and get right; he cared not whether our education was not altogether as we wished it let us once begin the good work, and it would go on and prosper, for the very mistakes of the commencement would set us on that sound inquiry resulting in the improvement of all our conclusions (Cheers). There was one question which should be asked of himself or herself by all of us in the institution. Shall we consent to be mere parts of that inanimate and sluggish mass which in old times was called "the swinish multitude," which had been stigmatised as "the mob," but which had now been canonised "the great substratum of society;" that mass of population which, like old Bichat's definition of matter, was worked upon "as a thing which moveth not, save when it is moved?" Or shall we determine to be active, intelligent and thinking members of society in a country which will prosper only in proportion as its individual members are intelligent? For those who chose the former path, on their heads be it. Those who chose the latter might be assured that, by that choice alone, they had set their feet upon the first round of the ladder of social and material progress (Cheers). He had great satisfaction in presiding at their inauguration, because he believed that, in anything they might do there, quietly and with out ostentation, to improve the minds of themselves and of their children, they were assisting the onward progress of civilization, they were tending to promote and increase the happiness of all around them, and they were fostering the coming of that glorious time, sung by poets, predicted in prophecy, and looked for by all, when the Genius of Freedom fair daughter of Peace and Intelligence—shall settle on the earth, and gather under her wings the whole family of man (Loud cheers).

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 21.

| Month and Day | Thermometer | | | Mean Temperature | Rain in inches | Mean Temperature | Amount of Cloud. (0-10) | | Mean amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Highest in the day | Lowest in the day | Mean of 24 hours | Range | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 15 | 38·7 | 30·1 | 35·4 | 0·000 | 35·7 | 34·6 | 1 | 0 | 3·2 |
| „ 16 | 47·0 | 37·0 | 42·3 | 0·105 | 43·2 | 41·9 | 1 | 4 | 10·0 |
| „ 17 | 49·2 | 41·0 | 46·1 | 0·252 | 45·1 | 44·8 | 7 | 5 | 10·0 |
| „ 18 | 49·1 | 41·0 | 43·7 | 0·151 | 42·6 | 42·2 | 8 | 2 | 9·0 |
| „ 19 | 38·8 | 29·7 | 34·5 | 0·022 | 35·8 | 35·1 | 8 | 7 | 9·5 |
| „ 20 | 45·0 | 32·0 | 38·4 | 0·000 | 39·6 | 37·7 | 2 | 0 | 10·0 |
| „ 21 | 49·1 | 37·0 | 39·9 | 0·055 | 39·1 | 38·9 | 9 | 6 | 10·0 |
| Mean | 42·6 | 34·0 | 37·4 | 41·3 | 1·308 | 40·7 | 40·2 | 5·1 | 8·4 |

*The range of temperature during the week* was 19°.

*The weather* mild and rainy from the evening of the 17th, slight snow on 21st; a thaw commenced on the evening of the 16th.

*The direction of the wind* was on the 15th W.S.W., becoming S.W. at 10 p.m., W.S.W. at 4 a.m. following through the W. to N. at 8 a.m., became N.N.E. at 10 a.m., N.E. at 4 p.m., E.N.E. at 5h. 30m. p.m., E. at 7h. 30m. p.m., becoming S.S.E. at 7h. 40m. p.m., S. at 9h. 30m. p.m.; became S.E. at 1h. 20m. a.m. on 17th, S.S.E. at 5 a.m., S. at 8 a.m., S.S.W. at 9h. 30m. a.m., S.W. at 10h. 30m., S.S.W. at 12h. 30m. p.m., S.W. at 1h. 30m. p.m., W.S.W. at 2h. 30m. p.m., W. at 3h. 30m. p.m., W.S.W. at 4h. 30m. p.m., S.W. at 5h. 30m. p.m., W.S.W. at 6h. 30m. p.m., S.W. at 7h. 30m. p.m., W.S.W. at 8h. 30m. p.m., S.W. at 9h. 30m. p.m., W.S.W. at 10h. 30m. p.m., S.W. at 11h. 30m. p.m., W.S.W. at midnight, S.W. at 1h. 30m. a.m., W.S.W. at 2h. 30m. a.m., S.W. at 3h. 30m. a.m., W.S.W. at 4h. 30m. a.m., S.W. at 5h. 30m. a.m., W.S.W. at 6h. 30m. a.m., S.W. at 7h. 30m. a.m., W.S.W. at 8h. 30m. a.m., S.W. at 9h. 30m. a.m., W.S.W. at 10h. 30m. a.m., S.W. at 11h. 30m. a.m., W.S.W. at noon, S.W. at 1h. 30m. p.m., S.W. at 11 p.m.; at 1a.m. on 21st, moved through the W. to N. at 8h. 30m. a.m., N.E. at 7h. 30m. a.m.; E.N.E. at 12h. 30m. p.m. on 22nd, E. at 3 p.m., and thereabouts it remained. Thus the direction of the wind was very variable during the week.

E. J. Lowe.

The Proposed Campaign of 1856.—The Paris correspondent of *Le Nord* says that the following obtains belief in diplomatic circles in that city:—"Baron de Seebach informed Count Nesselrode that, if the negotiations failed to establish peace, the plan of campaign for this year would consist in making Austria and Prussia cede Gallicia and the Duchy of Posen in order to reconstitute the kingdom of Poland; an Austrian Archduke would become independent Sovereign of Poland, and a land force would operate in Finland. The English would engage to take Cronstadt. The Principalities would be ceded to Austria, with the frontiers pushed back in Bessarabia as far as the line of mountains fixed in the first of the four propositions. Finally, the Prussian ports would be strictly blockaded."

## *EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.*

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has sent Mr. Alison, one of his secretaries, on a secret mission into the Danubian Provinces, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of public feeling there.

The Prince of Servia has dismissed the editor of a Servian journal for having published an article extracted from the *Northern Bee* of St. Petersburg.

Lord Ashburton has offered to engage a gentleman at his own expense, for one year, to deliver a series of lectures before the members of the Yorkshire Mechanics' Institutions, on subjects of interest to them, and to place him under the direction of the committee of the Union.

The physicians despair of saving the life of Prince Paskiewitch, the cancer has manifested itself externally. At present he is under the magnetic treatment of Baron Klotz.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, who have been staying for some time at Nice, intend to visit the Crimea and Sebastopol before returning to England.

Prince Ghika, the Hospodar of Moldavia, has addressed a official declaration to his Suzerain, the Sultan, to the effect that, at the expiration of the term of his government (the 1st May, 1856), he will resign his functions.

Mr. S. Warren, Q.C., is to be the Conservative candidate to fill the vacancy at Midhurst of Mr. Walpole, who resigns.

A lady is likely to succeed Count Ouvoroff as President of the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg. Two male candidates are in the field—M. Nordf, Minister of Public Instruction, and Baron Modeste de Korff. Both the electors are said to be in favor of the Grand Duchess Helen.

Mr. Pashley, the barrister, has been appointed the Judge of the Middlesex Sessions, in the place of Mr. Serjeant Adams. The salary is £1200 a year. Mr. Bodkin, it is said, declined the offer of the appointment by the Government.

Preparations are being made in Germany to celebrate with great pomp the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Mozart, which will fall on the 27th June next. At Gotha, Berlin, Vienna, Munich, Dresden, Carlsruhe, Darmstadt, and Hamburg, the Governments have devoted ample funds for the purpose.

A number of students at the Finland University have been sent to prison for drinking "Success to the Allies," and "Prosperity to Sweden."

Dr. Vehse has been allowed to go at large after giving securities to the amount of 4000 dollars, for his appearance to answer the charges of libel brought against him at the instance of Prince William of Mecklenburg.

Instructions have been sent by the French Minister of War to the Generals commanding military divisions and subdivisions for the distribution of the English medal to military men of all ranks who have taken part in the campaign of the Crimea, and who are now in France.

On Tuesday last workmen were engaged in removing the hoarding round the statue of Sir Robert Peel at the end of Cheapside, and setting up the lamps and ornamental railings.

The arrangements on the Egyptian Railroad give great satisfaction. The railway carriages are very superior; each one cost £500.

In the Bernese Oberland, especially on the St. Gothard route, the temperature is just now extraordinarily mild. The snow melts and falls in heavy avalanches.

The Commissioners of Customs have granted permission to forty foreign wines in bond with British spirit.

The bill for the loan of thirty millions has been adopted by the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 109 to 28.

The new iron auxiliary screw-steam-ship *Royal Charter* sailed from Liverpool on the 18th for Melbourne, with 260 passengers, including Dr. Scoresby. It is confidently expected that she will make the run in less than sixty days.

An extraordinary mine of gold, yielding five to seven ounces to the ton, has been discovered on the Isthmus of Panama, and is easily accessible from the sea. The gold is found in four immense veins of quartz.

The French Minister of War has just entered into a contract with the debouchures of Marseilles for the supply of 14,000 metres of cloth for the army, to be delivered during the present year.

It is generally understood that the Queen will open Parliament in person on the 31st instant.

Orders have been given by the Emperor Alexander scrupulously to observe, in the approaching reunion of the Catholic Archbishop of Wilna and the terms of the convention made with the Pope.

The Emperor of Austria has signed an organic decree in reference to the Protestants in his dominions, which is said to be liberal, with the exception that it prohibits the marriage of any Catholic priest converted to Protestantism.

The address in the Commons will be moved by the Hon. G. H. Long, M.P. for Tavistock; and will be seconded by Mr. W. E. Baxter, M.P. for Montrose.

On Sunday last the French Emperor and Empress received several foreigners of distinction, who were presented by the Apostolic Nuncio the Ministers of Austria, Bavaria, Wirtemberg, and Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The British Ambassador presented to their Majesties sir William, Lady, and the Misses Gomm, Colonel Darville, and Lieutenant-Colonel Airey. The Emperor afterwards gave a private audience to M. Olozaga, the Spanish Minister, recently returned to Paris from Spain.

Orders have been received at Pembroke-yard from the Admiralty to prepare a set of drawings of the *Victor Emmanuel* (late *Prinzessin*) for his Majesty the King of Sardinia.

When the Emperor of Austria appeared at the Opera on the 18 inst. he was received with such prolonged applause that he was obliged to rise three several times. It appeared as if the audience wished to express its approbation of the recent policy of the Monarch.

The King of Prussia has been prevented during two or three days from quitting his apartments in consequence of a slight catarrhal indisposition. The ball intended to be given at Court last week was countermanded in consequence.

An Imperial decree nominates Mr. Brassey, the well-known railway contractor, a Knight of the Legion of Honour.

The Emperor Napoleon has created Commander Ducrest de Villeneuve, and Lieutenants Cavaroz, Filan, and Morell Cheverere, of the "Imperial order of the Legion of Honour," for distinguished service in the field, and at the storming and capture of sabbages on the 4th of August. The wounded soldiers—seven—received medals.

The Duke of Cambridge, General Della Marmora, General Airey, Sir Harry Jones, Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, and Admiral Dundas arrived at Dover, on their return from the Conress of War at Paris, at five on Tuesday morning.

The *Gazette des Mids* announces that Louis Philippe's widow has had a relapse. Dr. Astros, of Marseilles, left on the 16th for Nervi, to visit the august patient.

On the 18th inst. the representatives of France, England, Belgium, Denmark, and Hanover, assembled at the house of Count Buol, at Vienna. After this conference, the Ministers of France and England dispatched couriers to their respective Governments.

General Luders has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the armies in Southern Russia and in the Crimea. "Prince Gortschakoff is to have another appointment."

Sir Hamilton Seymour, who, from not being able to find a suitable house, is still residing at the Hotel of the Roman Emperor, is at present in treaty with Prince Lichtenstein for a suite of apartments containing forty rooms in the Prince's Palace, Herrngasse, No. 201, to take possession in April next.

It is very generally believed that Prince Metternich will not long continue to represent Russia at Vienna. Count Rechberg will not knowledge that he made what in Italy is called a "

The Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole has accepted the office of Archbishop's Church Estates Commissioner, vacated by the executed decease of the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn. The income attached to the office is £1000 a year.

A cricket match on the ice took place at Long Meadows, Oxford, the other day. Every player was an expert skater, and the falls were not many.

An American schooner, the *Alexander Mitchell*, is said to have lately shipped and carried off upwards of 300 slaves between Cape Palmas and the Brights, after leaving Monrovia, where she had called in with a cargo of American produce.

The Government shipwrights at Dantzic are engaged upon the construction of two 26-gun steam-corvettes, of 300-horse power, to be named *Gazelle* and *Arcona*.

The eighty economical food-kitchens established at Paris at their own expense by the Emperor and Empress have admirably succeeded. Placed under the direction of the Sisters of Charity, they sell, or rather distribute, food of excellent quality every day, from nine a.m. to four p.m., to a multitude of indigent consumers.

## THE FRONTIER LANDS OF AUSTRIA, RUSSIA, AND TURKEY.

THE proposal for a rectification of the line of frontier between Russia and Turkey, and for the establishment of the government of Moldavia and Wallachia upon a new basis, freed from the protection of Russia, formulated in the Austrian ultimatum, naturally attracts attention to that portion of the map of Europe which embraces the boundaries and territories in question. These lands, though their history has not been so prominently before the eye of the general observer as some other parts of Europe, nevertheless teem with interesting associations—with events scarcely second in importance to any which have occurred in modern history.

As the Low Countries and the Rhenish provinces were during two entire centuries the battle-field upon which the Middle and Western Powers of Europe supported their pretensions, and finally arranged the balance of power between them, so the territories north of the Danube as far as the Baltic, and to the east as far as the Dnieper, have been the theatre upon which the States of the Middle and West of Europe have, during an equal length of time, been combating the assaults and encroachments of two rival Eastern Powers—the once haughty Ottoman, the now insolent Russ: upon the ultimate adjustment of whose position will depend the future fate of Europe and of civilisation generally. We propose now to take a bird's eye view of the vast territory of mixed nationalities forming the frontier lands between Austria, Russia, and Turkey—making some observations on their past history as connected with the general scheme of European policy.

And first, stretching across the north, as far east as the Dnieper; just above the boundaries of Hungary and Moldavia, the eye lights upon a tract of country which it is impossible to contemplate without shame and regret. Eighty years ago, all this tract was part of ancient Poland—whose partition by Prussia, Austria, and Russia has been forcibly described as "the crime of an age"—an age by no means free from other offence.

Passing now to Hungary, we find antecedents somewhat similar to those of Poland; the main difference being that in this case there has been absorption of Sovereignty without partition. The race of Guss—its hereditary Kings—failing in 1301, the throne became elective, and passed successively to various Princely families. At length Ferdinand I. of Austria, who had married Anne, sister of Louis II., King of Hungary and Bohemia, pretended to claim succession to the Crown as of hereditary right. John Zapolski, Waywood of Transylvania, however, was elected King by the Hungarians, and, feeling himself too weak to support his right against Ferdinand, called in the Turks to his aid, and thereupon followed a series of wars, in which, at different periods, the arms of the Infidels seriously threatened the very existence of Christian Germany. It was not until 1687 that the Crown of Hungary was declared hereditary in the House of Austria—a declaration renewed and confirmed by the voice of the nation in 1723. How nobly the Hungarians rallied to the support of their Queen Maria Theresa in 1740 is known to all; and how ill their loyalty has been since requited, their nationality trampled under foot within our own days, is a subject too painful for generous minds to contemplate. There can be no doubt that the subjugation of the liberties of Hungary in 1849, by the aid of Russian bayonets, has had a direct influence in hurrying on the Russian scheme of aggression which we are now endeavouring to frustrate.

Transylvania occupies an important site—between Hungary on the west, the Austrian-Polish States on the north, and Moldavia and Wallachia on the east and south. It is naturally a strong position, the very name meaning "beyond the forests" implying its rude and primitive condition—being surrounded on all sides by mountains covered with trees. This province was ceded to Austria by the Turks by the treaty of Carlowitz in 1699. In common with the neighbouring provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia, it is rich in agricultural and other natural products.

The fertility of the soil of this important and favoured territory has from the earliest period of history been celebrated throughout Europe. "The fertile soil (says the author of the "Frontier Lands of the Christian and the Turk") still as productive as it was when the Emperor Trajan obtained supplies from his 30,000 Roman colonists for the army which he sent against the Scythians and Sarmatians, was a bait for the covetousness and ambition of Peter; for he foresaw of what advantage might be to him the possession of such a resource in his wars with Turkey—so varied are the articles produced in the wooded and picturesque tracts of country near the Carpathian Mountains, and in the bar, flat, and marsh plains towards the Danube. Grain of different kinds, wool, butter, honey, wax, tallow, salt, timber, and salted provisions, were already exported in great quantities to the market of Constantinople; and horses, oxen, hogs, and hides, were poured into Germany to a vast amount."

This is exactly the class of goods which might be advantageously exchanged with a great manufacturing and commercial state. England might carry on an almost unlimited trade here, yet such has been the baneful effect of Russian interference, that our dealings in this quarter have hitherto been few and insignificant. Previously to the breaking out of the war, the whole annual amount of our exports to the Danubian Provinces, including Bulgaria, having a population of upwards of eight millions, was only £700,000, or less than two shillings a head. There is little doubt that when those provinces are free and happy, and the navigation of the Danube is thrown open, this commerce will be quadrupled.

One very injurious feature in the Turkish policy as regards the Moldo-Wallachian Principalities is that by which they are treated precisely as Foreign States, and the least favoured of Foreign States. This policy has been sedulously promoted by the arts of Russia, who saw her gain in severing the Moldo-Wallachians from the Ottoman empire, in circumstances, and feelings, and interests. Accordingly, a complete barrier has been established between the two banks of the Danube: the produce of the right bank paying a duty on entering the Principalities, merchandise having already paid full duties in Turkey, being again taxed on the left bank of the Danube, although it is still within the empire, and goods purchased in Bulgaria being prohibited on the opposite shores of Wallachia and Moldavia, even when purchased for the purpose of exportation. It is needless to say that Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bulgaria have been alike losers by this pernicious policy.

The importance of the Danube navigation as a question *per se*, has been, up to a recent period, very much overlooked by European States. Amidst the din of arms, and the clamour and intrigues of diplomacy at the principal seats of Government, the unpretending claims of commerce, as associated with the banks of this river, have been little thought of, and less understood. Russia alone has been aware of the money value of the interests involved, and has been, during a series of years, sedulously employed in arranging matters so as ultimately to convert this field of wealth entirely to her own use; and, in the interim, to prevent its being enjoyed by others, in a way to enter into competition with herself. By the Treaty of Adrianople, in 1829, the extended Russian jurisdiction on the Danube is thus defined:—

The frontier line will follow the course of the Danube to the St. George's Mouth, leaving all the islands formed by the different branches in the possession of Russia. The right bank will remain as formerly in the possession of the Ottoman Porte. It is, however, agreed that the right bank, from the point where the arm of St. George departs from that of the Soulnah, shall remain uninhabited to a distance of two hours (two *stages*) from the river, and that no kind of structure shall be raised there; and in like manner on the islands which will remain in the possession of the Court of Russia. With the exception of quarantines, which will be there established, it will not be permitted to make any other establishment *or fortification*.

Russia took advantage of the last sentence in this Article to establish, under the semblance of quarantine stations, fortifications and fleets of gun-boats, which gave her the absolute command of the navigation of the river; and this power she has frequently used to prevent the transit of vessels even of neutral and friendly nations. That this has been done more upon commercial than strategic considerations, with a view to the perquisition of roubles, is undoubted. Every shipload of tallow, or grain, or hemp, or peltry exported would enter into competition with the trade of Odessa and St. Petersburg; and as such it became obviously necessary to restrain the trade of so dangerous a rival. A document was issued some years back at Odessa, under the authority of Count Woronzow, which set forth those views very plainly, and without any attempt at disguise. It states —

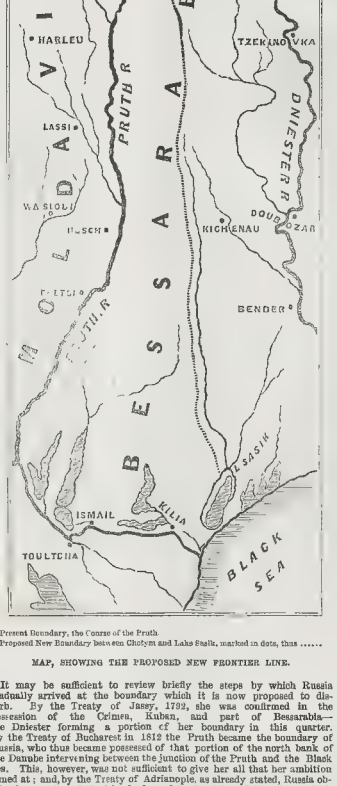
Although the three principal mouths of the Danube are in the power of Russia, it is only a small number of her products that are exported by the two ports of Bessarabia—Ismail and Reni. The towns of Galatz and Ibrail, the only *débouchés* of Moldavia and Wallachia, pour the superfluity of these rich provinces into the commerce of the Black Sea. The protecting sceptre of Russia has created these formidable rivals of herself. If the obstacles which have hitherto impeded the navigation of the Danube come to be entirely removed, this will much facilitate the vent of Austrian articles of merchandise in the Provinces, and will open for some of them a way to arrive at other countries

The advantages of this navigation for the trade of the Principalities, which consists principally in exchanges for the products of Austria, are incalculable. Galatz, especially, will gain by it greatly as an entrepôt for Austrian goods, which will be sent thence to the Levant and the ports of the Black Sea. Austria may even export by the Danube the wheat of the Banat, which can be bought on the spot at eleven roubles the *chetvuert*, and is said to be of a superior quality. The hemp of Hungary, of which the English have already made great purchases, and formed depôts at Apathin and at Essek (whence it is sent by water to Sissek and Carlstadt), and from these places by land to Trieste (might here find, perhaps, an easier route than by Trieste, as well as timber, which is at present sent with difficulty to Fiume. Galatz and Ibrail are about to cultivate virgin countries, and of great extent. Ismail and Reni (the Russian ports) must necessarily attach themselves to these giants, which threaten to overwhelm them. So long as those who are engaged in the trade of Ibrail and Galatz shall be free from every impost, it would be necessary at least to reserve to the merchants of Bessarabia the same immunity to prevent their leaving the country, as many of them have already done.

These statements speak for themselves; they reveal the motives of Russia in her policy in this quarter, and set in their true light the momentous interests which are at stake in the adjustment of her pretensions to naval supremacy in the Black Sea, and its great tributary river.

### THE PROPOSED NEW FRONTIER LINE.

The accompanying smaller Map shows the line of the existing, and the proposed new, frontier line between Russia and Turkey. The main object in view in the new boundary is to push back Russia from the immediate neighbourhood of the Danube, and to free the commerce of that noble river from influences which, as has just been shown, have proved so adverse to the interests of neighbouring States and of the general community.




Present Boundary, the Course of the Pruth
Proposed New Boundary between Chotym and Lake Sasik, marked in dots, thus .....

MAP, SHOWING THE PROPOSED NEW FRONTIER LINE.

It may be sufficient to review briefly the steps by which Russia gradually arrived at the boundary which it is now proposed to disturb. By the Treaty of Jassy, 1792, she was confirmed in the possession of the Crimea, Kuban, and part of Bessarabia—the Dniester forming a portion of her boundary in this quarter. By the Treaty of Bucharest in 1812 the Pruth became the boundary of Russia, who thus became possessed of that portion of the north bank of the Danube intervening between the junction of the Pruth and the Black Sea. This, however, was not sufficient to give her all that her ambition aimed at; and, by the Treaty of Adrianople, as already stated, Russia obtained possession of the islands formed in the delta of the river, which afterwards enabled her to usurp the complete control and dominion over the traffic of the river.

In now rectifying this abuse, the Austrian negotiators propose to restrict the territorial possessions of Russia as little as possible. They do not go back to the time of the Treaty of Jassy, and replace the boundary at the Dniester; but they take a middle course, which cuts Bessarabia in two unequal portions. This proposed line (marked in dots upon the map) is to commence at the fortress of Chotym, on the Dniester, and follow a line of mountains running in a south-eastern direction to Lake Sasik. The gore-shaped strip of land thus cut off and lying between the chain of mountains just spoken of, and the Pruth is to be added to the Principalities, under the suzerainty of the Porte. It is said that the portion of territory thus to exchange hands is, intrinsically, of no great value, but in point of policy its possession will be of the highest importance. Chotym was the northernmost fort of the Ottoman empire down to the end of the eighteenth century. We understand that the Russians may endeavour to retain this important fortress, but this could not possibly be allowed—it being the key to Moldavia.

It has been suggested by the friends of Russia that to secure the navigation of the Danube from Russian control, it would be sufficient to have drawn a line from the junction of the Pruth with the Danube at (say) Reny to near Lake Sasik, and it is supposed that some proposition of this kind was contained in the Russian terms sent by Count Stackelberg. But the idea carries absurdity upon the very face of it, and could not be listened to for a moment. This plan would still have left Russia in possession of one bank of the Pruth, and consequently of the right of outlet into the Danube; and it would also have left the capital of Moldavia (Jassy) in dangerous proximity to the Russian frontier, which, under the arrangements proposed in the Austrian ultimatum, will not be the case.

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THOSE who really look in earnest for consolation may find it at every turn. We are not carrying our Table Talk into the pulpit. Wednesday's papers announce that the public loses for ever the Parliamentary services of one well-known author, and is about to acquire the Parliamentary services, for the first time, of another well-known author. If Edinburgh loses Mr. Macaulay, Midhurst gains Mr. Samuel Warren. The brilliant historian and essayist is about to retire from the fever of politics and the violence of party into literary life. The lively novelist is about to surrender the pay of Mr. Publisher Blackwood for the chance of office and the storms of Parliamentary success. If we lose in Mr. Warren by this change other novels like "Ten Thousand a Year," we are likely to gain at an earlier date other instalments of that history which Whigs condemn as too Tory in its tone, and Tories denounce as too Whiggish in its feeling.

By the way, there is some humour in the reason assigned for the long delay that has occurred between the publication of the first portion of Mr. Macaulay's "History" and the appearance of the second. The author is so much enamoured of his model hero, it is said, that he is unwilling to kill King William. He cannot part with his hero.

Men of mark are commenting freely on the admirable concluding article in the *Times* on Mr. Macaulay's "History." The critic has arrested two pompous interments done with as lavish an expense of theatrical effect in words as the Duke of Wellington's funeral was lavish in blacks and undertaker's trappings. For the sake of a pointed paragraph Mr. Macaulay has buried Lord Chancellor Jeffreys in the Tower, by the side of the Duke of Monmouth—the oppressor by the oppressed.

> Drop upon Fox's grave the tear,
> 'Twill trickle to his rival's bier.

But, alas! Jeffreys was never buried in the Tower. The Judge of the Bloody Assizes sleeps securely in another quarter of this vast city. Then, for the sake of effect, Mr. Macaulay has led his readers to believe that the great Duke of Schomberg was buried with Kingly state in all funeral pomp, in the Abbey at Westminster, and that the order for his interment was that afterwards adopted in our own time for the great Duke of Wellington; just as he tells us that the order pursued in giving the thanks of the Commons to the Duke in 1814 was based on that which was adopted in giving the thanks of the House to the Duke of Schomberg. Alas for historical truth! Schomberg was buried beneath a nameless stone in the Cathedral of Dublin; and owed his monument and epitaph, not to the "hero William," but to that poor retainer of Temple's whom he taught—and it was all he did for him—to cut asparagus in the Dutch fashion.

We are sadly in want of a life of Sir Harry Vane the younger. We have nothing of the kind that is even ordinarily decent in that way. Yet Vane was one of those men who filled a most conspicuous, and often a secret but influential, part in the history of England between 1640 and 1660 a memorable period in the story of this country. We have been induced to make these remarks after reading the will of this "brave Senator"—a curious document, to which no allusion that we can find has hitherto been made, and which (through the courtesy of the Rev. James Raine, jun., an excellent antiquary himself, and son of the learned historian of Durham) we are enabled to print for the first time:—

WILL OF SIR HENRY VANE THE YOUNGER.

In the name of God amen. I Henry Vane of Raby Castle in the county of Durham Esqr being at present in perfect health and memory (blessed be God) doe make this my last will and testament. 1. I bequeath to my most deare mother the Lady Vane the case of diamonds which incloseth the King of Sweden's picture desiring if shee please to put therein my father's picture and she to weare it in remembrance of me. 2. I bequeath to my sister Frances Vane the two lesser stones of the King of Denmarke's ring which hee gave me desiring shee will pardon the littleness of the guift. I give her alsoe a bond which I have of hers to me among my papers for about twelve pounds sterlinge. 3. I give unto my second sister Alice Vane the middle great stone of the aforesaid ring as alsoe the King of Sweden's picture which is in the case shares both now in the hands of Mr. William Stanley. I desire alsoe that my red trunck may bee given into her hands wherein are all my papers. 4. I bequeath unto my sisters Dorothy Vane Anne Vane and Margaret Vane my little black cabinett to divide the things amongst them. 5. I bequeath unto my brother Thomas Vane the embroydered orange velvett saddle and bridle which the King of Sweden gave me. 6. As for my mad Owen I desire that as hee hath served me very diligently and well hee may bee rewarded out of my estate. And in witnesse that this is my true will and testament I hereto sett my hand and seale this second June ann Oppenhagen in the yeare one thousand six hundred and sixty [illegible] H. VANE

[Administration granted to Dame Frances Vane widow 11 Sep. 1662.]

Why does Sir Henry Vane designate himself as Henry Vane, Esq.? Perhaps Garter, or York, or Rouge Dragon will favour us with a line on this subject?

James Hope Scott, Esq., who married the only surviving grandchild of Sir Walter Scott, is adding a Roman Catholic chapel to the poet's romance in stone and lime. We are sorry for this. We regret to see any addition to a building so classic as Abbotsford, or any alteration therein. It should be kept intact. Mr. Hope Scott should look upon it as a kind of public trust. This, however, is, perhaps, asking too much. The alteration is suggestive:—

> What's property, dear Swift? You see it alter
> From you to me, from me to Peter Walter.

"I never," said Lord Grenville to Mr. Rogers, the poet, "look on Lord Verulam without saying to myself, somewhat vindictively, that is the booby who pulled down Lord Bacon's house at Gorhambury."

The new number of the *Quarterly* contains an article on "Table Talk," not without value in its way, but heavy in point of execution. Such a subject should be treated with a learned and yet a light hand. One assertion it contains is amusing a large circle of diners-out. "Conversation," we are told, "is at a low ebb in England at present." Conversation at a low ebb in England! Not it.

> What things have we seen
> Done at the [illegible] heard words that have been
> So numb, and so full of subtle flame,
> As if that every one from whence they came
> Had meant to put his whole wit in a jest.

Yes, and did it. Some one asked, probably alluding to the writer of the article, "Is conversation better in Galloway?" while another added (alluding to the editor), "Does the *Quarterly* test England by Norfolk north of Norwich?"

The executors of Mr. Rogers, the poet, have now definitively arranged that the whole of his effects to be sold shall pass under the hammer of Messrs. Christie and Manson.

There is no truth in the rumour that Mr. E. T. Smith, the lessee of Drury Lane, is about to remove the "Vivat Regina" from the playbills of his theatre, though his refusal to allow some of his company to play at the palace of his Sovereign gives some colour to the talk of the town.

Poor Joseph Haydn—whose miserable pension we were the first to announce to the public—is no more. He died on the 17th inst. His works are useful, but they have at least their full share of reputation. His completion of Beatson, called the "Book of Dignities," is not up to the mark of Beatson; and yet Beatson was in want of a new editor—one who would collate his appointments by letters patent and the *London Gazette*. All who love history for truth's sake must know how much depends at times on the difference of a single day—how an assertion may be refuted by a date, as an accusation by an alibi.

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A Reformatory School for Essex was decided on at a meeting held on Monday, presided over by the Sheriff, and attended by the most influential gentlemen of the county.

The engineers sent out to survey the Isthmus of Suez have returned to Alexandria, and generally report favourably on the practicability of the canal to join the Mediterranean and Red Sea.

PRIVATE JOHN PENN, 17TH LANCERS, WITH ELEVEN HONOURS, FROM THE CRIMEA.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

## A CRIMEAN HERO, WITH ELEVEN HONOURS.

IT has been well remarked of this brave soldier, Private John Penn, of the 17th Lancers, that "his honours for military services are equal to any in the British Army"—a distinction which certainly entitles his portrait to a place in our gallery of Crimean heroes

The eventful career of John Penn presents a noteworthy instance of devotion to a noble object

He was born in the 14th Regiment of Light Dragoons, and was left an orphan before he was eight years of age, by the death of his father, Farrier-Major Penn. At fourteen he was taken into the service of Lady John Bethell; but, not content with that situation, and his whole wish being for a dragoon's life, he entered the cavalry as soon as he had attained the standard height.

This excellent soldier has seen eighteen years' service. He was through the Afghanistan campaign, under General Pollock, for which he received the Cabul medal. He was also through the Sutlej campaign, under Lord Gough. He was in the memorable action of Moodkee—was then severely wounded, and received a contusion on the head from the blow of a sponge staff from a Sikh artillery man. In the capturing of the guns he was unhorsed, and was found in the field next morning by a reconnoitring party, the poor fellow having lain there all night in great suffering. His wounds were dressed, and within two days of the battle of Sobraon he rejoined his regiment, and took part in that action, for which he received a clasp. He was with the army at Lahore, and until the close of the war; he was again in the field at Ramnuggur; he was also at the forcing of the passage of the Chenab. He was next at the brilliant attack of Soodoolapore, where the Sikhs were driven from their position on the Chenab. He was also in the action of Chillianwallah, 1849. He fought at Goojerat, when the Sikhs were again defeated, which was the last battle fought with that race of Indians. The 3rd Light Dragoons were then ordered to England, which they reached in July, 1853. Penn had not been many days at home when, hearing that the 17th Lancers were ordered for Turkey, he volunteered into that corps; and on the 23rd of June, 1854, he embarked at Portsmouth with a detachment of the 6th Inniskillings, 18th Light Dragoons, 17th Lancers, and fifty-seven horses, under Captain the Hon. Hercules Rowley, the present Lord Langford. They arrived at Varna in July following. On the 1st September Penn proceeded to the Crimea. He was in the action of the Alma; he was with his troop at Mackenzie's Farm when the Russian baggage and stores were captured; and in the Light Cavalry charge of Balaclava, for which he received the medal for distinguished conduct in the field. He speaks very highly of the lance, a weapon of which the Russians are very much in dread. Unfortunately for many of the brave fellows of his regiment, they had their poles shattered by the enemy's showers of grape-shot. On their coming up to the Russian guns, they were ordered to charge, when he made a point at a gunner, which took effect—the lance going through his body. He could not extricate it, as he was at a gallop. Passing through the enemy's guns, the 13th Light Dragoons and 17th Lancers were obliged to open out, when our hero came in contact with a Russian officer (a Hussar); he made for him, and the officer wheeled his horse about, for the purpose of making a bolt; he, therefore, took a favourable distance on the officer's left (both at the time being at a gallop), when he delivered cut six, which instantly dismounted the officer, whose head was nearly severed from his body. At the same time his horse halted, and on dismounting, to his grief, he found that his horse had received a ball in the near shoulder. He then took a view of the Russian officer. he must have died in an instant, as the body never moved after falling on the ground; he cut his pouch-belt off, and took his sword, and a clasp knife, which he wore in a belt round his waist. This gallant affair was witnessed by several of Penn's comrades. He returned with the second line, composed of the 4th Light Dragoons, 8th Hussars, and 11th Hussars, keeping a sharp look-out on their front, flanks, and rear, until they had forced a passage through the Russians, who had closed upon them. By perseverance they forced a passage, after a few gusrds with the Russians, Penn using his trophy—the Russian officer's sword. The seventh guard he took with a Russian, the point of the sword broke about ten inches off. He luckily returned with the remnant of his regiment. The ball was speedily extracted from his horse, which recovered, and the animal stood the winter, and was doing duty when he left the Crimea. Penn was at the battle of Inkerman, for which he received a clasp. He was never ill during the whole of the season, although much exposed. He was always employed on general duty. On account of the heat of the sun in July, when he was on outpost duty at Baidar, his head became affected, which caused him to be invalided home. This arose from his having his right collar-bone fractured, and the lower jaw broken by a horse falling on him when he was at field-drill in India in 1852.

## PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.

AN interesting communication has just been received from this place. The inhabitants were all well on the 14th September, 1855, the date of the Chaplain's letter to the Rev. T. B. Murray. They had heard of the death of the Czar Nicholas; but, as no newspaper was on board the vessel which conveyed the intelligence, they were still in the dark. Though they had suffered some anxiety from a poor yam harvest, they had a good stock of sweet potatoes to turn to, and the "pinch of the year" was past. They were awaiting the measures of Government for their transfer to Norfolk Island, some having relinquished house-building in expectation of this important change. It appears, by accounts from that Sir W. Denison, Governor of New South Wales, had, in September last, under instructions from home, dispatched a vessel to Pitcairn's Island, with a view of making arrangements. It was intended that, on her return to Sydney, a transport should be fitted out, for the purpose of conveying the islanders to their new and beautiful abode

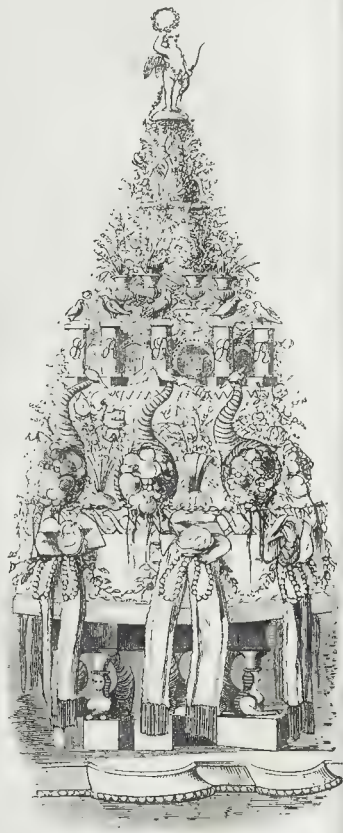
The accompanying view of the Island was sketched from H.M.S. *Amphitrite*, in March last.

"We arrived (says a Correspondent) at Valparaiso, on the 19th March, after a long and tedious cruise from San Francisco, touching at Sandwich and Society Islands, also Pitcairn's Island, on our way down. While we were at the Sandwich Isles, King Kamehameha III. died, at the age of forty-one, of excessive drinking

"We arrived at Pitcairn's Island on the 17th February. The islanders came off in a whale-boat, and seemed glad to see us. The Captain and officers spent the day on shore, and were most kindly treated. In the evening we went to the school-house, where all the people assembled, sung very nicely, and finished with "God Save the Queen." We took a cow and several other useful presents to the islanders. They now number between 180 and 190, and talk about removing to Norfolk Island this year: but I think the greater proportion will remain at Pitcairn's, being much attached to it. It is, however, impossible they can all remain there much longer, it being only five miles in circumference, and a great deal of the island is too mountainous to cultivate. They live principally on yams and sweet potatoes; which they till with great success, theirs being the finest I have seen in the Pacific. Animal food they indulge in only on Sundays. On February 16th we left, and arrived at Valparaiso the 19th March, having gone over upwards of 104,000 miles during the commission."

## MARRIAGE OF SIR ROBERT PEEL AND LADY EMILY HAY.

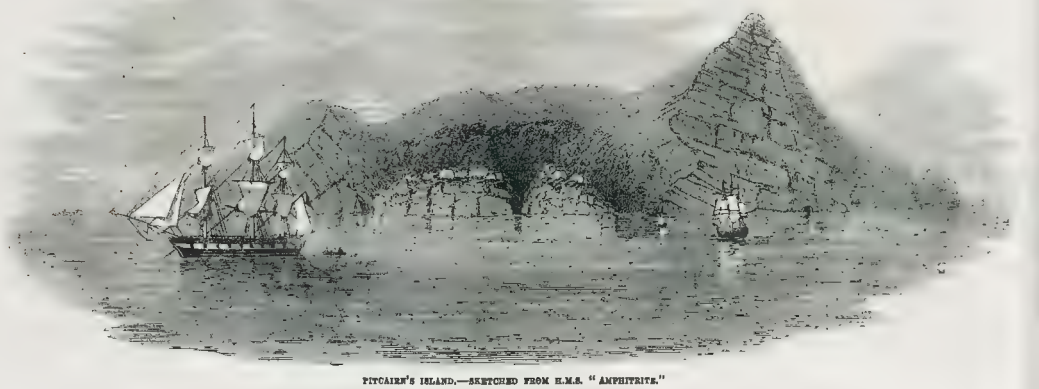
WE this week engrave the superb Wedding Cake prepared for this memorable occasion. It was placed in the centre of the table with the wedding collation, in the Waterloo Gallery, at Apsley House. The cake was six feet in height, and was perhaps the largest piece of confectionery on record. It was formed by three steps; the first supporting vases of bridal flowers, with cornucopiæ of fruit between them; the next gradation supported ornamental pillars; and the third, which was garlanded by wreaths, displayed shields of the Tweeddale and



MARRIAGE OF SIR ROBERT PEEL AND LADY EMILY HAY.—THE BRIDAL CAKE.

Peel arms, with their respective family mottoes. A Corinthian pillar, rising above all, supported a large figure of Cupid, with his bow unbent, and holding a garland of flowers. This cake was a triumph in the Italian art of confectionery. It was modeled, as well as made, in the Duke of Wellington's own establishment, by M. Carlo Brancetti.

Next week we shall engrave the magnificent scene of the Waterloo Gallery during the wedding collation.



PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.—SKETCHED FROM H.M.S. "AMPHITRITE."

NEW MUSIC-HALL, EVANS'S HOTEL, COVENT-GARDEN.

## NEW MUSIC-HALL IN COVENT-GARDEN.

A VOLUME of very pleasant gossip might be written about the notabilities who have lived in Covent-garden within the last two centuries; indeed, it has been a locality of great interest for six centuries past, or when it was the garden of the Abbey of St. Peter, at Westminster—whence Convent, corrupted to *Covent*, Garden, which name occurs in a deed of the ninth year of the reign of Elizabeth. All our London antiquaries and topographers have found this "Garden" full of anecdotic sweets, which they have scarcely known how to leave, more especially as it has been for ages the great focus of town pleasure; and from its contiguity to the Cockpit and Drury-lane Theatre, it became early surrounded with taverns, at which clubs were held, and all the phases of gay life were recklessly indulged in. We must, however, beware of these attractions; for our present purpose is merely to glance at the former fortunes of a small space, at the north-western angle of "the Garden," before we describe the very elegant improvement which forms the subject of our Illustration. In this north-west angle, then, lived Sir Kenelm Digby, who was here much visited by the lovers of philosophy and mathematical learning. Aubrey, in his "Lives," thus distinctly points out the site of Digby's House:—

Since the restoration of Ch. II. he (Sir Kenelm Digby) lived in the last nire house westward in the north portion of Covent Garden, where my Lord Denzil Holles lived since. He had a laboratory there. I think he dyed in that house. Sed qu.

The mansion was subsequently altered, if not rebuilt, for the Earl of Orford, better known by the name of Admiral Russell, who, in 1692, defeated Admiral de Tourville, near La Hogue, and ruined the French fleet. The house is built of fine red brick; and, before recent alterations, the façade was thought to resemble the forecastle of a ship. The grand staircase is formed of part of the Admiral's vessel, which he commanded at La Hogue: it has handsomely-carved anchors, ropes, &c., and the coronet and cipher of Lord Orford. Subsequently lived here Lord Archer, who married the daughter of Mr. West, whose fine library, prints and drawings, coins and medals, occupied Paterson the auctioneer nine weeks to dispose of. After the sale, the house was opened as a family hotel, in 1773, by one David Lowe, this being the first establishment of the kind formed in London; and when Mrs. Hudson succeeded as proprietor, about 1790, she advertised "Stabling for one hundred noble men and horses." The premises were next noted as "Joy's Hotel," when the large dining room was called "the Star," from the number of men of rank who frequented it. The eccentric Duke of Norfolk, and his friend Captain Morris, were among the latest visitors of this class. The upper portion of the mansion was subsequently let in suites of chambers, and the basement was next let to Mr. W. C. EVANS, the comedian, of Covent-garden Theatre, by whom the great dining-room was converted into a "singing-room." Evans next became tenant of the whole of the premises, and continued so until 1844, when he retired in favour of Mr. Green, the present proprietor.

MADAME LOLA MONTEZ.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

In the rear of the premises was a garden; and here was formerly a small cottage, in which the Kembles, when in the zenith of their fame at Covent-garden Theatre, occasionally took up their abode; and here, we are informed, was born the highly-gifted Fanny Kemble. It is interesting to recall Sir Kenelm Digby and his grave friends, with their empirical dodges and Digby's "Sympathetic Powder" fame, airing themselves in this identical garden, reduced in our time to a receptacle for a few sooty shrubs.

Meanwhile the great "singing room" answered well its fatal purposes; until the character of the entertainment, by the selection of music of a higher class than hitherto, brought so great an accession of visitors as to induce Mr. Green to extend his premises. He has accordingly built upon the site of the old garden (Digby's garden) an extremely handsome Hall, to which the former "singing-room" forms a sort of vestibule. The latter is hung with a collection of portraits of celebrated actors and actresses, mostly of our own time, which Mr. Green has collected; and a more appropriate gallery he could not have assembled for the gratification of his visitors.

The new Hall has been built from the designs of Mr. William Finch Hill, and is a very meritorious work. The proportions of the room, looking at it in section, is nearly square, being about 33 feet high, and as many wide: it is about 72 feet long from end to end; and with the old room, through which it is approached, the Hall is 118 feet in length.

This apartment is built in a bold, handsome style, having a coved ceiling, divided into compartments; four of the centre—flat, being for ventilation—are filled with an elegant open pattern; the others are to be filled with gilded arabesque ornaments.

Great brilliancy of effect is produced in the room by ten rich cut-glass gaseliers, or lustres for gas, eight of which have ten lights each, and two over the orchestra fifteen lights each; the entire number of gaslights being 120. There is likewise a range of jets all round the top of the cornice, which gives great lightness to the ceiling. The glass gaseliers, which are very superb, were designed and manufactured by Messrs. Defries and Sons, of Houndsditch, in the short space of six weeks, and fixed within two days; they are hung at such a height as to diffuse an abundant flood of light without fatigue to the eye. It is altogether a very successful specimen of gas lighting.

The length of the Hall is divided into four bays by fluted columns supporting a fine bold entablature and cornice. The bays on the left of the entrance lead to a recess, or aisle; those on the right have a private gallery, which is not used at present: beneath this are offices for refreshments, conveniently placed on a level with the Hall. Around the sides of the room, upon the floor, are richly-ornamented open plates for the admission of fresh warm air, the vitiated being driven through the pierced panels in the ceiling, and thence through the louvres in the roof. The columns between the nave and aisles are of Bath stone, fluted with wreathed Ionic caps and Bath-stone entablature. Over each of the eight pilasters there are figures modeled in plaster, representing Poetry, Drama, Music, &c. The columns upon the orchestra (which is

formed at the end of the room), as well as the moulding round the various arched recesses, are executed in scagliola. Colour on the white of the ceiling and walls is to be brought to aid the effect, in connection with which several surfaces are left plain for arabesque ornaments.

Much credit is due to the architect, Mr. Hill, for his beautiful design of the Hall, and to the contractor, Mr. W. Jackson, who raised the building in the short space of four months.

We have already referred to the improved character of the music sung in this Hall; and it is a point not to be lost sight of in introducing the new structure to the notice of the reader. In confirmation of what has been stated we may refer to a printed Selection of Music which is nightly sung here: this includes glees, madrigals—some dating three centuries back, thus escaping many a fine old melody from its antiquarian distance to reform the popular taste. The Selection comprises also several of Sir Henry Bishop's finest compositions, including some of those old English melodies which have, for some time past, been in course of publication in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; besides pieces from foreign operas, and songs and ballads by living composers; altogether evincing on the part of the proprietor and director of the establishment a wish to raise the standard to a point of excellence which it is very desirable to keep in view in our public amusements.

## MADAME LOLA MONTES.

A CORRESPONDENT has favoured us with the accompanying Sketch of Madame Lola Montes, as she recently appeared at the Victoria Theatre, in Sydney. By the *Sydney Morning Herald* we learn that the lady left that capital for Melbourne in the *Waratah*, whither she seems to have been pursued, under the following circumstances, which are detailed in a letter from her solicitors at Sydney:

Madame Lola Montes was unwise enough to engage a company of very inferior actors in Sydney at enormous salaries. She made large advances before starting to everyone of them; paid their passage money from California (where they were nearly all in debt) to Australia; and hoped, for her immense outlay, she would have received at least efficient assistance; but this company of choice performers not only loaded her with insult while they remained to live upon her, but refused, one and all, on their arrival in Sydney, to perform their allotted duty; and when she (not unnaturally irritated by such conduct) proposed to them, through us, to cancel their agreements on something like reasonable terms, they mustered on the performance of the very night which they had been the first to break, and made claims amounting to about £12,000. When she refused this *moderate* demand they obtained orders for her arrest in four or five separate actions, for sums amounting to between £3000 and £4000—only one of these (a claim for £100) was lodged in time for a warrant to be issued, and, armed with that, one Mr. Brown came on board Madame Lola Montes tendered £900, which she offered to deposit to meet this claim, but Mr. Brown refused it, unless she would pay the whole of those demands, for which he held no warrants. She then refused to leave the vessel, for which act we are willing to be responsible.

## *NATIONAL SPORTS.*

UNTIL the acceptances are announced it is idle to speculate much on the chances of any of the horses. We may, however, observe that, while Mr Topham considers Ellerman at 2lb. better than Pandango, Admiral Rous calculates the difference between these by "cracks" at 3 lb. In their estimate of Scythian the two are entirely disagreed, as Rifleman is handicapped on equal terms with him at Epsom, and is made to give away his year at the Chester Cup. In fact, Scythian (7 st. 12 lb.) is so unaccountably well in for the Chester Cup, that if he is in form we do not see what is to stop him from repeating his last year's victory, when he had only 8 lb. less to carry. We look on the present position of Coronet, 8 st., as more full, for Scythian is a wonderfully good horse, and has been very carefully dealt with since he left Whitewall for Findon; and, if we are to accept Mr. Topham's notion that 26 lb. can bring him and Coronet together, the latter ought to be almost sure of the Derby. The Chester Cup only 7st. 4lb., as the handicappers consider that he tried hard towards the close of the season. Quince (6st 8lb.) and Mislap (6st.) are both very lightly treated; but Indian Warrior is worthless as a finisher under any weight. Yellow Jack is slightly mentioned for the Two Thousand Guinea Stakes, in which he will probably meet Fly-by-Night, Porto Rico, Milton, &c. It is thought that Bird in Hand may be sent for this race, and if there be any truth in the notion that he cannot stay a distance he will be much better suited than in the Derby. Lycurgus, it is said, still taking gentle exercise in his gallant owner's park, whence he will remove shortly to Thomas Dawson's, at Middleham. Joseph Dawson's string of twenty-nine, at Insley, is again headed by old Rataplan (who now numbers forty-two winners of 87,000*l.* in stakes, nine and twenty-nine defeats), Corobus, who broke down so badly after Goodwood, Capucine, and the Admiral of the White, &c. In the latter we recognise the Lady White colt, who was bought by Mr. Lawley for 14 gs. at the last Rawcliffe paddock sale.

Red Deer is to be sold at Tattersall's on Monday; and Polestar will, we hear, be shortly brought to the hammer there. A newly-made mound of earth, shaded by two yew trees, just as you enter the old churchyard at Ragdale, marks the spot where lies the once famous horse, and reads a sad moral to those who will pervert such a noble amusement as the turf to mere business purposes.

Daniel O'Rourke's foals are beginning to dot the paddocks at Sledmere, where the little chestnut is now completely superseded by Andover. Mr. Sadler has had the first great breeding loss of the season in his foal by Surplice, out of Ferina, whose own brothers, St. Hubert and Hunting Horn (the latter of whom was as big in his yearling days as his brother was at three years old), averaged 360 gs. a piece as yearlings.

The only steeplechase fixture for next week is the Cheltenham Amateurs on Wednesday, a very different style of meeting to those which we were wont to have here, when Jim Mason was in the heyday of his riding fame, and Captain Becher had not quitted the saddle for a place on the railway. Mr. Topham's Liverpool Steeplechase weights are headed by Boxrton, 11 st. 10 lb.; and Seaman, 10 st. 2 lb., is not badly in. Deep sticky ground has been sadly against the hares of late, but the thorough pour-down so completely disheartened the dogs in their turn at a recent meeting that only three out of forty courses resulted in a kill. The public meetings for next week commence with Workington on Monday and Tuesday; followed by Thirsk, South Hinksey, and One Hundred Guineas at Newmarket on Wednesday; "Cound and Longner" on Tuesday and Wednesday; Ardrossan on Wednesday; and Eccles on and Market Drayton on Thursday.

It is rumoured that Mr. Richard Sutton has, in consequence of the cession of a considerable part of his property to him by the present Baronet, repurchased Quorn-hall from its new owner. It is pleasant to think that its time-honoured stables and kennels are not to be degraded into mere farm-buildings, and we trust that their hard-riding and popular owner may continue the master of the Quorn hounds for many a season to come. We do not hear of any particularly fine runs; and the season has, so far, been a bad one for scent. The Braham Moor Hounds can perhaps claim a run of the season, which occurred early in December, when they ran through the heart of both York and Notts country, and killed in Mr. Willoughby's. The Pytchley have, we believe, already had three runs with their old friend, the Harlestone Heath fox, who seems to have as much stamina as the Heythrop one, with whom even Jem Hills confesses that he cannot cope. The Badminton Hunt are about to present a testimonial to their master, Lord Hawke, while the existence of the Southwold Hunt beyond this season is considered rather problematical. There is a great want of covers to hold a wild fox in that otherwise superb piece of country called "East and Middle Marsh," extending from South to Alford; and subscriptions are also said to come very slowly in. Mr. Henley Greaves took this country the season after he left the Cottesmore, but was soon fain to beat a retreat

DOD'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, AND KNIGHTAGE FOR 1856.—The new edition of this established work has just appeared, with a great number of particulars respecting many of the Peers who had hitherto been briefly noticed, and all the changes and latest facts are recorded up to the close of the year 1855. The long and unexampled services of naval and military officers against the Russians have led to a considerable augmentation of the Knights of the Bath. The casualties and deaths by disease in the course of the same conflict, together with the constant promotions, have led to an amount of minute changes throughout the whole volume. Civil services and political changes have also led to Knighthoods, Baronetcies, and additions to the Privy Council; and the unceasing influence of births, deaths, and marriages, occurring among seven or eight thousand individuals, has been duly noted in the edition for 1856. By this means Mr. Dod's new volume is recommended to a very large class of persons, and in these merits he has the best assurance of public preference.

Switzerland still continues to be visited by shocks of earthquake. On the afternoon of the 5th sharp shocks were felt at Brigge, in the Upper Valais, at Aarau, and at Interlacken; and in the night of the 7th a shock was felt at Locle.

## *COUNTRY NEWS.*

THE MEMBERS FOR SHEFFIELD. The following resolution was passed at a private meeting held last week in the Council Hall, Sheffield: "That it is the duty of the Members for Sheffield to call a meeting at the present momentous crisis if the representatives of large constituencies would meet the electors and non-electors; and they respectfully invite their members, Samuel Arthur Roebuck, Esq., and George Hadfield, Esq., to attend a public meeting of their constituents before the assembling of Parliament, that their opinions on the present state of the war may be given; and they trust the same will be peculiarly agreeable to Mr. Hadfield, as it will enable him to redeem his pledge of meeting his constituents every year." Mr. Hadfield says in reply —"Your favour has just reached me, after my return from Scotland with a severe cold, and I am under an engagement to leave for London on Monday, so that I have not a day I can command before the commencement of the Session. My Parliamentary duties require me to be in attendance, as most important business is expected. The welcome news has, however, reached us by telegraph that Russia has accepted the terms of the Allies, which I have no doubt you will consider as put an end to all discussion on the war." Mr. Roebuck's reply has not yet been published

SABBATH DEFENCE ASSOCIATION. One of the largest meetings ever held in Liverpool took place at St. George's-hall on Tuesday, at noon, under the auspices of the Sabbath Defence Association. The admission was by tickets and so great was the number issued that a similar meeting had to be held simultaneously and for the same object, in the Concert-hall, Lord Nelson street. T. B. Horsfall, Esq., M.P., presided at St. George's-hall, and A. Hodgson, Esq., at the Concert-hall. The meeting at the latter place was addressed by the Rev. Hope-hall and Dr. M'Neil, chiefly in opposition to the proposed motion of Sir John Shelley for throwing open the National Gallery, British Museum, &c., on Sundays. Resolutions to the effect that the views of the promoters of the meeting were unanimously adopted, and a memorial was agreed upon for presentation to the Queen.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—A serious accident had nearly happened on the Great Northern line last week. The first up one of the wheels of a first-class carriage of the express-train broke. In the carriage were General Sir William and Lady Herries, with their son, and two other passengers. The carriage was taken off the line, the flange broken, and the carriage then thrown with great violence on its side, and dragged a considerable distance. Providentially the lives of the passengers were preserved, and the presence of mind on the part of the greatest hazard, scrambling out of the window, and by his exertions the train was stopped. The passengers were then extricated through the upper window, and proceeded by the next train on the line, at the Colonel Smyth, M.P., was slightly bruised: none of the other passengers were hurt.

THE ATTEMPT TO POISON A WIFE.—Thomas Robson, who was remanded on Monday week by the Newcastle magistrates on a charge of having attempted to poison his wife, was brought up again on the 18th inst., when Jane Tempest gave further evidence, showing a motive for his atrocious act. She stated that she was twenty-seven years of age, and resided in the village of Acomb, near Hexham. She knew the prisoner by the name of William Wilson. She became acquainted with him about July, and continued to keep his company until the first week in November. He paid his addresses to her as her sweetheart, and expressed a wish to marry her. He represented himself as an unmarried man. His wife came to Acomb, and the acquaintance then broke off. She had no more interviews with him after his wife came to Acomb. The prisoner committed suicide after the assizes, charged with administering sugar of lead to his wife with a view to poison her.

QUEER DECISION OF A CLERICAL MAGISTRATE.—At Castle Eden the other day, in an assault case, the Rev. Mr. Park, in announcing the decision of the bench, addressed the defendant in the following manner:—"As the assault is proved, we will inflict a penalty; but we have the power to do so, but, if you refuse to do so, then we shall fine you for the assault!" —*Darlington and Stockton Times.*

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

As nothing officially has transpired in reference to peace with Russia, the operations in the Consol-market have not been on an excessive scale. In the absence of any movement from the Government, the public are disinclined to be operative, and unable to cause, we have had a slight improvement in the quotations. There has, however, in numerous parties in the City who feel a deep interest in the forthcoming Budget of Sir Cornewall Lewis, the Exchequer, and more especially in the plan which he may be adopted to meet the expenses of the war. In the event of an immediate peace, large outgoings will have to be met; and in very doubtful whether the Chancellor will build and the supreme wisdom of the Money-market. Several parcels of gold have this week been forwarded to France from the Bank of England; and the whole of the late arrivals from Australia and the United States have been taken for the Paris Mint. Scarcely any change has been reported in the current rates of discount. The lowest value in Lombard-street for sixty days' bills is 6*l.* per cent. On the whole, there has been much less pressure upon the market than for many weeks past.

There was a moderate business doing in national securities on Monday. The Reduced ranged from 92¾ to 92¾; Consols for Money, 92¾ to 92¾; Ditto, for Account, 92¾ to 93; New Three per Cents, 93¾ to 93¾; and the New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 74. Bank Stock marked 210; Long Annuities, 1860, were 3 5-16; Di to, 1885, 18⅛; India Bonds, par; Exchequer Bills, par to 3*s.* dis.; Exchequer Bonds, 97¾ to 97¾. The business doing on Tuesday was rather extensive, and the quotations were on the advance. Bank Stock, 208½. Three per Cents Reduced, 93¼ to 93⅜; Consols, for Money, 93¼ to 93⅜; New Three per Cents, 93¾ to 93¾; Five per Cents, 113; Consols for Account, 93⅜ to 93; Long Annuities, 1860, 3 1-16; Ditto, 3¼; Ditto, 1885, 18⅜; India Bonds, par; Exchequer Bills, par to 4*s.* dis.; Exchequer Bonds, 97¾. On the following day the markets were very firm. Bank Stock, 209 to 210; Three per Cents Reduced, 93⅜ to 93⅞; Consols, for Money, 93¼ to 93⅜; Ditto, for the Account, 93⅜ to 93⅝; New Three per Cents, 93⅞ to 94; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 74; Long Annuities, 1860, 3⅛; Ditto, 1885, 18⅜; Exchequer Bills, 4*s.* dis. to par; Exchequer Bonds, 97¾. The dealings on Thursday were on the increase. Consols for Money ruled from 93⅝ to 93¾; Ditto, for Account, 93¾ to 93⅞; New Three per Cents Reduced, 94 to 94⅛; and the Reduced, 93⅝ to 93½; Bank Stock, 209 to 210½; Exchequer Bills 4*s.* discount to par; India Bonds, 3*s.* discount to par

There has been a fair amount shown to investment in most Foreign Bonds, but more especially in Turkish and Russian. Prices generally have further improved. We have had dealings reported in Danish Five per Cents at 103½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 93; Dutch Four per Cents, 96¾; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 103; Ditto, Four per Cents, 20; Ditto, Deferred, 6; Mexican Three per Cents, 20½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 74½; Ditto, 6; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 91¼; Ditto, Small, 90¾; Ditto, Deferred, 83; Spanish Certificates, 17; Ditto, Passive, 4; Spanish Three per Cents, 40½; Ditto New, Deferred, 22¾; Turkish Six per Cents, 99 to 99½; Ditto, New Scrip, 5 to 14 dis.; French Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 93¾; Four per Cents, 86¾ 87; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64½; Ditto Four per Cents, 95¾; Portuguese Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 38; Venezuela Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 27; Brazilian Five per Cents, 100; Greek, 23; Portuguese Converted Certificates, 45.

The wonderful success of the various Joint-stock Banks, as shown in the half-yearly reports lately presented to the public, has induced numerous purchases of shares in the Australian Investment, Land, and Banking Company, for delivery. Australasian have realised 52¾; Bank of London, 60; City, 67; London Chartered of Australia, 17¾; London and Westminster, 49½; Oriental, 41; Provincial of Ireland, 5¾; South Australia, 39, ex div.; Union of Australia, 73; Union of London, 32¾, ex div.

Although the demand for Miscellaneous Securities has been less active, prices almost generally have ruled firm. Canada Land Company, 94 to 96; Ditto, Bonds, 102¾; Crystal Palace, 13⅝; Ditto, Debentures, 87; Ditto, Government Six per Cents, 107¾; Ditto, Four per Cents, 95; English and Australian Copper-Smelting Company, 14; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 2¾; Hungarian, 67; Metropolitan Gas, 1¾; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2¾; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 63; Ditto, New, 13¾; Victoria Dock, 10¾; St. Katharine Dock, 85¾; Scottish Australian Investment, 2¾; Van Diemen's Land, 16¾; Victoria Government Stock Certificates, 102; Kent Waterworks, 78¾; West Middlesex, 89¾ ex div.; Exeter Telegraph, 2*l.*

All Railway Shares have been in good request, and prices generally have improved. The following are the closing official quotations on Thursday.

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 24¾; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston, 4; Bristol and Exeter, 85; Caledonian, 67¾; Chester and Holyhead, 12¾; East Anglian, 1¾; Eastern Counties, 8¾; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 21; Great Northern, 96; Ditto, A Stock, 85¾; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 104¾; Great Western, 64¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 81¾; London and Blackwall, 6¾; London and Brighton, 98; London and North-Western, 96¾; London and South-Western, 87¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 37¾; Midland, 76¾; Newcastle and Berwick, 47¾; Norfolk, 4¾; North British, 81; North-Eastern—Berwick, 73½; Ditto, Exeter, 99¾; Ditto, York, 40¾; North Staffordshire, 10; South-Eastern, 61¾; Vale of Neath, 14.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—London and Greenwich, 12¾ ex div.; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 11½ ex int.; Midland Bradford, 91¾; West Valley, 14.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Bristol and Exeter, 93 ex div.; Caledonian, 94; Eastern Counties, Six per Cents, 11⅝; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 61½; Great Northern, Five per Cent., 118; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 102½; Great Western, Four-and-a-Half per Cent. 89; Ditto, Birmingham Stock, 90; Ditto, Chester Guaranteed Shares, 91; North-Eastern—Berwick, 90; Ditto, York, 81. S. Purchase, 81 ex div.; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 93; South-Eastern, 22¾; South Wales, 85; Waterford and Kilkenny, 2¾.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 6¾; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 5¾ ex int.; Dutch Rhenish, 13 ex all; Eastern of France, 36¾; East India, 21¾ ex int.; Ditto, Extension, 1⅝ ex int.; Grand Trunk of Canada, 12 ex int.; Ditto, 10¾ ex int.; Great Indian Peninsular, 20¾ ex all; Great Luxembourg, 5¾; Great Western of Canada, 28¾; Ditto, New, 9¾; Madras, 10 ex int.; Namur and Liége, 6; Northern of France, 36¾ ex int.; Paris and Lyons, 47¾ ex int.; Royal Danish 20; Royal Swedish, 2¾; Ditto, Obligations, 2¾; Sambre and Meuse, 3¾; West Flanders, 3¾.

MINING SHARES have been in improved request. On Thursday Brazilian Imperial were 5 Ditto, St. John del Rey, 29; Llanrea, 7¾; Santiago de Cuba, 3¾; United Mexican, 4

The amount of business transacted in the Consol Market to-day has been very moderate, and prices have shown a tendency to give way. The Three per Cents for Money are 93¾ ⅞; Ditto for the Account, 94 to 93¾ ⅞ and 93¼; the New Three per Cents, 94¼; the Royal Bonds 97¾; the Reduced, 91¾. In the value of other securities very little change has taken place

## *THE MARKETS.*

CORN EXCHANGE, Friday, [illegible] The supply of wheat [illegible] to-day was moderate, and the demand for it was [illegible] extent up to our market this week [illegible] The show of samples in to-day's market was small and much [illegible] Barley was in a very [illegible] Ditto, Monday's decline in the quotations. [illegible] Of oats, the arrivals coastwise were rather [illegible] and to have found sales, low [illegible] were invariably [illegible] Of foreign corn, but [illegible] Hayley [illegible] prices were supported. Wheat, a very dull inquiry for malt [illegible] Barley, [illegible] quiet at Monday's decline. Oats, with a fair demand, [illegible] and fine were very dear.

*Arrivals this Week.*—English: wheat, 2 qrs; barley, 2730; malt, 3480; oats, 4190; flour, 7610; beans, 1000; and linseed, 11,180. Irish: wheat, 600; oats, 1160; flour, 1600 sacks. Foreign: wheat, 6400 qrs; barley, 2000; oats, 1000; flour, 1600 sacks.

*English.*—Wheat, 6sacks and Kent, red, 56s to 58s; ditto, white, 60s to 64s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 57s to 58s; rye, 48s; to 49s; grinding barley, 33s to 34s; distilling ditto, 34s to 36s; malting ditto, 40s to 42s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 70s to 80s; brown ditto, 65s to 68s; Kingston and Ware, 70s to 80s; Chevalier, 82s to 86s; Harlow and Hertford, 80s to 84s; Yorkshire feed oats, 20s to 24s; potato ditto 21s to 25s; Lincoln and Cork, 24s to 26s; ditto, white, 24s to 27s; Irish ditto, 23s to 25s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 38s to 40s; boilers, 40s to 42s; tares, 44s to 46s per quarter. Town-made flour, 70s to 75s; Suffolk, 52s to 54s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 50s to 54s, per 280 lbs. American flour, 30s to 42s per barrel.

*Seeds.*—Most agricultural seeds are to be had at rather [illegible] but the business doing in them is very moderate. Linseed and [illegible] sorts are dull and [illegible]

Linseed, English, crushing, 72s to 83s; Mediterranean, 71s to 78s; hempseed, 36s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 20s to 21s per cwt. Canary, 60s to 70s per quarter. Red seed, 24s to 28s; white, 10s to 13s; tares, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. English red clover, 80s to 90s per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, 21*l.* to 21*l.* 10*s.*; ditto, foreign, 7*l.* 10*s.* to 8*l.* 15*s.*; rapecakes, 7*l.* 5*s.* to 7*l.* 10*s.* per ton. Canary, 60s to [illegible] per quarter.

*Bread.*—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10*d.* to 10½*d.* of household ditto, 8½*d.* to 9*d.*; and 4-lb. loaf

*Imperial Weekly Averages.*—Wheat, 70s 1*d.*; barley, 37s. 3*d.*; oats, 25s 7*d.*; rye, 38s. 6*d.*; beans, 40s.; peas, 41s. 9*d.*

*The Six Weeks' Averages.*—Wheat, 77s 6*d.*; barley, 39s. 4*d.*; oats, 25s. 10*d.*; rye, 41s. 6*d.*; beans, 42s. 7*d.*; peas, 43s. 3*d.*

*English Grain Sold last Week.*—Wheat, 101,406; barley, 118 7-8; oats, 36,939; rye, 61; beans, 1,662; peas, 1,971 quarters.

*Teas.*—The amount of business doing in our market is very moderate. Holders, however, are firm, and the quotations generally have undergone no change. Sugar.—The [illegible] Coffee.—Sales of most kinds have progressed slowly. In prices, however, very little change has taken place.

*Rice.*—Within the last few days more business has been transacted in this article, yet the operations are [illegible]

*Provisions.*—For nearly all kinds of butter we have to report a very inactive demand, and [illegible] rather lower prices must be submitted to. In bacon, very little is doing, and the quotations have given way 1*s.* per cwt. Most other kinds of provisions are a dull inquiry.

*Tallow.*—P.Y.C., on the spot, has changed hands slowly, at 56*s.* to 56*s.* per cwt.

*Oils.*—Linseed oil has declined 1*s.* per cwt., and is now on the spot. In other oils we have little to doing, on lower terms. Turpentine is heavy, at the late fall.

*Spirits.*—We have to report a very limited business in rum, at [illegible] Brandy is in fair request, but prices have downward tendency. In other spirits only a moderate business is doing

*Hops (Pocket).*—There is very little change to notice in the value of any kind of hops. The samples are good, and the demand is steady. Business in this week are 90 bales from Canterbury, Mid and East Kent pockets, 2*l.* 12*s.* to 3*l.* 10*s.*; Weald of Kent, 2*l.* 2*s.* to 2*l.* 5*s.*; Sussex, 2*l.* 0*s.* to 2*l.* 5*s.* per cwt.

*Cattle (Deptford).*—Tuesday, 15th; Goodwin, 4*s.* 8*d.*; Riddell, 16*s.* 8*d.*; Braddell's, 16*s.* 8*d.*; Lambton, 18*s.* 8*d.*; North Hetton, 18*s.*; South Hetton, 18*s.* 8*d.*; Tees, 18*s.* 8*d.* per [illegible]

*Metropolitan Cattle Market (Friday Morning).*—The supply of beasts on sale was limited, but in fair average condition. All breeds were very dull in sale, at Monday's currency. Although the number of sheep was moderate, the trade ruled heavy, at barely stationary prices. The few calves on offer moved off briskly, at an improvement in value of 6*d.* per 8 lbs. Pigs were not worth 6*s.* per 8 lbs. Pigs were very dull, and lower in purchase. Milch cows moved off heavily at from 21*l.* to 24*l.* each, including their small calf

Per 8 lbs. to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 7*s.* 10*d.* to 8*s.* 8*d.*; second quality ditto, 8*s.* 10*d.* to 9*s.* 6*d.*; prime large oxen, 9*s.* 8*d.* to 10*s.*; prime Scots, 8*s.* 4*d.* to 10*s.* 6*d.*; coarse and inferior sheep, 6*s.* 8*d.* to 7*s.* 4*d.*; second quality ditto, 7*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* 0*d.*; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 8*s.* 10*d.* to 9*s.* 4*d.*; prime Southdowns, 9*s.* 4*d.* to 9*s.* 8*d.*; large coarse calves, 6*s.* 8*d.* to 7*s.* 0*d.*; prime small ditto, 7*s.* 4*d.* to 8*s.* 0*d.*; large hogs, 5*s.* 8*d.* to 6*s.* 2*d.*; neat small porkers, 6*s.* 4*d.* to 7*s.* 0*d.*; suckling calves, 24*s.* to 28*s.*; and quarter-old store pigs, 20*s.* to 22*s.* each. Total supply: beasts, 6414; sheep, 13,360; calves 160; pigs 500 [illegible]

*Newgate and Leadenhall.*—[illegible] good, and the trade [illegible]

*Whitechapel.*—Inferior beef 3*s.* 6*d.* and fine 4*s.* 2*d.*; mutton 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; [illegible] large pork, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*; prime ditto, 4*s.* 2*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; veal, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*; inferior mutton, 7*s.* 8*d.* to 8*s.* 2*d.*; middling ditto, 8*s.* 4*d.* to 8*s.* 8*d.*; prime ditto, 9*s.* 0*d.* to 9*s.* 4*d.*; veal, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.*; small pork, 4*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.* Rotherhithe [illegible]

## *THE LONDON GAZETTE.*

FRIDAY, JAN. 18.

WAR DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 18

2nd Life Guards. Lieut. R. Palmer to be Captain, vice Hardy, who retires.

Lieutenant.

1st Regiona Cornet W. E. Curtis to be Lieutenant.

Coldstream Sergeant Second Class J. H [illegible] to be Surgeon.

Royal Artillery Sergeant Capt. T. W. H. Hutchinson to be Captain.

11th Lieut. R. O'Brien Jameson to be Lieutenant.

[illegible] Lieut. Henry D. Maclean to be Adjutant, vice R. Bingham to be Captain.

Lieutenant and F. F. Piggot to be Lieutenant and Adjutant.

Lieut. Edward C. Eccles to be Captain.

10th C. D. Foote, F. A. Lysaght, to be Lieutenants.

17th Ensign C. W. Holworthy to be Lieutenant, vice Lieut. W. Hales to be Captain.

Ensigns E. W. C. Oxenham, 40th, to be Lieutenant, vice Lieut. W. Hales to be Captain; J. Grey, W. T. Le Brun, to be Ensigns.

Ensign P. H. Delamere to be Lieutenant, vice Lieut. W. F. Harrison to be Ensign.

Capt. C. W. Hay, Hospital Staff, to be Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Brev. Brevet-Major W. Smith to be Quartermaster.

Lieut. and Adjutant W. H. [illegible] to be Captain.

Ensign [illegible] to be Lieutenant.

Lieut. Edward Gostling to be Adjutant.

Ensign H. J. Yonge to be Lieutenant and Quartermaster.

Ensign [illegible] to be Lieutenant.

Lieut. and Adjutant J. Sharpe, to have the rank of Lieutenant; Ensign J. B. Cockall to be Lieutenant.

63rd Ensign H. J. Yonge to be Lieutenant and Quartermaster, to have the rank of Lieutenant; Ensign J. B. Cockall to be Lieutenant.

69th Ensigns J. S. A. Herford, A. Somers to be Lieutenants; Ensign C. W. Crewe, to be Lieutenant.

Ensign P. H. [illegible] to be Lieutenant.

[illegible] Ensign C. M'Kinnon to be Lieutenant and Adjutant; Ensign G. Gostling to be Lieutenant.

Ensign C. H. Potts, to be Ensign.

2nd West India Regiment Ensign J. Parish to be Captain

BANKRUPTS

J. WHITELEY, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

*AMUSEMENTS, &c.*

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—On MONDAY, JAN. 28, and During the Week, the exciting NEW FARCE, to which Mr. Leigh Murray will make his First Appearance this Season; to be played, on Alternate Nights with HOB ROY. Rob Roy, Professor Anderson; Mac Macgregor, Mrs. J. W. Wallack. To conclude with a Highly Successful Pantomime of TY BELLE ALLIANCE. Doors open at Half-past six; commence at Seven. The Box-Office is open daily from Eleven till Five, under the direction of Mr. O'Reilly. Private Boxes, which may also be taken at the Royal Library, 13 Bow-st., 21s., and 42s.; Grand Balcony, 4s.; Upper Boxes, 2s. 6d.; Pit, 2s.; Galleries, 1s. Second Price Nine o'Clock.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday and Tuesday the "Bears' Stratagem;" Wednesday, Set Stones to Compose," Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, by desire, the "Little Treasure." After which, every Evening, the second act of the "Butterfly's Ball and the Grasshopper's Feast;" concluding on the last three nights with "Only a Halfpenny," as performed at Windsor Castle on the 16th inst. by command of her Majesty. In consequence of many inquiries Two more Morning Performances of the Pantomime will be given on Thursday next, January 31st, and on Thursday, February 7th, being positively the last of the Season; doors open at Half-past One. Commences at Two; and no clock by Four.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday and Tuesday the "Bears' Stratagem;" Wednesday, Set Stones to Compose," Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, by desire, the "Little Treasure." After which, every Evening, the second act of the "Butterfly's Ball and the Grasshopper's Feast;" concluding on the last three nights with "Only a Halfpenny," as performed at Windsor Castle on the 16th inst. by command of her Majesty. In consequence of many inquiries Two more Morning Performances of the Pantomime will be given on Thursday next, January 31st, and on Thursday, February 7th, being positively the last of the Season; doors open at Half-past One. Commences at Two; and no clock by Four.

DELPHI THEATRE. Overflowing Houses.—The Grand Burlesque and Comic Pantomime of JACK and the BEAN-STALK, or Hop-o'-my-thumb and Mother Goose at Home. Harlequin, Mdme. Celeste; Columbine, Miss Wyndham. Preceded by the Private Adelphi. Mr. Wright, Roots of the Holly-tree Inn, Mr. Webster. How's your Uncle? Mr. Wright.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN DOUGLASS. Entries from the stage no music nor private without paying a visit to this Establishment where the best Pantomime of the season is nightly acted by Paul Bedford and the most wonderful Pantomimists in the world. Twenty-five magnificent scenes, tricks, and appointments.

NO. 53, PALL-MALL, next the British Institution.—PANORAMA OF GAZA, the Interior of the 300 FEET. PHOTOGRAPHS taken by Mr. ROGER FENTON in the CRIMEA, from Sebastopol to Six daily.—ADMISSION.

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of CURIOSITIES EVERY EVENING at Eight, at the POLYGRAPHIC HALL, 57, Leicester-square. Strand. Box-office open from Eleven to Five.

MOVE, the FIRST DRAMATIC VENTRILOQUIST in the POLYGRAPHIC HALL, 57, Leicester-square, Strand. Every Evening at 8, and Saturday Morning at 3. Admission, 1s. and 2s. The Public are invited to view the Hall, Stage, Scenery, &c., on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, from 11 till 5 o'clock.—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.

THE LION-SLAYER at HOME, 232, Piccadilly.—Mr. GORDON CUMMING DESCRIBES every Night (Saturday excepted) his Fight, what he SAW and DID in SOUTH AFRICA. Morning Entertainments every Saturday, at Three o'clock. The Pictures are painted by Messrs. Richard Caton Woodville, West, George Thomas, Wolf, Charles Hughe, and Lieutenant Skinner, embodied by Mr. Charles Whitmore. Admittance, 1s. and 2s. The Cabin on view during the day, from Eleven to Five. Children Half-price to the Reserved Seats and Stalls.

ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street, next the Quadrant.—Mr. BEVERLEY'S Gallery of PICTURE ILLUSTRATIONS, commencing on MONDAY, with its 6th Series for a limited number of nights.

ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.—The LAST THREE DAYS.—The Gallery will be OPEN on MONDAY Morning next, at Eleven o'clock, as from Xmas to Christmas, will positively CLOSE on WEDNESDAY Night, the 30th inst., at Eight o'clock. Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 2s.; Stalls at Eleven and Eight o'clock. The Gallery will Reopen on Monday, Feb. 4th with a Series of HORTON'S popular Illustrations.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 5, Leicester-square, consists of 1000 highly interesting Models, representing the Human Body in a State of Health and Disease; also, various Races of Man, &c. Open (for Gentlemen only) from Ten o'clock in the Morning till Ten at Night. Admission, 1s.—Lecture at Half-past Seven every Evening, by DR. BENTON, F.R.S.L., and at Three every Afternoon, by DR. KAHN. Admission, 1s.—4, Coventry-street, Haymarket.

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL (under the Patronage of the Clergy).—On MONDAY NEXT, JANUARY 28, Mr. BENEDICT will conduct Mozart's Last Grand Work, the Requiem, and the Choral Symphony of Beethoven. Principal Vocalists—Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss. Full Band and Chorus. Conductor—Mr. BENEDICT. Commence at Seven o'clock.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—EXETER HALL.—FRIDAY, 16th February, will be performed, for the First Time in London, Dr. Osana's Oratorio, ELI, under the direction of the Composer. Principal Vocalists—Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss. Full Band and Chorus. Conductor—Mr. COSTA. Commence at Seven o'clock. Tickets, Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Unreserved Seats, 5s.; to be had at the Society's Office, No. 6 in Exeter Hall, and at all the usual Places of Musical Business in London.

WESTBOURNE SECOND GRAND BALL MASQUE will take place on THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, on the Premises, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park. Private Dining-rooms, and two Bands engaged. Gentlemen's Tickets, including Refreshments, 1l. 1s.; Ladies' Tickets, 5s.; to be had of Mr. C. at the Rooms on Tuesday Evening from 8 till 12. N.B. Private Lessons by Mr. C. every hour, 1l.

ZOOLOGICAL KING'S COLLEGE, London.—The Present LENT TERM will commence on FRIDAY next, the 25th inst., at Eleven o'clock, and will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday at the same hour. [illegible]

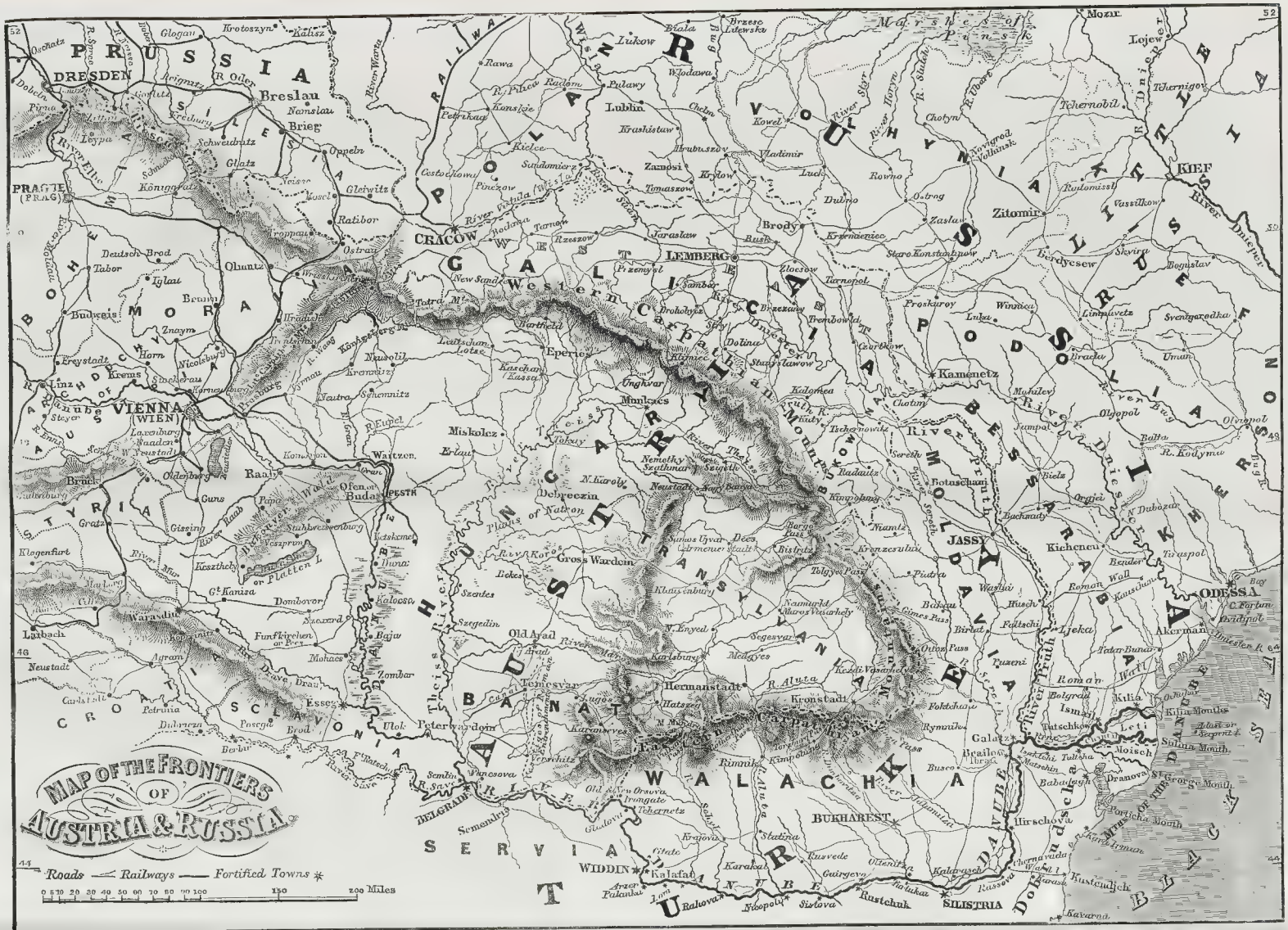
ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—SPECIAL JUVENILE MORNING ENTERTAINMENT, Wednesday, commencing at 3. A popular Lecture by J. H. Pepper, Esq., and followed at 3 by the Pantomime of the Wars of the Roses, with Dissolving Explosions, Changing Scenes, Tableaux, &c. The Magnificent Fire-Fall of the Palace of Aladdin, and Transformation of Sunbeam into Diamonds, with Songs, by Lenox Horn [illegible]

MISS BESSIE DALTON at the ROYAL PANOPTICON of SCIENCE and ART, Leicester-square. Open Daily from Ten in the Morning till Five in the Afternoon. Admission, 1s. Schools and Children under Ten Years of Age, Half-price. Open Every Evening from Seven till Ten. Admission, One Shilling. Children Half-price.

ROYAL PANOPTICON, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—UNRIVALLED ATTRACTIONS. [illegible]

Life in Pompeii, with the Eruption, illustrated [illegible] natural Phenomena, &c., by Mr. T. [illegible] Chemistry for the Juniors, by Mr. E. [illegible] Chemistry, by Mr. [illegible] Lecturer Buckingham. At intervals [illegible] Performances by Mr. T. [illegible] During the Evening a Christmas Musical Mélange, comprising Selections from the Works of [illegible] Favourite Composers, by Mr. [illegible] Mr. Rosse Dalton (Bess and Pat-Stapes by the "Orphens She [illegible] Below on the Floor by Mr. Benjamin Wells, R.A.M., and [illegible] Experiments by Mr. [illegible] Admission to the Whole, One Shilling. Schools and Children under Ten Years of Age, Half-price.

[illegible] Dalton's Lecture-Illustrations Lectures Lectures Lectures


MAP OF THE FRONTIERS OF AUSTRIA & RUSSIA
Roads — Railways — Fortified Towns *
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 150 200 Miles
PRUSSIA
DRESDEN
Breslau
Brieg
PRAGUE (PRAG)
CRACOW
LEMBERG
Western Carpathians
GALICIA
POLAND
VOLHYNIA
PODOLIA
BESSARABIA
MOLDAVIA
WALACHIA
TRANSYLVANIA
HUNGARY
AUSTRIA
VIENNA (WIEN)
MORAVIA
BOHEMIA
STYRIA
CROATIA
SCLAVONIA
SERVIA
BANAT
Debreczin
Miskolcz
Hermanstadt
Kronstadt
BUKHAREST
Ilirschova
Kamenetz
Jassy
Kichenev
Tiraspol
ODESSA
Akerman
Galacz
Brailow
Kilia
Ismail
Tultscha
Moisch
Sulina Mouth
St George Mouth
Kilia Mouths
Portitsche Mouth
Ternaveda Mouth
Kustendjich
SILISTRIA
Rustchuk
Giurgevo
Kalafat
WIDDIN
Semendria
BELGRADE
Essek
Peterwardein
Temesvar
Old Arad
Szegedin
Szentes
Gross Wardein
Debreczin
Ofen or Buda
PESTH
Waitzen
Gratz
Laibach
Agram
Varasdin
Fünfkirchen or Pecs
Mohacs
Baja
Zombar
Neustadt
Carlstadt
Petrinia
Posega
Brod
Semlin
Pancsova
Orsova
Turnsburg
Kalocsa
Dombovar
Kaschau
Eperies
Leutschau
Lotse
Kaschau
Kassa
Tokay
Erlau
Miskolcz
Nemetky
Szathmar
Szigeth
Neustadt
Bereza
Klausenburg
Karlsburg
Hatzeg
Lugos
Karansebes
Mehadia
Orsova
Tergukle
Tchernetz
Gladova
Krajova
Slatina
Rimnik
Kimpolung
Busco
Rymnik
Foktschan
Fokschan
Focsani
Ocna
Bakau
Birlad
Roman
Pultusk
Jekca
Akerman
Ismail
Kilia
Reni
Galacz
Brailow
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## THE SOLDIERS' INFANT HOME, ROSSLYN PARK, HAMPSTEAD.

IN addition to the dangers and accidents of war which fall to the share of our Army in the East, many a brave heart has had those troubles greatly increased by thoughts and fears for those who were dear to him left behind. In the labour of the trenches—in the midst of pestilence—in the nipping cold and burning heat, and in the roar of battle — many a British soldier has had his mind occupied by the little prattling children who were left without his care 3000 miles away; and the pangs of wounds have been increased by fears that these children would have no chance of knowledge, and that their lot was but too likely to be beggary and want. This must not, however, be: for the children of those who have fallen in the cause of their country must, as a matter of justice, be provided for.

With reflections of this kind we wended our way with no small pleasure towards Hampstead to visit an institution which has been opened as a Home for the Infant Children of Soldiers—the children of those whose mothers have died, and left them without protection. Some of our artist readers will remember a beautiful avenue of trees, a little to the west of the road, at the foot of the hill which leads to Hampstead. This leads to Rosslyn House, an extensive structure, most delightfully situated amid shrubberies and gardens. The situation is most healthy; and, while peeping amongst the evergreens at the few roses which still bloomed, we thought of certain dingy courts and alleys where, instead of fresh air and the twittering of the birds, is polluted atmosphere and the sound of various kinds of vice.

THE SOLDIERS' INFANT HOME, ROSLYN-PARK, HAMPSTEAD.

We were readily admitted into the spacious hall of Rosslyn House, and found it really a choice and elegant specimen of domestic architecture. Beyond the hall a double row of polished marble Ionic pillars leads to a spacious staircase, of finished workmanship. The windows are in part filled with stained glass; and the whole has an air of great comfort and refinement. This leads to various large apartments, fitted up as nurseries, &c. In a circular room were forty or fifty little girls under the care of the school-mistress. This is a pleasant room, looking into the garden, and having a fine view extending as far as the Epsom Downs. The rosy-faced children looked a wonder of neatness, dressed in their scarlet frocks and lilac pinafores. Most of these little ones have been rescued from great poverty and neglect. Here they will be reared in habits of industry—the greater part of them instructed in the duties of female domestic servants; while the more intelligent it is proposed to instruct as pupil teachers in the educational department of the establishment.

The Committee are also endeavouring to raise funds for the foundation of scholarships of the value of £20 per annum, to be distinguished by the names of famous officers who have fallen in the war. The children who have been instructed as pupil teachers will be eligible as candidates for such scholarships, which they will be allowed to hold for two years whilst being prepared as regimental school-mistresses. The sum £20 has been already subscribed for Raglan memorial scholarship, and a like sum for a Chester scholarship.

The dining-room and play-rooms are very convenient, and of much architectural beauty. Trusting to the goodness of the cause, the Committee hope, by their exertions, to have the means shortly of admitting 100 girls; and, in addition to Rosslyn House, have effected the purchase of Vane House—a building of the time of Charles I. which is situated close by. It is intended to devote this building and Rosslyn House to the reception of girls only. Few persons who have not visited the grounds of Vane House* can form an idea of their picturesque beauty: and we think that the knowledge that such homes are provided for the children of the soldiers who have fallen in our battles must very much add to the success of the resulting sergeant.

* Bishop Butler died in Vane House—a place which has some other interesting associations.

## MANUFACTURE OF BAYONETS.

THE present war having caused an unusual demand for weapons of every description, it was found impossible to obtain the requisite supply from the usual sources.

The Honourable Board of Ordnance therefore gladly availed themselves of the mechanical skill of Manchester and the surrounding towns to make up for the deficiency in the supply of bayonets, ramrods, sights, bands, springs, and other articles of gun-furniture required for the Minié rifle as now used in the British Army.

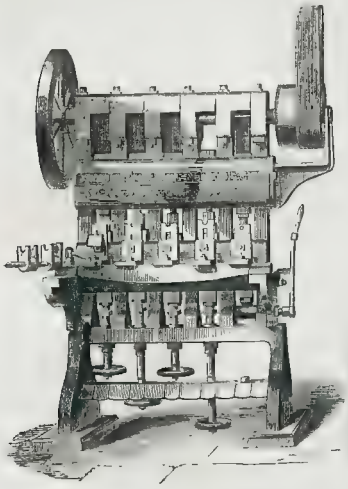


Fig. 1.

We are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Francis Preston of Manchester, who is extensively employed in making the above articles, for allowing us to inspect his machinery and describe the processes employed by him in the manufacture of the new bayonet—which is a far superior weapon to the ones formerly used, being much lighter and more serviceable. The present bayonet is 20½ inches long, fitted with the French locking ring, and weighs twelve ounces; it is fluted on the three sides of the blade.

We will briefly describe the process of manufacture of this formidable weapon. The sockets of bayonets, or the part that fits on the muzzle of the musket, is made of the best wrought iron, and the blade is of steel, the two parts being united by welding. The first operation is performed by a smith, and consists in cutting a round bar of wrought iron to the required lengths for making the sockets; the pieces of steel for the blades are cut from a square bar, and then submitted to the action of the forging machine, represented in Fig. 1. This machine was invented by Mr. Ryder, of Bolton. It is very ingenious in its construction, and has long been used for forging parts of machinery employed in spinning cotton; but the application of it to forging parts of bayonets is due to Mr. Preston. It consists of a series of hammers worked at a great speed by eccentrics on the top shaft. The object of this machine is to reduce one end of the square piece of steel and to make it round: a projection is, however, left at the extremity of the steel, which is bent to fit the round iron forming the socket. The parts thus formed—namely, the pieces for the socket and the blade—are then welded together, the greatest care being required in this operation. The partially formed bayonet is then heated, and laid on the lower die of the stamping machine, shown in Fig. 2. The stamper, or the part that gives the requisite blow for shaping the socket of the bayonet, is made of a block of cast iron, weighing four or five cwt., in the lower surface of which is a recess corresponding to the recess in the die. This stamper is raised by machinery, and when it has attained sufficient altitude it disengages itself from the chains by which it is elevated, and drops on the partially-formed bayonet, thereby imparting to it the exact shape of the recesses in the die and stamper. This stamping machine in itself is similar to those generally used; but it is customary to raise the stamper by manual labour, whereas the steam-engine is in this case made to do all the hard work, the attendant having nothing to do but to supply and remove the pieces to be stamped. The next operation is to bore a hole through the socket, which is done in an ordinary drilling machine. The partially-formed bayonets are then again heated, and the square bar of steel for the blade is drawn out, or lengthened, by a forging machine, similar to that shown in Fig. 1. The hammers of this machine are so constructed that the descent of each is diminished: consequently, the workmen, by first introducing the end of the bar of steel beneath the first hammer, reduces the bar to the thickness required for the point of the bayonet; he then passes it under the second, and then the third and fourth—by which means the requisite taper form is produced. The socket and blade of the bayonet being thus roughed out, or partly formed, the next operation is performed by the rolling-machine, shown in Fig. 3. This machine, which is invented and patented by Mr. Preston, though exceedingly simple in its construction, is of the greatest utility in the manufacture of bayonets, for by its aid, the manual labour hitherto required for making the three flutes, or grooves in the blade is dispensed with.

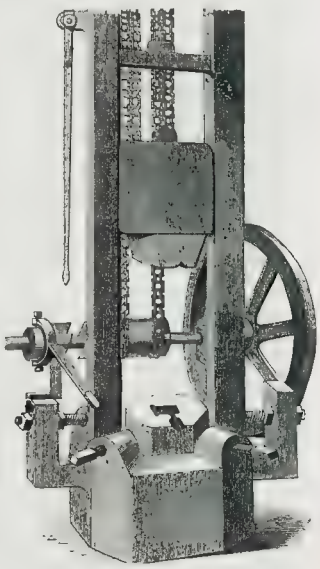
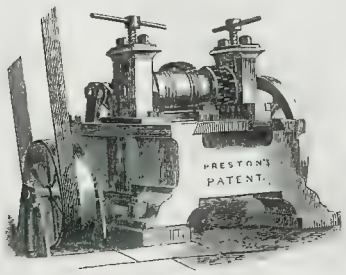


Fig 2.

The principal parts of the machine consist of a sliding table, on which is a die for forming the two smaller flutes, and a shaft with an eccentric roller, to form the larger flute. When the machine is in motion the attendant lays one of the partly-formed bayonets, heated to a red heat, in the die of the table; this is then drawn under the eccentric roller, the action of which on the heated bayonet blade forces the metal into the die, thereby completing the flutes in a few seconds.

The subsequent operation of turning the outside of the socket and neck is performed by the ordinary tools for such purposes. The bayonets are then taken to the machine by which the slots or grooves are made in the socket for the stop motion of the locking ring.

The next operation is performed by the machine shown in Fig. 4. The socket of the bayonet is attached to a stud, to which a slow rotary motion is given; and above the stud is a cutting tool, which moves in a horizontal direction. The socket of the bayonet being presented to this cutting tool is shaped to to the proper form. By this beautiful little machine not only much manual labour is saved but the stop of the lock ring is left projecting from the socket of the bayonet; whereas in all bayonets of




Fig

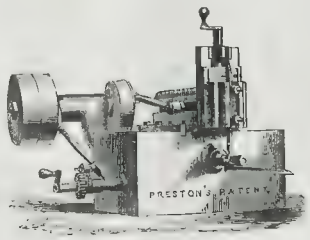



Fig 4

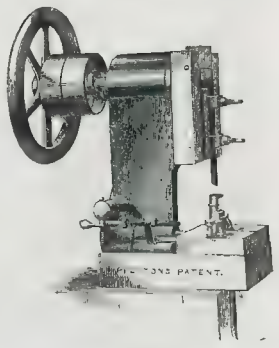



Fig 5

the ordinary construction the stop is secured into the socket. This is also a patented invention of Mr. Preston, and is of great importance; for every time the bayonet is put on the barrel of the musket the look-ring is pressed against the stop: consequently, when the stop is screwed in the socket, this constant action is very liable to loosen and eventually to displace it, thereby rendering the bayonet useless; whereas by making the stop solid with the socket it cannot be displaced.

The bayonet is then brought to the machine shown in Fig. 8, and placed upon a vertical stud. The cutting tool of this machine is moved up and down, and in so doing cuts a slot (or groove) in the bridge of the socket; the bayonet being gradually brought towards the cutting instrument until the slot (or groove) is of the required depth, at which time the machine is stopped by a patented self acting apparatus. The attendants have only to put the bayonets on the stud and set the machinery in motion, all the rest of the work being self acting. After this operation has been performed the bayonets are filed up by hand in those parts that cannot be done by machinery. Then the flutes are finished to the required size, hardened and tempered so as to give the required elasticity, and finally polished by machinery. The locking ring is then adjusted, which completes the operation. The muskets are now ready for the severe test and examination of the Government inspectors, which they have to undergo before they are put into the hands of the soldiers.

## THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

*(From our Artist and Special Correspondent.)*

CAMP, SEBASTOPOL, Jan. 2, 1856.

WITH the exception of renewed explosions in the docks at Sebastopol, there has been a lack of incident in the Camps this week. The cold has not relented, except on those rare occasions when a gleam of sunshine appeared to thaw the surface of the frozen ground. The general character of our days has been grey. On the night before last the weather changed, and the avocations of soldiers are carried on in two feet of snow.

On Monday I succeeded in obtaining a view of one of the dock explosions—no easy matter considering the secrecy which very properly attends these operations. I had not previously visited Sebastopol for some time, and was struck with the changes in its external aspect, worked by the destroying agency of an army of 100,000 men. It is not the mere demolition that had taken place, for remains would be visible—it is the total disappearance of entire tenements that creates astonishment. I should not wonder if we can say of Sebastopol as old Philip of Burgundy did of a town he had sacked—"This is the spot where once stood Dinant." "Here once stood Sebastopol," may yet be the exclamation of a future Layard.

Cresting the hill over which the Woronzoff road passes towards the town, I looked in vain for the well-known features of the old Picket-house, long celebrated amongst us under that name, and called by the French "La ruine des Anglais." I thought of old Frank Matthews in the play of "Aladdin," looking into the air for the palace, and bursting out into—"Bricks and mortar have flown away!" Every vestige of the place had been removed; and the ground was as clear of remains as if no house had ever been there. What reminiscences have been destroyed by this removal! At the outbreak of the siege the Picket-house was a place which could scarcely be approached too cautiously. The Generals crept up there to reconnoitre, and a sergeant's guard was stationed on it to keep off idlers or imprudent spectators. The no-great Russian guns were two miles off, yet a red coat or a glistening hand were instant signals for firing. I don't believe they ever killed anybody, notwithstanding their endeavours. Then the *Twelve Apostles* in the Arsenal Creek, used, in the words of the sergeant, to "blaze away like mad," and we committed a waste of building at Lancaster battery for the purpose of dislodging the obnoxious ship, which moved out of the way with the utmost ease before a shot was fired, leaving the gun nothing to do. The first damage to the Picket-house was by the Sappers, who took the rafters away for platforms; then the walls began to crumble, at last nothing but ruins remained. The Russians finally grew more careless of parties standing on the spot, and the only precaution taken up to the latest moment was posting a line of sentries to keep back the crowd; the place having at last become a familiar lounge, where French and English officers men mixed with Turks and Sardinians, and told each other their mutual experiences in the trenches. During the summer a strange erection of beams and triangular-shaped signals was added to the attractions of the spot, and a burly boatswain was on the look out day and night to telegraph with the fleet. This telegraph also disappeared after the departure of the shipping, and everything now is bare. Our look-out place is thrown forward, and when we want to stare at the Russians we go into the Redan, or even peep from the ruins of Fort Paul; this last, by-the-by, a dangerous pastime.

Turning Gordon's, on my way to the docks, I passed and noticed with astonishment the vast numbers of cannon-balls covering the spot. The autumn vegetation had concealed a great number of these interesting memorials, which now stood out upon the bare ground with unusual relief. Old worn-out guns still lay on the earth in the ruins of the batteries, like spectres haunting the scene of their living exploits. Some had been newly vented; others deprived of their trunnions; and many tenified, by more than one deep dent in the side or muzzle, to the hard service they had gone through. Further on, below Gordon's, still stood its yellow relief the old zigzags and parallels leading over defences in the ground towards the hostile works of Todleben. The bloody field of the Redan, with its crowds of guns, mantelets, wooden beams, and scraps of clothing, infested by legions of rats, seemed unchanged since October, whilst the buildings below it had fallen to ruin, as the soldiers removed the beams which supported the roofs of them. Even the trees had disappeared, though their stumps might still be seen above ground, worn and gnawed by mules which impatiently wait for the masters, seeking fuel in the ruins of the Karabelnaia.

At last past one the mines in the docks exploded with considerable effect, ripping up the stonework and flinging even piles from the foundation high into the air. It was impossible to gain a near view of the affair, and much of the sight was lost on account of the depth of the docks and the interposition of a heavy wall between them and the spectator. After a lapse of more than twenty minutes the engineers were rushing back to witness the effect of the explosion, when four chambers which had missed fire burst out with great noise and completed the intended destruction. Nobody was hurt, although the Russians opened fire with mortars from Fort Constantine on their right, and a sunken battery on their left. Of the shells fired from Constantine three burst in the air and one in a spot where not a soul was near. The battery on the left was equally unsuccessful, and finally vented its impotent rage on the bare mounds of the Redan, where it was supposed that some of our Generals were looking on at the work of destruction. Half an hour afterwards, working parties were labouring as usual, getting wood from the ruins of the Karabelnaia. The Russians of late have been firing less than usual, and forty shots are the average number per diem. Hardly a day passes without some interchange of communication by flags of truce, the Russians hoisting a white ensign on a large staff near the water side. It has been remarked that latterly the Russian officers communicating with our truce parties have not known the English or French languages. Major Dewar having remarked, on a recent occasion, to a Russian officer, "Il fait mauvais temps, très froid," the Russian replied with a bow, and said "Magnifique."

*Le jour de l'an* amongst the French camps was marked by less feasting than amongst us. Huts were wanting for jovial celebrations, and tents such as our allies have are not warm enough for jollity. Still there was a considerable sprinkling of soldiers in the booths of Little Kamiesch—a village which more than ever deserves the name of "Coquinville," so extortionate are its inhabitants. A leg of mutton weighing nothing for a sovereign "is not a thing to be desired." Great Kamiesch is nicknamed Friponville, whilst we have found no better name for our village close by than Donnybrook. Dirt and mud are not excluded from this place of ours, though high prices are there, as elsewhere, the rule. The men who keep some of our shops and canteens are indeed the most unpleasant fellows to have in one's neighbourhood. Dishonest servants find a ready sale for one's barley and oats there, and commissariat legs of mutton disappear from our kitchen, to be sold afterwards at the fabulous price I have mentioned. A groom in your Correspondent's service was in the habit of playing such pranks as these, and he crowned his misdeeds by decamping one night with innumerable candles, soap, sugar, and pounds of flesh, stealing at the same time the coverings off the backs of the horses in the coldest night of the present winter, when thermometers were at zero Fahrenheit. Fortunately, by the exercise of considerable activity, the fellow was caught, and received four dozen; but the lost property was irrecoverable. A few days later a canteen man in the 20th Regiment was convicted of receiving stolen goods, and had his place confiscated, receiving at the same time four dozen for the satisfaction of justice. These Christmas times have made the office of Provost-Marshal no sinecure. The calendar of crimes has been heavy, and the numbers found guilty of drunkenness large. The utmost endeavours have been used to close Coquinvilla against our men. A provost guard on the Woronzoff prevents sold ers from passing in after twelve in the day, but a few men crawl in now and then, whom it is amusing to see ferreted out by a mounted sergeant, wh whips them away amidst the laughter of some and commiseration of others, who, though Frenchmen, are not averse to good cheer. Amongst the latter especially are noticeable the Zouaves, who go familiarly by the name of "chacal," anglicé "jackall," a misnomer in my opinion; for braver men don't exist than the Zouaves, and a more cowardly brute than the jackall is not known. In carrying out the sentence against a drunken artilleryman at Balaclava, I regret to say that the latter died. He was sentenced to forty-eight lashes, and having undergone the sentence he was removed to hospital, where, at the end of two hours, he expired. It is said that no doctor was present at the execution of the sentence; and if it appears that this is true, the authorities have much to answer for. As regards flogging, it would tend to prove that the maximum allowed by law has not been sufficiently reduced; for although numbers may be cast off unharmed after such a punishment, the death of one man is a subject of serious consideration. Flogging, as administered now, is not supposed to harm the recipient, who goes to hospital for a couple of days only, after which he is put to the forced labour awarded by the sentence. It is therefore believed that the man who has thus died was labouring under some disease. In that case a medical officer should have been there.

Some time ago, a provost-sergeant of the 11th Hussars traced a deserter from the *Royal Albert* to the Café des Colonies, at Kamiesch, and summoned him to surrender. The sailor swore some oaths, defied the sergeant, and refused to come at his bidding. "Will this make you come?" said the provost, pulling out a pistol. The sailor jeeringly answered in the negative. The sergeant fired, and after a short time the sailor died of the wound. Having been arraigned on a charge of murder, he was sentenced to fifteen years' transportation, the court-martial no doubt considering that there had been provocation. General Codrington has confirmed the sentence, although he considers it too lenient.

A fire at Balaclava in the Ordnance Commissariat stores illustrates once more the excessive danger of leaning wooden beams across chimney-flues. Fortunately there was no wind; the police were watchful, and although a powder-and-shell ship was towed out to the mouth of the harbour, no other inconvenience resulted, as the fire was speedily got under.

Yesterday the wind, which had been blowing for several weeks from north and east, turned to the south-west and westward, covering us with snow. A heavy gale blew along the coast and drove three or four merchant ships in dangerous proximity to the Russians on the north side of Sebastopol. Quick discharges of ordnance from the heights that overlook the sea first apprised these vessels of their danger; they held on their course on the boisterous waves, however, unharmed, and after Fort Constantine had fired at them without doing injury, they were safe.

We hear from Kertch of a cavalry disaster—40 men of the 10th Hussars having been cut off in a farm-house by the Cossacks.

There is nothing new to record of the enemy's movements, except the opening of a new mortar or sunken gun battery, in the vicinity of Gringalet, which fires on the bridge of Traktir, and sends shells inconveniently enough into the Camp of the 2nd Zouaves.

The weather having been very bad and prevented the arrival of supplies of fresh meat, the rations have been reduced by our Commissariat to three per week. The French Commissariat have had no meat to distribute for a week past.

Our Divisions are in capital health, although there is an increase under the head of catarrh in the hospital returns. This is but natural, considering the nature of the weather.

## CIVIL SERVANTS OF THE CROWN.

IN reply to those correspondents who consider that the remarks we made on the 5th of this month were inexact, we have to refer them to a "Return to an Order of the House of Commons dated 24th May, 1855," which was ordered to be printed 5th June, 1855. The return was for "a copy of a letter to the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, dated the 7th day of December, 1853, from the members of a general committee of Civil Servants of the Crown, relative to the establishment of a Civil Service Provident Fund." It was on that official document and the appendix annexed to it that our remarks were founded. The letter contains the following paragraph:—

In December, 1852, a petition was presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Fitzroy, a copy of which we have the honour to annex. The prayer of that petition is that Parliament will be pleased to take into consideration the 27th section of Act 4 and 5 William IV., c. 24, and sanction the assessments therein directed to be made being applied to the purpose of forming a "Civil Service Provident Fund" for the relief of our widows, orphans, and other relatives, upon the principle of life assurance, without detriment to our own superannuation allowances when worn out and no longer able to perform our public official duties.

It then states that out of the twenty-three principal departments in London, and of the same number in Dublin, returns have been received from forty-two, thus only leaving four out of forty-six who have declined to affix their signatures, or omitted to make returns. The number of persons who contribute to the superannuation fund in those four offices are 116; the number of signatures obtained in the other forty-two offices amount to 3186. This is our justification for stating that a vast majority of the civil servants approved of the petition. But we may quote one more paragraph:—

The feeling in favour of a provident fund upon the principle of Life Assurance, is, therefore, we submit, all but universal throughout the departments in London, and in Dublin the feeling is even still more decided, there not being a single dissent.ent.

If a public writer cannot depend on Parliamentary documents, to what can he trust?

The correspondents who complain of what we have written, evidently belong to another section of the civil servants, for one of them, who has sent his card to us, says, "What they do ask is that they may be entitled to a scale of pension equal in amount to that allowed to their predecessors who were appointed previously to August, 1829, and who have never been subject to any abatement for the purpose, and that henceforward they may also receive their salaries in full." This correspondent assures us that 9000 out of 11,000 contributors have already signed a petition to this effect, which is dated January, 1856; and the date shows that it was printed after our remarks were written. We can have no other desire than to do justice to all parties; and, as we have now given both statements, we may take leave of the subject, simply observing that, from our own knowledge, other documents will very shortly appear, reviewing the whole of this movement from its origin in 1846.

LIVERPOOL POULTRY SHOW.—There was a severe contest for the principal prizes at this Show, particularly in the class for Black Spanish fowls. The first premium in this class, a beautiful silver cup, value £10 10s., was awarded to a cock and two hens belonging to Mr. H. D Davies of Sprug Grove House, Hounslow; and in proof of the large prices commanded by all kinds of poultry of the first class, we may state that these birds were claimed by Captain Hornby at the reserved price of £100. He was also an exhibitor. The shakeens exhibited by Mr Davies promise, however, when at maturity, to surpass even the two sets of beautiful adult birds shown by that gentleman, one of which has now passed into the hands of Captain Hornby.

## THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" AND THE WAR.

THE Peace Society, in its howls against the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to which we adverted in our No. for Jan. 12, accuses us of fomenting the war spirit for purely commercial reasons. To show it that our commercial sense—if such it be—must have been tolerably keen (and among members of the Society of Friends commercial keenness is generally considered praiseworthy), we extract the following passages from the back numbers of our journal during the last six years. They will prove at all events that we foresaw the necessity of the war, and explained its justice, long before a similar light broke in upon some of the wise men who govern us:—

*August* 11, 1849.

To Turkey the Hungarian contest is the most important event that has occurred in her history since the days of the Empress Catherine. Her security and the aggrandisement of Russia are incompatible. Her strength lies in Russian weakness; and her best victories are the defeats and humiliations of the Czar. Russia is her ancient, her politic, her insatiable foe, and has patiently awaited for three generations the opportunity of securely establishing her seat of empire among the minarets of Constantinople, and of driving the Moslemans from Europe. Turkey has been crippled and weakened by many untoward occurrences, and her best friends in theory have not always proved themselves so in practice. Her obvious interest is the independence of Hungary and Poland. In their abasement she has found her strongest barriers against the encroachments of her foe; and in their freedom those barriers will be strengthened. For all those reasons we are inclined to believe that the other revolutions of Europe are far less important in every point of view than the revolution of Hungary. Its success or failure is equally pregnant with great results. In the mean time this country can but look on with solicitude and sympathy.

*October* 6, 1849.

The gravity of the position is apparent. A Cabinet Council was summoned by Lord Palmerston on Tuesday, and sat for three hours, when we may suppose that this important question was anxiously debated. The duty and true interest of Great Britain and France are to throw the whole weight of their joint influence in favour of the Porte. To forsake that Power in an emergency like this would be a suicidal policy for each of them. They would fall at once into the rank of second-rate Powers, and leave Russia the virtual mistress of the destinies of Europe. It will depend upon the attitude they assume whether Russia will attempt to parallel the audacity of her language by the audacity of her deeds, and involve Europe in a war for the possession of Constantinople.

A war made by Russia on such a pretext would be so wholly without justification, so utterly destitute of that moral force which neither great nations nor small can withstand when actually despise, that, however much Russia may covet the possession of Turkey, or any part of it, we cannot believe that she will run the risk of a general war, especially at such a period as the present. *To the Government of France such a war would be a golden opportunity; and to the people of France it would be the most popular war upon record. Even in England—overburdened as we are with debt, and indisposed for war as all our great trading and commercial interests must be considered*—AN ARMED INTERVENTION WITH FRANCE IN FAVOUR OF THE PORTE WOULD ENLIST THE SYMPATHY AND GOOD WISHES OF MOST CLASSES OF POLITICIANS. If we are to retain India to say nothing of our influence in Egypt and the Mediterranean—Russia cannot be allowed to conquer Turkey. We cannot afford it. The question is, in point of fact, as vital to us as to Turkey; and France, on this occasion, has interests, if not identical with, most certainly as strong as, our own.

*October* 13, 1849

A note has been addressed by the British Government to our Ambassador at St. Petersburg, of which copies have been forwarded to our Ambassadors in Vienna, Constantinople, and Paris, in which the determination of the British Government to support the Sultan in all exigencies that might compromise his dignity as an independent Sovereign is temperately but decidedly avowed. Lord Palmerston has likewise forwarded instructions to Sir Stratford Canning, and placed at his Excellency's disposal the British fleet in the Mediterranean. The Turkish Government has also received positive assurances of the support of the French Government in case Russia should go back to made upon its independence; and, on its own part, has taken all proper precautions to place its excellent army and fine fleet in immediate working order, as if prepared for the worst.

*July* 6, 1850.

We are still as ever determined to maintain our position as a preponderating power, upon whose subjects no injury can be inflicted without redress, and without whose consent no step can be taken to change the political status of any other nation of the great European commonwealth. No one will deny that it is necessary, not merely to our national honour, but to our very safety as a State, that we should hold rank in Europe among the greatest Powers. We are, in fact, among the Peers of the world, and cannot descend to be the commoners. Our dignity and rank are essential to our well-being, and to our very existence. *If the opinion of England on a matter of European importance can be scorned, defied, and set at nought by any State whatever, we are no longer what we were. If any nation feels that it can trample with impunity, we are no longer a first class second-rate Power. We hold our rank not by the extent of our territories, the strength of our armies, or even of our fleets, but in a great degree by the moral influence of our past history. In holding and asserting this rank we preserve the peace of the world.* Had England no more weight in Europe than Holland or Sweden, how long would war be prevented?—how long would Russia keep her impatient claws from the Turkish Empire?—and how long would other States refrain from forming themselves into new combinations, and endeavouring to round and consolidate their territories at the expense of their neighbours?

*November* 22, 1851.

The history of Russia is one unbroken series of attempts to extend and consolidate her power in Europe, and to vault into the seat of universal empire. The policy of Catherine is the policy of Nicholas. To be not simply the largest, but the most powerful, State in Europe—to rule the East by overriding the West—to take by brute force that high place among the nations which Great Britain, with a territory not a twentieth part so large, holds, by the industry, the intelligence, and the indomitable spirit and perseverance of her sons, is the object, more or less openly avowed, but always sedulously acted upon, by successive Emperors of Russia. It was that policy which induced the partition of Poland, which prompts the humiliation of Turkey, which extended Russian influence over the Danubian provinces of the Sultan, which tries either to monopolise the trade or to shut up its mouth, in order that no other State may turn it to the advantageous purposes of commerce, and which dictates the law by land as well as by sea in the south and east of Europe.

At present the balance of power in Europe, upon which so much stress is laid, is but a delusion and a mockery, and at some day not very far distant it may prove to be a snare.

*April* 22, 1853.

In the commotions that are preparing in Europe, and of which we see all around us the signs and the portents, the true place of France is on the side of freedom. Between Cossackism and Constitutionalism the instincts of France will lead her right, however much her temporary rulers may strive to lead her wrong; and in that struggle, should it ever come, the place of England will be in the vanguard of Civilisation; and, if States and dynasties oppose her, the populations, the races, and the nationalities of Europe will work with her, and bid her God speed. The star of her glory has not yet culminated. Like Toussaint l'Ouverture, she has "great allies," and "powers that work for her."

*June* 4, 1853.

It is an old and trite proverb that it is much easier to begin a quarrel than to end one. It is probable that the Emperor of Russia will discover the truth of this saying to his cost, whether the result of his intemperance towards Turkey be peace or war. If his object be war, the chances of the issue are so terribly against him, notwithstanding the apparent weakness of the Turkish empire, that the world would be more justified in questioning his sanity than his prudence,—if he finally determined to risk a European convulsion at such a time, for such a cause, and under so unjustifiable and outrageous a pretext.

*June* 11, 1853.

The Czar was not prepared for Turkish resistance, although he might have laughed at the unavailing sympathy of the English people. It will be difficult to avert the collision so wantonly provoked; and to maintain peace will require all the patience, prudence, and wisdom that the great Powers of Europe can command. Great Britain is prepared, single-handed, to support the independence of Turkey. But she will not be left to fight the battle alone. France *must* become her ally in such a cause.

# Memorabilia,

## LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

*A little chink may let in much light.*—OLD PROVERB.

### INEDITED LETTER FROM WARREN HASTINGS TO SIR ISAAC HEARD, GARTER KING OF ARMS, COLLEGE OF ARMS, LONDON.

Daylesford House,* 21st December, 1795.

My dear Sir,—In the names of all the little community of Daylesford-house, return you and dear Lady Heard our grateful acknowledgments for your kind remembrance of us, and for the pledge which you have afforded us of it in the present which you have had the goodness to send us, and which in that character comes with a value greatly exceeding that at which we should have estimated it, had it come earlier. By a mistake of the coach, we have but this moment received it, so that I can say nothing yet of its intrinsic merits; but from the implied confidence in your taste, and from the knowledge we already have of the superior talent of your friend, Mr. Webb, whom you announce as the author of the poems (I don't know whether he is of both) we are sure of deriving great entertainment from it. We want it, and the subject of "Griselda" is not ill-suited to the gloom which the weather casts over our evenings. So great was our deference to your judgment that the first thing we read for our common amusement after your departure, and my return from town, was Chaucer's original tale of "Griselda," and was pleased with her, glad as she was in a old and faded garments.

We grieve to hear that Lady Heard has been so much indisposed, and pray that the next year may be more propitious to you both. That we may contribute all that we can towards it, we will drink your health most devoutly on both the Thursdays next ensuing. We, too, have had our portion of sickness; but are thankful that we have suffered much less in this autumn than the last, notwithstanding the inclemency of the season. We all desire to be affectionately remembered to Sir Isaac and Lady Heard, and I beg that he will allow me to call myself, what I truly feel myself, his affectionate friend,

WARREN HASTINGS.

P.S.—I am tired of myself, as a subject of either conversation or writing! but you will read all that concerns my claims on the public, and their present state, in two of the newspapers of this day; which I take the liberty to mention, lest you should not take in either of them. I cannot tell which they are.

* The date of this letter shows it to have been written in the very year when Hastings, after a trial which had exceeded over eight years, was called to the bar of the House of Lords, and informed that he was acquitted. And the name of Daylesford will remind every one of that charming passage of Macaulay's in which he describes the distressed and dependent condition of the orphan child brought up in the neighbourhood where his progenitors had lived in opulence and grandeur. And how, "on one bright summer day, the boy, then just seven years old, lay on the bank of the rivulet which flows through the old demesne of his house to join the Isis. There, as three-score and ten years later he told the tale, rose in his mind a scheme which through all the turns of his eventful career was never abandoned. He would recover the estate which belonged to his fathers—he would be Hastings of Daylesford. This purpose, formed in infancy and poverty, grew stronger as his intellect expanded and as his fortune rose. He pursued the plan with that calm but indomitable force of will which was the most striking peculiarity of his character. When, under a tropical sun, he ruled fifty millions of Asiatics, his hopes—amidst all the cares of war, finance, and legislation—still pointed to Daylesford; and when his long life, so singularly chequered with good and evil, with glory and obloquy, had at length closed for ever, it was at Daylesford that he retired to die."

### NOTES.

TRAVELLING IN 1787.—The following diary of the time and expenses involved in a journey to Dublin some seventy years since is interesting and suggestive:—

JOURNEY TO IRELAND FROM GROSVENOR-SQUARE.

The 12th June, 1787.—Coach and 4 Horses; Post Chaise, 2; Out-riders for 10 Miles, 6: afterwards only 5: 11 Post Horses.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Turnpikes to Wickham (36 miles) ... ... | 0 | 8 | 10 |
| Horses and Carriage ... | 8 | 7 | 6 |
| 13. Turnpikes and Greasing | 0 | 17 | 10 |
| Horses to Tetsworth ... | 3 | 9 | 3 |
| To Oxford (54 miles) ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| To Woodcock (62 miles) | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| To Chappel House ... | 2 | 15 | 4½ |
| To Shipton (83 miles) ... | 2 | 10 | 9 |
| To Stratford (94 miles) | 2 | 15 | 4½ |
| To Oakley ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 14. Turnpikes ... ... | 0 | 14 | 2 |
| Horses to Birmingham (116 miles) ... ... | 2 | 10 | 9 |
| To West Hampton ... | 3 | 9 | 3 |
| To Shifnal ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| To Haygate ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| To Salop (154 miles) ... | 2 | 10 | 9 |
| 15. Turnpikes and Greasing | 0 | 13 | 11½ |
| | £44 | 5 | 9½ |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought on ... ... | 44 | 5 | 9½ |
| To Oswester Horses (171 miles) ... ... | 4 | 9 | 3 |
| To Langollen ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| To Covan .. ... | 2 | 9 | 3 |
| To Kenewegue .. ... | 3 | 9 | 3 |
| To Shannesse (230 miles) | 2 | 10 | 9 |
| Turnpikes and Greasing | 0 | 11 | 9½ |
| 16 Horses to Conway ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| To Bangor ferry ... ... | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| To Gwindi .. ... ... | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| To Holyhead ... ... | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| | £75 | 11 | 3 |
| Ferry at Bangor ... | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Expense of the Yacht ... | 28 | 7 | 0 |
| Duty on the coach ... | 7 | 13 | 4 |
| Boat on shore ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | £114 | 3 | 4 |

CANNIBAL EPICURES.—"Cannibals, who have tried both, assure us that white men are finer flavoured than negroes, and Englishmen than Frenchmen."—"Langedorf," Vol. I., p. 141, quoted in Southey's "Commonplace Book."

SILHOUETTE.—Silhouette is well understood as a *black profile*; but it is more extraordinary that a term so universally adopted should not be found in any dictionary, either in that of "L'Academie" or in "Todd's," and has not even been preserved, where it is quite indispensable, in Mullins's "Dictionnaire des Beaux Arts." It is little suspected that this innocent term originated in a political nickname! Silhouette was Minister of State in France in 1759! That period was a critical one: the treasury was in an exhausted condition; and Silhouette, a very honest man, who would hold no sinecures with financiers or loan-mongers, could contrive no other expedient to prevent a national bankruptcy than excessive economy and interminable reform. Paris was not that metropolis, no more than London, where a Plato or a Xeno could long be Minister of State without incurring all the ridicule of the ready-made wits. At first they pretended to take his advice, merely to laugh at him: they cut their coats shorter, and wore them without sleeves; they turned their gold snuff-boxes into rough wooden ones; and the new-fashioned portraits were now only profiles of a face, traced by a black pencil on the shadow cast by a candle on white paper. All the fashions assumed an air of niggardly economy, till poor Silhouette was driven into retirement, with all his projects of saving and reforms, but has left his name to designate the most economical sort of portrait, and melancholy as his own fate.—D'ISRAELI, *Second Series of "Curiosities of Literature."*

RELICS OF CHARLES I.—I have long had in my possession a snuff-box, which is said to have belonged to King Charles I., and which bears some proof of the tradition. It is three-quarters of an inch deep, and two-tenths deep. The lid and bottom are formed of tortoiseshell, the sides of silver. On the lid the star and motto of the Order of the Garter are inlaid with silver, the bearings have been cut out, and a silver medallion inserted, having on the obverse a likeness of the King, expressive of confirmed sadness, with the superscription, CAROL. D. G. M. B. F. ET. H. REX & GLOR. MEM. The reverse has the inscription:—VIRTUTEM EX ME FORTUNAM EX ALIIS, and shows a pastoral scene with sheep, but no shepherd; a hand stretched from a cloud holds an irradiated crown. On the bottom is inlaid with silver a monogram of the letters CARLO REX, surmounted with a crown. The Rev. A. Terrence, Minister at Glenerose, near Edinburgh, has a watch and solitaire which belonged to the grandmother of King Charles, the unfortunate Queen Mary; and documents which show that the solitaire had been worn at the Court of France by a Scottish Countess. The ring which Queen Mary gave to her faithful servant, Melville, has been carefully preserved by his descendants. I remember it being shown to me many years ago by a Mrs. Melville, in Edinburgh, whose husband has been minister at Duncon.—W. MUIR, Manse, Dysart.

### QUERIES.

BEWICK'S ENGRAVINGS.—Can you or any of your readers inform me (through the medium of your excellent columns of "Memorabilia") how or where I can obtain a perfect copy of Bewick's Works or Engravings, having for a length of time made some fruitless inquiries for the same, and been asked incredible prices for imperfect parts? Could I discover the most likely means of obtaining the whole I should greatly value the information.—JAS. A.

STOCKS, BARNACLES, AND BILBOES.—What, if any, was the difference in these instruments of punishment?

[The common stocks are well known, many being still extant in country places. The "barnacles" differed from them in the holes to inclose the legs being separated to distances varying according to the degree of the prisoner's offence, and thus, in extreme cases, being capable of inflicting excessive torture. The "bilboes" were a sort of stocks, consisting of long bars of iron with shackles to confine the offender's feet, used on board ship.]

"I DOUBT IT, QUOTH DOLBEN."—The Hon. Roger North, sixth and youngest son of Dudley, Lord North, was born in 1650. He was brought up to the law, and became Attorney-General, and also Steward of the Courts to Archbishop Sancroft. He resided chiefly with his brother, Francis North, who was successively Solicitor-General, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and Keeper of the Great Seal, under the title of Lord Guilford. Roger North seems generally to have gone the Circuits with his brother, when he was Chief Justice. After the death of Roger, which took place in 1738, an autobiographical manuscript, written by him, was discovered by Baker the antiquarian, who copied it into his own collection. It is merely headed "Notes of me"—viz., R. North. The following is an extract from it.—"I DOUBT IT," QUOTH DOLBEN. "My immediate predecessor was Dolben, brother of the Archbishop of York, Recorder of London, and afterwards Judge of the King's Bench. He was a man of good parts, bred under a Clerk of Assize, and executed the office of Associate of the Crowne side, which gave him the habit of a loud voice, though he was but of a small person. He was of an Honour retired, generous, and very insolent. His servants and nephews who depended on him, had much ado to comport with his expectations, or rather exactions, from them; and being a Judg, proved an arrant, peevish, old oracle: and though he looked up to the Court as to a fault-bee, expecting to be told with reference, to fall from it, yet would he secretly buzz to undermine it. He used to declare for the Populace, of late called Mob, from Horace—"*Mobile Vulgus*," and that they could not err. This is the ordinary Republican principle, but utterly fals, for the people, left to themselves, never did right, and never failed to destroy each other. Nor is it any sort of reason takes place with them, but they are a meer mechanical engine, wrought by pestilent knaves within, who actuate it though not seen. When the judgment was given in the King's Bench against the Charter of London, Dolben declined giving any opinion, pretending not to be satisfyed, which passge came into a song, and from thence into a proverb—"I doubt it, quoth Dolben." Can any of your readers inform me whether a copy of the above-mentioned song about Dolben is still extant?—RANDOLPH.

TOBACCO.—Speaking of the introduction of tobacco into England Fothergill, in his "Encyclopedia of Antiquities" p. 751, tells us:—"Winman, as well as men, used to smoke after supper, and when the children went to school, they carried in their satchels with their books a pipe of tobacco. This their mothers took care to fill early in the morning to serve them instead of a breakfast. At an accustomed hour every one had aside his book and let his pipe, the master smoking with them and teaching them how to hold their pipes." What authorities of the seventeenth century are there for this somewhat startling statement?—P. T. M.

ROMAN LEGIONS AT CHESTER.—I should be glad if you or any of your correspondents could give me information on the following point:—We have evidence both from coins and from the testimony of history that among the legions of the Roman army quartered at the city of Chester, the Twentieth (which is known on coins as V. V. V., or Valeria Victrix) had a very long stay there. Now I should wish to ask whether there exist at the present day in Chester any inscriptions tending to throw light upon the stay of the Twentieth Legion there, and which may be viewed by a stranger?—L. S.

PAWNBROKERS.—The pawnbroking trade is generally understood to have been practised by the Romans, and to have been followed in the middle ages by the Lombards. Can you or any of your readers inform me when it was first introduced into this country?

[It is said to have been established here by Mich. de Northburg, Bishop of London, in the reign of Edward III.; and, according to Dugdale and other authorities, if any sum so borrowed was not paid at the expiration of a year, the preacher at St. Paul's-cross was to announce that the pledge would be sold in fourteen days unless previously redeemed.]

NAMES OF PLACES ENDING IN "HURST" AND "STEAD."—The observation of your correspondent "Berm" as to names of places ending in "by" is a very true one, and the reason he gives for it is at least a very ingenious one. Will he kindly inform me, through your medium, why the terminations "stead," or "sted," and "hurst" are almost as peculiar to the south-east of our island as "by" is to the north-east and extreme north? The range of the former, namely, I think, extends beyond Suffolk to the northwards and Berkshire towards the west; that of the latter is still more limited, it being seldom found out of Berkshire, Surrey, Hants, Sussex, and Kent. Solitary instances of the occurrence of both are to be found, I am well aware, in several counties outside these limits. Thus there is a Stenghurst in Leicestershire, a Brockhurst in Warwickshire, and a Collyhurst in Lancashire; and a Hampsted in Devonshire, a Tunstead in Lancashire. But in like manner we have a Horton Kirby in Kent, and another Kirby in Essex. In such cases, however, the rarity of the exception surely only goes to prove the generality of the rule.—B. N. C., Faversham, Kent.

### ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

YANKEE DOODLE.—The words of this song were written by Dr. Shackburg, an English army surgeon, under Abercrombie, near the city of Albany, on the banks of the Hudson in 1775. The purpose of it was to ridicule the raw levies, which poured into the camp, company after company, so oddly equipped as to highly divert the British officers. During an excursion in the United States, I picked up the song, which, as the words are little known here, you may think worth recording:—

YANKEE DOODLE.

Father and I went down to Camp,
Along with Captain Goodwin,
Where we see the men and boys
As thick as hasty-pudding.

There was Captain Washington
Upon a slapping stallion,
A giving orders to his men—
I guess there was a million.

And then, the feathers on his hat,
They looked so tarnal fine a',
I wanted peskily to get
To give to my Jemima.

And there they had a swampin' gun,
As large as a log of maple,
On a deuced little cart,
A load for father's cattle.

And every time they fired it off
It took a horn of powder;
It made a noise like father's gun,
Only a nation louder.

I went as near to it myself
As Jacob's underpinnin',
Bayswater.

And father went as near again—
I thought the deuce was in him.

And there I saw a little keg,
Its head was made of leather;
They knock'd upon't with little sticks,
To call the folks together.

And then they'd fife away like fun,
And play on corn-stalk fiddles;
And some had ribbons red as blood
All wound about their middles.

The troopers, too, would gallop up
And fire right in our faces;
It scared me almost half to death
To see them run such races.

Old Uncle Sam came there to change
Some pancakes and some onions,
For lasses' cakes, to carry home
To give his wife and young ones.

But I can't tell you half I see,
They kept up such a smother;
So I took off my hat, made a bow
And scamper'd home to mother.

HENRY LIGGINS

I SUSPECT the song of "Yankee Doodle" was written to the tune of a nursery song in vogue forty or fifty years ago, which ran in this wise:—

A STAKE-MAN

Lucy Lockit lost her pocket,
Kitty Fisher found it,
But the deuce a penny was there in it,
Except the border round it.

And that this is borrowed from an old English carol of the fourteenth century.—

INSCRIPTION BY BEN JONSON.—SEJANUS HIS FALL, Large Paper, First Edition, *original Vellum Binding*. Att London, printed by G Eld, for Thomas Thorpe, 1605.—This copy was lent by the celebrated Dr. (Tom, as he was familiarly called) Rawlinson, the antiquary to Mr. Whalley, and is mentioned by him in his edition of the Author's Works. A fine portrait, Vol. I., page 37:—"This last was a very fine copy, and had been a Presentation Book from the Poet to his friend. In a blank leaf at the beginning was the following inscription written in Jonson's own hand." And then follows the Inscription, which Dr. Rimbault copies in his contribution to "Memorabilia." This interesting and valuable tome was bought for me by the late Mr. Thomas Thorpe, the eminent bookseller, at the sale of Mr. Field's Library on the 22nd of January, 1827, and from that day to the present it has never for a moment passed from my possession. The volume also contains the autograph of Francis Mundy, brother of the dramatist Anthony Mundy, to whom it once belonged. The late Mr. Bockford, of Ponthil, offered me a very, very large sum for it, but in vain.—GEORGE DARELL, Canonbury.

A "GARCIL," "BOW-RAKE," AND "PALE DYKE."—*Garcil*, in northern dialect, means Underwood. It is probably derived from *Gorse*, i. e. Gorse-hill, Gorse-field, or Gorse-wold, abbreviated by usage. A *bow-rake* might mean a crooked road or byway, from *bow*, crooked (as bowlegged); and *rake*, synonymous used for road, perhaps from the same as the *reach* of a river. A *pale dyke* is no doubt a boundary ditch, from *pale*, a boundary (Latin *palus*, a fence), and *dyke*, a ditch. The writer should have stated the meaning of the terms he wishes explained, as his hap-hazard etymology is extremely deceptive. What he terms "*gar sel*," for instance, is one word.—(*See Halliwell's Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words*) *Rake* was also a term applied to a hawk which flew wide of the mark; and young hawks were called *towers* when they first left the nest, in contradistinction to *branchers*, which were more mature birds. A *bow-rake* might mean a wild young hawk, but the sense of the expression should be given as it is used.—BERM.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. I. H.—Individual opinions are of little value. The question put by Berm is this:—Can any proper evidence be given in support of what Lestrange plainly implies, namely, that statesmen are clever fellows? is there any scientific authority, or any recorded experience that can be adduced?

*Isotopus.*—The observations are not sufficiently definite. Try your hand at the elucidation of some obscure question connected with either a place, family, occurrence, or book. The Ancanges, of Surrey, derived their name from the beaux word *Ancre*, an anchor. Since Jason were made from the word the term itself came to signify a mariner, and the son of Hengist was so named; hence the tribe Ancanges. The syllable *ing* signifies progeny, race, or tribe—our word young, and the German *sung*. See a Paper on the word *Birmingham* in the *Athenæum* of September last.

JOAN H.—Readers of plans compounded of *herbs* are very numerous, especially in Kent and Sussex (See the map of these counties). Hurst means a knoll of trees, "wooded bank, or plantation." With this explanation the compounds are easily analysed. Kenrick has a theory that such names indicate the localities of the ancient marks, because they imply a woody district. In Drayton's "Polyolb.," s. 2, is the following passage:—

"To her neighbouring sisters the countries first showed
So just conceived joy, that from each rising Anvet,
Where many a goodly oak had carefully been nurst,
The sylvans in their songs their mirthful meeting tell.

KEEP ME FROM NO DIE.—The passages which we cited are manifestly as instances of the Greek construction in Reyd's Illustrations of the tragedies of Æschylus and Sophocles.

CHARTERLESS.—R. B. M., Bedford.—The subjoined extracts from D'Israeli's "Curiosities of Literature" (Second Series) will answer both your Queries. "The Greeks called a barrying-ground by the soothing term of *Coemeteria*, or the "Sleeping-place." The Jews, who had no horrors of the grave, by Bath-haim, or "the house of the living!" The Germans, with religious simplicity, "God's-field."

H. M., York.—See Webster's Dictionary.

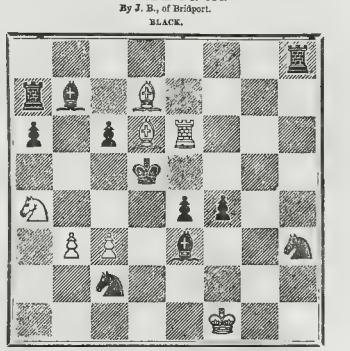
LONDON STONE.—For an account of this relic, "Thomas" may consult Timbs' "Curiosities of London," p. 471.

### CHESS.

Our usual Answers to Chess Correspondents are postponed until next week.

PROBLEM No. 623.
*By* J. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

### CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

A very slight skirmish, played by letter between the accomplished "STELLA," of problem-composing celebrity, and Mr. STAUNTON.

(*Irregular Opening*)

| WHITE ("Stella.") | BLACK (Mr. S.) | WHITE ("Stella") | BLACK (Mr. S.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K B 4th | P to Q 4th | 11. Castles | K Kt to K 2nd |
| 2. P to K 3rd | P to Q B 4th | 12. B to K 4th | P to K B 4th |
| 3. P to Q B 4th | P to Q 5th | 13. Q to K sq (a) | Castles (b) |
| 4. K B to Q 3rd | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 14. B takes B | Q to her 3rd (c) |
| 5. P to Q Kt 3rd | P to K 4th | 15. B to Q 3rd | P to K Kt 3rd |
| 6. K Kt to K B 3rd | P takes K B P | 16. Q to K R 4th | Kt to Q 6th |
| 7. P takes K B P | K B to Q 3rd | 17. B to Q sq | Castles (on K side) |
| 8. K Kt to K Kt 5th | B takes P | 18. P to Q R 4th (d) | P to K Kt 4th |
| 9. Q to K 2nd (ch) | Q Kt to K 4th | 19. Q to K R 6th | K R to K B 3rd |
| 10. K Kt to K B 3rd | Q B to K Kt 5th | 20. K takes B | Kt takes R and wins. |

(a) Original and ingenious.
(b) Had he taken the Bishop with Pawn, Stella would have obtained a fine attacking position. *Ex gr.*—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 13. | P takes B | 15. Q takes K P, &c. |
| 14. | Kt takes Kt | B takes Kt |

(c) Threatening.

(d) To release the poor imprisoned Knight.

Another slight affair between Mr. STAUNTON and an AMATEUR.
(*French Game.*)

| BLACK (Mr. S.) | WHITE (Amateur) | BLACK (Mr. S.) | WHITE (Amateur.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 3rd. | 11. P takes Q B P | Castles |
| 2. K Kt to K B 3rd | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 12. Q Kt to Q B 3rd | P takes P |
| 3. P to Q 4th | P to Q 4th | 13. Q takes P | P to Q Kt 4th |
| 4. P to K 5th | P to Q B 3rd | 14. Q to K 2nd | B takes P |
| 5. K B to Q 3rd | Kt to Q Kt 5th | 15. B takes Kt | P takes B |
| 6. Castles | P to Q B 4th | 16. Q Kt to K 4th | K B to K 2nd |
| 7. Q B to K Kt 5th | P to K B 3rd | 17. K R to Q sq | Q to Q Kt 3rd |
| 8. P takes P | K Kt takes P | 18. Q B to Q B sq | Q B to Q Kt 2nd |
| 9. P to Q B 4th | Q Kt takes B | 19. Kt to Q 6th | P to K 4th (*a*) |
| 10. Q takes Kt | K B to K 2nd | 20. Kt to K 5 5th | And White surrendered. |

(*a*) The youngest pranklSquat will perceive that if White had taken the Kt he must have lost his Bishop and a Pawn in return.

### CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 970.—By C. W., of Sunbury.

*White*: K at K B 6th, Q at Q Kt 6th, B at K 7th, Kts at K Kt 3rd and K 3rd, Ps at K Kt 2nd and K B 3rd.
*Black*: K at K B 8th, Q at K Kt 8th, R at Q R 7th, Bs at Q B 4th and Q R 3rd; Ps at K Kt 3rd, K B 2nd, Q 3rd and 7th.
White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 971.—By the Same.

*White*: K at Q 3rd, Bs at K Kt sq and Q 7th, Kt at Q B 4th, P at Q B 4th.
*Black*: K at Q 4th, Ps at K 3rd and Q B 4th.
White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 972.—By an Amateur.

*White*: K at K sq, Rs at K Kt sq and K B 7th, Bs at K 7th and Q Kt 7th, Ps at K B 2nd and Q R 2nd.
*Black*: K at K 4th; Ps at K R 2nd and 4th, K 3rd and 5th, Q 2nd, Q Kt 3rd, and Q B 5th.
White to play and mate in five moves.

### THE CHASSEURS D'AFRIQUE.

THESE mounted Zouaves, who rendered such timely aid to our heroic countrymen in the deadly struggle at Inkerman, were the Russians outnumbered our troops in the proportion of six to one, rank foremost among the various divisions of the French army for all true soldierlike qualities. Truly has it been said of them, by a recent historian of their brave deeds, that they are "indomitable in fight, patient under difficulties, fierce as panthers, yet joyous and tender as children."

The following instance of the excellent spirit by which French soldiers generally are animated is given in a letter from the Camp of Baidar, January 7. The writer, who has been describing a small affair in which the enemy were surprised, says:—

The Russians little expected our visit, and did not even attempt to defend themselves. Assailed in the dark, they took to their heels, abandoning their arms. We killed a few men and made some prisoners, without losing a single man. One of the intrepid soldiers who formed part of that nightly expedition picked up in the Russian post a beautiful miniature portrait of a lady, which was painted in Paris, for it bears the name of one of our best artists. This portrait was evidently lost by the officer in command of the post. If he applies for it, it will be returned to him, for we are in the habit of restoring every valuable article when the legitimate owners are known. We do not only return the objects on which those who lost them set a value as *souvenirs*, but also the money found on the dead, when the sum is any way considerable. To give you an idea of that military probity I need only mention the instance of a soldier of the 46th Regiment of the Line, who, having found on the body of a Russian officer killed a sum of 10,000 francs in gold, hastened to bring it to Marshal Pelissier, in order that it might be returned to the family of the deceased. Those deeds are not rare in our army, and although they are mere acts of honesty we nevertheless feel delight in relating them.

THE CHASSEURS D'AFRIQUE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

CAREENING BAY, SEBASTOPOL.—SKETCHED BY J. A. CROWE.

## CAREENING BAY

How it must puzzle the simple-minded Tartars as they gaze upon the wreck and devastation produced by the Allies, to account for the signal defeat of their haughty oppressors! Little more than twelve months ago the docks and harbours of Sebastopol Bay, as they glittered in the bright sunshine, were crowded with that powerful Russian fleet which was destined to take possession of Constantinople on the first favourable opportunity. And now when the old inhabitants of Traktir—as the place was formerly called—look out upon Careening Bay, the only vestige of the Russian vessels they can discover is the fragment of a dredging machine. The proud fleet which Admiral Nachimoff commanded, whose only exploit was the massacre of Sinope, lies at the bottom of the bay, while the chief portion of the sailors who manned it have been killed or disabled in their vain attempt to hold possession of Sebastopol. Should the Allies shift the campaign from the neighbourhood of the ruined city to some point further north, as is highly probable, Careening Bay may once more become as lonely a spot as it was before the Russian invasion of the Crimea.

AN INCIDENT IN THE PRESENT WAR.—PAINTED BY SOYRIEUL.—IN THE EXHIBITION OF PICTURES OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

## AN INCIDENT IN THE PRESENT WAR.

PAINTED BY M. SOVRIEUL.

"AN INCIDENT IN THE PRESENT WAR" (may we not say the *late* war?) is one of the earliest in point of time of a series of pictures which the War of Alliance between France and England is sure to produce. Incidents peculiarly adapted to pictures may be found in every fifth page of the stirring letters from the seat of war contributed to the *Times* and *Morning Herald* by Mr. Russell and Mr. Woods. Nor have the special communications of our own Correspondents been wanting in incidents to attract an artist.

In the picture which we engrave this week from the facile and pictorial pencil of Sovrieul, we see how ably a French artist has availed himself of an incident in the war. A fierce and fiery Cossack has dismounted to plunder a wounded Zouave. A female camp follower pushes the Cossack away from the body of her companion, while one of the 42nd Highlanders sends a ball into the heart of the mercenary ruffian. There is great animation in the scene. The costumes are picturesque: the subject has a female interest; and we see England and France united in the field of battle.

This picture is known to many of our countrymen by "the Exhibitions of the French School" at Dublin and Leeds. We are glad, by permission of the proprietor, to make it still more widely known by the skill of the engraver and our own columns.

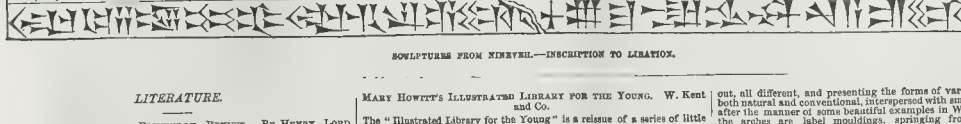
## INSCRIPTION FROM NINEVEH.

In order to appreciate the interest of this inscription, it will be requisite to turn to the engraving of the Slab from Nineveh, in our Journal of last week.

There are many in England who still question whether the cuneiform writing has been truly deciphered. We hope the following fact will convince them. When the slab now under notice was discovered, Mr. Loftus sent a simple copy of the inscription to Colonel Rawlinson, then resident at Bagdad, 500 miles distant. He never saw the subject, as he never visited the excavations during the whole time the last expedition was settled there, and, therefore, could know nothing of it; yet by return by post he wrote, describing the subject, and requested a sketch to enable him to determine the instruments which the King employed. By now engraving the inscription supplementary to the slab, we afford an opportunity for Dr. Hincks and other cuneiform scholars which England has produced to extend their knowledge of the several minor points in this long-lost language.

We append the translation of the Libation Inscription, by Colonel Rawlinson:—"I am Assur-bani pal, the Supreme Monarch, the King of Assyria, who, having been excited by the inscrutable divinities Assur and Beltis, have slain four lions. I have erected over them an altar sacred to Ishtar (Ashtareth), the goddess of war. I have offered a holocaust over them. I sacrificed a kid (?) over them."

(Signed) H. RAWLINSON.



SCULPTURES FROM NINEVEH.—INSCRIPTION TO LIBATION.

## *LITERATURE.*

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE EDINBURGH REVIEW. By HENRY LORD BROUGHAM. Three volumes. Griffin and Co.

We are glad to see the appearance of the volumes before us, worthy to range with the select papers of Jeffrey and Macaulay — so long illustrious co-labourers in the same fertile vineyard. The *Edinburgh Review* was, in fact, the great educator of society for the first thirty years of the present century, and fought the battle of the people, and of humanity at large, with consummate skill and invincible perseverance. It began at its very outset, in the dismal days of triumphant and undiluted Toryism, to teach with an authority never before assumed in periodic literature the great truths of economic and political science, and those it has lived to see established in the high places of society, and almost universally received and acted upon, even by many who were originally the most hostile to their adoption. Amongst the illustrious band of *nobles fratres*, who led the van in the grand enterprise of enlightening and enfranchising the British people, no name is more eminent than that of Henry Brougham. To consummate talents and penetrating genius, courage the most undaunted, and indefatigable industry and perseverance, were united inexhaustible stores of general information, continually augmenting, and a matchless felicity of exposition and application, both as a public writer, and a forensic and political orator. The edition of his works, at present in course of publication by Messrs. Griffin and Co., and revised by the noble author himself, is a valuable present to society, containing the rich deposits of one of the most fertile and encyclopedic minds of modern times. And the wonderful thing is, that these contributions on so many various subjects—political, economical, scientific, and literary—were in fact, the mere recreations of this powerful intellect, an unbending from the sterner duties of the politician, the statesman, and the lawyer.

In the first volume is a series of papers on the orators of Greece and Rome, and on English oratory and pulpit eloquence. These admirable articles should be studied, not merely read, by all who would desire to appreciate criticism, the most delicate and refined, expressed in nervous and pungent diction. They have recently called forth the high approbation of M. Villemain, the eminent French critic and philosopher. Several papers succeed next, on Walpole and his contemporaries, and on the eminent political characters of the reigns of the two last of the Georges. The last of these articles is a terrible exposé of the brutal, vindictive, and low-minded conduct of George IV. in his unhappy Queen, and is one of the most scathing and fearful revenges which the historic biographer has ever taken on royal baseness and villany. In the papers on foreign policy a chief characteristic is the broad and comprehensive view taken by the writer, and the success with which he anticipates the now received doctrines on these, at that period, ill-understood questions.

In one of these papers, written twenty years ago, the sagacity of the writer points out the insidious progress of Russia, and the necessity which would soon arise of arresting her career of conquest and aggression. The articles which succeed treat of great constitutional questions; and of political economy and criminal law, and remind us how much we are indebted to the noble author for first laying the foundations of sound knowledge on those recondite subjects, and afterwards, as a statesman, carrying various of them into successful execution.

The remaining papers are chiefly occupied with the researches of Lord Brougham in the fields of antiquarian and physical science, evincing the remarkable versatility of his mind, with the vast range of his inquiries. To these succeed essays on a number of miscellaneous literary topics, embracing lively biographies, entertaining sketches, and rich anecdotal matter—mingling the wisdom of the wise with the agreeable *abandon* of the graceful *litterateur*. The noble author, for three score years the recognised advocate of all that aims at ennobling and enriching society, in sending forth this revised and completed edition of his literary labours, to delight and instruct new generations of his countrymen, retires from the stage of public authorship, with equal dignity and propriety, secure that this, his *magnum opus*, will be cherished as the lofty legacy of a great mind to a great people.

TREASURES IN NEEDLEWORK. By MRS. WARREN and MRS PULLAN (THE PRACTICAL HOUSEWIFE. By the Editors of "The Family Friend." Ward and Lock.

Few occupations of the happy English home take so wide and varied a range of taste and utility as Needlework, and probably at no period of the history of the arts has it been more usefully cultivated than at the present moment. It is not too much to assume that the love of revivalism has reached this art of the needle as well as other studies of ornament; and, whether in personal adornment or household decoration, rarely has been displayed such richness of fancy since the days when Queen Matilda worked in worsted the very interesting memorial of her husband's greatest victory, which is preserved to this day at Bayeux. The volume before us is, therefore, a series of "Treasures;" for, in this delicate art, as in the more substantial provisions for social life, demand begets supply, and the fair *artistes* of the present work have here embodied a rare collection of designs and patterns, in illustration of their instructions in knitting, netting, crochet, point-lace, braiding, and embroidery. These designs are in excellent taste; and though, perchance, higher branches of art may not have been left unconveiled, and we may occasionally trace a fanciful resemblance in the crown of an infant's cap to the tracery of a marigold window, or in the delightful branches of needlework which, in inventive skill. Too much use is not, however, made of the geometrical forms of Art—for Nature, in her luxuriant flower-garden, as well as the walks of the field naturalist, has supplied many of the originals for the patterns before us—in the border of a costly table-cover, the embroidery of a note-case or a cap, the bouquets of a tamboured purse, or many a graceful bunch of crochet flowers. Scattered through nearly 500 pages of instructions, there are really practical illustrations of all those delightful branches of needlework which, in their tasteful results, bespeak the well-directed fancy of the worker, and have more than once gently reminded us of "the art of angling." With such high characteristics, we need scarcely add that "The Treasures in Needlework" will be welcomed at thousands of homes and hearths; and that it holds, in its beautiful forms of teseling, must elevate the taste of the learner.

*The Practical Housewife* is more homely in its aim than is its gay "Needlework;" and, as a "Lady Bountiful" of a book, commending seriously with Thoughts on Housekeeping, then passing to the Medicine Chest and Invalids' Food, Cookery for all ages, and Food for all Seasons, with Receipts by the thousand. To show how minutely matters are treated, we may refer to a very closely-printed page devoted to "How to Toast Well;" the rare virtue of well-made "melted butter" equally cared for; and a page of illustrations of folding up the table-napkin. There are many scores of other engravings, and, what is very essential to that frequent requirement—to "find anything in a hurry"—the book is provided with an index of full and convenient reference.

MARY HOWITT'S ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY FOR THE YOUNG. W. Kent and Co.

The "Illustrated Library for the Young" is a reissue of a series of little books on different subjects now for the first time published in a unique form. It is edited by Mrs. Mary Howitt—a lady who, as a poet and a novelist, is well known in all family circles. It is written in a simple and amusing style, well calculated to dispose young people to the study of natural history, geography, entomology, botany, and other useful though somewhat abstruse sciences. These subjects are all treated in a manner that cannot fail to bring them within the comprehension of the youthful portion of the community. Several of the illustrations are by Mr. Harrison Weir, and all of them are well executed. We can cordially recommend the little book to the attention of parents.

## THE BATTLE OF THE TCHERNAYA.

*(To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

IT is with extreme reluctance I venture to again occupy your valuable columns, with a rejoinder to Mr. Coope's elaborate production on the subject of the wounded Russians at the battle of the Tchernaya in your issue of the 15th ult., in which he labours to prove the existence of that which did not exist. I shall not attempt to imitate the rev. gentleman's clerical style of abuse, nor condescend to notice his insolence, but leave it to your readers to judge between us as to the facts, without quibbling as to whether the medical officers, were sent or went. He says they were not there by authority. I have proved they were there, have given some of their names, and can furnish you with a dozen more who rendered assistance to the wounded on that day. The whole of the medical staff of the cavalry and horse artillery were there by order; and as the cavalry were not engaged, their services were available for attendance on the wounded Russians; therefore it was not necessary to issue a special order to them to do that which it was their duty to do, and which they did. Others who could be spared went there voluntarily, but some of them retured when they found they were fired upon by the enemy The ambulances were likewise there by order; and therefore it may be information to him to know they were sent by authority as soon as the firing was heard. I have seen the written order myself in the Adjutant-General's office. Now with regard to the "knapsacks" the rev. gentleman "with assistance" placed under the heads of the wounded without dismounting, but which, unfortunately for his statement, were not there, although he has since discovered "more than one," I will make him a present of that one, and ask him where were the remainder!

It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that your rev. correspondent was unable to find a single medical officer when so many were there, when it is considered that, while unable to discover what was there, he was able to see of what was not—"the knapsacks;" and, after having performed feats worthy of a Crimean wizard, modestly modified them into the "knapsacks" or "haversacks or pouches" is too absurd to those who know what a pouch or havresack is, as they could not possibly answer the purpose; nor does the discovery of a sternal error or a misprint relieve him from the horns of the dilemma in which he has placed himself.

I may have written rather strongly under feelings of indignation at a charge of inhumanity, either expressed or implied, as this is not the first time "individuals" of the rev. gentleman's cloth have endeavoured to cast unmerited obloquy on the medical department of this army, and make philanthropic capital out of us, with just as much show of justice as in the present instance; and if my sentiments or my acts are not agreeable to him, he has only to thank himself—he must remember he commenced the attack, which was gratuitous, unsalled for, and calculated to mislead the public. His letter and statements were condemned by every chaplain in the Crimea, as well as by Mr. Weight, the Chaplain-General

Before he ventures to give me gratuitous advice he should be more ingenuous and look at home. The silly threat contained in the last paragraph of his letter is quite consistent with his character of a Christian minister; and in return for his friendly advice to me, I have only to remind him of the homely adage, "mind your own business."

J. MOUAT, Staff-Surgeon First Class.

Jan. 17, 1856.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW ISLAND.—On the outer voyage to Australia of the *Ben Nevis*, in latitude 44.41 south, and in the same longitude as the Crozets, came unexpectedly upon land. Supposing it was the Crozets, he steered 120 miles south, and was astonished to find himself at the Crozets. He describes the new island as the highest he had ever seen, for the mountain ridge on it seemed to be as high as the Andes. The Crozets are in a line with Prince Edward's Island, Marion, and Kerguelen's Island

THE EMPEROR AND THE CHILD.—The following incident marked the review of Tuesday:—At the moment when the Emperor was passing in front of the Zouaves of the Guard, the son of the caoutchouc of the regiment, a boy of about seven years of age, dressed in miniature wearing the Zouave uniform, drew near the Emperor, and presented to him a fine bouquet of violets. His Majesty bent down from his horse, and, touching the child with his hand on the cheek, he said—"Thank you, my little friend; go and take your bouquet to the Empress," pointing to the balcony where her Majesty was seated with her ladies, and then proceeded with his inspection. "But how am I to get to the Empress?" said the little messenger, in great embarrassment. "I will show you the way, my little man," said a deep voice near him; and the boy, looking up, perceived that it was the tall drum-major of the Zouaves who had volunteered to serve him as guide. Thanks to the imperturbable repetition of "By order of the Emperor, a bouquet for the Empress," they soon arrived near her Majesty. Emperor, a bouquet for the Empress," they soon arrived near her Majesty. The Empress accepted the flowers, embraced the little boy on each cheek, and asked him his name and those of his parents, and appeared delighted with his present. At last the child, after having been caressed and kissed by the ladies, returned with his tall comrade to the court below. It may be imagined that he was asked a thousand questions when he came down, but all his faculties seemed to be concentrated in the one fact of his interview, as his constant reply was: "The Empress embraced me."—*Galignani*.

## THE REDMINSTER REREDOS.

FEW churches in modern times have absorbed so much of public attention as the recently-consecrated church of St. John, Redminster—an extensive parish in the city of Bristol, comprising about 19,000 of its population.

The consecration of the church has been so fully detailed in the pages of the leading daily journals, that we need not repeat it here; our immediate object being to direct attention to the sculptured decorations which have given rise to so much controversy and diversity of opinion.

This church replaces another of very ancient date, consisting of chancel, nave, north aisle, with porch, and western tower. Of these it has been satisfactorily proved by features which have been brought to light during the work of demolition, that the walls of the chancel, north aisle, and tower, date as far back as the thirteenth century.

In designing the present structure, the architect, Mr. John Norton, of London, has adopted the late First Pointed style, not only for its intrinsic beauty, but also with a view of perpetuating the memory of the church as left by its first founders. The new church is dedicated, like its predecessor, to St. John Baptist, and consists of a chancel, nave, aisles, western engaged tower, north porch, two chancel chapels, and sacristy, arranged in the form of a cross. The nave is divided from the aisles by an arcading of acutely-pointed arches, with bold and effective mouldings; the supporting columns being circular, with four small detached shafts grouped round each of them. The capitals are extremely rich throughout, all different, and presenting the forms of various kinds of foliage, both natural and conventional, interspersed with small figures of animals, after the manner of some beautiful examples in Wells Cathedral. Over the arches are label mouldings springing from corbels of large size and elaborate ornamentation, which serve also as bases for the shafts upon which the principals of the nave roof are supported. The clerestory is composed of traceried windows, arranged in couplets, between each of which stands an angel—the effect of which is extremely novel and effective, giving, as it does, life and character to this usually uninteresting portion of a church. The principal entrance is by a western doorway, over which is a sculptured representation of the preaching of St. John the Baptist in the wilderness. The chancel is divided from the nave by a lofty and elaborately-moulded arch, above which is frescoed an Agnus Dei on blue ground within a vesica of gold and crimson rays, on each side of this descend the Commandments, in legible characters, with illuminated capitals, this being the position in which, by the canons, they are directed to be placed—a direction which it could be wished were more attended to in the present day, as they might be thus made highly conducive to the beauty of a church, instead of being, as they generally are, a mere useless disfigurement. Beneath the chancel arch is a low stone arcaded screen, supported by a double row of Purbeck-marble shafts, the spandrils of which are carved into delicate foliage Three compartments on the north side, projected into the nave, and elevated by two steps, form the pulpit, which is thus made a very remarkable feature in the church. In the central compartment, which is paneled, and not pierced like the screen, is a mezzo-relievo representation of the Sermon on the Mount, and in the side panels the preachings of SS. Peter and Paul respectively.

The east wall of the chancel is pierced with a lofty triplet, the internal arcading of which is richly foliated, and rests upon detached Purbeck-marble columns. Beneath this is the Reredos, of Caen stone, and occupying the entire width of the chancel. Of this, the most striking feature of the church, we engrave a View from a photograph by Mr. J. B. Hazard, of Bristol. The lower stage is a simple arcading, surmounted by a band of quatrefoils. Above are three large panels, surmounted by crocketed canopies, and sculptured with alto-relievo representations of the Nativity, Crucifixion, and Ascension of our Lord. The first of these subjects, which is on the north side, represents the Virgin Mother kneeling in the lowly stable in Bethlehem over her newly-born son and Lord, and Joseph by her side, and three shepherds coming in to pay their homage. Above the stable, which is conventionally treated, are angels playing on instruments of music; and in the background appear the heads of some cattle.

In the central panel is the Crucifixion. On the north side of the cross stands St. Mary, with the Blessed Mother weeping over her mother; on the south, the "other Mary" and St. John. Above is an angel with crossed stole and uplifted arms; and in the background, the city of Jerusalem, and "many bodies of the saints which slept arising. The sun and moon are also conventionally introduced. At the foot of the cross appear the usual emblems of mortality, together with a palm-branch, indicative of Christ's victory over death. On the south panel representation of the Ascension of our Lord, who is surrounded by rays, and attended by angels bearing the crown of glory. Between and at the side of the panels are niches containing statues of the four Evangelists, who stand upon pedestals adorned with their appropriate symbols. The jamb columns of the panels and niches are of rouge-royal marble from the Pyrenees, which serves admirably to relieve the statues within. In the spandrils formed by the canopies over the Evangelists are trefoils, in which are sculptured the instruments of the Passion. Above those of the Nativity, Crucifixion, and Ascension, over each of the other four stand winged angels, in the act of prayer. The wall behind is carved with a rich diaper pattern. On the north side of the altar, which is eight feet in length, raised on a footpace and divided by Purbeck marble shafts with the usual English form; and on the south the sedilia, three simple niches, upon the same level, and divided by Purbeck marble columns. The stalls are of oak, and sides are seated with low movable benches, resting on the tile pavement, and provided with sloping backs and book boards. The chief glory of this part of the church is the font, which stands at the intersection of the nave, and of the aisles leading to the north porch, so as to be the first object that meets the eye on coming in by either of those entrances. It is sculptured in Caen stone; the octagonal basin supported by angels, alternately bearing scrolls and having their surrounded by angels, alternately bearing scrolls and having their wands uplifted in prayer; and is supported upon eight small Purbeck columns, grouped round a centre shaft. Of the two high steps upon which it stands the upper is crushed Devonshire lower-ground

The eastern and western windows are by O'Connor, of London; the former having been erected to the memory of the late Mr. G. Whitchurch, by his widow. It is of three lights, and contains the Crucifixion in the central light, and Saint John the Baptist and St. Stephen in the two side ones. An exceedingly striking and beautiful effect is obtained by Our Lord's body being surrounded with each passion flowers in the shape of a vesica, while around are adoring angels. The western window is a couplet, and represents—in one light the "Baptism of Our Lord in the Jordan," and in the other "St. John the Baptist Preaching." The glass and colouring are painted in grisaile, and are the work of Mr. John L. Eland (the brother of the Vicar), and the Rev. C. Plenderleath. The church is lighted by gas standards of brass and bronze, which have been executed by Messrs. Skidmore, of Coventry: they are divided into three branches, each of which bears four leaf-shaped burners.

The present structure has been raised mainly through the untiring zeal and energy of the highly-esteemed Vicar, the Rev. H. G. Eland.

## ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, WESTBOURNE-PARK, PADDINGTON.

THE want of church accommodation in the extensive and rapidly-increasing parish of Paddington has long been felt, and strenuous efforts have lately been made to remedy the evil. The church of which we give a View this week is intended to supply the large newly-built district of Westbourne-park: it is situated at the junction of the Talbot and Westbourne-park roads, and will be a mile from the 57 feet 8 inches. The nave is 56 feet 9 inches long and 20 feet 3 inches wide in the clear. The chancel is 24 feet 3 inches in depth and 21 feet 4 inches in width, with aisles on each side 18 feet long and 13 feet wide—one appropriated to adult free sittings, and the other to children: a wooden parclose with open arches will separate these aisles from the chancel. The vestry is on the north side, external to the north chancel aisle. The tower is square, about 23 feet external dimensions, and is supported by massive buttresses: it is appropriated on the ground-floor as the principal entrance to the church; and above it will contain the organ. It is surmounted by a broached spire, with two tiers of dormers: the total height to the summit being about 130 feet.

(*Continued on page* 104.)

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GOLD WATCHES, £3 10s., £5 5s., to £10 10s. each, highly finished, horizontal movements, jewelled in four holes, with all the recent improvements. Engraved or engine-turned cases Warranted to keep accurate time.—J. W. BENSON, 33, Ludgate-hill

GOLD WATCHES, £6 6s., £8 8s., to £9 10s. each, highly finished, patent detached Lever movements, jewelled in six holes. Engraved or engine-turned cases J. W. BENSON, 33, Ludgate-hill

GOLD WATCHES, patent detached Lever movements, London made, first-class watches, 10, 10 guineas each. J. W. BENSON, 33, Ludgate-hill.

SILVER WATCHES, £2, £2 15s., to £4 each, highly finished, Horizontal movements, jewelled in four holes, with all the recent improvements. Engraved or engine-turned cases.—J. W. BENSON, 33, Ludgate-hill

SILVER WATCHES, £3 10s., £4 4s., to £10 10s. each, patent detached English Lever movements, strong double-backed cases.—J. W. BENSON, 33, Ludgate-hill

ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS and FORKS of the Patterns used in the Royal Family, and the Public Dinners, NEW SILVER PATTERNS of the most elegant description, and of the Strongest and Best Quality, introduced by RICHARD and JOHN SLACK, Silversmiths and Electro-Platers to the Queen and Royal Family, 336, Strand, and 17, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. Fiddle Pattern, Thread Pattern, Brunswick Pattern, &c.; also, a large assortment of the best London and Sheffield-made Table Knives.—112, Regent-street, London.

STAINED WINDOWS, PAINTED TRANSPARENCIES, &c., may be successfully imitated by the new and beautiful process known as HAPLIN'S, IN WHITE LEAD. Gentlemen will find interesting and profitable entertainment in the new and invigorating Art. Instructions may be had, at low prices, of JAMES BARNARD, 339, Oxford-street, London, by whom is published (1848) Instructions in Diaphanie process 6d., postage-free, seven stamps

ROUSSILLON, 30s. per dozen (free on rail at Perpignan Orientale). The Importations of this wine for 1854 were as follows, viz. 6,000 dozen Rousillon, 1,000 dozen Clairette, 1854, 900 dozen Picpoul. The progressive increase of reputation which this wine has obtained in the strongest possible proof of its genuine excellence and fitness for the table, also of the great discrimination and taste displayed by the importers in selecting from the best cellars of its respective growth. Of particulars see ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, February 9, 1856. Sherries, 20s.; Stanfield, 24s.; Old Ruby Becswing Port, 42s., 48s.; Moselle (character) 18s.; Hock (Johannisberg), 36s.; Red Hermitage, 36s.; Hermitage, White; Sparkling Champagne, 48s. each
Terms, cash. Cases and bottles included. Sample case may be had, at low prices, of JAMES BARNARD, 339, Oxford-street, London, by whom is published (1848) Instructions in Diaphanie process 6d., postage-free, seven stamps

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT BROWN COD-LIVER OIL,
Is entirely free from nauseous taste and smell, and is unrivalled for purity, efficacy, and mild operation. It

(Continued from page 102.)

The church is faced externally with Kentish rag stone, laid in even courses, with Bath-stone dressings, windows, doors, columns, arches, and other details. The roofs are of Memel timber, and are of lofty pitch; the timbers will be stained and varnished, and the spaces between the rafters coloured. The sittings throughout will be of deal, stained and varnished. The church will accommodate 1500 persons, including children, and will be ready for consecration by the end of May, 1856. The belfry stage of the tower and the spire are not included in the present contract, but are reserved for future erection. The total cost, exclusive of the works reserved, will be about £9000. The architects are Messrs F. and H. Francis, who have also just completed the adjoining church called Christ Church, Craven-hill ,in the same parish.

## THE NEW CHURCH SCHOOLS AND RESIDENCES, HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, HERTS.

THESE New National Schools have been erected during the past year, and were formally opened on the 13th November.

The old school room having been found to be totally inadequate for the requirements of this populous town, the Vicar of the parish and the Rev. R. West directed the attention of the inhabitants and the gentry resident in the neighbourhood to the circumstance; and by their assistance, and the aid of Government, the new buildings have been erected, in an eligible and salubrious situation, near the church and the High-street. They consist of Boys' and Infants' Schools, each 46 feet long and 18 feet wide;

NEW NATIONAL SCHOOLS HEMEL-HEMPSTEAD, HERTS.

with class-rooms attached, 18 feet long and 15 feet wide. There are also residences for the master and mistress, conveniently placed at the eastern and western extremities of the buildings, and adjacent to the schools to which they respectively belong.

Sir Astley F. Cooper, Bart., of, Gadebridge has taken a great interest in the undertaking, and has contributed largely to the funds.

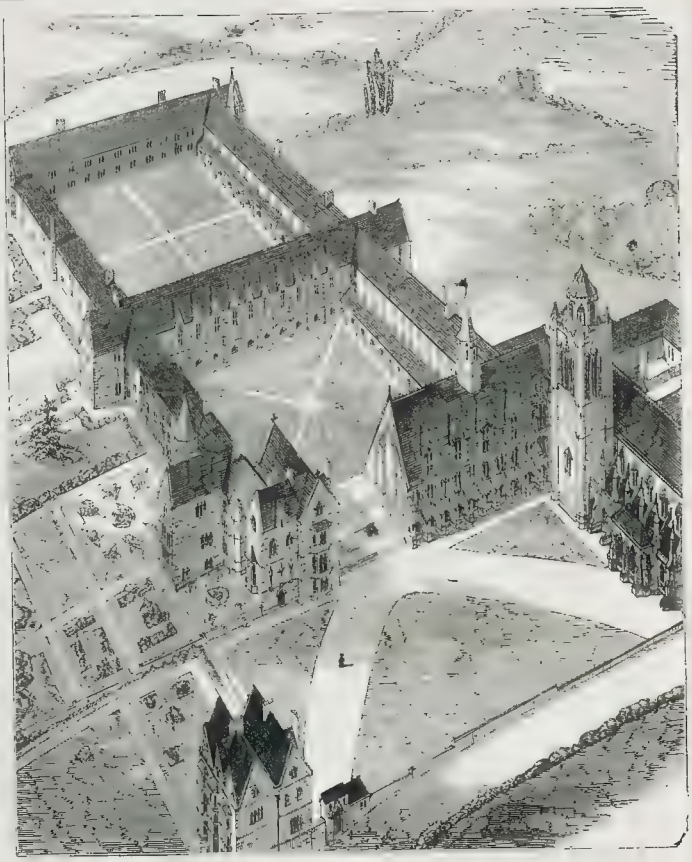
The buildings have been erected in the decorated style of Gothic, from the designs, and under the superintendence, of Mr. George Low, architect, of Clement's lane, London, by Mr. Groom, builder, of Hemel Hempstead. The materials used in their construction are red bricks, ornamented with diapers and Caen-stone dressings throughout. The roofs, which are open to the ridge, are of fir varnished; and have a light spire, serving the two-fold purpose of a bell turret and a ventilating shaft, erected thereon. The playground and gardens are inclosed with a dwarf wall and ornamental railing thereon similar in character to the buildings.

The cost, exclusive of the ground, has been upwards of £2000.

## SS. MARY AND NICOLAS COLLEGE, LANCING.

DURING the last years of the long peace with which our country has been blessed (now exchanged for the excitements and trials of a state of war) of the many topics of internal affairs which occupied the attention of the public, none obtained a larger share of notice than the important one of the education of the people. It is much to be regretted that where so much has been said, the proportion of the work accomplished has been so small. What has been done is the work of individuals rather than of any system or authority; and it is gratifying to find that the subject which now so powerfully fills the public mind, though for a time effacing the public question, has not suppressed individual action. The society of SS. Mary and Nicolas College is an instance of this. It was originally founded in

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, WESTBOURNE-PARK, PADDINGTON.



ST. MARY AND ST. NICHOLAS COLLEGE, LANCING, SUSSEX.

1847, by the exertions of a clergyman—the Rev. N. Woodard, now Provost of the College—with a view to extend to the middle and lower classes of society the benefits of education by the clergy of the Church of England. New Shoreham, on the coast of Sussex, was the scene of his labours, and here was formed the nucleus of the society, consisting of the Provost and Fellows (clergymen) superintending a school; which rapidly increased in numbers, and led in the year 1851 to the erection of a magnificent building at Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, at a cost of £20,000, for the accommodation of 300 boys. This is known as St. John's College, and is specially intended for the sons of farmers and tradesmen—"the middle classes"—who are here educated under the immediate superintendence of clergymen in a manner most suitable to their position and prospects, at an extremely moderate cost. The establishment at Shoreham was still maintained, for boys who were to receive a more expensive education; and for this portion of the great work undertaken by the society, the buildings now erecting at Lancing, the immediate subject of this notice, are intended, the location at Shoreham being entirely temporary. Another branch of the society's work is also in hand under the auspices of Lord Robert Cecil and a committee, who are taking measures for the erection of a building to accommodate 1000 boys of the lower middle class, at a cost of about twelve guineas per annum each. In these enterprises the Bishop of the diocese entertains a lively interest; and is, in fact, as visitor of the colleges, connected with their prosperity. Undeterred by war prospects, the society proceeded on the 4th of June last to lay the foundation-stone of the buildings which are to form the College of SS. Mary and Nicolas, Lancing. They will necessarily be extensive and magnificent, as their object requires, while it equally demands that unnecessary expense shall not be incurred. The ceremony was performed by Sir John Patteson; accompanied by Lord Delaware, Baron Alderson, Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Tritton, Mr. Hubbard, and other persons of eminence, and in the presence of a large assemblage of the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood. The site is well chosen, at a considerable elevation, about two miles from the sea, of which it commands a full view to the south; and across the valley of the Adur are seen to the east the range of chalk downs terminating at Brighton, distant about six miles. The plan consists of an east and west quadrangle, at the sides of which are arranged the dormitories of the boys and rooms of the masters. Between the quadrangles, and dividing them, are the school-rooms and library; and on the east is the dining-hall, 100 feet long by 38 wide, with a break-fast-room on the ground floor. At the south end of the east front is the Head Master's house. The principal entrance to the buildings is by a flight of steps, fifty feet wide, between the Head Master's house, and the dining-hall, leading at once into the east quadrangle, the ground of which is about ten feet above that of the fore court. By this arrangement the difficulty of the sloping hill-side has been turned to good account. The designs are by the late eminent architect, Mr. R. C. Carpenter, and are characterised by his purity of taste and happy adaptation of the Mediæval English style to the wants of the present generation. The buildings are proceeding under the direction of Mr. W. Slater, his friend and former pupil, who has added to the design a chapel—which, although contemplated, had not been designed at the death of the late architect.

The buildings are constructed of flint, with Caen-stone dressings. The contractors for the works are Messrs. Cheeseman, of Brighton.

REREDOS IN THE RESTORED CHURCH OF BEDMINSTER.—(SEE PAGE 102.)

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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 782.—VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1856. [WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS, TENPENCE.


## THE APPROACHING CONFERENCES.

SHOULD no unforeseen difficulties arise, the Conferences for the re-establishment of the peace of Europe will be held in Paris towards the end of the present month or the commencement of March. All the great Powers of Europe will be represented except Prussia. Whatever may be the opinion of King Frederick William on this exclusion of his country from the world's councils at a period of the most solemn importance, when the mightiest interests of civilisation are to be discussed, and when the future relations of the States of the European Commonwealth are to be considered and adjusted, there are but few persons in or out of his dominions who will not acknowledge that Prussia has been rightly served. The King held aloof when his neutrality was mischievous and when his aid might have been of service. The Allies owed it to their own dignity to insist upon his isolation from their councils at that great settlement which he did so little to forward and so much to retard. The Prussians themselves will confess that the exclusion is well merited; and if hereafter they have to settle an account with the pusillanimous Monarch who, contrary to their wishes and to their interests, placed their country in such humiliation, there is not an honest politician in Europe—not excepting Russia—who will have any sympathy for him in the hour of his peril and perplexity. Even should his contemporaries bear lightly upon his fault, impartial history will know how to designate the Sovereign who might have made his country great, but who chose to make it little.

The names are not yet known of all the diplomatists and statesmen who are to represent the Allies on this occasion; but, as far as they have been divulged, they are satisfactory. The honour of England and the rights of Europe will be safe in the hands of the Earl of Clarendon; and there can be no objection in any quarter to such men as Count Buol for Austria, M. D'Azeglio for Sardinia, or Baron Brunnow for Russia. The representative of Turkey has not yet been named; neither are we aware on whom the choice of the Emperor of the French has fallen to participate in the Conferences on his behalf. But, as the Emperor will virtually be his own diplomatist on the occasion, Europe will have the strongest possible guarantee that the rights and the independence of all the nations that are, or have been, endangered by the ambition of the Czars will be zealously and ably defended, and that neither courage nor sagacity will be absent from the Council Board.

The disclosures of the last few days tend to strengthen the belief that Russia is sincere in her acceptance of the Austrian propositions. Everything at the same time tends to prove that the Allies, in the consciousness of their physical no less than of their moral strength, are resolved to be just before they become generous; that they do

GENERAL WILLIAMS, "THE HERO OF KARS."—FROM A FAMILY PORTRAIT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

BALACLAVA HEIGHTS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

not grasp at the opportunity of ending the war because they are weary of it, because they despair of success in it, because they waver in their opinion of its necessity, or because they begrudge the expenditure of their blood and treasure to bring it to a triumphant issue. We may, therefore, without being over-sanguine, believe that peace will be the result of the Conferences. Whether that peace is to be stable, and honourable to all parties, will mainly depend on the firmness of the representatives of Great Britain and France. It will be for them to insist upon so comprehensive a review of all doubtful points, as shall clear away all grounds of future quarrel. It is not for them to be generous to a defeated foe at the expense of the nations who have been aggrieved and robbed. It is not for them to be chivalrous to their enemy, because he is powerful and might resist, and unmindful of the rights of other nations, because they are weak and cannot help themselves. Properly conducted, the Conferences may give peace to Europe for a whole generation. Improperly conducted, they may yield nothing better than a truce of three or four years duration, of which the end may be—bloodier and fiercer war than that from which we have just escaped, and complications throughout Europe, exasperated perhaps by appeals to those principles of government of which England is the representative, and of which she might then be found to become the Apostle.

Though the war was originally commenced for the defence of Turkey, it must not be forgotten that it has already assumed much larger dimensions, and embraced much wider interests. The attack on Turkey was but part of a gigantic project, or the Balkans would not have been crossed in 1828-9, Sebastopol would not have been built, and the Emperor Nicholas would not have offered to Great Britain, through Sir Hamilton Seymour, the bribe of Candia and Egypt. Great Britain and France took up arms ostensibly for the independence of Turkey, but in reality for the independence of Europe. It was not for the sake of Turkey merely that the gallant King of Sardinia joined our alliance, and sent his admirable soldiers to the Crimea. It was not for the sake of Turkey that Sweden contracted her recent engagements toward the Western Powers, and that they on their parts contracted the solemn engagement toward Sweden not to suffer any aggression upon her territory. It was not for the sake of Turkey that Austria became the mediator in a strife which she detested, and of which she looked upon the growth and progress with disquietude and dismay. It was for the sake of the great principle that the boundaries of all the States of Europe are fixed—and that no one Power shall be allowed to appropriate any portion of the territories of another, without by the very act drawing upon itself the armed opposition of all the rest. Viewed in this light, the question of Bomarsund is as important as that of Sebastopol, or any other fort and arsenal in the Black Sea, and must be so considered. If not, gross injustice will be done to Sweden, and a loophole will be left, through which at a future day the whole deluge of War may again break forth to overflow the world.

So many and so difficult are the questions to be decided so delicate are they in their application that if the Allies do not carry them with a firm and high hand, so as to make it apparent to the Russians that their Czar yielded to invincible necessity, and not to the merely humane and sentimental consideration that peace is a great blessing and war a great curse, there will be the danger that another Czar will some day arise who will look upon the Treaty of Paris as waste paper, and strive by a new war to efface the humiliation of his empire. The strength wielded by the Allies is the best guarantee for peace. To yield to a force which it is hopeless to resist is no disgrace to man or empire. If the peace is to be durable, the Allies owe it to themselves, no less than to Alexander II., to forego no preparation, to relax in no effort necessary to enforce compliance with their just demands, in case any hitch should occur in the negotiations. It was physical strength that placed them on this vantage-ground. It is physical strength that must hold them there until peace be definitively settled. They have physical and moral strength on their side at present. If they retain both, the war will come to a speedy and an honourable end. Most devoutly do we pray that it may be so.

## MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAMS, C.B.

The gallant subject of this memoir was born in Annapolis, Nova Scotia, in the latter part of the year 1800, and entered the Royal Artillery (in which service his father before him had attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel) at the age of twenty-five.

For some fifteen years past he was employed principally, if not entirely, in the diplomatic duties, and had just successfully concluded the settlement of the Turco-Persian boundary question, when the war with Russia afforded to Lord Clarendon the opportunity to test his talents in a new sphere, by nominating him her Britannic Majesty's Military Commissioner to the Turkish Forces at Kars, with the rank and retinue of Brigadier-General.

How well General Williams acquitted himself of the trust reposed in him, and justified the sagacity evidenced by Lord Clarendon in his choice, let not England only, but the united voice of the Cabinets and armies of Europe, declare. In this instance, at any rate, "the right man was put into the right place," and rarely has history presented to our notice the parallel fact of a General more honoured in the circumstances attending his defeat than it falls to the lot of most men to be in the achievement of the most complete success.

Whatever human skill and foresight, left to its own resources, could plan—whatever the highest order of moral courage and of physical endurance could achieve—it will be readily granted to General Williams and the heroic garrison of Kars (Turkish, Polish, and Hungarian, as well as British) that in each and all of these qualities they were severally and pre-eminently distinguished.

How is it, then, that the honours of the Bath, so lavishly dispensed in the Crimea, should in the case of General Williams, up to the present time at least, have been withheld—he being notoriously (without disparagement of others) the only British General engaged in the present war upon whose judgment, tactics, and bearing, and "sufficiency for the position in which he was placed," beset as that position was by famine as well as by foes, the national verdict of approval has been pronounced, without the slightest admixture of censure, from first to last?

General Williams has four sisters living—three in British North America and one in the United States. He has also a niece at Winchester, married to Brevet Lieut.-Colonel O'Halloran, of the Winchester Dépôt Battalion, to whom we are indebted for the Portrait which illustrates this brief Sketch.

It represents the gallant officer in his then rank as Captain and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel of Artillery. His features have since become much thinner, through the intense anxiety, and toil, and privation, inseparable from the nature of the services in which he has been continuously engaged since the date of this portrait, 1848—including, especially, the defence of Kars. Those persons, however, who have seen General Williams within the last ten years, will not fail to recognise him as here presented to their notice.

It only remains for the writer to add that his public qualities as a diplomatist and soldier, severely tested as they have been, prior to receiving the impress of a nation's gratitude and admiration, are at least equalled, if not surpassed, by the upright and benignant character of the man.

Letters from General Williams, dated Tiflis, Dec. 14, have been received at Erzeroum. The journey from the Caucasus was accomplished in five days. On the second and third day the country, mountainous and grand, was well wooded and covered with vegetation; on the fourth and last they travelled over a plain, the mud retarding considerably their progress. The General is enchanted with the climate of Tiflis, which he says is quite equal to that of Italy. He and his staff enjoy the most robust health, and continue to receive from the Russian authorities every mark of attention and courtesy. Orders were expected from St. Petersburg relative to their ulterior destination.

By the last steamer from Constantinople we learn that General Williams has been sent off to Moscow, where he will remain a prisoner, most probably, till the preliminaries of peace are signed.

## BALACLAVA HEIGHTS.

For the details of the effective Sketch engraved upon the preceding page we have to thank a Correspondent on board H.M.S. *Leander*, at Balaclava:—

The Castle seems of very great extent, covering the whole side of the hill facing the harbour, and a great part of the slope facing down towards the sea. From some remains of Genoese coats of arms in the main tower on the summit of the hill, I am led to believe that it must have been built by the Genoese about 1370, when they also occupied several other parts of the Crimea. Before the invention of gunpowder, it must have been immensely strong; in fact, impregnable. The walls are for the most part in ruins, except the main connecting wall running down from the top of the hill to the sea-shore, which is built of granite rock. The round tower (on which Admiral Boxer planted the harbour signal-staff) is 480 feet above the level of the sea.

The turret is about fifty feet high, and twenty broad at the base, gradually tapering to the summit, where it is covered in. The walls are about four feet thick, and not in the least damaged by time. Under the tower is a deep dungeon, which has strong ringbolts at the bottom, evidently for the imprisonment of captives. It is now used as an hospital icehouse, and, from its proximity to the Castle Sanatorium, it is very useful. I am sorry to say that many of the old walls close down to the water on the harbour side have been of necessity used for ballast, when the weather was too rough for boats to go outside.

## *FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.*

### FRANCE.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

PARIS, Thursday.

The earnest desire of the Empress to pass some time at St. Cloud before the event so anxiously looked forward to for the end of February or beginning of March is about to be carried into effect, and various preparations are being made at the Palace there for the reception of her Majesty, whose health, though extremely good for her position, is expected to be still further benefited by the change. It is, however, irrevocably decided that the Empress's confinement is to take place at the Tuileries, attended with all the ceremonies and the publicity that accompanied such events in the time of the ancient Monarchy. There are various conjectures, ambitions, and jealousies brought into play on the occasion of the arrangements projected for the selection of the *gouvernante*, the physician, and other attendants and functionaries about the person of the Imperial infant. The long-agitated question of the reorganisation of the pages is, it is said, to be settled by their establishment on this occasion. The offering we last week mentioned of a scarf blessed in the church of a saint possessing a *spécialité* in such cases as that of her Majesty is but one out of many of a similar nature sent in from all parts of the kingdom. The *secrétaire* of the Empress is unceasingly occupied in replying to the numerous addresses, and in acknowledging the receipt of the offerings presented to ensure a happy result to the wishes of the Imperial couple. Relics of greater or less rarity and authenticity, objects blessed by numerous saints, objects of wondrous sanctity, &c., are dispatched to her Majesty; and many persons, having nothing claiming such high titles to her notice, present gifts quite as indicative of good will, and certainly quite as likely to prove efficacious. Among these a *soldigue* has sent a pigeon, taken in its cage at the Malakoff Tower, immediately after the successful attack on the place.

Fresh reports relative to the manifestation of the dissatisfaction of the students on the occasion of M. Nisard's last lectures represent the event as somewhat more serious than it was at first supposed to be. As many as a dozen arrests were made, but it is supposed that the persons will not be long detained in custody. A variety of persons implicated in the celebrated secret society La Marianne have also been recently taken into custody, and dispatched for trial to Paris, from the two Charentes, the Dordogne, and other neighbouring departments.

M. de Lesrochejaquelin is producing a new pamphlet, entitled "La Question du Jour," relating to the subject of the peace.

The last report of the many contradictory ones circulating on the matter of Clesinger's "Françoise" in the Court of the Louvre is, that it has been definitively refused by the Minister of State, and that the sculptor has started for England, with the intention of following the example of Marochetti, and establishing himself there. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of the work in question, a subject on which we abstain from entering, M. Clesinger's name is undoubtedly among the first on the list of contemporary sculptors, and Françoise may esteem herself gratified in obtaining such an acquisition. M. Clesinger married, some years since, the only daughter of Madame George Sand, but incompatibility of temper has led to a separation.

Madame George Sand has lately completed for the French stage an adaptation or imitation of "As You Like It." The piece, of which the name is a literal translation—*comme il vous plaira*—was read by Mdme. Plessy-Arnoult at a select soirée, composed chiefly of some of the élite of the literary and artistic society of Paris, assembled at the house of M. Emile de Girardin, on Wednesday evening, and met with high approbation.

The ball at the Hôtel de Ville took place on Wednesday. May we, without indiscretion, be permitted to offer a hint on this subject to such of our readers as it may concern? Several English persons, through ignorance of the nature of these municipal fêtes, have sent to the Préfet of the Seine demands for invitations to them. As they are private—that is to say, only entered by special invitation from that functionary—this is, of course, a solecism in manners which no well-bred person would willingly commit, and which exposes him to the risk of a refusal, always politely conveyed, but often rendered necessary to prevent the custom becoming generally adopted, and also to intimate the impropriety of the method adopted.

On Saturday last took place the grand ball of the Prince Jérôme at the Palais Royal. The honours of the fête were performed by the Princess Mathilde. The Emperor and Empress were present—the latter in a costume of white tulle, trimmed with blue. Queen Christina, with the youngest of her daughters; the Duc de Rianzarès, the Prince Napoléon, the Princes Camorata, de Canino, and Czartoryski; the Duke of Brunswick; nearly all the Ministers, Marshals, the corps diplomatique, &c., &c. were present on the occasion. The quadrille of etiquette was reduced to only four couples—the Emperor dancing with the Princess Mathilde, the Prince Napoleon with Lady Cowley. The ball at the Tuileries on Tuesday was very brilliant.

The reports relative to the alterations contemplated in the organisation of the Ecole Polytechnique now assume the seriousness of a question of the dissolution of the institution. It is hardly likely, however, that so grave a measure, if it be really projected, should be so soon carried into effect.

The death of the Vicomte d'Arlincourt is one of the events of the moment. It is difficult to have a stronger proof of the march of intellect and the progress of intelligence within the last half-century than that afforded by the reception of this author's first works, and the esteem in which they are held at present. M. d'Arlincourt, of an old family, possessed a handsome fortune, the larger portion of which he sacrificed in order to save from ruin a near relative overpowered by unmerited misfortunes. He was generous, amiable, elegant in appearance, tastes, and manners, gifted with much *finesse*, and possessed a graceful talent for conversation and anecdote. Thus endowed, he began his literary career with a novel entitled "Le Solitaire." The book was received as a miracle of style, of interest, of imagination, of description—of every quality, in short, requisite to the perfection of fiction. It was read, lauded, translated; it gave the name to every new fancy of fashion, and M. d'Arlincourt, whose greatest foible was a vanity greedy for, and capable of swallowing, praise in any quantity, firmly believed himself the first romance-writer of the world. As time went on the taste of the age strengthened, and the "Solitaire" and its successors (none of which, however, had quite the vogue of the first production, though nearly about on a par of mediocrity with it) were gradually found not to be such chefs-d'œuvre as had at first been imagined, till, arrived at the present day, they were pronounced to be unreadable; weak, bombastic, affected, false; trash, in short. To the last hour of his life, however, their author never had an inkling of the fact, and, to an advanced age, continued to indulge in a childish complacency on the subject that was more amusing than offensive to witness. After the death of his first wife M d'Arlincourt married a rich widow, whose fortune enabled him, in the latter years of his life, to resume the habits of splendour and elegance that were so in accordance with his tastes, and his hotel was the constant resort of some of the *élite* of the society of the day.

The Théâtre Français is about shortly to produce the great piece of Madame George Sand and the "Compère Guillery" of M. Edmond About. The Gymnase is preparing "La Question d'Argent" of A. Dumas *fils*. Nothing very remarkable is at present before the public.

## THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Diplomatic Conference, it is now settled, is to meet in Paris—not Frankfort, as was once intended. Great Britain is to be represented by Lord Clarendon, the Foreign Secretary, accompanied by Lord Cowley, our Ambassador at Paris. The chief representative of Russia will be Baron Brunnow, formerly Ambassador at London, assisted by Count Orloff. M. de Buol will be charged with the interests of Austria, aided by M. Hubner. M. d'Azeglio and the Marquis de Villamarina will be present for Sardinia. M. Walewski and M. de Bourqueney will most probably represent France.

The question as to whether Prussia ought to be represented in the Congress has been decided in the negative, as will be seen from the following article which appeared in the *Morning Post* of Wednesday:—

We published yesterday a telegraph from Berlin which stated that in that capital the participation of Prussia in the Conferences was looked upon as almost certain, as it was believed there that France had renounced her opposition, and that England alone still raised some difficulties.

We believe that we shall be completely borne out by the result when, emphatically, we declare that Prussia will not be admitted to the Conferences; and, whatever may be the impression at Berlin on the subject, it is not true that France has withdrawn her opposition, for that the British Cabinet alone raise obstacles.

The belligerents only, with Austria as the mediating Power, can take part in the Conferences which are about to open at Paris. Prussia, having chosen to take no part in the war, and having no recognised *status* as a mediator, must be content to see the other Powers of Europe ignore an influence which she has allowed to lie dormant, good offices which she has never exercised, and a position in Europe as a first-rate Power which Prussia herself has voluntarily abandoned.

It is not unlikely, if a treaty of peace be concluded, that then Prussia may be invited to give her signature to a document of such European importance; but in its framing she can have no part.

The protocol of Vienna, which records the acceptance of the Austrian proposals by Russia, and provides for the opening of the Conferences, stipulates that they shall meet within three weeks at latest from the signature of the protocol. The only delay which is likely to arise may be in the choice of the plenipotentiary of the time thus allowed to the special Turkish Envoy, who will have to travel the long journey from Constantinople to Paris.

## THE RUSSIAN ACCEPTANCE.—OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

The following is a translation of the article by which the Russian acceptance of the Austrian propositions was notified to the public of St. Petersburg, in the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* of the 20th ult. The article has often been referred to of late as if it were a circular addressed to the diplomatic agents of Russia. It is, however, no document of diplomacy, but simply a communication to the newspaper before mentioned:—

Public opinion in Europe has been strongly excited by the intelligence that propositions of peace concerted between the Allied Powers and Austria had been transmitted to St. Petersburg through the intervention of the Cabinet of Vienna.

Already the Imperial Cabinet, upon its side, had made a step in the path of conciliation, by pointing out, in a despatch bearing date the 11th (23rd) of December, published in all the foreign journals, the sacrifices which it was prepared to make with a view to the restoration of peace.

This twofold proceeding proved the existence on either side of a desire to profit by the exigency of the situation imposed by the rigour of the season on the military operations, in order to respond to the unanimous wishes which were everywhere manifested in favour of a speedy peace.

In the despatch cited above the Imperial Government had taken for basis the Four Points of Guarantee admitted by the Conferences at Vienna, and had proposed with regard to the Third Point—which had alone led to the rupture of the Conferences—a solution which differed rather in form than in substance from the one put forward at that epoch by the Allied Powers.

The propositions transmitted to-day by the Austrian Government speak of the same fundamental proposition that is to say, the neutralization of the Black Sea, by a direct treaty between Russia and the Porte, to regulate by common agreement the number of ships of war which each of the adjacent Powers reserves the right of maintaining for the security of its coasts. They only differ appreciably from those contained in the despatch of the 11th (23rd) of December by the proposal for rectifying the frontier between Moldavia and Bessarabia, in exchange for the places on the Russian territory in the actual occupation of the enemy.

This is not the place to inquire if these propositions unite the conditions necessary for ensuring the repose of the East and the security of Europe, rather than those of the Russian Government. It is sufficient here to establish the point, that at last an agreement has been actually arrived at on many of the fundamental bases for peace.

The regard being had to this agreement, to the wishes manifested by the whole of Europe, and to the existence of a coalition the tendency of which was every day to assume larger proportions, and considering the sacrifices which a protraction of the war imposes upon Russia, the Imperial Government has decided that in the same time a new proof of its sincere desire to arrest the effusion of blood, to conclude a struggle so grievous to civilisation and humanity, and to restore to Russia and to Europe the blessings of peace.

It has a right to expect that the opinion of all civilised nations will appreciate the act.

ROUGH TREATMENT OF A LADY.—The following curious circumstance happened at Berkeswell on Monday last:—A lady was on a visit from Gloucestershire to a gentleman at Berkeswell. She came by the morning mid-day train. The door of the carriage had been locked at Leamington, and on arriving at Berkeswell the guard had no key to unlock it; he therefore wished the lady to proceed to Hampton Station, and in a brusque manner said she must go on. To this she was not agreeable, being so near the end of her journey; besides, a gentleman was waiting for her. After some consultation it was agreed that they would, try to take her through the window. This was no easy matter; however, by the exertions of the inside passengers and the assistance of her friends she was extricated from the carriage.—*Coventry Herald.*

## THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

By the steamer *Borysthene*, which left Constantinople on the 21st ult., we have news from the Crimea to the 15th, but it does not contain any thing of importance. Letters from Kertch state that on the 9th the Russians advanced on the ice to attack that place, but their plans were defeated by the vigilance of General Vivian. The bays of Odessa and Kinburn were frozen over, but in the Crimea the weather had become milder.

The news of the acceptance by Russia of the propositions made by Austria was known at Constantinople on the 19th, and produced a great sensation. The Turks seemed pleased, but the Greeks were incredulous as to the fact. A courier had immediately been sent to the Crimea. The cessation of hostilities was soon expected.

## AMERICA.

The steam-ship *Atlantic*, which left New York on the 16th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Thursday

Up to the 17th ult. there had been no election of Speaker.

The *New York Herald* says that nothing short of the immediate removal of Mr Crampton by the British Government can prevent the affairs of the United States and England from assuming a more important and threatening aspect.

The Washington correspondent of the *Herald* says it is rumoured there, with an air of truth, that England, rather than engage in a war with the United States on the Central American question, will recede from the assumed protectorate over the Bay of Islands and the Mosquito Kingdom.

The following notice of a terrible catastrophe on the River Hudson Railway is given by the *New York Herald*:—

We recently published accounts of six fatal railroad accidents, which have occurred in various parts of the country since the advent of the new year, and we to-day give the harrowing particulars of a catastrophe the like of which has not been known since the wholesale slaughter at Burlington, on the Camden and Amboy Railroad. It appears that, owing to some defect in the track, the Albany morning express down-train for this city yesterday afternoon came to grief at the crossing at Montgomery Cove, a few miles below Poughkeepsie, and, while standing motionless upon the track, the Poughkeepsie up-train came along at full speed, and dashed headlong into the Albany train, smashing to fragments one car, and nearly demolishing another. A brief warning of the impending danger had been given the occupants of the cars, and several of them succeeded in making their escape in safety; but the majority of them remained to receive the full force of the terrific shock, and to be buried amid the rubbish of cars and the fire and scalding water of the locomotive. Three persons were killed outright, and twenty-two were frightfully scalded or otherwise wounded, many of whom cannot recover.

A snowstorm of great severity visited the whole of the Atlantic coast from Maryland to Halifax on the 5th and 6th ult., and continued to rage for eighteen hours. Intense cold has succeeded, as will be seen by the following report:—

Succeeding the snowstorm of Saturday night—the effects of which are still felt throughout the country, in the almost total interruption of travel—we have been visited by weather resembling that of the meridian of Greenland. Yesterday morning, at six o'clock, the thermometer ranged five degrees below zero. The morning, at one o'clock, the mercury was at zero—a slight improvement. But we have it mid compared with other sections. At Marietta, Ohio, they have it at 11 degrees below zero; at Springfield, Mass., 14 below; at Cleveland, Ohio, 14 below; while at Hartford, Conn., the thermometer touched 21 below. The North and East rivers are filled with floating ice, and the ferry-boats have great difficulty in crossing. The Delaware river is closed The railroads south are in a dreadful condition, and immense quantities of manufactures have accumulated at various points

New Orleans accounts report the rapid progress of filibustering in that city.

## INDIA.

Files of papers by the Overland Mail, viâ Trieste, have arrived. The following brief summary of political intelligence is extracted from the *Bombay Times* of January 2:—

The Santhal insurrection may be said to be suppressed Tranquility prevails throughout our dominions, and we have not for some months had a single disturbance even on the Punjab frontier. The kingdom of Oude is about to be resuscitated—the King to be allowed £100,000 a year, the army to be reduced from 80,000 to 15,000, and the entire administration of affairs to be intrusted to the Resident, General Outram. The settlement of the Oudeypore differences, which renders the Political Agent supreme, has dissatisfied the Rajpoots." The native Princes, whose administration is submitted to be blameless, are endeavouring to obtain some better security than they have hitherto enjoyed for the retention of their dominions

The charges of the Indian navy are about to be increased from half to close on a million sterling annually, one-fourth the revenue of the Presidency, two-thirds the charges of our army of 60,000 men.

Lord Canning is expected at the Presidency on his way to Calcutta a fortnightbence; the present Governor-General retires on the 1st of March, after an administration of eight years' duration.

## *METROPOLITAN NEWS.*

STATIONERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of this society was held at Exeter hall on Monday evening. The report, which was unanimously adopted, stated that, notwithstanding the disbursements to members during sickness were considerably larger than in former years, the funds of the society had been augmented to the sum of £1590.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—At an adjourned general meeting of the proprietors of the Eastern Counties Railway Company, the result of the poll, upon the resolution of the Committee of Investigation to continue their inquiries, and upon the amendment that Mr. Waddington continue his duties as Chairman of the Board of Directors was announced as follows, and the result is, that Mr. Waddington retains his seat:—

FOR THE AMENDMENT.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Personal votes | .. | .. | 189 | .. £277,340 | .. Votes 4,111 |
| Proxies | .. | .. | 523 | .. 1,174,889 | .. ,, 17,014 |
| | | | 712 | .. £1,452,229 | .. ,, 21,125 |

AGAINST THE AMENDMENT.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Personal votes | .. | .. | 398 | .. £568,990 | .. Votes 11,710 |
| Proxies | .. | .. | 175 | .. 231,500 | .. ,, 3,994 |
| | | | 573 | .. £957,490 | .. ,, 15,704 |

MAJORITY FOR THE AMENDMENT.

| Proprietors | | | Stock | Votes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | .. | .. | £494,740 | .. .. 5411 |

THE PROPOSED TERMS OF PEACE.—PUBLIC MEETING.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Westminster was held at St. Martin's Hall, Long Acre, on Wednesday last, for the purpose, as stated in the advertisement, "of protesting against the conclusion of any peace on terms inconsistent with the honour and dignity of the country." The meeting, which was most numerously attended, was addressed by Mr. C. Westerton, who presided, the Hon. C. Smythe Vereker, Mr. A. B. Richards, Major Lyon, Mr. Stewart Rolland, and other gentlemen. A resolution having been moved to the effect "That no treaty will be satisfactory which does not secure to the Allies an indemnity for the expenses of the war, and which does not guarantee the integrity and independence of the Turkish Empire," an amendment in favour of the impeachment of the Ministers was proposed and carried by a large majority.

THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION. On Monday evening, at a very full meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, in a discussion which followed the reading of a paper on the Probable Course of Sir John Franklin's Expedition by Mr. A. Findlay, it was strongly contended that further search was necessary, the more so as the clue obtained by Dr. Rae had been confirmed by Mr. Anderson's paper, already published. It was also stated that Lady Franklin had already given instructions to fit out the *Isabel* screw steam-schooner for the search.

ENTERTAINMENT TO WORKMEN.—On Tuesday week the Messrs. Doulton, of Lambeth Potteries, inaugurated the opening of a new building they have just erected, by giving an entertainment to the men employed at their London works. The rooms were tastefully decorated with evergreens, flags, and mottoes, contrived by their workmen and their wives, who were permitted to join in the festivities. About 400 sat down to supper, after which dessert was placed upon the tables, and several toasts and sentiments introduced, which gave opportunity for interchange of kindly speech and feeling between masters and workmen. Messrs. Doulton, among their endeavours to promote the moral and intellectual improvement of their workpeople, a short time since encouraged the formation of a brass band among the apprentice lads, who have attained such proficiency as enabled them materially to contribute to the enjoyment of the evening. That the workpeople appreciate the good wishes and efforts of their employers was spontaneously and unexpectedly shown by the presentation on that occasion of a handsomely-bound quarto Bible to Mr. J. Doulton, as head of the firm, and also a similar volume, with an illustrated copy of Scott's Poetical Works, to Mr. H. Doulton, as the representative and manager of the pipeworks. Sobriety prevailed during the festivities, which were kept up till a late hour, and concluded with singing the National Anthem.

## THE RUGELEY POISONING CASE.

MR. SERJEANT WILKINS made an application in the Court of Queen's Bench, on Tuesday last, for a *certiorari* to bring up the inquisition and depositions in the case of the Queen *v.* William Palmer, with a view to move for a trial at bar, and that the venue may be awarded to another county than Staffordshire. In support of the application he read the following affidavit of William Palmer:—

I, William Palmer, late of Rugeley, in the county of Stafford, but now a prisoner confined in her Majesty's gaol at Stafford, charged upon the coroner's inquisition with the wilful murder of the late John Parsons Cook, make oath and say—

1. That for ten years I have been residing at Rugeley aforesaid, occasionally practising as a surgeon.

2. The paper writing hereunto annexed, marked "A," is a copy of the warrant upon which I was arrested and am now detained in the said gaol.

3. I am informed and believe that I cannot have a fair and impartial trial in the county of Stafford—or, in fact, elsewhere in the midland counties—inasmuch as the prejudice against me is so great that I do not believe amongst an ordinary panel of jurymen any twelve men could be found unbiassed and unprejudiced.

4. I say that, in addition to the charge of murder of the late John Parsons Cook, I am also charged on coroner's inquisitions with the murder of my late wife, Ann Palmer, and my late brother, Walter Palmer; all the said murders being alleged to have been committed by means of poison.

5. I am informed, and verily believe, that in and about the neighbourhood of Stafford (Rugeley being only nine miles distant from Stafford) I am also accused of having murdered several other persons, which rumour is generally believed to be true.

6. In each of these cases with which I am now charged, and upon which I am now in gaol, the same being charges of murder by poisoning, Alfred Swaine Taylor, of Guy's Hospital, Doctor of Medicine, is the principal witness; and, in order to rebut the evidence given by him, it will be necessary that I should have a sufficient number of scientific persons to give evidence upon my trial, most of whom are resident in London.

7. I say the expense of such witnesses will, as I am informed, and believe, be £1000, or thereabouts, if I am tried at Stafford.

8. I say, of myself, that I have no funds wherewith to meet such expense, and am, consequently, entirely dependent on my friends and relations; and, owing to my dependent position, I fear I shall not be so well or properly defended, unless I can be tried where the expense of such witnesses will be much less

9. I am informed, and truly believe, that the solicitor who is acting against me in the prosecution upon the charge of wilful murder of my said late wife and said late brother has already published that he does not believe it will be possible for me to have an impartial trial in the county of Stafford or its neighbourhood.

10. I say that I am innocent of having committed the said alleged murders, or any or either of them.

He also read an affidavit of Mr. John Smith, Mr. Palmer's attorney, which stated that in the counties of Stafford, Warwick, and neighbouring counties, the people generally were kept in a state of excitement and prejudice against William Palmer by the various articles which have from time to time appeared in the newspapers; and that, in consequence, he could not have a fair and impartial trial at Stafford, Warwick, or in any of the midland counties, owing to the prejudice which exists.

After a short conversation the Judges granted a rule *nisi* to show cause.

## MR. PALMER'S BANKRUPTCY.

On Monday last the appeal in the matter of the adjudication of a flat of bankruptcy against William Palmer, the surgeon, of Rugeley, came on for hearing, in the Birmingham District Court of Bankruptcy.

On the 9th of January last Mr. John Spittle, ironmaster, Westbromwich, presented a petition for a flat against William Palmer, surgeon, apothecary, dealer, and chapman. On the same day Mr. Spittle proved his debt, to the amount of £1000 upon a bill of exchange, dated 19th Sept., 1855, drawn by William Palmer upon and accepted by Sarah Palmer, payable to the order of William Palmer, three months after date, and by W. Palmer indorsed to J. Spittle. The act of bankruptcy relied upon was proved by Mr. Henry Gillard, sheriff's officer, Stafford, who stated that he arrested Palmer under a *capias ad satisfaciendum*, at the suit of Henry Padwick, on the 13th day of December, and on the 17th of the same month Palmer was removed under the same writ, and also on a coroner's warrant, under a charge of murder, to the county gaol of Stafford. Upon these facts Mr. Waterfield, the registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy, acting for Mr. Commissioner Balguy, adjudicated Palmer a bankrupt. The notice of adjudication was duly served, when Mr. Smith gave notice that he should dispute its validity. Palmer, on the 5th May, 1855, executed a bill of sale to Mr. E. Wright, solicitor, Birmingham, for £3000 and upwards, and by virtue of this instrument the whole of his property had been sold and swept off in satisfaction of that debt. It appears that the date of Wright's bill was anterior to the date of Spittle's bill. The object of the bankruptcy was, if possible, to set aside the bill of sale, and to obtain possession of its proceeds for the benefit of the general body of creditors.

Mr. James, for the petitioning creditor, observed that he had another petition to present, founded upon the facts mentioned above. It was the joint petition of the above-named John Spittle, Frederick Crabbe, of Rugeley, gentleman, and Thomas Simpson, of Rugeley, tax-collector. It prayed that the former adjudication might be annulled, and gave an undertaking that they would prosecute a new flat.

Mr. Smith contended that the Court had no power to receive the petition on the morning when the matter of the first petition was to be discussed; besides which, if the prayer of the petition was assented to, the right of the bankrupt, under the 104th section of the statute, would be taken away; and, as there was no such power in the Court to deprive the bankrupt of his statutable right, he (Mr. Smith) insisted at this time upon being heard against the validity of the adjudication.

Mr. Commissioner Balguy: I am clearly of opinion that I am bound to hear the bankrupt against the validity of the adjudication. The 104th section gives to the bankrupt the right to dispute. He has brought himself within the terms of the Act, and I do not consider that the 12th section enables me to exercise any jurisdiction where there is provision in the statute declaring what shall be done. I am, therefore, of opinion that the bankrupt is entitled to dispute the adjudication, notwithstanding the second petition which Mr. James has presented.

Mr. Smith then stated that he was prepared to dispute the trading and the act of bankruptcy itself the trading, on the ground that Palmer had not been in business for more than two years; the act of bankruptcy, on the authority, *ex parte*, of "Bowes" (4 Vesey) and "Regina *v.* Page" (1 Broderick and Bingham), where it had been clearly held that a person must be in custody on civil process only.

The first adjudication of bankruptcy, of which notice had been given to dispute, was then annulled.

Mr. James left the room for the purpose of preparing another petition, and in the interim Mr. Smith intimated that he should not enter upon its merits that day, but suggested that the case should be taken next Thursday.

At a later period of the day Mr. James presented another petition from creditors, which the Court refused to open.

The following notices were posted in the Subscription-room at Tattersall's on Monday:—

Any gentleman who saw William Palmer in London on Saturday, the 24th of December last, is earnestly requested to communicate with J. H. Hatton, Esq., chief of the county constabulary, Stafford; or with Mr. W. V. Stephens, No. 11, Camden-grove, Kensington, executor to Mr. J. P. Cook, deceased.

Any person who saw William Palmer, of Rugeley, in London, on Saturday, the 1st of December last, is earnestly requested to communicate with J. H. Hatton, Esq., chief of the county constabulary, Stafford; or with Mr. W. V. Stephens, No. 11, Camden-grove, Kensington, executor to Mr. J. P. Cook, deceased.

DETECTION OF POISON.—At the close of a lecture delivered last Monday evening at the Bristol Philosophical Institution, Mr. William Herapath, the eminent analytical chemist and professor of toxicology, took the opportunity of adverting to the state of alarm which had been produced in the public mind by the recent alleged secret poisonings at Rugeley, Manchester, and elsewhere. The apprehensions which the cases to which he had referred had given rise had, he said, been much increased by certain statements which had been put forth, and which, as he understood them, were these—That prussic acid could not be discovered in the system at more than fourteen days, that strychnia could only be detected a few hours after death, and that conia or conium could not be detected at all. Now he had himself detected the presence of prussic acid in a human body after an interment of two months; he had found coccolus Indicus in dead fishes and in a human body after it had been buried for ten months. The difficulties in the way of detecting poisons of this class were not, therefore, so insurmountable as some supposed; and he hoped that the knowledge of the fact would have the effect of reassuring the public mind.

THE Administrative Reform Association held a meeting at the London Tavern—S. Morley, Esq., in the chair—on Saturday last; at which a resolution was unanimously passed that a memorial be presented to her Majesty praying for a full inquiry into the causes that led to the fall of Kars.

## THE PALMER FAMILY.

IN the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 19th January there appeared a letter from the Special Correspondent of this Journal at Rugeley, containing an account of the inquest on the body of Mrs. Palmer, and other circumstances connected with the events which have recently given that town a notoriety so unhappy. On the 23rd—four days after the publication of that report—we received the following letter from Mr. George Palmer, the brother of the accused William Palmer:—

(*To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Rugeley, Jan. 23, 1856.

SIR,—I have to request you will supply me with the name of your Special Correspondent who wrote that libellous article as to my mother and family, in order that I may take such steps in the matter as I may be advised.

Yours obedently, GEORGE PALMER.

To that communication we replied by return of post, assuring Mr. George Palmer of our regret if any error or inaccuracies should have found their way into our columns which could afford him ground of complaint, and requesting him to specify the errors or inaccuracies to which he referred, in order that we might contradict them upon his authority in our next publication.

We expected, as the necessary result of this note, that Mr. George Palmer would have communicated to us in time for our publication of this day a statement denying the imputations or libels, if any, of our Special Correspondent—a communication to which we should have felt it to be our bounden duty to have given all the publicity in our power. Until we knew in what respect our Correspondent had transgressed the bounds of fair comment upon events so dreadfully notorious as those of which Rugeley has been the scene, or in what particular he had consciously or unconsciously libelled the family of the supposed culprit, we could not with any propriety divulge his name. But Mr. George Palmer, instead of writing to us any contradiction of the statements in question, or affording us any opportunity of placing the matter before the public, in a way to remove any erroneous impression which the statements of our Correspondent may have produced, caused our publisher to be served with three notices of action—one on his own part, another on that of Mrs. Sarah Palmer, and the third on that of the Rev. Thomas Palmer. This circumstance, however, has not changed our position either towards Mr. George Palmer or towards the public. Before service of these notices we were willing to afford to Mr. George Palmer and his family the fullest opportunity for the vindication of their characters—not simply with reference to any particular statements made by our Correspondent—but with reference to any other points which they might have deemed it advisable to bring before the public. We opened our columns to them immediately we heard that they considered themselves aggrieved. Our columns are still open to them for any statement which they may please to make with regard to the allegations of our Correspondent; and in the mean time, although Mr. George Palmer has declined to supply us with the means of contradicting the statements which he has so vaguely impugned, and of offering such explanation by way of apology, or otherwise, as the merits of the case might call for, we feel bound—in justice to the parties, to our readers, and to ourselves—thus publicly to repeat the expression of our sincere regret that any matter of a nature calculated to disparage the characters, or to add to the already pained feelings, of any of the members of Mr. William Palmer's family, and our readiness to redress, by any means in our power, the injury and annoyance so occasioned. We have further to state, in our own justification, and which we are sure our numerous readers will be disposed to give us credit for, that if any such matter have unfortunately appeared in our columns it has not been with any malicious intent, or through culpable negligence, but in consequence of extraordinary popular excitement, connected with occurrences already but too painfully notorious, and the hurry of business inseparable from the production of a journal of extensive sale.

## RUGELEY AND STAFFORDSHIRE.

(*To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

APPRECIATING as I do the very high character of your Paper, both for literature and talent, I cannot but say that I felt surprised upon reading the *sweeping* attack by your Special Correspondent upon Staffordshire, its towns, its villages, its lawyers, its jury.

The Palmers (although I think we should have some of them tried ere we condemn them) you must deal with as you deem just; but, having been born and brought up in the county which has, unfortunately, been the scene of this horrible tragedy, I hope you will permit a few remarks in vindication of its "mulled-lake scenery."

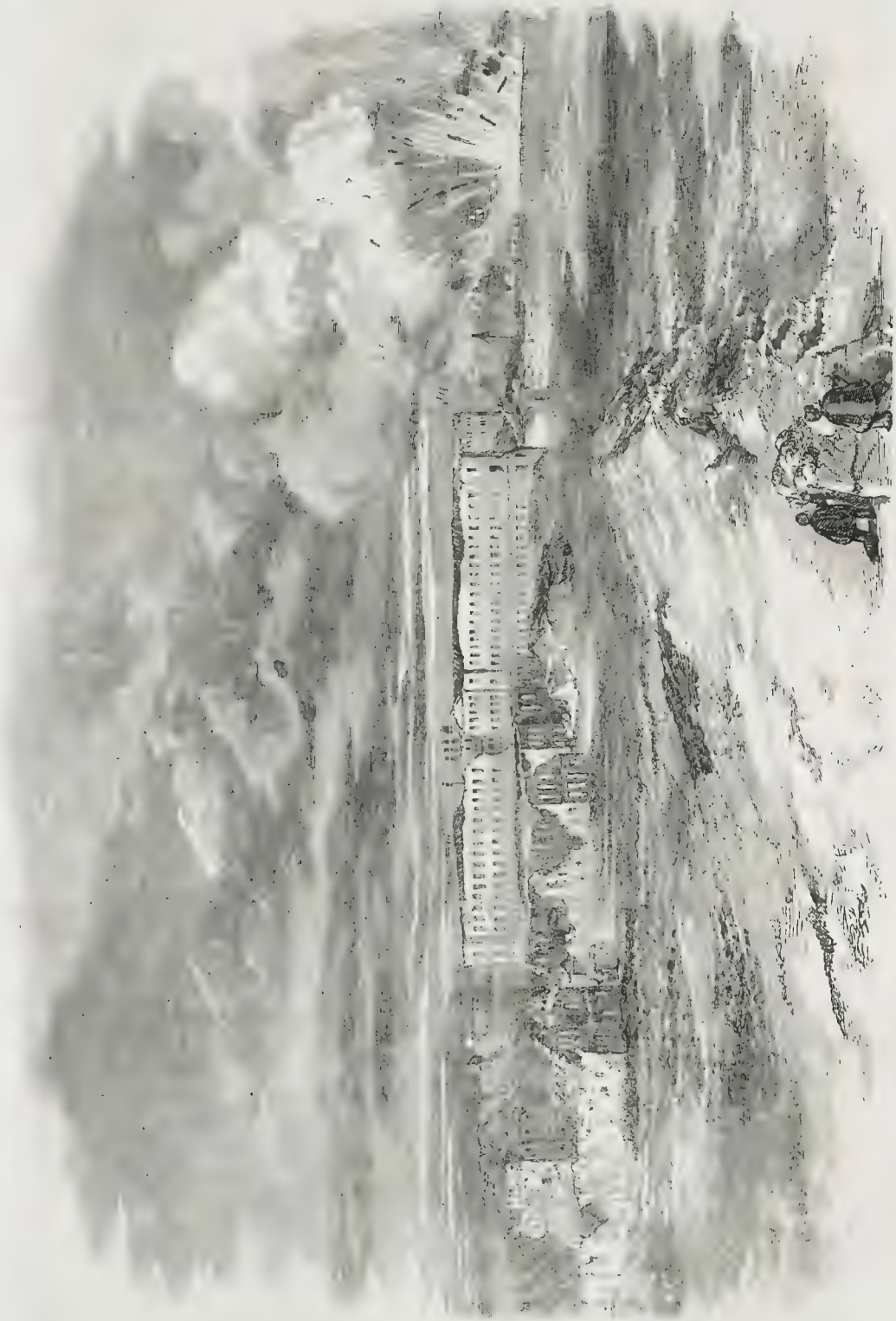
Does your Correspondent know Staffordshire? Has he visited the haunts of Cotton and Izaak Walton on the banks of the pretty river Dove? or read Byron's observation to Moore upon the scenery of Dovedale between Staffordshire and Derbyshire? Or has he heard of Bamondsdale, or, more properly, Demon's-dale? These are nature's subdimest gifts to my county.

Your Correspondent states that Staffordshire has *only two towns*, and those of merely second-class importance. Has he forgotten the immense population of the Staffordshire Potteries—comprising several towns, certainly, but these so nearly amalgamated as now to form one great whole—and have these no importance? Has he never heard of its coal and iron districts and their numerous populations, and are these also unimportant or inutile? What of Burton-on-Trent and its world-renowned breweries, Lesi and its silk factories, Lichfield and its fine old cathedral, containing one of Chantrey's *chefs-d'œuvre*, and its remembrances of Doctor Samuel Johnson, who was born there; Uttoxeter, the "Wood Leighton" of Mary Howitt, and where she spent her happy girlhood and was married? Rugeley itself, too, once was not, nor is now, the unimportant place described by your Correspondent; if he will consult "Plots" or "Pigott" he will discover that, ere we became indebted to our Continental neighbours for the present material of which our hats are chiefly made, this place was famous for the manufacture of hats, and that trade has been extensively carried on there even in our own day; and he will see that the *town* is not the village of sixteen years' *growth* which he has represented it to be, although the rich pastures in its vicinity afford the inhabitants a bountiful supply of that savoury caculent in the proper season. By the way, I hope your Correspondent's strictures upon the Talbot Arms inn were not provoked by his having been served with a bottle of *mahrown catsup* in mistake for Masters' old beeswing port, as happened once upon a time to two unsophisticated farmers at that respectable hostelry, to their great marvel and the greater chagrin of the then worthy host (Masters the first), who prized his old catsup quite as much as his wines; at least so saith tradition.

And the neighbourhood of Rugeley, Mr. Editor—the noble Ansons, the Bagots, the Talbots, the Wolseleys, and the famous old Marquis of Anglesey, and their ancient baronial residences; princely Trentham, with its generous-hearted Duke and Duchess: and the fairy land of Alton Towers, the residence of the Earl of Shrewsbury all these, and many others, belong to my calumniated county; and I think and hope that, though it may furnish now and then a criminal, and now and then an official who may have incurred the suspicion of corruption, yet that the whole of its towns, coroners, lawyers, and denizens at large may be deemed of a little more worth than the hasty conclusion of your Special Correspondent attaches to them. Will he, however, point out a county in England more deserving of fame? Apologising for having trespassed so long on your valuable time, I must beg leave to subscribe myself, Sir, very faithfully yours,

ONE WHO LOVES OLD STAFFORDSHIRE.

[NOTE OF THE EDITOR.—In inserting the communications of our Special Correspondent at Rugeley we did not intend to back all the opinions those letters express. His appreciation of Staffordshire, and of the town of Rugeley, was a matter of individual taste; and, if we did not draw the pen through those and other expressions not altogether in accordance with our own notions, it was that we might not interfere with the judgment of a competent person in whom we had confided, and from the belief that our readers in Staffordshire and elsewhere would understand such opinions to be those of the individual who penned them, and not of the Editor who employed him. We hope that our Staffordshire readers will take the matter with as much good humour as the writer of the above letter, which we are happy to have an opportunity of inserting in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.]



DESTRUCTION OF THE DOCKS, SEBASTOPOL.—FROM A SKETCH BY J. A. CROWE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

READING THE NEWS OF THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL AT CEYLON.—(SEE PAGE 123.)

## THE NIGHTINGALE JEWEL.

The deep interest which is so justly felt by all classes respecting that noble-minded lady who, quitting the enjoyment of social comfort, at the risk of health and life, devoted herself, by tender attention and unwearied care, to alleviate the sufferings of the brave defenders of our rights, cannot but be increased by the knowledge that this sympathy is also that of the highest person of this realm.

The Jewel engraved in the accompanying illustration was lately presented by her Majesty to Miss Nightingale. The design is said to be from the pencil of the Prince Consort, by whom it was intrusted to the hands of Mr. Garrard, the Crown jeweller, for execution.

The form of the Jewel is oval. The ground or field is of pure white enamel, bearing a crimson cross, on which, in diamonds, are the letters "V. R." and the Royal crown; from the centre issue gold rays, implying Heavenly sympathy: this is inclosed by an oval band of black enamel—black being an emblem of good council—on which, in gold, are the feeling words, "Blessed are the merciful." On each side spring branches of palm in gold and green enamel—denoting the peaceful occupation and triumphant result of her gentle though firm labours: the colour green may also be considered to imply eternal friendship. The label bearing the word "Crimea" is in azure blue, similar to that of the riband of the Crimean medal. The whole is surmounted by three brilliant diamond stars, the celestial signification of which is obvious. Notwithstanding the beauty and good taste displayed in the arrangement of this Jewel, the whole is eclipsed by the noble expression of the Royal feeling in the inscription borne on the reverse:—

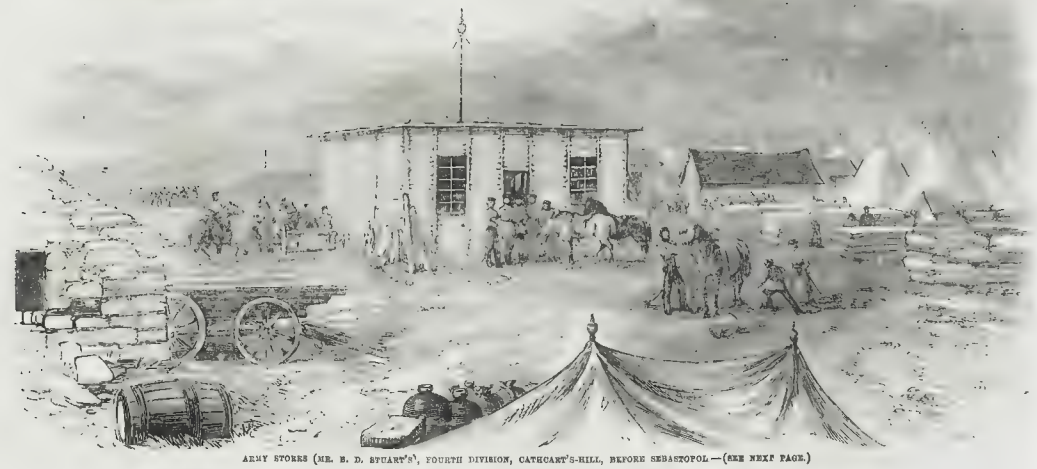
To Miss Florence Nightingale, as a mark of esteem and gratitude on her devotion towards the Queen's brave soldiers.—From Victoria R., 1855.

THE NIGHTINGALE JEWEL.

## DESTRUCTION OF THE DOCKS AT SEBASTOPOL.

It was the intention of our engineers to blow in a portion of the English half of the docks on Saturday, the 29th of December; but, owing to the prevalence of water, all could not be got ready for that purpose before the afternoon of January 1. At six minutes to one the drum was beaten by the French sapper for the thirty-nine French and four English engineers to light their portfires. At 5½ minutes the drum beat two taps for all to be ready, and at 4½ minutes to one the drum beat one more tap to fire; in 6½ minutes afterwards the charges in the side and bottom of the French east dock exploded almost simultaneously. Shortly afterwards the large charges in the piers of the entrance and behind the steps leading down to the dock blew up. These three charges shook the ground all round terribly, and propelled large stones perpendicularly up in the air to the height of at least 900 feet. In 9½ minutes the English charges exploded, causing a very neat demolition of half the side wall of the basin. After the smoke had cleared away, it was evident that four of the French charges and one of the English had not gone off. The demolition of the French east dock, or "steamer Dock," as it is called—for it contains the remains of the paddle-steamer which was brought from Sinope and set fire to by the Russians on the 8th of September—was complete. The quantity of powder expended in blowing up this dock alone was 10,000 lb., with 23 charges in all. The twelve side charges were each 500 lb. Behind the steps leading down to the bottom of the dock there were one charge of 1000 lb. two of 500 lb. of powder each.

After the Russians had fired a few badly-aimed shells, and the French and English engineer had examined the *débris*, the former again fired the four charges that had not gone off. After the lapse of a few minutes these exploded, and thus the west and east docks of the French half, together with the left side of the large basin, even to the gates, were completely destroyed. Several hours elapsed before the English



ARMY STORES (MR. E. D. STUART'S), FOURTH DIVISION, CATHCART'S-HILL, BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

engineers were ready to blow up the east dock. At twenty minutes past five o'clock, just before dark, Private Sulley, of the 10th company of Sappers, was ordered by Major Nicholson to connect the ten wires to the two cables. In another two minutes all had cleared away. The moment the word "All right" was passed up to Mr. Dean, eight of the ten charges blew up, which were quite sufficient completely to destroy the bottom of this dock. The latter was 191 feet long on the stone skids at bottom, 40 feet wide, and 79 feet deep. At top it is 238 feet long, and 95 feet 4 inches wide. The revetment at top was 6 feet 8 inches broad.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Feb. 3.—Quinquagesima or Shrove Sunday.
Monday, 4.—Stoppage of the United States' Bank, 1840.
Tuesday, 5.—Shrove Tuesday. The late Sir R. Peel born, 1788.
Wednesday, 6.—Ash Wednesday. Dr. Priestley died, 1804.
Thursday, 7.—Mary, Queen of Scots, beheaded, 1587.
Friday, 8.—Half-Quarter Day.
Saturday, 9.—Canada ceded to Britain, 1763.

### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 9, 1856.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M h m 11 | A h m 11 55 | M h m No Tide | A h m 0 30 | M h m 1 1 | A h m 0 15 | M h m 1 25 | A h m 1 0 | M h m 1 35 | A h m 1 20 | M h m 1 45 | A h m 1 35 | M h m 2 0 | A h m 1 50 | M h m 2 15 | A h m 2 5 | M h m 2 30 | A h m 2 20 | M h m 2 45 | A h m 2 34 | M h m 3 0 | A h m 2 50 |

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### THE LARGE ENGRAVING
OF THE
### ALLIED COMMANDERS IN THE CRIMEA,
AND MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

(*To form the Frontispiece to the present Volume of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

IN the characteristic Illustration of the War the Artist has grouped its brave leaders and representatives of their respective troops and their insignia; the upper *bordure* of the picture being comprised of an artistic arrangement of arms, and the laurel and the oak, emblematic of victory and strength, intertwined with a ribbon inscribed with the names of the scenes of the great achievements—"Alma, Balaclava, Sebastopol, Inkerman, and Tchernaya."

The four mounted figures forming the centre of the picture, commencing from the left, are—General Della Marmora, appointed to the command of the army of fifteen thousand men sent to the Crimea from Sardinia; next, to the right, is General Sir W. J. Codrington, K.C.B., the successor of General Simpson as Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in the Crimea (and of whom a Memoir appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Nov 3, 1855); next is Marshal Pelissier, the Commander-in-Chief of the French Army (of who h distinguished soldier a Memoir appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON News for June 16, and some well-timed remarks upon his career in our Journal of Oct. 6); the fourth portrait on the left is Omer Pacha, now Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Army in Asia—of whose life and services a Memoir appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, vol. xxiii., p. 34.

In the rear is the Staff of each Commander. The flanking figures in the foreground, leftward, are a Highlander, an English foot soldier, and an English sailor; and one of the Bersaglieri, or Sardinian Riflemen. On the right hand are Turkish, French, and Egyptian soldiers.

THE LARGE MAP OF THE CRIMEA AND ADJACENT COASTS, is illustrated with views of the principal places which have become memorable as sites of the Great Struggle; and the Nationalities, forming the *bordure* of the Map, are heralded as a picturesque in the "compass circumstance" of War.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.—As newspapers sent to most parts of Europe are subject to a heavy postage, and charged by weight, copies of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, printed on *thin paper*, may now be had, if specially ordered, for transmission abroad.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1856.*

THE Session of Parliament was opened on Thursday by the Queen in person. The following Speech from the throne was read by her Majesty in that clear, emphatic, and musical tone of voice for which she is remarkable. It is not too much to say that it was worthy alike of the great occasion on which it was delivered, and of the august Legislature whose privilege it was to hear it.

### HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Since the close of the last Session of Parliament the arms of the Allies have achieved a signal and important success. Sebastopol, the great stronghold of Russia in the Black Sea, has yielded to the persevering constancy and to the daring bravery of the Allied forces. The naval and military preparations for the ensuing year have necessarily occupied my serious attention; but, while determined to omit no effort which could give vigour to the operations of the war, I have deemed it my duty not to decline any overtures which might reasonably afford a prospect of a safe and honourable peace. Accordingly, when the Emperor of Austria lately offered to myself and to my august ally, the Emperor of the French, to employ his good offices with the Emperor of Russia, with a view to endeavour to bring about an amicable adjustment of the matters at issue between the contending Powers, I consented, in concert with my allies, to accept the offer thus made; and I have the satisfaction to inform you that certain conditions have been agreed upon which I hope may prove the foundation of a general treaty of peace.

Negotiations for such a treaty will shortly be opened at Paris.

In conducting these negotiations I shall be careful not to lose sight of the objects for which the war was undertaken; and I shall deem it right to no degree to relax my naval and military preparations until a satisfactory treaty of peace shall have been concluded.

Although the war in which I am engaged was brought on by events in the south of Europe, my attention has not been withdrawn from the state of things in the north; and, in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, I have concluded with the King of Sweden and Norway a treaty containing defensive engagements applicable to his dominions, and tending to the preservation of the balance of power in that part of Europe.

I have also concluded a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation with the Republic of Chili. I have given directions that these treaties shall be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before you. You will find them framed in such a manner as to provide for the exigencies of war, if peace should unfortunately not be concluded.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is gratifying to me to observe that, notwithstanding the pressure of the war, and the burdens and sacrifices which it has unavoidably imposed upon my people, the resources of my empire remain unimpaired. I rely with confidence on the manly spirit and enlightened patriotism of my loyal subjects for a continuance of that support which they have so nobly afforded me; and they may be assured that I shall not call upon them for exertions beyond what may be required by a due regard for the great interests, the honour, and the dignity of the empire.

There are many subjects connected with internal improvement which I recommend to your attentive consideration.

The difference which exists in several important particulars between the Commercial Laws of Scotland and those of the other parts of the United Kingdom has occasioned inconvenience to a large portion of my subjects engaged in trade. Measures will be proposed to you for remedying this evil.

Measures will also be proposed to you for improving the Laws relating to Partnership by simplifying those Laws, and thus rendering more easy the employment of capital in commerce.

The system under which merchant shipping is liable to pay local dues and passing tolls has been the subject of much complaint. Measures will be proposed to you for affording relief in regard to those matters.

Other important measures for improving the law in Great Britain and in Ireland will be proposed to you, which will, I doubt not, receive your attentive consideration.

Upon these and all other matters upon which you may deliberate I fervently pray that the blessing of Divine Providence may favour your councils, and guide them to the promotion of the great object of my unvarying solicitude, the welfare and the happiness of my people.

It cannot be denied that fears were prevalent in the public mind that a disposition had been shown by men in high places, not only in Great Britain but in France, to accede with undue alacrity to the propositions made by Austria for the pacification of Europe; and that many sincere friends of peace were apprehensive that a truce, rather than a peace, would be the results of negotiations entered upon in such a spirit. Her Majesty's Speech will tend to remove such fears, and to inspire the fullest confidence that the destinies of Great Britain are, at this momentous period of its history, in bold, safe, and honourable hands. The Speech does not represent the negotiations for peace to be in so advanced a State as the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange and the Paris Bourse have so fondly—we might say so greedily—stated them to be. "Certain conditions" have been agreed to which her Majesty hopes "may prove the foundation of a general treaty of peace." In these hopes all classes will participate. The British people have no love of war; they have no animosity either against the Emperor of Russia or against his subjects; their sole desire is, as it ever has been, to vindicate and uphold the public law of Europe; and to win by their MIGHT, and that of their gallant allies, the peace which Russia refused to yield to considerations of RIGHT; and which, in all probability, she would have continued to refuse to this day if the Allies had not proved themselves to be able to enforce their demands at the point of the sword. The emphatic mention by her Majesty of the treaty recently concluded with Sweden affords another strong proof that Lord Palmerston is determined that the pacification which may be expected to result from the Conferences of Paris shall be a real pacification, and include the interests of the European Commonwealth in the north no less than in the south of Europe. Bomarsund is as clearly unnecessary for mere purposes of Russian defence in the Baltic as Sebastopol is for the same purposes in the Euxine. Bomarsund and Sebastopol were both fortresses of offence and aggression on neighbouring States; and, if the permanent settlement of the balance of power in Europe is to be the result of the present negotiations, both places must be dealt with in a spirit to test the *bona fides* of Russia. To her good faith much will be conceded that might wound her susceptibilities; but there are precautions against the renewal of aggression on her part that the Allies would be self-unsatisfied if they did not take while they have the opportunity; and which must be insisted upon at whatever risk to the tender feelings of a Power that never showed itself tender to the feelings of others until it was reduced to the painful extremity of surrender or defeat. In yielding as he has done the Emperor of Russia has shown himself to be a man of a sound head as well as of a kindly heart; and we trust, for the sake of all Europe, that the negotiations will neither be impeded on the side of the Allies by the arrogance of Victory, nor on that of Russia by the susceptibilities of defeat; but that a peace not to be again broken with in the lifetime of any person now existing in Europe will result from the Conferences. There is no necessary antagonism between any of the States of Europe; there is certainly none between Great Britain and Russia—two empires that might thrive upon the happiness and the prosperity of each other if peace were firmly established between them.

The other portions of her Majesty's Speech do not call for particular comment; but there is an omission in it which is as remarkable as it is gratifying. Not a word is said about our differences with the United States. Let us hope that there never will be any occasion for a Sovereign to refer to or for a Parliament to deliberate upon them, and that they may be immediately settled by the good sense and good feeling of both Governments.

Now that some hope exists of a pacific solution of our great quarrel with Russia, we are threatened with a war of railways.

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—At a meeting of the members of the Lancaster Mechanics' Institute, last week, a committee of workmen was appointed to canvass the town for subscriptions towards the payment for a building recently entered upon by the institution. A proposal was also made to have lectures delivered by working men—it being suggested that each mechanic was possessed of some amount of knowledge of art and science, and, if he were to prepare a lecture upon that given subject, not only would it be attended with benefit to others, but also to himself.

Some years ago these companies fell out—the reason being that the London and North-Western and Midland Companies were interfered with in their "vested interests" by the newly-opened lines of the Great Northern. The quarrel, however, soon ceased, the parties agreeing to leave to Mr. Gladstone to decide in what proportions the traffic of the principal places should be amicably and regularly divided. Mr. Gladstone made his award, and what is called the "Ten Towns Agreement" hereby had its existence. Under this agreement the Companies have worked for five years; but, as all things must have an end, so had the agreement, and discussion commenced some time back as to its renewal.

Now, six months ago a monster negotiation was set on foot in reference to another agreement for division of traffic, called the "Octuple," because eight separate Companies were parties to it; and nicknamed the "Octagonal," from the suspicion that, though eight-sided, the side of the public had little to do with it. This negotiation ended successfully; and the eight Companies divide under it, in peace, the traffic from the whole of Scotland and of places north of York and London.

The Ten Towns negotiation, following at the heels of this one, might have been expected to succeed; and, as far as the managers—who, it is stated, had eight separate meetings—were concerned, it seems to have been successful. These gentlemen—Captain Huish, Mr. Allport, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Watkin—agreed, like sensible men, to a basis involving a general peace—not of the day only, but for fourteen years to come. No more competition, no more extensions, no more useless trains—all was to be peace.

Unfortunately, however, for the shareholders, the directors of one of the Companies took a different view. They would have peace on their own terms only, and quietly repudiated their manager—taking the question into their own hands.

It appears that, during the Gladstone award, the London and North-Western and Midland, in pursuance of what now turns out to have been a short-sighted policy, practically abandoned competition for the traffic of the Ten Towns; and the Great Northern, using every exertion, and doing their work well, soon got possession of the great bulk of the traffic, handing over an excess of £25,000 a year to the other two companies, who were content to save running expenses while receiving their share of the money earned by both routes.

Now, however, the Great Northern are naturally averse to giving up what they have got; and the two other great Companies are about to restore the normal state of traffic relations by putting on fast trains, canvassing for the traffic, and by an extreme reduction of fares. People, unless peace be concluded between the high and mighty belligerents, are to go north, up to York from Euston-square, in the same time as from King's-cross, or less; better carriages are to be used; more civil guards put on; and the engines placed under charge of picked men. But the fares are to be cut down almost to nothing. London to York is to be 15s. first class and 10s. second, as against 50s. and 26s. 6d.; London and Leeds is to be the same. London and Doncaster, by a special exertion of philanthropy, is to be 5s. and 3s., instead of 41s. 6d. express and 21s. ordinary second class; and, as a blow below the belt, the London and Peterborough fares are to be reduced from 20s. and 12s. to 5s. and 3s.

The whole passenger traffic that would thus be affected is about £250,000 a year—York alone being above £40,000; and the average reduction of fares would be eighty per cent. Thus this £250,000 would be reduced at one blow to £50,000, and that £50,000 would be contended for vigorously between the parties.

It is stated that, of the Ten Towns passenger traffic, the Great Northern are carrying at least £180,000, and the London and North-Western and Midland only £23,000. Thus this game of "beggar my neighbour" will tell very seriously upon the former Company, if persisted in. Were the shareholders' dividends ample and increasing, such a competition might be rather salutary than otherwise; for undoubtedly very low fares and a keen competition for traffic have a tendency to create travelling; in fact, to give a taste for travelling, through the attraction of cheapness, to some, and to encourage the disposition to travel, through the additional publicity afforded, to others. But the railway shareholder of to-day ought not to be impoverished by reckless competition, or to have his scanty resources wasted in disputes which are carried on on both sides, perhaps in the vain hope of some better settlement.

### ARMY STORES, CATHCART'S HILL.

OUR Correspondent's Sketch upon the preceding page shows that portion of Cathcart's Hill, before Sebastopol, which is occupied by the Army Stores of the Fourth Division—Mr D. Stuart's store—and affords an idea of the disposition of the stores of the Camp. The hill is named from its being the scene of the lamented death of Sir George Cathcart.

A Correspondent writes: "I observe that in your paper of Saturday, Jan. 12, you have a very correct representation of a house in Sebastopol long known by the name of "La Maison Verte"—a name given to it by the French (prior to our possession of the town) in consequence of the greenness of its roof. Your description of the house represents it as having been used by the Russians for a 'girls' school.' This statement was invented by the French, and was generally reported and believed in the Crimea; but it is an erroneous one. Your account was correct in all other particulars.

"I went over the city in September last with a Russian officer who had lived in the town for years, and who knew every house and street in it. He was amused when I repeated to him the imaginary service which had been assigned to the house. The building was really the 'Château Wolkow' (pronounced Volk—) built by a Russian nobleman of that name, and in which its owner ... resided for many years."

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The first general meeting of this society was held on Monday evening, under the presidency of Lord Londesborough, in the very appropriate locality, old Crosby-hall, Bishopsgate-street. It was very numerously attended, and, moreover, graced by the presence of many ladies. The papers read were:—A general introduction to the Antiquities of London and Middlesex, and to the Objects of the Society," by the Rev. T. Hugo; "Roads on London," by Mr. Charles Roach Smith, in which the writer suggested many new features of interest; among the most important was the conjecture that a Roman amphitheatre had existed on the site of Seacoal-lane, Farringdon-street; "Facts and Documents connected with the Church of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate," by Mr. Thomas Lott; "The History and Architectural Remains of Crosby-hall," by the Rev. Thomas Hugo; and on a "Monumental Brass in Enfield Church," by the Rev. C. Boutell.

## OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE fourth Session of the sixteenth Imperial Parliament and fourth of Queen Victoria, was opened in state, on Thursday, by her Majesty in person.

Even under ordinary circumstances the inauguration of a Parliamentary Session is an event which never fails to arouse the eager attention of the nation, and to infuse activity and a feeling of interest into the most torpid portion of the community. Deep, and settled almost as an instinct, is the conviction in England that the Legislature—the Queen, Lords, and Commons—constitutes the very essence and necessary organ of our existence as a people: it is the authority which the country always anxiously turns to amidst the conflicts of public opinion; the guide to whom it still willingly surrenders itself—the trusted protector of its highest and dearest interests. As the opening of Parliament draws near the voice of contending parties is hushed, and the clamours of ignorance, passion, and interest are stilled. The reverence felt for the Imperial Parliament, and the consequent undisputed sway of its authority, are unique in the history of political institutions.

On the present occasion, however, Parliament has been opened under no ordinary circumstances. We are approaching the termination of a war which was expected to last much longer than two years; and the minds of people generally are still in a state of some doubt and bewilderment on this great question. They look to Parliament to resolve their doubts and clear away all obscurity. The acceptance by Russia of the peace propositions, contrary to all presumption of probability, is feared by many to conceal a purpose the reverse of what is peaceful or honest; and the remembrance of the past wiles and frauds of Russian diplomacy fortifies that fear in the breasts of those who entertain it. Others profess to see no reason for doubting the faith of the Emperor Alexander, and express deep satisfaction that peace has now become all but an accomplished fact. The nation itself, while ready to rejoice in the restoration of peace—of such a peace as it gallantly and generously went to war to procure—is by no means so tired of its sacrifices in blood and treasure as to long for a mere cessation of hostilities. What, then, is the nature of the settlement proposed of the Eastern question? In what sense are the "peace propositions" to be defined at the forthcoming Congress of Paris? How far will any treaty based on that definition prove an effectual curb on the aggressive policy and power of the great northern empire? What are those rumours of a divergence of French and British interests at the point now reached, and of a certain relaxation of the hitherto strict bond of alliance between the two Western Powers? Is England sacrificing anything which it would become her honour or her interest to maintain in order to concur in a peace which she disapproves? What are the precise situation and intention of the Allies respectively and jointly; what is the nature of the proposed peace; what the securities to be exacted; what, in short, the net results of the two years' Russian War, as it affects the position, reputation, and interest of this country?

These are the important questions now agitating the minds of Englishmen, and they confidently look to Parliament for their solution. Immense interests for this nation it is felt are at the present moment at stake, and it cannot be surprising, therefore, that the opening of the Session has been looked to with a degree of anxiety deeper than on any similar occasion since the cessation of the great party struggles ten years since; and to the operation of that feeling must be attributed the extraordinarily lively interest and animation which prevailed on Thursday in the City and new Palace of Westminster.

The weather, which for the few days preceding had been clear, frosty, and bracing, changed on Thursday morning to a state of bitter coldness, with a dull atmosphere, and a raw north-west wind. Notwithstanding, from an early hour in the forenoon crowds of well-dressed people began to assemble on all points of the route from Buckingham Palace to Old Palace-yard; and long before the usual hour of opening Parliament every available spot in Parliament-street, Whitehall, the Horse Guards, and along the Mall was occupied. Numbers of ladies crowded the windows, and platforms erected at various places were well filled. About half-past one the sun shone forth slightly, and lent a warmer hue to the scene. On every side a very eager interest was manifested, which rose into animation and enthusiasm when the Royal cortège passed. On no former occasion do we remember to have seen so numerous an assemblage, or so prevailing a sentiment of loyal curiosity.

At a few minutes before two o'clock her Majesty left Buckingham Palace, amidst the cheers of thousands of spectators who lined the Mall. In the State carriage, which was drawn by eight splendid cream-coloured horses, were, with the Queen and the Prince Consort, her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland (Mistress of the Robes), and his Grace the Duke of Wellington (Master of the Horse). The Marquis of Breadalbane, K.T. (Lord Chamberlain), and Earl Spencer (Lord Steward), occupied the Royal carriage which immediately preceded that of her Majesty. The other carriages forming the cortège contained the remaining high officers of the Queen's household. None of the Royal children were present. Besides her Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard, the escort consisted of two troops of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards and a troop of the Royal Horse Guards Blue; and the magnificent appearance and martial bearing of this fine body of soldiers evidently sent a thrill of pride through the bosoms of all who beheld them. The procession passed at a moderate speed down St. James's-mall, between two dense rows of anxious spectators, who from time to time burst forth into cordial cheering, which was gracefully acknowledged by her Majesty and the Prince Consort. At the Horse Guards, and through Whitehall, but more especially in Palace-yard, the crowd was immense. The loyal congratulations which rent the air were general and enthusiastic. Altogether it was a spectacle which, in its essential features, it would be impossible to witness out of England. Royal and Imperial pageants abroad may outstrip the scene of Thursday in military magnificence and pomp, and in all the material external indications of power; but where shall we seek for that warmth of loyalty—that devoted reverence and affection for the Monarch that unaffected interest in the personal welfare of the Sovereign—which Queen Victoria's subjects display?—and, on the other hand, where look for the perfect confidence with which our Queen's womanly virtues and purity of private character, no less than her irreproachable conduct as the occupant of the throne, enable her at all times to meet her admiring people?

Her Majesty reached the Victoria Tower, Old Palace-yard, at five minutes past two; and her arrival was announced by a discharge of cannon from the Horse Guards Parade and a flourish of trumpets. The Queen was received by the officers of the House of Peers, and immediately entered the House, led by Prince Albert, and preceded by Lord Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B., bearing the Sword of State; the Marquis of Winchester, bearing the Cap of Maintenance; and the Marquis of Lansdowne, carrying the Crown. A guard of honour, composed of a body of the 1st Life Guards dismounted, lined the entrance to the House of Lords, and a company of the Scots Fusilier Guards were drawn up in front of the Tower.

The interior of the House presented a more than usually animated appearance. Long before the arrival of her Majesty every seat, in every part of the vast and finely-proportioned hall, was occupied, with the exception of the small and insufficient space allotted to the members of the House of Commons. The features of the magnificent spectacle presented by the interior of the House differed little from those of former years. The diplomatic box was well filled, and glittered with every variety of uniform—with stars, crosses, sashes, and medals of the orders of merit of the great potentates; while the rich scarlet and ermine robes of the Peers contrasted agreeably with the colours of the dresses worn by the ladies, who, as on all such occasions, formed by far the most prevailing and striking feature of the scene. The number of Peeresses present was very considerable; but the Peers mustered weakly.

On the entrance of the Queen the assembly instantly rose, and remained standing until her Majesty had taken her seat upon the throne. The Queen, who appeared in excellent health, having courteously intimated her wish that the assembly should resume their seats, directed the Lord Chamberlain to command the attendance of the House of Commons. After a brief interval the Commons, headed by the Speaker, having presented themselves at the bar, the Lord Chancellor then, kneeling on one knee, presented her Majesty with a copy of the Royal Speech, which the Queen proceeded to read in her usual clear and distinct tone of voice.

Immediately after the delivery of the Speech her Majesty quitted the House, and, the Royal procession being again formed, it returned, by the same route by which it came, to Buckingham Palace.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

Before one o'clock the galleries, and the whole of that portion of the body of the House not specially reserved for Peeresses, was filled by persons whose anxiety to procure seats as near as possible to the throne continually upset the arrangements of the indefatigable messenger, whose inexorable interposition caused the usual amount of fluttering from seat to seat of the fair occupants. About one o'clock the Ambassadors began to make their appearance, and amongst the earliest diplomatic arrivals was that of the sable representative of his Majesty of Hayti. About this time the Peeresses' seats began rapidly to fill; the Bishops' bench was occupied; the Judges were in their places; and the Peers, one by one, made their appearance. The attendance of Peers was unusually large.

At a quarter to two the Lord Chancellor took his seat, and about this time the House presented an appearance which, in point of brilliancy, exceeded, if possible, that of any previous opening of Parliament we have witnessed. Wherever the eye wandered it was attracted by brilliant beauty, heightened by matchless millinery; the brightness of the colours being at intervals set off by robes of a more sombre hue.

Precisely at two a stir was observable throughout the august assemblage, the little knots of Peers which here and there dotted the floor suddenly broke up, the whisper ran through the House "The Queen has arrived," and the seats were in an instant filled. A dead silence followed, and all eyes turned to the door on the right of the throne by which her Majesty enters the House.

In a few moments the Heralds made their appearance, followed by the brilliant cortège which attends her Majesty on such occasions. The Queen was then handed to the throne by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the whole assemblage rising the moment her Majesty reached the throne. Her Majesty then seated herself, Prince Albert taking the throne on the left. On the right of the Royal throne stood the Duchess of Sutherland and the Duchess of Wellington, and the Ladies in Waiting. The Queen then signified by a graceful inclination of her head that the Peers might resume their seats, and the Black Rod left the House of Lords to summon the Commons to the bar of that House. After a little delay the members of the House of Commons, preceded by the Speaker, arrived, when the usual frantic struggle amongst honourable gentlemen for precedence ensued and distracted the attention of the House for a few moments. As soon as silence was restored, the Lord Chancellor (kneeling) presented the Speech to the Queen; who then, in that clear and distinct tone which is so characteristic of her Majesty's delivery, read the Royal Speech, a copy of which will be found in another column.

After the delivery of the Speech the Queen descended from the throne, and the procession left the House in the same order which had been observed in her Majesty's entry.

### THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

At a quarter past five o'clock the LORD CHANCELLOR rose to read the Royal Speech, which being again read by the Clerk at the table,

The Earl of GOSFORD said that, in rising to move that an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, in reply to her Majesty's most gracious Speech, he should request their Lordships' indulgence, and at the same time he should endeavour to take up their attention for a brief a period as the importance of the occasion would admit of. A short time ago he should have felt very little difficulty in addressing their Lordships on a similar occasion, for at that time it would have been his duty to urge that House to the most vigorous prosecution of the war. But now he could not but feel some embarrassment, being as it were suddenly transformed from an advocate for the vigorous and, as far as the enemy was concerned, the most destructive prosecution of the war, to an advocate, he should say a reluctant advocate, for peace. For he could not but feel reluctance on this point, seeing the high state of efficiency to which our army was brought, the vast preparations that had been made for conducting the war with the utmost vigour, and anticipating, as he had done, the most triumphant success from the campaign of 1856. He thought, however, that circumstances had arisen under which it would have been impossible for him to throw any obstacle in the way of the conclusion of peace. The noble Lord, having explained the reasons which had induced him to come to this conclusion, proceeded to enforce some of the recommendations contained in the Royal Speech, and said that he concurred most heartily in that part of it which impressed upon their Lordships her Majesty's determination to conclude peace only on such terms as would be consistent in the highest degree with the honour and dignity of this country. The noble Lord concluded by moving the Address, which was an echo of the Speech from the Throne.

The Earl of ABINGDON seconded the Address. He confessed that he could not bring himself to share in the apprehension with respect to the terms on which peace might be established, because he was certain that the Government would never be parties to terms that would be ignominious to the British arms (Cheers). He felt equally convinced that if they were parties to such terms they would justly forfeit the confidence of their Lordships' House and of the other House of Parliament (Hear). If anything were required to convince him that due regard would be had to British interests it was the fact that the negotiations were to be conducted by the noble Lord who so ably conducted the affairs of the Foreign Office of this country (Hear), and who had shown so much zeal and ability and assiduity in the public service (Hear). He reminded their Lordships that, if the demands were not agreed to, they would be in a position to enforce the demands by the resumption of hostilities, and nothing could be more satisfactory than the declaration in the Speech that their efforts would not be relaxed until peace was satisfactorily obtained. He rejoiced that the negotiations would take place in the capital of that illustrious Prince who, forgetful of all former jealousies, had entered into an alliance with them for a great object, and he asked their Lordships to shew the feelings which actuated them by giving a unanimous vote in favour of the Address

The Earl of DERBY could assure the noble Earl that there was no desire on the part of himself or his friends—that there was no desire on their part by their vote that evening to prevent the adoption of the Address. He must complain, however, of the meagre character of the Speech; for, though he did not want them to rival the President's Message in point of length, he conceived the Government should, as was usual, have glanced in the Speech from the Throne at objects affecting the well-being of the country. It was usual on such occasions to make some reference to their foreign relations, and to the improvement of their finances; and some communication was also usually made with reference to the condition of their empire in India, and of their colonial possessions (Hear). It was also usual to give to Parliament directly through from the Throne some indication of the measures which it was proposed to submit to Parliament; and the Speech was so bare, bald, and meagre with regard to those subjects that he felt justified in speaking of it as he had done. He called their Lordships' attention to the passage in the Speech with respect to the capture of Sebastopol, and expressed his regret that more laudatory language had not been used in referring to the achievements of the British soldiery. He was sure that if her Majesty had been allowed to express her own feelings the language would not be cold, and that there would be something more contained in the paragraph than the mere announcement that Sebastopol—the stronghold of the Russian—had yielded to the force of their arms. They were now asked to thank her Majesty for this information, which for three months had been notorious to the world. But, unhappily, it was not the fact (A laugh)—unhappily it was but half a fact (Loud hear), because Sebastopol was not taken, and their ships were resting at a respectful distance from the northern part of that stronghold (Hear, hear). The first paragraph, therefore, contained an erroneous statement. Doubts had been expressed with respect to the success of the negotiations, and he considered that it would be a permanent disgrace to the country if they agreed to any peace that would fall short of the full accomplishment of their objects (Hear, hear). He thought the noble Earl opposite had overrated the state of exhaustion of their opponents; but he had not overrated the formidable extent of the preparations they were themselves making; and he was sure he had not overrated the steadfast and stern perseverance which the country had evinced in seeking the attainment of objects which they deemed to be just (Hear, hear). He could not blame the Government for having consented to enter into negotiations; but it would have been more gratifying to him if Russia had applied to the Emperor of Austria to use his good offices with the Allies to establish peace; because, in consequence of what had occurred, the impression in Europe was that they were virtually applicants to Russia for peace ("No, no!"). The statement was that the Emperor of Austria had applied for their consent to employ his good offices to obtain from Russia her assent to certain propositions which they had agreed to (Hear, hear). He must also express his regret that throughout the Speech the existence of the King of Sardinia was totally ignored, and from first to last there did not occur in the Speech the slightest allusion to the existence of Turkey itself. He regretted also that no reference was made to those men who had maintained the honour of their country at Kars (Hear, hear), and who had shown what could be done under foreign officers by the much despised Turkish army (Hear, hear). Perhaps his words would reach those gallant spirits—Williams, Lake, and Thompson—in the depth of their prisons, and they would thereby receive an assurance that that House sympathised with their sufferings (Hear, hear). He should not, however, be surprised if the hands of the Minister should become paralysed if he had attempted to introduce the name of Kars into the Speech. The garrison had kept up their spirit and refused to yield to the force of an overpowering foe; but they were at length compelled to yield to the irresistible force of famine (Hear, hear). He considered, therefore, that the name of Kars would be a lasting reproach to those by whom that gallant band was left without support or assistance (Hear). It was the opinion that their attention should be directed to the Asiatic coast, as the side at which their ally was in most danger from Russia; but it was said that an expedition to that coast had been abandoned in consequence of some petty jealousy that had arisen respecting the interest felt by this country in such an expedition. It was said that the English Government, through fear of being suspected of promoting an expedition, not for the interest of the Turks, but for their own interest, had abstained from pressing it; and he conceived that, while it would be disgraceful to promote such an expedition for their own interest, it would be equally disgraceful to give it up because such suspicions were entertained. He knew that there had been a public opinion to that effect, but he was confident it was unfounded, and he called upon the Government to give it the most prompt contradiction (Hear, hear). He could not believe it was true, as was stated, that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe had neglected to support British officers labouring under difficulties at Kars, but he felt it would be the duty of the Secretary of State to lay all the papers connected with the disastrous abandonment of that place upon the table, because, let the blame rest where it might, the country had a right to know on whose shoulders it should fall (Hear, hear). Then, with reference to the surrender of Kars, no efforts were made for the purpose of relieving the garrison—a garrison which had proved itself invincible to the enemy, but was forced to yield to famine (Hear, hear). He (the noble Earl) would add that there appeared to him ground for cause for a grave charge against her Majesty's Government in not having sent provisions while the place was open; and that no effort was made to break through the opposing army would require some explanation from the same quarter. He might be told that for such an object no man could be spared from before Sebastopol; but where, he would ask, was the Turkish Contingent, of which so much had been said, who their Lordships had last year been told were not raw recruits, but men trained to war? They had been sent to a point where they could be of no service. Why had 30,000 or 40,000 troops been sent up to Kertch, where their presence could answer no purpose? Next, her Majesty's Speech informed them that "in conducting the negotiations I shall be careful not to lose sight of the objects for which the war was undertaken; and I shall deem it right in no degree to relax my naval and military preparations until a satisfactory treaty of peace shall have been concluded." He (Lord Derby) had thought it his duty to express himself freely as to the past; but, in dwelling upon our future prospects, he thought it would be unwise, unsafe, and contrary to the public interests to make any remarks upon the nature of the conditions which might have been now under consideration. It would, however, be well to bear in mind the real objects of the war; amongst these was the independence of the Turkish empire, not less than curbing the ambition of Russia; with these effectually secured by the terms of the treaty he (the noble Earl) would be satisfied, but with less than these neither he nor this country would ever rest content (Hear, hear). He would, during the continuance of the negotiations, carefully abstain from any comments or observations calculated in the remotest degree unnecessarily to embarrass her Majesty's Ministers. He would, however, express the earnest hope that her Majesty's Government would not consent to any suspension of hostilities; and, above all, that they would not waste in negotiations the early months of the approaching season, for which such warlike preparations had been already made. He trusted Ministers would be careful how they consented to any armistice whatever. Such a proceeding would give to the enemy in the Crimea the power of moving troops and munitions wherever they desired, and of reinforcing relatively. By an armistice England had nothing to gain, but a great deal to lose (Hear, hear). Her Majesty, in her Speech, adverted to the North, in which treaty concluded between this country and Norway and Sweden. Now, as far as he (the noble Lord) could understand this treaty, to which such prominence had been given in the Royal Speech, it amounted to nothing more than this country had bound itself to prevent Sweden and Norway from being robbed, and on their parts those countries undertook to prevent themselves from being robbed, if possible (Laughter). While, however, her Majesty was contemplating the aspect of affairs in the North and South, he would wish to know what were the impressions on her Majesty's mind with regard to our relations in the East and West. With the Court of Teheran and Washington our relations were not on a settled factory state, and he (the noble Earl) would have considered these circumstances of sufficient importance to claim some mention in the Royal Speech. There was no country in the world with which our commercial relations were so close and intimate, and with which war would be so mutually suicidal, as America (Hear, hear). He trusted, however, that the American people would regard this identity of interests and the unfortunate nature of the provocation which had disturbed our friendly relations. In conclusion, the noble Earl signified his intention of not opposing any amendment to the Address.

The Earl of CLARENDON, on rising, said he would reply to the noble Earl who had just sat down, and would begin with the main topics touched upon by the Earl, first taking that of the diplomatic relations of this country with the United States. He wished to state that he entirely concurred in the views of the noble Earl upon one point, for there could not be two opinions on the plain common-sense meaning of the Clayton Bulwer treaty; and yet it was upon the construction of that treaty that a misunderstanding had taken place. Her Majesty's Government, aware that correspondence upon such a subject was all but useless, had lost no time in offering to refer the matter to a third Power. That offer had not been accepted by the United States, but it was the best way of settling the question, and he indulged the hope that it would be accepted shortly. With regard to the point to which no allusion had been made in her Majesty's Speech, he was of opinion that to discuss it was not the way to promote a friendly solution of the question. That subject could not have been alluded to in her Majesty's Speech; and, therefore, as correspondence was still in progress, he thought it better that the matter should not be touched upon. The demand of the American Government had been received only two days ago, and it would not serve the public interest to have introduced it into the Speech. Instructions had at first been sent to the Minister of Nova Scotia to see whether people from the United States could be procured; but it was at the same time made known that it was still more desirable that no violation whatever of the law of the United States should take place. This was communicated to Mr Marcy, Secretary of State for the United States; and Mr. Crampton desired that the statement might be publicly made, that Her Majesty did not wish to get too deeply into the question, but he said now that no soldiers had been enrolled in the United States. There had been some passage-money paid for persons who had taken service for recruiting, but it had been decided in the Court of Philadelphia that that act constituted no violation of the United States' law. He wished also to observe that persons going to Halifax with their passage-money paid were not bound to enlist when they arrived there; and it had happened that a great number of men had preferred not to do so. It was true there had taken place a correspondence on a not very amicable character; but he indulged the hope that, as it was the object of a bona fide transaction, no serious results would follow. In February last he had told Mr. Buchanan that her Majesty's Government had no intention to violate the law of the United States; and that, if such intention had taken place, it would have been without their sanction. Still, as it was maintained that the law had been violated, the regret of her Majesty's Government had been fully expressed; and he could not believe that two nations bound together by such unity of interest, and such an interest in not going to war—he could not believe that on such a question they would do so. He did not despair of a speedy and amicable solution. With respect to Mr. Crampton, he could only say he was convinced that he was quite incapable of violating the law of the United States. So he hoped the question would be brought to a satisfactory conclusion, but he did not think that their mooting the

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O OPEN PARLIAMENT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

question would tend to that result; and he should be sorry that their friends over the Atlantic should have any feeling of hostility excited towards them, either in the mind of that House or of the country. The next subject upon which he wished to touch was that of the fall of Kars, and he thought it hardly necessary to say that he concurred entirely in every word that had been said as to the magnificent fate of that disaster, and the greatness of the moral courage shown by its brave defenders. He could, in reply to the remarks of his noble friend, only say that the whole circumstances connected with that noble friend, only say that the whole circumstances connected with that place from the time when General Williams was first sent there up to the time of its fall would show when known that every preparation had been made in a proper manner by this country; and he would only ask them to suspend their judgment as to the person upon whom blame should fall until they were in possession of those particulars. But there was one point to which he would immediately reply in his remarks of his noble friend. The noble Earl had alluded to a report widely circulated with respect to a feeling which existed in the mind of the Emperor of the French and the French nation that the question was not called upon to make any effort on behalf of Asiatic Turkey, because its protection would be for the interest of England and not for the interest of France. He could give to that statement the most unqualified contradiction. He did not mean to say that in a portion of the French press such a view had not been expressed; but he could give the most unqualified contradiction to the idea that the Emperor of the French was himself concerned. He would now allude to a subject brought forward in her Majesty's Speech. His noble friend had expressed his regret that these terms had been offered to the Court of Russia by Austria. Upon the present occasion he could not be expected to give more information upon the subject than was fully justified by circumstances; and as the Speech had fairly stated the question he could hardly add anything to it. It seemed to him that, however necessary it was to enter upon the war in the first instance, it was quite unnecessary to carry it beyond the objects for which it was entered upon. Aid as for the interference of Austria, it was not for England or France to make overtures to Russia; and it certainly could not be expected that Russia would make overtures to them. Austria, however, was in a position to do so, and she probably chose a time when winter rendered the cessation of hostilities necessary. It was simply to ascertain, and a note from St. Petersburg, the terms on which the Allies were willing to treat, and it was but fair to the Austrian Government to state that that Government admitted the necessity that the terms should be accepted and distinct, so as to avoid all those misunderstandings and complications which last year brought the negotiations to a close (Hear, hear). It was impossible for her Majesty's Government to suppose any offered, however confident they might be that another campaign would elevate the military character of England; for the continuance of the war would be quite unjustifiable when the original objects of the war were attained. And, notwithstanding the spirit which animated the country, he believed that the conditions, if fairly carried out, would be satisfactory to the people of England (Hear). A proposition had been communicated to those terms at St. Petersburg without throwing any responsibility on the Allies. Austria became a party to the terms, and made herself responsible for them, and entered into an engagement to break off all diplomatic arrangements with Russia, if they were rejected. The terms were then taken to St. Petersburg by Austria through Prince Esterhazy, who was instructed to apply for a categorical answer, "Yes" or "No," and on no account to accept any new terms or modifications whatever. The answer was not in the form required by Austria, but contained some of the important points; and the Austrian Government then informed the Russian Minister in Vienna that, unless they received a categorical answer within a given time, the Austrian Minister, with the whole of the mission, would withdraw from St. Petersburg. This was communicated by Prince Gorischakoff to the Russian Government, and acceptance "pure and simple" was the result (Hear, hear). The Austrian ambassador stated upon the occasion, "I received by her Majesty's Government the day before yesterday, and it had been arranged that the terms should be agreed to by plenipotentiaries at Vienna, and that they should first sign a protocol, upon which an armistice should follow, and conditions for a permanent peace be entered into. He need not enter into this further, but he would take the opportunity of saying that the Conference would be as short as possible. Russia was now informed them what was the present state of the question; but he would not deny that grave doubts and anxieties existed in connection with the conduct of Russia. The very proposition shown by Russia encouraged such a feeling, and the more so when the proceeding of Russia last year, after an acceptance "pure and simple," were considered (Hear, hear). He could only hope that they were sincere; and he believed that she might be, for previous conduct might be no criterion on this occasion. He believed that Russia desired peace, and that the spirit of England and that great moral courage in accepting the terms of Austria. He hoped that we would show the same moral courage in accepting terms which, in his opinion, would bring the war to an honourable conclusion (Hear, hear). And he said a safe conclusion because any peace that degraded Russia could not be a safe peace. But, in accepting terms that put Russia in a position to feel that she could not renew her aggression had made her hostile to Europe, and therefore on that account peace was for her interest. And when it was said that Russia was not sincere in accepting the terms of peace, he asked, on the other hand, what the country had been called in question (Hear, hear). It had been said that although we accepted the terms we must continue the war, because we would not be satisfied with any definite object. He believed another campaign would be productive of a more abundant harvest of military glory to the country (Hear, hear). He wished this point to be known. It had been widely circulated and generally believed; and because on the part of her Majesty's Government he wished to give it a most unqualified denial (Hear, hear). Whatever might be the opinion of individuals, notwithstanding that the preparations for the war had been made without exception her Majesty's Ministers would not feel justified to carry on the war for the extension of the personal fame of England (Hear, hear). He hoped that peace would be the result of the present negotiations; but, if unfortunately it were not so, he believed that the people of England would be as one man, and not consider any sacrifice too great for a personal nature. Her Majesty had been pleased to desire that he should go to the Conference on the part of this country, and, however painfully unfulfil the duties in his own opinion, and however great the distress it let him feel, from a proper regard to the feeling of her Majesty he had come to the conclusion that it was his duty to obey her wishes. He would say that any chance of useful exertion on his part would be extinguished if he undertook the mission otherwise than to bring to an honourable and safe conclusion. He had himself no desire of a military career; and, before he accepted it, he thought he might say, without violation of official reserve, that the sentiments of her Majesty's Government upon the subject of the terms were entirely satisfactory to the Emperor of the French (Hear, hear), and the honourable and straightforward conduct of the Emperor of the French could not be too highly appreciated. He believed he had a perfect understanding with him, and there was no inconsistency with the honour of France; and he, like her Majesty's Government, was determined that naval and military preparations should go on with unabated vigour, in order that war might be carried on, if not on very day, should such happen, when the failure of the negotiations became known (Loud cheers).

The Earl of DERBY again rose and said their Lordships would probably pardon him for being again to allude to another subject. It appeared that her Majesty had been advised to convene upon a very extraordinary and unexpected occasion (Hear, hear). Under these circumstances, as the noble individual alluded to had no sons, it appeared to him (the Earl of Derby) that that Peerage had been conferred for no other purpose than to try the patience of the Crown (Cries of "Hear, hear"). Without fully discussing that question, he might say it was a subject not to be passed over in silence on the first night of their assembling after the recess, for there had been no similar act performed by the Crown for a period of three hundred, or perhaps four hundred, years. Such an innovation, for such a purpose, was a mere exercise of an unconstitutional prerogative, for the purpose of swamping them Lordships' House had never [illegible] (Hear, hear). The assumption of such a prerogative was matter of importance, and one which, if allowed to pass, upon the liberty and constitution of that House to which they could never submit (Hear hear). Such a prerogative, at all events, ought never to be sanctioned or recognised. He did not wish to say more, however, with to deal with the question himself, but trusted it would [illegible] into the hands of those who were better able to do it. Since then he was, and he hoped this was the one much as it was necessary for the Crown to possess without any admixture of party feeling. And he hoped that, without tying them to any notice, in consideration of the importance of the question, her Majesty's Government would give them a formal [illegible] upon which to bring it forward, by laying upon the table of the House at once the Royal patent by which the peerage of Lord Wensleydale had been conferred.

Earl GRANVILLE said the noble Lord had alluded to this appointment in very strong terms and he designated it a "unique, illegal and unconstitutional." And he had said that when [illegible] should be brought before their Lordships he hoped that it would be discussed in no party spirit. Most sincerely did he reiterate that sentiment of the noble Lord, for most sincerely did he feel that there was not one of their Lordships who did not feel an interest in this question. The noble Lord had come into this House entirely unfettered by his votes, either for or against her Majesty's Government. The noble Lord had expressed a desire that when the question should be brought into this House [illegible] half to the noble Lords learned in the law; and although, of course they would be glad to avail themselves of [illegible] of those learned Lords yet he felt that he could not [illegible] his advice; and he must protest against the question being so limited, for he was quite sure that the noble Baron would not be willing that the question should be taken out of their Lordships' hands, who had full power to deal with it.

Lord CAMPBELL said it was of importance to their Lordships, and it was desirable that it should be brought to their considera ion, whether what had been done was lawful; and, if so, whether it could be done without the authority of Parliament?

The Earl of DERBY said a few words across the table which were inaudible in the gallery.

The Address was then agreed to, and their Lordships adjourned at eight o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

At a quarter to four o'clock the Speaker took the chair.

### NEW MEMBERS.

The following new members took the oaths and their seats:—Sir C. Napier, for Southwark. Mr. Bouverie, for Kilmarnock; Major Sibthorp, for Lincoln; Mr. Hunt, for Huntingdonshire; Mr. Mowby, for the county of Meath; Captain Jolliffe, for Wells; Mr. Lowe, for Kidderminster; and Mr. Bond for Armagh.

### SESSIONAL ORDERS.

The usual sessional orders were considered and agreed to.

### NEW WRITS.

On the motion of Mr. HAYTER, new writs were ordered to be issued—for Taunton, in the room of the Right Hon. Mr. Labouchere, who has accepted the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, in the room of the Right Hon. Mr. Baines, who has accepted the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; for Wigton, in the room of Mr. Dalrymple; for Edinburgh, in the room of Mr. Macvey Napier; for Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the room of Mr T.F. Blackett; and for Rochester, in the room of Mr. Villiers, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

A new writ was ordered for the University of Cambridge, in the room of the Right Hon. H. Goulburn, deceased; and for Midhurst, in the room of the Right Hon. S. Walpole, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

### MINISTERIAL BILLS.

Mr. WILSON gave notice that on Monday the Vice-President of the Board of Trade would move for leave to bring in a Bill to Amend the Law of Partnership, and a Bill for Regulation of Joint-Stock Companies and other Associations. On the same day the Secretary of the Treasury would move for leave to bring in a Bill for the Regulation of Certain Offices in the House of Commons. On Monday next Sir George Grey would move for leave to bring in a Bill to Amend the Acts relating to the Metropolitan Police, a Bill to Render more effectual the Police in Counties and Boroughs, and a Bill to Better Regulation of the Corporation of the City of London. On Monday the Vice-President of the Board of Trade would move to bring in a Bill for the Abolition of Passing Tolls and the Regulation of Dues upon Shipping. On Friday (last evening) Sir W. Somerville would move for leave to bring in Bills to Amend the Laws relating to Prisons in Ireland, and for the Better Care and Reformation of Juvenile Offenders in Ireland.

### NOTICES OF MOTION.

DECIMAL COINAGE.—Mr. SMITH gave notice of an address to her Majesty relative to a decimal standard of weights and coins

ARMY MEDICAL REFORM.—Mr. STAFFORD gave notice that on an early day he should call the attention of the House to the present state of the Army Medical Department (Hear, hear).

EDUCATION.—Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that, early in March, he should submit for the consideration of the House certain resolutions with regard to education in England and Wales.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENT.—Mr. BAILLIE gave notice that on that day fortnight Le should move a resolution relative to our present mode of Foreign Enlistment, and to the powers possessed by the First Lord of the Admiralty with reference to the conduct of Admiral Stirling in the China Seas

THE EXPENDITURE OF THE COUNTRY.—Mr. WILLIAMS gave notice that he should move for a return showing the gross receipts and expenditure of the country, detailing the cost of collection, including those of the Crown and Priests and the Government of the Crown.

STATE OF THE ARMY.—Major REED gave notice that on Tuesday week he should move for a Select Committee to take into consideration the present state of discipline in the British Army.

JUVENILE CRIME.—Sir J. PARINGTON gave notice that to-morrow he should put a question to the Secretary of state for the Home Department relative to the juvenile criminal population of this country.

ECCLESIASTICAL LAW REFORM.—Mr. COLLIER gave notice of his usual motion with reference to ecclesiastical law reform.

### THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Mr. BYNG rose to move an Address to her Majesty on the subject. He adverted to the origin and conduct of the war, and referred in glowing terms to the beneficial effects of our alliance with the Emperor of the French and the gallant Army of France, and to the co-operation of Sardinia, Sir James Simpson, and the admirable body of nurses who went out under the auspices of Miss Nightingale. Looking to the future, he would argue in favour of peace, declaring the desire of the House unconditionally accepted the terms offered by the Allied Powers. Much might be modified and improved upon further consideration.

Mr. BAILLIE, in seconding the motion, [illegible] was bound to say they had rendered great [illegible] in carrying it on. He believed that the [illegible] anxiously anxious for peace, and that there was every reason to hope that an honourable and permanent peace would be the result. At the same time he held that the policy which the Government had pursued could not be explained away at the Council Chamber, but that we should be perfectly ready for another and a vigorous campaign, if it should be deemed necessary.

Mr. DISRAELI said he was only expressing the feelings of the House when he assured them of the gratification they must feel to the Queen for her assurance that she had entered upon negotiations which she hoped would lay the foundation of a safe and honourable peace. He was not in a position to enter upon any criticism of the proposed negotiations, because there was no authentic information in reference to them before the House. He did not intend by this remark to censure the Government, because he must believe that, under the circumstances in which they were placed, they could act with that wisdom which became the Executive. He trusted, however, that the House of Commons, while it showed a high-spirited reserve, would watch every proceeding of the Government with the utmost vigilance (Hear, hear). Statesmen acting on such principle would, instead of being vindicators of the public weal and conservators of public order, be degraded into the point of those who, for [illegible] advancement, would bring about the ruin of their countrymen (Hear, hear). Therefore he could not at all admit that the principle that they should continue this war in order to maintain advantageous negotiations was one which that House ought at all to sanction (Hear, hear); and he himself was afraid that autocracy of their friends in this country had been induced to fall into [illegible] but the very persons who indulged in these fancies were those who were most persuaded of the substantial and increased power of England herself (Hear, hear). If they looked to the authenticated [illegible] regarding the decline of the prestige of England, he did not inquire who they were or had been, whether journalists who had become statesmen, or statesmen who had become journalists ("Hear hear," and a laugh)—they would find generally that those persons were the most incompetent to understand the importance of England, and the last to underrate it (Hear, hear). When those persons attempted to disparage the power and prestige of England, they could not use the words applied to a great republic—"trembled while they sneered" ("Hear, hear," and cheers). There was one paragraph in the Address which he was sure would meet with the unanimous approval of the House, and which had been adverted to in very excellent terms by the honourable gentleman who had moved the Address. He alluded to that passage where her Majesty expressed her admiration of the persevering constancy and daring bravery by which the stronghold of Russia had been reduced in the Black Sea ("Hear, hear," and cheers). He hoped that, whatever might be their political differences, there would never in that House be any difference in the sentiments of admiration with which they should view the achievements and exertions of their fellow-countrymen abroad, when maintaining the honour and interests of her Majesty's realms ("Hear hear," and loud cheers). But he thought that there had been another siege, not less distinguished by persevering constancy and daring bravery, although it at constancy and that courage had not reaped the reward which in the case of Sebastopol had fortunately been acquired. He thought there was much to be proud of in the siege of Kars; but he hoped it would all be one the House of Commons to forget (Hear, hear). He was not on this occasion anxious to call on Government to explain the circumstances which had led to the unfortunate surrender of Kars; but he hoped it was fully understood that that was a subject on which this country and that House did expect and would require the most ample information (Cries of "Hear, hear"). However, on an occasion like the present, whether they were to have peace or war, they ought to express their admiration of those who had at last struggled in the cause of the honour even although they [illegible] had not been attended with success. He [illegible] members of that House express their sympathy for energy which had, perhaps, been betrayed, and for courage which they knew had been deserted (Loud cries of "Hear, hear"). At a moment when they were called upon—and rightly called upon—to express their admiration of great achievements which had rendered the name of the Allies illustrious in the Black Sea, let that House vindicate the conduct of those whose deeds, if they had not been crowned with success, had at least been crowned with glory ("Hear, hear," and cheers). Let it be fully understood by their absent countrymen that in that House the man who deserved, and not merely the man who achieved, success was honoured ("Hear, hear," and cheers). After the Address from the Throne that day—after the gracious expressions on the part of her Majesty with regard to the important negotiations [illegible] to resist the conviction that the prospects of peace were most favourable (Hear). It was true they might be disappointed—it was true that on this as on previous occasions in their history they might find that when the cup had reached the lips the draught might not yet be swallowed ("Hear, hear," and laughter). All this he admitted; but they had, at least, the satisfaction of knowing that, if her Majesty failed in the negotiations which were about to be carried on—if the conditions of peace of which the noble Lord at the head of the Government was cognisant, but with which the House and the country were unacquainted, did not effect that great result which now, he believed, was generally expected and generally desired they had the satisfaction of knowing that her Majesty might appeal with confidence to her Parliament to support her in the great struggle, and that there was no sum which Parliament would not cheerfully vote, nor her people cheerfully raise, to vindicate her honour and maintain the interests of her kingdom ("Hear, hear," and cheers). It was on this conviction that their negotiators would enter on their important duties (Hear, hear). After the intimation from the Throne that day—after the assent of peace was one in which, from them the House and the country were unacquainted, he trusted, they would not be disappointed. He (Mr Disraeli) thought that the observations of the hon. gentleman who seconded the Address were most just when he referred to the exhaustion of Russia as the best proof of the sincerity of the present acquiescence in the terms proposed to her (Hear, hear). Under these circumstances he could not but hope that they would soon have the satisfaction of announcing that a general treaty of peace having been successfully negotiated, and that that treaty would prove to be one which would accomplish the objects for which the war has been undertaken. (The right hon. gentleman concluded amid loud cheering.)

After a considerable pause,

Lord PALMERSTON rose, and said: Sir, I waited till the last moment, being anxious that any other member of the Opposition should have an opportunity of expressing his opinion on the subject under discussion if he thought proper to do so (Hear, hear). My hon. friends who moved and seconded the Address have performed the treatment of the subject before us in an eloquence, a good feeling, and an appreciation of the importance of the topics adverted to in her Majesty's Speech which I am sure could not have failed to be very gratifying to the House ("Hear, hear," and cheers). I am bound also to say that nothing could be more becoming than the position taken by the hon. gentleman who last addressed the House, or than the sentiments which he gave utterance to in the course of his observations (Hear, hear). Sir, I fully agree with him that whatever may be said or thought to the contrary, that when great national questions are pending, and have to be dealt with by the Government of this country, so far from the presence of Parliament becoming inconvenient or beneficial to the public service, it, on the contrary, gives the public service that, at a crisis when these great questions are about to be decided, there should be assembled the great council of the nation, to give advice if necessary, but at all events to give that support and strength which could only under such circumstances be derived from the presence of Parliament ("Hear," and cheers). The right hon. gentleman has very properly described to the House the course which we are about to take (Hear, hear). In the present state of matters it would be unbecoming in her Majesty's Government to enter into a detail of the position and the relations in which the questions stand. So soon as any step has been taken which will place the Government in the position in which they can lay before Parliament any conditions which have been actually agreed on, it will be the duty of her Majesty's Government to give Parliament every information which may be in their power (Hear, hear). I concur entirely with those who have stated that it is not the duty of Government to urge the country to continue the war, if they be able to obtain those objects for which the war was undertaken ("Hear, hear," and cheers). No doubt, bir, the resources of the country are unimpaired; no doubt the military and naval preparations which within the last few months we have been making, and which are now going forward, would, if the war were continued, place this country in a position with regard to the continuance of hostilities such as we have not stood in since the commencement of the war (Hear). We would, therefore, be entitled to expect that if another campaign were forced on us we would be in a position to carry it on with a degree of vigour which at the present moment offers; but, Sir, if the conditions which have now been agreed on should accomplish the objects for which we are contending—if the conditions which the objects for which we are contending—if the conditions which we think it our duty to propose are such as we believe the country will be satisfied with, are sufficient for this purpose—undoubtedly we would be glad to see peace restored to us, which, if not being in a manner unworthy of the conditions which the country has reposed in us, if we rejected these conditions merely to take the chances of greater successes in another campaign ("Hear, hear," and cheers). Though, like many in another campaign ("Hear, hear," and cheers). Though, like many others in the country, we felt that the future chances of war were in our favour, and that the resources of our enemy are daily diminishing, and our resources are increasing, we were of opinion that we would while ours are increasing, we were of opinion that we would while ours are increasing, we were of opinion that we would not be accomplished, we should show the country that the failure was owing to no fault of those who had the conduct of the negotiations, and we know that there is in this country strength and determination to make any sacrifice to its full accomplishment, and that this strength when put forth, and this spirit when aroused, will in the end, accomplish the objects we have in view. If our propositions are rejected (Hear, hear) in obtaining them (Cheers). I agree with the right honourable gentleman in his opinion of the gallantry, courage, and daring exploits of those who have been struggling in the Crimea. I mean the siege of Kars. Such an instance of bravery, mingled with extreme privation, as was shown on the part of General Williams, has not appeared in the pages of military history. I feel that we have been fortunate in their Majesty's Government having made use of all the means in their power to obtain the exchange of General Williams and his brave companions. It is the intention of her Majesty's Government to lay upon the table of this House estimates for the year, but we shall take only a portion of the year, so as to give the House an opportunity of reconsidering them. I should have risen at an earlier period to say something that I might have to say, but I felt quite sure that there were better observations to be made on this motion. I do trust that the House will agree upon the present address to her Majesty (cheers). Such an Address; and that, by adopting the general course, we may show to the world that, while, on the one hand, the people of England are desirous of establishing a peace so far as it is secure and honourable, they have confidence in those who are responsible for the conduct of their affairs; and that they will not impede the progress of the negotiations by premature discussions, reserving to themselves the right which the Parliament and the people of this country possess—to call to strict account those who have been invested with the management of public affairs, and to ensure them if they [illegible] that they have not been misapplied. We trust we shall be able to show that in the course of these negotiations we shall not abandon them any subject which we ought to sustain; but we shall show such a spirit as the country has a right to expect, and that we shall not forfeit the accomplishment of them by any desire inconsistent with what ought to animate the representatives of a great country, when entering into an important negotiation like that which we are now about to commence (Cheer).

Mr. ROEBUCK said he was at a loss to know what the noble Lord meant. He had stated that the interference of Parliament was of great importance in the negotiations, and at the same time he said that Parliament ought not to express any opinion. Now, he (Mr. Roebuck) wanted to know what the meaning of that was. His view of the matter was this:—the Parliament was there to watch over the interests and the honour of England; and that, although the objects of the negotiation were not presented to them by the Minister, yet they knowing what their duty called for, should point out to the Minister the course they ought to pursue. The right hon. gentleman the Member for Buckinghamshire said he also would not enter into any discussion of the objects of the negotiation; and he gave as his reason—he did not know the principles on which the negotiations were to be carried out. He (Mr Roebuck) was exactly in the same state of ignorance as that right hon. gentleman; but he thought it was the duty of that House to out

## THE COURT.

The Queen and Prince Albert left Windsor Castle at half-past eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning, attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household; and, travelling to London by special train on the Great Western Railway, proceeded from the Paddington terminus escorted by a party of the 3rd Light Dragoons, to Buckingham Palace, where the Royal party arrived at half past twelve o'clock. Her Majesty held a Court and Privy Council in the afternoon.

On Thursday the Queen went in state to the House of Lords, to open the Session of Parliament with a Speech from the throne. The Royal procession left Buckingham Palace at ten minutes before two o'clock, and after a brief sojourn in the Prince's room returned to the Palace at three o'clock, and afterwards left town on their return to Windsor Castle.

The fifth and last dramatic performance of the season took place at Windsor Castle on Monday evening. The pieces selected were a comedy, in three acts, by Mr. Tom Taylor, entitled "Still Waters Run Deep," and a farce, by Mr. J. M. Morton, entitled "A Game of Romps." The Court will remove to Buckingham Palace for the season on the 11th inst.

### THE QUEEN'S COURT.

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday.

At the Court M Musurus had an audience of her Majesty, and delivered his new credentials as Ambassador from the Sultan of Turkey. Mr. Baron (George) Bramwell was presented to the Queen, at an audience, by Mr. Secretary Labouchere (acting for Sir George Grey), when her Majesty was graciously pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon him. Viscount Gough had an audience of the Queen in the Royal closet, when her Majesty was graciously pleased to deliver to the Lordship his gold stick of office as Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards.

At the Council the Queen's Speech on opening Parliament was sanctioned by her Majesty in Council. The Queen pricked the list of Sheriffs for the different counties of England and Wales for the present year.

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His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge entertained at dinner, on Saturday last, at his apartments in St. James's Palace, General Alphonse la Marmora. There were present to meet the gallant General the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, the Countess Hélène Kielmansegge, Viscount Hardinge, the Marquis d'Azeglio, Sir Edmund Lyons, Sir Harry Jones, Sir Richard Airey, the Hon. R. S. Dundas, and Colonel Browning.

Viscountess Palmerston will commence the fashionable hospitalities of the coming season with an assembly this evening (Saturday.)

We are glad to learn that Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence is going on very favourably.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of Captain Sayer, of the 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers, to Miss Phipps, eldest daughter of Col. the Hon. C. B. Phipps, C.B., Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse, and niece of the Marquis of Normanby, took place on Tuesday, in St George's Chapel, Windsor. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, and Prince Alfred, were present at the ceremony.

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## COUNTRY NEWS.

RETIREMENT OF SIR JOHN TYRELL.—The *Essex Herald* contains an address by Sir John Tyrell to the electors of North Essex, announcing that it is not his intention again to present himself to their notice for the honour of representing them. In the event of a dissolution of Parliament. "My determination of this resolution, Sir John says:—" Since my severe illness, some two years ago, I have never been able to discharge my duties in Parliament to my own satisfaction, nor, as I fear, to that of my constituents, in consequence of my inability to reside more than two or three consecutive days in London without injury to myself. Under these circumstances I consider myself no longer warranted in occupying a seat that requires the undivided attention of a member of Parliament."

PROPOSED COLLEGE OF MINING ENGINEERS AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—The mining engineers of the north of England have for some time had it in contemplation to found a College in Newcastle, with a capital of 20,000 for instruction in the various branches of knowledge tending to the safe and effectual working of coal mines. In the spring of last year a meeting was held in London, attended by gentlemen from the various coal-mining districts of England, Wales, and Scotland, at which meeting the importance of the subject was fully recognised, and it was admitted that Newcastle was the most eligible and useful site for the erection of the proposed College. Since that meeting was held, Mr. Nicholas Wood, an eminent coal viewer and proprietor, and president of the Mining Institute of the North of England, has brought the subject of the proposed College under the notice of the Duke of Northumberland, requesting his Grace to lend his assistance to he undertaking and to become its patron. The noble Duke, with his characteristic munificence, responded to this appeal. A short time ago he signified to Mr. Wood his acceptance of the office of patron, and promised, in the event of the subscribed capital amounting to £15,000, he would increase it to £20,000; and, if it should amount to £30,000, his Grace would add the sum of £10,000, making it £40,000. The committee of the Mining Institute, encouraged by so liberal an offer, are intending forthwith to apply to the other leading coal owners in the district, including the Marquisions of Londonderry, the Earl of Durham, and Lord Ravensworth, for their support, and there can be no doubt of the success of the undertaking. The College will not be confined to engineering studies, but will include instruction in various important branches of manufacture

FINE-ART CONVERSAZIONE AT NORWICH.—On the evening of the 24th ult. a conversazione was held in the School of Art, St. Andrew's, Norwich, which was attended by a very large and brilliant assemblage, comprising many of the elite, both of the city and county. The statue gallery and upper class-rooms were also supplied with works of art. The walls of the lower class-room were also decorated with specimens of the drawings of the students of the school, illustrating the various stages of instruction from the most elementary to the most advanced, and with the designs which have recently obtained medals from the central school. In the small class-room on the same floor were a number of large volumes of Somerard's "Arts of the Middle Ages," which contained a great variety of splendid illuminated designs and copies These had been forwarded to the school by the Board of Trade department of Science and Art, who have also sent some valuable specimens of photographs and specimens of designs of manufactures. The photographs in this room were chiefly by Calame, a French photographer. In the upper room there was a gorgeous display of oil and water colour paintings, engravings, and Crimean and other photographs, which were much admired. Long tables were covered with illustrated books In every corner were relics of beautiful drawings and sketches. The principal paintings exhibited were by Goodall, Linnel, Pyne, Smith, Cromek, Montagu, and Dodgshun. After an able address by J. H. G. Money, Esq., the President, the company were briefly addressed by Sir E. Barnard, Bart., M.P., the Mayor of Norwich (J. G. Johnson, Esq.); and Sir Samuel Bignold, M.P. The ladies and gentlemen then repaired to the refreshment room, and these proceedings in the gallery of objects of the fine arts works of art which had been so profusely supplied for their amusement and gratification. Nearly two hours devoted to this occupation brought the proceedings to a close

AN UNLUCKY JOURNEY. A gentleman residing in the neighbourhood of Kinver sent, on Tuesday last, a large crate by railway from Stourbridge to Bristol, *en route* for Somersetshire. It contained four compartments, in which were a couple of rabbits, a brace of pheasants, two cages of fine fowls of a fancy breed, two couple of ducks, and a basket in which two ferrets were placed. These animals were all living when the train left Stourbridge, but by the time it arrived at Bristol a considerable change had occurred. The ferrets had broken out of their basket, and killed the two rabbits, the four fowls, and two of the ducks. One of the other ducks had been attacked, for it had lost an eye. The ferrets were secured, and the consignment sent back to the sender on Wednesday.—*Worcester Herald.*

ACCIDENTAL POISONING.—A calamitous occurrence took place at Dingwall, on Tuesday week, which has created a most painful sensation in that town and the neighbouring counties. It appears that Mr. John Maciver, Provost of Dingwall, had a private dinner party on Tuesday afternoon, consisting of Mr Lewis M. Mackenzie, of Findon, Mr. Macleod, Messrs. Mackenzie of Eskdale, and Gordon of Beauly, Rosmarkie, and Mr. John Macdonald, Cawdor, and the members of Mr. Maciver's own family. After dinner Mr. Gordon complained of a parched throat, and having taken a drink of water retired. Mr. Macdonald felt the same symptoms, and also withdrew for a short time, while the others remained at table. The Rev. Mr. Mackenzie was then taken ill, and a little afterwards Mr. Maciver and Mr. Mackenzie of Findon began to complain. Dr. Smith was sent for, but before his arrival the two clergymen, after violently vomiting, expired, and Mr Mackenzie of Findon quickly followed. Mr. Macdonald having left the house walked about, and to this and to his native vigour and activity his recovery may mainly be attributed Mr Maciver, we are glad to say, having been kept walking about in the house, is recovering From what has transpired, we may state that the cook sent the male servant to the garden for some basil to flavor the roast beef, and he, through mistake, took a nightshade-root to her, and this formed the sauce for the hash.—*Inverness Courier.*

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE opening of Parliament on Thursday, and the debate on the Address, have, of course, been the topic of the week. With this exception, there has been but little domestic incident of much interest. The Cambridge election excites a peculiar constituency; and it is thought that the favour in which the resident members hold Mr. Denman, and the reluctance of the outlying voters, clergymen and others, to leave their homes and go up to the University, render the chances of the contest more doubtful than was at first supposed.

Sir Walter Scott tells a story of a certain farmer, called Fighting Charley, whom some thieves proposed to rob on his way home, and from whose pistols they drew the charges, substituting tow. Something excited Charley's suspicions, and he examined the weapons, discovered the stratagem, and, it need hardly be added, replaced powder and ball. He was stopped as he expected, and, drawing his pistols, warned the robbers off. They shouted valiantly that they did not care for his pistols. "Ay, lads," responded the deep voice of Fighting Cnarley, "*but the tow's out now*" Satisfied with this piece of information, the assailants decamped. Certain alleged news from America reminded us of this little anecdote. Mr. President Pierce is stated to be so excessively valiant in his electioneering devices as to have demanded the recall of our representative, and to be about to give an *exequatur* to our Consuls. The menace seems formidable; but when it was made Mr. Pierce had not heard that England was likely to be at peace, and to have no special use for the most splendid naval squadrons in the world. "The tow's out now." We fancy that the last news taken out by the *Persia* will modify the Presidential valour. Meantime Congress is still incomplete. No Speaker is elected in the House of Representatives; and the contempt in which the honest and sensible portion of the American nation hold the White House appears to increase daily.

The journal supposed to be in the confidence of the French Embassy confidently states that it has been resolved to exclude Prussia from the Peace Conferences in Paris, notwithstanding the desperate pains taken by her representatives to impress upon everybody's mind that it is to her agency that the acceptance of the propositions by Russia is due. The shameful, or rather shameless, timidity of the Prussian Government will, if the statement be authentic, be publicly and humiliatingly rewarded. Prussia is thus virtually degraded, by the sentence of her peers, from the rank of a first-rate Power, and placed in the category of the nations that are to register treaties, not to frame them. That such a degradation should be vehemently struggled against by the Court of Berlin is most natural; and it was reported that France had given way to the entreaties of Prussia, and that Lord Palmerston alone was obdurate in declaring that none but those who had either hunted the bear, or offered to do so, should divide the spoil. It is by no means improbable, however, that the state of the case is as represented by our contemporary.

Peace and war have been discussed by different orators. Admiral Sir E. Lyons has addressed his fellow-townsmen in Hampshire, and has sketched with a generous hand the exploits of the two services during the Russian war, giving a sailor's frank praise to the deeds of the soldiers, and asserting that circumstances only prevented the achievements of the navy from rivalling any recorded in history. He was introduced by Lord Malmesbury, whose appearance in public must remind people to be thankful that he is not now in office, while there is a possibility of behaving abjectly to a despotic Sovereign - especially an Austrian. The other orators have been Messrs. Milner Gibson and Bright, who have received by an exceedingly small number of the electors of Manchester. In 1852 there were 13,321 registered voters in that city, and the number has since largely increased. Nevertheless, only 700 and 800 only thought it worth while to muster in the Corn Exchange and hear Mr. Gibson express his "most profound contempt" for the press, and Mr. Bright declare that he "wished to make a loadstar of his political career." Mr. Cobden did not appear: but, when it was sought to get up a cheer for him, the effort met with no "audible response." Even on their own dunghills the crowing of the cravens is despised.

Mr. David Waddington, of the Eastern Counties, having pleaded his plea—which his friends declare to be a masterly answer, and his enemies an evasive juggle—has, after a fashion, gone to his constituents, and has triumphed. At a recent meeting of the shareholders a motion was made authorising the committee to continue their inquiry. To this an amendment was moved by which it was proposed to dissolve the committee and reinstate Mr. Waddington as salaried chairman. A poll has been taken, and a majority of 3421 votes pronounces Mr. Waddington to be a fitting man to conduct the company's affairs. The amount of stock represented by the votes on each side will show that those who possess property in the railway are not afraid to leave it to his direction—votes comprising £1,452,220 going with Mr. Waddington, and votes comprising £937,480 going against him. It is needless to say that the meaning at which the result was declared was a stormy one. Most railway gatherings are so; but some of the shareholders of the Eastern Counties appear to excel in disgraceful and vulgar demonstrations, which have the single effect of making decent people rather careless as to what sort of financial treatment is undergone by such a body. The proxies were a great grievance, as Mr. Waddington had 552, representing upwards of a million, while the adverse ones had but 175, representing but £281,500. The majority was alleged by one indignant speaker to be made up of "ladies and ladies'-maids;" but, as the poll-book is to be printed, this will be ascertained. Mr. E. Ball, a lachrymose member of Parliament, who often groans most energetically about the ruined farmers, got into rather a ludicrous position, being accused of having asked for a free pass on the line and a gold medal, for having saved some men from being killed by a collision. He got nothing in either sense, and was laughed at into the bargain.

Application has been made to the Queen's Bench, on the part of Palmer, the alleged poisoner, that his trial might take place elsewhere than in his own neighbourhood, where the prejudices against him are so strong that he could not expect an impartial jury. He desired to be tried in London, in order to be able to obtain medical evidences to rebut that of Professor Taylor, at a less expense than must be incurred to take it into the country. The justice of granting the former part of the application seems too evident to need much comment. In the present case one of the verdicts of the coroner's jury is palpably against evidence, and could have been given only in an unreasoning spirit of hostility to the prisoner. Lord Campbell himself remarked from the bench that "a coroner's inquisition was generally defective." Less reasonable was the suggestion that Lord Campbell or Chief Justice Jervis should be appointed to try Palmer, as if such justice as can be obtained before such judges as Cresswell or Willes is not good enough for any Englishman; or as if Lord Campbell, for instance, would try the case more skilfully than either of the other judges we have mentioned. Finally, why is a special distinction to be made in favour of any criminal, merely because his crimes are supposed to be specially flagrant?

A curiously impertinent quibble has been taken before a police magistrate by a cabman, who refused to convey one child, in addition to his regular fare, on the ground that one child was not a "person," though two had been held to be so; moreover, he disliked children in his cab. The magistrate, for some reason, allowed the man a week's adjournment, instead of promptly punishing what was simply an insolent and offensive cavil.

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NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Under the belief that Mr. Blackett will resign his seat for this borough immediately on the reassembling of Parliament, the Conservatives are making arrangements to bring forward Thomas Bowman, Esq., one of the directors of the North British Railway Company, to contest the borough with any gentleman who may be brought forward by the Liberals.

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RAMBLES IN THE EAST.—On Tuesday Mr. W. Boutcher gave at the Harveian Institution, Bayle, to the Folkestone Working Men's Educational Union, a lecture entitled "Rambles in the East," the striking features of which were the lecturer's researches at Nineveh and the site of Babylon. The chair was taken by the Rev. Dr. Pounds of Folkestone, and the audience numbered 400 persons. The lecture, extending to two hours, was listened to with great attention; and, in conclusion, upon the proposition of the Mayor, a vote of thanks to Mr. Boutcher was unanimously agreed to.

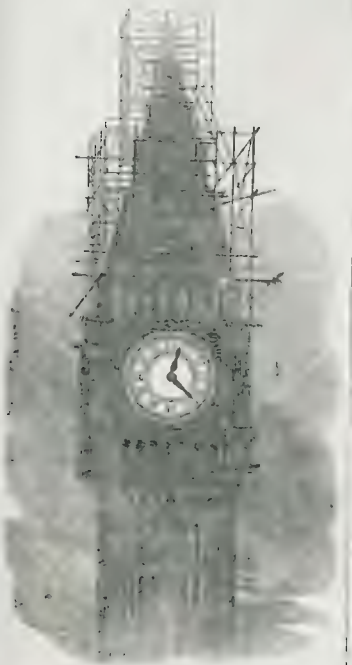
THE LATE MR. DYCE SOMBRE'S WILL.—On Saturday last, in the Prerogative Court, Sir J. Dodson delivered judgment in the case of Dyce Sombre against Troup Baird and Prinsep and the East India Company, touching the validity of the will of the deceased gentleman. The Court pronounced against the validity of the will and codicil, and condemned the executors and the East India Company in the costs. Administration was decreed to Mr. D. Sombre.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG GERMAN AT MANCHESTER.—A young German, of a good and wealthy family, whose parents reside in Germany, committed suicide on Sunday morning in Great Ducie-street, Manchester, on Saturday last, whilst suffering from a state of temporary insanity produced by a love affair. It appears that the young gentleman, whose name was Edwin Carstein, and who was twenty-four years of age, had become passionately attached to a young waitress at one of the public dining-rooms of Manchester, but his parents had refused their consent to his marriage with her On Friday night he took some opium, which was inoperative, and on Saturday morning, whilst dressing, he stood on a chair through the night lamp, and expired instantly. A portrait of the young woman and some letters from her, were lying on the bed when he committed the rash act.

EMILY HAY—THE DÉJEUNER IN THE WATERLOO GALLERY, AT APSLEY HOUSE. (SEE PAGE 125)

## OPENING OF THE NEW CORN EXCHANGE, HULL.

SINCE the visit of her Majesty to Hull, two years ago, there has been no festival in that borough partaking so much of the nature of a public and general rejoicing as that of the opening of the New Corn Exchange, on Tuesday week. The event appears to have excited great interest far beyond the precincts of the town; and the number of influential persons from far and near who assembled to witness the ceremonial, and to partake of the opening dinner, bespeaks an amount of sympathy in the prosperity of that large and rising town and port of which her merchants and inhabitants have reason to be proud. The building occupies the site of the former Merchants' Exchange and Custom house, together with that of the Custom-house warehouse—of the two former of which edifices the annals of Hull record that they were commenced in 1618 and finished in 1627, at a cost to the merchants of £800. This is the third removal and enlargement of the Hull Corn Exchange within the present half-century; and the present is the fourth building, in succession, which some of the farmers still living have had to frequent, as the only authorised place for the holding of a corn market in that town. Those who wish to know what the accommodations of the corn market were less than forty years ago can visit the old Corn Exchange in the Market place, with its coffee-house adjoining. The New Corn Exchange is ten times as large. The increased space thus required is stated to be chiefly owing to augmented quantities of foreign corn imported into and sold in Hull. The frontage towards High-street consists of merchants' offices, on three floors, with cellarage underneath. The centre part is the magnificent Exchange-hall, 160 feet long by 45 wide, whose roof of glass is supported by fifteen arches



THE GREAT CLOCK-DIAL OF THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, ILLUMINATED.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

OPENING OF THE NEW CORN EXCHANGE, AT HULL.

WRECK OF "THE GEORGE LORD," OFF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

of wood and iron: and the entire absence of internal columns increases the grandeur of the effect. The social Refreshment-rooms, which cover the Free Market at the east end of the Exchange-hall, partake of the commodiousness of an hotel, and possess some very fine views of the Humber and of Holderness, as also the Lincolnshire coast. The buildings are all of very substantial character; the interior of the Exchange-hall has been painted by Mr. Wardale, and decorated for this occasion by Mr. Seaman. On entering by the great west door the effect was very pleasing, the interior of the roof being hung with three rows of flags and banners. Those in the centre consisted of the ensigns of the various corporations in Hull, and of the principal towns in Yorkshire—viz., Hull Dock Company, Hull Trinity House: Arms of Hull, Pontefract, Malton, Richmond, Halifax, Bradford, Sheffield, Beverley, Leeds, York, Middlesbro', and Wakefield. All these had been made expressly for this occasion. The colours on each side were those of England, France, Austria, Denmark, and other Continental nations. On each of the side walls were bracket gas lights, with ground-glass shades, between and on each side of the fifteen pilasters and arches; while up the centre of the room, springing from each of the tables, was another double row of gas-lights. The chairman's table, slightly elevated, together with two shorter tables, also raised, occupied the entire south side of the room; while fourteen or fifteen cross-tables completely filled the room.

H. R. Bright, Esq., occupied the chair; having on his right the Mayor, A. Bannister, Esq.; Lord Hotham, M.P.; W. D. Seymour, Esq., M.P.; Major Cairnes, 4th West York; Rev. J. Scott; Rev. G. B. Batho, Mr. Warden Sykes, Trinity-house; the Chairman of the Dock Company (James Hall, Esq., of Scarborough); the Stipendiary Magistrate; the Conservator of the Humber, &c.

On the left of the chair were Lord Worsley, the Hon. Captain Duncombe, R.N., W. H. Watson, Esq., M.P.; Sir Henry Cooper, M.D.; the Collector of Customs, Rev. Dr. Bromby; Mr. Warden Estill, of the Trinity House; Alderman Tull, Hanoverian Consul and Deputy Chairman of the Dock Company; the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the Town Clerk, the Comptroller of the Customs, &c.

The most remarkable feature in the various speeches made in the course of the evening was the very firm tone in which reference was made to the war with Russia. Nearly all the speakers, in alluding to the peace propositions favoured any attempt to give up the struggle unless upon such terms as will secure the cause of civilisation against Russian aggression. "No matter at what cost or privation," said the chairman, "We must go on with the struggle until we achieve the object for which we honestly contend, and bring about that peace, and thereby establish the best interests of Europe." Lord Hotham, in responding to the toast "The members for the East Riding of Yorkshire," was equally firm. "There is but one course for this country to pursue," said his Lordship, "viz., to put forth our best strength and energies to carry on the war to a successful issue. (Cheers)—until we obtain reasonable security that the peace of Europe should not be disturbed again in the lifetime of the youngest man present."

Mr. Hassell, as President of the Chamber of Commerce and Shipping, in replying to the toast "Prosperity to the Town and Trade of Hull," said there was no town in England which took a deeper interest in the war with Russia than Hull.

As a commercial man I do not wish the war to cease; but let me not be misunderstood: these has been fighting enough. Blockade her ports, stop up her rivers, send her to Coventry, not only by ourselves, but prevail her having intercourse with other countries, and you will reduce her to such a state that she will not be able to maintain herself. There is nothing in her really worth having. Though Russia has supplied us with large quantities of agricultural produce, she has not encouraged commerce. Since the Peace of 1815 she has been constantly endeavouring to make herself independent of this country, diminishing her imports and taking scarcely anything but colonial produce and machinery. The longer the war lasts the more independent shall we be of her. The war has caused a great amount of attention to be given to coal production in the Mediterranean and on the shores of the Black Sea, producing articles similar to those we have received from Russia; and from those countries and our East Indies possessions we shall get all that Russia has hitherto supplied us with.

## WRECK OF A SCHOONER OFF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

We regret to announce the wreck of the *George Lord* schooner, which went on shore in Brook Bay, Isle of Wight, on the morning of Friday, the 11th of January. She was bound for London, and was laden with a valuable cargo of fruit from Zante. She encountered foggy weather in the Channel, and the master, being out of his reckoning, hailed a French vessel, the Captain of which informed him that he was off the Lizard Point. Altering his course in consequence, he let the ship directly upon a reef of rocks which jut out into Brook Bay. The coast-guard, seeing a vessel approaching through the darkness, burnt a blue light and fired pistols, but it was too late for the master to alter his course. She struck heavily, and her back was soon broken, through the heaviness of the sea. The crew were got off by the boats of the coast-guard, and a portion of the cargo was saved on Friday and Saturday. Early on Monday morning the stern was beaten in by the sea, and she immediately became a complete wreck. A good deal of the cargo was saved about the same time, but it was much injured by the salt water. This will probably be sold by auction, as well as the wreck. The Captain had commanded her for seventeen years, and had been round the world in her. Last year she was sent to the Crimea with a cargo of provisions, &c. She was insured, and the greater part of the cargo also. The accompanying Sketch was taken in the afternoon of Saturday, the 19th.

## THE NEW PALACE OF WESTMINSTER.

### THE PEER'S FRONT.

THIS portion of the new Palace of Westminster is situated on the western side, between the Victoria Tower and the southern end of Westminster Hall, and connects the two buildings admirably. It is an elegant addition, nearly, if not quite, three hundred and forty feet long; composed, or rather divided, into twenty bays, ten on each side the Centre Tower, alternately flat and oriel. This alternation gives much beauty to this front. There are three stories above the basement, divided by bands composed of shields—enriched with the arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, over the oriel bays; and of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, over the flat bays. The bays are divided by buttresses, each capped by a handsome pinnacle. The Centre Tower has four stories—the fourth, containing a clock; and the angles of the tower are covered by richly-crocketed turrets; and above the clock rises a gable, also crocketed. The porch forms a nice entrance for the Peers. It has four buttresses in the front—two on each side the entrance; and one on each of the sides. These have upon them in bold relief the portcullis, and fleur-de-lis; as have also the buttresses dividing the bays on the basement floor. The front is finished by an enriched battlement, above which rises the cresting of the roof. Our View of this front shows a good portion of the grand Central Tower rearing its elegant, three hundred and forty feet long; composed, and upwards of 275 feet. The amount of finish given to the appearance of the exterior of the building by the completion of this front is almost astonishing. The majestic Victoria Tower (now nearly 300 feet high) and the slender but beautiful Clock Tower, both assume an air of finish, and we begin to think the work is fast drawing to completion; and we should be led to think so the more were the ugly excrescences, the Courts of Law, away; yet there is much to be done to complete the structure, thus far so successfully carried out by its architect, Sir C. Barry.

THE GREAT CLOCK, we understand, is ready for being placed in the tower; the upper portion of which we have engraved from a Sketch taken during the experimental lighting of the Clock-dial, which, we should explain, is but a rough model, made merely for the purpose of trying the power of illumination. The precise details of the dial are not at present decided upon; these, with the beautifully-proportioned tower and architectural details, we reserve for future illustration.

The clock has been manufactured by Mr. Dent, of the Strand; and some idea of its magnitude may be formed when we state the diameter of the face is about twenty-four feet.

THE CASE OF COLONEL TURR.—We are glad to announce that the question involved in the arrest of Colonel Turr has been satisfactorily settled, the Emperor of Austria having granted, as a mark of consideration for his illustrious ally the Queen of Great Britain, a free pardon to Colonel Turr.

FALL OF A LARGE ELM-TREE IN MIDDLESEX.—On the afternoon of Thursday week, at about twenty minutes past one o'clock, the noble elm-tree growing in the grounds of Chiswick Lodge, and stated to be the largest in the county, was torn up by a whirlwind and raised into the air, and precipitated with a terrific crash to the ground upon its branches, so as to drive most of the strongest limbs several feet into the earth. The weight of the tree has been calculated by experienced persons at six tons, and the crash of its fall was heard at a furlong distance, amidst the noise of the storm. The tree is of immense size, and is supposed to be 300 years old. Chiswick Lodge, once the residence of Sheridan, is now the property of Mr. James Greene, who was very near the elm-tree when it fell, but fortunately escaped injury.

## MUSIC.

ON the evening of Tuesday last a concert was given at the Hanover-square Rooms, by the Amateur Musical Society, in aid of the funds of the Cambridge Asylum for the Widows of the Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the British Army. The Asylum owes its existence to the Duke of Cambridge, whose humane and kindly spirit, as well as his heroism in the field, have so much endeared him not only to the British army but to the British people; and it is a gratifying proof of the attention now paid to the welfare of those ranks of our brave soldiery who were formerly too much neglected. The Cambridge Asylum is of five years' standing. It was established in 1851, and was thus not suggested by the Russian war, which was not then dreamed of, but by his Royal Highness's enlarged views of what is due to the service of which he is one of the most honoured members. The Asylum is a spacious, handsome, and comfortable building at Kingston, in Surrey, which, though not yet completed, is already partially occupied. Its present inmates are twenty-one aged women, widows of deserving veterans; accommodations are now being provided for ten more; and the number will be progressively increased as the buildings are extended and the state of the funds allow. The breaking out of the war, in which so many of our fellow-countrymen have fallen, has brought this institution more prominently before the public, and quickened the interest in its behalf. The Amateur Society, of whose musical merits we have often had occasion to speak, is a numerous and influential body of the upper classes of society, and, by its contribution on the present occasion for the benefit of such an institution; and this they have done by their concert of Monday evening. It was admirably got up, and of a high order of excellence, so that its intrinsic attractions, joined to its beneficent purpose, drew together one of the most brilliant assemblages that have been seen in the Hanover-square Rooms. His Royal Highness himself, the Duchess of Cambridge, several other members of the Royal family, many military officers of rank, and individuals distinguished in the circles of fashion, were among the audience. The room was tastefully fitted up with flags and other decorations suitable to the occasion. The orchestra, above a hundred strong, was in full force under their able conductor, Mr. Henry Leslie, whose symphony, composed for the society, and produced at one of their concerts last season, formed the first article in the programme. A second hearing strengthened the impression it had already made, and showed it to be a composition of a very high order, worthy of a place among the greatest orchestral works of the day. In every movement it evinces many genius, heightened by the most masterly display of art. It was played *con amore*, as if every performer felt a personal interest in his friend and conductor's success; and the result of this zeal was an energy, fire, and unity of execution which few professional orchestras could have surpassed. Next to this fine symphony the chief feature of the concert was Osborne's duet for two pianofortes on airs from the "Huguenots," played by the gifted young lady now so well known in musical circles by the name of "Angelina" and by Mr. S. W. Waley, who is also well known, not only as a most accomplished pianist, but as a masterly composer. The piece itself is one of Osborne's happiest productions; and its performance was so brilliant and beautiful that it was received with acclamations from all parts of the room. Several fine English part songs and madrigals were admirably sung by a party of amateurs, who practise under Mr. Leslie's direction; and Miss Dolby, the only solo performer, delighted the audience by singing a pretty English ballad of Mr. Waley's, and a brilliant cavatina by Donizetti. It is scarcely necessary to add that "God Save the Queen," "Partant pour la Syrie," and the "Sardinian National Hymn," were played with great effect, and received with due honours.

MADAME GOLDSCHMIDT-LIND'S second Miscellaneous Concert, at the Hanover-square Rooms, at Friday last week, was similar to the first in the character of the programme, the number and name of the room, and the enthusiasm with which the fair prima donna was received. An aria, sung by her, from Mazart's opera "Il Re Pastore," was an interesting novelty, as this work—one of the composer's juvenile compositions—is wholly unknown in this country. The air was an andante, in the Italian style of a hundred years ago, antiquated and formal, of course, in its construction, but full of charming melody. Her most striking effort of the evening was the grand scena from the "Freischütz," familiar in this country in its English version, "Before my eyes behold him." She sang this with such marvellous vocal power, such passionate expression and dramatic effect, that the audience seemed as much astonished and delighted as if they had never heard it before. She sung, moreover, some of her own Swedish airs with a quaint and original mixture of Scandinavian music. M. Goldschmidt, in his pianoforte performances, was even happier than at the preceding concert. His execution of Mendelssohn's concerto in G minor was in every respect one of the most finished things we have ever had the good fortune to hear; and in his "Studies" of his own he showed his genius as a composer. The concert was conducted, with his usual ability, by Benedict.

THE Birmingham Festival Committee have made arrangements for the appearance of Madame Goldschmidt at two great performances, to take place in their spacious town hall on the 21st and 22nd of February. The first is to consist of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," the second is to be a miscellaneous concert.

BALFE, after an absence of four years, has returned to London, where he means now, we understand, to fix his permanent residence. These four years have not been passed in idleness or obscurity: on the contrary, he has been received with the distinction due to his genius, both in Italy and Germany; and his principal operas—particularly the "Bohemian Girl" and the "Bondman"—have been produced with success at Berlin, Vienna, Trieste, and other theatres in those countries. He is now occupied with the musical education of his youngest daughter, who, it is said, promises to be one of the most accomplished vocalists of the day.

THERE are rumours current about the reopening of Her Majesty's Theatre by Mr. Lumley, and his having succeeded in engaging Madame Goldschmidt. We give them for what they are worth, being unable to discover that they rest on any foundation. What we know is, that some of the best-informed members of the profession know nothing of the matter.

HENRY RUSSELL.—This celebrated composer and vocalist has been singing during the week at the Eyre Arms with great success. He intends giving his popular entertainment at the Literary Institution, Edwards-street, Portman-square, on Wednesday next.

## THE THEATRES, &c.

COVENT GARDEN.—It was to be expected that Mr. Anderson would retort on Mr. C. Mathews for "The Great Gun Trick" at the rival house. A rejoinder was advertised, under the title of "Tit for Tat;" but, there having been difficulties in the way of its being licensed in its original shape, a slight sketch, under the name of "What does he want?" was produced on Monday. Mr. Leigh Murray was engaged to represent the pseudo Wizard of Drury, as Mr. C. Mathews had already the real Magician of the Lyceum and the Garden. These personal assumptions are not to be commended; and much offence was taken by the audience on the present occasion. The piece itself was introduced in the middle of Mr. Anderson's "Magic and Mystery," and the disapprobation expressed must be ascribed rather to the motive than to the demerits of the little drama, which had however, it was evident, been imperfectly rehearsed. The stiffness and application attempted to be mingled by Mr. Murray extending the imitations beyond Mr. C. Mathews to Mr. C. Kean and Mr. Anderson himself; but it appears to have been overlooked that this was unjustly attacking an unoffending person, the manager of the Princess' having had nothing to do with this absurd quarrel. Mr. Keene's constant care to maintain the respectability of his theatre should have preserved him sacred from so gratuitous an outrage. We trust that a speedy termination will be put to these indecent contests between the two large patent theatres; and that dramas worthy of the boards will, ere long, supersede the foolish trifles by which they are now usurped.

THE PRINCESS' Theatre was closed on Monday evening, in consequence of the Windsor Royal performances; and on Thursday "The Merchant of Venice" was revived, owing to its having been previously played before her Majesty. For the same reason, at the OLYMPIC, the clever piece entitled "Still Waters Run Deep," was reproduced on Tuesday, in which Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan, who have been indisposed for some time, were enabled to reappear. At the MARYLEBONE, on Thursday, the tragedy of "Venice Preserved" was revived, the part of *Belvidera* being supported by Miss Edith Heraud.

"PATCH-WORK," DUBLIN.—This very refined and agreeable entertainment is from time to time judiciously varied by the introduction of new characters, new music, and a thousand little sparkling etceteras, which, whilst preserving and enhancing all its previously good points, impart to it a sufficient air of novelty to justify and reward a renewed acquaintance with the "Patch-work party." The dialogue is happily conceived and cleverly written throughout, and several very good allusions to the events of daily occurrence are introduced. The following are amongst the fashionables who have recently visited the *salon* of Mr. Howard Paul at the Rotundo:—The Right Hon. the Attorney-General and party, Lord and Lady Clonmurry, the Countess of Sefton, Lady Fanny and Miss Cole, Lady Kilmaine, Serjeant Howley, Mr. Marsley, Q.C.; Captain Massy, 19th Regiment; Captain Lindsay, &c.—*Saunders' News Letter.*

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

SPECULATION at Tattersall's is assuming a more lively aspect as the pioneer Lincoln meeting looms in sight, and the army of list-men who were so happily routed by the Attorney-General in 1853 are beginning to put forth their mysterious little announcements to the effect that they "may be seen and communicated with privately." Every turfite is on the *qui vive* to con the acceptances for the great hand-caps, three or four of which only have been published as yet. For the Newmarket Handicap thirty-five accept; while fifty-five and forty one are the respective "contents" in the Suburban and Great Metropolitan, for the latter of which Misbap (7st 4 lb.), looks wonderfully well. These results are highly satisfactory, and we trust the Northern handicappers will be alike favoured, especially as Mr. Johnson has made his "rating point" 8st 9lb., instead of the conventional 8st 7 lb., as a slight instalment of justice to heavy-weight jockeys.

CORONER is fast retreating from his position in the Chester Cup betting, and his stable companion, Scythian, to whose ridiculously light weight we pointed attention last week, will soon be at the fore with Misbap (who is absolutely "turned loose") and Stork. To show how little public running guides betting men, we need only refer to the coming Two Thousand Guinea race, for which Yellow Jack is now a better favourite by half a point than Fly-by-Night. Lord Stradbroke is supposed to have given about 1000 guineas for Virago; and we do not know whose stud-farm she is to grace this season. Besides her roaring, she had not a very happy turn of speed, and some of the "bad beginner" to boot; and hence we should fancy that a cross with Teddington, who possessed the opposite qualities in their very highest perfection, would be most suitable for her. George IV. purchased her grand-dam, Pucelle, when a brood mare, for 1100 guineas, and would have gone to 2000 guineas rather than lose her. We are glad to see that Robinson, the great ex-jockey, has a small string of horses under his care this season. Longstaff's lot consists already of thirty-six, and Thomas Dawson's of thirty-three.

THE Derby Sweepstakes were filled on Wednesday, and, as Manganese has 9lb. extra to carry at this second time of asking, it is to be hoped that the requisite ten entries will be procured at last.

Although the winter has not as yet been sufficiently severe to keep hounds constantly and comfortably in the field for more than one week, we never heard of so many strange winter birds falling to the lot of the sportsman. It was only last month, too, that we told of the Roodee being fairly covered with sea-gulls; and now a Yorkshire editor asserts that "six acres of larks" were lately seen near his town. Lord Stanford has had a monster eight days' battue in his preserves at Bradgate Park, where 5291 head of game fell before an average of nine guns. On one day the dead pheasants alone numbered 686, and on another no less than 1247 rabbits were carried away.

An enormous fox has been killed in Forfarshire, measuring 5 ft. 9 in. from his nose to his tag; and it is averred that four others have been wantonly shot near Ditcham, in the Hambledon country. These hounds, as well as the Cottesmore, the Crewkerne, and the Tisleden, have had a great run of late—one of them fifty minutes without a check, and only three up at the finish. We have heard a contradiction of the rumour that Mr. Richard Sutton has purchased Quorn Hall, the stables and kennels of which may not therefore be ready for Lord Stamford next season. At present Mr. R. Sutton is hunting the Quorn and Donnington country four days a week, while Mr. F. Sutton is also hunting them two days.

Three steeplechases are fixed to come off at Bristol on Tuesday, and two at Bath on Friday, but the horses are of an inferior caste, and all speculation and interest in this sort of sport seem to have died away. Rendall, for whom £1500 was subscribed when he won the Chester Cup, in his Dutch weight days, on Nancy, was successful at Bath the last week, on Tom Gurney, in the first steeplechase he ever rode. One of the other features of this meeting was a Welter steeplechase, in which one of the horses carried 16st 7lb., a performance somewhat on a par with the one-mile flat race at York, towards the close of the last century, when two horses were matched and ran at 30st.

If the frost keeps off, the ensuing week will be a perfect carnival for the coursers. The Whitehaven meeting is fixed for Monday; Wadding-ton (Yorkshire) and the York Gimcrack Club, for Tuesday; Bolsay, for Wednesday; Lanark, for Wednesday and Thursday; Spalthorne, for Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; and Ridgway Club (Lytham) and Laurence Kirk, for Thursday and Friday. The great feature of the week, however, will be the Newmarket meeting, over which Mr. M'George will preside from Tuesday morning till Saturday afternoon.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 29, 1856

| Month and Day. | Barometer at 32° and 1st feet above sea level. | | Thermometer. | | Mean Temperature of the Day | Rain in Inches | Mean amount of Cloud | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Highest Reading. | Lowest Reading. | Highest Reading. | Lowest Reading. | | Read at 10 P.M. | Read at 10 A.M. | Read at 10 P.M. |
| | Inch. | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 23 | 29.71 | 29.50 | 51·0 | 39·0 | 44·9 | 0·094 | 4·2 | 4·8 |
| „ 24 | 29.64 | 29.56 | 53·0 | 42·0 | 47·0 | 0·145 | 4·4 | 3·5 |
| „ 25 | 29.85 | 29.67 | 47·0 | 36·8 | 41·9 | 0·004 | 3·2 | 3·3 |
| „ 26 | 29.92 | 29.85 | 44·2 | 34·2 | 39·2 | 0·065 | 3·3 | 3·3 |
| „ 27 | 29.84 | 29.67 | 47·0 | 37·2 | 42·1 | 0·000 | 3·5 | 3·7 |
| „ 28 | 29.71 | 29.61 | 44·0 | 29·2 | 36·7 | 0·096 | 3·8 | 3·4 |
| „ 29 | 29.71 | 29.48 | 37·0 | 29·0 | 32·0 | 0·000 | 2·0 | 2·6 |
| Mean | 29.764 | 29.585 | 46·7 | 34·6 | 40·5 | 0·426 | 3·7 | 3·7 |

| Month and Day. | Wind. | | | | Mean | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Direction at 10 A.M. | Force at 10 A.M. | Direction at 10 P.M. | Force at 10 P.M. | | |
| Jan. 23 | S.W. | 2 | S.W. | 2 | 2·0 | Fine. |
| „ 24 | S.W. | 2 | S.W. | 2 | 2·0 | Fine. |
| „ 25 | S.W. | 2 | S.W. | 2 | 2·0 | Fine. |
| „ 26 | S.W. | 2 | S.W. | 2 | 2·0 | Fine. |
| „ 27 | S.W. | 2 | S.W. | 2 | 2·0 | Fine. |
| „ 28 | S.W. | 2 | S.W. | 2 | 2·0 | Fine. |
| „ 29 | S.W. | 2 | S.W. | 2 | 2·0 | Fine. |
| Mean | | 2·0 | | 2·0 | 2·0 | |

*The range of temperature during the week* was 28°.

*The Weather.*—The 23rd, 24th, and 26th were showery and windy; with violent storms on the 23rd and 24th, in which severe frost.

*The direction of the wind* was I. till 11 a.m. on the 23rd, when it became E.S.E.; at 7 p.m. it was S.S.W.; at 10 p.m. S.W.; at 11 p.m. S.S.W.; at 1 a.m. on 24th S.W.; at 2 a.m. S.S.W.; at 3 a.m. S.W.; at 4 a.m. S.S.W.; at 5 a.m. S.W.; at 6 a.m. S.S.W.; at 7 a.m. S.W.; at 8 a.m. S.S.W.; at 9 a.m. S.W.; at 10 a.m. S.S.W.; at 11 a.m. S.W.; at noon S.W.; at 1 p.m. S.S.W.; at 2 p.m. S.W.; at 3 p.m. S.S.W.; at 4 p.m. S.W.; at 5 p.m. S.S.W.; at 6 p.m. S.W.; at 7 p.m. S.S.W.; at 8 p.m. S.W.; at 9 p.m. S.S.W.; at 10 p.m. S.W.; at 11 p.m. S.S.W.; at midnight S.W.; at 1 a.m. on 25th S.W.; at 2 a.m. S.S.W.; at 3 a.m. S.W.; at 4 a.m. S.S.W.; at 5 a.m. S.W.; at 6 a.m. S.S.W.; at 7 a.m. S.W.; at 8 a.m. S.S.W.; at 9 a.m. S.W.; at 10 a.m. S.S.W.; at 11 a.m. S.W.; at noon S.W.; at 1 p.m. S.S.W.; at 2 p.m. S.W.; at 3 p.m. S.S.W.; at 4 p.m. S.W.; at 5 p.m. S.S.W.; at 6 p.m. S.W.; at 7 p.m. S.S.W.; at 8 p.m. S.W.; at 9 p.m. S.S.W.; at 10 p.m. S.W.; at 11 p.m. S.S.W.; at midnight S.W.; at 1 a.m. on 26th S.W.; at 2 a.m. S.S.W.; at 3 a.m. S.W.; at 4 a.m. S.S.W.; at 5 a.m. S.W.; at 6 a.m. S.S.W.; at 7 a.m. S.W.; at 8 a.m. S.S.W.; at 9 a.m. S.W.; at 10 a.m. S.S.W.; at 11 a.m. S.W.; at noon S.W.; at 1 p.m. S.S.W.; at 2 p.m. S.W.; at 3 p.m. S.S.W.; at 4 p.m. S.W.; at 5 p.m. S.S.W.; at 6 p.m. S.W.; at 7 p.m. S.S.W.; at 8 p.m. S.W.; at 9 p.m. S.S.W.; at 10 p.m. S.W.; at 11 p.m. S.S.W.; at midnight S.W.; at 1 a.m. on 27th, W. at 2 a.m., W.S.W. at 3 a.m., W. at 4 a.m., W.S.W. at 5 a.m., W. at 6 a.m., W.S.W. at 7 a.m., W. at 8 a.m., W.S.W. at 9 a.m., W. at 10 a.m., W.S.W. at 11 a.m., W. at noon, W. at 3 p.m., W.S.W. at 4 p.m., W. at 5 p.m., W.S.W. at 6 p.m., W. at 7 p.m., W.S.W. at 8 p.m., W. at 9 p.m., W.S.W. at 10 p.m., W. at 11 p.m., W.S.W. at midnight, W. at 1 a.m. on 28th, W.S.W. at 2 a.m., W. at 3 a.m., W.S.W. at 4 a.m., W. at 5 a.m., W.S.W. at 6 a.m., W. at 7 a.m., W.S.W. at 8 a.m., W. at 9 a.m., W.S.W. at 10 a.m., W. at 11 a.m., W.S.W. at noon, W. at 1 p.m., W.S.W. at 2 p.m., W. at 3 p.m., W.S.W. at 4 p.m., W. at 5 p.m., W.S.W. at 6 p.m., W. at 7 p.m., W.S.W. at 8 p.m., W. at 9 p.m., W.S.W. at 10 p.m., W. at 11 p.m., W.S.W. at midnight, W. at 1 a.m. on 29th, W.S.W. at 2 a.m., W. at 3 a.m., W.S.W. at 4 a.m., W. at 5 a.m., W.S.W. at 6 a.m., W. at 7 a.m., W.S.W. at 8 a.m., W. at 9 a.m., W.S.W. at 10 a.m., W. at 11 a.m., W.S.W. at noon, W. at 1 p.m., W.S.W. at 2 p.m., W. at 3 p.m., W.S.W. at 4 p.m., W. at 5 p.m., W.S.W. at 6 p.m., W. at 7 p.m., W.S.W. at 8 p.m., W. at 9 p.m., W.S.W. at 10 p.m., W. at 11 p.m., W.S.W. at midnight, W. at 1 a.m. on 30th, W.S.W. at 2 a.m., W. at 3 a.m., W.S.W. at 4 a.m., W. at 5 a.m., W.S.W. at 6 a.m., W. at 7 a.m., W.S.W. at 8 a.m., W. at 9 a.m., W.S.W. at 10 a.m., W. at 11 a.m., W.S.W. at noon, W. at 1 p.m., W.S.W. at 2 p.m., W. at 3 p.m., W.S.W. at 4 p.m., W. at 5 p.m., W.S.W. at 6 p.m., W. at 7 p.m., W.S.W. at 8 p.m., W. at 9 p.m., W.S.W. at 10 p.m., W. at 11 p.m., W.S.W. at midnight, W. at 1 a.m. on 31st, W.S.W. at 2 a.m., W. at 3 a.m., W.S.W. at 4 a.m., W. at 5 a.m., W.S.W. at 6 a.m., W. at 7 a.m., W.S.W. at 8 a.m., W. at 9 a.m., W.S.W. at 10 a.m., W. at 11 a.m., W.S.W. at noon, W. at 1 p.m., W.S.W. at 2 p.m., W. at 3 p.m., W.S.W. at 4 p.m., W. at 5 p.m., W.S.W. at 6 p.m., W. at 7 p.m., W.S.W. at 8 p.m., W. at 9 p.m., W.S.W. at 10 p.m., W. at 11 p.m., W.S.W. at midnight, W. at 1 a.m. on 1st Feb., W.S.W. at 2 a.m., W. at 3 a.m., W.S.W. at 4 a.m., W. at 5 a.m., W.S.W. at 6 a.m., W. at 7 a.m., W.S.W. at 8 a.m., W. at 9 a.m., W.S.W. at 10 a.m., W. at 11 a.m., W.S.W. at noon, W. at 1 p.m., W.S.W. at 2 p.m., W. at 3 p.m., W.S.W. at 4 p.m., W. at 5 p.m., W.S.W. at 6 p.m., W. at 7 p.m., W.S.W. at 8 p.m., W. at 9 p.m., W.S.W. at 10 p.m., W. at 11 p.m., W.S.W. at midnight, W. at 1 a.m. on 2nd, W.S.W. at 2 a.m., W. at 3 a.m., W.S.W. at 4 a.m., W. at 5 a.m., W.S.W. at 6 a.m., W. at 7 a.m., W.S.W. at 8 a.m., W. at 9 a.m., W.S.W. at 10 a.m., W. at 11 a.m., W.S.W. at noon, W. at 1 p.m., W.S.W. at 2 p.m., W. at 3 p.m., W.S.W. at 4 p.m., W. at 5 p.m., W.S.W. at 6 p.m., W. at 7 p.m., W.S.W. at 8 p.m., W. at 9 p.m., W.S.W. at 10 p.m., W. at 11 p.m., W.S.W. at midnight, W. at 1 a.m. on 3rd, W.S.W. at 2 a.m., W. at 3 a.m., W.S.W. at 4 a.m., W. at 5 a.m., W.S.W. at 6 a.m., W. at 7 a.m., W.S.W. at 8 a.m., W. at 9 a.m., W.S.W. at 10 a.m., W. at 11 a.m., W.S.W. at noon, W. at 1 p.m., W.S.W. at 2 p.m., W. at 3 p.m., W.S.W. at 4 p.m., W. at 5 p.m., W.S.W. at 6 p.m., W. at 7 p.m., W.S.W. at 8 p.m., W. at 9 p.m., W.S.W. at 10 p.m., W. at 11 p.m., W.S.W. at midnight, W. at 1 a.m. on 4th, W.S.W. at 2 a.m., W. at 3 a.m., W.S.W. at 4 a.m., W. at 5 a.m., W.S.W. at 6 a.m., W. at 7 a.m., W.S.W. at 8 a.m., W. at 9 a.m., W.S.W. at 10 a.m., W. at 11 a.m., W.S.W. at noon, W. at 1 p.m., W.S.W. at 2 p.m., W. at 3 p.m., W.S.W. at 4 p.m., W. at 5 p.m., W.S.W. at 6 p.m., W. at 7 p.m., W.S.W. at 8 p.m., W. at 9 p.m., W.S.W. at 10 p.m., W. at 11 p.m., W.S.W. at midnight, W. at 1 a.m. on 5th, W.S.W. at 2 a.m., W. at 3 a.m., W.S.W. at 4 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W.S.W. at 6 a.m., W. at 7 a.m., W.S.W. at 8 a.m., W. at 9 a.m., W.S.W. at 10 a.m., W. at 11 a.m., W.S.W. at noon, W. at 1 p.m., W.S.W. at 2 p.m., W. at 3 p.m., W.S.W. at 4 p.m., W. at 5 p.m., W.S.W. at 6 p.m., W. at 7 p.m., W.S.W. at 8 p.m., W. at 9 p.m., W.S.W. at 10 p.m., W. at 11 p.m., W.S.W. at midnight, W. at 1 a.m. on 11th, W.S.W. at 2 a.m., W. at 3 a.m., W.S.W. at 4 a.m., W. at 5 a.m., W.S.W. at 6 a.m., W. at 7 a.m., W.S.W. at 8 a.m., W. at 9 a.m., W.S.W. at 10 a.m., W. at 11 a.m., W.S.W. at noon, W. at 1 p.m., W.S.W. at 2 p.m., W. at 3 p.m., W.S.W. at 4 p.m., W. at 5 p.m., W.S.W. at 6 p.m., W. at 7 p.m., W.S.W. at 8 p.m., W. at 9 p.m., W.S.W. at 10 p.m., W. at 11 p.m., W.S.W. at midnight, W. at 1 a.m. on 12th, W.S.W. at 2 a.m., W. at 3 a.m., W.S.W. at 4 a.m., W. at 5 a.m., W.S.W. at 6 a.m., W. at 7 a.m., W.S.W. at 8 a.m., W. at 9 a.m., W.S.W. at 10 a.m., W. at 11 a.m., W.S.W. at noon, W. at 1 p.m., W.S.W. at 2 p.m., W. at 3 p.m., W.S.W. at 4 p.m., W. at 5 p.m., W.S.W. at 6 p.m., W. at 7 p.m., W.S.W. at 8 p.m., W. at 9 p.m., W.S.W. at 10 p.m., W. at 11 p.m., W.S.W. at midnight, W. at 1 a.m. on 13th, W.S.W. at 2 a.m., W. at 3 a.m., W.S.W. at 4 a.m., W. at 5 a.m., W.S.W. at 6 a.m., W. at 7 a.m., W.S.W. at 8 a.m., W. at 9 a.m., W.S.W. at 10 a.m., W. at 11 a.m., W.S.W. at noon, W. at 1 p.m., W.S.W. at 2 p.m., W. at 3 p.m., W.S.W. at 4 p.m., W. at 5 p.m., W.S.W. at 6 p.m., W. at 7 p.m., W.S.W. at 8 p.m., W. at 9 p.m., W.S.W. at 10 p.m., W. at 11 p.m., W.S.W. at midnight, W. at 1 a.m. on 14th, W.S.W. at 2 a.m., W. at 3 a.m., W.S.W. at 4 a.m., W. at 5 a.m

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE attraction of the week, as far as art is concerned, has been the Rogers bequest of three pictures to the National Gallery. The pictures have left their old quarters in St. James's-place, and are now to be seen in Trafalgar-square. Critics remark (not untruly) that they suffer a good deal by their new setting. It is a trial for a first-class picture by a first-class artist to be hung in gallery of selected pictures. Thus the Titian (the "Noli me Tangere") told immensely in Mr. Rogers's own room, while in the National Gallery (where it is now placed) it is seen to less advantage. "It looks small" (that is the remark); "but then (the critics add) it grows upon one—the Titian touch is unmistakable." The Guido is an addition of moment, so is the Giorgione.

This mention of Mr. Rogers's name reminds us of a pleasant piece of gossip for the information of collectors. In arranging "for the hammer" the many treasures which Mr. Rogers has left, Messrs. Christie and Manson have fallen on a collection of drawings by Stothard of all periods of his art, altogether unknown to the most intimate friends of the poet. Mr. Rogers was one of the first to purchase Stothards. A brother and sister caught the same taste, and followed it with equal judgment and liberality. To his own collection the poet was enabled (by death) to add the collections of his sister and brother, and the result is a series of Stothards that will delight "the town," and to the reputation of a favourite painter, and provoke public and private competition.

A friend has favoured us with a news-letter from Rome (of the 16th January), containing some art-gossip that will be read with interest:—

There are, this winter, some rather agreeable young artists in Rome. The first, in my opinion, is young Mr. Cockerell—a charm ng person, whom I often meet. Young Weigall is here also; and Mr. Goodall, on his way home from the Crimea, where he has been sketching for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Thorburn left before Christmas. Haag and Frippart still here, and hard at work. A Mr. Eeg es is (I think) the most promising young English artist in Rome; and a Mr. Jerningham a shortly distinguish himself in art. The older artists go on just in the same way—Gibson and Williams the great men, and Macdonald the great bust-maker. Spence has "come out strongly" as a dinner-and-ball giving artist. Woodburn, the dealer, is here also; and so is Hurtner. Mr. Page, an American artist, is going to send a picture to the Royal Academy which is safe to attract and deserve attention. Leighton's picture from Paris is spoken of as far superior to his first picture.

STRANGE news reaches us from the City of London respecting the Guildhall monument to the Duke of Wellington. A friend, on whose word we have every reliance, communicates the circumstance to us in these words:—

There was a meeting of the Committee of the Guildhall Wellington Statue on Saturday last, when a letter was read from Bell, the artist, suggesting the omission on the monument of all reference or allusion to "Waterloo."

It seems that some of the committee, with the artist and Mr. Bunning, the architect, have been to Paris, and have come back with (to them) very grave doubts: first, whether such a battle ever was fought; next, whether we or our good friends, the French, won it; and, lastly, that we ought to be ashamed of it. The flunkeyism of this (as Carlyle would call it) is traceable to—but never mind.

If we could wish (thus our friend continues) to affront any Frenchman o mind, it would be by such a snobbish attempt as this to ignore history. Are we, we let me ask, to rechristen Waterloo-bridge, and erase St. Helena and Trafalgar from our maps

What was the decision? some will ask. Why, we are happy to state—and our brave allies will hear it with pleasure—that the obliterators of Waterloo were in a minority of five to nine. Mr. Bell has recovered his courage, and is now busy with poetic and warlike conceptions of Wellington and his last great battle.

The "will" which we printed last week has been the means of inflicting on us a correspondence that will seriously affect the Post-office returns of the year 1856. This curious document—to be found in our last week's column of "Talk"—is not, we are told, the will of Sir Harry Vane, but the will of his son. Is this so? From this accumulation of letters on one subject, and that a very interesting one, we select the following:—

*(To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

74, Eaton-place, Belgrave-square, 29th January, 1856.

SIR,—In the last number of your interesting journal, under the head of "Table Talk on Literature, &c.," your Correspondent mentions the want of a life of Sir Henry Vane the Yo , Knight, and seems to have fallen into an error with regard to the will.

The life will be found, ably written by Mr. Forster, in "Lives of Eminent British Statesmen;" and the will which you have set out is that of his eldest son, Henry Vane, who died on the 2nd November, 1680, aged only eighteen—the date of that will Sir Harry was in exile, and forthwith sent a prisoner to the Scilly Isles on the charges for which he, two years afterwards, so unjustly suffered. Describing himself as Esquire, and omitting all mention of landed possessions, and the reflection that Sir Henry had incurred forfeiture of his property, prove that the testator in question could not have been the murdered Knight.

The writer appears to have been led into this mistake owing to the coincidence of the christian name of the testator and his father being identical, and that of the mother of Sir Henry being the same as that of the excellent lady who took out the administration.

It is a curious fact that from the early time of Henry VI. the wills of the several members of the family in the direct male line, with the exception of that on y of the attainted Knight, are extant in Doctors' Commons.

Should any historian or writer of capability wish to undertake a work such as you ot mate to be requisite, the materials, which I have taken no small pains to collect, shall be at his service.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, HENRY M. VANE.

We will only add to this, that we have heard from Mr. John Forster on the same subject. The "Life of Vane," by Mr. Forster, is not the best of the excellent series of lives included in his "Statesmen of the Commonwealth," but it is the best account we possess of that remarkable man. Why should not Mr. Henry Morgan Vane give us a life of his illustrious ancestor?

That incessantly amusing author, lecturer, showman, and friend, Mr. Albert Smith, has just published a most useful and readable tract (price sixpence), entitled "The English Hotel Nuisance." The Lord of Mont Blanc is up in his facts—is admirable in pointing out the nuisances he would reform—and has given us a pamphlet that will remind his many admirers of his attractive "show" at the Egyptian Hall. It will find many readers. This corrective pamphlet is addressed (we may observe parenth tically) in a capital dedicatory letter to Mr. Peter Cunningham, the author of "The Handbook of London," and the announced author of a "Handbook to the Environs of London"—environs that reach, now far, Mr. Cunningham?—to Brighton and Southampton? Peterborough and Margate—to Oxford and to Cambridge?

STATE OF MEXICO.—The present revolution in Mexico is the third since the fall of General Santa Anna. The Presidency of General Canero, who succeeded Santa Anna, lasted one month, and at the end of that term of duration was that of General Roncslo Diaz de la Vega The last-named General was succeeded by the chief of the conquering party of the revolution, General Alvarez, and it was a remarkable fact that at this time Mexico was apparently abandoned by men of prestige and merit, and was delivered over to the command of this little better than Indian chief. This country, which only reckons thirty-five years of independent political existence, appears to be bordering on dissolution. The projected new republic of Sierra Madre, composed of the States of Coahuhuita, Nuevo, Leon, and Tamaulipas, will ere long declare itself, and remain separated from the general Mexican territory. The chief of this movement is General Vidanin, who is justly believed to be the instrument made use of by the Cabinet of Washington, with the view to reduce the condition of the future Republic of Sierra Madre to that of TEXAS.—*Letter from Mexico, January 3.*

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

THE dealings in the Consol-market this week have been comparatively limited. Prices, however, have ruled tolerably firm. Had the arrangements for peace assumed a more decided form, a considerable improvement would, no doubt, have taken place in the quotations; but there are not a few parties in the City who appear to be of opinion that the approaching Congress at Paris will not lead to a peaceable solution of our dispute with Russia. However, the firm and dignified tone of the Speech delivered by her Majesty at the opening of the Imperial Parliament will, no doubt, tend to dispel many doubts on the subject. There has been an increased demand for money out of doors, as well as at the Bank of England. In the Exchange from 10 to 13 per cent has been paid for carrying over share accounts; but the best bills, having sixty days to run, are still discounted at ⅝ to 6 per cent. In the Bank rate no change has taken place.

About £200,000 in gold and silver has arrived from various quarters. About one-half of the late import of gold from Australia has been placed in the Bank of England, the remainder having been forwarded to France. Evidently, the Continental demand for gold is falling off; indeed, the exchanges are rather favourable to an import of bullion. A more favourable turn in them may have the effect of easing the Money-market.

On Monday most English securities were rather inactive, but without leading to any important change in prices. The Reduced were done at 91¼ to 92; Consols, for Money, 91¼ to 91⅝; Ditto, for Account, 91⅜ to 91½; New Three per Cents, 91¾ to 92⅛; Long Annuities, 1860, 3⅛; Ditto, 1885, 16⅛; India Bonds, 5s.; Exchequer Bills, 3s to 6s. discount. The transactions on Tuesday were again moderate, both for Money and Time. The Reduced Threes marked 92 to 91⅞; Consols, 91⅛ to 91⅜; Consols for Account, 91⅜ to ⅝; New Three per Cents, 92⅛ to 92⅜; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 77; Long Annuities, 1860, 3⅛; Ditto, 1885, 16 9-16; Bank Stock, 210 to 211; India Stock, 222 to 219½; India Bonds, 2s. to 5s.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 6s.; Exchequer Bonds, 97½; Ditto, under £1000, 98¾. On the following day prices almost generally were slightly depressed. The Three per Cents Reduced sold at 91⅛ to 91⅜; Consols, 91⅛ to 91⅜; Ditto, for the Account, 90⅞ to 91⅛; New Three per Cents, 91⅞ to 92⅛; Long Annuities, 1885, 16⅛; Bank Stock, 212; India Stock, 224; India Bonds, 7s. 3s.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. 7s. dis. Exchequer Bonds were 98¾. The market opened on Thursday somewhat heavily, at 91⅛ and closed at 91, both for Money and Time. The Reduced were 91⅛; the New Three per Cents, 91⅞; Long Annuities, 1860, 3⅛; Ditto, 1885, 16 11-16; India Bonds, 4s. to 7s.; and Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 4s. dis. A few transactions took place in Exchequer Bonds at 98¾.

The following return shows the state of the note circulation of the United Kingdom in the four weeks ending on the 22nd December:—

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| Bank of England | .. | .. | .. | £18,679,169 |
| Private banks | .. | .. | .. | 3,844,998 |
| Joint-stock banks | .. | .. | .. | 3,366,765 |
| Scotland | .. | .. | .. | 4,650,763 |
| Ireland | .. | .. | .. | 7,461,379 |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | 37,021,304 |

Compared with the previous month, the above return shows a decrease in the circulation of £1,17-,889, and with the corresponding month in 1854 a decline of £233,896. The average stock of bullion held by the Bank of England was £11,146,000, being £2,315,670 less than in 1854.

The Foreign House has shown remarkable firmness, and prices have improved to some extent. Brazilian Five per Cents have been 100 to 102; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 92½; Granada Deferred per cent per cent deferred; Mexican Three per Cent, 20⅝; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 81; Ditto, Three per Cents, 56⅝; Pourtuguese Four per Cents, 48; Russian Five per Cents, 106; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 93½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 89½; Spanish Three per Cents, 43; Ditto, New Deferred, 23½; Turkish Six per Cents, 92½; Ditto, Small, 82; Turkish Four per Cents, 102½; Turkish Two-and-a-half per Cents, 54½; Dutch Four per Cents, 95½; Equador—Peruvian Dollar Bonds, Four-and-a-half per Cents, 63; Chilian Three per Cents, 88; Danish Five per Cents, 103; Equador New Consolidated, 14¼; Ditto, 5½; Venezuela Five-and-a-Half per Cents, 64.

All Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been in good request, and the large dividends lately declared by the leading banks have caused prices to advance. Bank of London, 64½; City, 68; London Chartered of Australasia, 17; London and Westminster, 49; New South Wales, 40½; South Australia, 39; Union of Australia, 53½.

Miscellaneous securities have been in good request. Australian Agricultural have realised 20⅜; British American Land, 49; Canada Company's Bonds, 133; Ditto Government Six per Cents, 108½; Crystal Palace, 8⅜; Electric Telegraph, 21⅜; English and Australian Copper-Smelting Company, 14; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 15½; London Dock, 100½; North of Europe Steam, 10½; Oriental Gas, 1¾; Peel River Land and Mineral, 3⅜; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 63; Royal Mail Steam, 76, South Australian Land, 3⅝; Van Diemen's Land, 16½; Victoria Dock, 18⅜; Ditto New, 8⅜. Most other securities have realised fully the prices current in the previous week.

The Railway Share-market has been in a healthy state, notwithstanding that some few small failures have been announced during the settlement of the account. Prices generally show an advance compared with last week. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate and Nottingham, 4½; Caledonian, 65⅝; East Anglian, 13¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 58; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 59½; Great Northern, 92; Ditto, A Stock, 77; Ditto, B Stock, 125; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 104; Great Western, 65⅝; Lancaster and Carlisle Thirds, 71 (remains); Lancashire and Yorkshire, 81½; London Brighton, 85½; London and North-Western, 90½; London and South-Western, 90; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 25; Midland, 69½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 49¾; North-Eastern—Berwick, 74; Ditto, Leeds, 84; Ditto, York, 107; North Staffordshire, 10½ ex div.; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 24½; Scottish Central, 105; Scottish Midland, 76; Shropshire Union, 45; South Devon, 12¾; South-Eastern, 61¼.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—East Lincolnshire, 134; West Valley, 32.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Northern, Five per Cent, 109; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 89; Ditto, Chester, 16½; London and Brighton, 109 ex div.; Midland Consolidated Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 1 discount; North British, 100; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 95¾.

FOREIGN.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 5½; Eastern of France, 37; Grand Trunk of Canada, 10½; Great Indian Peninsular, 20½; Great Luxembourg Shares, 5½; Great Western of Canada Shares, 20½; Ditto, New, 8½; Madras Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 19½; Northern of France, 35⅝; Paris and Lyons, 47½; Royal Danish, 20; Royal Swedish, 2½; West Flanders, 3½.

Mining shares have been in sale. United Mexicans were done, on Thursday, at 4½; and Cobre Copper, 66¼ ex div.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Jan. 28. We had only a moderate supply of English wheat to-day's market, and the general condition of the samples was inferior. Nearly all kinds were offered for sale, at last Monday's currency. In foreign wheat no few transactions took p ace that the quotations were much the same. Flour is selling cargoes on a steady inquiry. There was a fair demand for fine barley, at full prices; but inferior qualities were dull. The malt trade is in a steady, on former terms. We find a dull sale for oats, the value of which had a downward tendency. Beans and peas rule much the same as last week. Linseed has realised 52s. per quarter. There was a moderate s e for flour on former terms.

Jan. 30. The supplies of most kinds of grain on sale to-day were but moderate. Generally speaking, the trade was in a sluggish state at Monday's quotations.

*English Wheat*.—Essex and Kent red, 56s. to 58s.; ditto white, 58s. to 63s.; Norfolk and Suffolk red, 52s. to 55s.; ditto white, 54s. to 57s.; grinding barley, 33s. to 34s.; distilling ditto, 35s. to 37s.; malting ditto, 38s. to 41s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 72s. to 80s.; Ware white, 61s. to 68s.; Kingston and Ware, 70s. to 83s.; Chevalier, 51s. to 62s.; Yorkshire white, 70s. to 74s.; Scotch feed oats, 20s. to 23s.; ditto fine, 24s. to 25s.; Irish ditto, 19s. to 21s.; Dutch and Belgian feed oats, 20s. to 22s.; ditto fine, 23s. to 25s.; tick beans, 34s. to 37s.; grey peas, 37s. to 39s.; maple ditto, 40s. to 42s.; boilers, 42s. to 44s.; white, 42s. to 44s. per quarter. Town-made flour is 47s. to 48s.; Suffolk, 43s. to 45s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 38s. to 40s. per sack.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10d. to 10½d.; of household ditto, 8d. to 9d.

*Imperial Weekly Average*.—Wheat, 74s. 9d.; barley 34s. 6d.; oats, 24s. 4d.; rye, 42s. 8d.; beans, 38s. 4d.; peas, 39s. 8d.

*The Seven Years' Average*.—Wheat, 72s. 9d.; barley, 34s. 10d.; oats, 25s. 6d.; rye, 41s. 1d.; beans, 38s. 6d.; peas, 38s. 2d.

*Liverpool Corn Market*.—Wheat, 71,21s.; barley, 10,730s. oats, 21,87s.; rye, 2,71s.; beans, 1,21s.; peas, 1,21s.

The potato trade is very dull, and prices are very moderate, yet prices generally are well supported. Onions are in good supply, and realise from 4s. to 5s. per bushel.

Considerable business has been transacted in clover seed all raw sugars this week, and prices have ruled in favour of buyers. The stocks are increasing, and a large supply is on the way. Refined goods are in moderate request, at from 51s. 6d. to 52s. per cwt.

*Coffee*.—Good ord. native has changed hands at 52s to 53s. per cwt. Plantation and other kinds support last currency.

*Rice*.—As very large arrivals are shortly expected, the rice trade is heavy, and prices have given way 2s. per cwt.

*Provisions*.—We have to report a better feeling in the demand for most kinds of butter, and fine foreign is held at an advance of 2s. per cwt. There is very little doing in bacon, yet hams are tolerably firm. Lard is rather cheaper. In other provisions very little is doing.

*Tallow*.—This article is in very moderate request, and P.Y.C., on the spot, is quoted at 59s. per cwt. Town tallow, 56s. net cash.

*Oils*.—Linseed oil has sold to a fair extent, at 33s. 6d. to 37s. per cwt., on the spot. Other oils are dull, and lower to purchase. There is a moderate sale for turpentine. Rough, 9s.; fine Spanish, 35s.; American ditto, 34s. 6d. per cwt.

*Spirits*.—The demand for rum is heavy, at 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8d. for proof Leewards. Brandy is steady, at former terms. Malt spirit, 2s. 8d. per gallon.

*Hay and Straw*.—Meadow hay, £4 10s. to £6; clover ditto, £4 10s. to £8 18s.; and straw, £1 4s. to £1 16s. per load. Trade steady.

*Coals*.—Tanfield Moor, 16s.; Goswicks, 16s. 6d.; Eden Main, 16s.; Hasewell, 19s.; Hetton, 19s.; Lambton, 19s. 6d.; Russell's Hetton, 19s.; Caseop, 19s. 3d.; Kelloe, 19s. per ton.

*Hops*.—There is still a fair demand for most kinds of hops, at full prices. Mid and East Kent pockets, £3 10s. to £6 10s.; Weald of Kent, £3 3s. to £5; Sussex, £2 to £4 15s. per cwt.

*Wool*.—Our market is very firm, and English qualities have an upward tendency.

*Potatoes*.—The supplies continue extensive, and the demand is heavy, at from 60s. to 100s. per ton.

*Metropolitan Cattle Market*.—The supplies of fat stock having fallen off, the trade generally has ruled brisk, and prices have had an upward tendency:—

Beef, from 3s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 5s. 0d.; veal, 4s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 5s. per 8lbs., to sink the offals

*Newgate and Leadenhall*.—These markets have been very firm, as follows:—

Beef, from 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.; pork, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. per 8 lbs. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 25.

BANKRUPTS.

W SHOVE, Croydon, oil and colour man, painter and glazier.—J. CHADWICK, Heywood, near Bury, Lancashire, joiner and builder.—F. CHAFFERS, late of Old Broad-street, Russia and colonial broker.—W. PHILLIPS, Wallington, Berkshire, builder.—W. HAWKINS and A. CAMPION, Dowgate-hill, City, carman and carriers.—C. JEFFERIES, late of Union court, Old Broad street, now of Aldersgate-street, merchant.—T. SLATE, Stoke-sub-Hamdon, Somersetshire, glove manufacturer.—N. BRUNDE, Liverpool, commission-agent.—J. CHOBB, Bacup, Lancashire innkeeper.—T. FALKIN, Leeds, Knaresborough, ash-builder.—E. ELLIS, Ludgate-hill, wine-merchant and tavern-keeper.—W. JOHNSON, formerly of West Smithfield, now of Copenhagen-fields, Islington, licensed victualler and hotel keeper.—W. W. BAKER, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, and Strealtham stationer and printer.—J. HUDSON, Seaton Carew and West Hartlepool, merchant and commission-agent.—J. B BLYTHE, Minerva p ace, Old Kent-road, smelter and dealer in metals.—G. TINGEY, Tottenham-court road, warehouseman, and Portland-terrace, Notting-hill, baker

WAR DEPARTMENT, JAN. 25.

42nd: Ensign W. S. Walker to be Ensign.

54th: Quartermaster H. G. Thomsett to be Paymaster; Serjeant-Major W. Hart to be Quartermaster.

67th: Ensign D. G. Protheroe to be Lieutenant; W. H. Burman to be Ensign.

69th: Ensign G. W. H. Christian to be Ensign.

69th: Capt. W. J. Yonge to be Major; Lieutenant W. Tuffie to be Captain; Ensign A. Morgan to be Lieutenant.

83rd: Ensign G. W. W. Knapp to be Ensign.

89th: Lieut. T. H. Hackett to be Captain; Ensign E. Boyle to be Lieutenant; G. W. Christian to be Ensign.

71st: Lieut. W. Campbell to be Captain; Ensign W. M. Forrester to be Lieutenant.

93rd: Ensign J. Johnston to be Ensign.

95th: Lieut. G. H. Adams to be Captain.

97th: J. Newcomb to be Ensign; H. H Urban Musgrave to be Ensign.

98th: Lieut. F. Fake to be Lieutenant

99th: Lieut. R. Macpherson to be Lieutenant; Ensign C. Thomson to be Ensign.

93rd: Lieut.-Col. Hon. A. Hope to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Mile Brigade: W. J. K. Meyers to be Ensign.

2nd West India Regiment Ensign and Adjutant H. Carroll to have rank of Lieutenant

LAND TRANSPORT CORPS.—Quartermasters of Brigade R Brennan, A. Henry, J. Jones, C. Hall, J. Young, W. Seccvens, at John Wilkins, to be Second Captains.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Sergeant-Major Alexander Hamilton to be Quartermaster.

BREVET PROMOTED. Major and Brevet Lieut.-Cols. J. B. Wood, C.B., Hon. A. Hope, to have their Brevet Rank converted into Substantive Rank. Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. A. Strachan to have the Substantive Rank of Major.

BREVET.—Major-Gen P. Grant, C.B., to have the local rank of Lieutenant-General in the East Indies; Brevet Major J. H Lacy to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S ARMY.—Major Gen. J. Anderson to be Lieutenant-General; Ensign H. B. Rogers to be Lieutenant.—Lieut.-Cols J. Ludlow, G. J. Lewis, W. S. Adams, to be Colonels, Majors W. Hutchinson, C. G. Fraser, B. Sanderson, C. P. Wilder, F. A. Close, H. K. C. King, to be Lieutenant-Colonels; Capts J. Skinner, W. J. Jee, to be Majors.

TURKISH CONTINGENT.—First Class Staff-Surgeon J. Vaughan to be Deputy Inspector-General.—Staff-Surgeons W. A. Wilson, and R. Halpin to be First Class Staff-Surgeons; Assist.-Surgeons G S Sutherland, J. B Fossett, R. Sim, A. Walker, and J. G Cornish, to be Surgeons; Acting Assist.-Surgeons J. A. Rae Mc and J. G. Campbell to be Assistant Surgeons; P. S Kombian, C Roll, and D. Hanson to be Acting Assistant-Surgeons.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29.

BANKRUPTS.

A. M. JUDD, Upper-street, Islington, licensed victualler.—J. CLAYWORTH, Gracechurch-street, City, poulterer. J. H. TRUCOTT, Sutherland-street, East Retford, stationer.—J. HAMB H, Lower Thames-street, wine merchant.—H FAIRWEATHER, Norwich, upholsterer, &c.—T. BATE, Westbourne-lich, Staffordshire, grocer. S. BARNES, Oldbury, Worcestershire, draper.—G. WELLS, Worcester Honsend victualler.—S. B WOODHOUSE, Leicester, dealer in general hosiery.—W SHUTCLIFF, Loughbrough and Quorndon, Leicestershire, manufacturer of hosiery.—B. FARMER, Bristol, builder.—F. DRAKE, Willand, Devonshire, innkeeper.—J. CUMMOW, Wrexham, Denbigh, builder.—E. LEIGH, Wiltsie-le-Woods, Lancashire, cotton spinner.—R. HUGHES, Bury, Lancashire, paper-manufacturer

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

NETS WART, Perth, wine merchant.—J. JANES (Glasgow, sewed muslin manufacturer.—H. PARKES, Kircaldy, brewer

### BIRTHS.

On the 27th ult., at Kensington, the wife of Joseph Nicolls, Esq., of Riverdon Villa, Clifton-road Park, St. John's-wood, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday, the 29th ult., at Kettering, by the Rev. James Hutchinson, Rector of Kerbythorpe, Herts, uncle to the bride, James Globee, Esq., of Kettering, and Moreton Say, New South Wales, to Emma Matilda, daughter of the late Henry Lamb, Esq., of Kettering.

On Wednes ay, Jan. 30th, at Leamington, by the Rev. M. W. F. Thrayby, Rector of Abington, near Northampton, Francis, son of John Thrayby Thrayby, Esq., to Elizabeth Wilhelmina, only child of the late William Kolgh Debaney, Esq.

### DEATHS.

On the 28th ult., Georgina Walker, aged 23, fourth daughter of George J. A. Walker, of Norton justa-Kempsey, in the county of Worcester

On the 18th ult., at Fauch-sur-Mer, Pongueul, Côtes du Nord, France, Miss Agnes Muilar, youngest daughter of Mr. Arthur Mullar, late of Edinburgh.


## ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday, the MERCHANT OF VENICE; Tuesday and Friday, HENRY VIII.; Wednesday (being Ash Wednesday) the Theatre will be closed; Thursday, HAMLET; Saturday, the CORSICAN BROTHERS; and the PANTOMIME Every Evening.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—The Pantomime of the "Butterfly's Ball and the Grasshopper's Feast" every Evening. The last Saturday Performance of the Pantomime on Saturday next, Feb. 2, Summaries at 9, to conclude by Four. Monday and Tuesday the "Beaux' Stratagem" and the Pantomime. Wednesday no performance, being Ash Wednesday. Thursday, She Stoops to Conquer, and the Pantomime. Friday and Saturday, the "Little Treasure," the Pantomime, and "Only a Halfpenny," as performed at Windsor Castle

ADELPHI THEATRE.—Overflowing Houses.—The Good Natured Friend and Comic Pantomime of JACK and the BEAN-STALK; or, Harlequin and Mother Goose at Home. Preceded by Uncle Dick's Darling. Mrs. Wright, Roots of the Holly-tree Inn, Mr. Webster, How's your Uncle? Mr. Wright

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—Proprietor, Mr. JOHN DOUGLASS. Parties from the country must at return with-out a good deal to do. Great Na tional, where the best Pantomime of the season is nightly performed Full Ellison and the most wonderful Pantomimists in the world. Twenty-five in guise of scenes, tricks, and apostatomuses.

MUSICAL UNION, 1856.—Subscriptions declined for the present season to be notified by letter before the 1st of February; those who are subscriptions to send names and address at the Earliest convenience. The First Meeting will be on TUESDAY, APRIL the 1st. The Record of 1855, with a Portrait of Mr Sydney by Haag will has been sent to Subscribers; complaints of non-de very are to be made to the Librarian. Members will find the most advantageous arrangements for paying their subscription before Easter. Tickets will be forwarded, as usual. Communications by letter to be addressed to Cramer and Co., for J. ELLA, Director

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—On FRIDAY, 15th February, will be performed, for the first time in London, Mr Costa's Oratorio, ELI, under the direction of the Composer. Vocalists: Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Thomas. The Orchestra and Chorus will be most select, consisting of nearly 2000 performers.

Tickets are being issued at the Society's office, No. 6, in Exeter-hall

The Concert will be repeated on Friday, 22 d February.—Tickets are now issued for the second performance.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their celebrated Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES FROM NATURE, on MONDAY, FEB. 4th, and every evening during the week, at the MUSIC HALL, LEEDS

MR. CHARLES OKEY'S PARIS, PEOPLE, EXHIBITION, and NEW PIANO, ROGUE SKETCHES, &c., Every Evening at 8, except Saturday Tuesday and Saturday Mornings at 3. Stalls, 1s. 6d.; Area, 1s.; Admission to GALLERY, Quadrant, Regent street

ROYAL PANOPTICON.—Special Notice.—Sunday, Feb. 3rd, being the BIRTHDAY of FELIX MENDELSSOHN-BARTHOLDY, the Anniversary will be devoted to the memory of the composer on MONDAY, FEB. 4th. SHEPHERDESS'S DELL and the GRAND ORGAN by Mr. J. T. HIPP, will take place at 12 p.m., 3.30 p.m., 8 p.m. And in the evening a Full Chorus, Vocal and Instrumental. The Music selected entirely from the Works of the composer of "Elijah."

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, HOLLAND, UP THE RHINE, and PARIS, is now OPEN every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight o'Clock. Also a Stereoscopic View of a place in the Sea-Sitting every day, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge). Is.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. The Morning Representations take places every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three o'clock.—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.

HENRY RUSSELL will give his Entertainment, The FAR WEST; or, Every-day Life in America—the Second Part, entitled Negro Life in Freedom and Slavery—at the Lecture Hall, Deptford, on MONDAY, FEB 4; Angel Hotel, Edmonton, Tuesday; Institution, Bishopsgate-street, Farringdon, Wednesday; Mr. Sandy's, Manor Rooms, Stoke Newington, Thursday, 7th; and Mechanics' Institution, Southampton Buildings, Holborn, Friday 8th. To commence at 8 o'Clock. Mr. Russell will accompany himself on one of Collard and Collard's magnificent Bi-chord Pianofortis, made expressly for him.

2406TH NIGHT of LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS in London, and 1st Night of the New Entertainment, by JOHN PARKHURST, consecutive Nights at the Upper Rooms, HALL, REGENT-GALLERY, 69, QUADRANT, on Friday, Feb. 8th. Every Evening at 8, except Saturday at 3. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets at Mitchell's and at the Box-office.

THE PICTURE TIMES, for SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd, the Largest and Cheapest Illustrated Paper, price TWOPENCE, contains, among others, the following brilliant Engravings.—View of Gunsri—Arrival of her Majesty at the Victoria Tower (page block)—Westminster Hall and St. Stephen's Porch (page block) View of Thrawes, on the Danube—Town and Harbour of Nagasaki, Japan—The Vinegars at Supply—Old Church and House of Mrs. Palmer, sen., at Rugeley—New Works for the Chelsea Suspension Bridge—Rabbit-Coursing (two cuts)—Hunting Scenes in Africa, from a Picture by Horace Vernet—Sale at the British Embassy at Paris, in honour of the Anglo-French Alliance Rembrandt's Mill, recently destroyed by Fire—and A SPLENDID ENGRAVING (GRATIS) OF "THE TWO SISTERS," After a Painting by Sir T. LAWRENCE

The Monthly Part for January is now ready, price 8d

The Trade must order immediately, as the demand is already enormous. Ask for the PICTURE TIMES. Office, No. 1, Crane-court, Fleet-street, London. Sold by all Booksellers.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, FROM THE RIVER.

# THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

## STATUE OF LORD SOMERS.

BY W. CALDER MARSHALL, R.A.

THIS, with our other Illustration, is one of the series of statues with

STATUE OF LORD SOMERS, BY W. C. MARSHALL, R.A.

which St. Stephen's Hall is being gradually ornamented. There is much repose and dignity in the figure. He rests upon the left leg, whilst the right is slightly put forward. In his left hand he holds the bag containing the seals of office: this is just carelessly held also by the right hand. The costume and detail are well conceived. The whole is a work of very great merit, and bears out the well-earned fame of the sculptor.

## STATUE OF LORD MANSFIELD.

BY E. H. BAILEY, R.A.

The effect of this statue is quiet, and may please many. To our mind, it is not the happiest effort of this well-known able sculptor. There is, however, much that is good in the work, and it will, from the character of the costume, vary these series agreeably.

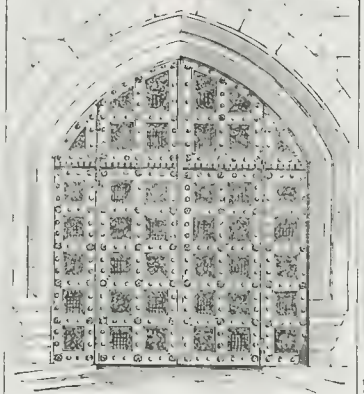
### GREAT GATE, VICTORIA TOWER.

The new gate, or door, as shown in our Illustration, is a fine bold piece of design; it is composed of solid oak, the panels being of pierced metal, consisting of the Royal badges and the arms of Westminster within quatrefoils of the same metal.

The hinges, which are very massive, to sustain the ponderous frame-work, are of pure gun-metal. The position of this gate is at the archway leading to the Royal Court, immediately opposite the entrance to the Victoria Tower—to the vast vaulted opening of which it adds its modicum of richness.

### THE LOWER WAITING-HALL.

This is a nice, square-proportioned Hall, and serves as a waiting-place for persons whose business may call them upon committees of the House of Commons. The opening on the right of our representation leads to the principal staircase to the Committee-rooms; the lower landing to this ascent is reached by five steps from the floor of the Hall. The large arch in the centre of our Illustration corresponds in size and form with the approach to this staircase, and has on each side a smaller arch, these leading to the same points viz., the Jerusalem Chamber, Coffee or Tea Rooms, and Corridors to the Libraries. The ceiling of the Hall is divided into nine principal compartments by bold beams, at the intersections of



GREAT GATE, VICTORIA TOWER, LEADING TO THE ROYAL COURT.

which there are handsome bosses. From these depend small chandeliers for gas. The ceiling is next subdivided into smaller panels; the whole being of carved oak. The Hall is lighted by three windows, situated on the side opposite the staircase entrance and over the fireplace: two have two lights, and the centre one three; these are filled in with a lozenge-shaped diapering, and have near the upper part a Royal badge crowned. The fireplace is a fine bold design, and has rich bosses on the sides corresponding with the fire-dogs of ancient days. The floor is composed of encaustic tiles, laid so as

STATUE OF LORD MANSFIELD, BY E. H. BAILEY, R.A.

to correspond with the divisions of the ceiling. Along these divisions occur these legends or inscriptions, in pale yellow letters on a blue ground—"Love and Fidelity," "To Our Country," "Virtue Advances," "Virtue Prevails," and "Faithful." The centre is filled in with large lozenges of variegated and black tiles. The approach to this Hall is by a small corridor from the Large or Central Hall.

LOWER WAITING-HALL.

## THE PARLIAMENTARY SESSION OF 1856.

The interval which has elapsed since the prorogation of Parliament and the opening of the Session on Thursday last—if not so full of rapidly-recurring and exciting events as the same period in 1854-55—has been productive of great results, of solid triumphs to the arms of the Allies, unchequered by disasters to the troops of England inflicted by the hands of her own rulers. The earliest discussions of the newly-assembled Senate will turn on the great European question of peace or war; and Great Britain, equally prepared for either fortune, will no longer be scandalised by the spectacle of debates half acrimonious, half mournful, on the miserable incapacity of our Administrative system. If the last few months have been pregnant with public events to which the deliberations of Parliament will be directed immediately on its assembling, they have been no less fruitful in changes in the *personnel* of the two Houses, and it is mainly to that subject that we now propose to direct our remarks. Everything that relates to the constitution and organisation of the great council of the realm must at all times be of interest to the general public; and it is peculiarly so at a moment like this, when matters of such vast interest to this country and to the world must be decided within the next few weeks.

In the House of Lords there have been many changes. During the last year there have died no less than twenty-nine peers. There have been one English and one Irish creation, one Scotch restoration, and one merger of an Irish Marquisate into a Barony. The Dukes of Manchester and Somerset have been succeeded by their sons, known in the House of Commons as Lord Mandeville and Lord Seymour, and as members for Huntingdonshire and Totnes. The Marquisate of Townshend has descended to a cousin of the late peer, Captain Townshend, until now member for Tamworth. The decease of the Marquis of Thomond has caused the Marquisate to become extinct, while his Barony of Inchiquin has descended to Sir Lucius O'Brien, elder brother of Mr. Smith O'Brien, the Irish exile. The Marquis of Ailesbury, famous chiefly for being the husband of one of the most beautiful women of her day, and for his liberal patronage of musical and operatic undertakings, having passed away at a full old age, has been succeeded in the title by his son, Earl Bruce, who has sat in t House of Peers since 1839 by virtue of a Barony conferred during the life of his father. The eccentric, but excellent, Earl Stanhope has yielded his place to his son, Lord Mahon—a name standing high in literature and science. The Earls of Antrim, Sefton, Caithness, Caledon, Carysfort, and Leitrim have made way for their successors; and the Earldom of O'Neill has become extinct. There are new possessors of the Viscounties of Boyne, De Vesci, Hereford, and Strangford: the latter title celebrated in the annals of diplomacy, while its present possessor has been as much distinguished in the worlds of letters, politics, and fashion, in the person of Mr. George Frederick Percy Smythe. Another diplomatic celebrity has passed away in Viscount Ponsonby, whose title is extinct. The death of the Baroness Bassett has caused the extinction of one of the few peerages in their own right enjoyed by ladies. The lowest rank on the Peerage roll, the Barons, has suffered mutations by the decease of Lords Decies, Delamere, De Mauley, Erskine (another diplomatist of the last quarter o f a century), Kenyon, Raglan, Ravensworth (causing a vacancy in the representation of Liverpool by the accession of Mr. Liddell), Truro (better known as Sir Thomas Wilde, a great advocate, and some time Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Lord Chancellor), and Lord Wharncliffe, once distinguished in the House of Commons as a member for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and remarkable for having been the proposer of the motion which finally overthrew the Government of Lord Melbourne.

Of these new holders of peerages several will take their seats for the first time at the opening of the Session, having succeeded since the prerogation—viz., the Dukes of Manchester and Somerset, the Earls of Sefton and Carysfort, Viscount Hereford, Lords Raglan, Delamere, Truro, and Wharncliffe. A newly-created English peer will take his seat under somewhat peculiar circumstances, in the person of Sir James Parke, late one of the Judges of the Court of Exchequer, who has been raised to the dignity of Baron Wensleydale for "the term of his natural life!" This revival of the old custom of peerages for one life has been adopted in the present instance with great propriety. The position in which the House of Lords has been recently placed in its character of a Court of Appeal has been very unsatisfactory. It is obvious that the tribunal to which all questions of law from the whole United Kingdom must come in the last resort must really and practically consist of what are called the "Law Lords." Until the last Session the effective strength of the Court so constituted has been unusually great; for no less than four ex-Chancellors—viz., Lords Lyndhurst, Brougham, Truro, and St. Leonards—have been in the habit of attending occasionally aided by Lord Campbell, and presided over, as they were, by the Lord Chancellor, it would hardly be possible to indicate a more complete judicial force. Last year, however, Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Truro ceased to attend; Lord Campbell's duties as Lord Chief Justice prevented his appearing more than once; and the House sitting judicially was reduced to the Lord Chancellor, Lord Brougham, and Lord St. Leonards; and, in the occasional absence of one of these latter, if a difference of opinion occurred between the other two, the practical effect was that no real decision was come to on the question before the House. It was with a view to strengthen the judicial staff of the House that a life peerage was conferred on Sir James Parke, whose only child being a daughter made the transmission or non-transmission of the title a matter of little moment, while it added to the "Law Lords" a profound lawyer, a Judge of great experience, and a man of high character and dignified manners. Looking to the ages of the present "Law Lords," it would, perhaps, not be injudicious to extend the principle now adopted, still further, if the ultimate appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords is to preserve the character which ought to attach to it. In the Peerage of Scotland the Earldom of Southesk has been revived, by a decision of the House, in favour of Sir James Carnegie, and the reversal of the attainder by which the title was destroyed in 1718. An addition has also been made to the Irish Peerage by the creation of the Barony of Fermoy in favour of Mr. Burke Roche, who for many years represented the county of Cork in the Lower House.

Several of her Majesty's Government appear in the House of Lords in different offices to those which they held last year. The Duke of Argyll, having ceded the office of Lord Privy Seal to the Earl of Harrowby (who exchanged the Duchy of Lancaster for it), has succeeded Viscount Canning (the new Governor-General of India) in the Postmaster-Generalship; and Lord Stanley of Alderley, the President of the Board of Trade, has been admitted into the Cabinet. Some interest will probably be attached to the reappearance of the Duke of Newcastle since his return from the Crimea, and many persons are not incurious to know what line he will take on the question of peace or war. Another wise man from the East may also be expected; for the Marquis of Dalhousie will soon leave his Indian Viceroyalty for an unofficial seat in the Upper House, whence, it is said, he will make no unequivocal biddings for a future premiership.

Before leaving their Lordships it may be mentioned that Sir Charles Barry is very busy in bringing towards completion the various offices attached to the business departments of the House. In the interior of that façade extending from St Stephen's Porch to the Victoria Tower, and which has been recently thrown open, workmen are vigorously employed in fitting up a vast suite of rooms. The vestibule which communicates with the Peers' entrance is finished, and forms a magnificent cloister, leading to an elaborately elegant staircase, from which access is gained to the Princes' Chamber, and the corridors on each side of the House proper. To the right and left of that staircase stretches a long corridor, which extends the whole length of the Old Palace-yard front; from this open a number of spacious apartments, fitted up in the style which characterises the whole of the building. Immediately over the highly-ornamented portico, which is to serve as the Peers' entrance, are placed the suite of rooms devoted to the use of the Lord Chancellor; and, on each side of them, the offices of the Clerks of the House, the Serjeant at Arms, the Printed Papers office, &c. A room at the bottom of the staircase leading to the Strangers' Gallery, and which last year was appropriated to the use of the reporters for the newspapers, has been converted into a very commodious room for the Chairmen of Committees; and immediately over that is a large waiting-room for strangers. In short, by Easter next it is expected that the House of Lords and its appurtenances will be, for all useful and practical purposes, out of the hands of the architect. It was expected that Gibson's statue of the Queen, which has recently arrived from Rome, would have been erected in its appointed position in the Prince's Chamber; but it is understood that, for some reason or other, it is not likely to reach its final resting-place until next year.

For some time past rumours have been current of the contemplated resignation of the Speakership of the House of Commons by Mr. Shaw Lefevre, and some show of probability was attached to it, from the fact that during the last Session the right honourable gentleman exhibited symptoms of failing health, and we believe for the first time in his career was obliged to ask the indulgence of the House for his absence from the chair, on the score of indisposition. It had so happened that measures providing against such a contingency had been for the first time adopted by the House last Session; and some not unkindly but jocose remarks were made on the singular effect on the Speaker which a provision against his being ill had caused. Considering, however, the high sense of duty which Mr. Lefevre has always shown, it was not thought likely that he would, without absolute necessity, take the somewhat unusual course of resigning his office at any other time than at the end of a Parliament, or put the House to the inconvenience of electing a Speaker merely at the beginning of a Session; although there are precedents for it; and even his predecessor (Mr. Abercromby) retired in the Session of 1839, when there was not a new Parliament. Of course, on the supposition of a vacancy in the Chair of the House of Commons, there were all sorts of calculations about Mr. Lefevre's successor. Among others named were Sir Frederick Thesiger, Sir George Grey, Mr. Baines, Mr. Walpole, and Mr. Fitzroy (the Chairman of Committees). It was even said that a party contest would arise on the choice of a Speaker, and that the Government would be beaten if they did not give up their man. However, all speculation of that kind seems to have been set at rest, for inquiries made of the officers of the House have resulted in a statement that the Speaker has given no intimation of his intention to retire. The only change, then, which has taken place in the official staff of the House is in the office of Second Clerk at the Table, which has been vacated by Mr. William Ley, the brother of the late chief clerk, Mr. John Ley, and uncle to the present Third Clerk, Mr. Henry Ley—this latter gentleman being the last of the family party which used daily to take their seats at the very comfortable table of the House of Commons. The vacant Clerkship has been conferred on Mr. May, one of the Examiners of Private Bills, and the author of a very useful work on the "Law and Practice of Parliament." The vacancy in the Examiners' Office, caused by his removal, has not yet been filled up.

The changes among members have been numerous since the prorogation. There have been six vacancies caused by the death of members; three by accessions to peerages; one on account of bankruptcy; two by acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds for private reasons; and four in consequence of the acceptance of offices. The first vacancy in alphabetical order, although the most recent in date, is that for the University of Cambridge, caused by the death of Mr. Goulburn. That gentleman has long, and, on the whole, satisfactorily, served the public. He was successively and during a period of over forty years held the offices of Under Secretary for the Home Department, Under Secretary for the Colonies, Secretary for Ireland, being twice Chancellor of the Exchequer, and once Home Secretary. He contested the Speakership with Mr. Shaw Lefevre in 1839; and he held at the time of his death the office of paid Commissioner of Ecclesiastical Estates. He was a ready man of business, a fair pupil of that school of Parliamentary speaking of which Canning was the head, and of which the Marquis of Lansdowne is now the last representative. The places he represented in Parliament were about equal in number to the offices which he held; for he sat at different times for Horsham, St. Germans, West Looe, and Armagh; and he had been candidate for the University of Cambridge since 1831. Of late years he has taken no active part in politics. There will, doubtless, be a severe contest for the vacant seat. The candidates named at first were numerous. The first on the list is the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, Lord Derby's ex-Home Secretary, who has already been appointed to Mr. Goulburn's vacant seat in the Ecclesiastical Commission. The next is the Hon. George Denman, third son of the late Lord Chief Justice, a barrister on the Home Circuit, who was at the head of the Classical Tripos in 1842. Another named was Mr. John Baily, Q.C., a Chancery barrister, and the leading counsel in Vice-Chancellor Kindersley's Court, and who was Second Wrangler in 1828. The Marquis of Granby and Lord John Manners have also been mentioned. Mr. Walpole and Mr. Denman, however, appear to be the only candidates likely to take the field.

Edinburgh has lost Mr. Macaulay, whom that city, repentant of a former captious rejection, chose again in 1852, without seeking on his part. The honour of being represented by such a man has involuntarily, on his part, been a somewhat empty one. His health has not permitted him to attend the House with any constancy, and only at early Judges' Exclusion Bill, a second time on the East India Bill of 1853, and a third time on the Edinburgh Annuity Tax Abolition Bill in 1854—the first and last at morning sittings. Those who were most delighted with the undiminished brilliancy of his eloquence were the most pained by the evident physical suffering which he underwent. His voice will be heard no more in the Parliament which he adorned and delighted; and it is to be hoped he will be spared to win further triumphs in the sphere to which he now confines himself.

The accession of Lord Mandeville to the Dukedom of Manchester, in October last, caused a vacancy in the representation of Huntingdonshire, which has been since filled up by the election of Mr. Rust, a gentleman connected with the county, whose opinions appear to be moderate Conservative, with a proper infusion of the warlike element. A seat for the borough of Hereford has become vacant by rather an unusual process, the bankruptcy of the late member, Sir Robert Price. A member becoming a bankrupt, by the law of Parliament, *ipso facto* loses his seat, a rule which does not extend to simple insolvency, however notorious; and it is seldom, indeed, that a member of Parliament appears in the least desirable part of the *Gazette*. The writ in this case must be moved for in the ordinary way, when the House reassembles. Mr. Baines's acceptance of an office in the Government of course vacates his seat for Leeds; and a new writ must issue on a motion made for that purpose.

For the last two years the late Colonel Sibthorp had considerably receded from the singular pre-eminence which he occupied in the House. It is to be feared that the more vigorous fooling of Mr. Henry Drummond has been the main instrument in pushing the gallant Colonel from his stool, although failing health and increasing years have had much to do with the comparative quietude of his recent Parliamentary life; and he will not, perhaps, be so much missed next Session as he would have been a year or two ago. He is said to have been an ardent lover of chine-ware;—who shall say that this passion for the chief product of the Celestial Empire may not have tended to imbue him with that almost Chinese adherence to the dog-latinised maxim, "Stare super antiquas vias," which was his prime characteristic? Through all his eccentricities there always ran a vein of shrewd common sense, and in his time he did the State some service. He sat long, and with little interruption, for Lincoln; and now his son, Major Sibthorp, reigns in his stead, in one of those boroughs which the most trenchant of Reform Bills can never cut from beneath the feet of certain families. It is said that Mr. Francis Villiers has been granted the Chiltern Hundreds, and that, after a delay of nearly a year, the seat for Rochester will be declared vacant. Simple people may ask why a "Levanter" should have been allowed to hold Rochester at his pleasure, while an unsuccessful trader was at once compelled to relinquish his hold on Hereford? Why should not the name of the one be struck off the Parliament roll as soon as it is posted at Tattersall's, and recorded in the Sheriff's book of outlawry, as well as that of the other on which the recording clerk pounces the instant it appears in the *Gazette*? However, at last there will be a new election at Rochester.

The vacancy in the borough of Southwark, caused by the death of Sir William Molesworth, has been somewhat eccentrically filled up by Sir Charles Napier. The candidate was eccentric and the election was eccentric. Sir Charles entered the field with an avowed determination to pay nothing; and sat almost alone all day in a lonely committee-room, while the premises of his rival, Mr. Scovell—a South wark magnate—were crowded with the chief managers of elections among the constituency, and by all the practised agents of the borough. But Sir Charles drew crowds to his public meetings, while a reticency on the part of Mr. Scovell about religious endowments turned the Dissenting interest against him, and the Admiral was left master of the field, and marched out with all the honours, including a splendid cocked hat presented to him by some enthusiastic workmen in a hatter's manufactory; he was dined and "feted," and sent full armed to the House for his expected duel with Sir James Graham. Sir Charles was rather a bore when he sat in Parliament before, without such a speciality in the way of a grievance as he has got now: let him beware how he rides his hobby, or he may look to the penalties of "Counts out" and "No Houses." The "Captain bold" who long, and at last successfully, contested the supremacy of the Peels at Tamworth, having become Marquis Townshend by the death of his cousin, a new writ for that borough will be moved for immediately. The only candidate yet in the field is the late member's son, Lord Raynham; and, no doubt, Tamworth will placidly and meekly do its duty to the hereditary claimant of its representation.

Mr. Labouchere having been advanced from the somnolent inactivity of the fourth bench, to a seat on the Treasury cushions, and in a stress of politicians, having accepted the Secretaryship for the Colonies (making the fourth occupant of the office in little more than twelve months), his seat for Taunton must be asked for before he can again appear in the House. As his long-vested interest in that borough is not likely to be disturbed, we shall soon have the pleasure of seeing that most respectable gentleman, but somewhat effete administrator, doing his duty to the Colonies as best he may. The removal of Lord Seymour to the Upper House has given his seat for Totnes to the Earl of Gifford, eldest son of the Marquis of Tweeddale, and brother-in-law of the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel. This young gentleman has been private secretary to Lord Panmure, and went through the campaigns of the Sutlej as an amateur (he is not in the Army) on the staff of Lord Hardinge. His constituents may obtain a portrait of him by buying a well-known print which represents the then Governor-General and his attendants going over the field of Ferozeshah the day after the battle. As Patronage Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Hayter may be supposed to have some influence in the borough of Wells, of which he is one of the representatives; nevertheless, on the occasion of the election caused by the death of Mr. Tudway, last autumn, Captain Jolliffe, a Conservative, beat the Liberal candidate, Mr. Serjeant Kinglake—most probably by the judicious display of his Crimean medal. No one now has a chance against a hero, and Mr. Hayter has, from the army before Sebastopol.

The recent changes in the Irish representation have been few. In the borough of Armagh, Mr. Bond has succeeded, on the death of Mr. Ross Moore; and in the county of Meath the severe loss sustained by the Irish party by the decease of Mr. Lucas has been supplied, as well as that party was able to supply it, by the election of Mr. M'Evoy. The seat for New Ross is practically vacant by the departure of Mr. Gavan Duffy for Australia, and it is probable that a new writ will be moved for soon after Parliament has assembled. In the Scottish memberships no alterations have taken place during the recess. It is expected that Lord Haddo, eldest son of the Earl of Aberdeen, who, although elected for Aberdeenshire in 1854, has not yet taken his seat, owing to ill health, will do so in the ensuing Session. Among other changes in members there have been some changes of names: for instance—Mr. Booker, member for Dartmouth, has added the name of Blakemore to his patronymic; Mr. Scrope, member for Wiltshire, has taken, in addition to his own, that of Estcourt; and Mr. Christopher, for the second time in his life, and for the same cause—a large accession of fortune—assumes another designation than that with which he was born, and is now Mr. Christopher-Lindsay. There has been a somewhat remarkable decrease in the number of members who are serving in the Army abroad as compared with last year. At present there are, we believe, only three—Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, member for Durham; the Hon. Percy Herbert, member for Ludgershall; and Lord George Paulet, member for Beaumaris. Several members will be present who have served in the Crimea, viz., Mr. E. Arthur Somerset, member for Monmouthshire; the Hon. Ashley Ponsonby, member for Cirencester; the Hon. James Maxwell, member for Cavan; Sir James Fergusson, member for Ayrshire; and Captain Jolliffe, member for Wells.

In the Ministerial phalanx in the front row the aspect of things is somewhat different from what it was in August last. As has been said, Mr. Labouchere sits there in right of the Colonies, and Mr. Baines as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and a member of the Cabinet; Mr. Bouverie appears in his new character as President of the Poor-law Board, and Mr. William Cowper as President of the Board of Health. Sir Benjamin Hall is now Chief Commissioner of Works, and will be called on to do battle for his projected road through St. James's-park; and Mr. Massey, the member for Newport, assumes his place as right of holding the Under Secretaryship for the Home Department.

As regards the Opposition, if rumours are to be credited, Ministers are to have to contend not only with their old legitimate foes, but must be prepared to meet a new organisation, composed of alienated friends and a section of the Tory party. In short, that Mr. Gladstone is to head a Peace combination, comprising Sir James Graham, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Cardwell, Messrs. Bright, Cobden, Milner Gibson, Laing, Roundell Palmer, Robert Phillimore, and as many proselytes as they can win from the Liberal side; strengthened by the accession of such Conservatives as the Marquis of Granby, the Marquis of Blandford, and any followers whom they can influence. What may be the situation of such a coalition if peace is obtained it is easy to predicate; but if the war goes on they will be found vigorous assailants of a Government which is singularly deficient in able and effective Parliamentary speakers; while the Peace party proper has almost every first-class debater in the House, except Mr. Disraeli, with them; and of his designs not much has been known. He made no sign during the vacation. If a blunder should be made with regard to the terms of peace he will have an opportunity, if he chooses, of appealing to the warlike tendencies of the country, and coming into power as a vigorous prosecutor of hostilities. Of course on that main question of Peace or War everything depends. If the war goes on, the Ministry of Lord Palmerston is probably safe enough; for the fall of Kars is the only rock ahead which he has to fear; and, as regards that, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe may be made a sufficient scapegoat. It is on the proclamation of Peace that Lord Palmerston's real difficulties will begin. But even if the war goes on there is not a little Parliamentary labour awaiting the Session. Taxation and Loans, Reform of the Corporation of London and the University of Cambridge, Education in England and Scotland, Church-rates, the Law of Partnership; Administrative Reform (the Association says it has been organised, but not heard of), and Lord John Russell is said to have a Reform Bill prepared, and which he is determined to launch—his last bid for power!

Full of interest and teeming with events must be the first month of the new Session. The position of Lord Palmerston is peculiar. No one since Chatham has been similarly placed. At a great national crisis, when all the picked statesmen and crack administrators of the day, who had been brought together by a well-conceived coalition, were floundering in the mud between Balaclava and Sebastopol the nation called with one voice on Lord Palmerston to assume the reins of Government, and to conduct the war. He is essentially a War Minister, and he has with tolerable success guided the State through the perils of war. Will he be equally successful amidst the perils of peace? Can he stand as the prime administrator of a policy of peace amidst the factious struggles for power which must follow the cessation of hostilities?

## THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

*(From our Artist and Special Correspondent.)*

CAMP, SECOND DIVISION, Jan. 12th, 1856.

THIS has been a week of mild weather and fierce gales. The severity of the cold caused by the north-east winds which prevailed for so many weeks had hardened the surface of the ground in to a mingled mass of earth and ice, whilst a sudden shift from the east to the north-west brought us two feet of snow. The soldiers had barely time to enjoy the game of the Siege of Sebastopol when the thaw commenced; the wind blew from the southward, and the camps were reduced to that state of mud and bog with which the sojourners in Crim are so well acquainted. Where for weeks past horses could scarcely pass because of the hardness and slippery smoothness of the roads, they had now to wallow in deep sloughs of mud, into which our best roads were speedily turned, notwithstanding all care and efforts. It is remarkable, however, with what rapidity the splendid highways would during the autumn have been brought into a fit state again. For four or five days, during which the south-west gale has been blowing, making the air so warm as to make fires a nuisance, the yellow M'Adam has been dried and swept, and the Army Works Corps have not failed to fill up all the gaps and ruts which had so speedily been made by our traffic. This not only proves the utility of this corps, and its activity, but says much in favour of the original execution of the highways and their efficient and excellent draining. The winter is now far advanced, and huts have not yet been provided for all the troops and land transport. But I am far from coinciding in the sweeping views of some of your correspondents, who assert that a month ago not one-tenth of the army was hutted. To this assertion I beg to give an unqualified denial. There is reason in the complaints of the Land Transport Corps, whose Turks and Croats are not housed. Nay, I fully believe that some of the officers of that useful body have remained unhoused much longer than other portions of the army; but there are other corps which have as much right to complain as the Land Transport, many regiments in the Fourth Division being at this moment partially under canvas.* The routine of service requiring that regiments should furnish the fatigue parties to bring up their own huts, the troops which returned from Kinburn have not all had the opportunity of making themselves comfortable as speedily as the rest. The officers, however, have made very nice places for themselves with double tents, which, when furnished with a stove, and dug out, are as warm as, and perhaps warmer, than any hut—the only drawback being that light is necessarily excluded by such an arrangement. There are not a few officers, indeed, who prefer this sort of habitation to that of the regimental hut, which is divided into compartments, where two officers are made to double up together. I mention these facts because I think the army has less reason to growl at its comforts than any of its neighbours, and certainly less real grievance to complain of than any army ever brought together in one place before. If anything is to be said on the subject at all it is that England has made her soldiers too comfortable, and spent too much money on one item. The French all live in single tents, which is undesirable. They are obliged to go on fatigue for the wood with which they cook their provisions. If they feel cold there is a mess-room for each battalion erected, called a *chauffoir*, in which the men assemble to warm and dry themselves. Under this system colds, catarrhs, fever, and disease are much more prevalent amongst our allies than with us; and I am not prepared to advocate economy so far as to say that we should imitate the example set us. But when we compare the two systems, let us be grateful for the improved position in which the great majority of our army is placed by our admirable, though not inexpensive, arrangements, and not grumble too hard because, in isolated instances, cases of individual hardship exist. "Correspondents," well housed themselves, have got up their comforts at their own expense; and it has not hitherto been their character to take the bright or sunny view of things in the Crimea, where every grievance has been fully exposed and dealt with. To accuse them of selfishness is therefore uncalled for and unjust.

The heaviness of the gale has prevented the arrival of shipping, but as they have favourable winds for the run from Constantinople, the mails have arrived with unusual rapidity. The prevalence of rumours respecting changes in the plans of the Allied armies is, however, an amusing much fluctuation in the movements of shipping. Under the impression that the British army will speedily change its base of operation, merchants and speculators are shy of sending up goods to Balaclava, and a notable increase in the price of every species of goods may be marked. The market, in fact, is worked upon by rumours of all kinds. According to some the British force is under orders to go to Asia; according to others the Crimea is to be abandoned altogether, with the exception of Kamiesch, where 30,000 men are to hold the lines. I need not say that these rumours, although very generally spread, can be traced to no certain source, and their only effect is to create doubts in men's minds and unsettle every one. In the mean while the armies are performing their usual routine. Field days are constant, and the men in excellent health and spirits. There is a revival of the idea that the Russians will attack us on their New Year's-day—that is to day; but although precautions are taken to avoid surprise along the whole of our positions from Inkerman to Balaclava, cannot conceive the Russians moving, especially as I believe their Crimean army to be a very small one at this moment.

Flying rumours come also to us of disasters at Kertch, but I can trace them to no source. The *Firebrand* is, I believe, under orders to go to Kinburn, where the ice, SIX feet thick, has frozen up the floating batteries. Large cuttings have, however, been made round these vessels to keep them from being damaged. The siege-trains of the Allies are both about to be dispatched away from the Crimea, their service being no longer required.

More explosions take place in the docks daily. Our loss continues extremely light notwithstanding the constant firing of the enemy.

* It may be gratifying for you to know that up to this week the hutting accommodation afforded to the Land Transport alone has been 143 huts, having room for 3080 men.

EXPORT OF SILVER.—During the year 1855 the Oriental Company's steamers took out to India and China silver to the value of SIX millions and a half sterling. It weighed about 720 tons; and if it had been sent from London at one time it would have taken a train of 150 waggons to convey it to Southampton. The South-Western Railway Company netted for conveying this specie upwards of £2000, and the freightage could not have been less than £180,000.

RUSSIAN SHARPSHOOTERS.—A few days ago a French officer wandering too near the Tchernaya river in pursuit of game was shot dead by a Russian sharpshooter. Two English officers, who had managed to get in front of the French sentries in the same valley, had a narrow escape of a similar fate the day before yesterday. They were wandering on, and had got some distance in advance towards the position of the Russian sentries. A French sentry, who had called in vain, at last hit upon the expedient of discharging his musket to attract their attention, and fired over their heads. This roused them quickly enough, and, on looking around, they discovered a group of three or four Russians partly concealed and apparently waiting their nearer approach, among some rushes at the opposite edge of the river. They at once turned back towards the French lines, and regained them, not without some risk, for the Russian shot grooved up the ground about them near enough to prove the necessity of the sentry's warning. The Russian sharpshooters line the whole length of the Tchernaya on the north side, and omit no opportunity of firing a shot at a casual straggler.—*Letter from the Camp, Jan. 14.*

## THE RECENT WEDDING BREAKFAST AT APSLEY HOUSE.

*(See the Illustration, page 116.)*

WITH the accompanying representation of this superb scene we complete our Illustrations of the recent Marriage of Sir Robert Peel and Lady Emily Hay.

The wedding collation was spread in the Waterloo Gallery at Apsley House, which was opened for the first time on this occasion since the last Banquet in 1852. The table, which was a miracle of ornamental decoration, extended from end to end of the gallery; and at each extremity rose high, ornamented with garlands of flowers, the two magnificent candelabra of Russian porphyry, presented to the late Duke by the Emperor Alexander of Russia. In the middle of the table was the celebrated Portuguese plateau, extending, in solid silver, five-and-twenty feet. From the centre of the table rose the elegant Wedding Cake (engraved last week), the artistic production of Carlo Brunetti, 21, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street.

We have not space to enumerate the articles of *virtu* which the table presented. The famous Dresden vases were filled with choice camellias, Indian azaleas, lilies of the valley, and hyacinths in full bloom and fragrance. Other vases displayed rare orchids, among which may be enumerated the Calanthe Vestita, the Anselia Africana, the Dendrobium Cambridgeanum, the Laila Anseps, the Barkeria Skinneri, the Triopoala Tortilis, and the Dendrobium Moreliæforme. These were elegantly arranged with rare and beautiful fern fronds, palm-leaves, epacrises, and camellias.

Orange-trees, bearing ripe fruit and blossoms, shed their odours upon the table; and other flowers of the choicest description. Such was the scene which opened upon the guests as they entered from the drawing-room

The Duke of Wellington led the way with the French Ambassadress, whom he seated upon his right hand, in the centre of the table—himself taking his father's well-known position before the middle fireplace. Lady Peel was conducted to a seat upon the Duke's left hand by the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Earl Stanhope (literary executor of her Ladyship's lamented husband) occupying the next place with Lady Palmerston. Lord Palmerston led in the Marchioness of Tweeddale, the mother of the bride. The Duchess of Wellington faced the Duke—having upon her right hand the Countess Bernstorff, wife of the Prussian Minister; and upon her left the Earl Granville.

The guests "assisting" at this memorable marriage festival included every notable person of the *haut ton* in town. One marked feature of the entertainment was the appearance at it of the representatives of some families of the midland counties distinguished, like that of the Bridgroom, for position and wealth acquired in the application of science and talent to the development of the staple manufactures of the country.

The manner in which the Duchess of Wellington discharged the duties of hostess on this occasion reflected the agreeable feeling which animated her in contributing to her sister's happiness, and receiving her own friends. On this, the first occasion of opening his father's house for the reception of guests, the study of the Duke of Wellington appeared to be to make every one perfectly happy. His Grace took an evident pleasure in exhibiting the trophies and treasures of art pertaining as heirlooms to his house, and seemed greatly to enjoy the happy scene which the united meeting of the three families occasioned.

A record of this interesting marriage would be imperfect without mentioning that the trousseau of the bride was of the most rich and elaborate description. It included presents from her Majesty the Queen and other members of the Royal family, and almost numberless gifts from her relatives and friends. The presents of the bridegroom were more than usually costly. One of them, a splendid ornamental jewel of emeralds and diamonds, added brilliancy to her bridal costume. The bouquet of the bride was composed entirely of white flowers. It consisted not merely of the white camellia, the orange blossom, and the lily of the valley, but comprised also gardenias of an exquisite perfection, and the Phalenopiss amabilis and grandiflora. The bouquet of the Duchess of Wellington was composed of white flowers, similar to those of her sister, but the addition of the pink geraniums and geraniums took off from it the bridal character. These bouquets, with the flowers whose decorative beauty has already been noticed in the description of the gallery, were furnished by Mr. James Veitch, jun., of the King's-road Nursery, the credit of their tasteful arrangement being due to Mr. Harding, of Clifford-street.

## A PIGEON EXPRESS.

### RECEPTION OF THE NEWS OF THE CAPTURE OF SEBASTOPOL AT CEYLON.

*(From a Correspondent.)*

CEYLON, NOV. 1855.

WITH the belief that it may interest the numerous and intelligent body of readers who derive pleasure and instruction from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, I send you a Photograph representing the scene in the *Colombo Observer* office during the reading of a carrier pigeon despatch in the hands of Sir Henry Ward, the Governor, who, *ex-officio*, sits as President of the Council, and who, in the intervals of taking votes of money for public works, communicated to the assembled members the substance of the intelligence. As soon as the labours of the Council could be closed, his Excellency showed his appreciation of the intelligence received by acting in the manner described in the following paragraph, extracted from the *Colombo Observer*:—

ROYAL SALUTE.

In consequence of the news brought by our pigeons the following order has been issued:—

"HEAD QUARTERS.—GENERAL ORDER—Kandy, 27th October, 1855.—1. The Colonel commanding the forces is pleased to desire, in pursuance of instructions to that effect received from his Excellency the Governor, that a Royal salute be fired at Colombo this day in honour of the capture of Sebastopol by the Allied armies on the 8th September.

"2. On the day after the receipt of this order at Trincomalee, Galle, and Kandy, Royal salutes will be fired at one p.m.

"(Signed) J. R. BRUNKER, Col. D.A.G."

The above was issued as a separate slip with our EXTRA of Saturday to all our Colombo subscribers, and to some at out-stations. We took care, of course, to send a copy to Col. Dames; so that about eleven a.m. on the 28th the worthy Commander of the forces would be in possession of the order issued at Kandy, the 27th, and complied with at Colombo by the firing of a Royal Salute on that very evening. To prevent the future historians of Ceylon from being puzzled by the anachronism, it may be as well to record that, Sir H. Ward being Governor, and red-tape forms out of favour, his Excellency (Commander-in-Chief ex-officio) directed the order to be issued in the usual form, and the salute was fired at Colombo on the faith of intelligence transmitted by no more regular channel than the *Observer* carrier-pigeons.

Long previously to this Dr. Elliott's carrier-pigeon express had been recognised as a public institution of the greatest possible value, in the absence of a line of electric telegraph to connect Colombo, the capital of the island, with the port of Galle, at which the steamers touch. The distance is seventy-two miles, the road being almost a straight line, and our pigeons usually accomplish the passage, well laden with manuscript and printed slips, in from one to two hours. On their arrival not only is the news, sometimes in large detail, disseminated in the form of an *Observer* extraordinary, but the merchants, the post-office people, and the interlocked expecting community, are able to calculate the hour at which the coach with the mail-boxes may be expected, and make preparations accordingly. It is now fully five years since the idea of thus systematically employing carrier pigeons was suggested by me to Dr. Elliott, and by him carried out. The first despatch received announced the appointment of a successor to Lord Torrington, and from that time to the present the pigeons have continued to bring to the colony intelligence increasing in interest and importance. The scene in the *Observer* office, as soon as a special flag hoisted on the Fort Flagstaff announces that the pigeons have arrived with the overland news, is animated in the extreme. The military officers of the garrison are, of course, prominent in the crowd, anxious to know how their brethren in arms have upheld the glory of England, and listening eagerly to ascertain if, in the list of those who fell or received wounds in the latest conflict, the names of dear relations or valued friends occur. The European merchants, while not devoid of similar feelings, are equally eager to learn the position occupied by our great staple—coffee, and whether cocoa-nut oil, which has fluctuated so much in the progress of the war, and the negotiations that led to it, is up or down. There is the Chetty merchant from the coast of Coromandel, with his stout nude chest, and the copious turban surmounting a face whose duskiness is relieved by the sacred ashes spread over the forehead. In the hands of those half-clothed people, of simple and inexpensive habits, is concentrated the larger portion of the cloth and grain trade of the island. They also contract to deliver coffee to the European merchant, and probably the conclusion of a bargain and its terms depend upon the information brought by the carrier pigeon, as to whether native coffee, the "consols" of the coffee-market, is down to 42s or up to 52s. Watching with equal anxiety, but with more intelligence (for he can speak English fluently), is the fu ly-clothed Singhalese contractor, with his pettioat-like combuy, his clean white jacket, but with no covering on his head beyond that afforded by his long black hair, tied up into a knot behind, and secured with a handsome comb, such as may be still seen on the heads of young girls in the Highlands of Scotland.

Still more numerous and still more prominent in the crowd are representatives of the Moorman population of Colombo, whose addiction to the pursuits of jeweller, shopkeeper, and pedlar, has attached to them the designation of "the Jews of Ceylon." They are Mahometans of Arab origin, settled for generations in Ceylon, and amongst the most industrious and enterprising inhabitants of the island. Of course the great war undertaken between France and England in defence of the independence of Turkey has excited peculiar interest amongst these Mussulmans, to gratify which a Tamil newspaper was some time ago started, into which the principal portions of the war intelligence contained in the *Observer's* pigeon-express is regularly translated.

When pigeons occasionally go astray, driven out of their course by a strong wind, or bewildered by rainy or hazy weather, they are almost invariably caught and sent to the *Observer* office by the natives, who quite appreciate their value, many of them believing that the bird carries the despatch in its beak; and that on arrival the bird deposits it on the editor's table. Readers of intelligence will smile at this; but we have over and over again found it necessary to correct the popular impression amongst Europeans, that the despatch is attached to the pinion of the bird. This would impede the creature's flight, on the strength and rapidity of which, in conjunction with the strong instinct which impels it homewards, so much depends. Nor is the letter, as some imagine, strapped tightly round the leg of the bird. Our plan is to roll up the despatch lightly about the diameter of a quill, it is then doubled up and tied round with thread all but a loop, through which a piece of soft cord is run. This cord is then tied gently just above the claw, and the despatch hangs down. It cannot drop off, and, the instant the bird is let go, both leg and despatch are drawn up under the plumage, so perfectly protected from the weather that even the heaviest rain of the tropics, through which some of our birds have sometimes made their way, have scarcely affected the paper. By the employment of this paper and several birds we have received in this way matter which, when printed, has filled a full page, equal in size to those of the London daily papers. In the case of the mail which announced the fall of Sebastopol we had, besides the summary of our London correspondent, the despatch of General Simpson in full, the telegraphic despatches, and numerous details. In fact, I think I may safely assert that in the world's history the instincts of the carrier-pigeon have not been so usefully, so steadily, and for so lengthened a period rendered available, as in the case of the *Colombo Observer* expresses.

Our Engraving is from a photograph by Mr. Parting, of Colombo.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### BRIGADIER WILLIAM MAYNE.

COLONEL WILLIAM MAYNE, of the Bengal Army, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, and Brigadier of the Hyderabad Contingent, was the third son of the Rev. Robert Mayne, of Limpsfield, Surrey, by his wife, Charlotte Cunninghame, youngest daughter of Colonel Graham, of St. Lawrence House, near Canterbury, and great-nephew of William Mayne, Baron Newhaven, whose name he bore, and which title (having been created in the person of the late Lord) has long been extinct. Colonel Mayne was born in October, 1818. He died at Cairo on the 22rd Dec., on his way home to England. He had only returned to India after a short furlough in this country in September last, when he was almost immediately seized with a violent attack of dysentery, from which he never recovered. Colonel Mayne entered the service in June, 1837; in December, 1838, he joined the Army of the Indus, and in the following month was brought upon the effective staff of the 37th Regiment N. I., as junior Assign. He could not, however, distinguished himself above all others of his rank and standing during the war that ensued in Affghanistan, and most particularly at the siege of Jellalabad: where, having risen to the rank of Lieutenant, and being in command of a regiment of Irregular Cavalry, he was almost daily engaged in skirmishes with the enemy whilst employed in foraging for the garrison. On these occasions he was wont to ride a famous old grey charger, and among the Affghans opposed to him he gained the sobriquet of "Death upon the Pale Horse." On General Pollock arriving to the relief of Jellalabad, he was appointed Deputy-Assistant Quarter-master-General to the Infantry Division, and was engaged in all the actions that took place in the subsequent campaign, which ended so gloriously in the retaking of Cabul. He received medals both for Cabul and Jellalabad. He was subsequently present as second in command of the body guard at Maharajapore, and wears the star given in remembrance of that engagement. He became Captain in Jan. 1, 1845, was promoted to the rank of Brevet-Major in September of the same year, and, having succeeded to the command of the body guard, was gazetted as an Hon. Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General of India in January, 1846. He was subsequently, in April, 1851, appointed to a Brigadiership in the Hyderabad Contingent, involving the independent command of over 6000 men of all arms; and in that capacity was frequently employed in repressing disturbances in the Deccan, and repeatedly received the thanks of the Governor-General in Council. It would entirely, however, exceed our limits were we to attempt to gives succinct account of all Colonel Mayne's services. Engaged with the enemy some twenty-five times during his glorious career, his name has been honourably mentioned in from fifteen to twenty despatches and general orders. Though never wounded himself, he had his horse killed or wounded under him on eleven different occasions His authority over the native troops he commanded was unbounded. He was believed by them to have a charmed life, and wherever he chose to lead they were ready to follow. Colonel Mayne is universally esteemed and beloved in the Indian army, and in him it is not too much to say that they have lost one of their brightest ornaments, and the Indian Government one of its most distinguished servants. Colonel Mayne became a Lieutenant-Colonel in June, 1854, and was gazetted as Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel of Mahrajpore, in December, 1855. He married, in 1844, Helen Cunliffe, daughter of Thomas Reed Davidson, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, and niece of Lieut.-General Sir Robert Cunliffe, Bart., M.P., of Acton Park, Denbighshire, who, with one only son, survives to deplore his loss.

### SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, BART.

THE death of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, of Coul, Bart., took place at Coul, in Ross-shire, on the 3rd ult. He had suffered severely from organic disease, under which his constitution, enfeebled by a long residence in India, has sunk at the comparatively early age of fifty-one. Sir Alexander was born 10th Jan., 1805. He succeeded, as eighth Baronet, upon the decease of his father in 1845, and retired from the Bengal Army, 1st Aug., 1851, after an uninterrupted service of more than twenty years. Besides minor campaigns for which medals were not given, Sir Alexander was present at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore, 1826-26, and had the medal. He served as Deputy-Judge-Advocate-General with the army of Gwalior, and had a horse killed under him at the battle of Maharajpore, in December, 1843. He took part also in the first campaign on the Sutlej, 1845-46, but was not engaged in any of the battles. During the few years that he enjoyed the patrimonial estate, the deceased Baronet was much esteemed as a landlord, and took an active interest in county and rural affairs. He was a staunch and consistent elector, and a zealous supporter of the Liberal interest. Sir Alexander was never married. His title and estate descend to his brother William, born 28th May, 1805.

The Mackenzies of Coul date from the seventeenth century. The founder of the family was Alexander Mackenzie, brother of Kenneth Mackenzie, Baron of Kintail. He died in 1650, and was succeeded by his son Kenneth, who was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, 16th October, 1673. The representative of this family in 1715 joined in the Earl of Mar's rebellion, and was included in the act of attainder passed against Mar and his adherents; but, dying without male issue, and the attainder not extending to collateral branches, the title and estates devolved upon his brother, and have since continued in regular lineal descent.

### GEORGE BUCHAN, ESQ.

GEORGE BUCHAN, Esq., of Kelloe, Berwickshire, who died on the 3rd ult., was descended from one of the eldest Scottish families, the Buchans of Auchmachoy, in Aberdeenshire. Of this branch of the family, Lethara, in East Lothian, was the paternal estate. Mr. Buchan was son of George Buchan, Esq., of Kelloe, by Anne, his wife, fourth daughter of the Right Honourable Robert Dundas, of Arniston, late Lord President of the Court of Session, and sister of the late Lord Chief Baron Dundas (of Scotland). For several years Mr. Buchan held the office of Chief Secretary at Madras, where, from his commanding talents and high-toned public and private character, he left a name of distinguished reputation and honour. The same aptitude and intelligence for which he had been conspicuous when in office he continued to evince in the transaction of county business, when, after his return from India, he became resident at his family seat in Berwickshire. He was much loved there for his benevolence and charity. Mr. Buchan's estate descends to his nephew, Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Fordyce, of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

KINBURN FORT, AND THE SPIT OF OTCHAKOFF.—THE EXPEDITIONARY FLEET IN THE ICE.

## THE LAST OF KINBURN IN 1855.

Our gallant allies in the Sketch are left to withstand the assaults of General December as best they may, for one mass of ice extends from the Liman of the Dnieper to Nicolaieff and Kherson. The French withdrew their gun-boats early in December, and on the 7th the whole waters became congealed; which, being reported to Captain Hastings, the senior British naval officer, he most judiciously at once ordered all our gun-boats to return to Kinburn. It was fortunate he did so, for the day after nothing could have moved them. At Kinburn the ships were all fast, one mass of ice extending to the shore. On the 9th, the wind changing to the southward, the ice broke up from the rivers, and came suddenly down in such masses as to sweep everything before them. The French floating batteries, moored with two line-of-battle ships' anchors, were all driven on shore—the ice accumulating against their bluff bows till it reached nearly the hause-holes, when away they went as if anchored by straws. No ship stood the pressure, except an old French store-ship aground.

The English men-of-war, by force of steam and regularly pounding at the icy barrier, forced their way out, and anchored off Fort Kinburn in the outer roads. The next day all again became fast, under the influence of a strong N.W. wind the thermometer being at 6°.

To show the vicissitudes of this delightful winter quarter—every rope is like an iron bar, our decks and ships are one mass of ice, and boiling water is obliged to be poured on them to let anything go. As to telling how many fingers you have, or what your nasal organ is made of, is an impossibility. Our mess has even to be sawed up.

On the 14th the sun shone brightly, and the morning was delicious in spite of ice all round. The Captain went on shore to shoot some ducks, which are here in large quantities; swans and geese likewise abound, only one cannot show his head outside the lines or a little gentle recreation for fear of those rascally Cossacks, who have no feeling for sportsmen, they having captured six French officers one morning. After getting some teal the Captain walked off on the ice to the French Commodore, inside, to say adieu. The whole ice was alive with skaters, sliders, and troops carrying stores to the shore—our allies being most prudent in this respect. The galley was ordered at two o'clock, and on the way off the day became dark and gloomy; half a gale sprang up from the N.W. a slight fog enveloped the ships, and a most intense cold arose, the ships *Curaçoa* and *Tribune* looked strange to their eyes, and, on getting within a mile, they found them surrounded with ice. Several times they tried to force the galley through, but found it useless, the ice being too firm—it seeming to stretch for miles to seaward. To bivouac on the bleak shores of Kinburn, even with our good allies, was no joke, and as the ice appeared to be travelling at about two miles an hour, eventually, by pulling ahead, they got between the floes, and floated with the ice under the bows, which they were most delighted to make, being firmly persuaded that shooting at Kinburn had better be left alone.

The fort is now well secured against surprise; the men have received their new clothing, with plenty of provisions; the Commodore has no fear of the Russians getting hold of it again. The French have three floating batteries, two steamers, three gun-boats, and a hospital ship; and are in good spirits. We have a steam frigate and paddle-steamer between Kinburn and Odessa.

The *Curaçoa* and *Tribune* left for the Bosphorus on the 17th Dec., delighted to bid adieu to Kinburn.

The first Illustration represents Kinburn inside the Spit, as we left it on the 18th: ships covered with ice, all fast; soldiers and sailors shooting and skating, carrying hay on shore at the first pier other stores on the second. The spars of the raft, which have been hauled up by the *Sidon*, *Curaçoa*, and *Tribune*, covered with ice—fast on shore. French ships all housed in; the brig-steamer with a Commodore's pennant. A small channel was then open, which prevents an attack from Otchakof.

The second Illustration shows the *Curaçoa* and *Tribune* steam frigates, and *Beagle* gun-boat, beset with an immense floe of ice, with the Captain in his galley trying to get on board.

Behind the Isle of Berezan there is an extensive lake from whence the new gale most likely brought the ice out.

The small Sketch is a view of Serpents' Isle, off the mouth of the Danube (20 miles)—the first rendezvous of the fleet to Sebastopol. It seems placed there by Providence to mark the entrance of the great river, whose shores are low and dangerous of approach. It is uninhabited at present. They say it abounds with game, and has a small lake on the highest part.

SERPENTS' ISLE, OFF THE DANUBE.

KINBURN.—THE "CURACOA" AND "TRIBUNE" STEAM FRIGATES, AND "BEAGLE" GUN-BOAT, IN THE ICE.

"THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER II. AND HIS SISTER MARIE-NICOLAEWNA, IN THEIR CHILDHOOD."—FROM A PRINT PUBLISHED AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Upon a sunny day
Two children were at play;
Each, offspring of a king,—
Their toy a cradle-swing.

The garden's alleys rung
With sounds of laugh and tongue,
So jocund was the mirth
That in their hearts had birth.

An old man at his toil
Ceased for a while to moil,
And, leaning on his spade,
Thus to himself he said:—

"O gracious God of heaven,
How are thy mercies shown
To Emperor on his throne,
To serf who toils alone
From morn till dewy even.

Thou makest childhood blest,
That when years have pass'd by,
The harassed soul may fly
Back to one place of rest!

"Yon boy will be our Czar,
When he is in his prime.
But little recks he now
That his unwrinkled brow
Predestined is to wear
Great Peter's golden crown;
Whose rim though soft as down,
Will leave its lines of care.
And then this sunny time
And yonder little car
Will come to him again
With shadows of the joy,
That blest the happy boy,
And soothe his manhood's pain

"When on his father's throne
He reigns and reigns alone;

When at his word go forth
The legions of the north
To conquer and destroy—
To win or work annoy.
When at his lightest breath
We live or die the death,
And he doth stand apart
Above all men beside,
Until his despot-heart
Is swollen with its pride.
And serfs in soul bow low,
As though he were a God,
And if he give the blow,
Kiss the avenging rod.
And he believes it sooth.
But at his topmost height
A mightier than his might
Comes and declares the truth
That Wrong cannot maintain
Its hold upon mankind.
That all his power is vain
'Gainst Right and Might combined.

Then as he feels his crown
Is but a golden weight,
And gladly lays it down,
And puts aside his state.
Who knows but through his brain
May pass the shadowy joy
That blest the happy boy
And soothe his present pain?"

So be it! Though the wall
Of women fill our lands
For many gallant bands
That died, but did not quail,
Beneath the iron hail
This mortal Jove pour'd down
From granite shielding wall!
Though ghosts of legions call
From out their graves unknown
For vengeance on the One,
Who would not stay the strife,
But bloodier made his throne
With more red streams of life.

So be it! Though at night
A gory hand doth show
His hordes on Alma's height
Retreating from the foe.
So be it!—when the Man
Recalls that bloodier day,
The day of Inkerman.
When like gorged beasts of prey,
Before our small array,
His drunken legions ran!
Or when in regiments grim
Stand forth the wasted forms
Down beaten by the storms,
And point their hands at him.
And tell him that they died
From his cure'd lust of pow'r
And his Imperial pride.
O let him in that hour
His childhood see again;
And own if shadowy joy
Such visions can destroy,
Or soothe his present pain.—M. L.

## *FINE ARTS.*

Tam o' Shanter, by Robert Burns. Illustrated by John Faed, R.S.A., for the Royal Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland.

Scotland has just given us a very handsome volume in illustration of her greatest poet. The best painters Scotland has produced since the birth of Burns have been properly ambitious of illustrating a poet whose genuis is recognised wherever the language of the British Islands is known. Sir David Wilkie made a fine picture (in his latest style) from the "Cotter's Saturday Night." Sir William Allan gave us a happy embodiment of the inspired ploughman as he sat, fresh from the field, brooding over the daisy (the wee-modest-crimson-tipped flower) which he had crushed unwillingly with the coulter of his plough; John Burnet (better known as an engraver than a painter) has, on canvas and on copper both, put happily before us some of the most pictorial passages of the poet. Wilkie, Allan, and Burnet had, one and all, many special qualifications for the task of illustrating Burns. All three have in some degree served to extend a reputation that needs no false props. Each in rendering justice to himself was paying homage to the majesty of genius in the great poet.

There are, of course, many illustrations of "Tam o' Shanter." One of the best that we can call to mind is by the graceful and poetic Stothard. The scene is that which represents what we have heard a clever Englishman call the Turpin ride of Tam o' Shanter. It is full of spirit and poetry, but it is hardly the scene. It is not Scottish—it is not Robert Burns.

The stone figures (once so popular) of Tam and the Soutar, by the late Alexander Thom, with all their cleverness, caught only the familiar and coarse portions of the poem. No tale in verse abounds more with all the qualities of true poetry than "Tam o' Shanter."

In the handsome folio before us—got up at wise expense by the Royal Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland—it is easy to see that no common hand has been called in to illustrate the poem. The name of one Mr. Faed, through "The Mitherless Bairn"—that charming picture of last year's Exhibition—is now most honourably known among

British artists; the name of another Scottish Faed will be no less honourably known by the volume before us.

The subjects selected by Mr John Faed are six in number: 1, "Nursing her wrath to keep it warm;" 2, "The Souter tauld his queerest stories;" 3, "Nae man can tether time or tide;" 4, "And yow I'am saw an unco' sight:" 5, "But, scarcely had he Maggie rallied;" and 6, "As spring brought off her master hale." Of the six we prefer those which relate to common life. Nothing can be better than No 2—"The Souter tauld his queerest stories." It is worthy of Burnet, of Allan, or even of Wilkie. In the picture of the wife "nursing her wrath," the thick-set character of the Scottish wife, though in some respects true to nature, is a little overdone.

That Mr Faed has not succeeded so happily in the other subjects must be attributed to the lofty and grotesque union of sentiment and subject that has so charmingly thrown the poem. But that which is excellent in one art is seldom very well adapted for equal excellence in another. What really is in full harmony in the poem is not, and cannot be, in full harmony upon canvas. The grotesque association, so delightful in the poet, though it is treading on tender ground, becomes a little unpleasant when it is set before us in reality, as it were, by the hand of a painter so skilful as Mr. John Faed. Though every line in the poem is poetical, every subject is not pictorial.

The Royal Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland have not been sparing of pounds English in doing justice to the engravings from Mr. Faed's work. Of the six subjects three are engraved by Mr. Lumb Stocks, the newly-elected line engraver into the Royal Academy; and three by Mr. James Stephenson. The vignette (a view of Ayr) is engraved by William Miller, to whose graver Turner is materially indebted.

Portrait of the late Professor Edward Forbes. From a Photograph by Claudet. Engraved by Charles Cook.

This, though it does not altogether recall to our recollection the great man who played with knowledge, or the delightful companion who could forget in society how much he knew that others did not know, is still a most valuable portrait of a man who died too early for his friends and too early for science. There is a pensive cast about it, as if the hand of death was already on him. We have seen those features, here preserved in due proportion, lighten up in a way that gave innocent and well informed enjoyment to everybody around. Mr. Claudet's photograph is capitally lithographed by Mr. Charles Cook.

View of the Hotel de Ville at Hamburg. Engraved by Day and Son, after G. G. Scott, A.R.A.

Since that disastrous fire of 1842, which did as much to undo Hamburg as the Great Fire of 1666 effected to undo London, Hamburg has owed much to Englishmen. An English engineer (Lindley) arrested the still-spreading flames that threatened to leave the city like a desolation; an English subscription (given in no feeling of pride) materially assisted in rebuilding the city; the genius of one English architect, Mr. G. G. Scott, gave them their beautiful church of St. Nicholas; and now the genius of the same man supplies them with that magnificent Town-hall of which Messrs. Day and Son have published so admirable and so useful an engraving.

The town-halls of the Low Countries—Ypres, Ghent, Louvain, and Brussels—are the admiration of architects. Sir Charles Barry has built his Houses of Parliament partly on that plan and character. We wish he had gone still further and made more frequent use of them. He would have improved his work. In the spirit of the builders of these fine old halls Mr. G. G. Scott has wrought, and a nobler building of the kind than the one on paper before us it is hardly possible to imagine.

Alleged Cure for Hydrophobia.—M. Guérin-Méneville lately brought before the French Academy of Sciences a means of curing hydrophobia, which, he stated, is practised in Russia with success. A little insect, the Golden-Cetonia, found in considerable quantities in sea-trees, in powder, when pounded to a powder, and adm nistered internally, to produce a profound sleep, which sometimes lasts for thirty-six hours, and which has the effect in many cases of completely nullifying the hydrophobic dread. The distinguished entomologist of Russia, M. Motschoulsky, has tried several experiments with this insect, and in most cases with success.

University College Hospital.—Mrs. Nelson, who has been head nurse of University College Hospital during the last twenty years, indeed since the foundation of the institution, has just resigned the appointment, in consequence of her age and infirmities. A movement has been made amongst the former pupils of the hospital and college to raise a fund to purchase an annuity for her; and it is gratifying to find that the appeal has been responded to by the committee of the hospital, and also by the professors and medical officers of the institution. Amongst the names of the contributors are Baron Goldsmid (treasurer of the hospital), the Rev. Henry Stebbing, D.D., Chadwick, Dr. J. C. B. Williams, Mr Ashton, Professor Jenner, Mr. Howel Morgan, Mr. Gamgee (First Class Staff Surgeon in the Anglo-Italian Legion), Professor Wharton Jones, F.R.S., Mr. Keyser, Professor Wardle, Dr. Hilder, Professor Murphy, Mr. Alfred Haviland, &c. Dr. Quain has consented to act as treasurer to the fund. Mrs. Nelson was a most efficient nurse, and was greatly esteemed and respected by the medical officers for her punctuality, zeal, and attention, and for her unvarying kindness to the patients. The late Mr. Liston held her in high esteem, and frequently expressed an opinion that she might be considered "a model nurse."

The Weather in the Camp.—There has been a sudden and remarkable change in the weather. When the last mail left it was difficult to believe, judging from the temperature and appearance of everything around, that spring had not already arrived. On Saturday, the 5th, the sun shone brightly, and the weather was so mild and fine that the winter clothing was universally laid aside. The following day we had mists and constant rain until evening, when the wind, which had been previously blowing from the west, changed to the northward. The thermometer fell rapidly, and yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, indicated only 10 deg. F above zero. The temperature continued very low all day, and, being accompanied with a strong wind from the north, the cold was felt very severely. Snow found its way through every crack and crevice of the wooden dwellings, and every precaution was necessary in the open air to prevent frostbite. The roads, which were previously in an exceedingly muddy and uneven condition, became sudden y congealed, and have since been trying enough to the transport animals and passengers from their hardened, irregular, and slippery surface. The troops everywhere appear very healthy and vigorous, notwithstanding these sudden variations of climate. Some of the French troops in the plain are reported to be suffering from a form of scorbutic disease.—*Letter from the Camp, Jan. 15.*

Military Memorials.—An illuminated brass and alabaster tablet, of great beauty, has just been placed in the Wrottesley Chapel, at Tettenhall Church, beneath the one erected by the officers of the 43rd Light Infantry to their gallant and lamented companion in arms, the late Hon. Edward Wrottesley (fourth son of John, second Lord Wrottesley), who fell in action with Kaffirs, at Fuller's Hook, in Albany, Cape of Good Hope, on the 11th of March, 1852. The present tablet, which is a companion to the former, but varying in form and detail, records the "sad and early loss of the Hon. Cameron Wrottesley, of the Royal Engineers, distinguished alike by his amiable disposition, high mental powers, and his noble conduct; who was killed on the 15th of August, 1854, when on duty in the trenches before Sumarsund." His sorrowing and noble parents have caused to be erected this handsome and chaste memorial; and both works were designed and executed by Mr. Stokes Nelson, sculptor, of Melbury-terrace, Dorset-square.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle, January 23*

Brigands in Prussia.—The forests and mountains of the Eiffel, in the province of Treves, in Prussia, have for some time past been infested by a band of brigands, who robbed travellers and vehicles; they even stripped poor foot-passengers of their clothes, and some of these passengers were in consequence driven to death. The authorities have just sent detachments of cavalry and infantry to hunt out these brigands.

Blockade of the White Sea.—During the whole of the blockade maintained in 1855 by the Allied fleet of the Russian ports in the White Sea, not a single neutral vessel has appeared in that sea; many Russian vessels attempted to pass over to Norway by favour of the night or of fogs; but nearly all—that is to say, about six y vessels—have been captured by the squadrons. The inhabitants of many of the little towns on the White sea sold provisions to the fleet, but were directly menaced by the Russian Government with Siberia, if the sale was repeated. At the same time the Government excited the fanaticism of the inhabitants by the publication of a speech of an abbot, in which they were informed would preserve them from the arms of the unbelievers, as they termed the Allies. It is impossible to conceive the injury inflicted on Russian commerce by the blockade of the White Sea, where have formerly entered each year above 600 vessels of the combined bulk of 120,000 tons, independently of Norwegian and national vessels.—*Christiania Courier, Jan. 11.*

Navigation of the Danube.—Advices from Galatz of the 5th ult. state that despatches are arriving there every day from shipowners of the north, inquiring if their vessels have passed the Sulina or are still lying in the Danube. From the information of all parties interested, these letters state that Galatz has been, ever since the 16th of December, cut off from all communication with Tultcha and Sulina, in consequence of the Danube being frozen over, while the land-roads are at the same time impracticable. The road from Tultcha to Sulina labours further under the inconvenience of running through a perfectly desolated country, and being infested with banditti. From Rustchuk, however, under date of the 3rd instant, the statements run that the ice on the Danube is so firm that heavy loads are forwarded upon it by sledges and waggons. This species of communication has been for some days established between the towns lying up the river.

## THE MOTHERS-IN-LAW OF ENGLAND.

### MRS. GLASTONBURY.

There is a class of persons who, in our opinion, is most shamefully put upon, abused, and misrepresented—we mean the mothers-in-law of England. You may stare, Mr. Jones, and called aloud upon the father of lies!—and you, Mr. Brown, may exhibit the whole of your eyes and make a mute appeal to the chandelier over the dining-table, but we are prepared to do battle with you or any one else in defence of those injured ladies. We do not mean to say that they are faultless. What human being is so? Not you Mr. Brown, nor you Mr. Jones,—and you know it!

What would Mrs. Brown, *née* Glastonbury, have been but for the amiable woman to whom she is indebted for her birth, education, and knowledge of housekeeping and husband managing? When you returned from your blissful honeymoon, who received you on the doorsteps of your new home but Mrs. Glastonbury, smiling and crying at the same time, until the dimples in her cheeks were made into little puddles by her tears! You remember how you embraced her—how you swore that it was the kindest thing in the world of her to have left her own pretty home at Kensington to shed a lustre over your dingy dwelling-place, Buster-row. Did you not send for Mrs. Glastonbury's boxes the next day? Who but you, Mr. Brown, had the back room on the first floor fitted up with every conceivable convenience that an old lady could desire? And poor Mrs. Glastonbury, in the simplicity of her heart and the fullness of her affection, believed that she was the "one thing wanting" to complete your happiness, and consequently took up her quarters in Buster-row. We know what you would say if we chose to listen to you. You would say that, having been fearfully bored by your month's seclusion from the world, you were glad to welcome anybody, especially as Mrs. Brown appeared to be equally desirous of a change of society. But you did not expect her to live with you for ever. Nor does she, Mr. Brown. Some old gees at stated intervals, devoting herself (as she believes) to the best interests of you and your family. If you swear again we shall be silent. You know, or ought to have known, that she was a strong-minded woman when you invited her, and that Mrs. Brown had married you not only for your manly form and highly-cultivated intellect, but also to be less under the control of her too-anxious mamma. But now Mrs. Brown is in a different position her own mistress, a sharer of your name and dignity. Granted, and it was to make her worthy of such high honour that Mrs Glastonbury sought to guide her by her experience. You know, Brown, that those chintz curtains in the drawing-room were bought at a sale in Corsam-street; and that Mrs. Glastonbury was perfectly right to make you aware how much you compromised your respectability by not having figured damask. She was quite right to explain to you how much cheaper it was to have a hack broughan for morning calls than to pay cabs and omnibuses. Has not Mrs. Brown the bracelet you bought for her, at the urgent solicitation of her mamma, when Mrs. B. was in an interest——we mean, just before baby was born? Why do you refer to that event with a groan? Are you so unnatural as not to love that bright-faced rosy-mouthed round limbed little rogue, who is crowing like Chanticleer? It is not the baby! Oh! yes; you refer to the month when Mrs. Glastonbury took the sole charge of your establishment. Who else would have done so? It was her experience, her quickness, that discovered those faults in the servants which rendered warning *from* all necessary. You had rather it had been warning *to* all. Then why did you not speak first? Surely that interesting time was a fitting one for Mrs. Glastonbury to appeal to your feelings, as a father and a husband, if she had occasion to do so. She never did like the odour of tobacco, and (Mrs. Brown had inherited her objection), therefore, if she implored of you to give up smoking at home and abroad, and retire from your club, the 'Ringdoves,' was it not her duty to do so? If you did get your dinner after the ladies up stairs, Mrs. Glastonbury was right to make you sensible of the rights of woman on certain occasions. You blame your mother-in-law for persuading Mrs. Brown to have the boy called "Plantagenet"—why? As Mrs. Glastonbury said, had they not made a sacrifice for your sake? Had they not "droppeddown"—that was the phrase—dropped down from Glastonbury to Brown? She was quite right to recover nominal ground when she had an opportunity. What right has she to oppose your having a latch-key? Good gracious, Mr. Brown! Didn't she know Mr. P—l—r, who was found by the policeman every night on his door-step and put into the passage and left on the door-mat by that civil functionary? Hadn't he a latch-key! Had not she heard Mr. F—s—e, in the late Mr. Glastonbury's time, say over and over again "that he did not mind another rubber, as nobody was sitting up for him, and he had a latch-key"? Say that, too, when she and Mrs. Brown—quite a child at that time—were yawning their heads off, but afraid to retire to bed in case the gentlemen would never go? Mrs. Glastonbury knows the value of sitting up too well to consent to a latch-key. Glastonbury paid pretty dearly for all his "twelve o'clocks," though he was the first to come away from all bachelors' parties to which he was admitted. Nobody had such shawls and nickknacks as Mrs. Glastonbury, and her husband was not considered a liberal man by those who knew him only in the City. You are silent, Mr. Brown, and we acknowledge the compliment. We hope we have proved our case in this instance. We have shown, we trust, that Mrs. Glastonbury is a lady much more sinned against than sinning; and we shall endeavour, in another paper, to satisfy Mr. Jones how much injustice he has done to his excellent mother-in-law, Mrs. Grose.

M. L.

The Steam-Collier Association at Newcastle-on-Tyne are preparing a boiler to test the various designs sent in to compete for the £500 prize offered by the association for the effectual consumption of smoke with a due regard to the economy of fuel.

New gold-diggings, from which a very successful yield is anticipated, have been discovered near the Ovens, in Victoria, and at the Murrell brook, near Sydney.

The further sinking of the artesian well on Highgate-hill has been at length abandoned by the Hampstead Waterworks Company, after having reached a depth of 1300 feet, the indications of the strata not being such as to afford promise of a successful result.

The Musée d'Artillerie, Paris, has just added to its collection the pocket-book of Prince Menschikoff, taken at the Battle of the Alma, and one of the Jacobi infernal machines, fished up in the baltic by the French sailors.

The *Northern Examiner*, a newspaper published in Newcastle-on-Tyne, which tried a twice-a-week cheap issue, and did not succeed, expired on Friday.

In the course of the last campaign in Asia, more than 60 000 images of saints were dispatched from St. Petersburg for the edification of General Mouravieff's army.

Embezzlement by a Bank Clerk.—Last Saturday afternoon William Lawton, a clerk in the bank of Messrs. Palmer and Green, of Lichfield, at the time the bank suspended payment, was brought up on remand before the magistrates of that city. The facts of the case have already appeared. Lawton had been a confidential clerk in the bank for thirty-five years; the greater part of that period at a salary of £400 per annum. About ten days after the stoppage of the bank occurred, he made a confession of the fact of his having embezzled between seven and eight thousand pounds, the greater part of it by re-issuing notes which were considered to have been cancelled. He was committed to take his trial at the sessions.

Hanging by Way of Joke.—On Tuesday last a boy, twelve years old, named Abraham Longman, residing at Southampton, suspended himself by a leather strap to a beam by way of a joke, in the presence of his brother, aged five years, which unfortunately proved fatal, as, before assistance could be rendered, life had become extinct. A similar joke was played by a boy ten years old, on Saturday last, at Bermondsey; but happily aid was immediately at hand, and he was cut down; when by the exertions of a neighbouring surgeon, he was at length restored to life, but not until hopes of reanimation had almost ceased.

## *EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.*

Prince Albert has presented to the Oxford Free Public Library, through Alderman Sadler, a splendid copy of "The Natural History of Dee Side," published by command of the Queen.

The Emperor of Austria has ordered the construction of three screw-steamers of war, which are to be completed in the present war.

The Bonapartist "poets" are said to be busily engaged in the composition of poems intended to greet the Imperial infant.

General Alfonso la Marmora, commanding the Sardinian contingent of the Allied armies, was last week invested by her Majesty, in the Royal closet, with the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Bath.

The King of Saxony has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of Merit upon M. de Seebach.

The Greek *Moniteur* announces that Riza Bey, the Ottoman Envoy, has been received in audience by King Otho, and has been presented to the Queen.

At the last sitting of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg Lieut. Maury was elected corresponding member in the section of geography.

In Piedmont the rumour gains ground of an approaching marriage between King Victor Emmanuel and the Princess Marie Charlotte, daughter of Leopold, King of the Belgians. The Princess was born on June 7, 1840.

The two portraits of the Empress Eugenie by Winterhalter, which were in the Paris Exposition des Beaux Arts, are about to be exhibited in the rooms of the Vienna Society of Arts.

The Crimean medal distributed to the French troops in the name of the Queen of England is so heavy that it breaks from the pin which attaches it to the coat. Among the articles picked up and deposited at the Prefecture for the last week are no less than twelve of these medals, which have been lost by the soldiers.

The French Emperor visited the Palace of St. Cloud, last week, to give orders for different preparations to be made for the reception of the Empress, who, it is said, is about shortly to take up her residence there until her confinement.

The Choral Union of Dresden went in a body on the evening of the 16th ult. to serenade the Duke of Coburg, who returned on the following day to Gotha.

Lord John Russell presided at a lecture delivered last week at the Strood Mutual Improvement Society by Dr. Humphreys. The subject of the lecture was the working men of Britain.

The King of Naples has it in contemplation to form in his army some battalions of riflemen similar to the Chasseurs de Vincennes. They will take the name of Calabrian Chasseurs, and wear a costume similar to that worn by the Calabrian peasants.

Prince Jerome gave a grand ball on Saturday evening last, in his apartments at the Palais Royal. The Emperor, after leaving the Grand Opera, honoured the fête with his presence, arriving there about ten o'clock, with the Empress.

The two mansions in the Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris, which were occupied by the Russian Embassy and Consulate before the war, are now being repaired.

The Royal Society of Literature has elected Cardinal Wiseman a member of that society.

The French Minister at the Hague gave a grand ball on the 22nd ult., to inaugurate a fine portrait of the Emperor, which had just been placed in one of the *salons* of the Legation. The King and Queen of Holland, and the other members of the Royal family, Duke Bernard, and Prince Gustave of Saxe-Weimar, were present at this *fête*.

The first meeting of the Middlesex Archæological Society took place on Monday night at Crosby-hall, under the presidency of Lord Londesborough.

The little Count of Nervi consists at this moment of the Countess de Reuilly, the Duke and Duchess de Vermours, their sons the Duke d'Alençon and Duke d'Evreux, Baron de Chabannes, Aide-de-Camp of the Duke de Nemours; the Countess Mercier, travelling companion of the Queen; the physician of the family, and some inferior employés.

The French Emperor honoured the Grand Opera with his presence on Saturday evening at a representation given for the army of the East. Marshals Vaillant and Magnan, and General Regnaud de Saint Jean d'Angely, were present in uniform, with the Generals and superior officers of the Guard, seated in the *stalles d'amphitheatre*.

Sir Montague Cholmley is named as the probable successor of Mr. Christopher Nisbet in the representation of North Lincolnshire.

General Prince Gortschakoff, commanding in the Crimea, served at St. Petersburg on the 24th ult.

The King of Sardinia returned to Turin on the 24th ult., to hold, it was said, important conferences with his Ministers, respecting the peace negotiations.

The Hospodar Stirbey and Mr. Colquhoun, the British Chargé d'Affaires, are still at drawn daggers.

The Princess de la Moskowa (the eldest son of the late Marshal Ney), who is now a General of Brigade, with a command at Valenciennes, has had an apoplectic fit.

It is rumoured in the fashionable world that Prince Poniatowski is about to be married to Mdlle. Lehon.

The Carpenter Rowe, Esq., Q.C., of the Western Circuit and the Parliamentary Bar, is appointed Chief Justice of Ceylon.

The Queen of Spain has conferred the Cross of Charles III. on Don A. de Guzman, the oldest actor of Spain.

General de Martimprey, Chief of the Staff of the French Army of the East, left for the Crimea after the close of the sittings of the Council of War.

The requisition of the electors of Edinburgh to Mr. Adam Black has already been so numerously signed as to ensure the return of that gentleman.

A letter from Paris, in the *Independance* of Brussels, states that pages are about to be created in the French Imperial household.

M. Niesard resumed his lectures at Paris on Saturday last. The room was full, three-fourths full; those who were present abstained from any demonstration.

The Hon. Colonel Butler is seeking to set aside the verdict obtained by the present possessor of the title and estates of the Mountgarrett peerage. On Saturday the case was reopened in the Court of Exchequer on a bill of exceptions to the reception of evidence in the last trial, in which Lord Mountgarrett, the defendant, obtained a verdict.

The Count and Countess of Chambord have returned from Modena to Venice.

Mademoiselle Rachel is reported to have left Havannah for Europe. Her health has much improved.

Jenny Lind has given forty guineas to the Cheltenham Hospital.

Mr. Malcolmson, of Porlaw, Waterford, the eminent steamship proprietor, is about to place a line of screw steamers between Liverpool and New York, touching at Queenstown on the outward and home voyages.

The Polytechnic School at Carlsruhe is said to contain amongst its 407 pupils, English, French, Russians, Poles, Norwegians, Swedes, Belgians, Dutch, Swiss, Italians, Hungarians, Gauchans, Moldaves, Serbs, Americans, and some youths from the East Indies.

M. Thiele, of Copenhagen, has published a work entituled "Theory, Art, and Copenhagen, from 1839 to 1854." It contains the correspondence of the great artist, and numerous *facsimiles* of his original sketches and designs.

Nine new statues have been placed on one of the galleries of the Cour Napoleon III. at the Louvre. They are those of Mathieu Molé, Turgot, Saint Bernard, Lafayette, Bossuet, Pascal, Bourdaloue, Racine, and Voltaire.

A Royal decree, issued at Stockholm, orders the immediate raising of 500,000 dollars banco for military purposes, on the extraordinary credit voted last year for the defence of the kingdom.

An official notice from the Venezuela Consul announces that the guano islands of that Republic in the Carribean Sea are transferred to an American association.

The Frankfort police have placed seals on the printing-office of the ultra-democratic paper the *Volksfreund*.

An order has lately been given to the dockyard at Cherbourg to construct three boats for landing troops, each of which is to carry a heavy gun of long range.

Upwards of 10,000 fish reared by the artificial process, which has been so successful, have been turned out into the waters of the river Dee.

Piedmont has, within the last six years, constructed 700 kilometres, or nearly 150 miles English, of railways, the receipts of which in 1855 amounted to 10,297,758f. Messrs. Stephenson, Sauli, Rasco, and other engineers of note, are now making surveys for driving a tunnel through Mount Cenis. M. Rasco is of opinion that this stupendous work may be effected at a cost of only 25,000,000f.

## JUVENILE REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

MANY years have elapsed since men of foresight warned society that an expenditure on schools was a wiser investment than an expenditure on gaols;—that the true end of punishment was not vengeful, but reformatory;—and that the children of vice and destitution, when arrived at adult age, would lift their violent hands against those who had neglected the moral culture of their helpless and unfriended youth. These admonitions were unheeded both by the public and the Legislature. Reliance was only placed on punitive measures, and statesmen clung to prisons, hulks, and penal settlements. The spirit of progress has at length subverted these antiquated forms and processes; and it is now enacted, by 17 and 18 Victoria, c. 86, that juvenile offenders may be committed by the magistrates to reformatory schools, and be detained there for prescribed periods. It is also provided that Government shall be enabled to pay 5s. per week for every child sent to these schools, and recover that sum from the parents, who are justly held to be responsible for the crimes committed by their offspring against society; nor can parents take them away from the schools to which they are committed with a view to evade payment. On this important subject a great meeting was held, about a fortnight since, at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Earl Grey filled the chair, supported by the leading gentry of Northumberland, Durham, and Berwick-upon-Tweed; and were we to print the names of the eminent persons who attended, or sent letters pledging themselves to support the movement, we should occupy nearly one of our columns. Our purpose is to give the substance of the facts and arguments adduced.

The law, as it now stands, only permits those children to be sent to a reformatory school who have been convicted of some serious offence, and sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment by a magistrate. Earl Grey justly remarked that this rule "was hardly consistent with the very principle of the law. We deal with these children not as culprits, but as victims of a treatment, the consequences of which we wish to remove. If so, surely the sooner society interposes, the better. You should not put off interference until the child has become perhaps hopelessly corrupted, or so corrupted that the task of reforming him has become infinitely more difficult than before." His Lordship contended that, so soon as parental neglect could be proved, the child should be removed. Although Government has given power to send neglected, or rather convicted, children to school, it has provided no means by which the schools are to be built and supported; and his Lordship proposed that they should be erected and maintained by a general assessment, like our prisons, penitentiaries, and workhouses.

The Hon. H. G. Liddell, M.P. gave some interesting statistics of the state of crime in the county of Durham. The number of prisoners committed in 1855 was an increase over the number committed in 1854 of 268, although in the former year the demand for industrial labour had been very brisk, and wages unprecedentedly high. On referring to the table of juvenile offenders of sixteen years and under, male and female, admitted to prison during the last five years, the total number was 753; but, deducting from that total 201 recommittals, the number still remains at 562, or an annual average of a little more than 112 criminal children.

The Rev George Hamilton, now Vicar of Berwick, but who had served the office of Chaplain to Durham Gaol for six years, compiled the statistics of crime in Northumberland and Durham with each other and with the rest of the kingdom. The whole kingdom is divided into 41 districts for these returns:—Middlesex has one male juvenile criminal in every 782 of the population; Somerset, one in 824; Surrey, one in 960; South Lancashire, one in 1075; Northumberland, one in 1176; while Durham, at the bottom of the list, marked 44, has only one in 4958. He attributed the relative innocence of Durham to the fact of its population being scattered in villages, where the receivers of stolen goods could not well secrete themselves; and, alluding to the difficulties of transportation into penal servitude, forcibly remarked, "If we took care of our youth we would get rid both of penal servitude and ticket-of-leave men."

As a proof that destitute children have already begun to appreciate these asylums, where both body and mind receive a healthy nutriment, Mr. Hodgson observed that, in a reformatory institution which he had visited in company with the Dean of Durham, 400 persons had been taken in—every one of them subject to a severe penalty for a fortnight before he could be received; the ac mission was limited to 400 persons; but during the few years it had been established, 8000 applications had been made for admission in these reformatory schools the necessity of classification was strongly insisted upon; and, in reference to the Newcastle institution, Mr. Burden Sanderson observed that when a boy of thirteen or fourteen years of age had undergone several terms in gaol, came into the institution, "he came there like a hero from the Crimea, telling all he had seen doing, the names of all the boys who were in gaol, why they were there, and giving a history of their intentions when they came out."

Mr. Hodgson Hinde raised an objection which he himself overruled, and it is proper to notice it. He stated that many just and benevolent persons, who agreed that education was one of the greatest blessings, nevertheless asked—"Are you to go out of your way rather to give it to the criminal than to the person who has committed no crime? And are you not in fact, to give it to the well-behaved and deserving youth until all those who come under the criminal category have been duly and fairly supplied with education?" Mr. Hinde admits the force of the argument, if the principle of benevolence alone prompted the establishment of reformatory schools; but that he denies, and advocates for establishment on the principle of policy, since we are all interest in the prevention of crime.

Mr. Pease, of Darlington, hoped that the system would be extended to girls as well as to boys, as the mothers of the next generation, noting the axiom, "Who rocks the cradle rules the world."

We take this opportunity of referring to the efforts of Mr. Edward Hardcastle, of Manchester, in reforming juvenile criminals. It appears that the number of committals to the New Bailey in the year ending 29th September, 1855, was 547 males, under 17 years of age, showing a large increase, the number having been 478 in 1854, and only 365 in 1853. In the city gaol the number for the two years 1854 and 1855 was the same—that is, 327 in each of those years; but as this includes recommittals in 1855 against 58 in 1854, the number of individuals committed in 1855 was 273 against 269 in 1854. Of these, 22 were under twelve years of age, 61 between twelve and fourteen, and 190 between fourteen and seventeen years of age. To a great has been the increase of crime in Manchester and Salford that it has been necessary to expend £24,000 for the enlargement of the new city gaol. Mr. Hardcastle states that case after case has been brought before the committee of the Angel Meadow and Ancoats Ragged and Reformatory Schools of young girls released from prison earnestly desirous of moral culture, but having no means of escape from their former associates, no hope of obtaining honest employment, and no prospect before them but that of an early return to gaol. Mr. Hardcast e says, that "a slight acquaintance with what may be called the criminal population of Manchester will suffice to show that the distinction between conviction and non-conviction is little more than that between detection and impunity."

It has often been remarked that the Goths and Vandals are encamped on our territory. We have, in truth, two populations within our shores—the conservative, the other destructive; and, though the latter are the agents of mischief, the former are responsible for that demoralisation and predatory habits. Truly has Robert Hall observed, that in the moral system it is a part of the wise arrangements of Providence that no member shall suffer alone; that if the lower classes are involved in wretchedness and beggary, the more elevated shall not enjoy their prosperity unimpaired." Great and successful have been the efforts to improve the culture of the soil and the breed of animals; but, in comparison, how insignificant have been the attempts to improve the race of men and women! This negligence is in itself a crime; and none ever brings its punishment. There may be instances so savage and intractable as to resist all moral training, but such cases are exceptional: for there are few indeed who are insensible to justice and kindness. The poor maniac used to be scourged, and his madness became incurable; gentle treatment has restored the equilibrium of many an unbalanced brain. We have tried the punitive system in almost every form on the criminal, and only hardened him in his guilt. Happily we have now grown wiser, and discovered that virtue in the adult depends on shielding the child from vice. The Reformatory School, when made a national institution, will raise up a new generation, before whom the treadmill and the hulk will disappear, and the Goths and Vandals will evacuate our territory.

## BANK QUESTION.

*(To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

EVERY one who understands the subject must be struck with the singular similarity between the principles of the old Corn-laws, and the arguments by which they were supported, and those of the Currency System which is sought to be maintained. I have put a few of these in opposite columns:—

| CORN-LAWS. | CURRENCY-LAWS. |
|---|---|
| 1. The object was to fix the value of corn, independent of the laws of supply and demand. | 1. The object is to fix the value of gold, independent of the laws of supply and demand. |
| 2. These laws were carried and maintained by the influence of the agricultural class, whose rents were thereby increased | 2. These laws were carried, and are maintained by the influence of the moneyed class, whose profits are thereby increased. |
| 3. These laws inflicted far greater injury on the people than they conferred benefits to the landowners and agriculturists | 3. These laws also occasion far more misery and ruin to individuals than profit to the millionaire. |
| 4. The agriculturists induced the people to believe that a high price of corn was beneficial to them; for if corn was low, their wages would be decreased in greater proportion. | 4. The moneyed class have induced the agriculturists to believe that it is for their interest the present system should be maintained. |
| 5. On more than one occasion the high price of corn occasioned fearful riots. | 5. On more than one occasion the high price of gold, has brought the country to the verge of national bankruptcy. |

Since the Corn-laws have been abolished, every sensible man wonders they were ever passed, and that they continued in operation above thirty years—the same feeling will be produced after the present Currency System is swept away; and it cannot be too strongly impressed on the minds of the landowners, that the Corn-laws and the Currency-laws were a matter of bargain and sale—the landowners receiving the Corn-laws in consideration of their submitting to those on the Currency.

We all remember the powerful effect the Corn-law Catechism had in giving the *coup de grace* to the fallacies which were set up to support the Corn-laws: might not the same plan be tried with the Currency question. Here is a beginning.—Faithfully yours, EX. M.P.

### CURRENCY CATECHISM.

What is Currency?—Currency is of two kinds, general and partial.

What is general currency?—That which is established by law, and made a legal tender for a certain measure of value.

What is partial currency?—That which individuals choose to accept instead of the general currency as country notes, bills of exchange, promissory notes, cheques, Exchequer Bills, &c.

What is the use of a measure of value?—To prevent the necessity of barter and facilitate transactions between man and man.

What is the difference between the terms "measure of value" and "currency"?—The same that there is between a yard measure and a yard of silk or other article.

Is not a sovereign both "the currency" and the "measure of value"?—Only when it is of a certain weight. It is the weight which renders it the measure of value. No one is obliged to take a light sovereign.

Is there any difference between the practical working of the general paper currency, and of the partial one in bank-notes?—Yes, one of the utmost importance, but which has been kept in the background by the bullionists, for it not only upsets many of their dogmas, but affords the best solution for the problem which the Act of 1844 has been incapable of solving.

What is that problem?—That the currency should expand or contract according to the wants of the country.

Does the difference extend to a) country notes or only to those of a first-rate character?—To all without exception; the difference is, *that the amount of all country notes naturally and inevitably adjusts itself to the currency wants of each district*, whereas the general paper currency, as the Bank of England note, cannot possibly effect this important object.

By what means is this object effected?—It effects itself according to the laws of supply and demand. A basin will not contain more than a certain quantity of water, and if it is the interest of parties that it shall always be full, full it will be.

Then can you give a very good illustration; but how is the object effected?—In this simple manner: suppose three or four banks in a country-town having a sufficient paper currency, and one of them discounts a bill for £10 000, or lends that money on mortgage using its own notes. A B, who receives them must, of course, part with them to other persons, and such notes, not being wanted for currency, are taken to the bank which issued them for payment.

How would such payment be effected?—By the State paper.

If there was only one bank in the town, would the system operate in the same manner exactly: if the average circulation of notes required by a district was £10 000 in bank notes; if an additional £1000 was issued by a loan or discount, it would infallibly return before the end of the week. People cannot use a greater amount of currency than is necessary for their wants, any more than they require food after they have dined

Was not the principal object of the Bank Charter Act of 1844 to expand or contract the currency according to the wants of the country?—Yes, it was the sole avowed object; but, instead of ascertaining when were the wants of the country by the simple and intelligible mode of letting the people decide what was the demand, our legislators decreed, or, rather, Lord Overstone decreed for them, that the quantity of currency required in each district was determined by the quantity of gold in the Bank coffers.

How did his Lordship arrive at such a conclusion?—I really cannot say, except upon the American plan of telling the length of a man by the length of his speech.

But surely Parliament would require some reason to show how the currency wants of a mining district in Cornwall, or an agricultural parish in Yorkshire, could be determined by the quantity of gold in the Bank coffers in Threadneedle-street?—Yes; one or two did venture to ask the question

And how was it answered?—Why, by half-an-hour's speech on the question of exchange, which had just as much to do with the question as the gold in the Bank. The country gentlemen did not understand the question, and voted with those who called themselves safe men.

Are all parties agreed as to the article which would be the best measure of value?—No; there are many opinions on the subject: gold, silver, corn, labour, and other articles, have each been advocated as the best measure of value, on the ground that their value was least fluctuating.

Have all parties agreed upon the article which is best adapted for currency?—No; there are also different opinions on this subject; although, on account of the necessity of its being portable, only three articles—gold, silver, and paper—are named as the most eligible for currency.

Cannot disinterested persons agree upon some element or test, which ought to be the characteristic of the best article of currency?—Yes; they have long since agreed that the test of the best article of currency should be that it is less liable to fluctuation than any other; if, in addition to this, it were portable, it would be the perfection of currency.

How can it be difficult to determine whether gold, or silver, or paper is least liable to fluctuation?—Nothing can be more easy. The price or value of each of these articles in the London market, as well as abroad, is as well known as the price of corn.

Which of these articles have fluctuated the most in value?—First silver (especially of late years), then gold

And then paper?—No; paper has never fluctuated in value; although only the representative of gold, the £5 note has always remained of the same value, although the weight of gold it professed to represent was of more or less value

If paper never fluctuates in value, and is so portable, why is it not the currency of this country?—Because it would be contrary to the interest of the most powerful class in this country; namely, the moneyed class.

Surely no class in this country can compel the others to submit to bad currency laws?—They do not think of compelling; they obtain their end by the more certain mode of deluding their opponents. As the landed interest cheated the working classes into believing that their wages depended upon the price of corn, so the moneyed class cheat the landowners into believing that the present system of currency is for their benefit.

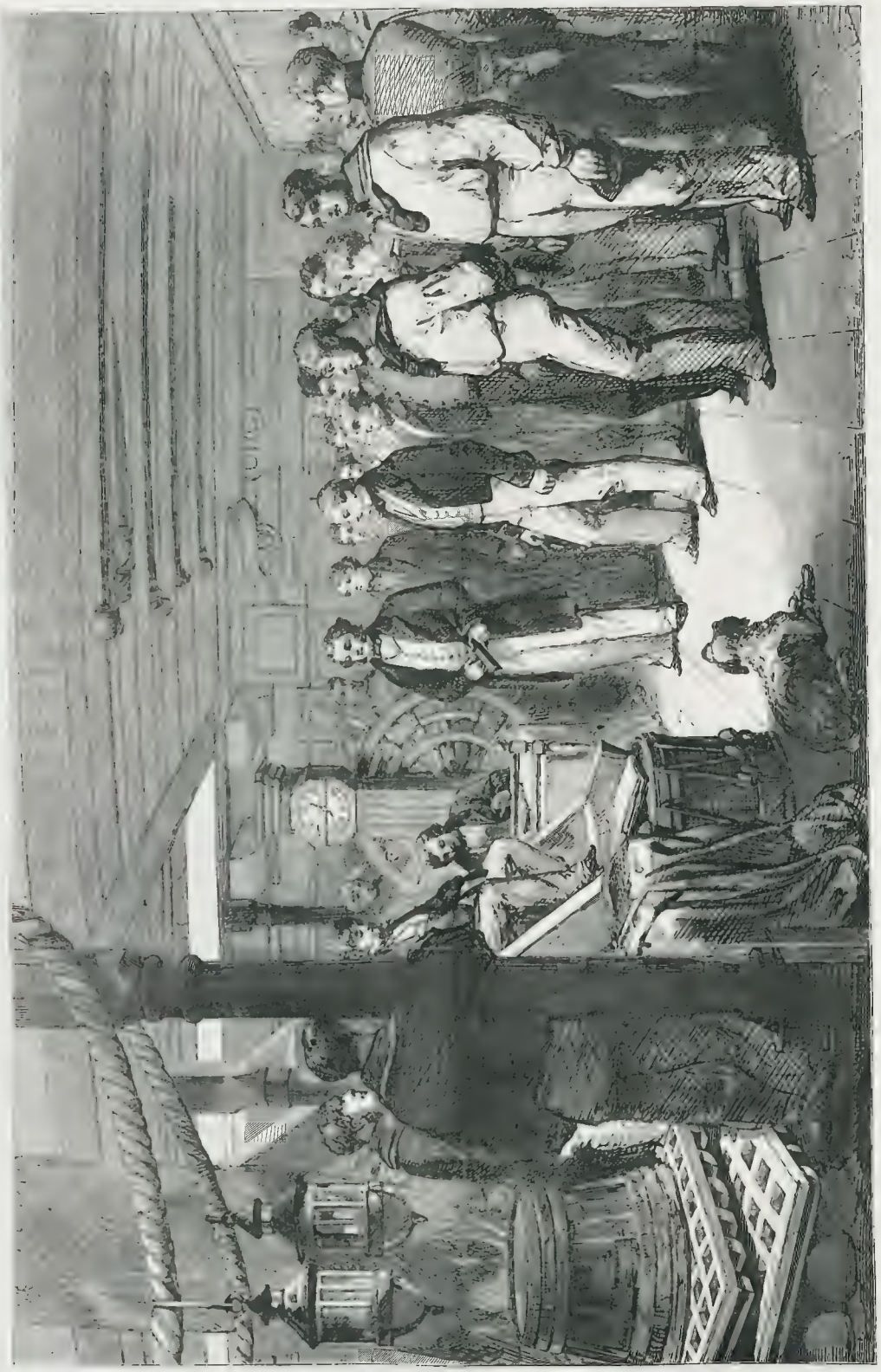
Is the interest of the landowner and of the moneyed class different on the subject of the currency?—Very different on some important points, although similar in others. In fact, their interests on the subject of the currency stand in precisely the same relation to each other as those of the corn producer and of the corn consumer previous to the abolition of the Corn-laws.

*(To be continued.)*

## SOIREE TO THE MEMBERS FOR MANCHESTER.

ON Tuesday evening last the annual soirée to the members for Manchester before the assembling of Parliament was held in the Corn Exchange, Hanging Ditch, which was densely crowded, including a sprinkling of ladies; there being seats provided for 800 persons. From five o'clock till six there was a rattling of tea equipages, &c., which subsided towards six o'clock, the hour fixed for the chair being taken. After some introductory remarks in laudation of the Manchester party by Mr. George Wilson, who presided, Mr. T. M. Gibson addressed the meeting at considerable length in vindication of the support he had given to the Peace party in the House of Commons. Mr. Bright, who was received with several rounds of cheering, made a long speech against the war, which, he said, had been a monstrous blunder from the beginning. We had blundered into the war and it seemed as if we were going to blunder out of it. The lying newspapers tried to make their readers believe that Russia was greatly humbled, and that she had accepted terms which would impose a complete check upon her in future. He contended that that was all a delusion. The terms of peace that were accepted by Russia were very much the same as the Four Points proposed last year. He then went on to abuse the newspapers for their attacks upon the Peace party

Now, take the tone of the newspaper press (laughter); these gentlemen who come out, many of them every morning, great numbers of them every week, and who do not scruple, in the most violent manner, to misrepresent the opinions, to attack the sentiments, and to vilify the motives of anybody who happens, as I have, to oppose them upon this war, they turn round with a face of effrontery perfectly inconceivable if anybody says a single word against them (Laughter). I suppose, at any rate, if I only speak once in two months I have a perfect right to say a little in my defence; and these men attack me every morning (Laughter and prolonged cheering). Now, what have they told you? They have told you—and they made many men believe—I presume they consulted the Lord Advocate of Scotland—there are other means of convincing Lord Advocates, I know;—they have told you that this Russian Power was a colossal power, which not only threatened Turkey—poor, emaciated, degraded Turkey—but robust France and robust England. There was not a soul of



SUNDAY MORNING SERVICE IN THE BALTIC FLEET. (SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

1 Lieut. W. Smith, 68th Light Infantry.
2 Capt. [illegible], 57th Regiment.
3 Assistant-Surgeon Henry, 4th Light Infantry
4 Major Wynne, 88th Light Infantry.
5 Lieut. Parr, 30th Regiment
6 Major Harrison, 42nd Regiment.
7 Lieut. Mitchell, 57th Regiment.
8 Colonel Swiney, 63rd Regiment.
9 Capt. [illegible], 57th Regiment.
10 Lieut. Clutterbuck, 71st Regiment.
12 Lieut. Twyford, 88th Regiment.
13 Lieut. Vaughan, 34th Regiment.
14 Lieut. Stone, 57th Regiment.
15 Major Townsend, R A.
16. Capt. Stanley, 57th Regiment.
17 Lieut. Curtis, 46th Regiment
18. Sir R. Newman, Grenadier Guards.
19. Lieut. Cartwright, 88th Brigade
20. Capt. Norman, 57th Regiment.
21. Lieut. Hurt, 71st Fusiliers.
22 Lieut Barker
23. Lieut. Ashwin, 57th Regiment
24. Capt. Rowley, Grenadier Guards.
25 Col Hood, Grenadier Guards
26 Lieut. Dowling, 28th Regiment.
27. Surg. Simpson, 17th Regiment.
28. Col Cobbe, 4th Regiment
29. Gen. Sir J Campbell
30. Gen Straugways.
31 [illegible], R.A.
32 Gen Goldie.
33 Major Travis, 34th Regiment
34 Captain Crocker, 17th Regiment.
35 Col Shadforth, 57th Regiment.
36 Lieut.-Col. Seymour, R F Guards
37 Lieut. Tryon, Rifle Brigade.
38 Lieut. Erskine, R.N.
39 Col. Petre, 50th Regiment
40 Capt. Stephenson 30th Regiment.
41 Capt. Archer
42 Captain Attree
43. Lieut. Evans, 34th Regiment

THE FOURTH DIVISION BURIAL-GROUND, ON CATHCART'S HILL, CRIMEA.

## THE BURIAL-GROUND ON CATHCART'S HILL, IN THE CRIMEA.

This Illustration possesses a melancholy interest, and will naturally be appreciated by those in England whose relatives and friends have fallen in battle and at the siege, and now rest upon Cathcart's Hill. The Correspondent to whom we are indebted for this Sketch has rendered the deceased officers' tombs, with their names, according to the list at the foot of the Illustration.

The tombs of the officers of the 68th Regiment are alike—red Maltese marble; those of the 57th, white marble; and the 63rd, stone crosses. A very handsome memorial is shown, in jet-black marble, to Sir R. Newman, Grenadier Guards The monument erected to General Cathcart by the officers of the Fourth Division is one of the finest works; and the stone slab to poor Curtis, of the 46th, has been much admired. The situation is on the highest ground occupied by the Allied armies, commanding a view of the remains of Sebastopol.

## SYRA, IN THE ARCHIPELAGO.

Syra, one of the islands of the Grecian Archipelago, lying among the Cyclades, twenty miles north-west of Paros, has since the Greek revolution attained a rank for commercial importance next to Athens It is the residence of consuls of most European States, and a principal station of the Mediterranean steamers going to and from Constantinople. Hence Syra has been a point of considerable interest during the progress of the war.

The island has an area of fifty five square miles, and a population of 30,000. As our Artist sketched it from the sea, its mountainous surface, rising northward 4000 feet, had a striking appearance. Many parts are fertile, producing corn, wine, figs, silk, and cotton. The capital - Syra, or Hermopolis—lies on the eastern shore, around its harbour, at the foot of a conical hill, whereon was built the ancient town

In a pleasant volume just published, entitled "Greece and the Greeks of the Present Day," from the French of Edmond About, we obtain a passing glimpse of Syra. "I have known many travellers," says the author, "who had seen Greece without leaving the deck of the steamer which took them to Smyrna, or to Constantinople They were all unanimous as to the sterility of the country Some had landed for an hour or so at Syra, and had finally convinced themselves that Greece has not a single tree. I confess that Syra is not a terrestrial paradise; you do not see there either river, or stream, or brook; and water is sold at a penny a glass. The few trees Greece cherishes in her valleys, far from the sea breezes, are not visible to

SYRA, IN THE ARCHIPELAGO.

the passing traveller. But the interior of the country must not be judged of from the coasts, nor the continent from the islands." M. About adds a piece of useful information :—" Travellers who go to Greece without knowing a word of Greek need not fear a moment's embarrassment; they will find already at Syra, not only Antonio, but five or six other servants, not less gilded, who speak French, English, and Italian, and who will conduct them almost without cheating them to one of the hotels of the town."

# Memorabilia,

## LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

*" A little chink may let in much light."*—OLD PROVERB.

### RARE OR UNPUBLISHED LETTERS.

In the volume of Haslewood's "Life of Ritson," in the Grenville Library, there are several MS letters and observations relating to the subject of the biography, and among them the following characteristic epistle from Francis Douce, which we believe has never before been published :—

MR DOUCE TO MR HASLEWOOD.

Kensington, 5th Nov., 1823.

My dear Sir,—I have given a very attentive perusal to your "Life of Ritson," and am very glad to think that it is not to go to the *Gent. Mag.*, a place quite unworthy of so interesting and excellent a memoir. I could certainly have added more than is contained in the annexed paper and pencil notes in your MS.; but I fear you will think I have added more than enough. Could I beg of you to dispose of it in any way you think proper, reserving a part, or destroying the whole. You have left little if anything undone that is fit for the world to know, and have mixed up the faults and good qualities of poor Ritson in a very just and skilful manner. The summary of his character at the end is in a masterly style, and very much to my satisfaction; for, in spite of himself, and what I might very justifiably term his ingratitude, I really loved the man to an extent that he little dreamt of.

The concluding sentence appears, to me at least, rather obscure. It is not easy to perceive what particular edition of Shakespeare is alluded to, nor, indeed, how the sharp and severe animadversions of Ritson should have operated to so great an extent as there suggested.* My copy of Gammer Gurton a Garland has no date, and the diminutive (Ritsonian) form induced me to take the liberty of substituting 32mo for 12mo. Your fears about Steevens' * * * * are certainly well founded in these miasmah and methodistical times.†

* * * * * * * *

But even our Bibles have been reformed and purified, as appears by a recently-published Bible, omitting all that might offend or corrupt our modern schoolboys, and I am still apprehensive of an inquintorial vint from a committee of the blessed Society for the Suppression (or as my friend Roger Wilbraham calls it "propagation") of Vice, to burn, or at least deface many pages in certain editions that I possess of the above Sacred Volume.

I shall conclude with a few scraps about poor Ritson, as you take so much interest in all that concerned him; but these are only for your private ear. His father left him a debt of £50, which I think he said he paid. He was himself almost always in debt, and had lost £1000 by speculating in the Funds, and with money that he received as Bailiff of the Savoy.

He professional gains were scarcely adequate to his support, and I know that he underwent many privations that rendered him unhappy.

Though he did not indulge in animal food, he too often did in wine, and this made him ten times more irritable and quarrelsome than usual. I was returning with him from a dinner at Twine's, at Bush-hill, when he stopped the chaise near a crowd assembled about a Mhodist fie.d preacher, and in the most vehement manner, and with as loud tones as he could use, poured out a torrent of abuse against the preacher, so that I was fain to push on to escape the vengeance of the mob that was gathering round us, and which he would have braved.

It would have been dangerous to have struck him in any dispute, as I believe he always carried a dagger about him, with an intention to defend himself. He had a collection of daggers, some of which were on the walls of the rooms I conceive that his unfortunate insanity was brought on by a want of sleep, that he had a long time been almost whol y deprived of.

I remain, my dear Sir, very faithfully yours,

J. Haslewood, Esq. F. DOUCE.

### NOTES.

TRUNK-HOSE.—The following amusing anecdote is from Peck's "Desiderata Curiosa" :—"When the fashion for wearing trunk-hose came up, some years men used so to stuff them with rags, and other such-like things, that you might find some who used such inventions, to extend them in compass with as great eagerness as the women took pleasure to wear great and stately verdingales. For this was the same affectation, being a kind of verdingales-breeches. The author of the 'Speculum Gallant' tells us a story of what happened to one who thought he excelled much in this fashion. He had stuffed a follado of velvet, which he did wear, with brunes; and being set in seemly manner among some ladies to whom he desired to show his bravery and neatness, as he was talking merrily of something that pleased him, he was so taken with the delight which possessed him, that he could not take notice of a small rent which was made with the nails in the top, in one of his wrie pockets of brunes. (The harm, indeed, was but in his hose, yet he found it afterwards in his heart) For as he was moving and stroaking himself with much gallantry, the brunne began, by little and little, to drop out, without his perceiving it. But the ladies who sat over against him, and saw it (it being, by his motion, like meal which cometh from the mill as it grindeth), laughed much at it, and looked one upon another. Our gallant also (supposing that his good behaviour, mirth, and sporting was pleasing to them) laughed with them for company. And it so pleased him that he took yet more pains to be merry. and the more he strove to delight the company, the more the male did grend forth the braune (the boy's p ay of bomb-barrel would have fetched it out rarely). So that the laughter increased still, and he appeared still as confident as any of the whole company, till he espied the heap of braune which came out of his hose And then he began to recall himself, and, dissembling his shame, took his leave and departed.—HOLL.

THE AUTHORITY OF THE LORD MAYOR OVER THE TEMPLE DEFINED, WHEREUPON HIS LORDSHIP GETS DRUNK IN A PET.—I send you the following extracts from the Hon Roger North's autobiographica. ms unscript circa 1790—in Baker's Collection. After giving an account of the commencement of the great fire which took place at the Temple, where he was then in chambers, he thus proceeds :—" As to the care about the engines, which on that and the season (winter) would permit—engine, water from the Thames, and, at last, blowing up. Several grand men and officers of the Guards, with soldiers, came by direction from White-Hall, where the light was seen in its most terrible posture The E of Craven, who was ever seldom absent on such occasions the D of Monmouth, who was setting up to be popular, and the E of Feversham, who, by adventuring too far upon a blowing-up, when it was thought the train must, it happened to take, and a beam fell on his head for which he was obliged to undergo the Trepan; and though dangerously wounded, recovered. About midnight, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs came downe, but the Gentlemen of the Inner Temple affronted him, not owning his authority there, according to old Tradition among them, and would not be help, rather than comive at such a Presedent to be made in Derogation of their Liberty. Whereupon, they beat down the Sword, and would not permit it to be borne erect. At the, he went over the way, to a Taverne, where some say he first got drunk, and then returned, disowning the Quarrell, as mad coming from the City, and some of his people were so kind to say, 'Let's bow 'em up round, and save Fleet Street.'"—E. K.

SQUABBLES AT DULWICH COLLEGE.—"AS IT WAS IN THE BEGINNING, IS NOW, AND EVER SHALL BE."—North, having been appointed Standing Counsel, and Steward of the Courts to Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, gives this account of one of the cases in which he was emp oyed. This prediction has been fully verified; your own columns have shown within the last few weeks that the college dispute is as brisk as ever. "The first thing the Archbishop concerned me in, was a Visitation of Dulwich Colledg, which is a lay Hospital founded by one Allen, for support of his kindred and name. We found that, which was impossible to correct, an Invincible humour of Quarrelling among themselves. The Master and Brothers, sometimes one, and sometimes the whole, were perfect mad. The business of the Colledg, as the making leases, and disposing the revenues, which was like interest in the world abroad, the true Bonfefon managed accordingly; and often the neighbours troubled with their disorders, and forc'd to come in, and appear to prevent worn Inconveniences than scolding and railing, which was the daily conversation, we found; ever since the Foundation, it had been so, and saw no cans to think it would ever be otherwise. Whereupon, the matter fell, and nothing could be done, unless the nature of the men could be altered. His Grace used all the meanes and Authority he had, to coerce the contentious humour of this Colledg, but did not proceed to any legall executions upon them, nor had he, though Visitor by the Statutes, sufficient power to make an effectuale Reforme of them."—KELLEN.

HOLLAR'S ENGRAVING OF GREENWICH.—An impression of the engraving by Hollar of Greenwich has been recently purchased by the British Museum, of considerable interest, having on the scroll, in the left-hand corner, where the four Latin lines by H. Peacham are usually found, the following dedication to Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I. :—

Serenissimæ Potentissimæ et Excelsæ Principissæ Henriettæ Mariæ, Dei gratia, magnæ Brittaniæ Francie et Hiberniæ Reginæ, hanc Grenovicensis tractus Tabellam, manu sua delineatam Wenceslaus Hollar, Bohh, Excellentissimi Arundeliis et Surriæ Comitis Custator humillime dedicat, consecrata Anno 1637.

Vertue, who had access to all the celebrated collections of Hollar's works when engaged in compiling the catalogue of his engravings, was evidently unacquainted with the print in question in this particular state, for he describes it thus, "A Prospect of Greenwich for many miles to London," &c. (near a yard long) *with four Latin verses thereon.* Neither was it in the fine collection formed by Mr. John Townsley. No other similar impression being known, is it possible this was the one specially presented to the Queen, or was the dedication suppressed on account of her Majesty's unpopularity at the time?—W. C.

A BROADSIDE BY JOHN TAYLOR, THE WATER POET.—The following is a description of an exceedingly rare, if not a unique, broadside now for sale, and which we believe was purchased at the Stowe Sale. It is called :—

An Unpartiall Memorial of the late Valliant and bloody bickrings, and Battailes, betwixt the Warlike Dynasts of the Hollanders, on the Coast of England, or Kent; which Battailes were manfully fought on two severall Fridayes, the 8th of September, and the 11 of October last, 1639. there were in the 66 Spanish Ships, 1824 peeces of Ordnance; in whom the 120 Sayle of Dutch men were not inferiour, in number or Vallour: as these following lines doth demonstrate.

Then follow 132 lines of verse, beginning—

Great Neptune late, prepar'd a bloody Feast,
And mighty Mars invited was a Guest,

And ending—

Whilst Christians thus doe make each other sad,
The Divell, and the Turke are onely glad.

By John Taylor, (etc).

FINIS.

Printed at London, by Lo. 1639.

In three columns, the first containing 38 lines, the second 50, and the third 44 (total 132). The upper portion is a view of a naval engagement, at the top corners of which are two portraits in ovals—the one to the left being Martin Harper Trvmp, that on the right Don Anthonio de Ocqvendo; and just beneath is a cartle with "Douer" over it. This curious production of the Water Poet is not in the folio edition of his works, nor, as far as we can learn, is it mentioned in any list of them known to collectors.

### QUERIES.

CRICKET.—Has history preserved the name of the man who invented the game of cricket? Strutt gives no other account of it than that it gradually arose out of ruder games of ball which preceded it. But, surely the presentscientific game, with its accurate d.stinctions and skilful arrangements, must have had a more definate origin than that. Considering its national character and its recent existence, one would suppose its history might easily be g.ven. —BEEM

GREAT BED OF WARE.—What is the date of the Great Bed of Ware? For whom made? and, is there any account of its origin extant?—MIRATOR.

CHAPTER AND VERSE.—What, is the origin of the expression "Chapter and Verse"?—JACOBUS

[According to D'Israeli it originated just before the civil wars under Charles I., from the frequent use of quotations to the Bible by those whom South called, "Those mighty men at chapter and verse."]

RITSON'S SHAKESPEARE NOTES.—The last lot in the sale of Mr. Ritson's library consisted of "Shakspeare," by Johnson and Steevens, 8 vols., containing a great number of Manuscript Notes, Corrections, &c., &c., together with three volumes of "Critical Notes," by Mr. Ritson, prepared by him for the press, intending to publish it. This sale was as far back as 1803. But I am not aware that the manuscript in question has ever turned up. Perhaps some one of your innumerable readers may throw a light on their present "whereabouts"?—D. D.

SWEARING ON THE NEW TESTAMENT.—A Subscriber requests to be informed at what period the form of administering an oath by giving the witness the New Testament to kiss was first adopted in England. Also, whether the Jews had any popular form of oath in their law trials? -AN ENQUIRER.

CHARTER HOUSE.—By the terms of the charter, no candidate was eligible for a Poor Brother if he possessed £24 per annum, or an estate in value worth £200. This was in 1627. Would any of your correspondents inform me what the equivalent would be, respectively, of these sums in money in our day?—A FRIEND OF THE POOR BROTHERS.

WIFE 'SELLING.—English journals notify so frequently public sales of wives, with halters round their necks, by their husbands, that I have found it difficult in many parts of the Continent to convince foreigners, that all such transactions were illegal, and were punishable as misdemeanours *contra bonos mores.* I wish, therefore, some one of your many correspondents would be so good as to state the origin and object of that indecency; and whether at any period, and to what extent, it was countenanced by the law of England. Happily it does not appear to have ever extended to Scotland, Ireland, or perhaps to Wales.—GEO. BAILLIE, Glasgow.

### ANSWERS TO QUERIES

CIVIC POETS.—In reply to the queries of your correspondent "CIVIS," in the Number for December 22, on this subject, I beg to say that the first establishment of a City laureate is involved in doubt. The follow ng is the most complete list I have been able to obtain:—George Peele, John Taylor, Anthony Mundey, Edward Gayton, Thomas Decker, T. B.* Thomas Middleton, John Tatham, John Squire. Thomas Jorson, John Webster, Matthew Toulman, Thomas Heywood, and Elkanah Settle, with whom the office expired.

GUISERS.—A correspondent in your "Memorabilia" requests some information concerning the origin of the masking and amateur acting of our Scottish boys at Christmas. These "guisings" (for that is the proper spelling) are nothing more than a remnant of those mummings or *disguisements* which, some three or four centuries ago, were wont to delight the hearts of our ancestors both north and south of the Tweed. Although original y connected, no doubt, with the Christmas "Festival of Fools," they now retain nothing of their ancient coarseness, or rather *irreligious*, character, and are but surviving manifestations of the exuberance of spirit which pervades all classes in this carnival time of our northern latitudes. A sketch of ancient "mummers," taken from a manuscript of Edward III.'s reign, may be seen in Strutt's "Sports and Pastimes," and in Fosbroke's "Encyclopedia of Antiquities."—T. P. JOHNSTON, Edinburgh.

BALAAM'S ASS.—Reuben, in the "Memorabilia" of Dec. 29, asks some queries respecting a pamphlet entitled "Balaam's Ass." The following extract, found amongst some MSS of Dr. Birch, may interest him:—"In June, 1613, a proclamation was issued against one Cotton, a native of the West of England, and a recusant, charging him with high treason against the King and State, for having published a very scandalous and railing book against his Majesty, under the title of 'Balaam's Ass,' which was dropped in the gallery at Whitehall. Just at the time of the proclamation, Cotton happened to cross the Thames, and inquired of the watermen 'What news!' They, not knowing him, told him of the proclamation; upon which, on landing, he muffled himself in his cloak to avoid being known, but had not gone many paces when a friend met him and warned him of his danger, and advised him to surrender himself to the Earl of Southampton. He denied himself to be the author of the libel; but, his study being searched, amongst his papers were found many parts of the book, together with relics of those who had been executed for the gunpowder treason: one of Sir E. Digby's thighs, a leg of Thomas Percy, a bit of Catesby or Rookewood, and a piece of one Peter Lambert's ribs. Cotton was kept in the Tower till March, 1619, when the true author was discovered. It was said to have been Sir Robert Cotton who was imprisoned, but it was a noted Papist from the West of England of the same name."—J. T., Exeter.

TAYLOR, THE WATER POET.—I beg to inform your Correspondent, who inquired for Taylor, the Water Poet's Works in a recent Number, that I have at present three copies which I shall be happy to show him at any time.—JOSEPH LILLY, 19, King-street, Covent-garden

* Of the name of this poet nothing is known.

* e suspect Mr. Douce refers to the last paragraph, not the last sentence, which merely says, "Still shall not their high exceeding smother a long-entertained opnion of what might have been the result had chance or the protecting voice of the public called into action, the integrity, talent, and perseverance of Honest Joseph Ritson."

† The reader curious to understand the allusion here must turn to the volume whence we have extracted this letter, and he will find it explained in a MS note, beginning, "The wayward humour of George Steevens found a blacklead pencil record in the fly-leaf of his copy of ancient songs perpetuating the dagger thrusts of Ritson at Percy," &c.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DELTA, W. F. T., and others.—THE NEW SERIES OF "LA REGENCE."—From a letter we received, we learn that the appearance of the opening number of this magazine is unavoidably deferred for a few days. It will, probably, be published on the 1st of February.

C. P. J., Sanford.—Our opinion shall be given next week.

TROMADINI.—They shall be examined: but such communications, we may say at once, in reply to your query, are of no pecuniary value.

A JOHNSON.—You may have two or more queens on the board at once besides the original one as we have had occasion to repeat so often, that we are tired of the question

H MORRIS.—The games forwarded shall be reported on shortly.

S. B., Tiverton.—You are mistaken look again.

A. B.—When Salamone occurs the game is drawn.

T. N.—The Laws in question are not published.

E. J. H.—You may procure the best Chess diagrams of Messrs. Ashbee, &c., lithographers, Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

CHECKMATE.—1 Problem No 623 cannot be solved as you propose 2 There is no difference between a Chess Problem and a Chess Enigma.

J. H. W.—Neat and promising, though very easy.

V. d. L., Brussels.—The long-delayed reply was dispatched a day or two since.

DICK, Perth.—We await impatiently the arrival of your first Number. For the rest the inquiry shall be made, and the result made known to you immediately

B. FLETCHER and others Problem 623 cannot be solved in three moves. You fail e observe that, if the Q Pawn is advanced, Black can take it in passing.

C. W.—One of the best books for you purpose is "Bonlinois's" Amusements of Chess."

F. M., Bootle Hall.—You must have taken down the position wrong, for the moves you suggest to solve Problem No. 621, are impossible.

E. S. B. thanked. The book shall be returned, although we regret to say, from want of leisure, it has not even been opened

SOLUTIONS of PROBLEM No. 621, by Signor Aspa, Delta, F. P., B. E., Q. R., Rarefus, M. P., Major, Exeter, D. D., Ethelreda, Fidis, Sphynx, Onyx, Beta, J. Lodge, Philip Henry Peters, Jacobus, Omicron, are correct.

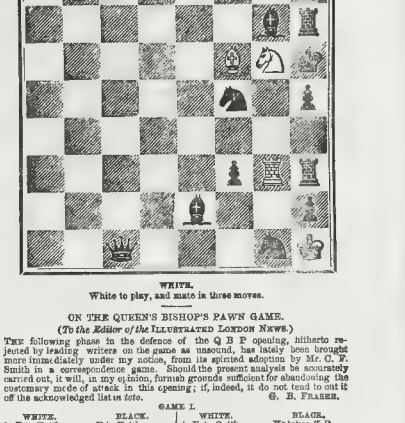
SOLUTION of PROBLEM No 622, by Alpha. J. T. Bishop, D. D., A. G. Legard, F. M., Liverpool, Malta-tops, A. McD., E. B., of Manchester; W. D., J. W., M. G. G., J. C. S., Peter, Q. K., Omicron, J. Lodge, Old Harry, Omar Pasha, W. W. G., S. T., Cantab, F. R. S., Frank are correct

SOLUTIONS of ENIGMAS, by Derevon, Meph, Black, Simpleton, Malta-tops, F. M., Craigielaw, A. B., Fluino, Alpha, Onyx, Julius, Fido, Chesseo, M. N., S. P. Q. R., Rex, Brent, Philip, Beta, Bustos, Old Salt, D. D., Gregory, Dickey, Bruff, F. S. A., Cantab, Lynx, J. Y., Bishop, Sacripanta, are correct. All others are wrong.

### PROBLEM No. 624.

By Mr. H. TURTON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

### ON THE QUEEN'S BISHOP'S PAWN GAME.

*(To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

THE following phase in the defence of the Q B P opening, hitherto rejected by leading writers on the game as unsound, has lately been brought more immediately under my notice, from its spirited adoption by Mr. C. F. Smith in a correspondence game. Should the present analysis be accurately carried out, it will, in my opinion, furnish grounds sufficient for abandoning the customary mode of attack in this opening; if, indeed, it do not tend to out it the acknowledged list as *tote*.

C. B. FRASER.

GAME I.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 4. P to Q 4th | Kt takes K P |
| 2. Q Kt to B 3rd | Q Kt to B 3rd | 5. P takes K P | |
| 3. P to Q B 3rd | K Kt to B 3rd | | |

The foregoing moves constitute the usual and most approved method of playing the opening. The present sketch will be devoted to an examination of the reply 5. *B to Q B 4th*, adopted by Mr. Smith (as referred to above), and which renders White's game seemingly indefen sible.

6. *B to Q B 4th*

Two of the principal authorities on this opening seem at variance in regard to White's best rejoinder at this point: Mr. Jaenisch recommending—6. Q to Q 5th; while Mr. Staunton (p. 185, "Handbook") counsels White to play 6. B to Q B 4th.

I propose to examine the consequences of 5. Q to Q 5th here. (The result 5. B to Q B 4th, shall be shown in Game II.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6. Q to Q 5th | Btakes K B P (ch) | |
| 7. K to K 2nd (best) | | |
| (He may also go to Q sq, for which see *Variation A.*) | | |
| 7. | P to K B 4th | |
| 8. Q Kt to Q 2nd | | |

(It is apparently disadvantageous to capture P *en passant* 8. Q Kt to K 2nd (best)

(If, instead of the move in text, Black adopt 8. Kt takes Kt, White gains speedy advantage. See *Variation B*).

White has now the choice of the three following replies to Black's eighth move; viz., Q to Q B 4th—Q to Q Kt 3rd—and Q to Q 3rd (best); each of which shall respectively examine.

*First.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9. Q to Q B 4th | P to Q 4th | 11. Q to Q Kt 3rd | R to Q Kt 3rd |
| 10. P takes P *en pas.* | Kt takes P | With an unquestionable advantage. | |

*Second.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9. Q to Q Kt 3rd | P to Q 4th | 12. K takes B * | P takes Kt |
| 10. P takes P *en pas.* | Q takes P | 13. P takes P | Q B to K 3rd |
| 11. Kt to K 2nd | P takes Kt | And wins. | |

* 12. Kt to K Kt 5th | B to K B 6th | 13. Q to K 3 7th (ch) | K to Q sq | and wins.

*Third.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9. Q to Q 3rd (best) | | P to Q 4th | |
| | (If, instead of the move in text, Black adopt | | |
| 9. | Kt takes Kt | 12. Q to Q B 6th (ch) | K to R sq |
| 10. B takes Kt | B Q Kt 3rd | 13. Q B to Q sq | |
| 11. B to K Kt 5th | Castles | (With a fine game.) | |
| 10. P takes P *en pass* | Q takes P | 12. Kt takes Kt | P takes Kt |
| 11. Q takes Q | | 13. Kt to Kt 5th* | Castles |
| (This is evidently better than | | 14. Kt takes K P | B to K Kt 5th (ch) |
| 11. Kt takes Kt) | | 15. K to Q Kt 3rd | |
| 11. | P takes Q | And White has an inferior game. | |

* 12. K takes B | Castles | 13. B to Q B 4th (ch) | K to R sq
14. B to K Kt 5th | Kt to Kt 3rd | 15. Q to Q sq. - White will ultimately lose

*Variation A.*

Commencing after Black's 6th move.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7. K to Q sq | P to K B 4th | 10. Q to Q 3rd | P to Q 4th |
| 8. B to Q B 4th* | Kt to K Sq (best) | 11. P takes P *en pas.* | Q takes P |
| 9. Q Kt to Q 2nd | Q Kt to B 3rd | 12. Q takes Q | Kt takes Q |
| | With the superior game. | | |

* 8. B to Q 3rd | Kt to K 2nd | 9. Q to Q Kt 3rd | P to Q 4th, and

*Variation B.*

Beginning at Black's eighth move.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8. Q Kt to Q 2nd | Kt takes Kt | 11. Q to Q B 4th | P to Q 4th |
| 9. Q B takes Kt | B to Q Kt 3rd | 12. P takes P *en pas.* | Q takes P |
| (best) | | 13. K to Q sq | B to Q 2nd |
| 10. Q R to K sq (best) | Kt to K 2nd | 14. K to Q B 2nd, with best position | |

In the above variation, White cannot with advantage adopt 10. *P to K Kt 5th*, instead of the move in text.

GAME II.

The first five moves the same as in Game I.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5. | B to Q B 4th | | |
| 6. B to Q B 4th | Kt to K B P | 8. B to K B sq | Kt to Kt 5th |
| 7. Q to Q 5th * | Q to K 2nd | And wins. | |

* 7. It takes B P (ch) | K takes B | 10. Q to Q 5th | Kt to K 2nd
8. Kt to Kt 5th (ch) | K to K sq | 11. Q to Q B 4th | P to Q 4th
9. Q to K B 3rd | K to K sq | And wins.

If the foregoing variations be correct, the attack in this opening will in future require to be a modification lately brought into vogue which consists in first player moving—6. P to Q 5th (instead of P takes K P), and to which I invented the defence—5. *B to Q B 4th*, leaving Q Kt en *prise*.

## IMPROVEMENT OF ESTATES.

The land, though devised in portions to individuals, is still considered, as a whole, to belong to the nation; and the Legislature, in its name, exercises over it a controlling power. That it be properly managed and efficiently cultivated are in every sense subjects of great public importance. But complaints are continually made both of the management and cultivation; and of the landowners being, in most cases, poor in relation to their rank;—while the land is entailed they cannot improve it, nor sell a part of it, nor place a present incumbrance on it in order to provide for its future improvement. On this account Sir Robert Peel, when he proposed in 1846 to abolish the Corn-laws, also proposed, to enable the landowners who wished to drain their estates, to borrow money for the purpose, and charge their estates with the annual payment of the interest, and an additional yearly sum to liquidate the debt at the end of thirty years. That nothing unfair might be done to the heir, the outlay, it was proposed, should be sanctioned by a public officer. Such an Act was passed, and it was accompanied by an additional boon to the landlords, as a compensation for their supposed loss by the abolition of those laws, which turned out not to be a loss, but a very great gain to them. The Act authorises the Exchequer Bill Commissioners to issue £4,000,000 of the public money, in loans, to the landowners who might apply for them, to execute drainage works on their estates. When a portion of the works is completed it is examined by an Inspector of the Inclosure Commission; and on his certificate that the undertaking is proper, and the annual payment for it will be a fair charge on the estate, the money necessary to execute the works may be obtained from the Government. The payment of the interest and the repayment of the principal by annual instalments, are fixed as a first charge on the estate, so that the nation cannot lose by the advance, unless the land be swept away or become sterile and valueless. The landlords have made great use of this Act: they have borrowed almost the whole sum, and the drainage and cultivation of their estates have been much improved. But the Act is limited to drainage works, which were then in fashion; and, to manage land well, many other other things are requisite besides drainage. It must be divided into farms of a size suitable to the cultivation of each district and circumstances of society. For example, in the immediate neighbourhood of large towns it must be appropriated in comparat. vely small lots, well provided with all the fixtures necessary for horticulture: in such a neighbourhood a few acres are sufficient for a garden. Far away, among the hills of Northumberland or Scotland, it must be divided into much larger portions, with proper appliances to carry on the business of a grazier: there, farms may consist of many hundreds or thousands of acres. In Mexico, and other half-peopled countries, they are measured by square leagues. Every farm, in whatever situation, must have proper buildings, proper inclosures, proper and easy means of communication with every part, and it should be supplied with all kinds of machinery. In the modern system of cultivation each farm may be considered as a great factory, on which a large amount of fixed capital must be expended to make it a fit instrument for the abundant production of food.

To provide one kind of fixed capital—the drains underground, &c.—the nation has been willing to make advances to the individual landowners; and now Mr. Humbert stops forward and proposes, in a pamphlet—that is the subject we give below*—that an Act be passed to enable landlords to borrow money from the public, on similar easy conditions to those just stated, in order to effect any and every kind of necessary improvement requiring fixed capital that may be supposed to add to the permanent value of an estate. Whether the money be advanced by the Government or private individuals, the landowners neither ought to nor do expect to obtain it without paying interest for it; and in the long run it might probably be as well for them to obtain it from individuals or companies as from Government; as the fixed rate of the latter, though it makes calculation easy, may be sometimes above and sometimes below the market rate. The source of the loan is, therefore, of little consequence. The great object is to enable the owners of settled and encumbered estates to obtain advances for the purpose of permanent improvements. To relieve them from their present restrictions, to set the landowners free, as traders have been set free, to make the best use possible of their power and of the land in their possession, seems a public duty. Indeed, such is now the pressure of population on the means of subsistence—and such it is likely to continue, while communication is becoming so cheap and easy as to bring the virgin soil of the far west of the United States into competition with our own soil—that it has become a matter of great public necessity to remove every legal or legislative obstacle to making the best use possible of every acre of land in the country. This is now required to ensure the national greatness. So far as Mr. Humbert's pamphlet tends to this end it obtains our hearty support. Such an Act as he proposes, though a poor substitute for freedom of property, will be useful. Judging from our past experience of the working of Sir Robert Peel's Act, Mr. Humbert seems quite justified in expecting, from extending its provisions, great improvement. It would enable landlords who, on entailed estates, are mere tenants for life, and very often will not lay out a farthing of their annual income on permanent improvements, of which their heirs—sometimes persons with whom they are not on friendly terms—would reap the chief advantages, to build and to plant, to make little railways throughout their estates, to erect machinery; and, in short, to make every farm a perfect instrument of production which every farmer of skill and capital would be glad to hire.

It is somewhat astonishing, however, to find the landowners—the rich aristocracy of the country—complaining, by their agents, of their disabilities, of their means being inadequate to secure the effective cultivation of their own estates, and coming to the public and the Parliament for help, for which they submit their labour to public inspection, and their estates to public control. Instead of being free, independent, and powerful, they are hampered, dependent, and almost helpless. Their present condition is the necessary consequence of the circumstance on which they most pride themselves—viz., the preservation by entails of their old feudal power; and it is for us an additional recommendation of Mr. Humbert's plan, that it is virtually an interference with entails. It gives future pecuniary advantages for a present outlay, and thus substitutes, as far as it goes, the commercial principle for chieftainship in the appropriation, use, and management of land. The subject is one on which there is at present considerable agitation amongst landlords and tenants; and probably the efficient action between landlords and tenants, will speedily engage much attention. It is for the interest of all that restrictions should be quickly got rid of, entails gradually abated, and the occupation of the soil brought into harmony with the present circumstances of society, and be regulated consistently with the principles of freedom under which its chief business is now carried on.

* "On the Advantages that would accrue to the Landed and Agricultural Interest of the United Kingdom, from a general Act of Parliament (analogous in principle to the Private Money Drainage Act of 1846), to enable Owners of Settled and Encumbered Estates to Borrow Money for their Improvement upon the security of the estates themselves. A Letter to the Right Hon. the Earl of Essex, by Charles F. Humbert, Land-agent."

## LITERATURE.

The History of England, from the Accession of James II. By Thomas Babington Macaulay. Vols. III. and IV. Longman and Co.

(THIRD NOTICE.)

There is a very curious moral principle perpetually at work among the majority of men, making them spectators of the world rather than observers of it; and this principle, of which great artists become very soon aware by a sort of instinct, assiduous students, endowed with sufficient ability, learn by experience. Let us suppose that any ten persons in the casual throngs of some great town see for a few moments a face which is not very "marked." At the end of the week—nay, sooner—nine out of the ten on beholding the same face again would not be conscious that they had ever looked on it before. Were it a little more "marked," a smaller proportion of the ten would exhibit equally unconscious of any previous view of it. Were it some very unusual face, nine out of the ten would probably remember that somewhere or other they had noticed it before; but where, they would not remember, nor when. Their attention was fixed for a moment by the peculiarity of it, and this momentary arrest of the attention is the cause of their subsequent recollection. Now it is the very first object of all art to fix, to arrest attention,—and this is effected, as we thus perceive, by what we have called a "marked" trait of any kind. The less remarking your auditors are, it is quite obvious that more remarkable must be that on which you wish to detain the volatility and dissipation of their minds. That is the reason why, in proportion as the class for which the writer or the artist works, is large and miscellaneous, in the same proportion he is obliged (under pain of being disregarded, and of failing to get *that* audience or *that* circle) to use ruder and more exaggerated touches, more glaring hues, more startling contrasts, and a more sustained audacity and breadth of manner. To an habitually observant person, and habitually closely observant, the face which would commonly be termed "a marked face" is not more marked than a thousand others. He will admit that there is some feature very prominent, and that it does help to individualise that countenance; but to him, in other less-noticed countenances, there is something equally notice-able. He knows, however, that this is not practically the case with the crowd; and if he wished to paint (for the crowd) one of those less-pronounced faces, he would not leave that which produced upon himself its proper and individualising effect in the relative modesty and the subdued proportion of nature, but he would bring it into even still greater prominence. It is true that this departure from the reality makes the result more real to the mass of minds; and that by means of a likeness thus judiciously altered, but altered by carrying out the truth a little further in its own direction, most people would recognise the original more quickly than by means of a portrait strictly—and, if we may so say, servilely—faithful to the absolute life. A few would murmur, but the multitude would be struck. The performer will suppose him some gifted author—could say, not "*populus me sibilat, at mihi plaudo ipse domi*," but *judices me sibilant, at plaudit mihi populus*.

Where there is a perfect honesty of purpose this literary juggling may be used with even an increased truth of result; but as it consists simply of altering a little the proportions of those elements which constitute character, without eliminating any of them, and, therefore, without the hazard of being generally suspected of imposture, a dishonest writer, possessed of the requisite skill, could alter these proportions with the like impunity for a false result. He would not make that predominant and sovereign expression which was truly the most marked, the most remarkable; but would deepen by the same art some subordinate feature, and obscure those which controlled it

A precisely similar impression is practicable with respect to events and to the general features of affairs. Here, however, it must be allowed that a writer holds even his ordinary readers less at his mercy. Description and epithets are not the sole weapons which he must use. He is obliged to employ reasonings to a certain extent; he asks for conclusions from principles, as well as for impressions about characters; he must argue sophistically concerning what is still notorious, as well as revive in dis-torted effigy what has faded from unlettered remembrance. It is easier to guard ourselves against the fallacies of a historian's disquisitions than against the feelings excited instinctively by the lineaments of a historian's gallery of actors.

We need not say that Mr. Macaulay, all through the four volumes of his history, labours directly in some places, indirectly everywhere else—to raise our estimate of William III. The public is at present aware of this pervading tendency, as well as of the author's consistent Whiggery and unintermitted partisanship. Indeed, the more this fact is stated, the more generally it is proclaimed by critics, the better for the book. We are certain that its character was less grudgingly, and more unanimously, allowed precisely because everybody feels that everybody else will refuse it as a tribunal from which the memoirs of our ancestors can receive judgment. Thousands would be unjust to its surprising merits, only that they are assured that its own injustice is innocuous.

This is the broad view which we venture to take of the performance. We were rather pained by the line into which a powerful morning contemporary chose to deviate, after comments more worthy of the theme. It is not a few trivial and clerical mistakes in subordinate facts—the statement or the omission of wh en would be about equally important—that ought to determine our estimate of this stupendous effort of uncandid genius. Few writers are less obnoxious to this sort of criticism than Mr. Macaulay. His knowledge is as startling for the minuteness of its accuracy as for the amplitude of its range. What matters it that the corpse of Jeffreys should be rotting, not in the Tower, but in the cemetery of St. Mary's, Aldermanbury? Even the Duke of Schomberg is a more important memory than his very life and soldier death than for the spot which may have received his ashes. Nor are the circumstances cited from a contemporary journal by Mr. Macaulay quite irreconcilable with Swift's mortuary Latin; though, when the historian had pathetically the leaden coffin which was to secure the embalmer's labour, he might, undoubtedly, have also well noticed the poet's epitaph which recorded the final destination of what that coffin held. It is equal secondary that Craggs was the Duchess of Norfolk's footman, not the Duchess of Cleveland's; but as to Mrs. Bracegirdle's residence, which was in Howard-street, not Drury-lane (*never* in Drury-lane!), we really feel astonishment that such infinitesimal errors should be mentioned at all in an article proposing to note the characteristics of a work, in which they are not characterist.cal, but exceptional. The truth is this, that with regard to minor details Mr. Macaulay has taken much more pains to restore to the public knowledge any circumstances which might have fallen out of it than to make sure of a perfectly exact re-statement of more accessible and better-known particulars. His minute additions to the stores of our memory are all debts which we owe to his research; his inadvertent misstatement of more easily attained parts of history cost us nothing. He has used trouble to increase our information; and, if in a few other cases he has been less on his guard, the remissness is only where he knew there was no danger of permanently misleading his readers To this we must in conscience add that, when laboriousness so immense is manifested, it refutes the insinuation of negligence, and ought to atone a thousandfold for such trivial blunders,—which *e nemb e but* the occasional hesitations of an accomplished orator, who, nevertheless, transports his audience, though he does not exhaust his subject. Great labour, in fine (to dismiss the question), inevitably entails these sparse inequalities Diffuseness, not parsimony, in details is the true fault of the author. There is a passage, however, in which, under its very prudent se well as most justifiable, form, appears that spirit which is the grand vice of Mr. Macaulay's history—the universal, the omnipresent endeavour throughout the work to deduce from even the least apt conditions, some moral or lesson of Whig edification, or of Glorious-Memory panegyric. Nay, he bends into his apology the reluctant evidence of the most refractory facts:—

It was well known that the King, who treated the English nobility and gentry so ungraciously, could, in a small circle of his own countrymen, be easy, friendly, and even jovial [query, "very convivial"?], could pour out his feelings garrulously [query, "with fluent coarseness, and hideous brutality"?], could fill his glass, perhaps, too often [indulgent, nay tender historian!]; and this was, in the view of our forefathers, an aggravation of his offences. Yet our forefathers should have had the sense and the justice to acknowledge that the patriotism which they considered a virtue in themselves, could not be a fault in him.

We pause here, not to refute—for it would occupy us through many of these columns—the enormous daring, the unblushing hardihood of this complicated sophism, so succinctly and so neatly condensed into one essay-flavoured sen ence; but we beg the reader to meditate well on what the author here means, and bring to the criterion of the same political morality Mr. Macaulay's doctrine, William's sentiments, and the conduct of another *Anglais* Sovereign who afterwards filled the throne:—

It was unjust to blame him for not at once transferring to our island the love which he bore to the country of his birth. If in essentials he did his duty towards England, he might well be suffered to feel at heart an affectionate preference for Holland. Nor is it a reproach to him that he did not in this season of his greatness discard companions who had played with him in his childhood, who had stood by him firmly through all the vicissitudes of his youth and manhood, who had, in defiance of the most loathsome and deadly forms of infection, kept watch by his sick-bed; who had, in the thickest of the battle, thrust themselves between him and the French swords, and whose attachment was not to the Stadtholder, or to the King, but to plain William of Nassau. It may be added that his old friends could not but rise in his British estimation by comparison with his new courtiers. To the end of his life all his Dutch comrades, without exception, continued to deserve his confidence. They could be out of humour with him it is true; and, when out of humour, they could be sullen and rude; but never did they, even when most angry and unreasonable, fail to keep his secrets, and to watch over his interests with gentlemanlike and soldierlike fidelity.

Now, both in this passage and in a passage immediately following it there is the one-sided dexterity of an advocate, not the judicial serenity of the historian. "Our ancestors should have had the sense and justice to acknowledge that"—In short, that William's "affectionate Dutch preference" *were a merit in an English King!* For what did our forefathers make William their King? Over whose "interests" was it that they intended there should be the necessity for "watching with gentlemanlike fidelity" under William? Was the compact under which they retained this new accolate, was the bargain under which they hired this new soldier, that English interests, English resources, and English dignities should all be used—not primarily in an English sense, but as *subordinate* to William's previous Dutch quarrels and Continental policy?

Well,—then Mr. Macaulay proceeds to describe the hideous maladministration which existed under the new Sovereign. The reader might expect, perhaps, that the historian would abstain from commentary here—the circumstances of excellent government being generally more creditable than bad government can ever be to the Head of a State. The reader would be very much mistaken. Mr. Macaulay turns even the maladministration in question into a double party profit. Causes precede effects; the causes of this evil were due, therefore, to Charles and James and their Tory rule. A rebuke for his enemies. See from what William delivered the land—not a moment too early! A eulogy for his friends.

In short, there is no phase of the time which the untiring ingenuity and inexhaustible skill of the author do not force into an appearance calculated to enhance our ideas of Whig wisdom and probity, and to estrange our feelings from Tory wickedness and folly. And all this is done with a gravity of tone, a fullness of matter, a rotundity of language, and a richness of imagination which enchant the most wary reader, and transport him, for a moment, out of a sense of the deliberate and methodical partialities which have coloured the whole tenour of the work.

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Wills.—The will of Field-Marshal the Right Hon. Fitzroy J. H. S. Baron Raglan, G.C.B., has been proved in London under £20,000; it was made in England in April, 1854, bequeathing all to Lady Raglan.—The will of the Hon. Augusta Georgiana Frederica Fitzgerance, £1000. The Right Hon. Lady Frances Anne Hope, £30,000.—Samuel Rogers, Esq (the poet and banker). of Clement's-inn, and St. James's-place, Westminster, £40,000.—Sir John Robert Dave Brown Cuyo, Bart., of Kenilworth, £4000 personalty.—Dame Frances Gardiner, of Roche Court, Southampton, £2000.—W. F. Chambers, M.D., Southampton, £35,000.—John Bennett, Esq., Saleston, Glamorgan, £8,000.—Captain T. W. Rooke, R.N., £40,000.—Rev. John Eagles, Clifton, Bristol, £6000.—John Ledsam, Hilstery Knight, Windsor Castle, £1000.

Charitable Bequests.—John Jarvis, Esq., Circus-road, St. John's Wood, personalty £90 000, has bequeathed to St Mary's Hospital, £500; School of Industry for Female Orphans, £500; and to the Aged and Infirm Journeymen Tailors, £500.—Mrs. Jane Herbert, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, £70,000 personalty, has bequeathed to the National Benevolent, the Spitalfields Benevolent, the Shipwrecked Mariners', and to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £100 to each, and £750 to each of the following:—London School for the Blind, Wanstead Infant Orphan Asylum, the Free Hospital, Church Missionary, Bible, Pastoral Aid, and the Friendly Female Societies.—Miss Mary Crank, of Liverpool, has bequeathed £100 to St James's School, and £50 to each of the following:—Liverpool Infirmary, Blue Coat Hospital, School for the Blind, Leaders' School, St. Mark's School, and Liverpool Dispensaries.

Clearing Away of the Exhibition Building.—The part of the Champs Elysées near the Exhibition Palace is clearing its appearance. The Rotunde des Panoramas is cleared out, and the old doors and windows are being replaced. It is said that Colonel Langlois will soon establish there a panorama of Sebastopol. The bridge thrown over the Cours la Reine to pass from the Rotunde into the Long Gallery, appropriated to the machines, is being taken down, as well as the gallories for agricultural products and carriages. The Government will sell all the timber, planks, &c., on the 26th. The Palace of the Beaux-Arts will also soon disappear.

An Anti-Russian Drama at Berlin.—The performance of a new piece in one of the minor theatres of Berlin was prevented last week, by an application from the Russian Minister there, who protested against a dramatic representation, having for its title "Merely a Soul," and its subject one that turned upon the fate and fortunes of certain Russian serfs. In spite of the pieces having been altered so that a generous Russian Prince is made to interfere, one unit the lovers, and make everybody happy at the end, the interdiction was not withdrawn.

Austrian Religion Statistics.—It appears from certain statistical data recently published that the number of Protestants of the Helvetic and Augsburg confession in the Austrian empire amounts to 3,450,000; whilst the number of those who belong to the old Greek confession amounts to 3,192,000; and the number of Unitarians amounts to 60,000. It follows, therefore, that nearly one-sixth of the population of the Austrian monarchy consists of non-Catholics.

Literature in France.—The *Journal de la Librairie* has just published a statistical account of the literary and artistic productions of France during forty-four years. From 1st November, 1811, to 31st December, 1855, inclusively—that is to say, in forty-four years and two months—there were published in the 46 books, Latin or Greek classics, and in foreign languages, 271 994 works on different subjects; 47,125 engravings, drawings, lithographic prints, &c.; and 17 449 musical works: making altogether a total of 336,568 publications. In the year 1855 itself produced 6,000 works in French, classics, and foreign languages, 1105 musical works, and 2857 engravings, lithographic prints, and photographic prints: making a total of 12,197 publications. The year 1855, as regards books, has been the most prolific of the whole forty-four years.

The Corn Trade with Russia.—An eminent firm in the corn trade in Dublin received on Thursday a communication from the house of Messrs Brandt and Co., of St. Petersburg, authorising them to take orders in Ireland for wheat, to be delivered free on board in the Neva, at from 18s. 6d. to 21s. per quarter, according to quality. Adding present rates for freight and ordinary charges, the cost would be about 19s per barrel at an Irish port. This, with anything like present prices in our markets, would leave a large margin for profit, supposing there should be no blockade of the Baltic after the opening of the navigation next spring.—*Dublin Paper.*

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## GRAND MUSIC HALL, IN THE SURREY GARDENS.

The well-conducted place of amusement known as "The Royal Surrey Zoological Gardens," having for a quarter of a century been largely patronised by all classes of visitors, is about to present several new alterations for the holiday-seeker. To carry these arrangements into effect a Company has been formed, embracing the names of gentlemen high in the musical profession, with M. Jullien as musical director and conductor. The projectors of the enterprise state that London is deficient in musical establishments of the above description, a deficiency which this Company propose to provide for, by the erection of a superb Music Hall; and, when we consider that it will have the advantage of being located in a space of ten acres (so difficult to be procured at a convenient distance from the heart of London), the prospect of success is very promising. It is proposed to lay out the ground, embracing the names of gentlemen high in the landscape surveyor, after the most approved fashion; to erect arcades, fountains—every variety of flowering plants; buildings for the display of antique and interesting exhibitions; and a grand pictorial design by Danson, will be a prominent novelties. In the said Royal and Instrumental music of the highest class will be performed. The auditory will be capable of accommodating 10,000 persons; access being had under a covered way, thus securing the visitors against unfavourable weather; whilst a noble terrace, surrounding the building, will enable promenaders to enjoy the music in fine weather.

We are glad to learn that the public have already responded most liberally to the proposed enterprise; more than three-fourths of the capital being subscribed. The building has been already commenced, from the designs of Mr. Horace Jones, the eminent architect, 16, Furnival's Inn.

We should add, that the design includes a suite of refreshment-rooms, which it will be the purpose of the management to provide with the best refreshments on the most economical scale.

## CHARLES KEAN.

Charles John Kean, the second and only surviving son of that great original genius, Edmund Kean, was born in Ireland, at Waterford, where his father happened to be performing with the company which annually paid a short visit to the "*urbs intacta*." His mother, Mary Chambers, was also a native of Waterford, descended from the highly-respectable family of Cuffe, long settled in that county. In his fourteenth year he was placed at Eton to complete his education, his father fixing his allowance for board and tuition at £300 per annum. His tutor was the Rev Mr. Chapman, afterwards Bishop of Ceylon. Many of his contemporaries at that seat of classic learning have won fame and fortune by personal ability, integrity, and perseverance—innate elements which raise men above the crowd, even when unassisted by the accidents of fortune. The same impelling causes have placed his own name high in the distinguished list.

When Charles Kean entered Eton, in the happy sunshine of boyhood, and with bright prospects before him, he had been led by both his parents to expect the inheritance of an ample fortune, and had been repeatedly assured that he should choose his profession. His mother preferred the Church; his father inclined to the Navy, but his own predilection was decidedly for a military career. There can be no doubt whatever that Edmund Kean might have maintained his family in all the elegances of life, and have left behind him a realised sum approaching to £100,000. Since the days of Garrick no actor had received so much money in so short a space of time. But clouds had been gradually darkening, and a crisis was at hand. It is needless here to dwell on particulars, or to say more than that, in his seventeenth year, the subject of this brief memoir was compelled to adopt the stage as the only possible channel through which he could obtain subsistence for himself and his mother. Thus Charles Kean became an actor. Necessity, and not preference, decided his lot in life. His first appearance took place at Drury Lane, in the character of *Young Norval*. He was totally without experience or preparation; yet some good judges who were present, and unswayed by prejudice, could detect, even through all the rawness of an unformed style and the embarrassment of a novel situation, the germs of latent ability and the promise of future excellence. The audience received him with kindness and indulgence; but the published criticisms were unanimous in condemnation. The crude effort of a schoolboy was dealt with as the matured study of a practical man. Discouraged, and almost in despair, he toiled through the season, obtaining few opportunities and little encouragement. He then betook himself to the provinces and commenced the drudgery of a long apprenticeship, with hard labour and slow advancement. During this interval he made his first visit to the United States, where he was received with warm cordiality, and whence he returned with reputation and profit. In 1833 he was engaged by Laporte, at that time manager of Covent Garden, and acted *Iago* to the *Othello* of his father, on the night when the great tragedian faltered and broke down during his last performance. The hour had not yet arrived when the son was to be acknowledged as his legitimate successor, and he had yet much pertinacious opposition to encounter before he was to reach the eminence to which he aspired, and which something within him whispered that he was surely destined one day to attain. He left London again, resolved to return no more until in a position to stipulate for his own terms.

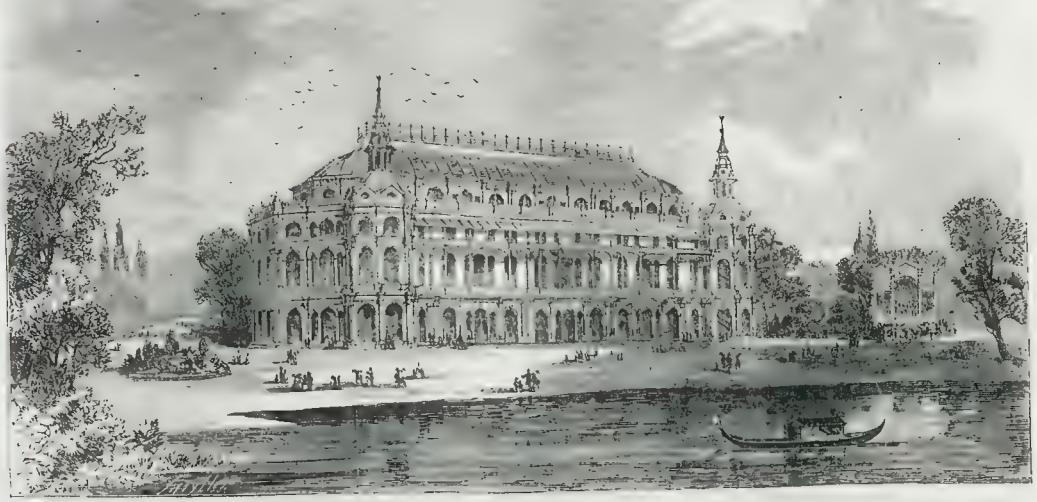
MR. CHARLES KEAN AS "HAMLET."

In a few years he reached this long-coveted point of his ambition; and in 1838 reappeared in the metropolis with a degree of fame which no country actor had ever achieved before, and repeated his opening character of *Hamlet* for twenty-one nights (twelve without intermission) to a succession of houses more crowded than any that had been attracted since the first appearance of his father in 1814. During this season he received the high compliment of a public dinner in the saloon of Drury-lane Theatre, on which occasion he was also presented with a magnificent silver vase, value £300. At this dinner Lord Morpeth, now the Earl of Carlisle and Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, was to have presided; but he was detained unexpectedly in the House of Commons, and the chair was taken, and most ably filled, by the Vice-President, the Marquis of Clanricarde. Above 150 persons were present, including many names eminent by their talent and literary reputation. A similar tribute has been often paid to celebrated men on the close of a long public career; but to a beginner on his outset this was without precedent. The speeches, as may be supposed, were eloquent and characteristic. That of Charles Kean in particular was remarkable for the modest and unassuming tone in which he spoke of himself and his pretensions.

From the period of this great success in *Hamlet*, followed up by *Richard the Third* and *Sir Giles Overreach*, there remained no longer any doubt as to the position which Charles Kean was thenceforward to hold. His place in the foremost rank of the profession was established. From this he has advanced step by step, outstripping competition, until he has reached the summit, and stands enrolled on that exalted level with the most illustrious of his predecessors.

In January, 1842, Mr. C. Kean married Miss Ellen Tree—an attachment of long standing, and in every respect "a well-assorted union." With this amiable and accomplished lady he not only obtained a large addition to his worldly store, but an endowment of more inestimable price—the certainty of domestic happiness. They have only one child, a daughter, now in her thirteenth year. In 1851, in conjunction with Mr. Keeley, Charles Kean entered on the management of the Princess' Theatre; but the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, at the close of the first season, and he has since then wielded the dramatic sceptre alone. How he has done so, with what satisfaction to the public, and increased reputation to himself—with what unprecedented accuracy and effect, with what magnificent acting, as well as the most minute attention to all the subordinate mechanical appliances—the great plays of Shakspeare, such as "Hamlet," "Henry the Fourth," "King John," "Richard the Third," "Macbeth," and "Henry the Eighth," have been placed before the public, are subjects of recent notoriety and universal encomium.

When her Majesty commenced the series of private performances at Windsor Castle, which have had such a beneficial influence on our national drama, and restored the prestige of fashion which had long been withdrawn, Mr. C. Kean was selected as director, a post of great honour, and a most flattering mark of Royal favour, but one at the same time beset with difficulties, and requiring in its discharge the most consummate tact, impartiality, and delicacy—all of which rare qualities he has exhibited on many trying occasions. It was at one time very currently reported that he was about to receive a more permanent and substantial token of the satisfaction he



THE MUSIC-HALL TO BE ERECTED IN "THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS."—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

"HAMLET'S GRAVE," ELSINORE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

had given in the highest quarter. We feel quite certain that the realisation of this rumour would have been hailed with equal delight by the public and the profession of which Mr. C. Kean is such a distinguished ornament. Whether in his private character, or on public grounds, as an actor and manager, a more appropriate instance could scarcely be selected as an exception to the rule of precedent. Poets, painters, and sculptors, scientific and scholastic professors, have often been distinguished by titles, pensions, and honorary degrees; but the art which combines to some extent the blended qualities and excellences of all has never yet (in England) been made the subject of equal consideration.

## FRAGMENT OF THE BLACK FRIARS' MONASTERY IN THE "TIMES" OFFICE.

Beneath the office in which the *Times* is printed there existed until lately a portion of the ancient wall of London, about the time of Edward II. To this spot the Black Friars came from Holborn, in 1276, to a piece of ground procured for them by Rooksley, Mayor of London. Robert Kilwarby, Archbishop of Canterbury, built for them a church early in the reign of Edward I. In 1282 they obtained license to break down the City wall, and remove it westward, for the enlargement of their church. Edward and his Queen Elinor were great benefactors to the new convent: here the King kept his charters and records, and great numbers of the nobility dwelt in the precinct. In 1522 the Emperor Charles V. of Spain was lodged here by Henry VIII. In the church divers Parliaments and other great meetings were held. The precinct was very extensive, was walled in, had four gates. In the View of London, in 1543, in the Sutherland Collection, the Church of the Blackfriars is shown with a lofty tower and spire, and the end towards the Fleet River is flanked with two large turrets. After the Dissolution part of the church was fitted up for parochial use, but it was destroyed by the Great Fire of 1666. Taking advantage of the privilege of sanctuary which the precinct enjoyed, Burbage, the player, when ejected from the City, built in Blackfriars a theatre, and here maintained his ground against the City and the Puritans. Shakspeare had a share in this theatre, and part of its site is now called Playhouse-yard. The poet possessed other property here, as attested by a deed of conveyance to Shakspeare of a house bought by him in 1612-13; and the deed is preserved in the City of London Library, at Guildhall.

The Church of the Black Friars immediately adjoined the site of the theatre; for a plinth and foundation of one of the buttresses of the church have, according to the *Builder*, "been brought to light after being buried 200 years; to turn up in such a position, too—in the midst of the printing-house of the *Times* newspaper. The plinth stands on a mass of ragstone and chalk, six feet high. The plinth itself projects from what was the face of the wall, 4 feet 5 inches from east to west; in 2 feet 6½ inches wide, and 2 feet 4 inches high, including a chamfer, 2 inches high which runs round it. Close to the buttress, on the south side of it, is what would seem to have been the jamb of a doorway. It is interesting to reflect on this remnant of the Mediæval Church, grown round and pressed out of sight by the most wonderful and momentous result of intelligence, organisation, and capital in the world. The conjunction is a fit subject for a poem."

These interesting relics had long been preserved at the *Times* office but, their removal being inevitable, to gain room, our Artist has placed the fact upon illustrative record, beside another group of fragments of Old London.

FRAGMENTS OF THE BLACK FRIARS' MONASTERY, PRESERVED AT THE OFFICE OF "THE TIMES."

FRAGMENTS OF ST. JOHN'S-GATE, CLERKENWELL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## HAMLET'S GRAVE, ELSINORE.

The view which our Artist has pictured in the accompanying Illustration is a scene of very varied interest. A short distance north-west of Elsineur is the small Royal château of Marienlist. The pleasure-grounds behind the château are open to the public. They occupy the site of an old fortification on the crest of the hill. Nothing can be more lovely than the views from hence, as seen beneath the luxuriant shade of the fine trees. At one sweep the eye ranges over the town of Elsineur, the noble fortress of Kronberg, the Sound, the town of Helsingborg on the opposite coast, and the plains of Sweden, with the blue waters of the Baltic bounding the horizon on the south in the far distance. Towards evening it becomes additionally interesting, as in summer there are usually a number of vessels entering the Sound, previously to anchoring for the night.

In a very pleasant work, entitled "The Log of the Pet," by the Rev. R. B. Hughes, lately published, we find this glimpse of the scene of our Artist's picture:—

> We dropped down to Elsineur, where we stayed Sunday, and saw Hamlet's walk, "the dreadful summit of the cliff" of Shakspeare; the "wild and stormy steep" of Campbell.
>
> In reality, however, it is a very meek little hillock, not very much higher than Tower-hill, and not for a moment to be compared in wildness, storminess, or steepness, to Greenw.ch-park.
>
> The castle, however, is a beautiful building; some parts are of great antiquity, and the chamber where Holger Danske, the indigenous hero of the Danes, was imprisoned, in the year two of the Creation, is still to be seen.
>
> The fortifications are very slight, and altogether unworthy of the important position which they occupy; the garrison consists chiefly of Holsteiners, whose fidelity cannot be trusted among their own kinsfolk and acquaintance.
>
> Hamlet's grave is marked by a single stone obelisk, evidently of very early date; it is surrounded by tables and chairs, where citizens from Copenhagen consume beer and coffee, and dcdle with their heeltaps the sepulchre of a King.
>
> Elsineur, though by no means the wild romantic spot described by poets, is a very pretty and interesting place. The roads are usually crowded with shipping, and the straits, two miles wide, are dotted with the sails of ships of every maritime people. All vessels, except yachts, and I suppose men-of-war, pay certain dues to the Danes on passing through the Sound, and formerly it was customary for every passing ship to lower her topsails, in honour of the Danish flag. This usage has been abandoned, I suppose only because the Danes had not the power to enforce it; and the Yankees declare that the Sound dues shall follow

## RELICS OF ST. JOHN'S GATE AND BERKLEY-HOUSE, CLERKENWELL.

Many a curious matter connected with old London is turned up and passed over without notice. In this instance, however, the care of Mr. W. P. Griffith, of St. John's-square, has enabled us to engrave the accompanying remains.

No. 1 has formed part of the basement of the present gate, which was erected A.D. 1504—this was turned up in the hay-yard situated a short distance from the structure which has so many literary and other associations.

No. 2 is still more venerable, and is part of the old gate raised by the Knight's Templars about A.D. 1113, and destroyed by Wat Tyler and the rebels. The zigzag ornam nt and central flower are in panels very perfect and beautifully chiselled. The scallops still on the badges of the Crusaders have particular interest. On parts of the stone the traces of fire are distinctly visible. This antiquity was built into a wall in Berkley-street, Clerkenwell, and was, when Mr. Griffith found it, covered with numerous coatings of whitewash.

No. 3 is also from Berkley-street—it is a Moulded Brick of large size, of the date of Queen Elizabeth's time — perhaps earlier; and is no doubt a portion of the mansion of Sir Maurice Berkley, standing nearer to Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queen Elizabeth. These moulded bricks, which form such a picturesque ornament on various buildings, both religious and domestic, might be used to a greater extent with much advantage at present, the removal of the Excise duties on bricks having put an end to existing difficulties.

No. 4 is a Mediæval Corbel, of a cruciform device.

## *NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.*

A sword of honour has been presented by the inhabitants of Beaumaris to Lieutenant Hampton, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, who attained his majority on Wednesday last.

On Saturday Mr. Francis P. Smith received a letter from the First Lord of the Admiralty communicating the intelligence that, on the recommendation of Viscount Palmerston, her Majesty has been pleased to confer upon him a life pension of £200 per annum, in consideration of the services he has rendered his country as the first proposer and fitter of the screw to the mercantile marine and fleet of Great Britain.

The number of men to be voted for the fleet in the forthcoming Naval Estimates is 76,000 (including 10,000 boys and 16,000 marines). The number voted last year was a total of 70,000. The increase in this year's estimates is 6000 men and officers to complete the complements of the gun and mortar-boats, the expense of whose wages will be about £172,000, and about £140,000 for victualling; making a total increase under this head of the war service of about £312,000.

The following ships are in harbour at Spithead, and in dock and basins, fitting out or refitting, at Portsmouth:—*Duke of Wellington*, 131; *Marlborough*, 131; *St. Vincent*, 101; *Conqueror*, 91; *Victor Emmanuel*, 91; *Rodney*, 90; *Exmouth*, 90; *Calcutta*, 84; *Colossus*, 81; *Blenheim*, 60; *Shannon*, 51; *Impérieuse*, 51; *Arrogant*, 47; *Pylades*, 21; *Falcon*, 17; *Rosamond*, 6; *Volage*, 6; *Dragon*, 6; *Cordelia*, 6; *Beatrice*, 6; *Fury*, 6. Eighteen gun-boats and several mortar-vessels, besides tug, gunnery, training, and depôt ships, tenders, receiving ships, yachts, tenders, hulks, and other craft. It is stated that we have at the present time forty-five sail-of-the-line in commission, with upwards of 170 heavy frigates and corvettes, supported by 200 screw gun boats and mortar-vessels, manned by 70,000 disciplined sailors and 15,000 available marines, beside 240 of the finest transports in the world, employed to convey troops and provisions wherever required.

Mr. Watts, chief assistant to the Surveyor of the Navy has been down in the north among the shipbuilders, to see how many gun-boats and mortar-vessels they can construct between this time and the advance of the fleet for the next campaign in the spring, and contracts have been entered into with firms at Newcastle, Liverpool, and elsewhere; so it may be expected that a large flotilla of these important adjuncts to our fleet will be ready for service by the time the Baltic shall become navigable.

The *Chesapeake*, 50, screw, in Chatham dockyard, fitting for commission, is progressing very fast, both with her internal fittings and rigging, and is expected to be ready early this month. The *Sapphi*, 12, will be out of the hands of the dockyard by the 15th inst. The sawmills in the dockyard are working night and day to keep pace with the shipwrights on the *Mesa*, floating battery, and other pressing works. The workmen at the metal-mills are also employed night and day to meet the wants of the service.

Recruiting is proceeding in the metropolis with much vigour, not only for the regular troops, but for the auxiliary forces, Land Transport Corps, &c.

Prince Albert inspected the Hants Constabulary at Aldershott yesterday, under the command of Captain Harris. His Royal Highness admired the appearance of the men, as likewise the condition of their horses. His Royal Highness afterwards went round the huts, stables, stores, &c.; the whole of which met with his approval.

The steam-ship *Great Britain*, having been again taken up by Government, is being refitted and repaired, to be made available for the conveyance of troops to the East. She will sail from Liverpool on the 9th of February, with about 1100 troops for Malta. The screw-steamer *Sarah Sands* is also being refitted at Liverpool for the transport service.

The shipwrights and sawyers employed in the construction of the gun and mortar vessels on the Tyne, have demanded, and very last week paid, a second advance of wages—the shipwrights 6d. per day extra, making their pay £2 8s. per week; and the sawyers 3d. per 100, making their pay 5s. per 100 feet for oak. The wages at the yards on private work remain the same—namely, shipwrights 6s. per day, and sawyers, 4s. 3d. per 100 feet for oak. There are upwards of 300 men employed on the gun-vessels, four of which are nearly ready for launching.

Public Income and Expenditure.—An account ordered to be printed last August, but not published till Monday, gives the income and expenditure of the United Kingdom for three years, ended the 31st of March, 1855. In the year ended the 5th January, 1853, the income was £57,755,571, and the expenditure £55,229,267. In the year ended the 5th of January, 1854, the income was £55,992,519, and the expenditure £56,709,952. Thus far there was an excess of income over expenditure; but in the year ended the 31st of March, 1855, the former amounted to £54,091,571, and the latter to £70,350,817; leaving a deficiency of £6,145,246.

## EMIGRATION—WORK AND WAGES.

A most remarkable circumstance has occurred lately in Ireland. Many—we believe, hundreds of—emigrants have returned thither from New York and other parts of America. Ireland becoming a better home for the Celt than the United States is an extraordinary, but, we believe a transitory, circumstance. So late as August, 1854, it was supposed that too many labourers could not be brought into the States; but then a great interruption to traffic, to railway extension, and to business generally occurred, and through the greater part of 1855 employment was extremely scanty in the cities of America. At the same time Ireland was flourishing; labour was required; and the stream of emigration for a moment, but only for a moment, rolled back from the west. Permanently, however, the stream must go the other way. "The soil of Great Britain and Ireland is so monstrously monopolised in large pieces by a few thousand families," says Mr. Vere Foster, in a little pamphlet entitled "Work and Wages," "and the laws so impede its sale during the life of the owner, or the division at his death," that it cannot be rendered available for the people. Across the Atlantic there are, however, nearly millions of acres annually disposed of to be had for the small sum of 5s. an acre;—last year, as we learn by the President's message just arrived, 15,000,000 acres were sold;—and the stream of population must permanently continue to run from Ireland and England, and from Europe generally, to the continent of America. This is as certain and as natural as that the air rushes in to fill up a vacuum. More human beings have already gone from Europe to America within our own time, in a peaceful, new-home seeking spirit than all the Goths, Vandals, and Huns, with the other barbarous tribes who sufficed to overthrow the Roman empire. They will continue to go in great multitudes, and whoever contributes to make the voyage easy and comfortable materially promotes the welfare of millions. In an eminent degree Mr. Vere Foster has done this. Regardless of his own ease, he crossed the ocean as a steerage passenger, to learn the hardships of the voyage and suggest amendments. Twice on this errand of real utility has he visited America, and with zeal and diligence almost unexampled has he circulated, by a quarter of a million copies of his penny pamphlet, the results of his observations. To intending emigrants a more valuable work at such a price never issued from the press. His penny pamphlet contains a whole bible of practical information for emigrants. He has changed its title in the fifth edition, injudiciously we think, to "Work and Wages;" for, though the workman is informed where he can get good wages, the pamphlet is essentially an emigrant's guide. In no other book can the emigrant find so much practical information and so many useful directions; and, as a great demand for labour is returning and will be sure to increase in the States, this little penny pamphlet is likely to be of immense service. If it have not been, it ought to be, translated into German; for, latterly, more Germans even than Irish have gone to America. We are astonished, however, to learn from Mr. Foster that the rich heritage of our people in Upper Canada is already wasted, and that no more land remains for sale in Canada West in the hands of the Government or public than a small peninsula containing half a million of acres. Land companies have received in monopoly the national estate. We learn, with some surprise, too, from Mr. Foster—after Parliament has busied itself much with the subject—that emigrants can best secure good treatment in future by publishing their solemn thanks to captains of emigrant ships for attention, and the ir equally solemn condemnation for neglect. It becomes therefore their duty to reward and punish in this manner those who treat them well or ill. Mr. Foster shows a generous spirit in his creed that men can be thus improved by their susceptibility to honour and shame. By this test he himself is deserving of great confidence. He is of gentle birth and excellent conduct. He forsook the enjoyments of society to lessen the wretchedness and the affliction of the poor emigrant, and has contributed more, we believe, than any man of the age to speed forward in comfort his sorrowing and almost despairing countrymen to improved and happier homes.

## CHARADES.

BY T. K. HERVEY.

IV.

The earth was green, and the sky not blue,
For the sun was drinking the salt dew,
When a Knight drew rein, to slake his thirst,
As he started to hear from a cloud my First.

He shook out his bridle:—"My steed, we're late!
She goes to chapel at half-past eight;
We have far to travel through glen and glade!"—
And he summoned my Second his hint to aid.

The steed like a hurricane swept the way:—
For the rider had started at dawn of day,
To carry my Whole to his lady fair,
Ere she passed from her bower to the morning prayer.

When the lady came forth, in her judgment cool,
She thought that her knight was a very great fool;—
That to put on my Second, and rise with my First,
And gallop so madly, and look so accurst,
For a banquet—though there had been roses at worst,—
Not such mean little children of sunshine and showers
As are called by the name of my Whole among flowers!

V.

When autumn winds are drear and chill,
And tempests o'er my Second hurst,
I shun the heath and quit the hill,
To seek for shelter with my First;

But when the happy flowers are nest
By July's soft and fragrant breath,
My Second wins me *from* my First,
Back to the scented hill and heath.

My Second takes a golden grace
From beam and breeze, on plain or knoll,—
My First, to help its pleasant face,
Demands the service of my Whole.

VI.

A traveller supped at a wayside inn,
Where the bacon was thick, but the ale was thin,—
So, it was not the latter that ran in his head
When he snatched up my First as he hurried to bed.

He rose from his couch at the dawn of day,
He shouldered my Second and went his way,—
His mind had a weight, and his pocket a load,
So, he needed my Second to lighten the road.

Speed, traveller, speed! Alack! alack!
There are following those who would bring thee back!
Oh! they collared our friend are the dark fell down,
Or his feet could reach to the nearest town!

He'd forgotten his supper of yesternight
When he "stole a march" in the morning light!
But, alas! besides the *march* he stole,
They found in his great-coat pocket my Whole.

ANSWER TO CHARADE No. III.
Jackboot—Bootjack.

## STATE OF FEELING IN RUSSIA.

Whatever dissatisfaction there may be in England at the prospect of an inglorious, and consequently insecure, peace, the people of Russia do not seem to look with much approbation on the readiness of the Emperor to accept the proposed conditions. If the following letter from St. Petersburg, of the 17th ult., may be relied on, the war party is likely to give the young Czar some trouble:—

> The war agitators are indulging in the most violent diatribes against Prince Gortschakoff and against Austria, who, they say, was saved by the Russians from a catastrophe in 1849. According to them, Russia should not accept a peace which will cost her a part of her territory, and impose on her the most humiliating of conditions—that of levelling her fortresses on the coast of a sea which is for reality a Russian lake; and certainly not before the Russians were able to redeem the honour of their arms by some other exploit than the taking of Kars—a peace, in short, which, according to them, will destroy the influence exercised by Russia in Germany for the last quarter of a century. The old Russian party predict some terrible disaster, if the present Emperor should, without being compelled by force of arms, subscribe to such conditions as have been officially submitted to him by Count Esterhazy. They say that no Russian diplomatist will sign the treaty of peace on these bases; for according to them the present state of things is far from that of 1634, when, by the treaty of Wiasma, Wladislaus, King of Poland, prohibited the Czar Michael from taking the title of Autocrat Czar of All the Russias; and from 1711, when by the treaty of the Pruth Achmet compelled Peter the first to level the fortresses of Taganrog, Camennoi, Zatoum, and Samara. As to the interview of the two younger brothers of the Emperor Alexander, on the subject of the decision which the Grand Duke Nicholas was expected to make known to the Grand Duke Constantine—an interview which only took place this morning—I shall merely assure you that it was a very stormy one. Whatever may be said by those who expected another *dénouement* than the admission of the Emperor Alexander, and news is official, and the Czar has been officially informed "that the Austrian conditions would serve as the bases of ulterior negotiations, and may at present be considered as the true preliminaries of peace." It was doubtless to spare himself any painful explanation with the Grand Duke Constantine that the Emperor sent his brother Nicholas to him. The Grand Duke Constantine is much irritated against his brother the Czar. The viceroyalty of Poland, which has been reserved, some say for the Grand Duke Nicholas, and others for General Gortschakoff, and which, according to Duke Nicholas, have come to him, is one of the principal causes of his irritation. Placed at the head of the eccentric fraction of the Russian party—of those who are styled the "Intractables"—the Grand Duke thought to render himself popular, and has not succeeded. The amiable Nicholas enjoys the most inconteatable popularity. This young Prince, who has been hitherto loved for himself alone, has increased the good feeling of the Russian nation towards him by his betrothal with the Princess Alexandra Petrowna, a Princess born and bred in Russia.

The *Constitutionel*, in an article on the immense impulse given to British commerce by the war, contrasts the prosperity of England with the exhausted condition of Russia:—"Admirable power of commercial genius, which draws confidence from war itself! Remarkable situation, that of a country whose unexampled prosperity discovers a base of fresh prosperity in what has often proved the ruin of empires! When we compare this situation with that of the commerce of Russia, we have the right to repeat that Russia is more interested than any other country in the re-establishment of peace. This empire, from which its last master wished to extend his domination over the whole of Europe, has no other railroads than that of St. Petersburg to Moscow, and the one which terminates at Warsaw. The roads are horrible, and the difficulty of communication is increased by a system of passports which is expensive and injurious to the circulation of the upper classes, and completely destructive to that of the poor. If you wish to go from St. Petersburg to Moscow you are compelled to be at the station two hours before the departure of the train. This first hour is devoted to the examination and vise of the passports, the second to the distribution of tickets. After this you are often informed that the train is full, and that you must return on the morrow. It has never been known for extra carriages to be added to a train. This is the facility of locomotion afforded to the wealthy travellers of Russia; and now let us pass to the poor. These may have an interest in passing from one government to another when hands are wanting and wages higher. But their expenses on the road, the cost of the passport to go and return, more than compensate for the difference of wages. Also the peasant, when free, never changes his residence. He lives where he is born, and exists in misery at a few leagues from a spot where workmen are wanted and well rewarded. The crops are often consumed on the spot which produces them, and in the more fertile provinces that the land is uncultivated. Such is the ignorance of the peasants that manure is massed up outside of the villages, and the idea of employing it never enters their minds. When we observe this systematic indifference displayed by the Russian Government for the last fifty years towards the interests of commerce and industry, the true civilising elements of States, we cannot help asking what it would have done with Europe, which it wished to dominate? Russia is the country most gifted with means of establishing communication. She is covered with a network of rivers, which would permit navigation over the whole of the empire. The Volga, which by its tributaries connects the Caspian and the Baltic, might have access to the Euxine. It would only necessitate a canal between that river and the Don. Now this work, so easy, so incanal between that river and the Don. Now this work, so easy, so inexpensive, and of such capital importance, has been renounced by the Russian Government, which has exhausted all its resources in favour of the army."

A Crédit Mobilier Society is decidedly to be established at Barcelona, and it is to undertake works of public utility.

The *Baltimore American* states that a number of vessels were icebound in Chesapeake Bay, and that the crews could walk on it to the shore.

The Porte and the Servian Government have at last come to an understanding respecting the projected Constantinople-Belgrade Railroad.

## THE ANCIENT PALACE OF ST. CLOUD.

In the Illustrated London News for August 11, 1855, we gave an interesting *resumé* of the history of the Palace of St. Cloud, from its earliest foundation, and the name of Gondi, the grandson of the earliest founder, and the namesake of the present Emperor Napoleon. By favour of a Correspondent, we are enabled to engrave the original Palace, from a painting on vellum, executed in the same style as the Sèvres porcelain, by one of the artists of the period of the edifice. It may be as well to quote the substance of its eventful history, commencing with 1647, when we find in the village of St. Cloud an episcopal palace, sufficiently magnificent to be used for that long and grim solemnity—the funeral service of Francis I. Here the effigy of the King was placed, and the officers came, and did duty as though he were alive, during eleven days. They served his dinner, and went through all the etiquette of the Royal repasts, in solemn silence; and then the clergy of Paris carried off the corpse to St. Denis. During the reign of Henry III., and Louis XIV., accompanied by his brother, he paid the Chancellor a visit, and dined with him. The King was delighted with the house and grounds. Already water-works enlivened its undulating park; since we find that Hervard had bought all the waters of Garches from the Lady Duchess of Montbazon. The satisfaction of Monsieur and Monsieur probably cost the proprietor his pleasant retreat. A few days after the Royal departure Mazarin paid Hervard a visit, and, artfully questioning the Financial Minister on the value of his splendid residence, contrived to force him to declare that, for a trifle, he should be too narrowly queried as to the sources of his wealth. It is said that on the morrow of this visit the Cardinal sent Hervard 300,000 livres, with a letter informing him that the King wished to possess his house to the Duke of Orleans, his brother. A notary was the bearer of the letter and the money; the contract was drawn up, and the proprietor dared not refuse his signature. Thus, according to one authority, the Maison Gondi passed into Royal hands, and an unscrupulous Comptroller was made to disgorge a large proportion of his ill-gotten gains—the real value of the property being nearly one million of francs. According to the archives of the Crown, however, Monsieur bought the Maison Gondi for 240,000 livres. This old residence formed the nucleus of the present spacious château.

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## WOUVERMANS.

Philip Wouvermans (born at Haerlem in 1620) was the son of an artist of some repute, and far eclipsed the renown of his father. From the latter he learned the first rudiments of the art according to the old hackneyed forms and methods; his special taste for animal-painting—more especially the horse—he perfected under the celebrated John Wynants. In all that related to the study of Nature, however, Wouvermans was his own guide, and he displayed his judgment and talent as well in the fine selection of his subjects as in the truthfulness and grace which he threw into their representation. He was more especially fond of hunting and hawking parties, battle-pieces and encampments of armies, farriers'-shops, and all kinds of scenes which gave him a proper opportunity for introducing that noble animal the horse, always his favourite study. With a special view to effective colour, he almost invariably introduced a grey horse in a prominent position, and with the happiest result. For the rest, in this artist's works our admiration is divided between the remarkable and masterly correctness of his design; the fine taste thrown into his characters, in which he rivalled Terbourg, the painter *par excellence* of the *genre* of high life; the sweetness and mellowness of his colouring; the grace and variety in the treatment of his figures, both men and horses, or the admirable selection and composition of his landscapes. We speak of him, of course, as he was in his best day: towards the latter part of his career his pencil lost some of the warmth of youth, and a greyish or bluish tint sometimes prevailed with him which distinguishes his late from his earlier works.

Such was Wouverman's fine talent; in the exercise of which he shared the discouragement and injustice which are too frequently the lot of genius. As was the case with Cuyp—and as, to this day, is the case with too many of our brightest and most industrious art-creators—so was it with Wouvermans. The merit of his pictures was not acknowledged in his lifetime; their exchangeable value was not known to him in his own day; so that although he worked with extreme assiduity down to the period of his death, in the prime and vigour of life (1668), it was with difficulty that he earned the pittance wherewith to maintain himself and his family. A perfect child in world-knowledge, passionately devoted to his art, he was easily imposed upon by designing men—mere picture-dealers, (for there were merchant patrons of art even in those days)—who, with immense professions of admiration for his genius, and interest in his advancement, monopolised the works of his pencil, and kept him in distressed and narrow circumstances, whilst ostensibly supplying him with means. Wouvermans became at length keenly alive to the neglect and injustice with which he had been treated; and a few days before he died ordered a box filled with his studies to be burned, declaring, as his motive, that, having been so ill rewarded himself in the service of art, he would not leave behind him anything which might allure his son to embrace so miserable and uncertain a calling. After his death Wouvermans became fashionable, his pictures rose rapidly in esteem and value; they were sought out by the most illustrious collectors throughout Europe; the Dauphin of France and the Elector of Bavaria buying up all that could be procured at large prices.

Fine specimens by Wouvermans are not so numerous in this country as those by Cuyp. In the private collection of her Majesty are several of a high class, including the celebrated "Hay Harvest" and "Le Coup de Pistole." Sir Robert Peel boasts six very fine specimens. The Dresden and Madrid Galleries are rich in works of this master.

THE MAISON DE GONDI, THE ORIGINAL PALACE OF ST. CLOUD.—FROM A PAINTING BY AN ARTIST OF THE PERIOD.—(SEE PAGE 174)

'GOING TO THE FERRY.' PAINTED BY WOUVERMANS.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, February 2, 1856.

No. 783.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1856. [VOL. XXVIII.

# HISTORICAL SUMMARY OF THE RUSSIAN WAR.

## FROM THE LANDING OF THE ALLIED ARMIES AT OLD FORT, TO THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE AUSTRIAN PROPOSALS OF PEACE, JANUARY 16, 1856.

(*Continued from Page 330, Volume XXV.*)

THE acceptance of the terms which Austria and the Allies have imposed upon Russia is a natural signal for reviewing the means which have, from step to step, enforced this issue. We resume, then, that succinct and collated account which we left waiting for events at the close of Omer Pacha's imperishable campaign, and the opening of our own share in active hostilities.

The object at which we aim is to "get the mean time," if we may borrow a scientific figure. To tell the tale earliest has its attractions; but to tell it most correctly is the main point in the end.

We said, in the few remarks with which we introduced our last account, that a man of ordinary intelligence would probably have an idea of the main events of the first great period of the war, but that he would scarcely be able to give any friend a very lucid or instructive view of the campaign; and that his impressions—though vivid respecting the principal particulars—would be, after all, but "a mass of anachronous entanglement and historical confusion." To a certain extent this is true of the second great stage of the war. But it is no longer true of the first. We have received thousands of communications acknowledging, not only that the events were all narrated in an order easy to recall, but that the various causes, strategic and political, were ever made to cast their light upon the several results We purpose to endeavour here to do towards the story of the Second Campaign what we were fortunate enough to accomplish for that of the First. And, alas! the Second concerns us much more personally. We were spectators in the beginning, or, at most, encouragers; we have acted since. Our readers have followed with emotion the deeds, struggles, and sufferings of others; our own are mingled in the narrative which now awaits us.

We also said—it will be remembered—in those introductory remarks, that the very facilities which existed for publishing diurnally every premature version which might arrive of affairs interesting to the public had contributed to confuse the true chronicle of *facts*; and we pointed to that newspaper mass of first, second, and third versions, which already exceeded in bulk the history in which Gibbon depicts the countless occurrences of thirteen hundred years of European annals. How true and just were our words! A prodigious example of the incertitude and immaturity of such intelligence (not to talk of its bewildering self-corrections) occurred almost before the ink of our narrative was dry, Sebastopol was taken! It was deemed so certain, that the Queen of England and the Emperor of France solemnly proclaimed their gratitude to Heaven; and public rejoicings stultified the two greatest nations in the world; while placards, announcing full particulars of the capture, were hoisted before the offices of some of the daily papers. We need not add that, in lesser matters, the mis-statements have been almost innumerable. Doubtless, with what is erroneous, almost all the truth at length is likewise given; and he who has regularly kept *all* our newspapers, and who feels that he is competent to winnow the realities from the rubbish, might, after some toil, set up for himself that which a certain daily journal (despising its contemporaries) has boasted that it bestows upon the public—viz., "*a running picture of events.*" For most people it is, indeed, a picture that runs—and that runs away. We want "a sitting picture" of events—an account reliable, clear, explanatory, durable. Let us therefore, try to give one compendious story, and to eliminate

REVAL, AT THE SOUTH ENTRANCE TO THE GULF OF FINLAND.—(SEE PAGE 143.)

inexactitudes—whether they have arisen from natural partialities or from necessary hurry.

## THE SECOND CAMPAIGN.

### THE LANDING AND ADVANCE ALONG THE SHORE FROM OLD FORT.

Thus is our campaign and that of the French. When the great Armada of the Allies reached Kho-loff (or Eupatoria), the Commanders found that it would sufficiently isolate that *place d'armes* to disembark the troops some fifteen or twenty miles further down the coast of the Crimea, besides affording this advantage—that the invading force would thus slight so much the nearer to Sebastopol. The debarkation, which was accordingly effected at Old Fort, occupied part of four days, ere the cavalry and the last guns touched the soil of Russia. On the 17th of September, 1854, we and our allies had fairly committed the combined army to its fortunes in Crim Tartary. By a back-handed blow, Eupatoria was now doomed inevitably and at once to the possession of the French. Had a Russian column, sufficient to dispute the destination of the French occupying detachment, been employed to defend Eupatoria, that column would have been sacrificed uselessly, and must have all either perished, or become the prize of the troops who had landed at Old Fort.

By night, on the 17th of September, the entire force, and all their fighting implements, were safely arrayed on the beach. They rested on the 18th; and, at daybreak on the 19th, leaving the long lake or swamp of Old Fort to their left flank, they immediately, but in a circumspect and leisurely manner, began their advance towards the Bouljanak stream. We must here beg the reader to bear constantly in remembrance the geographical shape of the Crimea, the lower half of which has a very rude resemblance to an equilateral triangle—the apex pointing southwards a considerable way below Sebastopol. Chronology and Geography have been called the two eyes of History—as, without the latter we see nothing; and without the former we miss the sequence of cause and effect. This triangular peninsula, with its apex pointing to the south, was reached by the naval armament where the real promontory begins; so that, sailing east, the ships encountered a coast sloping far down to their right. By following the seaboard, the disembarked troops would evidently arrive at Sebastopol on its northern side. And here we must notice a truly important fact—first observing that we view the events with the most complete freedom from every partiality and every prejudice. So far from entertaining any sentiment of hostility towards the English Commander, we feel, if anything, that criticism at home has treated him with more than sufficient rigour and austerity. We are sovereignly indifferent to all personal considerations; and the reader will, we flatter ourselves, discern that to tell the truth in a manner worthy of so vast and momentous a crisis in this country's history, is our one, our constant object—and that he may refer, without misgiving, to our statements for an unbiassed exposition of the facts. Premising this much, we must say that, in some of the earlier proceedings adopted by him, the English Commander, whose abilities we fully recognise, appears to have fallen into methods which were carefully avoided by his French colleague. Conscious, perhaps, of the peculiarities of his own experience, alive to the probable effects of that office-life, that desk-life, in which he said (in effect) he had acquired his military education—he exhibited in the beginning the spectacle of a man only too much on his guard, too mistrustful of the chances of the field. But disasters may be incurred by over-caution —the "*nimia prudentia.*"

For example, at the first operation of magnitude, there were two nations engaged, and two Commanders present. The French General had passed his military days out of doors, and he was personally the hero of many desperate encounters in the active service—the positive fighting—part of a soldier's profession. Unlike the Imperialist Marshal (then actually dying "in his harness"), the English Chief had been mostly occupied with the superintendence, and what our neighbours call the civil administration of troops. Though now taken away from it, he was consummately experienced in all that relates to this. Yet, the practical mind of Marshal de St. Arnaud recoiled from putting his forces upon a hostile soil without their "kits." He had often gone upon a "razzia" with fourteen days' provisions. He knew what the soldier could do; but he also knew and remembered what the soldier indispensably requires. Whereas, strange to say, the reasons from mere military considerations had never been absent, undervalued them when he came to act; and he executed the debarkation of a great part of his force (*our* force) not only without the bât horses of the officers, but without the knapsacks of the men, and without the tents of either class, in many cases. Lord Raglan, we repeat, had been engaged in the practice of business, and he perhaps feared that he might prove unmindful of it at this emergency. The consequence was that his principal care was how to use the army in the field; and, practically, he forgot that it was first necessary to keep the army. The primary thought of him who wishes to employ a force, might clearly be to remain in possession of a force. Lord Raglan landed his men "*in light order, to meet the enemy.*" No military foe could have inflicted the losses which that "light order" subsequently entailed. The French did not yield to us—they surpassed us—in the rapidity of their debarkation; yet they landed with their tents, and, considering the want of camp-pace, with all the provisions possible against that climate in which they had come to fight. Our Fusiliers had positively not one tent among them. There has been no dissension between the forces of the two great allied nations; but there have been many signal differences of management, and that was the first. In this important operation much admiration was elicited by the energy and skill of our sailors under the command of Sir Edmund Lyons.

Of the plan of seizing Odessa at an earlier date, or at the least of destroying it, and thus either gaining an excellent place for the winter-quarters of our men, or hindering the enemy from first fortifying, and then employing that place as a grand *point de départ*, and a warlike emporium against ourselves, we will not speak; for such a plan now belongs not to history. It was neither done nor attempted; and if this was an error, it was an error in which our allies had as much part as we. Doubtless, many moral and strategic considerations arise at the mention of this once debated project. But we must dismiss it, and proceed with our narrative.

### THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA.

Adopting the obvious tactics of Lord Wellesley in his first Peninsular campaign (that against Junot), the Allied forces commenced their march from Touza along the beach—the ships being not only within sight, but within cannon reach. And, indeed, as the naval army advanced in a parallel line, the shore of the seaward side of the ranks. A few had even died of cholera on the line of march—victims of that dreadful disease which they had brought with them from their beautiful but pestilential camp near Varna, and from the Baltschik cantonments. The want of water was the principal privation of which they complained. We have ourselves seen soldiers thrust their lips into the fetid mud of a half-dried morass to slake the fever of a *marching thirst.* Just at the hour we have named, and when the troops were about to bivouac, the sound of artillery boomed sullenly along the front. The enemy's cavalry had been engaged with the allied advance, and it appeared inclined to question our further progress. Memorable was the effect upon our stragglers and laggards. Those shots were certainly the first that most of them had ever heard fired in earnest. They immediately found their places again in the columns, zealous at the first offer of what they deemed an opportunity of real and bloody service.

An eye-witness declares that lame men seemed lame no longer. A short skirmish ensued; our Light Horse retiring, without disgrace, under the cover of our field-guns, before a mass of cavalry. We had only four or five men wounded. Lord Cardigan was praised for his self-possession in this little encounter. The arrangements which had been interrupted were completed, and our troops bivouacked in the open air, while the French edged towards the sea, and seemed full of preparation.

That night many speculations were interchanged among our men about the fate which awaited, not, indeed, the expedition (for of this nobody then doubted) but individuals next morning. It was evident they had now arrived at the point where they would have to force their further way against a resolute adversary defending his own soil. The meanest soldier could understand this. As yet but four men had been wounded, belonging all to the Artillery and 4th Dragoons. At half-past eight on the morning of the 20th September the whole army was in motion. The Russians retreated, and our onward march was resumed till, a little before one o'clock, the Allied columns reached the village and river of Alma. A village called Boulluk is also there. On the opposite bank of the stream and behind this village, as well as in it, the Russians were visible in very great force; on the heights beyond the river, they were intrenched "up to the teeth," as Voltaire describes them at the battle of Narva.

Since it is unquestionably true (for the evidence is another than Prince Menschikoff's) that, first and since it is also very significant, we may record the fact that the Russians not only counted upon here beating us, but that they defied any strength which England and France united could bring to the assault of their position; and Prince Menschikoff had even assured his master that he undertook to hold the heights behind the river Alma, covering Sebastopol, against the whole world in arms for six weeks, at the least. In the immortal battle which ensued, he maintained this vaunted ground for six hours only, instead of six weeks.

The beginning of that great action proceeded from the sea; and one of our steamers opened a contest of extremely long range with a Russian battery on the shore. Our land artillery soon joined in this experiment; and, meantime, Lord Raglan received an important communication from Marshal de St. Arnaud. Availing himself of the protection of the fleet, he determined to push forward his right wing so as to overlap the Russian left, and, by storming the heights from the beach, to render the whole Russian position untenable. Meantime he begged Lord Raglan to occupy the Russians energetically along their front and right. It is very curious that the enemy does not appear actually to have anticipated this manœuvre, or to have thought any serious attack possible upon the redoubt by which they commanded the strip of low strand between their western wing and the sea. All their attention was at first concentrated upon the movements of the English, in whose lines the greatest activity was now visible. The Russians never intended to dispute the northern bank of the Alma, or to defend the village which stood on that bank. Their real position, in which they meant to make an invincible stand, was on their own side of the brook, at the brow of a semicircular range of hills, on which their general artillery was massed, and where earth works of various kinds and numerous skilfully-placed redoubts, guarding each other, formed a virtual fortification of a very formidable kind. So secure were they of repulsing with ease the threatened attack, that it is credibly stated that several ladies from Sebastopol were to have been present, on Prince Menschikoff's special invitation, and were to have been accommodated with lofty seats, like the reserved places at a Spanish bull-fight, or in some festive amphitheatre, from which seats they were to witness the overthrow of the impious invaders. Forty-five thousand resolute infantry, and (compared with ours) an immense cavalry force, reckoning upwards of six thousand sabres and lances, were ready to dispatch that shattered remnant of the assailants who might succeed, despite of the fire of the Russian artillery, in reaching the table-land. This host was, moreover, in excellent condition, wanting for no supplies, and it was not, like our army, fatigued by a march.

We think Prince Menschikoff in the right not to have opposed the debarkation, but rather to have reserved himself for a resistance in this strong and well-chosen ground where he was equally able to guard either Sebastopol or Simpheropol and the communications with Perekop. Hardly ever has the landing of a great army under the guns of a powerful fleet been successfully opposed; for this, among other reasons, that the defenders of the shore cannot be certain, beforehand, of the point of debarkation along an extensive seaboard; and therefore must either scatter their forces too much to be strong anywhere, or submit, if they concentrate them in one spot, to be driven altogether to the left hand, or the right. We therefore consider that, up to this date, he displayed judgment. His unaccountable mistake was in assuming that no serious attack could be made by the French upon his western flank next the sea. For it is certain that this attack—the decisive fact of the action—was a positive surprise—the Zouaves and Chasseurs de Vincennes arriving at the very brow of the heights before they were discovered.

The English began the engagement a little later than the Marshal wanted, but crossed the river and reached up the heights a little sooner. Their attack was not at first a feint, as it ought to have been, more especially for this excellent reason, that where they were first drawn up, the fire of the Russian guns (24 pounders for the most part) fell rather short, the pieces not being properly elevated. We virtually corrected the error by advancing within it *before* they had begun to feel the effects of General Bosquet's diversion.

He, meantime, had stolen considerably forward along the coast, and about a quarter past one o'clock his riflemen dislodged the Russians from an embankment which was taken in reverse; that is, the discharges of the French musketry fell upon the defenders from behind the embankment. The enemy fled from this post, in which the French now halted till reinforced. It was now that, by their powerful fire, two French steamers and one English (the *Vesuvius*, Commander Powell) forced the whole Russian left to shrink backwards. Meantime the French reinforcements arrived rapidly; for, as the gaining fire which had swept all beneath the front of the already mentioned embankment had ceased, the French were no longer obliged to make a circuit to reach it, but clambered up in swarms by the direct line. Once firmly established there, and constantly strengthened by fresh columns, they began to win their way steadily along the table-land towards the Russian centre. Such was the condition of the combatants somewhat before two o'clock. About three quarters of an hour earlier, the Russians in front of the English had set fire to the village of Boulouk, and independently of the smoke and flames between and four assailants, retired across the Alma. The practice of their artillery was soon felt most severely by our advancing divisions, which, spreading to left and right of the burning houses, pressed onwards, leaning rather to the outside of the Russian lines, while a wide interval divided them from the French. These last also were now preparing to advance across the Alma, when that one grand charge, in which a series of charges indeed may be said to have blended, was executed by three divisions—the Light Division, the Second, in reverse, and the Guards; by the Coldstream and Fusilier Guards, the 1st, the 2nd, the 30th, the 55th, the 33rd, the 77th, and 88th Regiments, the Grenadiers, &c.; while our artillery, which was throughout conducted with admirable vigour and skill, endeavoured to cover the attack by the most spirited reply to the enemy's guns. The Allied shups, at long range, threw shells at the same time into the enemy's lines, and the whole was, in fact, a most casual reflection upon the situation of the two Allied armies—the one arrayed against the strongest part of the enemy's lines, and comparatively remote from the assistance of the fleet, and the other not only less exposed in these respects, but favoured by the results of the skilful flank movement which we have described—like another casual reflection, we say, upon these differences will prepare the reader for a much greater slaughter in the British than in the French ranks, and must likewise justify Marshal de St. Arnaud's subsequent remarks. Indeed, that magnificent and almost unparalleled advance of the Second Division, the Light Division, the Guards, the Highlanders, and their supports; and the exploits performed in its execution by not only the Highlanders, Connaught Rangers, and Guards, but by every regiment engaged, without exception, were attended with murderous loss. When the Russians had, under this attack, fairly abandoned the slopes of the hill, and, retiring to the summit, had taken shelter behind their batteries, and had reopened fire at short and point-blank range with grape, there were moments, amidst the clouds of smoke, in which the red lines, notwithstanding their numerous advance, seemed to gain no ground, but to disappear before that iron storm. Sir Colin Campbell shouted to his Highlanders to trust to their bayonets, and as a personal favour to him to fire no more till they were fairly within the batteries before them. The 33rd were met by a hurricane of canister. But all the troops, with a fury that astonished the enemy, roughly and hastily re-forming their gaps, pushed their way straight to the top, giving the Russian ordnance less and less time for each successive discharge, and swiftly changing the aspect of combat, and the order of attack and resistance, to a wild medley composed of pursuers and pursued. The Russian field-pieces were, one by one, hurried backwards; many of the drivers escaped; the gunners were killed by hundreds—the Russian infantry, receiving the deadly fire (so heroically reserved by our men for that decisive moment), cannot be said to have anywhere in a mass awaited the rush "in close quarters" of our now victorious but much-diminished battalions, when the personnel afterwards pronounced to be rather demons clad in red than ordinary soldiers. But although the Russian infantry had everywhere shown an inclination to avoid the test of this supreme collision, they were not always in time to escape it; and besides, the very disorder of victory and the long thin lines in which our men were formed (with one exception, which we will presently specify), reversed the respective effects of the firing; the dense masses of the foe suffering incomparably more, at this stage of the action, than their assailants The resistance became more feeble every moment, and the carnage of the Russians was enormous. They knew not even for some time in which direction to escape; for as the French were still clearing their way latitud.nally through the Russian camp, the disorder of a position thus doubly broken, was hopeless. Now began to be seen in what particular the Allied army was really weak, and how an enemy, so utterly routed, lost nevertheless hardly a single unwounded prisoner, and only two disabled guns. But before we allude to this, we must mention a rather singular circumstance which occurred in the great combined charge made by the English army. In Sir George Brown's (the Light) Division was comprised General Buller's Brigade, of which, if the contemporary statements are true, the 77th and 88th Regiments, were actually held for a considerable time in square under the hottest fire. This monstrous error, supposing the statements true, appears to have escaped the attention of the officers more immediately concerned with the superintendence of the various formations required in presence of the enemy during the progressive changes of an arduous battle; and the circumstance was not, it is said, observed until it attracted the notice of Sir Colin Campbell, who, though not charged with the command of those regiments, instantly galloped to the spot, and, with a decision which would do honour to any general officer in a similar situation, ordered the men to deploy into line at once. By saying this order they suffered, from that moment, much less in proportion.

When the hostile artillery had limbered up, and, excepting two damaged carriages, had galloped off with all the pieces, the men, panting and exhausted, were already forming upon the plateau which they had so gloriously won. But little do they, or the rear of the Russian centre there was still a strong body of Russian infantry, which stood unbroken, returning our volleys with great steadiness, and apparently determined to await the bayonet. But, just as our line, in straggling order, the nearest first, were beginning to advance upon this remnant, it suddenly disappeared under the shock of the French divisions, which, starting from the extremity of the Russian left wing, had thus, like some corros.ve acid in chemistry, penetrated through the whole substance of the hostile position; sweeping everything before them, they effected their junction with the English at the moment of completed victory on this memorable field.

It now remained only to secure the fruits of such a combat, and to annihilate the Russian army.

### RESULTS OF THE BATTLE.

Had the Allied force been normally constituted, Prince Menschikoff would have been left by nightfall without one soldier of all those on whom he had counted in the morning to arrest the march of the invaders. But, as we just now hinted, there was one serious particular in which the expeditionary army was weak—it was that of cavalry. No effective pursuit of a beaten army is possible unless the victors possess a sufficient body of horse to cope with that of the enemy. This is a simple principle, which a civilian can understand as well as a soldier. We had only about 1000 cavalry, and the Russians had more than 6000, with no fewer protecting their own flank and rear of their retreating columns. This body of horse had not been engaged any more than our smaller complement of the same arm, the nature of the engagement allowing no opportunity—Dragoons, Lancers, Cossacs, and Hussars, they were all alike. Their infantry attempted to press upon the mass of fugitives, such a cloud of cavalry immediately menaced a charge as would compel the pursuers to form squares, or, at the least, to halt three deep. Time was thus regularly and repeatedly gained, during which the enemy continued his retreat. As to any chance of overtaking the fugitives by cavalry by dint of pursuit out of the question, the numerical disproportion being too great. At all events the attempt was not made; and we took hardly any unwounded prisoners, and no guns (except the two mentioned), nor anything save the tents, the field of battle, and its ruinous heaps of the foreign carnage—the bodies of the dead and the dying. These were numerous indeed; and especially on the left wing of the late Russian position, and all along the track which the French had pursued—their fire-arms, and their use of them having proved peculiarly efficient. Thus, if a common soldier in the Allied army—whether a French or an English one—matters not—were asked which part of the field had been the bloodiest, he would answer the English part, the east; but, if a Russian soldier were asked the same question, he would say the very contrary, the west. We not only suffered more from the very nature of the battle than the French suffered, but the Russians opposed to us suffered less than those opposed to the French. It is actually deposed by eye-witnesses that, where the French riflemen were first engaged, and along the whole extent of the heights overlooking the sea, there were generally four or five Russians dead for one dead Frenchman; and that the average, even round the foot of the great western redoubt, and in it, was not less than three to one. On the whole, computing the wounded as well as the killed (the latter being about 800), the loss of the Allies was not 3000 men. They, on the other hand, the very evening of the battle, or next morning, buried 4000 Russians, and counted on the bodies, and several piles of wood as many, still awaited sepulture; while it is known that, owing to his preponderance in cavalry (so often mentioned), the enemy carried away many of his wounded—perhaps even some of his dead. In short, for our 800 killed, and 1800 wounded (including the losses of our allies with our own), we could certainly fairly reckon 8000 of the enemy slain and disabled for action. On our side, the Light Division suffered, beyond all comparison, the most. Sir George Brown's conduct was equal to anything ever seen on a battle-field.

The demoralisation of the Russians was tremendous. It was so profound that the Russian Commanders could not hope again to engage the Allied forces until certain reinforcements from Odessa had reached them, putting it in their power to confront their invaders with men who had not yet experienced their prowess. Now, therefore, was apparently the time to have entered Sebastopol. But one French writer who do not think conclusive and the caution arising from our weakness in cavalry, and from our comparative ignorance of the Crimean topography, decided the Allied generals—if not rightly, yet justifiably—to take advantage of the enemy's panic in order to push completely round the north of the inlet, and upon the fleets to the south of Sebastopol, seizing several harbours, which, on that side, offered all the conveniences requisite for their ulterior plans. The reader perceives that we rather regret that this measure was not followed up in a different manner than censure those who adopted it. A better course, we may now say, was doubtless open to them for a short time; suddenly presented, and suddenly withdrawn. To have seized it would have been a happy inspiration rather than the dictate of a more common-place prudence; and the very knowledge, which at present looks back with sorrow to a disregarded chance, is unavailing. *L'esprit de salon*, as our neighbours say, is one thing; and *l'esprit de l'escalier* quite another.

In the battle of the Alma, the force with which the Allies actually engaged the enemy, was numerically weaker than that with which he defended his intrenchments—for we must bear in mind the fact that the Turkish contingent of ten thousand men took no part in the action, and that the Fourth Division, assigned to General Sir G. Cathcart, was scarcely engaged. Accordingly, all circumstances duly considered, we may justly pronounce this combat to be as great a feat of arms as modern times had witnessed. The mere preponderance of numbers against the Swedes at Narva was indeed greater; but then the resistance of the Russians was on that occasion much more feeble and barbaric.

### PECULIAR FATE OF MARSHAL DE ST. ARNAUD.

Marshal de St. Arnaud had been literally dying for two years, doomed by his physicians. He was incurable, and he was worn out. He suffered uninterrupted anguish from the moment when he embarked at Balta-

chik, to the moment when he landed at Old Fort, and to the moment of his death. Most men in his circumstances would have considered exemption from the duties of the field a right—release from the responsibility of command a necessity. He undertook those duties, and demanded the entire weight of that responsibility; promising the French Emperor, on the word of a soldier and man of honour, that the moment which should find him inadequate to his post should see him resign it. A man whom the physicians had long since pronounced fit only for his bed was scarcely fit to lead in person the greatest expedition which France had undertaken within living memory. But he was believed and he was trusted. He in no respect disappointed the trust. He fulfilled all his duties with sustained in their discharge; and the instant that he found he was no longer, by any contrivance, equal to his functions, he transferred them to another. But that transfer was not made till every resource was exhausted. The afflicted man, who had been told that his bed was the proper place for him, and had gradually sunk still deeper under his infirmities for two years after that sentence—so terrible to a soldier—could still remain, for fourteen hours a day, in the saddle. On the 20th Sept., 1854, every remnant of personal health was spent and gone; yet, even on that memorable day he was thirteen hours on horseback. Unable to stand, unable even to sit erect in a chair, he had, from early morning, two dragoons to support him—one on each side; and thus, making the preparatory inspections, and thus present under fire, he gave his orders with the same spirit, the same self-possession, the same lively attention to every contingency, as of old—the same martial spirit still burning brightly in the ruined lamp, amid the gusts which were soon to extinguish its light for ever. He desired, ere he should die, to send home news of some great victory, and he sent the intelligence from the very pavilion of the hostile Commander-in-Chief, dated it from his tent, and wrote it at his desk. Prince Menschikoff's carriage and private papers were captured. The Emperor of the French afterwards addressed an autograph letter to the widow of the Marshal, whose last despatches, and whose farewell to his soldiers in resigning the command at the very moment of victory, are perhaps the most affecting and pathetic documents in the military annals of the modern world. This brief tribute will not be deemed out of place to the memory of a valiant and devoted soldier. When he rode slowly, after the conclusion of the battle of the Alma, towards the tent of Prince Menschikoff—now his—tears rolled down the faces of his soldiery who saw the dying victor supported by the two attendant troopers. A public funeral was decreed to his remains, in the capital of his own country, at the national expense; and, in due time, his body was laid in the Invalides, amid general manifestations of emotion, and with great solemnity, not far from the ashes of Napoleon, whose glory he had loved so dearly, and whose successor on the Imperial throne he had served so well. The story of this man's life is interesting, but his life is nothing compared to his death; he was a true soldier, who left to his profession all over the world—its devotedness, at least—an imperishable remembrance and an illustrious example.

## FLANK MARCH TO BALACLAVA.

Of the imperturbable coolness and gallantry of Lord Raglan in the first battle fought by the army, we need only say that his conduct excited the liveliest admiration on the part of our martial allies. And now the Allied forces, instead of pressing on the track of the beaten troops, determined to make a semicircular flank movement by the east, and thus take up a position to the south of Sebastopol. That splendid spectacle on which the contemporary reports expatiated—the spectacle of the fleets steaming slowly in majestic strength along the coast while the allied soldiery marched, as it were, under their wings, in a parallel direction—ceased. A meeting was appointed at Balaclava, and the military separated from the naval forces.

Through a woodland country, unknown in its peculiarities to the adventurous invaders, a winding march of considerable length, by compass as the sole guide, was undertaken. It was safely accomplished. The British forces, passing the Katscha and the Belbec, arrived first,—and at the Tchernaia formed detachments on the flank of the enemy—indeed, the flank and rear of a Russian division on the march for Bagtcheserai; they took some prisoners and a considerable quantity of ammunition. They then proceeded, debouching upon the valley of the Tchernaya, and around the heights of Inkerman, south of Sebastopol. A little further marching—a few days—and a harbour was gained, while the flags of the invaders waved over the buildings of Balaclava. The Eagish left the Alma on the 26th, and arrived on the evening of the next day. The French, pursuing one day later the track of this flank march, halted, at first, Inkerman, which they exchanged with us for the ridge overlooking Kamiesch Bay*. The English took the road to Kazatchia, of Kamiesh, of Pekshana, and of the "*Arrow*," much closer to the great stronghold. They, formerly on our right (even after the march to the south of Sebastopol), were now on our left, and inverting their position, they retained the first peculiarity, and stood with one flank resting upon the sea. The reason of this movement was purely because their transports were smaller than ours, and partly because they expected their supplies both earlier and in greater number. General Canrobert had now succeeded to the command-in-chief of the French army.

Here commences the second stage of the Anglo-French campaign, the actual attempt to attack, without investing, Sebastopol. On the banks of the Alma we had left Doctor James Ferguson and his servant to tend 600 wounded Russians. Of these, by his heroic, devoted, and indefatigable exertions, that excellent man saved some 250, at the least. After the Doctor had for five days supported this extraordinary toil, Captain Lushington, of her Majesty's ship *Albion*, came to the aid of his humane exertions, taking the convalescents on board. We regret to say, that Dr James Ferguson died of the effects of this charitable effort.

Meantime, negotiations at Vienna, though languid, had not been suspended. The grand difficulty felt by Austria was the Anti-German and anti-unational spirit of the Prussian Cabinet, which, but so short a time since, had presumptuously aspired to the political primacy of Central Europe. At this very epoch, one more of the illusory protocols to which Prussia delights to be a party, promising a legal and sincere co-operation with Austria for the maintenance of German interests, and the protection of civilisation, "satisfied" Europe, and excited the joy of all who did not understand the Court of Berlin.

## GROUND BROKEN BEFORE SEBASTOPOL—ACTIVITY OF THE RUSSIANS.

It was on the 26th of September that the British army obtained possession of Balaclava—a very small port, with a long narrow entrance, in which all the supplies of our troops were soon allowed to accumulate to such an extent, that it became almost impossible to find at the right moment any articles needed, or, if they were found, to disinter many of them from the piles of other articles which might happen to lie above them. Some of the most necessary things were landed the first, and stored under mountains of shot, shell, and powder. Other mishaps occurred of a similar kind.

A thousand marines (and these formed but an instalment) were lent by the fleet to guard the eminences which command Balaclava, and thus to set free an equal number of soldiers for the work of the siege. Some heavy ship's-guns were also landed and dragged seven miles up the steep overlooking Sebastopol, a most laborious operation. Sailors to work these guns were formed into a brigade, and placed under Lord Raglan's command. General Canrobert borrowed a similar corps from the French fleet. The sanitary condition of the two armies began to give much uneasiness again, the men having immoderately gratified their palates upon the grapes and other fruit which they had gathered in their march from the field of Alma. The consequence was that cases of cholera grew again frequent, while diarrhœa and dysentery claimed many victims.

The Generals having resolved to make regular approaches to Sebastopol, and to endeavour to subdue the fire of the place, if possible, at long range, all the first endeavours were directed to the construction of sufficient batteries, and to the opening of such trenches as would bring the assailants within the proper distance.

On his side, Prince Menschikoff, being now certain of the nature of the operations against which he should have to contend, had sunk six men of war across the mouth of the harbour, to exclude the Allied fleets. Their stores, guns, and ammunition having been previously landed, swelled the material defences of the place, and their crews formed a valuable addition to the garrison, which was, indeed, rather a great army than a garrison, and an army recruited at will from the exterior by the northern access to the fortress. Nor was it true that the obstructions sunk at the mouth of the harbour offered, as the Allies supposed, such a barrier to the egress of the remainder of the Russian fleet, as to imprison it permanently. A narrow passage, which those who contrived it could alone use, and which could give no facilities to the Allies, ignorant of its exact pilotage, and even of its precise locality, was left; and by this passage, if the blockading fleets had been too much weakened, the Russian men-of-war could have one by one emerged, and perhaps, then have inflicted some great disaster upon the remnant of our squadrons, or on the Turkish seaports. Indeed, one of the enemy's steamers did thus make its way out to reconnoitre; and, being chased, re-entered the port in a calm and leisurely style; while the celebrated *Vladimir* performed more than such a feat, twice effecting a daring cruise to the far shores of Bulgaria, and safely eluding, on its return, the vigilance of our first-rates. But though this was after the naval blockade, it was before the military leaguer, and too much weakened, had been sunk. These circumstances led to greater stringency in the blockade; and the enemy's squadrons were thenceforth, for all warlike purposes, close enough confined in the basin of Sebastopol. But they were not by this rendered wholly unserviceable to Prince Menschikoff. Their crews and munitions were used in the siege from the moment when he perceived that they could never more venture seaward; and even some of the most appropriately armed vessels were brought to the inner extremity of the Bay, or rather Harbour, of Inkerman, making at their moorings batteries of a truly formidable character, which raked the right of the English position, and, at the same time, could so easily shift their own point of action, as to perplex our artillerymen, while opposing our artillery. The shape of the Bay of Inkerman, which girds within the small segment of a large circle all the north of the town, will show any reader who throws his eye on the map the whole nature of this skilful disposition.

## TRUE CHARACTER OF THE UNDERTAKING.

Simultaneously with these internal arrangements, the most strenuous exertions were prosecuted in other quarters by the Russians, who were bent on defending their great southern arsenal and seaport to the very last. Enormous convoys, bearing provisions and supplies of every description, were, from even very distant points, directed with expedition into the Crimea. They came chiefly from the country between the Don and the Volga, south-west of Astracan, and from the eastern parts of Taurida. Many of these supplies, for the sake of greater speed, were embarked in lighters of shallow draught, on the further shore of the Sea of Azof, and were conveyed across to the Putrid Sea; then along the causeways—many years since begun by the Russian Government, and rendered by the late Emperor excellent and firm roads—they were forwarded rapidly into the heart of the Crimea; and finally thrown safely, by way of Simpheropol, into the stronghold for which they were originally destined. Other stores, coming from Kuban, were passed across the Strait of Yanikale, which connects the Sea of Azof with the Black Sea, and then swiftly carted to Kafa, and so due west almost in a direct line, leaving the river Saigin to the right, brought on, to the north of Tchorgoun, to Bagtcheserai, to the Belbec, and thus into Sebastopol. On the other hand, and in the opposite quarter, division after division—and, in truth, if numbers be considered, army after army—of combatants were hurried from Odessa and Bessarabia, and precipitated, through the Isthmus of Perekop, into the new and great arena of conflict. Several Government foundries in Katerinoslav and the Don Cossacks were meanwhile incessantly busy in augmenting the artillery and the fire-arms, the ammunition and other materials, which these convoys were intended to carry to the defenders of the Crimea, in addition to an incredible quantity of food, *raki*, and clothing. Moreover, the factories of Simpheropol itself were busy.

The Allies had obtained command of none of these vital lines of communication when they established a maritime blockade, which was far as regarded the resistance of the Russians—thus profusely supported from the mainland—may be termed ludicrously unpractical; and we can safely say that, as no opposition like that which ensued was at first anticipated, the whole expedition was, in the beginning, improvident, and, in its further marching—a few days—was gained, before the first serious advance of the Confederate army; and we must add to this gratuitous conclusion that, when a regular siege was acknowledged to be necessary, that operation itself was suddenly undertaken in a form which was no siege at all, according to any military idea ever yet current. Only one frontage of the place was besiegered, because, confessedly, our force sufficed for no more, and not very abundantly for that; and when we make this remark we mean that the exploit to be accomplished was too much, putting aside moral differences, such as courage and skill, between the contending parties—was, we say, too much for our then disposable strength and materials, even supposing that the only enemies to be vanquished were those actually behind the ramparts of the town, one face of which we thus invested, and that there were no complete armies, loose in the field, whose operations might alone task the utmost energies of the besiegers.

Little thought, besides, was given to the various far vaster communications, which we have mentioned, and by which new garrisons for Sebastopol, and new armies for the Crimea, might rapidly and almost incessantly succeed to those with which we had, in the first instance, to engage. By such strategy we left the enemy so circumstanced, that he could command not only inexhaustible supplies, but inexhaustible forces: the first, a great means of indefinitely prolonging his resistance; the second, a serious chance in his hands of ultimately achieving our own destruction. In short, the Allied army, instead of isolating the object of its attack, assailed at one and the same time, a powerful fortress, supported by the resources of a peninsula—and a peninsula supported by those of an empire. We had to accomplish in invasion as well as a siege;—yet our means were found to be so insufficient, even for the minor part of this duplicate operation, that the siege itself was but the imperfect beleaguerment of one side of the town destined to be taken.

Again: several of the Russian lines of communication to which we have adverted, attracted our attention for months; but had they been fully appreciated, our land forces could not have intercepted any, nor our fleets all, of them. So far from being able to paralyze the enemy's movements all through the Crimean peninsula, and forcibly to hold that province aloof from its bans, the Allied army was itself precluded from freedom of motion. Only the ground on which it stood was its own; and even for that ground it depended on not losing the assistance of the fleets. It was stopped in front by the fortress which it could not blockade, and menanced in flank and rear by armies more numerous than itself.

To sum up the various conditions of our enterprise at this time, we need only say that the expeditionary force went, and arrived, and had been victorious,—as assailants; yet found itself suddenly and violently placed upon its defence;—went as a besieging army, and found itself most effectually besieged. Nothing more is needed to demonstrate the deficiency of that information upon which the undertaking was planned.

## DIFFICULTIES OF THE ALLIED COMMANDERS.

Having sat down before this colossal stronghold, from which, as from an impregnable eyrie, the Russian eagle was ready to swoop upon the richest and choicest dominions of three continents, the Allies found themselves retarded by an unexpected difficulty.

They were on a ridge of rocky cliffs, and in the depth of precipitous ravines, which all pointed in their length towards the fortress. The soil, accordingly, in which the works must be made was full of stones, and frequently presented a solid mass of nothing else. The pickaxes which the French had brought, were good, well-shaped, and well-made; while those in the hands of the English were often broken to pieces at the first stroke, so inferior were in general our implements. Here, again, we behold what will for five months, at every second step claim, to a distressing degree, our remembrance—the fundamental improvidence which, to a certain extent, vitiated the very nature of the expedition—once we suppose that the chance of rushing fairly into Sebastopol after the victory of the Alma had been rightly rejected as too hazardous an experiment. To make our meaning more clear, and to obviate the imputation of a gratuitous criticism, we will content ourselves with asking this one question: If the Allied force in number and equipment was not strong enough for *a coup de main*, was it strong enough for the much heavier regular operations which were preferred? In other words, if, with no army in its rear, and a beaten army in its front, the Allied force, assaulting a comparatively undefended and comparatively unfortified city, in a state of panic, must have been inevitably beaten back, what are we to think of the determination to make the very same assault upon the very same city, only when its fortifications and defences and garrison should be all placed on the most perfect footing, and when two fresh and powerful Russian armies outside should, at the same moment, be engaged in pinning us to the earth the rear and right flank of the assailing force? This seems to have been the only true alternative; but it was not examined, because it was not foreseen. Nothing that has occurred, except the first combat, was foreseen. A regular siege was not foreseen;—nay, there has been no regular siege since; and even the implements then in hand were found unfit for the effective trenching of the ground before a single face of a stupendous polygon. A winter campaign was not foreseen; for no suitable preparations existed. All these cases and situations were not only unforeseen as probabilities, but unexamined and disregarded as possibilities. Yet they have all taken place—these impossibilities have all become facts; and they now form the actual history of what ensued. The army had a sufficient number of mules and a very considerable organization of land transport at Varna; these things were all left behind. They would not have been needed if the expedition could have burst at once into Sebastopol; and, as it was this very exploit which was in view, the incumbrances in question were not brought. Nothing else could excuse the abandonment of those appliances. The strange point is the abrupt change of plan the moment the battle which it was known must be fought, was gained. What better could have been expected than victory? Was it only in the event of their own defeat that the Allied Generals had determined to march at once on Sebastopol, and were they suddenly deterred because they were conquerors? There might have been great loss of life in such an assault. Perhaps a very small loss; but it could not have been a sixth, a tenth, a twentieth part of the loss of life which afterwards ensued—and yet the same assault still remained to be made; or rather an assault, to have averted which, fitly, such as then offered, might probably have been purchased with sound economy of blood. And if we could thus have seized this giant's cave, this lair of the Northern Cacus, the carnage of the Inkerman battle, of trench fighting, with the hundredfold worse mortality of the protracted Inkerman encampment, would never have covered with mourning unnumbered families.

## THE ACTUAL BELEAGUERMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.

When the Allies had taken their stand at Balaclava, Pekshana, and Inkerman, their plans still betrayed defective information; they imagined that from the heights which are within cannon range of the Sebastopol suburbs, they would be enabled to command the town in their possession, successfully to bombard the place, and to subdue its fire.

Reinforcements might make the Allies positively, but could not make them relatively, stronger. The enemy also received reinforcements,—nay, received them more rapidly than we—as, in less than two months, the events at Inkerman proved. And, whatever the final issue might be, after those torrents of blood and piles of carnage, which are the peculiar and invariable attendants of the milder and more prudent style of warlike operations, it was not likely that a smaller disparity could be established between the contending sides, than any which might have subsisted, if any did subsist, during the first fortnight after debarkation. It might occur that, in the end, Sebastopol would be taken when the odds of all kinds against the assailants had increased, and when the bloody and terrible interval would be found to have been surplusage. But, be this as it may, we were not the quicker, nor safer to Varna, for the very moment the plans had been fundamentally altered? We are about to see the later consequence of this omission. Meantime, owing to the want of the mules, human beings were immediately turned into beasts of burden; the ranks of the actual combatants were practically diminished, and the labours of all the forces gratuitously increased. It was by the sinews of our sailors and soldiers, yoked in long teams, that some of the heaviest guns were dragged up the hills which commanded the hostile city. Three weeks were spent in such labours—in tracing the line of circumvallation which was established at the distance of 1200 yards from the exterior ramparts of the place—in building up the gabions, sand-bags, and fascines into batteries, and then arming the embrasures of these with the position guns and mortars—in repulsing sorties, in taking defensive precautions towards the rear—and in straitening the town by every means of privation which the besiegers had it in their power to employ.

Among the latter measures was one which the French adopted before they had exchanged positions with us and gone to the left next the sea, viz., the cutting of a fine aqueduct, some four miles long, which was in one place tunnelled through the limestone-rock for three hundred yards, and which conveyed water from the Black River to Karabelnaya (the south-east suburb of Sebastopol). Among the defensive measures was the fortification of Balaclava by intrenchments, which were entrusted to the 93rd, now retained, under Sir Colin Campbell. (We may here remind the public, in passing, that our military nomenclature has ceased to be, if it ever was, a perfectly exact guide to the exclusive nationality, or rather the geographical origin, of our various regiments—many Irish soldiers serving in the ranks termed Scottish; though, indeed, no more really *unionor* (or national) regiments exist than those known, on the other hand, as of Irish composition—the 88th (the Connaught Rangers), for instance, and others—which are, in fact, almost purely constituted of the race amongst whom they are supposed to be raised.

## EFFECTS PRODUCED IN EUROPE.

While these proceedings were in progress at the seat of war a shameful fraud was practised on the credulity of the public. On the 3rd of October the capture of Sebastopol was announced. Nevertheless, the intelligence of the Alma achievement and the subsequent movements elated the Western Powers with a less unfounded sentiment of exultation, and highly produced a very observable influence upon the policy of Austria. The Austrian Court sent a special mission of congratulation to London and to Paris; and the instructions which had been given to the Austrian General in the Danubian Principalities were modified. The allied infantry proved to be our best diplomatists; they stormed Vienna on the heights of the Alma, and closely dictated to Berlin when they laid sieges to Sebastopol. The Prussian Court was in consternation, but the Prussian people were supposed to feel very differently.

Napoleon the Third, whose position on the Continent was steadily rising in dignity, perceived the certainty of a winter campaign, and now occupied himself incessantly in preparations to strengthen, support, feed, clothe, lodge, arm, and comfort his gallant troops before Sebastopol. Our Government was apparently busy in the same cares for the British soldiers; but the execution of the details was not the same; and the result was therefore doomed to present an awful contrast. But we will proceed according to dates. About the 11th of October four thousand five hundred French troops were dispatched from Athens to the Crimea as a ready-handed reinforcement, while twice that number were hurried eastward from Algiers and France.

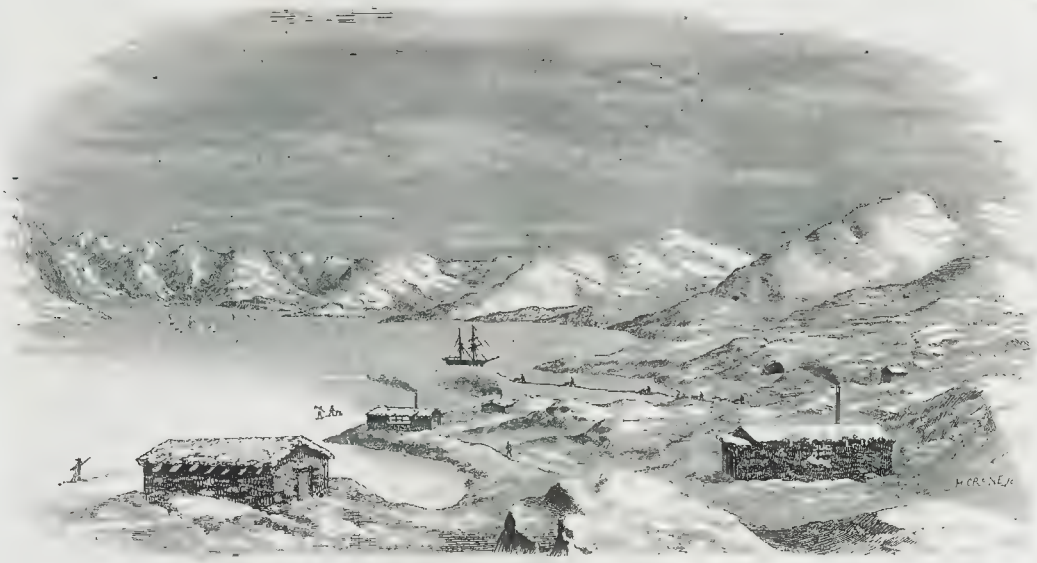
On his side, the Emperor Nicholas, aware of the new inclinations of Austria, endeavoured to retain by terror the hold which he owed originally to gratitude; and directed a large part of his Imperial Guards towards Poland.

The Baltic fleet was at this date returning home. Orders of recall had been sent, in September, but countermanded early in October, for the purpose of allowing the squadrons once more to examine Sveaborg, and see whether an exploit was still practicable before the ice should have covered all those northern seas. The fleets accordingly fluttered hesitatingly for a few days longer in the neighbourhood of Sveaborg; but then, deciding that it was too late to attempt anything in the current year, began to retire. Thus, before the middle of October, terminated that vast naval expedition, after having done good public service and excited much public disappointment. Sir Charles Napier, on arriving in England, openly proclaimed that he had been thwarted in the most flagitious manner by the Government and the Admiralty, whose instructions, he declared, had contravened his own judgment, and had frustrated the exploits which it had else been in his power to accomplish.

We must not omit to record the unanimity and fervour with which the population of the three kingdoms, to a degree quite unparalleled in their history, testified their sympathy for our brave soldiers, and lavished contributions for their comfort and the support of their families. Not only an immense increase of taxation was borne with unusual alacrity, but the country was far from being content with the

(Continued on page 143.)

* The Cherssonese Lighthouse, of which the British sailors took possession, is south-west of three redans, nearer to Balaclava.



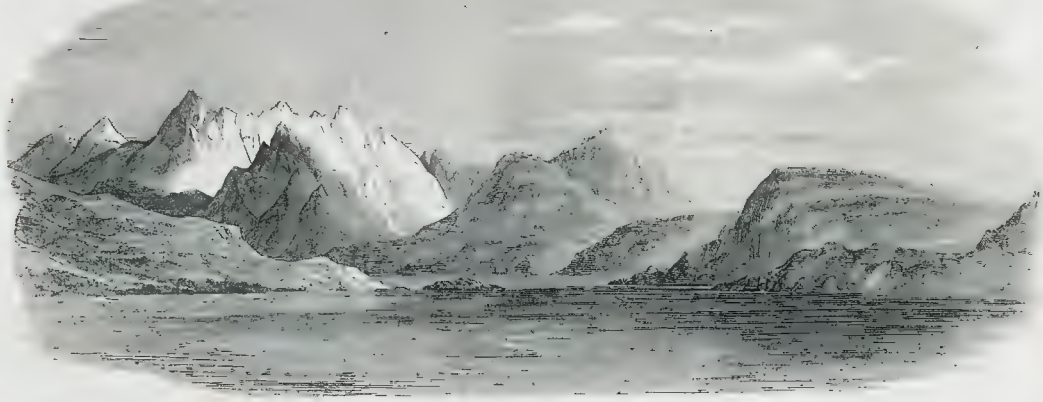
LEAD MINE AND CRYOLITE, IN ARKSUL FIORD.

## MINING AND MINERALOGICAL EXPLORING EXPEDITIONS IN GREENLAND.

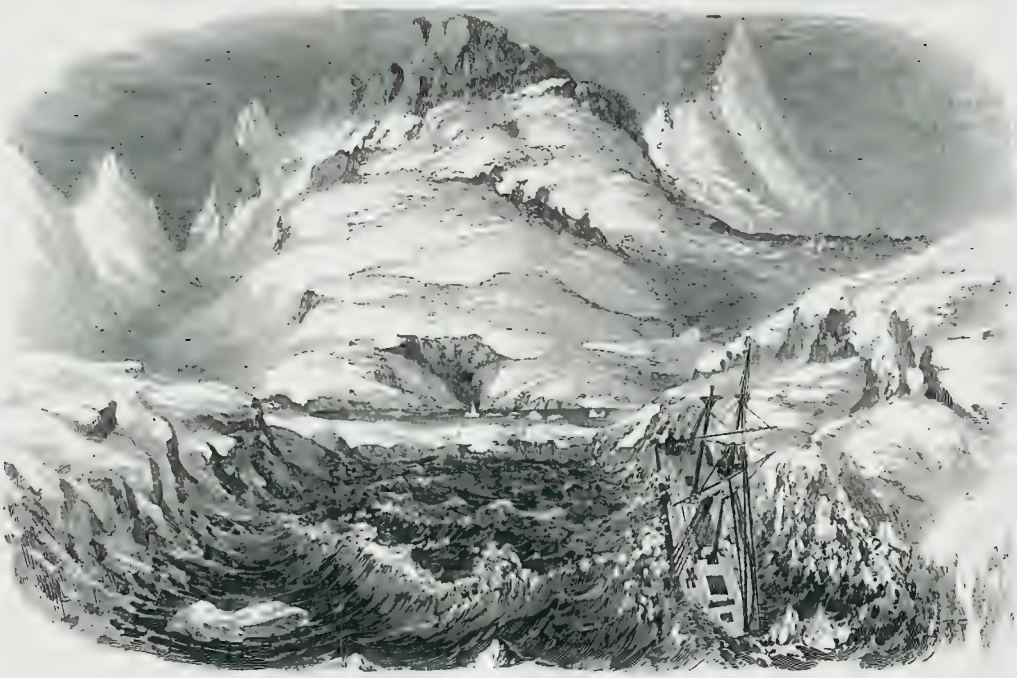
In the year 1850 the Danish Government, ever ready to encourage commercial enterprise and scientific pursuits, granted permission to a Danish Association (which has since become Anglo-Danish), to explore and work mines in Greenland, giving them the monopoly of all mines and mineral wealth they should discover for a term of years. Accordingly an expedition was fitted out in the spring of 1850, engaging the professional services of Mr. J. W. Tayler, mineralogist and analytical chemist, and son of Admiral J. N. Tayler, C.B. The object of this expedition was to examine those localities in which mineral wealth was known to exist, and ascertain how far they might be profitably worked. Omenak, in lat. 71° N., was the first place examined. Here black-lead, of extraordinarily good quality, was found in great abundance. On the south coast of Omenak Fiord, there is a great quantity of sandstone, containing beds of coal and slate. At one part of this fiord, named Karsonak, much trap has been ejected, carrying up the sandstone about 1000 feet: here, instead of coal, plumbago is found, in one large continuous bed. Westward of this the plumbago passes into coal, having the same foliated appearance, and occupying the same position in the sandstone. Eastward, occurs lignite in great abundance; whole trunks of trees and masses of carbonised wood may be found; some of them retaining traces of the bark and measuring from two to three feet in diameter. At present, in this part of Greenland, it is not possible to find any plant exceeding a foot in height, or measuring more than the thickness of the little finger in diameter; so that if this lignite be not transported woods, a vast change in the climate must have taken place since these fine trees were flourishing. Even in the South of Greenland, and in the most favoured spots, it is rare to find a bush exceeding a man's height, or thicker than the wrist, and these consist of *Salix Arctica*.

When the climate of North Greenland was such as to allow the growth of such trees as are here found carbonised, we may naturally conclude that animal life was more abundant—birds roosting on the branches, and quadrupeds roaming through the shady forests. All have disappeared; and the only land animals to be found wild in Greenland are the reindeer, fox, hare, and dormouse, and the ice bear, belonging more to the sea than the land; of birds, the ptarmigan, raven, falcon, owl, and one or two other small birds. Whilst at Omenak the ship was dangerously beset with ice—a strong gale of wind blowing many large icebergs into the small bay in which the vessel was anchored, and packing and piling the smaller masses of ice high up on the beach. For three days the ship was in a very critical position; but with a change of wind the ice soon cleared out again; and, with the exception of a few strong nips and much chafing, the ship escaped, thanks to a large iceberg which grounded a short distance ahead of her. Leaving Omenak, they sailed southward, and, after putting into Frederickshaab, visited Arksuk, lat 61 deg. 20m., where they examined the vein of lead ore there (of which we shall speak further on), and found promising traces of copper and tin ores; after which a boat expedition visited the island of Storoe, lat. 60 deg. 30m., upon which was found variegated copper (con-

EXTERIOR OF A GREENLANDER'S HUT.



FIORD OF KANGERLIC, SOUTH GREENLAND, IN THE MONTH OF AUGUST.



LOSS OF THE SCHOONER "ARCHUUS," LOADED WITH SILVER-LEAD ORE, ON THE COAST OF GREENLAND.

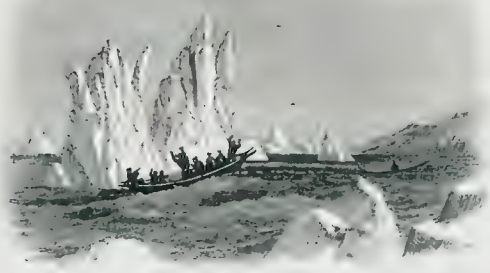
taining 60 per cent of copper), and detached pieces of native silver scattered through the soil. By this time winter had begun to give evidence of its approach, and they sailed from Arksuk in the end of September, and reached London after a voyage of six weeks; bringing rich specimens of plumbago, silver, lead, copper, and tin ores, and native silver.

Another expedition sailed the next year, and on its return, with some tons of rich copper ore and more satisfactory proofs of the ultimate success of mining operations in that country, an Anglo-Danish Association was formed, consisting of five persons, possessed of capital and commercial and scientific knowledge. A third expedition then sailed, conducted by one of the members of the association, taking out miners to work a copper mine discovered at Naunrsoit. They commenced on a rich part of the vein, and procured a cargo of copper ore containing over sixty per cent of pure copper, which will be brought home by the next vessel. Whilst this mine was being worked, another expedition was sent out in 1854, under the charge of Mr. Tayler, who reached Greenland in June, and commenced working the vein of silver-lead ore in Arkauk Fiord, situated in the cryolite. Arkauk Fiord is well known to mineralogists as being the only spot in the world in which the mineral cryolite has been found. It is described as a white mineral, consisting of sodium aluminum and fluorine, and will probably be extensively used in the manufacture of the new and beautiful metal aluminium so soon as a practical method of obtaining this metal shall have been discovered.

The lead vein at Arksuk is situated between the bed of cryolite and the gneisrock in which the latter occurs, and is remarkably rich in silver, containing not less than 43 ounces of silver in the ton of ore. A vessel with provisions arrived at Arksuk in December, 1854, and, being frozen in, a cargo of this lead ore was wheeled in barrows over the ice to her. After running many risks by being carried away by the ice breaking up in a storm, her loading was completed, and she sailed on her passage home; but, night coming on before she could get out of the fiord and stand out to sea, she put into the harbour of Kajartik, a small opening in an island of Arksuk Fiord. A gale of wind came on, blowing into the harbour; and this increased with such force that the ship's cables and hawsers were unable to hold her, and she was dashed with great violence against the rocks, knocking off her rudder, her false keel, and making her so leaky that she was obliged to be abandoned. The crew and miners worked all day, saving all the provisions and rigging, &c., they were able to get at, and landing them on the rocks. None of the cargo could be saved, but it was insured. The cold at this time was very severe. The Sketch represents the loss of the schooner *Archuus* in the harbour of Kajartalik. On the morning after abandoning her she was nowhere to be seen, and it is supposed she sunk at the entrance of the harbour. The working of the lead vein was continued, and more ores obtained. In sinking into the cryolite, Mr. Tayler found it gradually become darker in colour, and at a depth of fifteen feet the cryolite was nearly black; but this black cryolite, when heated, becomes perfectly white; and as two trap veins occur at each end of the cryolite it is probable that they have overlied the surface of the cryolite, and by heating it caused the superficial whiteness which it has at present. He also found imbedded in the cryolite fine crystals, of a variety of tantalite, which has not been hitherto seen. In the cryolite, besides the silver lead ore, are also found yellow copper ore, blende sparry iron ore, molybdenum tin stone in fine crystals, arsenical pyrites, fluor-spar, felspar, and quartz.

INTERIOR OF A GREENLANDER'S HUT.

One of the accompanying Sketches represents Evigtok, the locality of the lead mine in Arkauk Fiord, with the miners' houses, smithy, store-house, &c., in the month of December, and the lead ore being wheeled over the ice to the ship. (*Continued on page 143.*)



DESTRUCTION OF A SKIN-BOAT BY THE FALLING OF AN ICEBERG.

RUINS OF CHURCH, IN THE FIORD OF IGALIKO.

(Continued from page 139.)

amount thus awarded. Voluntary funds of every kind were raised and organised—the Hospital Fund, the Sailors' and Soldiers' Fund, the Sick and Wounded Fund, the Royal Patriotic Fund. Hundreds of thousands of pounds were poured out in a torrent of generous gratitude. On the 13th of October appeared in the *Gazette*, a notification under the Queen's sign manual of the preceding 7th, appointing a commission for the collection and appropriation of subscriptions to support the widows and orphans of our defenders. Among the Commissioners were, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Dukes of Newcastle and Wellington, Lord Seymour, the Earls of Derby, Aberdeen, Hardwicke, Chichester, and Shaftesbury, Earls Grey and Nelson, Viscounts Hardinge, Palmerston, and Combermere; Lords Hokeby, Colchester, Panmure, Raglan, and St. Leonards, with many others. Private yachts sailed, laden with provisions, for the Crimea. Private packages, by myriads, filled all the receiving-houses for the East. Ladies sent stores of clothing; poor women offered each, for instance, a pair of mittens knitted by themselves; girls learned how to make a flannel shirt, and then dispatched it to the unknown wearer: articles the most miscellaneous tided East ward with inexhaustible profusion. The *Times* undertook to administer a portion of the universal and still-continuing bounties, and did so with usefulness and ability.

In France—where the war, as forming part of the policy of the Emperor, was accepted and supported with profound confidence, but where in itself, and as a conflict presenting not one of the traditionary objects of national ambition, it would not have found direct or spontaneous popularity—the public co-operation was less noisily and less readily, yet at length, perhaps, even more remarkably, evinced. It was felt that the operations of the Government (as distinguished from the strategy in Crim Tartary) were conducted with silent but matchless vigour and ability; therefore, so far from wishing to intrude their help, private persons all over the nation feared that help might be hindrance, knew that their exertions, to produce the right effect, should come off at the right moment, that there was a spirit then swaying the sceptre who was well able to judge of that moment, and, with implicit reliance on his genius, awaited the signal. But when, in due time, the Emperor appealed to the great mass of the people, exciting the capitalists, and inviting the hosts of comparatively poor proprietors to show the world, whether they, the very body of France, were able to support the policy of the State by a fundible subscription of 500,000,000 francs, then, we say, a financial prodigy was exhibited of which the annals of the world contained no precedent. It is not that in nine days, wonderful as this is, the 500,000,000 francs were in the hands of the Government, but that Government had, in nine days, to return an excess of 2,500,000,000 to the people. Precisely the same zeal was manifested in the recruiting of the army—the conscription becoming practically null, the entire eligible mass of the French youth vying, volunteering, and competing to be sent to the scene of the conflict.

Such being the remoter events connected with the war, and such the general state of the world at the date which we have now reached, let us return to the more immediate theatre of action.

## FIRST ATTACKS ON SEBASTOPOL.

We must premise that the first loan of men from the fleets to the land force had been quadrupled, and there were now as many as four thousand sailors and marines on shore, a detachment which left the ships grievously underhanded. On the evening of the 16th of October Lord Raglan requested Admiral Dundas to be ready with the artillery of the fleet, to second the land batteries on the following day, when the general bombardment was to be opened. A similar demand for the services of the French fleet was sent by General Canrobert to Admiral Hamelin. We may remark that the entrance of the Sebastopol harbour being obstructed by the sunken Russian ships, the Anglo-French squadrons could really now render no effective assistance of the kind required of them. Had it been possible to penetrate, even with great loss at first, into the harbour, a position could have been taken in rear of the casemated batteries of Fort Constantine, Fort Alexander, and the other forts, where their fire would have been eluded, and the town destroyed in forty-eight hours. But, under existing circumstances, the fleet were compelled to remain too far off to produce much effect, yet, they would themselves suffer from the full action of the Russian artillery, while they were bombarding the forts. Nor was even the diversion thus to be created likely to prove very important, as the fixed seaward tiers of the enemy's cannon almost sufficed alone to keep the ships at a distance. Nevertheless, the two Admirals agreed to make the experiment.

Accordingly, about half-past one o'clock, the English and Turkish fleets (the latter to occupy the space between the English and French lines), came down the north shore of the Quarantine Bay, between Constantine, the Wasp Fort, and the Telegraph Batteries; while the French fleet, in motion about the same time, ascended from the opposite direction to assail the Quarantine and Alexander Forts, forming line partly across the mouth of the harbour, on the south side. The *Napoleon* was the first of the British ships to come into fire; but many of her shots fell short. Somewhat to her left, and ahead of her, the *Britannia* (Admiral Dundas) dropped anchor, and, just before the English flagship, the *Queen*. Still closer in were our steamers *Samson* and *Terrible*, with the *Rodney* and Sir E. Lyons' ship, the *Agamemnon*. Other vessels were engaged—the *Albion*, *Sanspareil*, *Spiteful*, *Tribune*, *London*, *Retribution*, and *Trafalgar*. The *Retribution*'s mainmast and that of the *London* were shot away; the *Britannia*'s poop netting took fire from a red-hot shot, but the flames were quickly extinguished. The *Rodney* grounded, and was shot to be blown up, when the *Spiteful* "jerked her away." The *Queen* was sat on fire by a red-hot shot. The *Agamemnon* suffered severely. At sunset the ships hove up their anchors and were hauled off. In this action, the sailing vessels were managed by steamers lashed to their sides, not towing, and most cumbrous method to the motive power obtained. We had in all forty-five men killed, among whom were two officers; and 163 wounded, sixteen of the latter being officers. The only visible damage done by this naval bombardment to the enemy, consisted of an explosion in Fort Constantine, caused by a shell which proceeded, it is supposed, from the *Tribune*. In a few minutes the batteries of that fort were as actively manned and worked as before. Having dispatched, thus briefly, the maritime portion of the attack, we turn landward.

A little before the ships began to move, on the 17th October, the general attack was opened from the English and French batteries on shore; and, at the time, a confident hope and belief were entertained that the town could not withstand for more than two days so terrific a hurricane of fire; another proof of the complete ignorance which existed respecting the armaments of the enemy. At that date the Russians had but a very small portion of their guns mounted; nevertheless, they replied to the cannonade of the Allies, the very first day, with upwards of 200 large pieces, which discharged, for the most part, metal of greater weight than our own; and we, thus overweighted in metal, were also outnumbered in guns, including those of the French, we could then bring only about 130 to bear upon the place. The French batteries were armed with about fifty-four pieces. We had in the right attack, against the eastern Redan Fort of the Russians, and the Garden Battery, twenty-two guns; between left and right only one of the Lancaster guns as yet in the attack, forty guns; and we had also a few mortars. There were four sixty-eights, which had not yet been brought into position.

We cannot divide the bombardment into days, and give a diary of the small occurrences which were spread through the period. This method, unfortunately, is more favourable to a history of the part of the Campaign in question than would a separate pause upon the first, second, third, fourth, and each remaining step taken by an individual in a walk from one mile-stone to another. On the contrary, we must consider the whole bombardment, from the 17th till the 24th of October, as what it really was—one great experiment.

Sebastopol had been supposed far weaker in all respects than it was found to be; but in scarcely any particular was it discovered better prepared for our attack than in its enormous supply of heavy guns. It is but truth and justice to add that the Russian artillerymen displayed both skill in pointing their pieces and courage in standing to them; while the engineers employed in the defences augmented the fortifications by every species of outwork which military art could devise, and an almost unlimited command of labour could execute. The result of the first day's bombardment—the naval share in which we have fully described—was such as to surprise the Allies. Although three hundred of the guns of the place were pointed towards the Euxine, and replied with spirit and effect to the fire of the fleets, this immense allotment of ordnance seemed in no respect to have impoverished the remaining artillery resources destined to encounter the Allies by land; and the ultimate consequence was, that more tores in this arm would be absolutely needed ere we could so far disarm the batteries of the defenders as to render an assault practicable.

It is with satisfaction that we commemorate the circumstance that, in this stupendous conflict of fire, in which heavier pieces were profusely employed than had ever been concentrated in quantity mingled among the breaching machines of any former siege, and in which the number of projectile instruments, though their power was so unprecedented, exceeded that of the smaller pieces at any time used from the beginning to the end of the greatest wars hitherto recorded—in this altogether unexampled encounter of artillery, the English side of the field, for a time, exercised over the efforts of the defenders a visible preponderance, which our allies, unhappily, were not able to estab lish or to emulate. Indeed, the French fire was actually crushed, along the most important part of their line, in less than three hours; and the light batteries with which they had armed their batteries were found to be no match for the pieces which hurled upon them from the town a hurricane of far heavier metal. The English batteries, though thus bereft of the assistance on which they had reckoned, to divert a large portion of the hostile discharges, maintained their ground

squadron of the Chasseurs d'Afrique, supported by artillery, hurried forwards. Beyond the road which, with its convex bend eastward, winding from the north-west, enters Balaclava, Sir Colin Campbell drew up the 93rd. On the heights, behind their right shoulders, over Balaclava, the seamen and marines were respectively at the batteries, and in array as infantry. On every side within the immense theatre which the various mountain ranges bounded, warlike activity was visible. In the east, the Russians had now fairly debouched from the mountains, and, preceded first by two batteries of Horse Artillery, and then by a line of some twenty pieces, an immense force of cavalry, and last of all their main body of foot, in six dense masses of about five thousand each, were advancing like a dark tide to envelop the redoubts. The batteries thrown forward were firing with steadiness and effect; and in the clear and beautiful light, the grey smoke was seen at every discharge, from the most distant points. Like the Russian foot, the Russian horse came on in six masses, three to the front of each flank, and the three on both sides were in that oblique succession which soldiers term *echelon*. They seemed in splendid appointment, and their sabres, lances, and Cossack spears, under the rays of the sun, formed a sea of waving light. Their skirmishers pressed the Turks from the abandoned redoubt, out of which the light guns had driven them. The mortars behind were shelling the other redoubts. Below our circumvallation, between the Camp and the ground occupied by the Highlanders, but more forward than that ground, Lord Cardigan was in the saddle with the Light Brigade, and General Scarrett, before these, with the Heavy Brigade—both concealed by an interposing ridge from the enemy. The guns of the redoubts were now turned upon the Highlanders, to whom the guard of the same redoubts, the Turks (who happened not to be overtaken and killed) came flying. Sir Colin Campbell withdrew out of reach, and re-formed his men. The first redoubt taken had its cannon turned on the second, the second on the third;—when all three fell, the Russian cavalry, in part, advanced by their right towards the little undulation which concealed ours, and in part by their left towards that at the foot of which now stood the Highlanders. Each of these bodies of horse mustered about fifteen hundred sabres and lances. That in front of the Highlanders formed a long line, and, after a pause, descended the slope at a gallop. They had about 1000 yards to ride and. The Highlanders, disdaining to form square, or even four deep, awaited the charge in two ranks, the fugitive Turks being on their flanks. These fired at once, and fled. The second volley was from the Highlanders, at some 800 yards. The Russian charge exhibited no check or wavering on the reception of either, though many saddles were emptied and many horses ran wild after the last. On the main body came, the ground trembling beneath their rush as they gained in velocity. When they were within 150 yards the British front rank knelt; and from the muzzles of both ranks poured a volley so precise and deadly, that the enemy pulled up at once, amidst carnage and in confusion. They were completed that charge at all, but, opening files right and left, cantered up the hill again.

## CHARGE OF THE HEAVY BRIGADE.

The first portions of the Balaclava engagement having thus illustrated the reality of a British Infantry defence, the next incident in it illustrated still more strikingly that of a British Cavalry attack. The reader will remember that half the Russian force had advanced by their right, whilst the other half, whose proceedings we have just delineated, moved by their left. The former, therefore, arriving much more westward, and more nearly under the circumvallation of the Allies, came face to face with our own cavalry, by surmounting an undulation of the valley already mentioned. The two Commanders-in-Chief from the Camp, and the whole Allied Camp, were witnesses of what ensued. The Russian Hussars, in brilliant costume—their jackets of sky-blue, richly laced—rode first, glittering and gallant, up the hill, Lancers and Dragoons galloping from behind to enforce their attack. Towards our Heavy Brigade, among which the clang of the trumpets ordering readiness for immediate action had ceased, this formidable cavalry was now in motion—two lines of horse. That of the Heavy Brigade was but half the length, and a third of the depth, of the first of these lines of the hostile legions, which was not stronger or more numerous than their second. Such was the mass of cavalry which now began at a canter to descend the eminence. They moved, however, with some uncertainty, and then halted for a moment, not irresolute, but as if to be sure of their eyes that the handful of cavaliers before them meant to await their onset, and on favourable calculation? At that moment our bugles gave out the signal to charge; and as the Inniskillingers on the right and the Scots Greys on the left, seemed suddenly to flash up the intervening part of the hill, with a cry that thrilled through the hearts of the British and French hosts alike, the immense force of the enemy curved itself like a crescent to receive and enfold them—the wings advancing, and the centre line remaining firm. The brief shock was distinctly heard by the world of armed spectators on the plateau, as the sabres clashed and the horses met; but in an instant it was over. Right through the first line of the hostile enemy, without having been even detained, the Greys and Inniskillingers had passed, and were then seen with sabres on high, and reddened, riding at tremendous speed towards the very heart of the second Russian line. All behind them was ruin, and they broke what was still before them with the same irresistible violence. But the wings of the enemy's cavalry were closing in tenfold numbers around the diminished band of heroes, whose rear and flanks they overlapped, when the 1st Royals and 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards charged with equal splendour, impetuosity, and effect, making the victory complete. This whole equestrian conflict lasted but five minutes, cost us only about half-a-dozen killed, was sustained by our part with no greater body than we have mentioned, and utterly shattered and dispersed a force of the enemy which beyond doubt nearly trebled the numbers of the victors.

## THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

It was a short time after this, when the enemy were drawing together in a direction more in accordance with their previous position, that Captain Nolan brought to the Earl of Lucan the celebrated order proceeding from Lord Raglan, but passing through the hands of Quarter-master-General Brigadier Airey. It is not our part to pretend to adjudicate upon the interpretation which the Cavalry Commander made of that order—an interpretation which became afterwards the subject of serious dispute, if not dissension, and led to the Earl of Lucan's resignation of his command. It is sufficient to state on the one side what Lord Raglan subsequently declared in the most formal manner that he *meant* by the order, and, on the other side, what the Earl of Lucan, with equal solemnity, declared he *understood* from it. Lord Raglan's intention, as he explained, was that the Light Cavalry should take up a more advanced position, and, with the aid of a field battery and of a squadron of the French Chasseurs, who were hovering on their left, should endeavour to prevent the Russians from carrying off the guns of the captured redoubts. But the Lieutenant-General in command of the Cavalry being puzzled by the terms of the order, and conceiving that the Russians could not be *prevented* from carrying off the redoubt guns (which operation he understood them to have performed already), concluded that, if anything was designated beyond a mere demonstration respecting those guns, it was to recapture them by a charge, which, nevertheless, appeared a very wild proposal, and was pronounced an insensate attempt by his second in command, Lord Cardigan. Being thus perplexed, he appealed, as he afterwards averred from his place in the House of Peers—he appealed, we say to the bearer of the order (Captain Nolan) to throw some degree of light upon the true purport; whereupon the latter—according to the same authority—said that, beyond question, Lord Raglan wished the Brigade to charge. The Earl of Lucan, after this short interval of hesitation, gave the signal, and the trumpets sounded for perhaps the most extraordinary equestrian onset in the remembrance of the human race. It was just about this moment that Captain Nolan—who was galloping backwards and forwards transversely, a little in front of the fated Brigade, uttered a loud cry—he had received full in a chest the stroke of a bursting shell, which rend ng him to pieces, thus on the spot closed the career of one of the most brilliant cavalry officers in the British service. His horse, freeing the reins relax, wheel-d, and trotted back with its dead rider many yards before he fell. He had formerly been in the Austrian army.

Meanwhile, the business which the 600 sabres of the Light Brigade were undertaking, excited the bewilderment of the French and English armies on the plateau, who noted the ominous bugles. All eyes were turned in breathless suspense upon the scene. The Russians had retrograded into a less sparse and expansive order—their skirmishers, the waving lines of their Light Horse, and a double horn of advanced field-batteries forming, as it were, an immensely wide gallery, within which the British Cavaliers, on their magnificent horses, were preparing to rush. To the left front of the Light Brigade there was hostile artillery; to their right front there was hostile artillery; and they would have to sweep along the rifle range of three of the redoubts still in the hands of the enemy. But this is nothing. Straight before them 600 devoted riders the whole of the Russ an cavalry, now re-united "in six massive divisions," and pausing upon their own reserves (altogether at least 3000 strong) were drawn up diagonally across the great gallery of raking fire which we have described—across it diagonally, but far down. Would any of the daring assailants ever even reach them? But this, again, was nothing. Behind frowned ("square tr their front," as Lord Cardigan says) thirty heavy guns along a regular line of six enormous battalions of infantry, over whose heads the three thousand chief great pavilion batteries from the hills out of which the assailants had originally debouched, and on which they were now resting again in complete ba tle array; a whole army, in short, of 30,000 men impregnably posted, and holding perfectly in hand everything which our glorious Six Hundred could attempt either to take away or to assail. One word more remains to be said, before the little band who had to make their desperate onset amid the centripetal blaze of these progressively-increasing discharges of artillery could come to one stroke of the sabre or one thrust of the lance, *they had to clear a mile and a half of ground.* The immortal regiments, whose lot it was thus, in all the pomp of war, but without one of the military chances of victory, to ride rejoicing like bridegrooms, into the embrace of death, were the 4th and 13th Light Dragoons, the 17th Lancers, the 11th, Prince Albert's Hussars, and the 8th (the King's Royal) Irish Hussars. Their task, it will b thus understood, formed a melancholy contrast to that just undertaken and accomplished by their comrades.

Swerving a little to their own left to get clearer space, this handful of horsemen broke away superbly upon their appalling errand, their comrades and allies on the heights, watching the movement, first with wonder and even incredulity, then with absolute consternation and boundless horror. The field-battery which Lord Raglan had mentioned in his order, was not visible near them, nor behind them; they were the victims of astonishment and dismay rose throughout the whole camp—the two Commanders-in Chief were lost in awe—not a man to co-operate with those horsemen or protect them now; they were past help. Let us follow them. First, the redoubts opened with rifles and musketry upon their right; but, not turning a glance either to one side or to the other, they were soon borne past by their speed, which visibly increased as they advanced. Every plume streaming back, every head bent slightly forward, every right arm aloft, every horse at grand racing stride, swift as a meteor, the pageant of real battle, flew onwards.

When they had cleared more than half the distance which had separated them from the huge columns of Russian cavalry forming the nearest portion of the enemy before them, and when, of the mile and a half, much less than three-quarters of a mile intervened, a blaze of light burst along the front, faint bluish wreaths of smoke rose into the air behind the intervals in the Russian squadrons, obscuring the view of the Russian infantry masses, and at the same moment the first line of the careering brigade, so regular before, appeared like a line no longer, but all ravaged with gaps: men were seen lying on the ground while their horses wheeled and fled back; others, on the contrary, extricating themselves from the chargers which had fallen; a moment more and the thunders of the artillery which had made this devastation were borne to the ears of the excited Camp. But still the charge was not checked, and on rode the survivors straight upon those murderous Russian guns, into the very eyes of a storm of musketry from the army of foot behind them, and amid another but now double cannonade on both sides of their advance—from the position batteries of the hills. Different, indeed, was this manner of executing a charge; different, indeed, was this style of cavalry fighting, from that of the fifteen hundred Russian horse, who on that very morning had declined to meet the same force in a single regiment of Highlanders in a single line, unsupported, and only two deep! How truly startling the contrast—how unspeakable the difference! A whole army, in battle array, 30,000 strong, all arms being reciprocally supported with the most perfect effect—an unassailable position—redoubts, batteries, skirmishers, and, finally, twelve times their own number of cavalry alone, could neither deter the British Light Brigade from attempting, nor hinder them from carrying, a charge which swept through or swept down the whole of these defences, and fell like a spent thunderbolt on the farther side, shaking the enemy's united and entire force to such a degree that, had this wild swoop of our lost light cavalry been but made as a calculated sacrifice, instead of an inexplicable mistake, and had it been supported by anything approaching to a regular or co-ordinated movement, General Liprandi's fine host would have been annihilated that very day. Such was the opinion of those who beheld the effect, too late to profit by it; amongst others of Prince Napoleon, who was as much amazed and thunderstruck as anybody. They *saw*, but they had not *foreseen*; nor would such a holocaust, if foreseen, have been permitted.

After riding beyond the guns, cutting down the gunners, breaking and shattering a column of infantry, and dispersing the cavalry that rode to the rescue, the heroes turned to charge home again, their gory and streaming sabres no longer giving back the same flashes to the sun, and they themselves showing but one man to every three who had galloped, five minutes before, from beneath the heights of the Allied circumvallation. Alas! dreadful as appeared such a change of numbers, the full alteration was not yet. Another tremendous double hurricane of shot, which, coming from opposite quarters, seemed to meet in their persons, passed among them as they turned, and whirled their remaining force v nished on the spot. Then part of the Russian horse—a cloud of Cossack lances—closed in, and interposing on their road, not only seemed to bar it, but helped with the smoke to hide them completely from the anxious gaze of their comrades in the Camp.

Among these it was a solemn moment when they took their sadly small farewell to every remnant of the noble Light Brigade! But a strange interest riveted every look still upon the blocked-up plain, and a stranger spectacle rewarded that interest. Swift, sudden, strong, and mighty was that pounding crash, which—as with a battering-ram—swung open the centre of the Cossack line, and flung its fifties in shivered fragments on either hand, as the Light Brigade came charging back and cleaving their terrible avenue home. It was indeed a remnant of the British corps which had looked so magnificent and so glittering a few short minutes since. Ah! *quam mutatus!* Bloody, lacerated, grim with the sweat and smoke of battle, about a hundred were seen together; and nearly as many more straggled into the Camp before evening. These were the survivors of the 607! Lord Cardigan led this unparalleled charge, and escaped from it with a few slight wounds; and even among those heroes he was conspicuous for the serenity of his courage, his feats of horsemanship, his personal prowess, and the impassive audacity with which he conducted the most desperate, probably, of all recorded military exploits. The Earl of Lucan was also wounded, while undauntedly superintending the movement We ought to mention that, much as the conduct of the men exceeds the limits of eulogy, the conduct of the officers, one and all, was more wonderful still. There were nineteen in the first two regiments, and but three returned; junior captains and even lieutenants became suddenly commanding officers—with but little, alas! to command. It is melancholy to think how few emerged from this action; but none would have survived it, only for an achievement of the French; and it remains but to record this. Lord Raglan's order had contained the words "*French cavalry on your left*" The cavalry here signified were a squadron of that splendid corps which the Algerine war has called into existence in the French service, the Chasseurs d'Afrique. They were but 200 in number. Fortunately, their commanding officer had received no order analogous to that which had the effect of shooting our little column of Light Horse, like a shaft from a bow, into the m dst of an entire army in position. Had the French, indeed, accompanied that fatal charge, neither any of our own Dragoons, Hussars, and Lancers, nor those gallant Chasseurs themselves, would have ever more been seen. But, on the edge of the maelstrom, they could render rescue which, once in it, they could not have received. As the remnant of the British corps was bursting home, and (in about a quarter of its original strength) had overcome nearly every other obstacle, a large field-battery was harassing their passage on the right hand of the return path. The French horse feeling that this battery, if not immediately silenced, would annihilate the heroic horsemen, charged at it, and killed the gunners to a man; they even were near carrying off the gun, but that was to o slow an operation for so small a body unsupported, and having incurred the loss of one man killed or wounded out of every four of their 200, they returned with the survivors of our own brigade. These had now mingled with the advanced columns of the Heavy Cavalry, which received them into its openings—and then all retrograded a little.

Such was the course, and such was the close of that extraordinary charge, which, as General Sir William Napier afterwards justly remarked, was undertaken with so much thorough *good will*, that "a doubtful sign, rather than a clear and unmistakeable order," had sufficed to set it in motion. Our allies were lost in mingled sorrow and amazement; and General Canrobert declared that the feat, if it transgressed all the great rules of warlike prudence, also transcended all the conceivable limits of warlike heroism:—"*Ce n'était plus la guerre, c'était un spectacle,*" was his exclamation.

M. G. K.

(*To be continued.*)

## MINING AND MINERALOGICAL EXPLORING EXPEDITIONS IN GREENLAND.

(*Continued from page* 141.)

The east coast of Greenland is said to have been discovered about the year 980, by Eric the red, an Icelandic chieftain of Norwegian descent, who fled from the vengeance due to a murder he had committed in Iceland. After two years' residence there, having paid blood-money for his crime, Eric returned, and by describing the land as rich and fertile, and naming it Greenland, induced many Icelanders to settle on the east coast. About twenty years after this his son embraced Christianity, and, accompanied by priests and missionaries, went over, converted his father and the settlers, and established twelve different churches on the coast—this was about the year 1000. As a Papal Bull, however, of A.D. 855 mentions Greenland, it is probable that it was discovered some years prior to this. These settlers were succeeded by many descendants, who explored more of the coast southward and westward, and found among the rocks and icy mountains some sheltered spots, which afforded pasturage and allowed some little cultivation; they also built a small town, called Gardr, in which resided a bishop

Owing to the black plague of 1348, which ravaged the north of Europe, and the war of Denmark and Norway with Sweden, the colony of Greenland was left to its fate, and the route thither and its position on the Arctic forgotten. In 1406 Bishop Andrew sailed for Greenland, but was never again heard of, and no further intercourse took place with the east coast; and it was not until 1576 that the west coast of the lost land was again discovered by Sir Martin Frobisher. Subsequently, the Danish Admiral Lonchman, and Sir John Knight, an English Captain, made the coast and landed in one of the bays. There was found ore yielding 26 oz. of silver in the ewt, but no traces of the old Icelanders and Norwegians could be found. Other attempts were made, but the barrier of ice which had wonderfully increased since the first settlement of Greenland prevented anyone from reaching the eastern coast, so that the fate of the early Icelandic settlers still remains in obscurity. On the west coast, however, many ruins have been found: the most remarkable for its preservation occurs in the Fiord of Igaliko, about lat. 60 deg. It consists of the ruins of a cathedral, a small church or cloister, having no traces of mortar or cement being used in its construction, and ten or twelve indistinct ruins of houses and other buildings. Catholic relics, crosses, and stones engraved with Runic characters, and with coats made of coarse hair, have been found in several places.

The Greenlanders have a tradition relative to the destruction of the Christian settlers—the latter had gradually oppressed and ill treated them, and one particular injury inducing one of them to engage the rest in the act of vengeance, they came up the Fiords in their large skin boats, whitened, to represent pieces of ice, fell upon the Norwegians unawares, and succeeded in exterminating the colony after another. The particulars of this may be read in the Danish Chronicles, as this first took place on the west coast. The inhabitants of the east coast may have preserved themselves; but in the modern exposition of Captain Graah, in which he explored part of the east coast, no traces of them were to be found. Probably a remnant of these Christians may yet be found; but the difficulties of exploring the east coast are very insuperable.

In 1636 a Greenland Company fitted out two ships and commenced the Greenland trade, which is now carried on by Denmark as a Royal monopoly. Seven or eight ships annually go out to the west coast of Greenland, principally supplying the natives with European productions, and bringing home valuable cargoes of oil and skins. Factories have been established along the coast, and missionaries sent out, who have succeeded in converting the natives to Christianity without oppressing them. Among themselves the Greenlanders have no chiefs or laws, unrestrained freedom exists. Wars and quarrels are unknown amongst them, and even the children, as soon as they can walk, have perfect liberty to act as they like, and what is more remarkable this general liberty is not accompanied by license. More peaceable people cannot any where be found.

The seal supplies them with food, raiment, and covering for their skin-boats. In the winter they live in huts built of stones and turf, lined inside with old skins. These huts are lighted and warmed by a lamp placed in front of each sleeping bench, of which there are from three to six or more in each hut. Our Sketches represent the exterior and interior of one of these huts. In summer they pitch their skin-tents in some spot up the fiords where fish is abundant: here they dry their fish and seal flesh for their winter provision.

Greenland may be considered as a continent of ice, the sea-coast of which thaws only in the summer. The appearance of the coast and fiords is one of sublime desolation: icebergs in vast numbers surround it, and make the temperature exceedingly cold, even in the summer. In this season myriads of mosquitoes cause a severe annoyance. Mr Taylor states, for the benefit of travellers who may be subjected to their truly maddening bites, that all the irritation may be speedily removed by washing the bite with a lotion composed of two grains of bichloride of mercury to the ounce of water.

Boat travelling among the icebergs is not without danger; rotten icebergs frequently fall in pieces with the slightest concussion. One of the native boats, some years since, was passing one of these, when a child merely trusting against the side of an iceberg with a stick; this slight blow was sufficient, the loose masses became detached, the iceberg lost its balance, toppled over, fell into pieces, and destroyed the boat and its hapless crew, composed of women, by whom only these large boats are rowed; a Greenlander, in his kajak (canoe) alone escaped to relate the tragic occurrence. We engrave the Fiord of Kangerlussuak, as interesting to mineralogists, and being the locality in which the rare minerals eudialite, sodalite, and arfvedsonite are found.

Mr. Taylor (to whom we are indebted for the Sketches) will probably conduct another exploring expedition in this interesting country, in the ensuing summer.

## REVAL.

THE view of this important city of Esthonia, engraved upon the front page of our Narrative of the War, is from one of Mr. Carmichael's spirited Sketches. The port and town is situated at the south entrance to the Gulf of Finland, at a short distance from where our Fleet lay at Nargen. Reval is a very rich trading place, having a very fine harbour, and is well fortified. It is much frequented by the wealthy Russians, in summers as a bathing place.

Reval or Revel is divided into the upper and lower town; the former, perched upon a rocky cliff, within its walls incloses the Dom, the Castle, the residence of the Governor, the Commandant's house, the gymnasium, and the houses of the nobility. The whole of this quarter is called the Dom, and no plebeian is permitted to possess ground on this proud reef of rocks.

The lower town, the descent to which is very steep, is of considerable extent, has many broad streets, stretching to the flat sandy shore of the harbour. Here are the dwellings and warehouses of the merchants, the rath-house, the guild-house, the bank, the barracks, and the theatre. The churches include five Russian, one Swedish, one Danish, and four German. The Lutheran are of great antiquity. The Olai Kirche, originally built in 1229, was burnt and partially consumed by lightning eight times—the last catastrophe being 1820. The lofty spire, shown somewhat left-ward of the centre of the View, is that of St. Olai, about 250 English feet high, and serving as a landmark in navigation. This edifice, the cathedral church of the lower town, is in pure early Gothic style, with lancet windows of great beauty.

Reval is entered by seven picturesque gates, which are decorated with interesting historic sculpture. It has an arsenal, and the fleet from Cronstadt sometimes winters here at times. The passage by steamer from here to St. Petersburg usually occupies twenty-four hours. The harbour has been materially improved, and its road-stead is well sheltered by islands. Large quantities of corn, spirits, hemp, flax, timber, and other Baltic goods, are exported in exchange for colonial produce, salt, cheese, wine, tobacco, fruits, dye-stuffs, cotton yarn, and other manufactured goods, with herrings from Holland and Norway. The Russians took Reval from the Swedes in 1710: it was formerly the great emporium of the Hanseatic league for the trade of Novogorod. The population is about 18,000, which number is, however, much increased by summer visitors.

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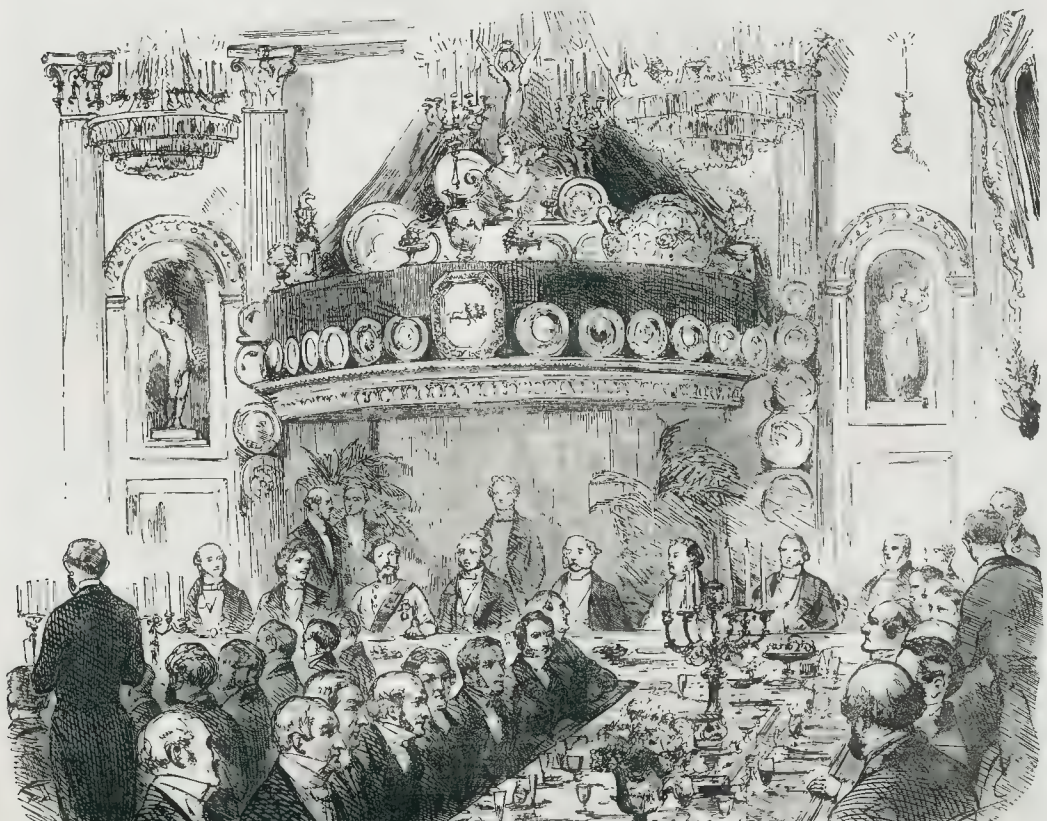
# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 784—VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1856. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.


## OUR RELATIONS WITH AMERICA.

SOME people, not usually deficient in worldly shrewdness or common sense, still profess to be ignorant of the causes of the war against Russia. The old proverb that "there are none so blind as those who will not see" sufficiently explains their state of mind. But this class of persons—of whom Mr. Bright may be considered the leader and spokesman—does not suffer from the same infirmity of temper in the case of the untoward quarrel which has sprung up betwixt this country and the United States. They know all about it, and share the opinions of their countrymen—that a war, if it unfortunately arise, will not be one of England's seeking; and that the guilt and shame of it will be upon the heads of those officials in the United States who do everything to provoke and nothing to prevent it.

The causes of difference are so simple that all the world can appreciate them. Great Britain is accused by a party in the interest of the actual President, and by the principal law-officer of that great magistrate, of an infraction of the laws of the United States, in having encouraged, through the agency of the British Minister at Washington, the enlistment of American citizens for the British Foreign Legion. The British Government did not seek to defend its ill-advised and useless act. It ceased the enlistment immediately that complaint was made, and offered an apology more than sufficient to satisfy the greatest of European Powers which might, under similar circumstances, have felt itself aggrieved. If Great Britain and the United States could have been personified as two honest, sensible, high-minded, chivalrous, Christian gentlemen, the apology tendered by this country would not only have been deemed sufficient, but would have strengthened between the two, the friendship that had been threatened with interruption. The plaintiff in the cause would have felt esteem as well as admiration for the ready courtesy and manly bearing of the defendant; and would have confessed in his secret heart that one who could afford to be so just was a friend worth having. May not this yet be the turn which events will take on the other side of the Atlantic? We sincerely trust that it will. Even Mr. Bright, whom the prospects of peace with Russia have inclined to be reasonable, takes pains to declare before the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and before the world, that on this question he is "as much against doing anything that could bring humiliation on his country as any man can be." But President Pierce, and those who share with him the honours and emoluments of office, appear to desire nothing so much as to humiliate this country. We do not believe that this gentleman and his party truly represent the feeling of the United States in this matter. Whether they do, or not, Great Britain will not inflict humiliation upon herself to please his vanity, or to further his supposed interests, or the necessities of his ambition. Strong in the consciousness both of Might and of Right, this nation may afford to forgive an insult wantonly inflicted; but it will not inflict degradation upon itself by dishonourable and pusillanimous acquiescence in demands that ought never to have been made. If the Government of Mr. Pierce have determined not to tolerate the presence of Mr. Crampton as British Representative in Washington, so be it. Let Mr. Pierce request that Minister, if he pleases, to pack up his goods and chattels and



THE HON. EAST INDIA COMPANY'S BANQUET AT THE LONDON TAVERN TO LIEUTENANT-GENERAL PATRICK GRANT, C.B., THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF MADRAS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

return to London; and it is highly probable that this country will be magnanimous enough to forgive the discourtesy, and to endeavour to find consolation for the want of a representative at the White House. The heavens will not crack; the sun will not cease to shine, or the earth to yield its harvests, because there is "an Excellency" the less on the other side of the Atlantic, or because Mr. Pierce has behaved in his public capacity in a manner which in his private capacity as a gentleman he would neither have imitated nor recommended.

The other cause of dispute—that relative to the worthless islands of Belize, is quite as simple, and of as little importance to this country. A gentleman, if we appeal to his generosity, will often give away a thousand pounds, and be glad of the opportunity, but he will not be bullied out of a farthing. Whether, under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, these islands ought or ought not to be considered under the protectorate of Great Britain, is not of the slightest consequence to this nation, except in so far as a great principle is concerned. The British Government has offered to submit the case to arbitration, and to abide by the award. What more can honest America desire? There is not a man in these islands who would not rather give the United States the town and dependencies of Belize—were they a thousand times more valuable than they are—than waste a pound of powder or singe the hair of an Englishman's or American's head in the quarrel to retain them. If the "bumptious" Mr. Pierce will not submit to arbitration, he is condemned beforehand in the great tribunal of civilisation; and forces the sympathy and the conscience of the world to declare themselves against him.

We have no fear, as some of our contemporaries have, of wounding what is called the "susceptibility" of the United States. It is enough that this nation should apologise for an unintentional wrong; and submit its real or assumed rights to the arbitration of any State or Sovereign that the Americans themselves will name; but that Englishmen should speak with "bated breath," lest their too-jealous and thin-skinned cousins should take offence, is too much. This country is not afraid of America; and will not yield to mere bullying, come whence it may. Englishmen will speak their mind on this question as on every other. Their mind is that a war with the United States would be a most deplorable calamity—a scandal to our blood, our civilisation, and our religion a horror too great to be adequately designated—and a catastrophe that they would do anything to avoid consistent with the honour which makes the character of nations as well as of individuals. If misjudging or passionate men in America shall force us into such a war—in spite of warning—in spite of apology in spite of justice;—on their heads will be the penalty and the shame. Great Britain, washing her hands of the guilt and the responsibility, will go into the struggle with a sorrowful but a resolute heart; and it will be strange indeed if America do not get the worst of it.

## BANQUET TO LIEUT.-GENERAL PATRICK GRANT, C.B., BY THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

A GRAND banquet was given by the Directors of the East India Company, at the London Tavern, on Saturday last, to Lieut.-General Patrick Grant, C.B., on the appointment of that distinguished officer as Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, and his approaching departure from England for the purpose of taking possession of that high and important post. These valedictory entertainments have at all times their own especial points of interest; but the present more than usually so, for it was inaugurative as it were of a new era in the history of the Company's service, and served to celebrate the abolition of the distinction which has so long and invidiously existed between the gold and the silver epaulets—the Queen's and the Company's troops in India. That distinction has now literally, "by force of circumstances," at length disappeared, and General Grant is the first officer in the military service of the Company who has been selected by the Crown to take command of an Indian presidency.

The banquet was given upon a scale of splendour in all points worthy of the wealthiest and most powerful corporation in the world. The spacious hall was magnificently decorated. A fine collection of costly articles of plate and vertu adorned an elevated buffet at the back of the chairman. The buffet called "St. George's," was nearly twenty feet in height, and, the background, being formed of rich crimson velvet, produced a gorgeous effect. The supporters of the Royal arms, in white and gold, were placed on each side, while on the top stood a figure of Victory holding a jewelled crown of gold over a bust of her Majesty. The various compartments were filled with numerous tasteful specimens of art in the precious metals, and the whole was brilliantly lighted up with a large number of wax lights. At the centre of the head table, and in front of the chairman, was an elegantly-designed plateau in solid silver, representing the Sikh chiefs delivering up their arms at the close of the campaign in 1849. It was presented as a testimonial to the late Lieutenant-General Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert by the officers of the Indian army engaged with that gallant General in the Sikh campaign. The other tables were decorated with gilt candelabra, vases, baskets, and other articles of vertu, purchased by Messrs. Bathe and Co., from the collection at Stowe, of the Duke of Sussex, Lord Ashfield, and other eminent collectors. The company present numbered nearly 200 persons.

The usual loyal toasts having been given, the Chairman, in proposing the health of Lieut.-General Grant, said they had met that evening on a novel and interesting occasion—

We now for the first time welcome an officer of the Company's service as Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army (Cheers). The Court of Directors have long and sincerely striven for the accomplishment of this object now so happily attained, and we have ever felt that our failure hitherto has not been attributable to any want of officers in the Company's army in all respects qualified for such commands (Hear, hear). The names of Malcolm, Ochterlony, Pollock, Nott, and many others, forbid such a supposition (Loud cheers). The wall of partition, however, between the Queen's and the Company's army has now been thrown down (Cries of "Hear"); the system of exclusion no longer obtains; and, as I believe to the entire and cordial satisfaction of the Government and to the officers generally of both armies, the field of selection is now thrown freely open (Great cheering). We feel deeply grateful to her Majesty, to her Majesty's Ministers, and to all those who have assisted in bringing about this long-desired and happy consummation. General Grant was born in the Company's army for some thirty-five or thirty-six years (Cheers). He has fought, and has bled in our service, and he bears on his person the decorations for the several battles of Maharajpore, of Moodkee, of Ferozeshah, of Chilianwalah, and of Goozerat (Loud cheers). He has also, and for many years, filled the responsible office of Adjutant-General of the Bengal Army, and he has thus had the opportunity of acquiring precisely that kind of experience in the discipline and management of troops, both in quarters and in the field, which is of inestimable value in a commander-in-chief. In the conduct of his several duties he has manifested all those qualities of firmness, impartiality, evenness of temper, and zeal for the public service, which are so essentially necessary in the position to which he has been raised. We fully anticipate that his command will be attended with the best results.

Lieutenant-General Patrick Grant, in returning thanks, said he would take upon himself to assure all who had aided in these results that their generous exertions were fully appreciated by every member of the vast army of India, whose loyalty, fidelity, and attachment to their Sovereign and their country, had never been called into question. He should go to India unfettered by pledge or promise of any kind, resolved to devote every energy he possessed to the discharge of the important duties that devolved upon him, and thinking only of the public service, its efficiency, and well-being (Loud cheers). He felt that he was undertaking a very great responsibility, in a state peculiarly so, and he trusted he should be enabled to acquit himself of it to the satisfaction of the high authorities who had done him the honour to select him for the proud position of Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Madras, the first officer of the Company's service on whom that proud distinction had been conferred. In conclusion, he said they would not expect a lengthened speech from an old soldier of thirty-five years' standing, who commenced his military career at fifteen years of age, and who now, for the first time in his life, addressed a public assembly (Loud cheers).

Rear-Admiral Sir Stephen Lushington, in returning thanks for the navy, stated that he believed he fairly represented the feelings of the navy when he stated that they were greatly disappointed that the Russian ships had never come out of the harbour to give us a chance, and he assured the company that it was a mistake to suppose that the English navy was at all times a superior force to that of the enemy, for he had the command of one of thirteen ships, under Admiral Dundas, which were off the port of Sebastopol for twenty-four hours, when the Russians had seventeen ships lying behind their fortifications, and if all was gold that glittered, they even had nineteen vessels of war (A laugh) But the enemy never came out, and after they had sunk their ships and had blocked up their harbour, we had no further chance at sea, and some portion of our naval force was landed to assist at the work in the trenches, where he hoped the blue-jackets had distinguished themselves. If peace should be concluded, the navy of this country might take care of the colonies, or of whatever else might require their attention; but, if the war should be continued, he felt justified in saying that never before in the history of this country was the British navy better prepared for it, and never felt more powerful than it did at present; for, before the spring arrived, there would not be less than 400 gun-boats ready to attack the Russians in the Baltic, or defend our own island (Loud cheers).

Several other toasts were given in the course of the evening—including "Her Majesty's Ministers," to which the Duke of Argyll responded; and the "Houses of Parliament," which was acknowledged by Lord Campbell and the Hon. Edward Ellice, M.P.

Mr. Toole was the very efficient toastmaster of the evening.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

PARIS, Thursday.

THE carnival has wound up much as usual. Out of doors, the same procession of the *bœuf gras*, the same masks, the same ceaseless blowing of horns through all the streets during three mortal days; the same number of women catching, literally, their deaths of cold, by exposing bare heads, necks, and arms to a wintry atmosphere, perched on triumphal chariots, without even the power of giving by movement a little circulation to their benumbed members. Indoors have been feasts, balls, receptions, rejoicings of all sorts; more, indeed, than usually occur even at this season, so general is the feeling of satisfaction and confidence established by the prospect, not regarded as a certain one, of peace.

At the Court has been another ball, but quite of an intimate character, in the Empress's private apartments; and a few days previously was given a family dinner, to celebrate the anniversary of the marriage of the Emperor and Empress. The ball at the *présidence* of the Corps Législatif was extremely brilliant. The Princess Mathilde, the Queen Christine, with the Duc de Rianzares, and her third daughter, were, with innumerable other distinguished personages, present at the fête. There was a question of arranging that the accouchear of the Empress (Dr. Paul Dubois) should remain altogether at the Tuileries until the arrival of the event, expected within the next four or five weeks. The Emperor, however, has decided that he should continue his visits to the hospital of the Hôtel Dieu; but that he should, as a precautionary measure, take possession of the apartments arranged for his reception at the Tuileries.

It is proposed that chloroform shall be adopted on the occasion of the Empress's confinement. Certain members of the faculty object to the employment of this means; but the example of the Queen of England (whose advice on the subject is said to have considerable weight with the Emperor and Empress) is cited in favour of its adoption; and it appears highly probable that the question will be decided in the affirmative. It is reported that, in case this decision is adopted, Mr. Leslie, Surgeon Accoucheur to the Queen, will be present on the occasion.

So far have the expectations relative to the conclusion of peace been carried that the names of some of the Sovereigns of Europe are already cited as about to visit Paris on the signature of the treaty. Among these figures that of the Emperor Alexander. There seems a certain probability that the Emperor of Austria will fulfil this rumour; his conduct during the progress of the arrangements with Russia having strongly cemented the friendship and confidence existing between him and the Emperor of the French.

Nothing is as yet decided relative to the important question of the Polytechnic School. Some years back the Maréchal St. Arnaud drew up the plan of a new organisation for this institution entirely as a military establishment. This project is at present under examination; but there is no doubt that, whatever be the system adopted, the arrangements will be, if not entirely new, a series of most important modifications on the present system.

The Schools of Law and Medicine are also about to undergo very considerable alterations: It is even reported that they will be removed from Paris, and Orleans is one of the localities named for the eir establishment. The turbulence manifested by the students on certain late occasions, especially at the lectures of M. Nisard, and on the representation of the piece of M. Charles Edmond, "La Florentine" (to which, as the author was known to be a friend and protégé of the Prince Napoléon, a certain political feeling was attached), has particularly directed the attention of Government to these establishments, and more than ever disposed it to the adoption of new measures, which for some time were vaguely contemplated. Great difficulties, however, exist in the realisation of any projects on these subjects; and, until the complete re-establishment of peace, it is little likely any important measures will be decided upon.

The third and fourth volumes of the works of the Emperor Napoleon III. have just appeared.

It appears that M. Clesinger does not intend to establish himself in England, and that, though his statue of François I. has been refused, a fresh order has been given him by the Minister of State. In the present statue the faults chiefly observable are rather in the choice of the position than in a want of skill or talent. The horse, being pulled up short, has the hind legs gathered so much under him as to give an idea of a want of sufficient base to support the body and the rider; whose position, moreover, though in strict accordance with the mode of the time—being upright in the stirrups—throws him forward on the horse's shoulders, and gives a stiff and awkward appearance to the whole group.

At the Tuileries has been solemnised the marriage of the daughter of the Prince Lucien Bonaparte with the Comte Gabrielli.

Nothing can exceed the magnificence and the elegance of the cradle, or rather cot, prepared by the Ville de Paris as an offering to the Empress. The form is that of a vessel (the principal emblem of the city's arms). At the prow a silver eagle stands with outspread wings; on the stern, a figure representing the city of Paris wearing a mural crown, bears an Imperial crown, from which fall the curtains of point d'Alençon and blue silk, embroidered with gold. On each side of the principal figure stands that of a child, one wearing a helmet, the other an olive-wreath, representative of Peace and War. On the sides are plates of bloodstone, richly framed in silver, and destined to receive emblematic figures; the initials of the Emperor and Empress are placed on each side of the railing which runs round the top; and from the cartouche, on which they are engraved, fall wreaths of silver, depending on both ends of the cradle, the body of which is composed of tulip-wood. At the back of the stern, the angles of which are decorated with winged syrens in silver, a rich silver shield bears the arms of the city, surrounded with wreaths of laurel and olive, among which is twined a scroll, with the motto in enamel. A variety of other decorations enriches the whole. The figures, all in silver, are the work of some of the first artists of the day; and the ornamentation has been executed by Froment Meurice, Gallois, and Grobé, whose productions were among those most admired at the Exhibition of industry.

At the Opéra "Le Corsaire," the new ballet of MM. St. Georges and A. Adam, has a magnificent success. M. Edmond About, the young author—whose Roman story, "Tolla," excited so much attention, partly on its own merits, and partly on account of the question of plagiarism to which its appearance gave rise—has produced an unsuccessful piece at the Français, which he withdrew after the second representation. Mdlle. Rachel is returned to Paris. When is her first reappearance to take place? M. Arsène Houssaye has left the management of the Théâtre Français to M. Empis, having obtained an appointment under Government.

## THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

*(From our Artist and Special Correspondent.)*

CAMP, SEBASTOPOL, Jan. 26, 1856.

THE engrossing topic of the moment is peace; and, although the subject is involved in a maze of conflicting opinions and doubts, it very naturally occupies every mind to the exclusion of all else. Subalterns groan over the prospect of remaining at the lowest stage of the regimental ladder for twenty years to come; whilst old campaigners who have shed their blood freely on Crimean battle-fields welcome the news with joy, and look on peace with the eyes of men who are alive to its salutary influences and the prospects of coming rest. The majority, both in the English and French armies, I believe, rejoice at being relieved from the further prosecution of a war so far distant from home and civilisation. These feelings, however, are not without a certain alloy from the doubts which still obscure the real state of negotiations between the contending parties: whilst a considerable number are confident as to the truth of the rumours respecting a speedy pacification, others are to be found whose incredulity is proof against all but the positive and public declaration of peace. Marshal Pelissier, it is affirmed on the one hand, has received certain information from the French Ambassador at Constantinople that Count Esterhazy for Austria, and Herr Von Seebach for Bavaria and Saxony, presented the proposals of peace agreed to by the Western Powers, which were accepted after much hesitation by the Emperor Alexander on the night of the 17th-18th of January. Even certain conversations alleged to have passed between the Emperor and the bearers of the ultimatum are mentioned. Again it is affirmed by well-informed persons that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has had a personal interview with the Sultan Abdul Medjid, to inform him of the joyful tidings. Notwithstanding these positive affirmations, the less sanguine continue to doubt valiantly, affirming that they cannot conceive the sudden yielding of the Czar on all the points submitted to him, nor his resignation to surrender not only the mastery of the Black Sea and the protection of the Christian subjects of the Porte, but the most important part of Bessarabia and the mouths of the Danube. In Russia, they say, so beaten as to be forced to consent to the ruin of Odessa and the cessation of her southern trade? Such are the arguments of those who disbelieve in peace. Their adversaries, in the mean while, are discussing the probabilities of Russia indemnifying us for the expense of laying down a railway from Balaclava to the Camp; and pleasant jokes are abroad as to whether the Czar will not think it necessary to preserve in the Crimea so useful a person as Mrs. Seacole.

To return to serious matters. It is affirmed to-day that Mr. Power, of the Commissariat, has been forwarded to Constantinople, to learn of the Porte whether it will consent to take at a valuation the stores of all kinds accumulated here and in Asia for the use of the armies—these stores amounting, as I am informed, to a total sufficient for the consumption of 70,000 men for eight months. It is difficult to conceive that the Sultan would consent to pay for that large item in the British stores—salt pork; but there seems no reason why he should not purchase other articles, although I can conceive his refusal to accept of them, except at a considerable reduction. In the midst of the obscurity which, no doubt, still hangs over the future prospects of the army, it is not a little amusing for us to learn that General Codrington has received an important despatch from home, of which the cipher is so ingenious that the General has been as yet unable to read it. Whilst peace thus absorbs our attention, the Russians appear to think of very little else but war. I allude more particularly to the forces encamped on the north side of Sebastopol. They pour in their shells and cannon-balls with unflagging energy every day, and are not impeded in their proceedings even by these nights of thick fogs. On Sunday night (the 20th) we were astonished at about 10 p.m. by a rapid succession of discharges of heavy ordnance from the batteries of the Inkerman heights. It seemed as if the Russians were endeavouring to repulse an attempt at storming their position. Staff-officers donned their uniform and ordered their horses to be in readiness. The French on Kedoukhine heights were on the alert, and ready for action; but, after firing away for half-an-hour, the enemy became convinced that he was making a fool of himself, and ceased to deafen us with his artillery. This is what the French call *une école de nuit*.

A short time ago orders were issued by General Codrington to all officers to prepare for the ensuing campaign by the purchase of mules and baggage harness. Baggage animals were suddenly at a premium, and ponies as well as chargers rose to fabulous prices. A military Tattersall's was founded, and a regular auction-mart created. After the return of peace were prevalent in these places, and prices are fifty per cent lower than they were a week ago. Traders at Balaclava and Donnybrook, at Kamiesch and Woronzoff, are aghast at the idea of a sudden departure from the Crimea. As these gentlemen, however, have made fabulous profits, we are not sorry to find them obliged to come down in their charges; and the fluctuations of the commercial world are not a source of pity. A serious loss to some of them was entailed a few days ago by a fire which broke out in one of the stores at Kadikoi. The flames broke out at three in the morning in a block of wooden buildings at no great distance from Balaclava; and before any efficient means could be taken to subdue them the fire had spread to adjacent stores, and threatened the destruction of Kadikoi. The first measures taken were judicious. It was deemed necessary to effect a breach in the chain of buildings by the destruction of two or three stores in the vicinity of those that were rapidly being consumed. The 82nd Regiment was speedily marched to the spot to assist in this operation and the extinguishing of the fire. The Sardinians came quickly to the scene of the disaster with a couple of fire-engines. The Tcherasya, which runs close by the camp-followers' huts, was drawn upon for the needful water; but, unfortunately, the water-carts were, I grieve to say, indefatigable in their efforts to maintain order and quell the destructive element, and after a few hours all danger to the body of the place had ceased. The damage done is valued at no less than £5000.

Captain Shervinton, acting for some time as Provost Marshal at Balaclava, has accepted a Majority in the Land Transport Corps, and is succeeded by Captain Carmichael, of the 95th, whose ability in the discharge of his duties as Provost of the 2nd Division pointed him out as fitter for the more important post at our port of discharge.

The destruction of Sebastopol docks will be complete in the course of the ensuing week, and nothing will then remain of a Russian work which cost the Exchequer of the Czar upwards of five millions sterling. The work of carrying off our prize guns from Sebastopol has commenced in earnest, and is carried on rapidly. We now hear that the Redan is to be rapidly dismantled. The platforms will go to the lines of Kamiesch, which are now in an advanced state of forwardness.

The weather, which has been mild, has alternated between rain and fogs, and the roads continue to be in a bad state for traffic. The plains around are sloughs of mud. Yesterday was a beautiful sunshiny day; but last night it rained again heavily.

## THE WAR IN THE EAST.

By the *Euphrate* steam-ship, which arrived at Marseilles on Tuesday, we have news from Constantinople to the 26th ult. The Government of the Porte do not appear to believe much in the sincerity of Russia, and preparations for the Asiatic campaign went on as usual. The Allied Generals did not hear of the probabilities of peace before the 16th of last month, and then by Russian channels, owing to the failure of the telegraph. The news was officially known to the Allied Generals on the 22nd. The Turkish Envoy, Aali Pacha, was to leave immediately for Paris. The latest news from the Crimea stated that the Allies had for some days expected an attack on their advanced lines.

The Sardinian Ambassador had an audience of the Sultan prior to leaving for Turin. General Vivian has had 2000 horses purchased at Bucharest for the Anglo-Turkish Contingent. Accounts from Sebastopol to the 22nd state that the news of the acceptance of the Austrian propositions by Russia was at first disbelieved, but, when doubt was no longer possible, it caused a feeling of complete stupefaction. The northern forts had almost ceased their fire. Trade at Kamiesch is suffering severely.

The excess of supplies has caused a great reduction in prices, and led to several failures. Accounts have been received from Kertch to the 20th, but they are without interest.

Conferences were held daily at the Seraskierate on the question of the situation of the Christian subjects of the Ottoman empire. The Grand Vizier takes part in them, as also do the French and English Ambassadors and Prince Callimaki. The Turkish Government seems most favourable to reform, and the most satisfactory results are expected.

## THE PEACE CONGRESS—THE VIENNA PROTOCOL.

The French and British Ministers at Vienna received instructions on Thursday, the 31st ult., to sign the so-often mentioned protocol. Immediately after the receipt of the despatches, Sir Hamilton Seymour and M. de Bourqueney communicated their contents to the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs and to the Turkish Embassy. In the course of the evening it was settled that the Representatives of England, France, Turkey, and Russia should meet at the Foreign Office at twelve next day, and then and there sign the important document in question. At the appointed hour the four foreign diplomatists had assembled, and they and Count Buol attached their signatures to the subjoined protocol:—

In consequence of the acceptance by their respective Courts of the five propositions contained in the document hereunto annexed, under the title of Draught of Preliminaries, the undersigned, after having comprehensed it, conformably to authority received to that effect, have agreed that their Governments shall each nominate Plenipotentiaries, who, furnished with the full powers necessary for proceeding to the signature of formal preliminaries of peace, shall conclude an armistice and a definite treaty of peace. The said Plenipotentiaries shall have to assemble at Paris within the term of three weeks dating from this day, or sooner if it can be done.

Done at Vienna this 1st day of February, 1856.

Prince Gortschakoff, when signing the protocol, asked that Prussia might be invited to take part in the Conferences, in which request he was supported by Count Buol. M. de Bourqueney and Sir Hamilton Seymour said they must refer to their Governments on that point.

M. de Bourqueney, who received his official nomination as Plenipotentiary to the Conferences on the 31st ult., was expected at Paris about the latter end of this week. The following list of Plenipotentiaries is now given as authentic and definitive:—For France, Count Colonna Walewski and Baron de Bourqueney; for England, the Earl of Clarendon and Lord Cowley; for Austria, Count Buol-Schauenstein and Baron Hubner; for Turkey, Aali Pachas and Mehemed-Djemil Bey; for Sardinia, the Chevalier Messimo d'Azeglio, and for Russia, Count Orloff and Baron Brunnow. The arrangements at present existing are that the Plenipotentiaries are to take up their quarters at their respective Embassies. Instructions have been received by M. Seebach, who is charged with the affairs of the Russian residents, to prepare the Hotel of the Russian Embassy for Count Orloff and Baron Brunnow.

The Earl of Clarendon will leave London on the 16th or 17th inst. for Paris. The noble Secretary of State will be accompanied by Mr. Edmund Hammond, the permanent Under Secretary of State (who, it will be recollected, assisted Lord John Russell on his mission to Vienna last year), and by the Hon. Spencer Cowper and Mr. Thomas Villiers Lister, private and assistant secretaries to the noble Earl; and by Mr. Francis W. H. Cavendish, precis-writer. Lord Wodehouse will discharge the duties of the Foreign Office during the temporary absence of the Earl of Clarendon in Paris.

Count Walewski as Minister for Foreign Affairs, will preside over the Conference, according to established etiquette, as Lord Clarendon would had London been the seat of the Congress. It is calculated that the sittings will last a month or six weeks.

## THE NEW ORDER OF VALOUR.

*(From Tuesday Night's Gazette.)*

War Department, Feb. 5, 1856.

The Queen has been pleased, by an instrument under her Royal Sign Manual, of which the following is a copy, to institute and create a new naval and military decoration, to be styled and designated "The Victoria Cross," and to make the rules and regulations therein set forth under which the said decoration shall be conferred.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c.,

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting,

Whereas, we, taking into our Royal consideration that there exists no means of adequately rewarding the individual gallant services either of officers of the lower grades of our naval and military services, or of warrant and petty officers, seamen, and marines in our Navy, and non-commissioned officers and soldiers in our Army: and whereas the third class of our Most Honourable Order of the Bath is limited, except in very rare cases, to the higher ranks of both services, and the granting of medals, both in our Navy and Army, is only awarded for long service or meritorious conduct, rather than for bravery in action or distinction before the enemy, in each case exceptional, for a general medal is granted for a particular action or campaign, or a clasp added to the medal for some special engagement; in both of which cases all share equally in the boon, and those humbler but equally signalised themselves remain undistinguished from their comrades: Now, for the purpose of attaining an end so desirable as that of rewarding individual instances of merit and valour, we have instituted, created, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, institute and create, a new Naval and Military decoration, which we are desirous should be highly prized and eagerly sought after by the officers and men of our Naval and Military services, and are graciously pleased to make, ordain, and establish the following rules and ordinances for the government of the same, which shall from henceforth be inviolably observed and kept:—

*Firstly.* It is ordained, that the decoration shall be styled and designated "The Victoria Cross," and shall consist of a Maltese cross of bronze, with our Royal crest in the centre, and underneath which an escroll bearing this inscription, "For Valour."

*Secondly.* It is ordained, that the cross shall be suspended from the left breast, by a blue ribbon for the Navy, and by a red ribbon for the Army.

*Thirdly.* It is ordained, that the names of those upon whom or may be pleased to confer the decoration shall be published in the *London Gazette*, and a registry thereof kept in the office of our Secretary of State for War.

*Fourthly.* It is ordained, that any one who, after having received the cross, shall again perform an act of bravery which, if he had not received such cross, would have entitled him to it, such further act shall be recorded by a bar attached to the ribbon by which the cross is suspended; and for every additional act of bravery an additional bar may be added.

*Fifthly.* It is ordained, that the cross shall only be awarded to those officers or men who have served us in the presence of the enemy, and such shall have then performed some signal act of valour or devotion to their country.

*Sixthly.* It is ordained, with a view to place all persons on a perfectly equal footing in relation to eligibility for the decoration, that neither rank, nor long service, nor wounds, nor any other circumstance or condition whatsoever, save the merit of conspicuous bravery, shall be held to establish a sufficient claim to the honour.

*Seventhly* It is ordained, that the decoration may be conferred on the spot where the act to be rewarded by the grant of such decoration has been performed, under the following circumstances:

I. When the fleet or army, in which such act has been performed, is under the eye and command of an Admiral or general officer commanding the forces.

II. When a naval or military force is under the command of a Vice-Admiral of an Admiral or Commodore commanding a squadron or detached naval force, or of a General commanding a corps, or division, or brigade on a distinct and detached service, when such Admiral, Commodore, or general officer shall have the power of conferring the decoration on the spot, subject to confirmation by us.

*Eighthly.* It is ordained, where such act shall not have been performed in sight of a commanding officer as aforesaid, then the claimant for the honour shall prove the act to the satisfaction of the captain or officer commanding his ship, or to the officer commanding the regiment to which the claimant belongs, and such captain or such commanding officer shall report the same through the usual channel to the Admiral or Commodore commanding the force employed on the service, or to the officer commanding the forces in the field, who shall call for a similar description and attestation of the act as he may think requisite, and on approval shall recommend the grant of the decoration.

*Ninthly* It is ordained, that every person selected for the cross, under Rule 7, shall be publicly decorated before the naval or military force or body to which he belongs, and with which the act of bravery for which he is to be rewarded shall have been performed, and his name shall be recorded in a general order, together with the cause of his especial distinction.

*Tenthly.* It is ordained, that every person selected under Rule 8 shall receive his decoration as soon as possible, and his name shall likewise appear in a general order as above required, such general order to be issued by the naval or military commander of the forces employed on the service.

*Eleventhly.* It is ordained, that the general orders above referred to shall from time to time be transmitted to our Secretary of State for War, to be laid before us, and shall be by him registered.

*Twelfthly.* It is ordained that as cases may arise not falling within the rules above specified, or in which a claim, though well founded, may not have been established on the spot, we will, on the joint submission of our Secretary of State for War and of our Commander-in-Chief of our army, or on that of our Lord High Admiral or Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in the case of the Navy, confer the decoration, but never without conclusive proof of the performance of the act of bravery for which the claim is made.

*Thirteenthly* It is ordained, that in the event of a gallant and daring act having been performed by a squadron, ship's company, a detached body of seamen and marines, not under fifty in number, or by a brigade, regiment, troop, or company, in which the Admiral, General, or other officer commanding such forces, may deem that all are equally brave and distinguished, and that no special selection can be made by them; then, in such case, the Admiral, General, or other officer commanding, may direct, that for any such body of seamen or marines, or for every troop or company of soldiers, one officer shall be selected by the officers engaged for the decoration; and in like manner one petty officer or non-commissioned officer shall be selected by the petty officers and non-commissioned officers engaged; and two seamen or private soldiers or marines shall be elected by the seamen, or private soldiers, or marines, engaged respectively, for the decoration; and the names of those selected shall be transmitted by the senior officer in command of the naval force, brigade, regiment, troop, or company, to the Admiral or general officer commanding, who shall in due manner confer the decoration as if the acts were done under his own eye.

*Fourteenthly.* It is ordained, that every warrant officer, petty officer, seaman, or marine, or non-commissioned officer or soldier, who shall have received the cross, shall, from the date of the act by which the decoration has been gained, be entitled to a special pension of £10 a year, and each additional bar conferred under Rule 4 on such warrant or petty officers, or non-commissioned officers or men, shall carry with it an additional pension of £5 per annum.

*Fifteenthly.* In order to make such additional provision as shall effectually preserve pure this most honourable distinction, it is ordained that if any person on whom such distinction shall be conferred, be convicted of treason, cowardice, felony, or of any infamous crime, or if he be accused of any such offence, and doth not after a reasonable time surrender himself to be tried for the same, his name shall forthwith be erased from the registry of individuals upon whom the said decoration shall have been conferred by an especial warrant under our Royal sign manual, and the pension conferred under Rule 14 shall cease and determine from the date of the said warrant. It is hereby further declared that we, our heirs and successors, shall be the sole judges of the circumstance demanding such expulsion; moreover, we shall at all times have power to restore such persons as may at any time have been expelled, both to the enjoyment of the decoration and pension.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace, this 29th day of January, in the nineteenth year of our reign, and in the year of our Lord, 1856.

By her Majesty's command, (Signed) PALMERSTON.

To our Principal Secretary of State for War.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE names of the negotiators at the approaching Paris Conference are formally given. There are eleven in all. Count Walewski and Baron de Bourqueney represent France; Lords Clarendon and Cowley, England; Count de Buol-Schauenstein and Baron de Hubner, Austria; Aali Pacha and Mehemed Djemil Bey, Turkey; the Chevalier d'Azeglio, Sardinia; and Count Orloff and Baron Brunnow, Russia. Lord Palmerston has announced that there will be an armistice, but declines to say anything of its terms; though it is to be hoped that a point very properly raised by Sir De Lacy Evans—namely, whether Russia is to use the sea, during the armistice, for fetching and carrying soldiers and stores—has not escaped attention. It is rumoured that the period will reach to the 31st March. By that time the ice in the Baltic will not be a "material guarantee" for the safety of Russia, so, that if the negotiations should be juggled into a sham, our fleet may yet distinguish itself. The Sebastopol docks are, it is stated, now utterly destroyed; so, with the ships at the bottom of the sea, and the means of reproducing them taken away, the limitation of the Russian fleet is temporarily complete. Such a humiliation has never been inflicted since gunpowder was invented. It can never be forgiven, and the certainty that it will not should make the Allies doubly careful to "take such order" that the revenge of the chastised enemy may never be formidable.

"The Victoria Cross" is the name of the new order of merit which her Majesty has been pleased to create for the reward of military and naval valour. It is avowedly instituted to remedy the defect of means to do honour to the exploits of the common soldier and sailor, and the officers honour to the exploits of the common soldier and sailor, and the officers honour of the lower grades. Thus, it is a signal evidence that the illustrious ruler of these realms comprehends the true strength of her throne. While its foundations ramify among the homes of the people, she may defy the shocks that set tottering the seats held up by bayonets or gilt sticks. The details of this wise and graceful institution will be read with interest. The cross is to be of bronze, with the inscription "For Valour." A blue ribbon marks the Navy, and a red the Army. Additional bars are to be added where the wearer performs a new act that would have given him the cross had he been undecorated. "Conspicuous bravery" alone entitles to the honour. Objection might be made to this rule, as a man in the mere deed of gallantry; but it must be remembered that other distinctions are in the gift of the Queen; and indeed the Victoria Cross would hardly be an adequate recompense for the first-mentioned act. The decoration is to be publicly given, and the name of the recipient is to be recorded in a general order. With the cross is conferred a special pension of £10 a year, and each additional bar brings an additional annual £5. We trust that the institution will be as successful as the intention of its founder and head deserves it should be. Some day, perhaps, we shall hear of a Legion of Honour for those who save life, teach men how to spend it, and aid them to enjoy it nobly and wisely.

The struggle for Cambridge will be half-way through before these lines appear. It may be protracted until Tuesday next. A question on which it may turn is, whether a candidate is at liberty to pay the travelling expenses of his voters without committing bribery? This question is already, *sub lite*, in the Exchequer Chamber, and the Court is taking time for consideration. Mr. Walpole's committee decide that they will pay; Mr. Denman's, that they will not. The strength of the former is among the non-residents, especially the country clergy, with whom the expense of a journey is a consideration. Mr. Denman's force is among the residents. Chief Baron Pollock, Mr. Justice Cresswell, and Mr. Baron Alderson, are on Mr. Walpole's committee; so that the views of the latter would seem to be backed by high authority,—and the two latter Judges are among those who are "considering" the question in the Exchequer. Mr. Walpole has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and Mr. Samuel Warren has been elected for Midhurst in his stead. Light-hearted people exult in his return, for the mantle of Colonel Sibthorp lies unappropriated, and will hang gracefully upon the shoulders of the author of "The Lily and the Bee." *Punch* ought to subscribe handsomely towards the return of a member who will be invaluable to him.

Twelve clergymen, besides some other persons, have been imposed upon by one little wretch of an Italian image-vender, a youth named Marioni, "an artless, simple boy," who captivated these gentlemen with the story that he had been converted from the Roman Catholic faith, as had his father, by means of a single Bible, and who feigned great distress because his "dear Bible" had been taken from him by a fellow lodger. The twelve clergymen could not resist the tale of the conversion, and were very kind to him, and one was about to procure him a situation in the Christian Young Men's Association (the one that lectured the King of Sardinia the other day), but it turns out that this Christian young man's associations were of a character to which we must not even allude, and that the police had been keeping a "suspicious" eye on the young Protestant for two years. Mr. Jardine remarked that the evidence almost raised a smile at the credulity which had been evinced. But almost anything in the shape of a convert is welcome to religionists of a certain class, people whom it would be very difficult to dupe without a previous obfuscating appeal to their theological prejudices.

We deplore to have again to record a hideous murder, a case in which a sleeping wife and three children, one a baby, are died by the hand of the husband and father, a supernumerary at one of the London theatres. Want had nothing to do with the deed, but it is said that much ill-feeling had existed between the wretched pair, and that "jealousy"—or whatever madness may be simplified in a vulgar word—was the final incentive to the slaughter. In England we proclaim all crimes with sound of trumpet, lay every mischievous and disgusting detail upon the table of every household, elevate a ruffian into a notoriety, and it may be spread the contagion of example. In France such matters are dealt with more silently. Yet one of the very last heads that fell from the guillotine was that of an assassin, who, driven in an instant into ferocity by some word from his mistress, fell on her and stabbed her with eighty-two wounds. We are not alone in our records of blood, though the heads of the priesthood in Ireland, where unoffending persons are murdered at noonday from behind a hedge, return Pharisaical thanks that Roman Catholic countries are not so criminal as Protestant ones.

## *METROPOLITAN NEWS.*

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.—A meeting of the Board of Commissioners took place on Monday in the Council Chamber, Guildhall, for the purpose of the election of an architect, when Mr. Marrable was declared duly elected.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The Council of the Society of Arts propose to hold, at their house in the Adelphi, an examination of candidates, from classes of mechanics' institutions, during the week commencing the 9th of June next. The subjects of examination will be—mathematics, mechanics, chemistry, physiology, botany, geography, English history, English composition, the Latin, French, and German languages.

RAGGED SCHOOLS IN SOUTHWARK.—On Monday night the annual meeting of the promoters of ragged schools in the parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, was held at the Literary Institution, Borough-road, and was very numerously attended. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided. From the report it appears that in the seven schools no less than 1500 children are under actual training, there being 2000 names entered on the books. Although there are 140 voluntary teachers engaged in the work of tuition, more are wanted. The present annual cost of the seven schools is £600. St. George the Martyr is upwards of £300.

ST. MARYLEBONE BANK FOR SAVINGS.—The twenty-sixth annual general meeting of this institution was held on Thursday.—Sir James John Hamilton, Bart., in the chair. The several reports stated that the progress of the bank during the past year had been of a satisfactory description, no less than 2952 new deposits having been made in the last year. 23,398 deposit accounts remained open on the 20th November last, of which 15,192 held balances averaging less than £2 18s. 8d. each.

PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—On Thursday a meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held at its house in John-street, Adelphi, his Grace the Duke of Northumberland in the chair. The silver medal of the Institution was respectively voted to Henry Smyth, John Ahern, Donald Gray, Daniel Regan, William Cox, and Denis Donovan, of the Kilmore Coast-guard Station, in testimony of their very gallant conduct in a boat in rescuing, at the imminent peril of their lives, six hands of the brigantine *Exile*, of New Ross. Rewards to the amount of £89 11s. 8d. were also voted to the crews of the life-boats of the Institution stationed at Barmouth, Portmadoc, Moelfre, Dungeness, and Pakefield, in consideration of their laudable exertions in putting off in the said life-boats with the view of rescuing the crews of stranded vessels. Other rewards were given. Some applications for new life-boats were postponed, the funds of the institution being greatly inadequate at present to comply with the same, its liabilities for life-boats and their appurtenances being more than £2000.

REMOVAL OF NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS.—A public meeting was held at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, on Wednesday—Sir J. Duke, Bart., M.P., in the chair—to consider the necessity and advantage of establishing a central metropolitan market on the site of Smithfield, and to prevent the attempted removal of existing markets to a distant suburb, by which the cost of food would be greatly increased to the whole body of consumers. Mr. Ross moved the first resolution, to the effect that, as the Chairman of the Board of Works had been authorised to consider the best site for the removal of Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, it was resolved that, as the question affected the interests of two and a half millions of people, and it being desirable to establish a market where people could obtain food in the best condition, and at the lowest possible rate, the site of Smithfield was adapted to that purpose. It was also resolved that a memorial be presented to Sir G. Grey, stating the wishes of the meeting, and that a petition to the House of Commons in favour of the movement be presented by Sir J. Duke and Mr. Masterman, two of the City members.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—949 deaths were registered in London in the week that ended on Saturday, Feb 2. In the corresponding week of last year the mortality was 1094. The difference is 655. The average corrected number of deaths, derived from the mean mortality for the ten corresponding weeks in the preceding ten years, is 1279, and this number, compared with this week's return, shows a decrease in the latter of 330 deaths. The state of the public health may, therefore, be considered as remarkably good. Last week the births of 830 boys and 816 girls, in all 1726 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1846-55 the average number was 1630. A triple birth (two girls and one boy) is recorded.—*Registrar-General's Return.*

TWO EXTENSIVE BURGLARIES IN THE CITY.—On Tuesday morning the City police received information of two burglaries. The first was at Mr. Charles Peasnett's, silk plush manufacturer, No. 15, Bow-lane, Cheapside, and within a very few yards of Bow-lane Police Station-house, when the thieves carried away Bank-notes, and a variety of other articles. It is rather surprising that the thieves were not detected, as the police pass at the house every ten minutes. The second burglary was committed at Mr. Dutton's, woollen-factor, Goldsmith-street, near the General Post-office, when upwards of thirty pieces of cashmere cloth and other property was carried away.

THE MURDER IN THE MINORIES.—At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday last, John Corrigan, charged with the wilful murder of his wife on the 26th of January, during a fit of *delirium tremens*, was found guilty and sentenced to death.

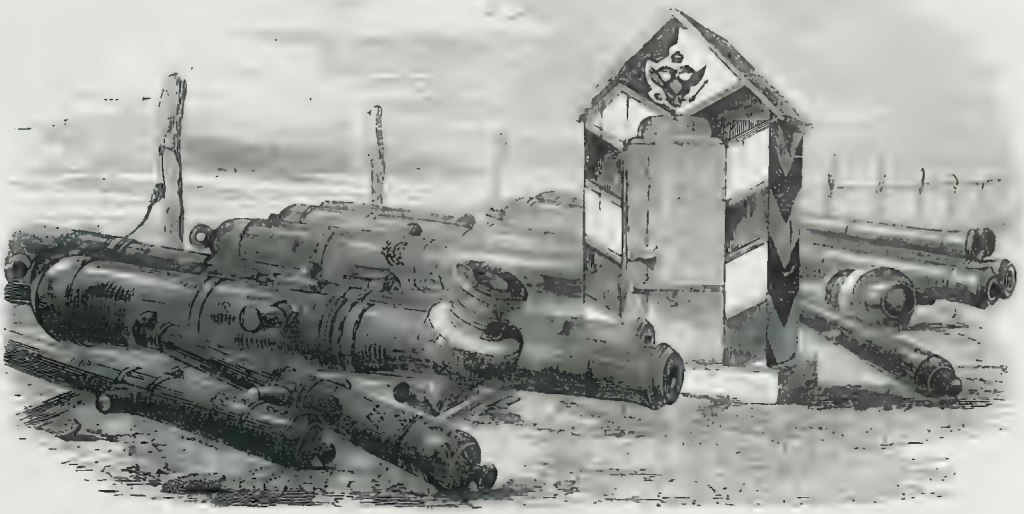
THE MURDER IN BEDFORD-ROW.—On Thursday, in the Central Criminal Court, Charles Broadfoot Westron was tried for the murder of Mr. Waugh. The Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder," but recommended the prisoner to mercy on account of predisposition to insanity. Mr. Justice Wightman, after comparing with a physician Willes, said he should abstain from passing sentence of death, and merely order judgment of death to be recorded.

MURDER OF A WIFE AND THREE CHILDREN.—On Sunday morning last, William Bousfield, a newsvender and tobacconist at No. 4, Portland-street, Soho-square, murdered his wife and three children, aged respectively six years, four years, and eight months. Everyone who is acquainted with the family is at a loss to account for the motive which prompted the brutal murder, as there was no poverty, and the murderer never evinced the slightest indications of mental aberration. It appears that after committing the murders he locked the parlour door and put the key in his pocket, where it was found on his arrival at the station. He has for some time been engaged at various theatres as an "extra." His idleness and neglect of his business led to frequent disputes with his wife, who was often heard designating him a worthless idle fellow. It was stated at the inquest that he had not earned a shilling for the support of his family for the last seven years. After it he said, he had been jealous of his wife, accusing her of being too familiar with the customers who came to the cigar-shop.

## SNOWSTORM IN ARMENIA.

WE are indebted to Dr. Sandwith, who has just returned to England from KARS, for the accompanying Sketch of his perilous adventure on the Allah Akbar mountain, together with the following extract from his "Narrative of the Siege of Kars," &c., a review of which will be found elsewhere in the present Number. The details are quoted from the Extracts from Dr. Sandwith's Diary kept during his travels in Armenia. They minutely describe his terrific adventure in the passage of the mountain, in which we regret to learn that the Doctor lost some valuable papers relative to scientific observations on the atmosphere, the plants, birds, and fauna, of that elevated region:—

Dec. 2.—We leave Kerjik this morning about eight a.m., and direct our course towards a lofty mountain, whose summit is invisible, being lost in snow and mist. The name of this mountain is Allah Akbar (God is great). The old postman is our guide, and, as he professes to know each rock and stone throughout the country, I consider myself lucky in having secured him. As we advance the track becomes invisible and the snow deeper; my horses begin to flounder, so I congratulate myself that I yesterday exchanged one of my baggage. Our ascent, however, becomes more and more difficult, and we are detained from time to time in dragging our horses out of holes and drifts into which they fall. All this is most fatiguing, but there is no help for it. Our guide marches steadily forward, looking on the right and left of him undismayed. As we pass onwards the wind arises, blowing the snow in all directions and almost blinding us; so we begin to fear for our safety. At length, to our great delight, we come upon a Kurdish yaïlk, or summer station, near where the remains of huts are visible, and which, of course, serve as a landmark for our guide. After this our road becomes a steeper ascent, and we are embarrassed in some terrible snowdrifts, killing work for both man and horse; the wind, too, grows stronger and stronger, and the snow in consequence more blinding. I begin to fear the guide is embarrassed, so I ask him if he knows the way. "Inshallah! Please God, I can find it!" is the answer: we again push on. Presently I am convinced he is lost, so I sternly put him to the test and confess if he has lost the line he owns that he is quite lost; but, "Inshallah! please God!" he will find the road. I now give the order at once to turn back while yet we may find our tracks. We forthwith face about, after having been nearly two hours in the snow. Our horses are sadly fatigued, but the descent is now comparatively easy, in spite of a fierce wind blowing the snow in our faces. We had perhaps accomplished about half the descent, when my servant reports the loss of one of my loads; but no attempt at recovering it is now possible, so I continue my journey downward. We pass the yaïlk on our way back, and presently through the snowstorm the forms of three horsemen appear. "Machaba! (good morning!) nereye neréye!" (Where, where are you going!) they asked. My questioners were two fine-looking Kurds, followed by a woman and a young girl, together mounted on one stout horse, and en-



HANGO TROPHIES AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL.

veloped in warm cloaks. I tell them that I am an English Boy who has lost his road, and I promise to reward them handsomely if they can help me. "Gidelh Bakakh, let us go to see!" exclaims Mollah Hussein, the first speaker; "I know the road well. Come along; Inshallah. I will set you right;" once more we turn, and again face the terrible mountain. We have of course to encounter the biting snow-drifts, but I observe that the Kurd takes quite another road, thus proving that we should assuredly have been lost had we followed our first guide. We at last reach the highest plateau of the mountain; our horses are staggering; each man has been rolling over and over in gullies, and dragging his horse through drifts during the last three hours; we none of us have much strength left, but we all feel it is truly a battle for life. We then come to the worst drift of all; it is a valley in which the snow has accumulated. A perfect hurricane arises, blinding man and horse, and teaching us too well the meaning of the word *tépé*—a word which freezes travellers with horror, since every winter hundreds of people are lost in these *tépés*, or snowstorms.

I am scarce able to fight my way through this horrible gulf, and have still more difficulty in saving my horse, which lies helpless on his back, having ceased for a time even to struggle. My left hand and left cheek are dead, apparently; and I sink down gasping and exhausted in the snow by the side of my faithful steed, who has given up the game as lost. A little reflection, and a little recovered breath, however, teach me that life is worth one more effort. At last I rise, and myself and horse are fairly landed on the opposite bank, which, being swept by a fierce wind, is almost bare of snow; and here I lie down again. In five minutes, however, I scramble into my saddle, and turn to look at my followers. My own servant Ismael has escaped, and is standing at my side. He reports that all my baggage is lost, and that one of my horses is perfectly helpless. Some of the other people are still struggling in the snow, but Khurshid Effendi is fairly buried in the drift, and has lost all power of saving himself; he raises his arms like a drowning man, and cries feebly "*aman, aman*" (mercy, mercy). Mehemed, a muleteer, asks permission to try and recover one of the loads, but I tell him to look first to Khurshid Effendi. A stout soldier now rushes forward, and by immense effort drags the poor man out of the snow, more dead than alive. I direct some men to tie him on the packsaddle of a horse, which had been saved at the expense of its load. Khurshid's own horse has strayed down the mountain, and is irrecoverable.

We now reassemble ourselves and turn to face the most frightful barrier one. We ride on over the crest of a trackless mountain blinded by snow, and half-frozen by cold. After some time our stout Kurd, Mollah Hussein, suddenly pulls up, tells me he is lost, and asks me if he should turn, and try to find the road back again. This I know to be a matter of much greater difficulty than it would have been an hour ago. Some of the people cry out, "Go on," others, "Turn back;" but I soon silence this clamour, and tell Mollah Hussein to reflect well for five minutes, and then act for the best, as he is the only man who knows anything of the country. On this the Mollah pushes on, and we follow, hoping to escape, yet fearing that our destruction is still far from improbable. The cold is terrible, and my servant Ismael very drowsy, which disagreeable symptom I never felt. After an hour's ride we at length find landmarks; the Kurd exclaims, "Khamdu-li-'llah (Praise be to God), the road is clear;" and the words are echoed through the group, and most fervently responded to by myself. We presently reach a half-deserted village, where we light a fire and attend to poor Khurshid Effend., whose recovery is doubtful. We now count our party and the question arises, "Where is Hassan?" but he is nowhere to be found. "Va, va!" exclaims Mollah Hussein, "he has found a cold grave; it is *kismet* (fate), there is no help for it." Hassan was a groom of General Williams. We soon leave this village, and, continuing our descent, we reach a valley, where the snow has become rain, and the road clear. Tired and jaded we arrived at Duraskur, a Kurdish village, where we find good quarters

## HANGO TROPHIES AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL.

On the occasion of the last visit of her Majesty's ship *Blenheim* to Hango Captain Hall, C.B., with the gun-boats *Snap*, *Stork*, and *Lark*, under his orders, landed in the ships' boats, and brought away various mementoes in the shape of cannon and mortars, a Russian sentry-box, &c., which we have engraved, as memorials of the war. The cannon, consisting of nine large and four smaller guns, had been sunk by the Russians in about three fathoms and a half of water, when the fort was dismantled in the previous year. They were very quietly and safely recovered by a boat's crew from the *Blenheim*. A body of Russian troops on shore looked on during the operation, but were kept from interfering by a wholesome fear of the *Blenheim's* guns. The sentry-box is painted in alternate stripes of black and white—having, of course, the Imperial eagle over the door. Its ultimate destination is the residence of Sir James Matheson, in Sussex. At present it may be seen at Woolwich Arsenal, among the Crimean trophies, in the Dial-square.

SNOWSTORM IN ARMENIA.—DR. SANDWITH AND HIS PARTY CROSSING THE ALLAH-AKBAR MOUNTAIN, ON THEIR WAY FROM KARS.

WORONZOFF, OR LITTLE KAMIESCH.—FROM A SKETCH BY J. A. CROWE.—(SEE PAGE 160.)

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 10.—Quadragesima, 1st Sunday in Lent.
MONDAY, 11.—Washington born, 1732. Shenstone died, 1763.
TUESDAY, 12.—Lady Jane Grey and her husband beheaded, 1554.
WEDNESDAY, 13.—Ember Week. Massacre of Glencoe, 1691.
THURSDAY, 14.—St. Valentine. Captain Cook killed, 1779.
FRIDAY, 15.—National Debt commenced, 1600.
SATURDAY, 16.—Philip Melancthon born, 1497.

### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 16, 1856.

| Sunday. | | Monday. | | Tuesday. | | Wednesday. | | Thursday. | | Friday. | | Saturday. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| h | m | h | m | h | m | h | m | h | m | h | m | h | m |
| 4 | 39 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 25 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 13 | 6 | 23 | 6 | 33 |
| 6 | 55 | 7 | 20 | 7 | 50 | 8 | 15 | 8 | 35 | 8 | 55 | 9 | 40 |
| 10 | 25 | 11 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | |

### LIST OF ENGRAVINGS

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*** WE are informed by several Correspondents at Bristol that the Post-office authorities of that city made a charge of three shillings postage for every copy of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Saturday last addressed to our subscribers in that neighbourhood. We are given to understand that the Bristol officials acted on their own authority in this matter. We have memorialised the Post-office on the subject, and remonstrated against what we consider to be a gross and unwarranted exaction on our subscribers, and injustice to ourselves, but have received no answer in time for our publication of this day. Next week we shall, doubtless, have more to say upon the subject.

ALPHA, near Taunton, is requested to favour us with his full address.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1856.*

IT is expected that in a fortnight from this day the Conferences of Paris will be formally opened. If the adhesion of Russia to the terms proposed by Austria, and approved by Great Britain and France, be as "pure and simple" as represented, the work to be performed by this illustrious assembly will be "simple" also. Yet we cannot but suspect, however complete may be the agreement between the European Powers as to the Four Points which relate more particularly to the Turkish part of the question, that long debates, if not differences, will arise on the vague Fifth Point. That point may include stipulations to which Russia may not feel bound to accede. It has been purposely left elastic; and may comprise more or less, as Russia shows herself to be more or less sincerely desirous to keep the peace of Europe. The treaty concluded between Great Britain and France on the one side, and Sweden and Norway on the other, binds the Allies to insist that Bomarsund shall never be rebuilt as fortress or arsenal,—in either of which characters it could serve no purposes but those of aggression. Russia had no necessity for such an arsenal, in such a position; and if she insist upon rebuilding it, or forming any other within the same proximity to Sweden, the Allies will be justified in interpreting her desire in a sense adverse to the independence of Sweden, and as a menace to Europe. The Allies, it appears, have tacitly, or perhaps more authoritatively, allowed Russia to understand that no demand will be made upon her for the expenses to which she has put them in resisting her unjust agression; but, if such nations as Great Britain and France can afford to be generous towards a foe who throws herself upon their merciful consideration, it still remains a question whether they will do justice to Turkey if they do not insist that she at least shall be repaid for the enormous outlay she has been obliged to incur, and for the barbarous and treacherous destruction of her fleet at Sinope. It does not meet the justice of the case to allege that Russia is too impoverished and exhausted by the war to be able to pay an indemnity. We do not believe in the permanent exhaustion of a great nation. If Russia cannot pay now, she may pledge herself to pay at some future day. She may, in commercial phrase, give her bills, not at two or three months', but at two or three years', date; and Turkey will no doubt be glad to grant her the time and the accommodation requisite.

Whatever may be thought in Prussia, or even in Austria, of such a proposal, we do not think there are many men in France or England, unless they be Greeks of Manchester or Liverpool, who would think that a hard measure was thus meted out to a gross offender, or that unnecessary or impolitic humiliation was inflicted. Russia would neither be ruined nor very seriously incommoded by being compelled to pay to Turkey the sum of ten or twenty millions sterling. At the close of the war in 1815 France was forced to pay upwards of £60,000,000 as indemnity; and, moreover, to maintain an army of occupation of 150,000 men for three years after the peace. And yet France was not ruined by this severity of exaction, but, on the contrary, gained strength from the efforts that were rendered necessary to meet it. And why should a different measure be dealt out to Russia? A pecuniary fine of this amount would not only be an act of pure justice to Turkey, but would in all probability tend to the development of the industrial and commercial resources of Russia herself, and prove to the present and to future Czars how much wiser, safer, and more profitable it is to grow wealthy by the sure arts of peace than by insecure conquests or continual warfare and aggression against her neighbours.

COULD we believe that Parliament would act through the Session as wisely as at its commencement, its proceedings, as far as yet known, would be most hopeful. Several bills of a very valuable character have been introduced by the Government; and though the representatives of "local interests" have protested on behalf of monopoly, and the lawyers have opposed legal reform; the House of Commons has received the measures in a fitting spirit. When these bills come to be discussed on their principle, will be the time to notice the character and motives of the treatment they experience; but it may be well to enumerate them. On Friday week Mr. Lowe brought in two bills—one to amend the law of Partnership, the other for the incorporation and regulation of Joint-stock Companies. On Monday the same member of the Government brought in a bill for the abolition of Passing Tolls on Shipping; and the Solicitor-General for Ireland introduced a bill for abolishing the Encumbered Estates Court, and for Improving the Irish Court of Chancery. Some important commercial and domestic measures for Scotland were brought forward by Lord Duncan. And on Tuesday the Home Secretary brought in a bill for providing an efficient County and Borough Police for England. Not one of these measures but is entitled to the name of a reform; and such of them as have a commercial and financial bearing appear to be based on sound principles of political economy. We are also promised an Ecclesiastical Courts Reform, in which we shall believe when *la Reine le veut* is pronounced over it, and not before. Sir George Grey declines to give the magistrates new powers in the case of wife-beating, stating, with the authority of an omniscient Whig official, that no law will put a stop to the practice. There has been nothing of any great interest as yet brought forward in the House of Lords, except that a bill (evidently the result of the recent application in Palmer's case) has been introduced for enabling the Queen's Bench at once to send a case for trial to the Central Criminal Court, instead of the expensive and inconvenient trial "at bar." This useful measure is mainly due to Mr. Huddlestone's able opposition to the motion in Palmer's case, and to the array of reasons he assigned why the course proposed was objectionable. We must add that another bill has been introduced with the harmless title of the Leases and Sales of Settled Estates Bill; but the significant name of Sir T. M. Wilson is connected with it, and those who love Hampstead-heath will require no other admonition to be on the alert.

THE finances of the State, whether we have peace or continue at war, will necessarily occupy much of the attention of Parliament during the present session. Already several important questions have been asked on the subject, and some movements are noticeable amongst the people. We all feel, in fact, the influence of taxation: it makes comparative scarcity. The hand of the Government is in the sugar-basin and the tea-caddy. It lessens the income of every man, except, perhaps, that of domestic servants. It puts a check on marriage, the proportion of which to the population was less in 1855 than in any year since 1849. Through it we all suffer irksome restraint, and all are anxious to make the burden as light as possible—to shift it from ourselves to others, or to get rid of it altogether. Without taxation, however, the nation can have no Government; and, accordingly, the great political problem that politicians are always trying to solve is how to secure the most efficient Government with the least taxation?

We have for a long period taken a deep interest in this subject; and on June 16th last year we published a paper on "Administrative Reform—The Remedial Measure," in which we pointed out that the most important duty which the House of Commons has to perform—"the control of the finances"—"the basis of all administration"—is actually left by the House "to be performed by the Ministers and their clerks;" and in which we suggested that, at the beginning of every Session, the House should "appoint a Financial Committee," and should "vote no money whatever" till the public expenditure and the estimates had been examined by this Committee. We can, therefore, applaud that watchful body, the Liverpool Financial Reform Association, for having taken up the same idea, and for using its funds and its influence to urge the members of the Legislature to exert themselves to secure the appointment every Session of such a Committee. In a circular, dated January 19th, which has just fallen into our hands, it solicits attention to two tracts one "*recently published*" by it, the other now in the press—which have for their object exclusively to promote this necessary step to reach anything like good husbandry in the national finances.

In its tract already published the Association recommends, as we recommended in June, that the House of Commons, without waiting for Parliamentary Reform, should at once "appoint a permanent Finance Committee, composed of men of practical business habits, with power to appoint and employ experienced accountants, and to summon before it all persons from whom necessary information might be required." The Association refers to Town-councils, Boards of Guardians, Parish Vestries, and other similar bodies intrusted with the administration of public funds, all of which find it necessary to appoint financial committees to supervise their monetary affairs, while the House of Commons intrusts both the imposition of taxes and the distribution of the proceeds to paid functionaries, over whom it exercises merely a nominal control. The Association elaborates the idea through the two tracts, and concludes the last by this adjuration to the Financial Reformers already in the House of Commons:—

> Let them insist that the House, in addition to the bodies to whom it deputes a portion of its powers advantageously, for purposes infinitely less important, shall also have a standing Finance Committee invested with all the powers necessary to make it an efficient check on the Government itself, and also on its subordinate functionaries, to whom the spending of the public money is really intrusted. If they succeed in this endeavour, and an efficient Finance Committee be appointed, they will have rendered a service to the nation of which the value and importance can hardly be overrated. If they be opposed (as they will be by all who flourish, or hope to flourish, under the present system, and who laugh at the shallow farce of existing Parliamentary control), and if they fail in their first attempt (as they probably may), they will, at all events, have discharged their own consciences from any complicity in systematic waste; and they will also have had an opportunity of demonstrating to the constituencies the necessity of demanding at least one pledge from Parliamentary candidates at the next general election—viz., that they will advocate and vote for the appointment of a permanent Finance Committee of the House of Commons, and never desist from demanding it until that restraint upon Government extravagance is obtained.

The Association, therefore, would convert the recommendation to have a Finance Committee into a test for candidates, and make them pledge themselves to procure the appointment of such a Committee. We cordially support its views. We believe now, as we stated eight months ago, that "a financial reform must be the basis of all other reforms," "not to stint the public service, but to make it efficient." We require not "penny-wise and pound-foolish" economy, but a judicious and carefully-framed system of finance. It is practicable, we are sure, to have such a system, which should provide liberally for every essential public service, and at the same time lighten the burdens on industry. A committee of a few resolute clever men would soon find out a means of simplifying our taxation, reducing it to one or two heads, and collecting it at a very small expense by means of the banks which have grown up naturally in society, and only require freedom, with a judicious law of partnership, to become universal. Politicians cannot better employ their energies in peace than in making preparations for war, and every nation has learned from experience that all other preparations are utterly insignificant compared to a skilfully-devised system of finance which husbands the national resources, and provides the means of maintaining armies and navies. Such a system would place at the disposal of an enlightened and popular Government the largest portion it can require of the vast resources of the nation, with the least degree of suffering and injury to a patriotic people. The Executive Government owes such a system to the people. It is bound to provide for the national safety and the national honour at the smallest cost; and it should not wait for the action of associations and the victories of reforming members of the House of Commons to appoint a standing Finance Committee. It should take the initiative on itself, and make the appointment of such a Committee one of the chief means of providing effectually for the means of future defence.

### *THE COURT.*

The Queen has given audiences respectively to Earl Spencer, Lord Steward, and Viscount Drumlanrig, Comptroller of the Household, introduced with the presentation of the Lords' and Commons' Addresses in answer to her Majesty's Speech from the throne.

The first note of preparation for the coming season is the announcement, on authority, of three levees, to be held by her Majesty at St. James's Palace, on the following days:—Wednesday, the 20th inst. Wednesday, the 27th inst.; Wednesday, the 12th of March next.

The Court will arrive at Buckingham Palace from Windsor Castle on Monday next.

The only guests of note at the Royal table during the week have been Captain the Hon. H. Keppel, R.N., and Colonel Simmons, R.E., the Queen's Commissioners at the Head quarters of the Ottoman army.

On Tuesday her Majesty and Prince Albert and the Royal family passed the evening at Frogmore House, where her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent gave a children's ball.

The Hon. Beatrice Byng and the Hon. Mary Bulteel have succeeded the Hon. Mary Seymour and the Hon. Emily Cathcart, as Maids of Honour in Waiting. Major-General Bouverie and Captain Du Plat have succeeded Lord Charles Fitzroy and Colonel F. H. Seymour, as Equerries in Waiting to the Queen and Prince.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge had a dinner party on Saturday evening, at his Royal Highness's residence at St. James's Palace. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary were among the guests.

The Countess Persigny, wife of the Ambassador of France, had a *thé dansant* on Tuesday evening, at Albert-gate House, which was very fashionably attended.

Earl Fitzwilliam has, we regret to learn, been suffering from severe illness, with which he was seized on Saturday last.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston had a dinner and evening party on Saturday last, at their mansion on Piccadilly-terrace.

### *CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.*

APPOINTMENTS. *Rectories*: The Rev. H. C. Glanville to Shavrocke, Cornwall; the Rev E. L. Wilmot to All Souls', Marylebone; the Rev. W. G. Holmes to Littlehampton, Sussex; the Rev J. Griffith to Neath with Llanrhet, Glamorganshire; the Rev J. Holley to St Barton Andrew, near Stokes Ferry, Norfolk; the Rev. J. Nesbit to Deal, Kent. *Vicarages* The Rev J W Goldsworth to Linton, near Staplehurst; the Rev. J. Hales to St. Giles's, Colchester, and to the Second Mastership of the Royal Grammar School of that town; the Rev J. Hilbert to Cardington, near Bedford; the Rev. G. T. Sharland to Hyde, Devonshire, the Rev. W. F. Hickmore to Kenilworth, Warwickshire. *Incumbency*: The Rev. J. H. Thompson to Cradley, near Stourbridge.

THE ceremony of consecrating St. Albans Church, the erection of which has recently been completed, at Pinfold, Rochdale, was performed on Saturday last, by the Lord Bishop of Manchester. The total cost of the erection has been between £4000 and £5000.

ERRATUM.—In our notice of a Testimonial presented to the Rev. Daniel Butler it should have been stated that he had officiated *ten years* (not fifteen) at St. John's Chapel, St. John's Wood.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE MR. JOSEPH HUME.—Last Saturday afternoon a preliminary meeting of noblemen and gentlemen interested in the proposed testimonial to be erected, in the shape of a colossal monument or statue, to the memory of Mr. Joseph Hume, M.P., met at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, for the purpose of considering the best means of carrying out that object. The Right Hon. Earl Fortescue occupied the chair. The company present included the Earl of Bessborough, Lord Broughton, Lord Hatherton, Lord Panmure, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Ebrington, M.P.; Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P.; Sir B. Hall, Bart., M.P.; the Right Hon. T. F. Kennedy, the Hon. F. Byng, Sir James Duke, M.P.; Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P.; Mr. Hutchinson, M.P.; Mr. Duncan, M.P.; Mr. Gore Langton, M.P.; Mr. Gregson, M.P.; Mr. Walter Milnes, M.P.; Mr. Thornely, M.P.; Mr. Williams, M.P.; Colonel Romilly, Mr. Nicholay, Mr. John Wood, and Mr. Thomas Wall, secretary to the Working Men's Association. After some discussion, the Right Hon. Lord Panmure moved—"That a general meeting of the friends and supporters of the late Mr. J. Hume, M.P., be called at Willis's Rooms, on Saturday, the 16th inst., at one o'clock precisely, for the purpose of considering the erection of a monument to the memory of Mr. Hume." (Applause.) The Right Hon. Lord Grosvenor, M.P., seconded the motion, amidst renewed acclamations, and it was carried *nem. con.* A strong committee was then formed, empowering the above noblemen and gentlemen to take the necessary steps for promoting the object of the meeting, and the proceedings closed with a warm vote of thanks to the chairman, who complied with the request made that he should preside at the demonstration on Saturday next.

WE are requested by Mr. Carmichael to correct a mistake made in the title of the Illustration, "Sunday Morning Prayers," which appeared in our last week's impression. It should have been the "Daily Morning Prayers of H.M.S. the *Blenheim*." The people of England and the world ought to know (adds our Artist) that British sailors attend prayers every day in the week.

CAMBRIDGE ASYLUM FOR WIDOWS OF BRITISH SOLDIERS.—A Correspondent informs us that this excellent establishment, for the benefit of which the concert described in our last Number was given by the Amateur Musical Society, originated with the Committee for erecting a Monument to the late Duke of Cambridge. The fund raised not having been sufficient to accomplish the original design, it was resolved that the money should be devoted to the establishment of a charitable institution; and a plan of an Asylum for the Widows of Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the British Army having been submitted to the committee by one of its members (Mr. Charlton, of the Commissariat), was approved of by the subscribers. The building at Kingston, now being erected on a site liberally granted by the present Duke of Cambridge, already affords accommodation to twenty-one widows of deserving veterans, and the number will be progressively increased.

The duty on railways in the year ended the 31st March last amounted to £309,195.

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE amount of the purchase-money of the new acquisition to the National Gallery, the "Adoration of the Magi," has just transpired. Sir C. Eastlake, Director of the Gallery, gave for it £1977. It was bought through Signor Angelo Toffoli, of Venice. We may add, as a piece of artistic gossip, that Sir Charles travelled into Italy with powers from the Treasury to draw on the paymaster-general for £3000 for purchases. He has returned (like a careful caterer as he is) with money in hand—ready in the spring, if necessary, to run anywhere to secure a really first-rate picture for the National Gallery.

Our great Indian antiquary, Lieut.-Colonel Rawlinson (better known as Major Rawlinson), is among the recent promotions in the Order of the Bath. He is now a K.C.B., and, consequently, Sir Henry Creswicke Rawlinson. This well-merited honour will be received everywhere as a just tribute to a scholar, a diplomatist, and a soldier.

The new Burford Panorama for the spring will be the "Interior of Sebastopol." Who has forgotten the exquisite view of the exterior of the far-famed city—one of the leading attractions of the last London season?

So very little is known of a truly English painter, Thomas Gainsborough, that we are glad to observe an advertisement from Mr. Fulcher, of Sudbury, asking assistance towards a new and enlarged life of the great painter. As Gainsborough was a Sudbury man himself, Mr. Fulcher has doubtless all the local traditions about him. His ask for letters. There is not a rarer autograph than that of Gainsborough. Both, where Gainsborough lived so long, should be well hunted up for materials; and Mr. Fulcher should give us a careful catalogue of his works—arranged under these headings:—1, Subject; 2, When painted; 3, Where exhibited; 4, For whom painted; 5, Size; 6, Canvas or panel; 7, Price paid to the painter; 8, Price for which it has since sold; 9, Present possessor; 10, Engraver and date of engraving.

Our friend Sylvanus Urban has printed a letter from the Rev. John Mitford to himself about Rogers the poet. Sylvanus has been properly anxious to obtain full and faithful particulars of the poet's life, and, hearing (we know not whence) that the late Mr. Samuel Phillips had been requested by the poet to write his life, he naturally asks of the poet's old and much-valued friend, Mr. Mitford, "Was this the case?" Mr. Mitford replies that he does not believe that any such request was made by Mr. Rogers. To which we will add, that Mr. Phillips never saw Mr. Rogers above half-a-dozen times in his life, that their knowledge of one another never amounted to intimacy, and that the story has its origin in a piece of gossip current in Mr. Rogers's lifetime. Mr. Phillips, it was said, had written a memoir of Mr. Rogers for a daily newspaper, and that the memoir was in type and ready to be inserted the moment the venerable poet died. The able biographer, unfortunately for his friends and the public, died in the prime of life, before the subject of his biography. As for the request from the poet, the whole story is "fudge."

Collectors and dealers conversant with the value of works of art, and of curious things, such as Horace Walpole and Mr. Bernal loved to collect, are speculating respecting the amount that the Rogers collection is likely to realise. Everything will be sold, and the probate is sworn under £40,000. "Too small a sum!" exclaims a sagacious observer, "I know the collection well. The executors, you will see, will have to take out a fresh probate for £15,000 additional."

There is a pleasant rumour which we trust is true. Her Majesty, it is said, has granted a pension of £100 a year to Samuel Lover—poet, musician, novelist, and painter, and clever in all. Some of Mr. Lover's songs will live as long as the language they adorn. His "Angels' whisper," his "Rory O'More," and some twenty others form that neat pyramid of white marble which Cowley was so solicitous to see erected to his own memory.

The acknowledged insecurity of gummed envelopes to letters has given an impetus to the suffering sealing-wax trade. There are people who profess to see the revival of the old graceful practice of attaching seals and silk to a letter—those pretty appendages which so much please the collectors of autographs. We have seen some graceful specimens of the kind transmitted by post since Dr. Taylor's exposure of the Rugeley postmaster. Occasional correspondents, and men whose time is their own, may indulge in the tasteful trappings of seals and silk; but the labour is too great for prolific correspondents like Joseph Ady and men of real business transactions.

Saturday, the 1st of March, is to witness the revival of our old friend the *Literary Gazette*—now, if we remember rightly, fast approaching his fortieth year of public instruction. We are to have (so runs the talk) at least a brace of editors, and certainly a woodcut, in the manner and style of our friend the *Builder*. Then we are to have "Notes and Queries," and other attractions to "hook the reader;" and if done well, as we trust they will be, hook him among constant subscribers.

Leicestershire has awakened to the public value of the "Roach Smith Museum," and has shown its ardour in the cause by a public petition to the Lords of the Treasury for its purchase at the reduced price of £2500. Lords Howe and Ferrers lead off the petition. We have on other occasions recommended the purchase of this museum, so we shall now content ourselves by this simple record of what is doing in the matter.

Complaints are made, and with justice, of the vile rough treatment which books of value receive from some of the rough readers (we had nearly written riders) who frequent and pester the Reading-room of the British Museum. There are men who think that national property is not to be treated like other property. They tear, dog's-ear, and dirt some of the best books which the nation possesses. Mr. Panizzi's binders cannot keep pace with the mob who dirt books with ease. What cure can be suggested? A correspondent (certainly not an ill-natured one) half hints to us that a compulsory probationary process of soap and water (at the expense of the nation) would prove a national saving. An immediate withdrawal of the national privilege of reading in a national library would, this failing, be another course of cure which we would immediately recommend.

METEOR.—(*From a Correspondent.*)—The following is an account of a meteor which I witnessed from Foot's Cray, Kent, in the evening of Sunday last, February 3rd, 1856, about 7.35 in the south-east:—"I first attracted my notice as a large star, increasing in brightness, and with a somewhat tremulous movement, and at an altitude of about 30°. In a few seconds it spread out into a mass of orange-coloured fire, in an oval form, probably the size of five or six full moons long, and two broad; it then began to descend obliquely, at an angle of about 80°, towards the east. In a short time it changed instantly to a brilliant green, then again to an equally brilliant red; but throughout it was tinted around the edges with orange, and the head did not change its colour. On its arrival at the point at which it was hid from my view by a hill an apparent explosion took place, lighting up the country like day, but unaccompanied by any noise: altogether it lasted about twenty seconds. I can only compare it to a magnificent rocket, apparently about half a mile distant, illuminating the country with its varying colours with beautiful effect. The night was bright and starlight, with 15° of frost."—Y. SKINNER.—(*From a Correspondent at Burbage, Marlborough.*)—Being out for a walk on Sunday evening, the 3rd inst., about eight o'clock, with nearly due east, stars shining brightly, with frosty air, my attention was arrested by a vivid flash of light, illuming the whole firmament; and, turning suddenly to the east, I saw a magnificent meteor, quite as large as the one described in your columns a few weeks since. The size was about twice that of the full moon, when near the zenith; the time of its duration two or three seconds. The globular portion was of a bright copper colour—the tail of a pale hue, and forming a cone twice the length of the body itself. The position, E.S.E.; its elevation 9 or 10 degrees above the horizon, its direction an acute angle with the same, eastward; its motion apparently intermittent; at each plunge, as it might be termed, the flashes were produced, seemingly without explosion, and were thrice repeated, revealing a line of clouds on the horizon, beneath which it disappeared; the distance traversed at each progression about twice the length of the body and tail. It was witnessed by many persons in this neighbourhood.—E. NEW.

The Government of Victoria have acquiesced in a proposal emanating from the Governor of New South Wales, that all frontier custom-houses between these two colonies shall be abolished, and henceforth duties will be collected only on the seaboard.

## *COUNTRY NEWS.*

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 5, 1856

| Month and Day | Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M. 181 feet above sea level. | Thermometer. Highest Reading | Thermometer. Lowest Reading | Mean Temperature of the Day. | Rain in Inches. Read at 10 P.M. | Mean Temperature of Ozone (0-16). Wet Bulb. | Evaporation. | Amount of Ozone (0-16). At 9A.M. | At 3P.M. | Mean Amount of Ozone (0-16). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inches. | ° | ° | ° | | ° | ° | | | |
| Jan. 30 | 29.666 | 39·0 | 20·1 | 30·4 | 0.000 | 30·4 | 29·3 | 2 | 0 | 1·5 |
| „ 31 | 29.987 | 38·7 | 22·1 | 29·1 | 0 000 | 30·9 | 30·5 | 1 | 1 | 3·0 |
| Feb. 1 | 30.020 | 37·0 | 21·9 | 30·0 | 0.000 | 30·9 | 29·5 | 1 | 1 | 0·0 |
| „ 2 | 29.847 | 34·7 | 24·4 | 29·3 | 0.000 | 29·8 | 28·6 | 4 | 0 | 9·0 |
| „ 3 | 29.924 | 38·7 | 26·0 | 31·4 | 0.000 | 30·2 | 30·9 | 1 | 0 | 4·5 |
| „ 4 | 29.829 | 39·3 | 30·0 | 35·6 | 0.020 | 35·6 | 34·5 | 0 | 0 | 0·0 |
| „ 5 | 29 923 | 46·8 | 32·4 | 40·3 | 0.012 | 39 2 | 38·7 | 8 | 8 | 7·8 |
| Mean | 29.889 | 39·2 | 25·7 | 32·3 | 0.032 | 32·6 | 31·7 | 4·1 | 1·4 | 5·2 |

*The range of temperature during the week* was 19°.

*The weather* frosty till the 4th, rain on the evening of the 4th.

*The direction of the wind* was—31st. W., became N.W. at 2h. 30m. a.m., N.N.W. 11½ a.m., N. at 2½ p.m.; moved to W.N.W. at 12h. 30m. a.m. Feb. 1st, and at 6 a.m. to W.; in which quarter it remained till 8 a.m. of 2rd, when it moved through S. to E.S.E., 1 p.m.; became S.S.E. and at 7 a.m. of 4th S., at 11½ a.m. S.S.W., and at 11½ p.m. W.S.W.; became S.W. at 11½ a.m. of 5th, and S.S.W. at 4h. 45m. p.m.; in which quarter it remained, and blowing a gale from 7 p.m. of 5th.

E. J. LOWE.

Large meteor on the 3rd, at 7h. 55m. p.m.

THE TOWN DUES OF LIVERPOOL.—The bill introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Lowe, on Monday night, for the relief of the mercantile shipping from local tolls and dues is by no means popular in Liverpool, the prevailing belief being that the Corporation of that town have a right and title to those dues beyond dispute. The right of the Corporation was tried before Lord Chief Justice Denman, in 1833, on which occasion the decision was in their favour. The gross revenue of the Corporation of Liverpool for the year ending August the 31st, 1850, was £176,807; of which £110,071 were received from town-dues, and to maintain the present expenditure of the Corporation (should the town dues be abolished) a borough-rate of £78,226 would be required.

REPRESENTATION OF TAUNTON.—The election for this borough, rendered necessary by the appointment of the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere to the office of Colonial Secretary, vacant by the death of Sir William Molesworth, took place on Tuesday, when Mr. Labouchere was returned without opposition.

REPRESENTATION OF NEWCASTLE.—The election of a member for the borough of Newcastle-on-Tyne took place on Tuesday last, when Mr. George Ridley was elected without opposition. A Mr. Richard Hort was brought forward by the Urquhart party; but the encouragement he received was not sufficient to make his friends support him in a contest.

LEEDS ELECTION.—On Wednesday last the Right Hon. M. T. Baines, who had vacated his seat on accepting the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, was re-elected for Leeds without opposition.

MIDHURST ELECTION.—On Thursday last Mr. Samuel Warren, Q.C., was elected without opposition to represent the borough of Midhurst in Parliament

TAMWORTH ELECTION.—The election of a representative for the borough of Tamworth, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the elevation of Captain Townshend to the House of Peers, took place on Thursday, when Lord Raynham, son of the Marquis Townshend, was elected without opposition

MR. BRIGHT ON THE AMERICAN QUARREL. At the annual meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, on Monday last, Mr. Bright, M.P., made a long speech on our relations with America. As regarded the question about Central America he did not see that England was in the wrong; but, let that be as it may, it was clear that the United States would obtain possession of that country. As to the difficulties arising out of the Foreign Enlistment Bill, they were only what had been predicted when that measure was proposed. He did not think our Government had made a sufficient apology to the United States Government for the blunder they had made. A resolution was passed by the Chamber expressing regret that such difficulties had occurred, and urging upon our Government the propriety of considering the questions at issue in a conciliatory spirit.

WHAT NEXT? AND WHO NEXT?—Last night was the annual election for honorary officers of the Manchester Athenæum. The election is by ballot; and at least four-fifths of the members who voted (and hundreds did so) have votes for Manchester. Mr. Richard Cobden was proposed and seconded as one of the vice-presidents, and he was blackballed! What a change! But two or three short years ago and he would have been elected with acclamations. Such circumstances as these, rather than packed meetings, got up with all the influence of the League to back them (and those resident in Manchester know what that influence is), show in what estimation the Peace-at-any-price party is held in Manchester.—*Manchester Guardian, Feb. 5.*

THE WILL FORGERY AND POISONING AT MANCHESTER.—James Monaghan, George Batty, and Edmund Dunn, now in custody on a charge of administering poison to the late John Monaghan in August last, were brought before the magistrates at Manchester on Tuesday last, August 3rd, 1855, a will had been made at John Monaghan's dictation, in which he bequeathed the sum of £10 10s. sterling, the sum due on a policy of the Wellington Reversionary Annuity and Life Assurance Society, to pay his debts and all claims after his decease. The forged will was a copy of the original, with this difference, that in it he was made to bequeath to his son James £200 due at his death on a policy from the Baden Insurance Company. From what was stated on a previous examination it appeared that the old man was not aware of his life having been insured in the Baden Company for £200. That had been done by his son James and other parties, apparently for their own ends. James Monaghan, Edmund Dunn, and two other men named Keefe and M'Loughlin, were committed for trial at next assizes on the charge of forgery.

THE RECENT CHARGE OF PASSING FORGED CHEQUES.—The *Cambridge Chronicle* contains the following particulars respecting George Patman, who was charged a few days ago in the Guildhall police court with passing forged cheques to a large amount: Patman came to Cambridge about twelve months ago. He took lodgings at the house of a lady in New-square, and, considering himself with great propriety, was in course of time introduced to several respectable families. He had previously, we should observe, made the acquaintance of some ladies connected with one of these families at Berkhampstead, in Hertfordshire, where he was residing. He was very regular in his habits, remarkably quiet, a constant attendant at church, and professed to entertain serious religious convictions. He entered Clare College last October having previously, we understand, been reading with a member of the University. In college, as elsewhere, his outward demeanour was irreproachable. He paid his addresses to one of the ladies he had met in Hertfordshire, and prosecuted his suit with such success that in December last he was united to her. This event did not take place without the father of the lady having made due inquiries as to Patman's standing in society and means, and he was so convinced, from the representations made to him that Patman was possessed of a moderate competency that he cheerfully gave his consent to the union. One of these representations was that an uncle had placed £4000 in the Funds, the interest of which was to be his, and documents were produced in proof of this statement. These, it now turns out, were forged. Everything went on harmoniously till Friday, the 25th ult., five short weeks after his marriage, when intelligence was received in this town that Patman, who was in London transacting some business for his father-in-law, had been arrested, in Hertfordshire, for forgery. The news was so astounding that at first it was not credited; but it unfortunately turned out to be too true. We leave it to the imagination of our readers to picture the state of distress which such intelligence produced in the family with which he had become connected. There is apparently some mystery in the case, no adequate motives for his conduct having been discovered.

COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Sunday evening last a collision took place off Folkestone between the *Mangerton* screw steam-ship, from Limerick, and the *Josephine Wilks*, a New Zealand packet-ship. The latter vessel, which had sailed from St. Katharine Docks on the Friday, was about that she went down in a few minutes. There were upwards of a hundred persons on board, including ten first-class and sixty steerage passengers. About thirty were taken on board the *Mangerton* steamer, and it is said that many more might have been saved had the Captain of that vessel made any attempt to go after the ship. A boat containing several of the crew of the *Josephine Wilks* reached Folkestone at midnight.

The Spanish papers state that the inundations at Seville are so great that the Governor has been rowed through the streets in a boat, in order to convey assistance to the inhabitants.

The *Patrie* of Thursday evening says it is the intention of the Emperor of Russia to visit Paris next May—that is, immediately after his coronation

We regret to state that the Bishop of Carlisle died suddenly at Rose Castle on Tuesday evening.

## *EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.*

Lord Dalhousie will leave India on the 5th or 6th of March. Lord Canning is expected in Calcutta on the 26th of February.

The Queen of Spain has presented a cloak ornamented with garnets, of the value of 200,000 reals, to a statue of the Virgin of Sorrows, in one of the churches.

Captain Lord Edward Russell is appointed to be paid Aide-de-Camp, and Captain George Elliot to be Aide-de-Camp, to her Majesty.

On the 21st ult. the Pope gave his benediction to the lambs, which were to be afterwards shorn, in order to furnish wool for the pallium which Rome sends to each of the new Bishops.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Rev. George Robinson Mencrief, M.A., to be an Inspector of Schools.

The King of Denmark has refused to receive the resolution come to by the Holstein Diet for the impeachment of M. Scheel the Minister for that Duchy.

The youthful Lord Montgomerie is doing duty on board of her Majesty's gun-ship *Conqueror*

In the Belgian Chamber of Representatives, on the 1st instant, the Minister of finance presented a bill granting an annual allowance of 150,000f. to the Count de Flandre, second son of King Leopold.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed the Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole to be a Church Estates Commissioner, in the place of the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, deceased.

A demand has been presented to the Congregation of Rites at Rome for the beatification of Queen Maria Christian of Naples, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel I. of Sardinia, and first wife of the reigning King of Naples. Her Majesty died in 1836.

The Hôtel Cooper, in the Avenue des Champs Elysées, Paris, has been taken by Lord Clarendon, who is expected there with a very numerous suite. The hotel of the Russian Embassy, in the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, is being made ready for the reception of Count Orloff and Baron de Brunow.

A private telegraphic despatch announces that Count Orloff and M. de Brunnow left St. Petersburg for Paris on Monday.

The Earl of Caithness will be the new Lord-Lieutenant of Caithness, in the room of his father, the late Earl.

Count Charles Bjernstjerna, Chamberlain of the King of Sweden, left Stockholm for London on Monday last, to invest Prince Albert with the Seraphim order.

The rumour which has been prevalent in certain circles, that the Speaker of the House of Commons contemplated retiring very shortly, has been contradicted on authority.

The Pope has received from the Czar an autograph letter which announces the restoration of four Roman Catholic Bishoprics in Poland, and the establishment of six others in Russia.

The Marquis of Clanricarde, as Colonel of the Galway Militia, gave a grand entertainment to the officers of that regiment, at Aldershott, on Tuesday evening.

There was a "Te Deum" at the church of St. Irene, Athens, on the 13th ult. (New-Year's-day, according to Greek computation), and a ball in the evening at the Court. Mr. Wyse was absent, being in mourning. It was much remarked that the Queen danced for a long time with the French Ambassador.

The Queen has been pleased to grant an annual pension of £50 to Mr. John D'Alton, the author of several works on Irish history—the most recent of which is a list of the officers in King James's Irish army, with notes and biographical sketches.

A letter from Schwerin, of the 24th ult., announces the death of the young Prince Nicholas, infant son of the reigning Duke of Mecklenburg.

Amongst the passengers by the *Sultan*, which arrived at Southampton the other day, was George Rennie, Esq., late Governor of the Falkland Islands. He applied to be superseded, and left the Falkland Islands four months since, having been all that time on the passage home.

M. F. de Lesseps has advertised that the "International Commission" for the construction of a canal through the Isthmus of Suez will meet two months hence in London.

Sir Andrew Agnew intends to start for Wigton, on Liberal principles. The seat is rendered vacant by Lord Dalrymple's retirement.

A letter from Warsaw, of the 23rd ult., announces the arrival in that city of the daughter of Prince Paskiewitsch. Her father died on the 1st inst.

Mr. Archibold, an extensive landed proprietor of Nova Scotia, having discovered a valuable iron mine on one of his estates in that country, has resolved to appropriate its proceeds to the purposes of the War Department.

The valuable estate of Crimond, in the Buchan district of Aberdeenshire, has been purchased by Sir Alexander Bannerman, Bart., of Crimondmogate, for the sum of £48,500.

The Saxon Minister, M. de Beust, left Berlin, on Monday. His mission to the Prussian Court is understood to have been unsuccessful.

Early in March Mr. E. Miall, M.P., will move that the House of Commons resolve itself into a Committee, to "consider the temporal provisions made by the law for religious teaching and worship in Ireland."

At the annual general meeting of the Hamburg Free-Trade Association, held on Saturday last, a valuable piece of plate was voted to Mr. Hagreaves, who was for many years secretary of the association, and who has been appointed Vice-Consul at Hamburg.

Advices from Havannah of the 13th ult. state that Rachel was there. Her sisters had gone to Charleston, and a portion of her *troupe* sailed in the last British steamer for Southampton.

R. H. Horne, the author of "Orion," lately in the Gold Commission, is now engaged as dramatic critic to the *Melbourne Herald*.

On the 25th ult. a party of gentlemen from Ayr celebrated the anniversary of Burns' natal day in the cottage where he was born.

The pretended Prince of Armenia has been handed over by the Berlin authorities to those of Belgium, who will continue the investigation of the charges brought against him.

Madame Goldschmidt gave a concert at Norwich on Tuesday, when the "Messiah" was performed in St. Andrew's-hall.

The responsible editor of the *Diritto* of Turin has just been condemned, at the suit of the French Ambassador, to fifteen days' imprisonment and 300f. fine for an article considered insulting to the Emperor of the French.

Professor Taylor recommends, as the most effectual security for letters sent by post, the free use of sealing-wax to an envelope already well secured by the common adhesive material.

All the presents, trinkets, costly furniture, albums, &c., presented to the French Emperor by exhibitors, are to be displayed in the Palais de l'Industrie, and disposed of by lottery. It is said there will be one million of tickets, at five francs each.

A Greek merchant was rather roughly handled at a concert at Liverpool, the other day, on account of not having taken off his hat during the playing of "God Save the Queen" and "Partant pour la Syrie."

At a very considerable sale of autographs, which terminated on Saturday, in Paris, a letter from Michael Angelo went up 281f.; one of Henry VIII. of England to Anna Bullen, 262f.; Talma to Duchâ, relative to Mdlle. Georges in the forthcoming piece of "Macbeth," 80f.

It is rather surprising that so many of the population die "not in their own homes." For every five persons, or rather more, who died in London last year, one died in a workhouse, hospital, or other public institution.

The Archbishop of Paris has issued a proclamation to the faithful of his diocese concerning their duties during the ensuing Lent, in which he gives them *carte blanche* not to fast more than they like, for this very cogent reason, that he knows it would be useless to exhort them to the contrary.

The polling for the election of a member for Cambridge University, which commenced on Thursday, will finally close on Tuesday, the 12th, at two o'clock.

The present population of the Australian gold-fields is said to be about 180,000, of which number 100,000 are male adults, 30,000 females, and from 20,000 to 30,000 children. Of the men, about 70,000 are diggers, and the remainder of ordinary trading professions and avocations.

At a recent trial in Paris, between a steel-pen dealer of that city and Messrs. Hinks and Wells, the manufacturers, of Birmingham, it was stated that in the whole world there are but fourteen manufactories of steel-pens; and that nine of them are at Birmingham, four at Boulogne-sur-Mer, and one at Paris.

The *Ballina Herald* mentions, among the many signs of returning Irish prosperity, as not the least significant, the unprecedentedly great number of marriages which are taking place previous to the commencement of Lent and the temporary close of the wedlock season.

During the twelve months just past 2023 men and 428 apprentices, making in all 2051 inmates, boarded in the Liverpool Sailors' Home.

The Russian Government have advertised for bar iron for overlaying the sides of floating-batteries.

THE NEW PICTURE FOR THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—"THE ADORATION OF THE MAGI," PAINTED BY PAUL VERONESE.

The first great purchase made by Sir Charles Eastlake, in his new office of Director of the National Gallery, is one that will give full satisfaction to the public. What little reputation Sir Charles lost as Keeper, by silently lending his name to the purchase of the supposititious Holbein, will be blotted from remembrance by this new acquisition as Director.

It has been known for some time past that Sir Charles Eastlake spent last autumn in his beloved Italy, travelling partly for his own pleasure, and partly in his paid position as Director of the National Gallery. Nay, it was privately known that he was not fettered as to funds, and that his return with a grand Gallery picture of the Italian school—even at a Christie and Manson price—was what was looked for by the Trustees, his masters. The "Travelling Agent" of the Gallery, Mr. Otto Mundler, accompanied Sir Charles.

Sir Charles returned with a prize in his landing-net—so he alleged—and so the prize has turned out. He did not risk his reputation in pursuit of early German art, which some affect to think he does not understand, but went in pursuit of a fine specimen either of Paul Veronese or Tintoret, whose genius and touch he understands so thoroughly. He returned with a Paul Veronese.

We have scarcely one good specimen in England of this great master of scenic and decorative representations of historical and sacred subjects. The largest specimen till this present in the National Gallery (a present from the Directors of the British Institution) does not represent the great painter of the "Marriage at Cana." But "The Consecration of St. Nicholas" does not render justice to the characteristic excellence of the master—magnificence. There is nothing in it of his luxury of fancy in design and colour. The Gallery required a better specimen, and has now obtained it.

The leading examples in England or "Paulo's free stroke" till the arrival of this real accession to our treasures of art in England were the two allegorical pictures at Mr. Hope's and the four allegorical pictures (from the Orleans Gallery) at Lord Darnley's, at Cobham. These, however, while they delighted the untravelled spectator, failed to delight the critic who has seen the great Venetian in the Louvre, or in his own beloved Venice. They exhibited, it is true, this earlier Rubens in a new light, but in that light the peculiar beauties of his ornamental style were but imperfectly represented.

After the Hope and Darnley examples, we would mention, as amongst the best existing specimens of Veronese in England, the fine example in Mr. Rogers's collection of "Mary Magdalene Anointing the Feet of our Saviour"—a study for the picture, in the Durazzo Palace at Genoa. Here the great Venetian is seen as a great colourist and largely ornamental artist on a small scale. The large and choice example of this master which Sir Charles Eastlake has secured to the British nation is called "The Adoration of the Magi." It is a square-shaped Gallery sized picture, and occupies as large a space on the wall as the famous Sebastian del Piombo—"The Raising of Lazarus." It is the triumph of art in a man who scorns to be tied by the costume of the time, or by antiquarian proprieties. The Saviour (the new-born babe) is seen in the arms of his Virgin Mother. The Virgin herself has not much divinity of look: the race of Virgin-Mary painters had passed by the time the great Venetian began to flourish. The rude manger is lost in a Palmyra of columns; and the child to whom the offering is made, in a picturesque confusion of richly-dressed men, caparisoned camels and horses, and noble dogs and gold cups. A ray of Divine light is thrown from heaven on the Divine child: and Cupids (may we call them such?) sport in thin air very picturesquely—in a style better fitted for St. Cecilia than the Saviour.

It is well known that Paul Veronese never put the really leading figures of his subject into the foreground of his pictures. In the "Marriage at Cana" the principal personages are the musicians and the menials. The Saviour is lost in a background of people present. So in the "Adoration of the Magi"—that richly-robed Venetian senator is the principal personage of the picture. Rembrandt would have made the Saviour all in all; but this did not suit the great ornamental painter of the picture under consideration. There is always a passing cloud putting into shadow the very persons who should have been in sunshine had the painter been equal to other work than that he excelled in.

This fine picture is dated MDLXXIII., when the painter was about forty-five. It was painted for the church of St. Silvestro, in Venice: is noticed by Sansovino, in his "Venetia Descritta," published in 1581, and is described by Ridolphi, Boschini, and Lavetti, in terms of the highest praise. Its genealogy would satisfy the Jockey Club. Will its condition satisfy the carpers at the recent cleaning? We think not.

We may add that the reduced copy of the same picture, by Carlo Cagliari, at Hampton Court, has been engraved by Gribelin.

THE ROYAL BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL-PACKET COMPANY'S NEW STEAM-SHIP "PERSIA."

THIS leviathan vessel, the largest steam-ship afloat in the world—far exceeding in length, strength, tonnage, and steam-power the *Great Britain* or the *Himalaya* and exceeding also by no less than 1200 tons the internal capacity of the largest of the present splendid Cunard liners—left Liverpool on the 26th ult., commanded by Captain Judkins, the respected Commodore of the Cunard Company's mail packets, on her first voyage across the Atlantic.

Stupendous as the *Persia* is, the lines of beauty have been so well worked out in the preparation of her model that her appearance is singularly graceful and light. Yet this mighty fabric—so beautiful as a whole, is made up of innumerable pieces of ponderous metal, welded, jointed, and riveted into each other with exceeding deftness. The framing of the ship is very heavy. The space between each frame is only 10 inches, and the powerful frames, or ribs, are themselves 10 inches deep, with double angle irons at the outer and inner edges. The bow is constructed in a manner at once peculiar and affording the greatest possible strength to this important part of the ship. The framing is so placed to the stern that the effect is that, in the case of collision with other ships, or with rocks or icebergs, the strain would fall upon the very strongest material within the structure, and the *Persia* would have a good chance of safety and successful resistance while ordinary vessels would be in great peril. She is not slighter built, as some ships have been constructed of late. The plates or outer planking of the ship, so to speak, are laid alternately, so that one aids strength to the other, and they form a whole of wonderful compactness and solidity. The keel plates are 11-16ths of an inch in thickness, at the bottom of the ship the plates are 10-16ths of an inch in thickness; from this section to the load water line they are  of an inch; and above this they are 11-16ths of an inch in thickness. The plates round the gunwale are  of an inch in thickness.

The *Persia* has seven water tight compartments. The goods are stowed in two of these divisions—each about 90 feet long by 16 in breadth and 20 feet in height. These goods stores, or rather tanks, are placed in the centre line of the ship, with the coal-cellars, or bunkers, on each side of them. At the same time the vessel is so constructed as to have in reality a double bottom under these goods chambers, so that if the outer were beat in or injured the inner would, in all likelihood, protect the cargo dry and intact. The chambers are perfectly water tight, and in the event of accident to the hull these tanks would of themselves float the ship. This liner has two engines and eight large tubular boilers and two funnels; and we need only speak of her machinery in general as being first class. The fine space for the boilers is placed in the fore and aft line, instead of across the ship as is usually the case with smaller vessels.

She has separate sleeping accommodation for 260 passengers, disposed along what may be called the main deck, lying immediately above the goods and coal stores. These cabins have each 6 feet 6 inches of head room; and, coupled with the excellent system of ventilation introduced into all the Cunard liners, we need scarcely say that they will be alike pleasant, airy, and healthful. Exclusively of the wholesome accommodation for the officers and engineers, there are in the forward part of the ship about 120 berths for the sailing crew, firemen, and stokers. The total number of persons employed in working the ship, from the captain downwards, is 150. Above the main deck there is a deck house covered in, the roof of which affords a promenade from stem to stern. It contains the main dining saloon, about 60 feet in length by 30 feet in width and 8 feet in height. It is copiously lighted from the sides by plates of glass placed in the alternate panels. In front is that important adjunct the pantry, which has about 300 square feet of area; and before the funnels is the kitchen, of equal size with its cooking ranges exceeding most, and equalling any of the culinary establishments of the most extensive and noted hotels in the kingdom. But we have not space to enter further into detail than to say that on this deck and below it are also to be found the bakery, the butcher's shambles, the carpenter's workshop, the lamp-house, the doctor's shop, the ice-houses, the bath-rooms, &c.

The weight of the iron in the *Persia*, when launched, was 2200 tons; with the engines and fully loaded the weight of the immense mass will be 7400 tons, at which time she will draw 24 feet of water. Her coal cellars are constructed to receive 1400 tons of coal—an ample supply to carry her on her voyage across the Atlantic as fast as she can burn them. She has also accommodation for about 1200 tons measurement of goods.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 14th of July last we gave a sketch of the launch of this vessel; and the intervening period has been fully occupied in laying her machinery, and fitting her out as the most magnificent floating hotel and goods-transport that have ever breasted the waters. Her chief proportions are as follow:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Length from figure head to taffrail ... ... | 390 feet. |
| Length on the water | 340 ,, |
| Breadth of the hull | 45 ,, |
| Breadth over all | 71 ,, |
| Depth | 32 ,, |
| Burden | 3,600 tons. |
| Diameter of paddle wheels | 40 feet. |

According to the strict rules of Government admeasurement, her power is equal to that of 800 horses, according to the plan laid down in the Earl of Hardwicke's bill, her power is equal to that of 1200 horses, and, according to James Watt's old established rule of 33,000 lb. to the horse, she is expected to work up to the pitch of between 4000 and 5000 horses.

The *Persia* has been constructed entirely by Messrs. Robert Napier and Sons, of Glasgow, and in the trip from Greenock to Liverpool her performance gave the greatest satisfaction. With from 20 lb. to 21 lb. of pressure upon the square inch, she easily made 18½ statute miles an hour, while the paddles gave 17½ to 18 revolutions in the minute. She accomplished the distance from the Clook Lighthouse to the Bell Buoy, a distance of 175 knots, or 203 miles, in 10 hours and 43 minutes, making an average speed of 16 knots, or 19 miles an hour.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE GREAT CLOCK OF WESTMINSTER PALACE.

In reply to the Marquis of Clanricarde, Earl GRANVILLE said the clock for the clock-tower was finished, and would be erected as soon as the room was ready to receive it; and he hoped they would be able to hear its chimes before the end of the year, if not before the end of the Session.

THE FALL OF KARS.

In answer to the Earl of Ellesborough, Earl GRANVILLE said he was not able, in the absence of the noble Earl the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to state the exact day on which the papers relating to Kars would be laid upon their Lordships' table.

The Earl of DERBY expressed a hope that the papers would be published in a separate form, and that they would not be mixed up with other documents relating to affairs in the East.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. M'Evoy took the oaths and his seat for the county of Meath, in the place of the late Mr. Lucas.

In answer to Mr. Hutchins, Sir G. GREY said it was intended to refer the question of a public road between Pimlico and Pall-mall through St. James's-park to a Select Committee.

Sir G. GREY said it was not the intention of Government to introduce any bill for altering the law relating to ticket-of-leave convicts.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. LOWE, in moving for leave to bring in a bill for removing the passing tolls and local charges paid by the merchant shipping, enumerated the benefits which had resulted from the consolidation into one act of the laws relating to navigation, and explained that the bill which he wished to introduce would relieve our shipping from passing tolls, town dues, charitable charges, and special taxes, and that its provisions would apply to all the ports of the United Kingdom, with the exception of that of London. In altogether sweeping away the passing tolls, the only difficulty which was met with was the debt which some of the ports entitled to them owed, and which they had contracted on the security of such tolls. To get rid of this difficulty, it was intended in some instances to pay the debt out of the Consolidated Fund, and in others that the Admiralty should take the ports, with all their responsibilities, into its own hands.

After a short conversation leave was granted to bring in the bill.

Sir G. GREY moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Acts relating to the Metropolitan police so as to place them on the same footing as the Irish constabulary. The right hon. Baronet entered at some length into the details of his proposed bill, showing that the business would be more efficiently done, and at less expense, than by the present mode.

The Marquis of BLANDFORD obtained leave to bring in a bill to make better provision for the management of episcopal and capitular property; and also a bill to facilitate the formation and endowment of separate and distinct parishes.

Mr. WHITESIDE obtained leave to introduce five bills for Chancery reform in Ireland.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL for IRELAND obtained leave to bring in a bill to abolish the Encumbered Estates Court (Ireland); enlarge the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery (Ireland), to increase its powers, and reform its procedure. The bill provided for simplifying and cheapening the proceedings in the Court of Chancery, and abolishing certain stamps and fees; and, to make up the deficiency of the court fees, a charge of 2 per cent would be placed on the amount of all property sold.

Mr. WHITESIDE objected to the abolition of stamps and fees in the chief court, unless the Government were prepared to do away with them in every other court in Ireland, and also to apply the same principle in England.

Mr. CAIRNS, though he approved of the measure, could not consent to the anticipated deficiency, arising from the reduction in stamps and fees, be made up from the Consolidated Fund.

Mr. MALINS deprecated the measure, which he thought impracticable.

Mr. GEORGE objected to pensioning the senior officers in the Court of Chancery, as they were perfectly capable of good service.

Mr. V. SCULLY supported the measure.

Mr. PELLATT obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to draughts on bankers.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Leases and Sales of Settled Estates Bill was read a second time, on the motion of the Lord CHANCELLOR, after a brief discussion, in which Lord Campbell, the Earl of Derby, and Lord Brougham took part.

The Lord CHANCELLOR introduced a bill designed to remove the doubts which he considered at present existed respecting the authority of the Court of Queen's Bench to order the removal of trials under criminal indictments from the provincial assizes to the Central Criminal Court. The bill was read a first time.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

In answer to Mr. Elliot, the Lord ADVOCATE announced his intention to bring in a bill for the extension of National Education in Scotland.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. H. Phillmore, promised, on behalf of the Government, a measure on the subject of Ecclesiastical Courts.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

To questions from Mr. Glyn, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER replied that there was no present intention either to interfere with the existing privileges of the Bank of England, or to institute any inquiry into the effect of the exercise of those privileges by the Bank exercised its functions in relation to the monetary system and circulating medium of the country. Admitting that a time of war was least fit for the commencement of such an investigation, he was satisfied that no opposition would be offered by the Government to any independent motion for a committee of inquiry, should the House consider that step expedient.

RUMOURED ARMISTICE.

In reply to Colonel Dunne, Lord PALMERSTON said, one of the arrangements agreed to at Vienna was that, first of all, preliminaries of peace should be negotiated and signed, and that after that an armistice should be concluded between the parties. The preliminaries have not yet been signed. The terms to be discussed and signed by the Plenipotentiaries when they next met, and it is not until after that that the question of an armistice can be taken into consideration. Of course, until the terms of that armistice are discussed and considered, it would be quite premature for me to state anything about them (Hear, hear).

PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS moved for an account of the public income and expenditure, urging many complaints against the Government, who, he declared, still withheld a multitude of details respecting various charges incurred in the collection of the revenue.

After some explanations from Mr. Wilson, followed by a few remarks from Sir H. Willoughby and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the motion was withdrawn.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH POLICE.

Sir G. GREY moved for leave to bring in a bill to render more efficient the police force in counties and boroughs of England and Wales. By this measure, as the Home Secretary explained, it was not intended to remove the jurisdiction of the county and borough police from the hands in which it was now lodged, the object, however, to render compulsory the establishment of an efficient police force in counties, and to assign authority for the division of counties into districts for police purposes to the Queen in Council.

Sir J. PAKINGTON expressed a general approval of the measure.

Approving opin ons respecting the bill, accompanied by some slight alterations on matters of detail, were after wards expressed by Mr. Hamilton-Nisbet, Mr. Deedes, Mr. Rice, Mr. Buck, Lord Lovaine, and several other members. Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

MIDNIGHT LEGISLATION.

Mr. BROTHERTON moved a series of resolutions providing that pending the debate on any stated adjourn at at midnight, and that no opposed business should be entered upon after midnight, and that no opposed business should be entered upon and no committee work proceed after that hour. Remarking upon the injury to health sustained by members from the recent late sitting, accompanied, as he believed, with no benefit to the public, he suggested some regulations for the more speedy dispatch of business, and, among other contrivances, recommended some distribution of public time for the omission of useless speeches.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewart

Lord PALMERSTON recognised the benevolent intention which had prompted the motion, but thought that its adoption would seriously hamper the transaction of legislative business.

Mr. WILLIAMS and Mr. Bass having briefly supported the motion, the House divided:—For the motion, 90; against it, 111: majority, 21.

CHURCH-RATES.

Mr. PACKE sought leave to introduce a bill abolishing Church-rates, except for certain specified purposes, making provision for the maintenance of the fabric and necessary fittings of parish churches, enabling persons to redeem their liability to Church-rates; and, otherwise amending the law respecting the assessment, levy, and collection of the rate throughout England and Wales. After remarking upon some previous attempts at legislation on this important subject, the hon. member described the provisions of his present measure. The Church-rate hitherto required for the performances of Divine service was to be wholly abolished, and all occupiers were to be exempted from paying the rate, which was to fall on the owners, these also being allowed to redeem their liability on the payment of a reasonable sum.

Sir W. CLAY, while assenting to the motion, intimated his intention himself to propose, in a few days, a bill for the total abolition of Church-rates.

After a few words from Mr. E. BALL, leave was given to bring in the bill.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND obtained leave to bring in two bills respecting Juries and Common Law Courts in Ireland.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Labouchere took the oaths and his seat for the borough of Taunton, on his re-election on his appointment to the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies.

PARTNERSHIP AMENDMENT BILL AND JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES BILL.

On the motion of Mr. LOWE, the second reading of these bills was fixed for Friday.

Mr. HASTIE trusted that a longer postponement would take place. When the bill came to be fully understood the country would be found to be perfectly unanimous against it.

Several other members spoke in favour of postponement.

Mr. MUNTZ believed that the bill, if passed, would be a complete delusion on the commercial interests, and would be as great a failure as the bill of last year. There was nothing commercial in the bill: it was nothing but a philosophical scheme.

After some further discussion, it was arranged that the second reading should be taken on Friday of that evening.

METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL.

Sir G. GREY moved the second reading of this bill.

In reply to some questions put by Sir H. Willoughby, Sir G. GREY stated that the bill would involve no increase of charge to the public, and that the Chief Commissioner would act under the same authority as was defined under the existing Acts of Parliament. The present bill would in no way interfere with the authority under which the Commissioners would act.

The bill was then read a second time.

SUPPLY.

Mr. WILSON brought up the report of the Committee of Supply; and stated, in reply to a question put by Sir H. Willoughby, that it was not the intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to make any Financial Statement with respect to the past year before proceeding with the Estimates.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

LIFE PEERAGES.

The House was crowded in every part by persons anxious to hear Lord Lyndhurst's speech upon the Wensleydale peerage.

Lord LYNDHURST rose to question that the following motion, viz —

That the patent for creating the Right Hon. Sir James Parke, Knight, a Baron of the United Kingdom, and laid upon the table of this House, be referred to the Committee for Privileges, to consider and to report thereon.

The noble and learned Lord said the subject which he was about to bring under the notice of their Lordships was one of the utmost importance, as it related to the composition of their Lordships' House. It must not be supposed that he had any personal objection to the elevation of his noble friend to the peerage; he only objected to the manner of his elevation. He had been strongly urged by his friends to bring this subject under the consideration of their Lordships. He did not mean to call in question the prerogative of the Crown, but only the mode in which the responsible advisers of the Sovereign had recommended her Majesty to exercise it. For a period of 460 years no similar tenure of a peerage for life had been conferred; it had a tendency to destroy the peculiar character of that House, and he contended that it was a gross violation of the principles of the Constitution. The first patent for the creation of a Peer, which was cited in justification of the late creation, was issued in the reign of Richard II.; but so strong was the feeling upon this subject that in the following year the patent was abolished, and a pension granted as an equivalent. The noble Lord went on to quote other supposed precedents, particularly life peerages conferred by Queen Anne on her brothers in the beginning of his reign, but which he subsequently revoked, granting in their stead corresponding dignities to descend on their male heirs The reason assigned for this reversion was that it was necessary to add to the judicial strength of the House. He, however, contended that there never was a time at which the House was distinguished by more judicial strength and ability than the present. No such necessity could, therefore, be considered a justification for so palpable an encroachment on their Lordships' privileges. The noble and learned Lord, after an eloquent peroration, considered by the reception of which he had given notice, and resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

Earl GRANVILLE paid a high compliment to the speech just delivered by Lord Lyndhurst, but contended that it was absolutely necessary to keep up the judicial strength of that House, at a period when so many important questions turning upon law were brought under their consideration. This was the principle on which the creation had been effected by the Crown to add to the judicial strength of the House. In 1851 an offer of a life peerage was made to a learned Judge, but declined from personal motives—that was the individual referred to disapproved of this act of the Crown, but rather that it would be in discreet in him to be the first instrument of the innovation from ordinary practice. The case must be mixed up with the legal, constitutional, and expedient questions together; but he shrunk from asserting that the creation was not legal. He (Earl Granville) contended that it was legal (and constitutional), and, being so, it followed easily that it was expedient.

Lord St. LEONARDS supported the views taken by Lord Lyndhurst.

The Lord CHANCELLOR opposed the motion, contending that the creation of a life peerage was perfectly constitutional.

Lord CAMPBELL gave it as his opinion that the creation was illegal.

Earl GREY supported the motion.

After a lengthened discussion, which lasted until half-past two, their Lordships divided, when the numbers were—

For Lord Lyndhurst's motion:—

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### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. BAINES took the oaths and his seat upon his re-election for Leeds.

IMPRISONMENT OF THE BRITISH CONSUL AT COLOGNE.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. Baillie, said he did not think it would be expedient to lay upon the table of the House the correspondence which had taken place between the Government of this country and that of Prussia upon the subject of the imprisonment of the British Consul at Cologne, for an alleged violation of the Prussian law in connection with the conscription. The King of Prussia, out of respect to her Majesty, had caused Mr. Curtis to be discharged from prison, and the question might, therefore, be considered as settled.

REFORM OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Mr. COLLIER applied for leave to introduce a Bill for the Reform of the Ecclesiastical Courts, its principal object being to transfer the administration of property to County Courts when the amount was under £300, and to the superior courts when the property bequeathed was beneath that amount. Mr. Bass opposed the motion. After some discussion, leave was given to bring in the bill.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE NAVY.

Captain SCOBELL moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the Naval administration; and the state of officers, patronage, promotions, and retirements, and to the efficiency of the service in all the grades belonging to it. The hon. and gallant gentleman strongly condemned the system of patronage exercised, by which aristocratic influences and family connections were allowed to predominate over ability and merit.

Admiral WALCOTT seconded the motion.

Sir C. WOOD defended the Admiralty from the charges brought against it, and specified the promotions that had taken place. He denied that there was any undue favouritism exercised; in proof of which he stated that out of 144 promotions of Lieutenants to Commanders, 101 were made by the Board for acts of service, while only 34 were made by the First Lord of the Admiralty, and some of them were for length of service.

After a long discussion, the House divided, when the numbers were—For the motion, 80; against it, 171: majority in favour of the Government, 91.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Earl GREY asked Lord Campbell what advice he would be disposed to recommend in the event of the Committee of Privileges concurring in his views in regard to the Wensleydale peerage?

Lord CAMPBELL said, on the advice of Lord Lyndhurst, he was not prepared to say; but he hoped that the Government would take such a step as would render any further measure upon the subject unnecessary, namely, by conferring the peerage upon the Right Hon. Sir James Parke and his heirs male.

The Earl of DERBY concurred in the suggestion.

Earl GRANVILLE said on the table a Bill creating a Vice-President of the Council of Education. The intention was to select a member of the House of Commons for the office.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

NEW MEMBERS.

Lord Raynham and Mr. Warren took the oaths and their seats for the boroughs of Tamworth and Midhurst.

Sir C. Wood, in reply to Admiral Walcott, stated that it was intended to confer a medal on the officers and men of the Arctic Expedition as soon as possible.

Mr. PEEL announced, in reply to Lord W Graham, that Sir R Airey and Lord Lucan were about to issue statements in their own defence against the animadversions made on them in the Report of the Crimean Army Commission.

ESCAPE OF THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON IN THE CHINA SEAS.

Mr. H. BAILLIE drew attention to the circumstances under which the Russian squadron had escaped from the China Seas, by way of the river Amoor, and asked whether the Government had received any official communication on the subject; and also whether they were satisfied with the conduct of Admiral Seymour and Captain Elliot; or, if not, did they intend to submit the conduct of those officers to the judgment of a court-martial?

Sir C. WOOD admitted that, owing to the want of strength of the English squadron itself, and the ignorance of its officers as to the existence of a northern outlet to the Bay of Amoor, there could have been no help for it but to let the Russians escape. The strength of the Russians was vastly superior to that of the force under Captain Elliot, yet the gallant Captain challenged the enemy to come out to fight. The enemy, however, refused the challenge, preferring rather to escape by an unknown channel. This was the best answer he could make to the question impugning the conduct of the English Commanders (Hear).

THE DISPUTE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Mr. COBDEN complained of the delay which had taken place in the production of the correspondence relative to the Central American question. That correspondence had already been published in London from an American source; but, because it had not been regularly produced by the Government, it could not be referred to in Parliament. It was also time to produce the correspondence relative to the enlistment question; and he, for one, wanted to know why the men who could have advised enlistment in America, where common labourers were paid 4s. a day, while our soldiers got only 1s. a day. He called upon the House not to be led astray by the secrecy of the Government or the extravagance of the English press, but boldly to grapple with the two questions in dispute, and save this country from a war with America.

Lord PALMERSTON explained that the Government terminate of this country and America differed altogether in the interpretation which they put upon the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty in reference to Central America. The British Government had, however, agreed to refer the subject for the arbitration of any third disinterested Power; and, although no reply to the offer had yet been received, he hoped the good temper and common sense of both countries would tend to the preservation of peace. With regard to the enlistment question, he contended that the British Government had a perfect right to enlist persons who had emigrated to America, whether English, Irish, or Germans, and who might have become desirous of returning home; and, it was to such persons the attempt to enlist was made. At the same time, strict injunctions were given that nothing should be done in violation of American law or international law generally. If any breach of such law had taken place, or any offence been given to America, her Majesty's Government had expressed their sorrow, and desired from the attempt. He thought that in so doing they had gone as far as could be expected (Hear, hear). As for the correspondence, as soon as it was concluded, it should be produced, and every thing the House would then be in possession of all the facts of the case, and able to judge of the conduct of her Majesty's Ministers in connection with it (Hear, hear).

Sir DE LACY EVANS condemned the exaggerated statements of the members of the Peace party and of others as to our relations with the United States; and expressed his opinion that their conduct was more likely to embroil the two countries than to heal the existing wounds.

The subject then dropped.

The METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL was read a third time and passed.

PARTNERSHIP AMENDMENT BILL.

The order of the day for the second reading of this bill was read.

After considerable discussion the bill was read a second time.

The Joint-stock Companies Bill, the Burial of the Dead (Ireland) Bill, the Youthful Offenders (Ireland) Bill, were severally read a second time.

The Poor Law Commons Officers Bill passed through Committee.

Sir W. CLAY obtained leave to introduce a bill for the abolition of Church Rates.

Mr. HEADLAM obtained leave to introduce a bill to amend the laws relating to the Medical Profession.

Lord PALMERSTON said he would give the measure all the assistance in his power.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### THE EARL OF LISTOWEL.

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM HARE, K.P., second Earl of Listowel, Viscount Ennismore and Listowel and Baron Ennismore in the Peerage of Ireland, whose death from paralysis occurred at Morrison's Hotel, Dublin, on the 3rd instant, was the grandson of the first Earl of Listowel, being the eldest son of that Peer's elder son Richard Viscount Ennismore, M.P. for the county of Cork, who died, *vitâ patris*, the 24th September, 1827. William, second Earl of Listowel, succeeded to the family honours the 13th July, 1837, on the decease of his grandfather. He was (being an Irish Peer only) elected member of Parliament for the lately-disfranchised borough of St. Albans, in February, 1841, and again at the general election in that year; and continued to represent the place in the House until the dissolution in 1847. It is true that his Lordship took little or no part in politics, but has held the office of a Lord in Waiting to the Queen. He was also a Deputy-Lieutenant and magistrate for the county of Cork, and Vice-Admiral of the province of Munster. He married, the 23rd July, 1831, Maria, daughter of the late Vice-Admiral William Windham, of Felbrigg, Norfolk, and leaves issue four sons and six daughters. Of the latter, one is Mrs. Granville Leveson Proby; and another, the Lady Victoria, had the honour of her present Majesty for godmother. The Earl is succeeded by his eldest son, William Viscount Ennismore, now the third Earl, who became Lieutenant and Captain in the Scots Fusilier Guards in 1854, and was severely wounded at the battle of the Alma. His Lordship was born the 30th May, 1832, and is unmarried. His mother, the Countess of Listowel—the daughter, as stated above, of the late Vice-Admiral William Windham, of Felbrigg, Norfolk—was first married to the late George Thomas Windham, Esq., of Cromer Hall, Norfolk, a near relative of the gallant General Windham whose name is so nobly associated with the last and successful assault on Sebastopol.

### SIR THOMAS L. MITCHELL.

COLONEL SIR THOMAS LIVINGSTONE MITCHELL, K.C., D.C.L., a distinguished Australian colonist, died at Sydney on the 5th of October last, of bronchitis. Sir Thomas Mitchel, was a D.C.L. of Oxford, as well as one of the War A.D.C's of the Duke of Wellington, and it might be truly said that he was "Tam Marti quam Musis dilectus." Entering the Army at a very early age, he passed through the most active period of the Peninsular campaigns, as the five clasps on his war medal sufficiently testify. At the close of the war he was sent into Spain and Portugal to survey the different fields of service in which he had been engaged, and several of his models may be seen in the United Service Institution; but, though sent out under the direct auspices of the Duke of Wellington, and introduced by Mr. Canning, the then Ambassador at Lisbon, to the immediate protection of Ballasteros, the Spanish Prime Minister, such was the jealousy of his surveys entertained in Spain, and so vengeful its expression, that he often worked at the hazard of his life with a theodolite in one hand and a rifle in the other. The interesting survey was, however, at length accomplished, and remains a palpable proof of Colonel Mitchell's talents, perseverance, and courage. On his return to England Captain Mitchell was employed, under the late Sir Henry Torrens, in drawing the manœuvres of the Army, according to a plan of his own invention, by which accuracy could be tested on emergencies, and under which test many old errors of movement in echelon and wheeling were exploded, and new methods of forming squares were introduced from his drawings. Shortly after this work was completed Sir Thomas Mitchell received from George IV. the commission of Surveyor-General of New South Wales. On this arduous service Sir Thomas Mitchell expended the last twenty-eight years of his life. He cut all the passes which lead now through the mountains to the interior of the Australian continent; laid out upwards of two hundred towns and villages; conducted four expeditions of discovery, during one of which he conquered from the aborigines, and surveyed at the same time, Australia Felix, in which is now the auriferous region, and he has been deservedly styled as the "Cook of the Australian interior." In the year 1839 Sir Thomas Mitchell received the honour of Knighthood at the hands of her Majesty, in appreciation of the benefits he had rendered to the colonists. About this time he published his "Three Expeditions into the Interior of Eastern Australia;" and in 1848 he brought out a second work on his Australian discoveries, "A Journal of an Expedition into the Interior of Tropical Australia, in Search of a Route from Sydney to the Gulph of Carpentaria." Besides these, Sir Thomas was the author of several other works. His "Manual" and "Platoon Exercises" have for upwards of thirty years formed part of the requisite equipment of young officers joining the Army, as his plans of battles, drawn at the Royal Military College, have been for many years the studies for the military students of the Senior Department at Sandhurst. When last in England he published a beautiful Trigonometrical Survey of Port Jackson on a large scale, and a translation of the "Lusiad" of Camoens. At the same time he introduced into England his invention of the boomerang weather, which is patronised in England and America, and adopted in many vessels plying between Liverpool and the United States. Sir Thomas represented Melbourne for some years in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales. He was a Fellow of the Royal, Geographical, and Geological Societies, and other learned bodies. He was the eldest son of John Mitchell, Esq., of Carron Works; was born 1792; and married, in 1815, the eldest daughter of General Blunt. He was chief of the Mitchells of Craigend, which family took the name of Livingstone on a marriage with the sole heir of J. Livingstone, Esq., of Halning, brother to Viscount Kilsyth (attainted 1716).

## MUSIC.

The anniversary meeting of the Purcell Club was held on Tuesday at the Albion Tavern in Aldersgate-street. A numerous assemblage of members and visitors, among whom were many of our most eminent professional musicians and amateurs, sat down to dinner; the chair being occupied by Professor Edward Taylor, of Gresham College, the founder and president of the club. Mr. Taylor was supported in the chair by Mr. Evans, the president of the Western Madrigal Society; Mr. Dixon, the President of the Glee Club; and several other distinguished lovers of English music. The entertainments of the evening were of the highest interest. They included specimens of Purcell's genius in every style; several of his most sublime anthems written for the choir of Westminster Abbey when he was at its head; a selection from the music in "The Tempest;" and some of his finest songs, concerted pieces, and choruses from his other dramatic works. Mr. Turle, Purcell's worthy successor as organist of Westminster Abbey, conducted the performances. Mr. Benson, Mr. Lawler, and Mr. Montem Smith sang the principal solos; and the concerted pieces and choruses were sustained by a number of admirable singers—the *élite* of the various cathedral choirs, especially that of Westminster Abbey. Every piece had been carefully studied and rehearsed under Mr. Turle's superintendence; and the result was a performance which, for precision, purity, and expression, could scarcely have been surpassed. The company—all of them conversant with Purcell's works, and intelligent admirers of his music—were delighted; and some of the most exquisite gems of his genius—particularly the lovely song of *Ariel*, "Come unto these yellow sands," accompanied by its aerial chorus; the music of laviable spirits announcing *Ferdinand* the death of his father, "Full fathom five thy father lies;" and the fresh and charming chorus, "The Nereids and Tritons"—were re ived with bursts of enthusiasm. The celebrated duet, "Haste, my Deridar," was admirably sung by Messrs. Smith and Lawler. We have never been able, by the way, to discover how the soft and musical name "Damilcar," which is found in every edition of Dryden, has been corrupted into so harsh and uncouth a word as *Daridear*. It is evidently a mere blunder in printing Purcell's music, and the singers ought to correct it. The song "I attempt from Love's sickness to fly," one of the most graceful and expressive melodies ever imagined, was sung by Mr. Benson with exquisite taste and feeling, and encored with acclamations. There cannot be a better president of a musical institution than the Professor of Music in Gresham College. Though old in years, knowledge, and experience, Mr. Taylor retains all his youthful ardour and devotion to his art. He has converted his professional chair, which for more than a century had been a mere sinecure, into a most efficient and important School of Music. His lectures—in which learning, research, and solid information, are adorned and made attrac ive by the graces of eloquence and fancy—are constantly attended by eager audiences, who crowd his lecture-room to the doors; and it may be truly said that no one man has ever done so much for the diffusion of sound musical knowledge and pure taste among the people of London. The Purcell Club owes to him its existence: it was founded by him, with the aid of a few kindred spirits, twenty years ago; and so judiciously was it planned, and so ably has it been carried on, that its progress has been regular and uninterrupted, till it has become one of the most prosperous and important musical associations in England. The works of the most illustrious of English musicians, though they are, through foreign influences, at present too much neglected by his countrymen, are daily becoming known to a wider and wider circle, which the Purcell Club mainly contributes to extend, and which will one day embrace every English amateur worthy of the name.

Mrs. T. German Reed (late Miss P. Horton) has removed her very agreeable and popular Musical Entertainment to the Gallery of Illustration, in Regent-street, where it was given for the first time on Monday evening; the room having been fitted up and elegantly decorated expressly for it. The performances are substantially the same as before, though the musical delineation have been introduced. The most remarkable feature of the entertainment, "The Enraged Musician," is as clever and attractive as ever. It is Hogarth's famous picture put in action. Mr. Reed personates the unfortunate virtuoso distracted by a series of annoyances, in all of which Mrs. Reed is the agent—being at one time an Italian organ-grinder, at another a noisy maid-of-all-work, and again a French cantatrice applying for an engagement. Mrs. Reed sings beautifully throughout the entertainment; her performances of "Robert, toi que j'aime," in the character of the French prima donna, Madame Cassandre Chanterie, though slightly burlesqued, is really a very finished and beautiful piece of vocalisation. It is a sad thing that, while we have such admirable dramatic singers as Miss P. Horton, we have not a single musical theatre where they can appear.

Beaumont Institution.—A grand concert (the second of the season) took place at this Assembly-room on Monday evening last; the vocalists being Miss Dolby, Miss Lucy Escott, Miss H. Stage, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Winn, and Mr. J. L. Hatton. The instrumentalists included numerous amateurs, and was in every respect successful. In securing the services of Mr. Sims Reeves to their series of concerts the managers display both taste and foresight. The name of our great tenor, at the same time that it is certain to "draw a good house," elevates the character of the concert with which it may be connected. On the present occasion Mr. Sims Reeves did full justice to his fame. In the song of "Di Peccatore," from the opera of "Lucrezia Borgia," and the ballad of "Good Sorrow" by Charles Mackay and Frank Mori, he was most vigorously applauded and sang for an encore of the former Hatton's popular song of "Good bye, Sweetheart." For the second encore he repeated the graceful little ballad itself, rendering it with a pathos and a gallantry combined which gave it an indescribable charm. Miss Dolby, who contributed to the evening's entertainment no less than four songs, was received with that honour which is due to her high position among English vocalists. Of the other performers we will merely mention Miss Lucy Escott, who sang with remarkable power and feeling, and Mr. J. L. Hatton, who accompanied himself to a new comic song, of his own composing, called "Kit the Cobbler."

On Ash Wednesday all the Theatres were closed except Covent Garden, where a "monster concert" was given. There was an army of performers, including upwards of a hundred names; among the singers, Madame Carafori, Miss Escott, Madame Amsdel, Miss Stabbach, the Messrs. Braham, and some others; among the instrumentalists, Mr Collins, Mr Case, and M. Billet. The concert was of enormous length, the programme containing between forty and fifty pieces; but there was nothing new or interesting to the musical amateur. The theatre was well filled, but by no means crowded.

Sacred Harmonic Society.—Mr. Costa's oratorio, "Eli," which created so much interest at the last Birmingham Festival, will be performed for the first time in London at Exeter Hall on Friday next.

## THE THEATRES, &c.

Adelphi.—Various works of Mr. Dickens, like several of Sir Walter Scott, have been adapted to the boards, with more or less success; and this year the minor and remote theatres have been diligent in manufacturing versions of "The Holly-Tree Inn," and digesting its many stories into one amalgam, or drama, containing the characters of each connected by such threads of association as might prove available for the purpose. One story, that of "Boots at the Inn," containing the narrative of the Indian Elopement to Gretna, tempting as it is, has proved too delicate for general manipulation. Mr. Webster, however, has undertaken the difficult task with his accustomed courage; and, in our opinion, has come out of it triumphantly. He perceived at once that it was necessary to make *Cobbe* the central figure; and, therefore, undertook himself the delineation of that master of the ceremonies, who was to introduce the snowed-up traveller of the inn to the delicious pair of little lovers with whose strange secret he had become acquainted. The piece commences with the exterior of the inn, the arrival of the coachman and guard with their inside passenger, cleverly individualised by Mr. Parselle; the interior of the inn, however, is soon presented, with its large room and dark red curtains, and comfortable screen, with *Cobbe* in extreme (he lonely and modest guest with the tale of the preliminary love-makings of the infant Henry Walmer and his attached Norah. So much for the needful proem of the little pastoral, when, some expedient stage-business having been dispatched, the tiny hero and heroine themselves enter, their appearance being the signal for the exterior of the inn, Manning and Miss Craddock both capital representatives, the hero in particular being admirably impersonated. Mr. Webster here manifests with the most minute care the sympathetic feelings with which *Cobbe* regards the affianced children, the perplexity of his moral judgments, and the necessity to which he submits in acting for the best. The truth and nature manifested by the actor entitle him to the highest possible praise. But the delineation is not of a kind to compel noisy demonstrations from the pit; nevertheless, it cannot fail of being appreciated by great numbers; and Mr. Webster must not be discouraged by the coolness of its first reception. Ere long it will be thoroughly and generally understood, and then cannot fail of securing a permanent acceptance.

Covent Garden.—Mr. Jerrold's nautical drama of "Black-eyed Susan" was revived on Monday, and the part of the sailor (*William*) performed by Professor Anderson. His assumption of the character was marked by the qualities that gained acceptance for his *Rob Roy*—a roughness and rackness of execution, the sincerity of which atoned for the want of refinement. Miss Harriet Gordon in the part of the heroine acted with good intentions; but her pathos was not powerful enough for so large a house. However, the play on the whole was adequately represented, and the applause of a very numerous audience was exceedingly demonstrative as the curtain fell.

Sadler's Wells.—"The City Madam" was revived on Friday week, when Mrs. Marston enacted the part of *Lady Frugal* for the first time, and performed it in a manner which must decidedly be pronounced the character. The part of *Luke* was powerfully acted by Mr. Phelps; and this fine old play, which commanded a full house, was throughout greatly applauded.

On Tuesday Mr. C. Charles gave, for the first time, a most amusing lecture to the Camberwell Literary and Scientific Institution on "The Ludicrous and Farical Literature of Love," in which the lecturer gave illustrations, from different authors, of love in its different phases, both cheerful and lugubrious. Mr. Charles's sketch of an excited Frenchman and a wide-awake Yankee was most amusing, and showed that he possessed great versatility of talent. The lecture, which bristled with *bon-mots* and clever sayings, was enlivened with several songs, and gave great satisfaction to a large audience.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

With the publication of the acceptances for the Chester Cup, racing speculation for the coming season may be said to have fairly set in. Only 89 out of the 196 weighted have had the pen drawn through their names, while 45 out of 85, headed by the evergreen Rataplan, 9 st. 7 lb., stand in for the Great Northern Handicap. The steeplechase horses have also accepted in great force for the Liverpool National, Bourton and ten others being the only recusants out of 61. Sir Peter Laurie is, oddly enough, kept at the head of the betting for it, "solely by the City men." Enchanter, the winner of the Molecomb Stakes, and one of Mr. A. Johnstone's Annandale blood, has been backed for the 2000 guineas, for which race, as well as the Chester Cup, Yellow Jack is first favourite. Every effort is being made by the Findon party to induce the public to believe that this very fourth-rate performer has bloomed into a second Teddington during the last three months, but we believe, to get among out of him for one race only, and to let them get quietly on to Scythian, at long odds for the other. Mr. Morris's almost-forgotten Artillery is once more brought into strong play for the Derby at Tattersall's, and 100 to 7 were the latest quotations.

Orestes and Snowdon Dunhill have both gone to the shed: Wild Dayrell's dam has returned to Sweetmeat's paddocks; and Blue Bonnet, who is now the property of Mr. Crawfurd, has had a fine colt foal to Flying Dutchman. Although his friends have watched with sorrow the gradual decline of his health for nearly two years, the racing world were not a little shocked to hear that their favourite, Frank Butler, was no more. Severe lung disease had prevented him from riding in public since the Houghton Saturday of 1853; but he buoyed himself up almost to the last with the prospect of other Derbies yet in store for him, in hope which all who knew his real state felt to be a mere dream. He had been confined to the house about ten days when his last three days of serious illness set in, and he expired quite painlessly about half-past five o'clock on Friday afternoon, in the thirty-ninth year of his age. We have heard that in early life he was destined for the Church, but the ruling passion for the saddle was not to be quenched in a nephew of the brothers Chifney; and hence, beginning at sixteen, he went through nine years of adversity, succeeded by eleven of almost unparalleled triumph. Although he had not, perhaps, the quickness and intuitive genius for riding of Job Marson and Sam Rogers, he was a first-class horseman, and excelled especially in the coolness and elegance of his finishes, which were not inferior to Robinson's in his best days. Much riding was what he loved best, and the extent of his general practice may be judged from the fact that in 1850-53 he rode 234 races at Newmarket, and won 89 of them. During the same period he rode in no less than 324 races, and was successful in 143! As a trier and judge of the qualities and shape of a race-horse he was almost unrivalled, and, notwithstanding a certain reserve in his manner, except to his very intimate friends, no one was more popular in his native Newmarket. Two St. Legers, two Derbys, and six Oaks fell to his share in eleven seasons; and, though West Australian was the horse of his heart, his doings on Ingo, Canezou, Longbow, and a host of others, principally from the Whitewall or Bedford stables, will quite entitle him to a place by Sam Chifney and Frank Buckle in the memory of turfites. He only survived his wife, by whom he had no family, thirteen months. He left no will; but, although he was liberal to a degree, and would have everything of the very best, both in his house and stable, he is supposed to have died worth upwards of £10,000.

The Pembroke Hunt Meeting comes off on Tuesday, and has four steep chases on its list; Narbeth, near Haverfordwest, is fixed for the same day; and the Ilinois a "mixed meeting" for Tuesday and Wednesday. The principal steeplechase here, for which eleven pair of foes, teen accept, is on the list for the first of these days, as well as the Trial and Two-Year-Old Stakes, each of which has nine subscribers. The hanging Way with its sixteen acceptances, and the handicap hurdle race, are the leading items of the second day; and as, owing to the open weather, the thoroughbreds are very forward in their work, we may look for a highly suspicious opening of the racing season.

The frozen-out Sexhunters, who were beginning to dot Pall-Mall and Piccadilly, have once more disappeared to the cover-side; and we hear that their Dorsetshire brethren, yeomen as well as "scarlets," have subscribed £1800 towards erecting a column in the most elevated part of the county, to commemorate Mr. Farquharson's fifty years' mastership. The complaint of a want of foxes in the Pytchley country has been lately aggravated by the rumour that an enormous vixen, evidently one of the Highland breed introduced by the late Lord Alford, was wantonly killed by the keepers on the Duke of Buccleuch's property.

The Court of Exchequer has, after two very elaborate arguments, decided that grouse are, legally speaking, "game," and that trover will lie for them when they are dead. It was, however, equally divided upon the point as to whether the owners of cattle-gates on a grouse-moor could shoot over them without the consent of the Lord of the manor.

The coursing meetings of the ensuing week are arranged as follows:—The Admirable (Hampton Park), on Tuesday; Coquetdale, on Tuesday and Wednesday; and Biggar Common (Open), on those two days and Thursday; Amesbury (open) comes off on Tuesday, &c.; Hewell, on Wednesday; Knipescar, on Thursday; Baldock Club on the same two days; and Sundorne Spring, on Thursday and Friday.

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The Sea of Azoff.—It is said that the Allies do not intend to insist on the neutralisation of the Sea of Azoff; but the newspaper *German*, Allies ought positively to insist on being permitted to trade with the mountaineers on the eastern coast of the Black Sea, who, being in open defiance with their brethren on the western coast of the Caspian, will always be able to give them a hint of what Russia is about on her south and south-western frontier.

Wills.—The will of the Right Hon. Thomas Baron Truro was sworn under £20,000 person alty; the widow is sole executrix and universal legatee by a codicil.—William Mountford Nurse, Esq., of Regent's-park and Brighton, Deputy-Governor of the Union Bank of London, £50,000 personalty.—Admiral Richard Curry, £8000.—Colonel J. Trelawney, H.E.I.C., £60,000.—Captain Rooke, R.N., £40,000.—Captain W. H. Henderson, R.N., £4000.—Captain F. S. Attree, 31st Foot, Crimea, £2000.—A. E. K. Hamilton, Esq., Ogwell House, Newton Abbott, £35,000. C. A. Partridge, Esq., Horsedon, £20,000.—F. W. Urwin, Esq., Camberwell, £14,000. Samuel Stanton, maltster, Northampton, £9000.—G. C. Redman, shipowner, Poplar, £1000.—W. Field, Redditch, needle-manufacturer, £6000.—W. Fuller, Sussex, farmer, died intestate, personalty £14,000.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Orders have been received at Portsmouth to fit out thirty mortar-vessels.

Half-a-dozen of the old hulks in Portsmouth harbour are to be fitted as powder-magazines, for the more immediate supply of our war-steamers.

Several schooners have been loaded with 68-pounder guns at the Arsenal wharf, Woolwich, and will proceed to Portsmouth and Plymouth, the cargo being for the service of the gun-boat fleet now forming at those ports.

Her Majesty has been pleased to confer a Baronetcy upon Lieutenant-General Sir J. Burgoyne, K.C.B., in consideration of the long and faithful services which from an early period in the late war down to the siege of Sebastopol have connected his name with the principal achievements of the British army.

Captain Earlow's company of the Suffolk Artillery marched into Ipswich on Tuesday, from Landguard Fort, to relieve No. 5 company, now under orders for that destination. They have been greatly improved during their nine months' sojourn at Landguard Fort, and their conduct has been indicative of the sound discipline enforced by their commanding officer. Such men are, indeed, a credit to the service. Their appearance and soldierly deportment, as they marched through the streets, afforded matter for general observation.

The iron mortar-float, No. 1, which sustained considerable damage under the experiments at Shoeburyness, has, with No. 2 of the same series, been repaired in Woolwich Dockyard, and they are again ready for service. Some alterations have been considered necessary in the rigging of these boats, which has been changed for a standing lug and fore and sail, the cutter-rigging preventing them from answering the helm. They again bent sail on Tuesday morning. These are to be speedily followed by thirty-two others of the same construction:—viz., twenty from Messrs. Scott Russell's, and twelve from Mare's, the whole to be fitted out and manned at Woolwich.

The Earl of Glasgow has offered to pay an additional bounty of £3 to recruits for the Prince of Wales Royal Regiment of Militia, of the standard height of five feet five inches.

Six sample rockets were fired for experimental purposes from the Arsenal Marshes at Woolwich, on Saturday, with a view of testing the efficiency of an improvement brought out by Captain Boxer on the old Congreve system. The experiment turned out very satisfactorily. It is, therefore, intended to introduce this improved principle in the future manufacture of rockets.

Orders have been issued from the Horse Guards for 260 of the Coldstream Guards and 224 of the Scots Fusilier Guards, with the customary complement of officers, to hold themselves in readiness to embark early in next week on board the *Indus*, at Portsmouth, for active service in the Crimea.

During the last few days a considerable increase has been made in the number of labourers employed in the various departments of the Arsenal at Woolwich. Some idea of the vast amount of labour performed in that establishment, where 5000 hands are constantly employed, may be formed by stating that the consumption of powder on Wednesday last in preparing ammunition for cannon, independently of small-arm cartridges, exceeded 40,000lb. Besides the large number of shells executed in this establishment, contracts with the Scotch, Carlisle, Liverpool, and other foundries are on a very extensive scale: 2000 of these shells are loaded and prepared daily, and 200,000 musket cartridges.

Loss of the War-steamer "Polyphemus."—A telegraphic message from Copenhagen states that the *Polyphemus* was totally lost on the 29th ult., south of Hanstholm Light, north-west coast of Jutland. The master and fourteen hands were drowned. A strong current and fog were the cause of the accident.

The Trade in Contraband of War.—Plentiful cargoes, contraband of war, we continue to be supplied with, arriving in the Elbe without let or hindrance, although a few days ago the arrival of a British war-steamer at Cuxhaven was announced. In less than a week we have received no less than eleven cargoes of sulphur, three of saltpetre, and two of lead, and several of them were brought in British vessels.—*Letter from Hamburg, Feb. 3.*

Private John Penn, 17th Lancers. A penny subscription has been started at Shoeburyness for the purpose of rewarding the Crimean hero with a sum of money for his service. Mr. W. Randall, of the New Inn, Maidstone, who has been appointed treasurer of the fund, will gladly receive subscriptions from the public.

## THE PUBLIC RECEPTION OF ADMIRAL SIR EDMUND LYONS AT CHRISTCHURCH, HANTS.

At an early hour on Monday, the 28th ult., the streets of Christchurch were filled with visitors from the entire neighbourhood for miles round, assembled to do honour to its illustrious townsman. At a quarter to twelve o'clock Sir Edmund Lyons and his gallant relative, Admiral Walcott, with Mrs. Walcott, the two Misses Walcott, Miss Pearson, Mr. Bickerton Lyons, Mr. Algernon Lyons, Flag Lieutenant to Sir Edmund; his son-in-law, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey; his grandson, Lord Maltravers, and the Rev. Mackenzie Walcott, left Winkton House, escorted by a guard of honour furnished by the Royal Horse Artillery, under the command of Lieut. Torriano, the godson of Sir Edmund. The route lay through the hamlet of Burton, where, at White Hayes, on November 25, 1790, he was born; and, at intervals, demonstrations of respect and gratification were exhibited by the erection of wreaths, flags, and arch.

At Purewell Cross the ovation commenced. Three smaller arches led towards a grand triumphal arch, on which was elevated a boat representing the famous *Agamemnon*, filled with boys as seamen; and, on the adjacent house spy-eared the motto "Three cheers for brave Admiral Lyons," and a device at Mr. Newman's, representing a lion crushing an expiring bear. At this point the military were relieved by a party of coast-guardsmen with their own cutlasses, under the command of Lieutenant Burslem, R.N; the horses were removed from the carriage, and about thirty stout blue-jackets harnessed themselves with ropes and drew it onward. A deputation of the inhabitants, preceded by Mr. Aldridge and a band of music, led the way. On passing Stony-lane, the salute of seventeen guns, fired by the Artillery, announced the entrance of the honoured guest of the day. The windows of every house along the crowded road, upwards of a mile in extent, were filled with happy faces, smiling a greeting, every front was decorated; and the air rent with continuous acclamations. On Waterloo bridge, beneath a triumphal arch, appropriately inscribed, a pause was made, while the band played the air of "Cheer, boys, cheer." On the High bridge again there was a halt beneath a turreted arch, which bore the words:—"To the age a defence, to posterity an honourable name."

At the entrance of the High-street, draped with flags, a triumphal arch bore the names of the scene of Sir Edmund's more eminent actions —"Mangick, Constantine, Kinburn, Azoff." Slowly the procession wound its way through the masses which accompanied or was awaiting it. A platform, wreathed with laurel and bearing a standards of the Allied forces had been erected for the accommodation of the chief families of distinction in the neighbourhood, among whom were observable the Earl and Countess of Malmesbury, Colonel Athol Lyons, Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Sir Percy and Lady Shelley, Colonel Cameron, Mr. Entwistle, Admiral Dashwood, Sir George and Lady Gervis, Hon Grantley Berkeley, and Major Wadmott, R.M.A. Near the platform, Admiral Walcott, presented to Sir Edmund Lyons the congratulatory address of the inhabitants of Christchurch and its vicinity. The gallant Admiral, who made some 1 ble extemporaneous reply, returned his sincere thanks, and pronounced conscientiously say that the proud gratification which he experienced would be shared by thousands now under his command in the Mediterranean. The people there were now great friends, and he would be reflected in every man in the fleet; and he was quite sure that on that day when they received the news of the welcome given by the people of Christchurch to himself and to the noble sentiments of gratitude would animate the whole of them (Cheers). [The emotion of the gallant Admiral for a moment stifled his utterance.] Recovering himself, he remarked, that he was not ashamed to be thus publicly and adequately thanked at home; and he could

RECEPTION OF ADMIRAL SIR EDMUND LYONS AT CHRISTCHURCH.

Mackenzie Walcott. The usual loyal toasts having been drunk with all the honours, the noble Chairman next proposed "The Navy and the Army."

Admiral Walcott, M.P., acknowledged the compliment paid to the Navy; and Colonel Cameron returned thanks on behalf of the Army.

The Chairman then gave "The Health of Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, and the heroes of the Crimea and the Black Sea."

The toast was drunk with acclamation.

Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons said: My lords, ladies, and gentlemen—You have done me the honour of associating my name with the names of those who have distinguished themselves in the Crimean campaign. I only wish that I felt myself deserving the praise you have so kindly bestowed upon me. But all I pretend to is an honest and earnest desire to do my duty to my Sovereign and my country to the best of my humble ability (Cheers). The nature of the present war is such as to afford but few opportunities to fleets or large ships to take any prominent or distinguished part. In the Black Sea the Russian fleet has been self-annihilated, and we had the mortification of seeing their ships of war sunk beneath the waves by their own hands instead of by our broadsides. In the Baltic, again, the enemy's fleet has lain at anchor, secure, under the shadow of their own granite walls and stupendous batteries. The Commanders-in-Chief in the Baltic have had to report many daring and successful exploits performed by the officers and men under their command; and I have had the satisfaction of reporting what has taken place in the Sea of Azoff, where I think I may say, without any fear of contradiction, and with perfect safety, that the exertions of the Commanders-in-Chief have been seconded by as gallant a band of young officers as ever went forth in the service of their country (Cheers). I hope you will do me the justice to believe that it is impossible for any man to feel more sensible than I do of the honour which has been paid to me, not only in this room, but out of doors; and I shall return to my command with an increased desire, if that be possible, to do my duty. (The gallant Admiral was loudly cheered on resuming his seat.)

A number of other toasts were given, including "The Ladies" and "The Officers of the Royal Artillery;" after which the party broke up, highly delighted with the proceedings of the day. At five o'clock Sir Edmund Lyons returned with Admiral Walcott to Winkton. The gallant officer was accompanied to the outskirts of the town by an enthusiastic multitude.

## NAVIGATION OF THE RIVER ELBE.

A novel and important experiment has just been made on the Elbe, with a view to ascertain how far it is practicable to keep the navigation of that river open during the winter.

At present all communication by sea between this country and Hamburg is completely stopped during a considerable portion of the winter months, or is only partially carried on at irregular intervals as far as Gluckstadt, thence by railway to Hamburg.

The rapidly-increasing traffic has forced on the attention of the Hamburg authorities the vast importance of an uninterrupted navigation; and the owners of the screw-steamer *Pollux* undertook the apparently dangerous task of proving that so desirable a result may be attained without much difficulty, and at a cost trifling compared to the very tedious process now adopted to break the ice and clear the navigation.

The *Pollux* is the property of Hamburg owners, and was built by Messrs. C. Mitchell and Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, for the London and Hamburg trade. The vessel, having discharged her cargo at Gluckstadt, was trimmed by the stern, in order to bring her fore foot up, and present an inclined plane to the action of the ice.

The passage up the river, through the drift ice, was accomplished without danger. The fast ice, commencing in the neighbourhood of Blankenese, was about nine inches in thickness; and, when attacked by the steamer, was broken with perfect ease, and to a considerable distance on each side of the vessel, leaving a free channel of about sixty or seventy feet in width. The process was only conducted during ebb tide, so that as the pieces became detached they floated away with the current, freeing the vessel from impediments in her upward course, which she steadily pursued at the rate of about a mile per hour. The only difficulty encountered was opposite Altona, where the branch of the Elbe had caused an accumulation of ice, in many places five feet in thickness; yet even this compact mass yielded to the repeated attacks of the *Pollux*'s iron stem: and, so far as could be seen, without injury to the vessel—another proof of the great strength afforded by iron as a shipbuilding material. Our Illustration is taken at this point in the experiment, and gives a very just idea of the situation. If, then, so much can be accomplished in a few hours by a vessel in no way peculiarly adapted for the work, we may reasonably expect that a vessel constructed for the purpose, and plying constantly during the formation of the ice, will be able to keep the river sufficiently free to allow an uninterrupted communication with Hamburg during the winter. Messrs. Mitchell were present at the experiment, and are preparing designs for an iron steamer to meet the circumstances of the case; and the Hamburg authorities will, no doubt, gladly avail themselves of the experience so liberally afforded them by the owners of the steamer *Pollux*.

NAVIGATION OF THE ELBE.—THE STEAMER "POLLUX" CUTTING THROUGH THE ICE AT ALTONA.

MR. W. H. WOODIN'S ENTERTAINMENT, "THE OLIO OF ODDITIES."—SCENE, "THE LAKES."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## PARIS FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

Since the 1st of January we have seen at balls and soirées several splendid articles offered as presents to ladies and little girls. At the Théâtre des Italiens, the place where the greatest luxury is displayed, some charming ball-dresses have appeared. Flowers *for coiffures*, which were last year somewhat laid aside, seem in greater favour this year; although some persons still prefer gold and silver ornaments. Thus at the last ball at the Tuileries an English lady of great beauty wore a magnificent robe of purple *moiré antique*, sprinkled with bouquets of gold. The skirt had two tunics, trimmed with black lace, the upper part with gold binding. The corsage was similarly ornamented. A dress of gold filigree, trimmed with pearls and ribbons, completed this splendid toilet. Another robe was of white *moiré antique*, with the upper part of tulle *en point d'Angleterre*, upon which were arranged fine purple cactuses, with brilliant leaves of red and green shades. The head-dresses matched.

Another favourite fashion this year is that of feather trimmings. A robe of rose-coloured tulle, for instance, has four flounces, upon which little white blondes, rose-coloured satin ribbon, and marabout fringes alternate. Marabout is preferred to ostrich feathers for ball ornaments, as being much lighter. Ostrich feathers are, however, worn as beadings to lace flounces *for costumes de ville*.

As to fans, it will be remembered that Gavarni designed the one chosen by the Empress. This fashion continues; and it is from Gavarni's graceful pencil we derive a charming water-colour in the delicate border of Duvelleroy.

Some days since, at the marriage of Mdlle. Cruvelli and M. le Baron Vinier, the bride's dress was the latest and most splendid of this kind of toilet. The robe was of white *moiré antique*, the skirt of which had two tunics of English point lace, each fringed with white marabout. The corsage was of the same material, high, and *à basques*. It was inclosed in front by a series of little bows upon which was placed a bouquet of orange, lilac, and white oak flower-buds, the lower part being finished by delicately thin streamers running in the space between the *basques*: the latter were ornamented with two rows of English point lace and marabouts. Above the sleeves was a bracelet of orange-blossoms; above, a *bouffant en noire*, with marabouts; and below, two rows of English point lace. The whole of this splendid toilet was covered with a lace scarf coming from out the back hair and falling over the shoulders.

Another charming novelty already in fashion is the *Bretelle Napolitaine*. It forms a low corsage, cut square upon the breast and thrown back: it is made of black lace alternately with *treillis de jais* and of velvet; it finishes off *en pointe*, and floating bows before and behind. It is worn with a low corsage, and replaces the berthe and other ornaments. With a high corsage it serves for an ornament, and completes the toilet.

### THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Robe of white *moiré antique*; skirt without flounces; covered with a tunic of English point. Low corsage, *à bretelles*; short sleeves, *à bouillon*, closed by a wristband, whence comes a small lace flounce *ruché*. Coiffure as *cache peigne*, with ends hanging over the shoulders and forming a *bandeau* upon the hair.

Robe of white crape with seven *bouillons* of black crape

PARIS FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

ACONITE (ACONITUM NAPELLUS), MONKSHOOD, OR WOLFSBANE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ornamented with small *choux en violettes de Parme*, with half the skirt raised on each side by two bouquets, forming a hook. The edge of the half-skirt is trimmed with three rows of white crisped silken fringe. No. 4.

*Corsage decolleté*, with a berthe falling upon the arm. The front of the corsage is formed of a square of white velvet *épinglé*. Short sleeves, bouillons trimmed with fringe, lower than those of the half-skirt. Head dress: two ostrich feathers, crisped, placed behind the bands, and turning round the comb.

Robe of tulle, with three flounces; the corsage *en draperie*. Head-dresses, of *bleuets bleus*, and forming a kind of diadem upon the *bandeau*.

Robe of black velvet, with a *draperie à berthe*, trimmed with a small black silken fringe. Head-dress of ribbons *Algériens*, mixed with gold and silver threads.

Gentlemen's dresses are still the same: white waistcoat and cravat, black trousers, and black coat with loose sleeves.

## MR. W. S. WOODIN IN HIS "OLIO OF ODDITIES."

No one who has traversed the streets of the metropolis during the last three or four years can have failed to observe this now familiar name, magnified by letters of formidable proportions on broadsides of all hues and sizes, craving attention at every place available for mural advertising. It is entirely within the above period that Mr. W. S. Woodin has attained, as a "Polygraphist," a popularity scarcely second to any in the wide range of metropolitan entertainers, though he emerged at once upon the world as a caterer for their amusement, without going through more than a preliminary course of private practice to qualify himself for such an arduous undertaking. Since then he has given one thousand representations of his two famous entertainments, the "Carpet Bag" and the "Olio of Oddities," and has become a universal favourite. Occupying that neutral ground which lies beyond the province of the drawing room, and stops short on the verge of the department of the stage, Mr. Woodin united, with that framework of the monologist which the late Charles Mathews had first essayed, the attractions of superior costumes, more refined literature, and quicker transitions of dress, together with the valuable additions of music and painting, which till then had never been comprised with the rest in one entertainment. His success was at once immediate and genuine. From his first appearance at the Marionette Theatre in October, 1852, he fairly carried the public with him. Not only did he find admirers of his finished vivacity and his extraordinary metamorphoses of voice, figure, and costume among those accustomed to the glamour of theatrical illusion, but he became at once the popular favourite of that very large section of the community that, discountenancing stage entertainments, are yet appreciating auditors of a representation where the highest amusement is associated with the strictest propriety. This, which may be partly construed into the reason of Mr. Woodin's great success, forms at the same time his highest eulogium. There is no vulgarity in what he does, and you see the artist in his assumptions.

But is allied with refinement, and good humour with good taste. The building in King William-street, Strand, which he has fitted up in the most costly and elegant fashion, and at which, under his own designation of "The Polygraphic Hall," he has for nearly a twelvemonth been giving his last production, "The Olio of Oddities," was only known, before it came into his possession, by a series of failures. To him, and the celebrity he brought with him, is due the fact of this being now one of the best-attended places of amusement in London. A whole page of critical eulogy lies condensed in this brief statement. Of the talent Mr. Woodin has shown in here sustaining, night after night, some fifty distinct characters, embodied by himself with wonderful rapidity of contrast, our readers have already had, or they soon may have, an opportunity of judging. It is very rarely we find so many varied qualifications united in one individual; and with these elements of success, combined with the great advantage of youth, there is some certainty in prophesying for Mr. Woodin a long and triumphant career in the vocation he has adopted. Our illustration exhibits the polygraphist in his own person—the most difficult achievement for the artist, as he is somebody else every three minutes—and at the same time indicates one of those beautiful views which pass before the eye of the spectator in Mr. Woodin's admirably-painted panorama of the lakes of Cumberland and Westmorland.

## CASE OF POISONING WITH MONKSHOOD

*(Aconitum Napellus).*

WE have been favoured by Mr. G. Lawson, Demonstrator of Botany and Vegetable Histology to the Edinburgh University, with the following account of the case of poisoning with Monkshood at Dingwall, briefly recorded in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, together with details of the natural economy of the plant.

A gloom has been cast over Ross-shire and other counties in the north of Scotland by a calamitous occurrence which has led to the death of three gentlemen—two of them Roman Catholic priests. Mr. Maciver, Provost of Dingwall, had a private dinner party, consisting of Lewis M. Macken-ie Esq., of Findon; the Rev. Messrs. Mackenzie, of this town, and Chisholm, Beauly; John McDonald, Esq., Torridon, and several ladies. After dinner Mr. Gordon complained of a parched mouth, and he and Mr. McDonald, who felt the same inconvenience, retired to the drawing-room. The other gentlemen successively became ill, and medical aid was called in; but the two priests, after violent vomiting and other painful symptoms of poisoning, expired. Mr. Mackenzie, of Findon, also died; the others recovered.

This calamity is attributed to the ignorance of a servant. It appears that the cook had had orders to serve up horseradish with the roast beef at dinner, and directed a young man-servant where to find the root in the garden. Instead of bringing horseradish, however, he had dug up the root of monkshood—a most poisonous herb, which was thus incautiously grated down and added to the sauce used with the roast beef. That such a mistake should occur will surprise our English readers; and we may, therefore mention that although roast beef is greatly relished in Scotland, horseradish is very rarely used. All those who partook of the roast beef appear to have suffered; but the ladies escaped, not having tasted the fatal dish. The servant also suffered.

It may be added that Mr. Mackenzie, deceased, occupied a conspicuous and useful position in advancing the public interests of the locality, while the two clergymen were greatly respected by their people. There appears to be no reason to suspect intentional administration of the drug; the cook (a Roman Catholic) had obtained her situation through the recommendation of one of the priests.

Numerous cases of poisoning with aconite having occurred at different times, under a variety of circumstances, it appears desirable to guard the public against it. With the view of more fully accomplishing this object we have engraved the plant, and add a few particulars of its scientific and general history of the plant.

The Wolfsbane, or Aconite (the latter is its more ancient and classical name, as readers of Ovid will know), is one of those plants now so common in a wild state in Britain, from which appear to have been originally introduced from other countries, and disseminated from the gardens attached to religious houses in early times. Its name of monkshood, by which it is most familiarly known, no doubt originated in this circumstance, conduced from other countries, and disseminated from the gardens attached to religious houses in early times. Its name of monkshood, by which it is most familiarly known, no doubt originated in this circumstance, conferred from other countries, and disseminated from the gardens attached to religious houses in early times. Its name of monkshood, by which it is most familiarly known, no doubt originated in this circumstance, conferred from other countries, and disseminated from the gardens attached to religious houses in early times. Its name of monkshood, by which it is most familiarly known, no doubt originated in this circumstance, conferred by the singular construction of the upper part of the flower blined with the singular construction of the upper part of the flower blined with the singular construction of the upper part of the flower bloined with the singular construction of the upper part of the flower bloined with the singular construction of the upper part of the flower blo

*AMUSEMENTS, &c.*

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—The brilliant Pantomime of THE BUTTERFLY'S BALL every evening preceded on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday by THE QUEEN'S SHILLYSHALLY; on Tuesday by THE STRANGER (The Younger—Mr. W. H. SIMPSON, his first appearance in London), and on Friday and Saturday by THE LITTLE TREASURE. The entertainments second. Concluding with ONLY A HALFPENNY, as performed at Windsor Castle.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday, the MERCHANT of VENICE; Tuesday and Friday, HENRY VIII.; Wednesday, HAMLET; Thursday, EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT; Saturday, the CORSICAN BROTHERS, and the POLICE-TIME Every Evening

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—Proprietor, Mr. JOHN DOUGLASS. Last season but a few nights, and must return without the slightest delay, as great National Work for the best Pantomime of the season is nightly played by Paul Kellner and the most wonderful Pantomimists in the world. Twenty-five scenes, forty-four tricks, and eight mutations

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their celebrated Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES FROM NATURE, on MONDAY, FEB. 11th, and every evening during the week, at the MUSIC HALL, LEEDS.

MR. W. S. WOODIN as BASHEL IN "LES HORACES." MR. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES EVERY EVENING at Eight, at the POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William-street, Strand. Box-office open from Eleven to Five

LOVE, the FIRST DRAMATIC VENTRILOQUIST in EUROPE, UPPER HALL, REGENT GALLERY, 69, Quadrant Regent-street. Every Evening at Eight, and Saturday Saturday at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets at all Stalls, 23, Old Bond-street, and at the Box-office.

THE LION-SLAYER AT HOME, 232, Piccadilly.—Mr GORDON CUMMING DESCRIBES every night except Saturday, at 8, what HE SAW and DID in SOUTH AFRICA. Interesting Illustrations every Saturday at 3 o'clock. The Pictures are painted by Messrs Richard Leitch, Harrison Weir, George Thomas, Wolf, Charles Hagley, and Phillips. The music conducted by Mr. J. Odell. Admission 1s., and 2s. The Collection on Saturday Afternoons (Includes from 11 to 4. Children Half-price to the reserved Seats and Stalls.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, consisting of 1000 highly interesting Models, representing every part of the Human Frame in health and disease, is NOW OPEN at 5, Coventry-street, Leicester-square.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—The POISON of STRYCHNINE. Lecture on the above by J. H. Pepper, Esq., at 4 and 8. The Poison and the Tests used for its Detection exhibited in the Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope. All the other Lectures, and the New and Beautiful Dissolving Views, Illustrated the Guide, as usual. Admission 1s. Children and Schools half-price. Juvenile Morning every Wednesday.

ROYAL PANOPTICON.—The Council of Management of the above Establishment have much pleasure in announcing to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally, that the Lessee Buckingham, and Proprietor of the splendid Panorama of the Nile, illustrated and explained by Mr. J. D. Malcolm, Chemistry, Mr. G. B. Ansell, John Chinaman at Home, Performances on the Great Organ, by E. T. Chipp, &c. Each Morning and Evening, at the Panopticon, the Colossus fountains, &c. Open—Morning, Twelve to Five; Evening, Seven to Ten. Admission, 1s., Schools and Children, Half-price

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—EXETER HALL. Conductor Mr. COSTA. [illegible] Oratorio, composed by Mr. COSTA. Vocalists: Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Montem Smith, and Herr Weiss; with orchestra of nearly 150 performers. A few reserved Stalls, at 7s., and Stalls, at 5s., may be obtained at the Hall. The Oratorio will be repeated on the following Friday, February 22nd. Tickets, 5s., 3s., and 10s. 6d.; now on hand. The selected Choruses in Haydn's Nos. Seven or Three Guineas per annum. For Tickets or Subscriptions apply (at the Society's Office, No. 8 room within Exeter Hall, or Subscriptions to records to be made payable at the Chairman's-office to Robert Bowly.

CRYSTAL PALACE MUSEUM of NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.—T. Shipowners, Shipbuilders, Engineers and Companies, and others.—The Directors of the Crystal Palace Company, being about to form in the Palace a Museum of Naval Architecture, to contain examples of the most remarkable progress of the art from an early period to the present day, with models of the most recent improvements, are respectfully invited to assist in having the means to assist them in this object by contributing exhibition Models of Boats, Marine Engines, Screw Propellers, &c. A general plan of the proposed Museum (for which a considerable number of models has been already collected) may be obtained from the Secretary, to whom all communications should be addressed.

By order, G. GROVE, Crystal Palace, February 9, 1856. Secretary.

SPRING GROVE STATION, on the Windsor Line, 8 miles from Hyde-park-corner. Trains every hour and from Waterloo Terminus. SUBSTANTIAL VILLA RESIDENCES are erected and elegantly finished and replete with the Spring Grove Estate, which is delightfully situate on a spill of gravel between Osterley-park and Richmond. These houses have good Gardens attached to them, and additional land may be obtained if wanted. Particulars for Rent or Lease, on the Estate, may had from the Manager, at the Estate Office, opposite the Station in Town, at 17, Warwick-street, Regent-street.

THE STAUNTON CHESS-MEN in Ebony and Boxwood, from 18s. per set; African Ivory, £3 13s. 6d. to £10 10s. Staunton's Chess Treatise, 5s. Chess Boards, Chessmen, Tables, Backgammon, Draughts, Dominoes, Cribbage Boards, Chess-men Clocks, Chess Tables, Chessmen Boxes, Backgammon Tables, Dominoes, Cribbage Boards, Chessmen Clocks

A PAPER HUNT—THE FIND—BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.—SKETCHED BY J. A. CROWE.—(SEE PAGE 156)

WINTER IN NORWAY.—FROM A PICTURE BY ADOLPH TIDEMAND.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## WINTER IN NORWAY.

WITH Christmas begin the national festivals in the mountains of Norway, which are observed by the poorest labourer as well as by the rich proprietor. During this season all work is stopped; the cloth is laid all day for every comer, and the feasts are celebrated with the hospitality and simplicity of the olden time.

It is also an old custom that even the phantoms of superstition must share in these winter fêtes, as well as the animals of the earth and the birds of the air. A dishful of oatmeal-porridge is placed by the women of the house under the steps of the staircase, to regale the goblin (or brownie) of the farm.

Out of doors, a long pole is set up in front of the house, with a bunch of oats at the top, to serve as fare for the little birds. While the old man fixes the pole, with the help of his little son, two boys play in the snow with the "*ski*," or snow-skates; and the woman on the right is strewing pineleaves at the entrance of the gallery, or "*Stovlgang*." This strewing of leaves is also a sign of feasting and rejoicing.

The accompanying illustration has been engraved from a picture by Adolphe Tidemand, the most celebrated of the Norwegian painters.

## ANALYSIS OF SOME REMARKABLE CASES OF POISONING, OCCURRING IN ENGLAND DURING THE LAST CENTURY. BY J. G. B.

IT has long been the fashion in England to ignore gross crime. "I never read the murders" is a phrase commonly uttered with an affectation of pity and contempt for those who, by conviction or duty, are compelled to scan narrowly that dark and often-recurring page in the history of man which bids one hand trace in his brother's blood. Happily for the safety of society, others less morbidly fastidious, who deem that to be forewarned is to be forearmed, have recorded the traces by which an avenging Providence has followed, and at last overtaken such criminals; and such writers have shown that wondrous and subtle as may be the depraved intelligence of man, there is an invisible and far greater power watching its every suggestion, either to baffle, or to avenge *here*, or (religion adds) to record for a yet more damning conviction *hereafter*. It was a deep sense of this eternal truth which drew from the present Lord High Chancellor of England, the avowal that the protracted trial of Rush, had given him the profound conviction that a providential supervision was visible throughout its painful details.

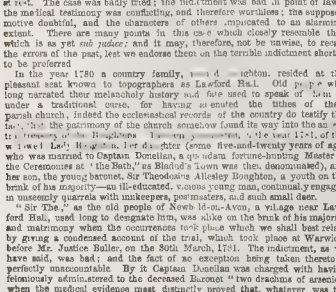
As well then may the morbid sentimentalists who affect to shrink from narratives such as these complain at once of that book, one of whose earlier records is of the destruction of human life by human agency; and ever that to narrate the stratagems of the murderer, their detection and punishment, is rather to encourage than to arrest the same path, than to debort them from it, by pointing out the tremendous forces they challenge to their destruction, when they plot against the life of a fellow-creature.

Much of course must ever depend on the spirit and manner in which such deadly details are given; but he must indeed be unfortunate in his treatment of the subject who does not succeed in making his work conducive to the good and safety of his fellow-men; and, by a parity of reasoning, subservient to the honour of that Divine Legislator, who has fenced in the life he has bestowed with the most severe enactments, and reserved, and that for ever, to himself, the time and manner of its withdrawal.

In fine, of one thing we may be assured, whatever the progress made by science, it will always be overruled, to the certain detection of any perversion its false votaries may seek to make of its powers. Of this consolatory truth we have abundant evidence, in the cases of Donellan, Rush, &c., in this country; and of Webster, in the annals of American jurisprudence. Too true it is, that where an avenging Providence has laid bare the springs of evil action, and followed the tracks of the criminal even to his very lair, human justice has too often shrunk from its duties, and weakly permitted the culprit to escape; but this fatal negligence and culpable remissness have to be accounted for elsewhere. It is enough for us (and especially in these latter days, when we have been doomed to witness so many and such signal instances of conviction gathering themselves out of long-closed graves, to confront one individual) that the eye which never slumbers, and a finger which traces the guilty with unerring accuracy.

In this and following articles we shall present our readers with a collection of remarkable trials of great interest, and now, too, of considerable rarity. None but a book collector will have observed a blank in the narrative, which for a little season excites and absorbs the attention of the whole community. Superseded by some newer subject of interest, it is soon forgotten, and its details speedily lost. The cunning of the villain remains in the lawyer, his words in the *sub rosa* memoranda of the surgeon or a note of watchfulness to the analytical chemist. But the great bulk of mankind are little benefited by the lesson. They are as open as before to the evil agency, and thousands had been poisoned by the operation of that one drug arsenic, before common sense suggested the simple colouring of the mineral, and at once terminated the crime of poisoning thereby. So it may be with other agencies. Let but the man who purposes assassination know that it is next to impossible to avoid detection and punishment, and he will pause, we may be assured, before he goes on to its perpetration.

### NO I.—THE CASE OF CAPTAIN DONELLAN. 1780.



LAWFORD HALL, THE SEAT OF SIR THEODOSIUS BOUGHTON.

The first instance which occurred in this country of anything approaching to [illegible] poisoning is the notorious case of Donellan, respecting which the [illegible] will it ever be, set right. The case was badly tried; the indictment was bad in point of law; the medical testimony was conflicting, and therefore worthless; the supposed motive doubtful, and the characters of others implicated to an alarming extent. There are many points in this case which closely resemble that which is as yet *sub judice*; and it may, therefore, not be unwise, to recall the errors of the past, lest we endorse them on the terrible indictment shortly to be preferred

In the year 1780 a country family, named Boughton, resided at the pleasant seat known to topographers as Lawford Hall. Old people who long narrated their melancholy history and fate used to speak of him as under a traditional curse, for having assumed the tithes of their parish church, indeed the greater portion of the property do testify this fact. But the testimony of the church somehow found its way into the annals [illegible] of the Boughtons. Their possessions, at the year 1781, of the widowed Lady Boughton, her daughter (some five-and-twenty years of age, who was married to Captain Donellan, a quondam fortune-hunting Master of the Ceremonies at "the Bath," as Bladud's Town was then denominated), and her son, the young baronet, Sir Theodosius Allesley Boughton, a youth on the brink of his majority—an ill-educated, vicious young man, continually engaged in unseemly brawls and disputes, particularly with his small dependants.

"Sir The," as the old people of Newb [illegible]-on-Avon, a village near Lawford Hall, used long to designate him, was alike on the brink of his majority and matrimony when the occurrences took place which we shall best relate by giving a condensed account of the trial, which took place at Warwick, before Mr. Justice Buller, on the 30th March, 1781. The indictment, as we have said, was bad; and the fact of no exception being taken thereto is perfectly unaccountable. By it Captain Donellan was charged with having feloniously administered to the deceased Baronet "two drachms of arsenic, when the medical evidence most distinctly proved that, whatever was the deleterious agent employed, it was most certainly not that mineral. Mr Dighy opened the indictment; after which Mr. Howarth proceeded to examine the following witnesses:

Mr. Powell, apothecary, of Rugby, deposed that he had attended Sir T. Boughton for two months before his death on account of a slight complaint. On Tuesday, the 28th August, he saw his patient, and sent him a draught containing rhubarb and julap. On this day Sir Theodosius appeared in great spirits and good health. Witness produced two phials in court—the one containing a rhubarb draught exactly as he had sent it, the other the same ingredients with the addition of laurel-water, by which it was believed his patient had been poisoned. On the Wednesday morning he was sent for to Lawford Hall. He arrived there a little before nine. Captain Donellan accompanied him into Sir Theodosius's room. He had been dead nearly an hour. There was no distortion, nor anything particular. He continued some minutes in the room. Captain Donellan asked him no questions, but, in answer to his inquiries, said Sir Theodosius died *in convulsions*. Being questioned what farther conversation he had then with the Captain, he said that he could not recollect his particular words, but his general intent was to make him believe that "Sir Theodosius had taken cold."

Lady Boughton deposed that Sir Theodosius was twenty years old. On his coming of age he would have been entitled to above £3000 a year. In the event of his dying a minor the greater part of his fortune was to descend to his sister, the Captain's wife. The prisoner, several times before the death of her son, had talked to her about the state of his health. His expressions were, "Don't talk about leaving Lawford Hall: he is in a very bad state of health: you cannot tell what may happen before that time." She thought he meant his being so very vexatious in going a hunting, and the like. Mr. Fonnereau, a friend of her son, was expected at Lawford Hall, the latter end of the week in which he died. He was to stay a week, and then Sir Theodosius was to have returned with him into Northamptonshire; Sir Theodosius had not said how long he intended to continue there. On Tuesday, the 28th of August, a servant was sent to Mr. Powell for the draughts for Sir Theodosius. Upon inquiring where the servant was, Mr. Donellan said, "O, Sir Theodosius has sent him a second time for the bottle of stuff." It was known in the family that Sir Theodosius was to take his physic the next morning. He used to put his physic in his dressing-room. He happened once to forget to take it; upon which Mr. Donellan said, "Why don't you set it in your outer room! then you would not so soon forget it!" After this he had several times the medicines upon his sideboard over the chimney-piece in his outer room. On the evening of Tuesday the 29th, about six o'clock, Sir Theodosius went a-fishing, attended only by one servant, Samuel Frost. She and Mrs. Donellan took a walk in the garden. They were there above an hour. To the best of her recollection she had seen nothing of Mr. Donellan after dinner till about seven o'clock, when he came out of the house-door into the garden, and told them that "he had been to see them a-fishing, and that he would have persuaded Sir Theodosius to come in, lest he should take cold, but he could not. Sir Theodosius came home at eight, apparently very well. He went up into his own room soon after, and went to bed. He requested her to call him the next morning, and give him his physic. Accordingly, she went into his room, about seven that morning, when he appeared to be very well. She asked him "Where the bottle was?" He said, "It stands there upon the shelf." He first desired her to get him a bit of cheese, in order to take the taste out of his mouth, which she did. He then desired her to read the label, which she accordingly did, and found these words was written upon it, "Purging draught for Sir Theodosius Boughton." As she was talking to him, she emitted to shake the bottle. Observing this, he said, "Pour it back again, and shake the bottle." In doing this she spilt part of it upon the table; the rest she gave him. As he was taking it, he observed, "It smelt and tasted very nauseous;" upon which she said, "I think it smells very strongly like bitter almonds." She gave him the cheese; he chewed it, and spit it out. He then remarked, that "he thought he should not be able to keep the medicine upon his stomach." She gave him some water, he washed his mouth with it, and, spitting it out, lay down.

Here a bottle was delivered to Lady Boughton [containing the genuine draught], which she was desired to smell at, and to inform the Court whether it smelt at all like the medicine Sir Theodosius took. She answered in the negative. She was then desired to smell at another [containing the draught with the addition of the laurel-water], which she said had a smell very much like that of the medicine she gave to Sir Theodosius.

Lady Boughton then proceeded with her evidence. In two minutes, or a minute and a half, after Sir Theodosius had taken the draught, he struggled very much. It appeared to her, as if it was to keep the draught down. He made a prodigious sudden rise in his stomach, and gagging; all these symptoms continued about ten minutes. He then seemed as if he was going to sleep, or inclined to doze. Perceiving him a little composed, she went out of the room. She returned in about five minutes after, and, to her great surprise, found him with his eyes fixed, his mouth open, and foam running out of his mouth. She instantly desired a servant to take the first horse he could get and go for Mr Powell. She saw Mr. Donellan in less than five minutes after. He came into the room where Sir Theodosius lay, and asked her "How he was?" She answered, "Very ill." She repeated to him him what a terrible thing had happened, that it was an unaccountable thing in the doctor to send such a medicine, for, if it had been taken by a dog, it would have killed him, and she did not think her son would live." He asked "In what manner was Sir Theodosius?" She told him. He then asked "Where the physic-bottle was?" She showed him the two draughts. He took up one of the bottles, and said, "Is this it?" She answered, "Yes." He took it, and, after rinsing it, emptied it into some dirty water that was in a wash-hand basin. After he had thrown the contents of the first bottle into the wash-hand basin, she observed "That he ought not to do that." She added, "What are you at? You should not meddle with the bottle." Upon that he snatched up the other bottle and emptied it; then he put his finger to it and tasted it. She said, "What are you about? You ought not to meddle with the bottle." Upon which he said, "I did it to taste it." But he did not taste the first bottle. Sarah Blundell and Catherine Amos came into the room. The former is since dead. He desired Sarah Blundell "to take away the basin, the dirty things, and the bottles;" and he put the bottles into her hand. Her Ladyship took the bottles from her, set them down, and bid her let the things alone. He then desired "that the room might be cleared, and the clothes thrown into an inner room." Her Ladyship opened the door of the inner room. As soon as Sarah Blundell had put the clothes into that room, Mr. Donellan, while the witness's back was turned, put the bottles into her hand again, and bid her take them down; and was angry she had not done it at first. This circumstance Sarah Blundell told her; for all that she herself knew of it, in fact, was that the bottles were taken out of the room.

From the evidence of other witnesses it appeared that Captain Donellan had spoken of Sir Theodosius as being in very bad health: "His life was not worth a year's purchase." And yet, at the time he was making these statements, Sir Theodosius, according to Mr. Kerr, surgeon, of Northampton, was not in bad health at all; indeed he hardly required any medicine of any kind. As regards the opening of the body, after suspicion had been excited, Captain Donellan had acted a very suspicious part: while professing his willingness to promote the most complete investigation, he had contrived to put off the examination on various pretexts, even until it have taken place but for the firmness with which it was urged by Sir William Wheeler, the guardian of Sir Theodosius. The evidence as to the symptoms of poisoning was in the main unfavourable to the prisoner. Dr Ratray said the appearance of the body confirmed him in the opinion that the deceased was poisoned, and that the poison was laurel-water. In cross-examination he admitted that his first opinion, on hearing Lady Boughton describe the symptoms, and after he had seen the body opened, was that death had been caused by arsenic. Mr. Wilmer, who had also assisted at the *post-mortem* examination, was of opinion, that death was caused by the poisonous draught administered by Lady Boughton. Dr. Ashe, of Birmingham, thought that death had been caused by poison. Dr. Farmer was of the same opinion that Sir Theodosius died by poison, and that the poison was laurel-water.

The only important evidence in defence of Captain Donellan was that of the celebrated John Hunter. He said he had dissected some thousands, and, so far as he could judge from the symptoms described, they were certainly not such as would necessarily lead to the conclusion that the person had taken poison. On cross-examination, he said that the fact of Sir Theodosius being in good health a few hours before his death explained nothing. The healthiest people were frequently seen to die suddenly.

The trial began at half-past seven in the morning. At twenty-five minutes past six the jury withdrew, and in nine minutes they returned with a verdict, finding the prisoner "Guilty."

Immediately after the conviction of Captain Donellan, a divine, accompanied by a particular friend of the prisoner, went to see him, and to all appearance he was perfectly resigned to his unhappy fate. It was urged to him that, as the evidence had been so clear, a denial of the fact would be looked upon by the world as a mean prevarication, and would induce people to throw additional insult upon his memory. To this observation he answered, he could not help any man's conclusions: he knew his own heart, and would with his last breath assert he was innocent of the crime for which he was convicted. expressions, aggravated by falsehoods of the most flagrant kind, which were sworn at his trial, had induced a jury to take his life; but time would do him justice, and prove him an injured man, runned by those who ought to have been his friends. Perceiving the gentlemen in astonishment at this conversation, he added, that he should dedicate to-morrow (Sunday) to the purpose of drawing up an answer to, and a refutation of, the evidence, and should leave it with a friend that he had no doubt would comply with the last request he should make—that of seeing it correctly published. He was asked whether he had not a desire to see his wife, and take a last farewell. To this he hastily replied, I do beseech you let me not hear again of this: if she does not come I shall die composed. On Sunday evening he deputed his case with a gentleman of Coventry, who assisted him in his trial, with an earnest request that he would print and publish it. He then gave some directions relative to the adjustment of the sad operation which was to take place in the morning, and appeared remarkably cheerful and composed. At seven o'clock next day he was carried to the place of execution in a mourning-coach followed by a hearse, and the sheriff's officers in deep mourning. As he went on he frequently put his head out of the coach, desiring the prayers of the people around him. On his arrival at the place of execution he alighted from the coach, and, ascending a few steps of the ladder, prayed for a considerable time, and then joined in the usual service with the greatest appearance of devotion. He then in an audible tone of voice addressed the spectators in the following terms:—That as he was then going to appear before God, to whom all deceit was known, he solemnly declared "that he was innocent of the crime for which he was to suffer;" that he had drawn up a vindication of himself, which he hoped the world would believe, for it was of more consequence to him to speak truth than falsehood, and had no doubt but that time would reveal the many mysteries that had arisen in his trial. After praying fervently some time, he left his handkerchief (a signal agreed on between him and the executioner), and was launched into eternity. After hanging the usual time, the body was put into a black coffin, and conveyed to the Townhall to be dissected. He was dressed in a suit of deep mourning.

Years rolled on, but the public mind remained sore and ill at ease. Donellan died with dark sayings on his lips, and Lawford Hall became a pilgrimage to many who doubted of his guilt. So great was the number of these visitors, even in those days when the facilities of travelling were so imperfect, that the Hall was actually taken down.

Lady Boughton soon slept with her son in the ancestral vault at Newbold-on-Avon; and there, also, after having married two subsequent husbands, the wife of Donellan was interred, almost in our own day. She is still spoken of as "the wife of three husbands—the pendent, independent, and dependent:" the first, Donellan; the second, a Baronet of Nonconformist religious principles; and the third (whom she married when far advanced in life), Barry O'Meara, the author of "A Voice from St Helena."

Whether there be, indeed, as many have thought, a possibility of Donellan's innocence, can never, of course, now be satisfactorily determined; but we may at least congratulate ourselves on an improved condition of our legal machinery. It would hardly be possible in these days to convict on an indictment of such enormous latitude; nor, we trust, would a prosecution be allowed to prepare, and exhibit in court, a poisonous draught altogether supposititious, but so deeply injurious to a criminal; and, lastly, we never need fear the repetition of such a painful exhibition of toxicological ignorance as was displayed by the Warwickshire doctors in the memorable case of Donellan.

## THE PALMER CASE.

*(To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

PERMIT me to add a few more words about Rugeley and its neighbourhood. At present, in the imagination of your readers, it is the fit abode of a horde of thugs; or, perhaps, a dismal collection of dank and ruinous edifices, in some watery waste of "Holland-like Staffordshire," inhabited by a race of doleful and cadaverous creatures, languidly creeping through an objectless existence. Out of our legal machinery. It would hardly be possible in these days to convict on an indictment of such enormous latitude; nor, we trust, would a prosecution be allowed to prepare, and exhibit in court, a poisonous draught altogether supposititious, but so deeply injurious to a criminal; and, lastly, we never need fear the repetition of such a painful exhibition of toxicological ignorance as was displayed by the Warwickshire doctors in the memorable case of Donellan.

Come, perhaps, a dismal collection of dank and ruinous edifices, in some watery waste of "Holland-like Staffordshire," inhabited by a race of doleful and cadaverous creatures, languidly creeping through an objectless existence. Come and see for yourself

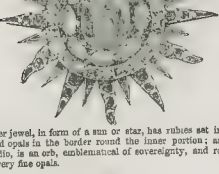
# Memorabilia,

## LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

*"A little chink may let in much I ght"*—Old Proverb.

### MEMENTOES OF SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.

At Nutwell Court, near Exeter, are preserved several mementoes of the great circumnavigator Drake; and amongst them unquestionably the most precious are the two jewels represented in our Engravings, which, as tradition says, were given to Drake by Queen Elizabeth, on his return from the voyage round the world.



The smaller jewel, in form of a sun or star, has rubies set in the rays, and diamonds and opals in the border round the inner portion; and engraved in this, in intaglio, is an orb, emblematical of sovereignty, and round the ruby are several very fine opals.

The larger jewel is a most exquisite specimen of goldsmith's skill; is richly enamelled in red, yellow, blue, and green; and has a few diamonds and rubies introduced in the border. The centre is composed of a very fine cameo, cut in onyx, believed to be by Valerio Vincentino—a most celebrated engraver of precious stones, and of whose works Felibien says, that if his designs were equal to his execution, he might be compared with the ancients. The subject of this cameo is a representation of two heads—one of negro character, and the other a beautiful female face—typical, doubtless, of Europe and Africa. At the back of the jewel, in the centre, is an exquisite miniature of Queen Elizabeth, in all her glory of ruff and necklace, painted by Nicholas Hilliard, and bearing date Anno dni. 1575; Regni 20. Hilliar was limner extraordinary, and goldsmith to Queen Elizabeth, and his works were highly esteemed. On the inner side of the cover to the back of the jewel is a phœnix in enamel.

### NOTES.

Swift, Pope, and Addison.—The following scraps, which I find in Dr Birch's voluminous MSS., will form an agreeable addition to the "Addisoniana," in Mr. Bohn's valuable Life of the great essayist

"Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1740.—Mr George Faulkner, of Dublin, told me that Dr. Swift had long conceived a new opinion of Mr. Pope, on account of his jealous, peevish, avaritious temper

The Doctor gave Mr. P. the property of his "Gulliver," which he sold for £300; and gave up to him, in 1727, his share of the copy of three volumes of their Miscellanies, which came to £14.

The Doctor was angry with Mr. P. for his satire upon M. Addison, whom the former esteemed as an honest, generous, and friendly man. Wm Dodsley, the painter, was employed by Mr. P. to go to Curl in the habit of a clergyman, and sell him the printed copies of his letters. Mr. P. sent to Ireland to Dr. Swift, by Mr. Gerard, an Irish gentleman then at Bath, a printed copy of their letters, with an anonymous letter, which occasioned Dr. Swift to give Mr Faulkner leave to reprint them at Dublin, though Mr Pope's edition was published first."—(Birch Papers, 4244.)—J. Kemp.

Mr. Macaulay and his Critics.—In one portion of your paper of the 26th of January, you notice an imputation cast upon Mr. Macaulay by some of the critics, to the effect that he, for the sake of rounding a period, is wont to mis-state facts, and abuse the confidence of his readers. Two cases of misrepresentation are adduced in support of the accusation, which, as against an historian, is a very grave one. We are first told that Mr. Macaulay stated that Marsha. Schomberg was buried in Westminster Abbey—whereas, in fact, the veteran hero was interred in the Cathedral of St. Patrick's, Dublin; and, secondly, that the historian represents Judge Jeffreys to have been buried in the Tower Chapel—whereas, in fact, he body lies in the vault of St. Mary, Aldermanbury. If these critics would bear in mind the advice which Gibbon gave to their grandfathers four score years ago, and accustom themselves to read before they write, they could hardly fail to perceive that, in both these cases, the inaccuracy is made by themselves, and not by Mr. Macaulay. With respect to Schomberg's funeral, after a reference to the general feeling throughout the country, that "Westminster Abbey was the only cemetery in which so illustrious a warrior slain in arms for the liberties and religion of England, *could properly be laid*," &c., Mr. Macaulay adds, "It was announced"—(mark his cautious expression)—"It was announced that the brave veteran should have a public funeral at Westminster. In the mean time his corpse was embalmed with such skill as could be found in the camp, and was deposited in a leaden coffin" This "announcement" referred to by Mr. Macaulay, was made during the first flush of national gratitude and enthusiasm, but we are no where told that Westminster Abbey was, in fact, the last resting-place of the gallant Schomberg (Hist., vol. iii, p. 688). As to Jeffreys: "His emaciated corpse was," says Mr. Macaulay, "laid with all privacy next to the corpse of Monmouth in the chapel of the Tower." (Hist., vol. i.i, p. 403). And this is the fact; nor was it until years after the period of which Mr. Macaulay is treating that the wicked Chancellor's body was removed from the Tower chapel and placed next to that of his son and successor, in the vault of St. Mary, Aldermanbury. See Life of Jeffreys, in Chalmer's "Biographical Dictionary," vol. xviii, p. 496; and in Lord Campbell's "Lives of the Chancellors." It is one thing, Sir, to cavil, and another, and a very different, thing to criticise.—B. Blundell, F.S.A., Temple.

The First Day-Coach from Oxford to London, and Some who travelled by it.—I send you the extract from the "Life of Anthony à Wood," communicated by Thomas Hearne, and continued by other hands, Oxford, 1772.—"An. Dom 1669, April 26th (30 Car. II) Munday was the first day that the Flying Coach went from Oxon. to London in one day. Anthony à Wood went in the same Coach, having then a Boot on each side. Among the six men that went, Mr. Rich. Holloway, a Counsellor of Oxon. (afterwards a Judge) was one. They then (according to the Vice-Chancellour's Order, stuck up in all public places) entered into the Coach at the Tavern Dore against All Souls. Coll. precisely at 6 of the clock in the morning, and at 7 at night they were all set downe in their inn at London."—Latton

Tobacco.—"Singular taste of an Ass.—There is now in the possesion of Mr. Walton, farmer, of Great Lever, near Bolton, a male ass, which is known to be nearly fifty years of age. He is named "Billy," and prefers tobacco to any other luxury. He is likewise very fond of a pinch of snuff. Our informant has, within these few days, seen "Billy" masticate a large quid of pigtail with as much gusto as any Jack tar in her Majesty's service. When he had finished the tobacco a pinch of strong rappee was administered, which "Billy" snuffed up without the least demur, and, curling up his olfactory organ, delivered one of those charming solos so peculiar to his species."—*Southey's Commonplace Book, 4th Series*, p. 593.

### QUERIES.

John Gilpin.—Can any of your antiquarian readers inform me whether the original history of John Gilpin still exists in legend or unwritten tradition?—Lady Austen, it is said, told the tale, "which had been treasured in her memory from her childhood," to relieve the gloom of Cowper's spirits. Convulsions of laughter kept him awake during the greater part of the succeeding night, and before morning he had turned the story into the immortal ballad. Such a story is worthy of preservation in its original shape.—Edmonton.

Tale of a Tub.—Can any of your readers inform me whence the derivation of the phrase "Tale of a tub"? That it is one of long standing is evident from the fact of Sir Thomas More having made use of it, when examining a witness named Tubb, who, giving his evidence in a clumsy manner, provoked the witty Chancellor to indulge a joke.—J. Q. K.

Dentists of Old.—"In Queen Elizabeth's days there was a fellow that wore a brooch in his hat like a tooth-drawer," &c. So says John Taylor. Are we to infer from this that a brooch in the hat was the distinguishing mark for a dentist in those days?—B. M.

Godfrey Medals. Sir,—Would you be so kind, through your excellent "Memorabilia" column, to inform me why, and at what period, the following medal was struck, and whether it is valuable?—On the obverse: Head of Sir E. Godfrey with a rope round his neck, led by two hands, with the inscription—*" Morlendo. Hesterek. Hem. E. Godfrey."* On the reverse: Two figures on a horse, one probably Sir Edmondbury Godfrey, preceded by a figure pointing with his thumb to the words:—*" Eyro. Credit. Teror."* Sir E. Godfrey was found strangled in a ditch.—H. L. F.

Archbishop Law.—Will any of your readers give me information respecting the family of James Law, who was Bishop of Orkney, and afterwards for (1618—1632) Archbishop of Glasgow. His grandson, or great-grandson, William Law, married Jean Campbell, descended from one of the members of the House of Argyll—and they were the parents of the celebrated John Law, of Lauriston—perhaps this may give some clue to Archbishop Law's descent.—A. T. L.

Chess MSS. Wanted.—In Egerton's (bookseller's) catalogue of books for 1793, No. 7710, is entered as follows:—"MS. Treatise on Chess, in old French, on vellum, with 210 illuminated schemes of various games, elegant, in russia leather, £4 4s." In another catalogue (the date of which I do not know) was the following article:—"1742. Libro che insegna giocar a Scachi, nel qual si sono alcune sutilita bellissime per guadagnar il gioch, et gioch de partido molto belli et ingenios, *cose al'antiqua come alla moderna*, cossa belissima. MS. of the xvi. Century, 4to, in russia, £7 7s. A very valuable and unpublished MS on Chess, containing upwards of 200 games, and illustrated by very numerous large diagrams explanatory of the moves. This MS. is from the Grædnigo Library at Venice." *Query*, what has become of the above two MSS.—F. Madden, Mus. Brit.

### ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

The Prefix "Ug."—Ug, prefixed to names of places, such as Ug-bamby, Ug-thorpe, is the same as Irish *ough, augh, aghs, agh*, in Ough-eval; Augh-aval, -rim; Agha-boe, -bog, -crew, -cross, -da, -derg, -doe, -down, -dowy, -gallen, -ilee, -lurcher, -more, -vallah; Agh-er, -ern, -hart, -old, -oure, -trim. This prefix means river or water, as the same weed with Gaelic *ay, ey, wiege*; Saxon, *ea, eue*; Dutch and Danish, *aa*; Gothic, *ahva* Teutonic, *aha*; Russian, *uj*; French, *eau*; Sanscrit, *ap, apa*, Latin, *aqua*: water, river. It is as often suffixed in names of places, *e.g.*, Irish, *-agh*, in Ard-agh, Don-agh; and thus appears in such names in many a country, *e.g.*, German, *-ach, -au, -a*, in Elsen-ach, Eber-ach, Kreuzn-ach, Zurick-au, Ilmen-au, Goth-a, Gur-a, Fuld-a, &c; French, *-ay, -ey, -y*, in Cambr-ay, Tourn-ey, Queen-oy, Cheun-y, Landre-y, &c. It *enters* in names of rivers: *e. g.* Irish *-augh*, in Ough-ter, a lake formed by the river Erne, English *-ey, -ay*, in Mers-ey, Wer-ey, Conw-ay, Russian *-ey*, in Jeus-ey, &c, It appears alone in [illegible], Lat, *Aqua* (Sextile), Germ, *Ascher*; Teuton. *Adda, Athan*. But these prefixes and suffixes, though they originally signify water or river, are also used to designate "a meadow or field near, aside, or along the river." Thus Ug-thorpe, in Yorkshire, like its German namesake Aha-dorf, a village in Franconia, may be interpreted either "the village near the river;" or, if you like that better, "the village on the field near the river." This word *ug, ayh, aha, &c*, for water, is one of the many words common to all languages, showing that there was once, and giving hope that there will perhaps once more be, but one language on earth.—Dr. J.A. Kaltschmidt, Dollar.

The Rafparee Cove.—In answer to your correspondent "Y." it is well known to many old men now living that about sixty years ago a vessel, manned by blacks, ran ashore, and that the then best families in the town (being nothing but wreckers and smugglers) murdered the crew and buried the bodies on the beach, and then plundered the vessel of a very valuable cargo, consisting of ivory, doubloons, jewels, &c. This having caused some disturbance, put an end to the system; otherwise, in bad weather, a common custom was to affix lanterns to horses' tails, and lead them about the cliffs, to decoy vessels. Many near descendants of the actual wreakers of the before-named vessel still reside here, and rank amongst the most respectable of the inhabitants. The people here still retain the name of "Coombe Sharks," which appellation was bestowed upon them by the surrounding neighbourhood about a century ago.—N. V., Ilfracombe

Marriage Bans.—I beg to state that, according to the Marriage Act, 4 Geo. IV., cap. 76 (which statute is in most of its provisions a re-enactment of Stat. 26th, Geo. II., cap. 33), "all bans of matrimony are to be published upon the three Sundays preceeding the solemnization of the same, during Morning Service (or Evening Service, if there shall be no Morning Service in the church or chapel on the day of publication), *immediately after the Second Lesson*." I am not aware of the Act which your correspondent alludes to (as having been passed early in the present century), "directing bans to be published during the Afternoon, instead of the Evening Service;" if any statute, however, was promulgated to that effect, such doubtless has been superseded by the above-cited later enactments.—C. Egan Belgravia.

President Bradshaw.—It is stated in the Illustrated London Almanack "that in Lancaster there is a popular belief that no Bradshaw has flourished since the days of the regicide." If such a belief exists it is not borne out by facts. The lineal descendant and representative of "President Bradshaw" is James Edward Bradshaw, of Fair Oak Park, five miles from Winchester, the possessor of several thousands a year, with a fine family of seven sons and daughters. He is at present High Sheriff of the county of Hants, and retains the old family seat at Bolton-le-Moors, where he has considerable property.—W. B.

The Congleton Bible.—I remember hearing my father tell that many years ago, when at Congleton, he was taking an evening stroll, and heard sounds of merriment issuing from a tailor's window. Upon stopping to listen, he found the parties were singing, and he caught the following couplet, which was two or three times repeated:—

Congleton rare, Congleton rare,
Sold the church Bible to buy them a bear.

W. B., Chigwell.

Landed Gentry of Somerset.—In reply to the inquiry of F. R., I beg to say that there is a record of the landed gentry of Somerset unknown to Mr. Langmead, among the MSS. of Caius College, Cambridge, No. 540, entitled "The Visitation of the County of Somersettetheyr, taken by Henry St. George, Richmun and Sauspon Leonard Blew Mantell, in Anno Dom. 1623." Pedigrees 308; coats 193. See a Catalogue of MSS in the Library of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, published by Deighton.—Caienesis.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. C. Newcastle.—The authority from which Borre derived the translation of *Ey*, a town, is Lappenberg's "Anglo-Saxon History," translated by Thorpe. Grimm is a great authority on these subjects. *Ey* was certainly used by the Danes in this sense, and both Ey-by and Wath-by derived their present names from them. Bret-by, Sax-by, Angle-by, Danish, Normanby, Wed-by, must certainly indicate the towns of the Britons, Saxons, Angles, Danes, Norman, and Welsh. The Danes subsequently occupied the very parts where these names prevailed, and chiefly introduced the word *By* themselves, in some instances. Would our Correspondent undertake to follow in the steps of the learned historians of Hamburg, and answer what still appears a fair question for research—namely, did this term originate with the original Angles, as stated by Lappenberg, or with their Danish successors?

W. Walsall will perhaps be good enough to send another copy of his communication. The first has been mislaid.

C. T. C., Dublin.—Apply to Mr. Lilly, bookseller, 19 King-street, Covent-garden. London

R. J. Maidstone.—The most perfect specimens of autograph *facsimiles* perhaps ever executed, either here or on the Continent, are by Mr. F. Netherclift, in his work, the "Autographic Miscellany."

A Subscriber.—The Foundling Hospital. The benevolent founder of this institution was Thomas Coram, master of a trading vessel, who obtained a Royal Charter in 1739.

W. S. [illegible]ston.—See the preface to any modern edition of the *Spectator*

Lord Dundonald.—The coal last worn by Lord Nelson is still shown at Greenwich Hospital

T. C. W.—You are quite right. It must have been in Strype, not Stow, we read the passage respecting the books in Tenaeus's Library.

Jas. A., who inquires after the Engravings of the late Thomas Bewick, should write to his daughter, Nine Bewick, Ward-street, Gateshead, Durham, where he will get all the information he requires, and what he may require, as Miss B has the works for sale. We have received some fifty offers of Bewick's Works. If J. A. will send an address, the letters shall be forwarded

J. F. G. H., J. E. H., Congleton, Alpha, W. St. Sheffield, E. P., John M. D Collingwith, Adrian A—, W. T. C. Union Terrace, F. S. Spectator, L. M., Saltcarther, W. W., Stone, [illegible]ton, A. E. Maxwe, J. T. C., A. J. P. H., M. M. H., Banbury, A. Wilson, Edinburgh, G. H. Berwick, A. P. London, Subscriber, James Heaton, W. W. Woodseats, R. [illegible] W., Quorn, "My Novel," S. E. P. R., Thomas Milbourne, A. Rocke, C. S., Mr. Cole, M. Ulverston, W. W. Nelson, Richmond Road, Y. S., Liverpool, A Colonist, J. F. W. A. [illegible] Waters, J. Ward, Ralph H., Edinburgh; T. P. Johnston, of Edinburgh Scientific, T. W., Charles Burton, Pallas, G. S. W., C. Kemble, Stockwell; J. E. Woodberry, [illegible], J. A. Polson, W. B., W. Carfrae, Bee-hum, J. P. C. H., C. W., A. B. A., L. A., Pilsen, W. Cotton, Du Dun, J. P. C. H., J. E. H., Congleton, Alpha, W. St., Sheffield's, E. P., M. D., John Carmichael, Adrian, A. C. S. S., A. B. Adamson, J. M. W. T. C., Gram E. W., J. Hunson, S. Dawson, V. Z., C. Burton, S. R., P. S., received with thanks

A Bookseller and A Young Antiquary's acquaintance at the delay in the appearance of their communications will be diminished, probably, when told that there are at least two hundred letters before us all of wh ch have a prior claim to insertion.

D. C. L.—Hayden's Shakspeare Notes. Any reliable information upon the subject of these interesting papers will be thankfully received

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. P. J. (Voxford). Your Problem admits of two solutions

Thomasini. If you have more equally good, No. 3, 5, and 6, we shall be glad to see them. The other three are built wrong

J. H. W.—Not quite up to our standard

J. H. H.—Ask some friend to teach you the moves, then obtain an easy rudimentary treatise on the game, and at the same time subscribe to the Weekly Intelligencer Chess-club

T. W., M. C. C. Your solution of No. 616 was either not received at all, or received too late.

T. C. S., Rendford. The "Forty-move Rule," as it stands, is so vague that we cannot pretend to define its application.

Q. B., Sunderland.—It shall be submitted to Mr. Grimshaw

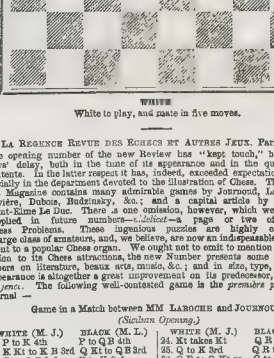
Brieger. The price of Mr. Tomlinson's pleasant Bible book, the "Chess Annual," is, we believe, 5s. It is procurable through any bookseller

La Regence, 3, P——The "New Readers" Review is obtainable from any of the foreign booksellers. Try Messrs Williams and Norgate

### PROBLEM NO. 625.

By J. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE

White to play, and mate in five moves.

La Regence Revue des Echecs et Autres Jeux. Paris, 1856

The opening number of the new Review has "kept touch," bating a few days' delay, both in the tone of its appearance and in the quality of its contents. In the latter respect it has, indeed, exceeded expectation, more especially in the department devoted to the illustration of Chess. This portion of the Magazine contains many admirable games by Journoud, La Roche, De Rivière, Dubois, Budzinsky, &c.; and a capital article by the veteran Saint-Esme Le Duc. There a one omission, however, which we trust to see supplied in future numbers—*a Solicit*—a page or two of first-class Chess Problems. These ingenious puzzles are highly esteemed by a large class of amateurs, and we believe, are now an indispensable accompaniment to a popular Chess organ. We ought not to emit to mention that, in addition to its Chess attractions, the new Number presents some entertaining papers on literature, beaux arts, music, &c.; and in size, type, and general appearance is altogether a great improvement on its predecessor, the old *La Régence*. The following well-contested game is the *premiere partie* of the journal —

Game in a Match between MM Laroche and Journoud.

*(Sicilian Opening.)*

| WHITE (M. J.) | BLACK (M. L.) | WHITE (M. J.) | BLACK (M. L.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to Q B 4th | 24. Kt takes Kt | Q R to Q sq |
| 2. Q Kt to K B 3rd | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 25. Q to K 3rd | Q R to Q 4th |
| 3. P to Q B 3rd | P to K 3rd | 26. Q R to Q Kt sq | Q to Q 4th |
| 4. K B to Q 3rd | P to Q 4th | 27. P to Q Kt 4th | P takes P |
| 5. P takes P | P takes P | 28. Q B takes P | B to Q B sq |
| 6. K B to Q B 2nd | K B to Q 3rd | 29. K R to Q Kt sq | Q R to Q sq |
| 7. P to K R 3rd | P to K R 3rd | 30. K to K R 2nd | K R to Q 3rd |
| 8. Castles | K Kt to K B 3rd | 31. Q to K B 2nd (*b*) | Q takes Q B P |
| 9. P to Q 4th | Castles | 32. Kt to Q Kt 6th | Q B to Q 7th |
| 10. Q B to K 3rd | Q to Q Kt 3rd | 33. K B to Q 3rd | Q to Q 6th |
| 11. P takes P | K B takes P (*a*) | 34. Kt takes R | Q takes Kt |
| 12. B takes R | Q takes B | 35. Q R to Q Kt 6th | Q to Q B 2nd |
| 13. Q Kt to Q 2nd | B to K 3rd | 36. P to Q R 4th | P to K Kt 4th |
| 14. Q Kt to Q Kt 3rd | Q to her Kt 3rd | 37. K R to Q B sq | B to Q B 7th |
| 15. K Kt to Q 4th | P to Q B 4th | 38. K R takes R | Q takes K R |
| 16. P to Q B 4th | Q R to Q B sq | 39. K takes K R P | K to Kt 2nd |
| 17. P to K B 4th | K R to K sq | 40. R to K R 5th | K to R 2nd |
| 18. K R to K sq | B to Q 2nd | 41. R takes P | Q to Q B 2nd |
| 19. Q to Q 2nd | K Kt to K 5th | 42. Q to K B 2nd | Q takes Q R P |
| 20. B takes Kt | P takes B | 43. Q to Q 4th | B to K 3rd |
| 21. K to R sq | P to K B 4th | 44. R to K Kt 7th (ch) | K to K sq |
| 22. K Kt to Q Kt 5th | B to K 3rd | 45. Q to K B 6th | |
| 23. Q Kt to Q 4th | Kt takes Kt | And Black surrenders. | |

*Notes by M. de Rivière*

(*a*). The best move; because if he had played

| | |
|---|---|
| 11. | Q takes Q B P |
| then would have followed | |
| 12. P takes B | Q takes Q R |
| 13. Q to K 3rd | |

And White's attack would be irresistible

(*b*) A snare, into which M. Laroche falls, and with less one of his rooks. His game was before preferable, on account of the passed Pawn, but M. Journoud now keeps his advantage, and Black's game is soon broken up.

### CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 973.—By Carolus, of Dundee.

*White:* K at K Kt sq, R at Q Kt 5th, Bs at Q sq and K Kt 3rd, Kts at K 2nd and K B 4th, Ps at Q 2nd and K 4th.

*Black:* K at K B 4th, Q at K 4th, Bs at Q Kt 2nd and 7th, Kt at K R 3rd Ps at K B 3rd, K Kt 6th, Q 6th, and K 6th.

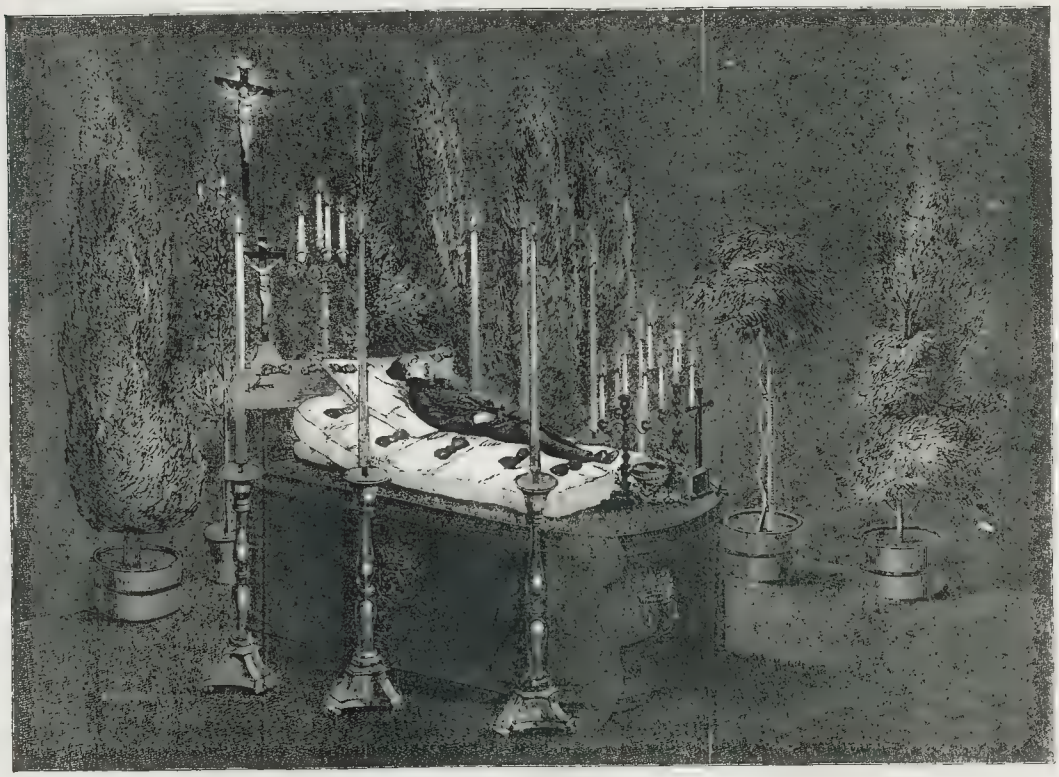
White to Mate in four moves.

No. 974.—By Mr. J. T. Cooke

*White:* K at Q B sq, Q at Q 8th, Bs at Q 4th and Q B 4th, Kts at K Kt 8th and K B 2nd, Ps at K 3rd and Q B 4th.

*Black:* K at K B 4th, Q at K B sq, R at Q R 2nd, Bs at K 8th, Kt at Q B 7th Ps at K R 2nd, K B 2nd, and Q 3rd.

White to play and mate in three moves.



THE REMAINS OF HIS HIGHNESS THE PRINCE DE SCHINAS LYING IN STATE, AT SPA.

## REMAINS OF THE PRINCE DE SCHINAS LYING IN STATE, AT SPA.

In our Obituary of January 12th we recorded the death of the Grand Postelnik Prince de Schinas, which took place at Spa, where his Highness had latterly resided. The Prince was related to the ancient reigning families of the Danubian Principalities, and Seigneur of Moldavia; and at Spa the high respect in which he was held was testified by the lying in state of his remains, in a chapel erected for the purpose, being visited by the public, by whom the deceased Prince was much beloved.

The chapel and paraphernalia were designed by H. M. Desprez, of Spa. The arrangement of the tall wax-lights and the funereal evergreens beside the bier whereon lie the remains is very effective.

## STEEPLECHASE IN THE CRIMEA.

We have to thank a Correspondent (an Officer of the 17th Regiment) in the Camp, Sebastopol, for the accompanying sketch of the Grand Military Steeplechase, which took place on the 3rd of December last, and afforded capital sport. The race represented is the first of the "Grand International Steeplechase," which was won, in good style, by Captain Smith's "Master-Roll."

## SKETCHES IN THE CRIMEA.—TCHORGOUN, ON THE TCHERNAYA.

"By the shortest road," says Mr. Danby Seymour, in his recently-published work, "Tchorgouna is about four miles from Balaclava, and occupies a romantic situation in a gradually-contracting valley, through which the Tchernaya Retchka discharges itself into the bay of Sebastopol. *Here is*, or was, a lofty octagonal tower, which dated, probably, from the time of the Genoese, and, placed half-way between Balaclava and Mangoup, was intended to keep open the communication between them when Mangoup was an important fortress." We are enabled to complete Mr. Seymour's account of the Tchorgouna Tower, which was very recently in existence, and was sketched by one of our Special Artists just previous to his leaving the Crimea. "The Tchornaya (Black River)," says our Correspondent, "is fordable at this place, and a temporary wooden bridge has recently been thrown across here. It was guarded by a picket of Bersaglieri, or Sardinian riflemen, and a picket of French dragoons; and in the Sketch a sentry is seen on horseback. Of the neighbourhood Mr Seymour gives the following interesting details —

At four miles from Tchorgouna, in a north-east direction, is the "*Mulinaya gora*," or Soap-hill of the Russians, which is literally burrowed with pits for extracting the fuller's-earth, which is found under chalky marl, at a depth of about forty feet. The Soap-hill is a gentle elevation, in a broad tract of level country, about six miles wide, at the foot of the steep mountain called Mackenzie's Farm. It received this name because Admiral Mackenzie, who was commander of the fleet at Sebastopol, towards the end of the last century, established a farm on the summit of this mountain; for the erection of which a considerable portion of the woods was granted to him, but subsequently repurchased by the Crown for the use of the navy. The Tatar name for the mountain is Kok-agatch, from the numerous white

GRAND MILITARY STEEPLECHASE IN THE CRIMEA.

beech-trees which once covered it. The oak, Christ's thorn, and cornel-tree also grew here; and of the latter the long pipes were made, in such request among the Turks. In spring the ground is covered with large-flowered primroses, bearing white, and yellow, and pale violet blossoms. Veronicas, euphorbias, hyacinths, broad peonies, asphodels, and yellow irises, also deck the ground in spring: and the clematis, wild vine, and wild rose may be found among the shrubs in the neighbourhood of Inkerman.

The *Tchorgouna* (*Black Village*) has been destroyed, says our Correspondent; the tower remains. It is of an octagonal form, some fifty feet high. Near it are some tall poplar-trees; on the left is a clump of elm trees and poplars, under which are camped some hundred Zouaves and Turks. Behind the tower at some 100 paces distance may be seen the ruins of houses, apparently barracks, from their regularity and size. The trees are of very luxuriant foliage. On the right the valley is so full of trees and shrubs that only the tops of the tents of a party of Turks, keeping garrison there, can be seen.

## LIEUTENANT-GENERAL LIPRANDI.

LIEUT.-GENERAL LIPRANDI, whose name has become familiar to most of our readers, takes a high rank amongst the Russian Generals who have distinguished themselves in the present (we were about to say the late) war. Of his antecedents much is not known. Brought up from his earliest years to the profession of arms, he gradually rose to high command, and enjoyed in an eminent degree the confidence of the late Emperor Nicholas, on account of his cool courage and great strategic qualities.

When the Russians crossed the Pruth, in 1853, and invaded the Danubian Principalities, General Liprandi was sent with a strong division to prevent the Turks occupying Kalafat. In this he did not succeed. Despite all his efforts the Turks seized upon the island opposite Widdin, and on the 17th Oct., 1853, intrenched themselves there. Kalafat was soon afterwards fortified. General Liprandi attempted to carry it by a *coup-de-main*. He was, however, compelled to retreat. The energy displayed by the Turks in converting the open village of Kalafat into a stronghold of vast strategical importance convinced General Liprandi that the force under his orders was inadequate to show front against an enemy upon a line of battle which extended from Kalafat to the Pruth. The chief command of the 4th Corps d'Armée, to which General Liprandi's division was attached, was intrusted to General Dannenberg, under the supreme orders of Prince Gortchakoff.

In the campaign on the Danube the Russians had the worst of it. Achmet Pacha had rendered Kalafat impregnable. The battles of Citate and Oltenitza had proved to the Russians that the ancient Turkish valour still burned in the heart of the Moslem.

The evacuation of the Principalities having been resolved upon, for strategic reasons, General Liprandi was intrusted with the task of covering the Russian retreat. The raising of the ever-memorable siege of Silistria was the signal of this retreat. There are few sieges on record where the lives of so many men and superior officers were sacrificed in an attack upon outworks. The loss in attempting to carry the Arab Tabia alone is something incredible.

The siege of Silistria was raised on the 26th June, 1854. General Liprandi concentrated his troops in Moldavia. He covered the Russian retreat in a manner which fully justified the opinion entertained of him by the late Czar. The Russians recrossed the Pruth; on the 8th of August the Turks entered Bucharest. They in their turn evacuated the Wallachian capital to make place for the Austrians under General Coronini, who entered it on the 6th September.

Russia, shielded, as it were, by the Austrians, was enabled to send large reinforcements to the Crimea, which had become the real theatre of war. The Fourth Division, under General Liprandi, was among the first sent.

It is from his command in the Crimea, rather than from his previous career, that Liprandi has acquired a great reputation in Western Europe. His energy and daring soon displayed themselves. It was General Liprandi who planned and carried out the attack on Balaclava, the consequences of which to the Allies, had it succeeded, would have been almost irretrievable.

A few days previously to the 25th October General Liprandi assembled a large force near the villages of Tchorgouna and Kamara, where it was in some measure screened from view by a range of hills. The presence of this force was no secret in the English Camp; and, as it threatened to interrupt the communications between the harbour and the lines encompassing Sebastopol, Lord Raglan had ordered redoubts to be thrown up on the heights which run across the plain, at the bottom of which the town of Balaclava is situated.

The force under General Liprandi that made the attack on the 25th October was 32,000 strong. This we learn from his own official report. The attack was made with great skill and resolution. The Turks intrusted with the defence of the redoubts fled. The Russian cavalry then advanced, supported by artillery, in very great strength, but were stopped by the gallant 93rd Highlanders, under Sir Colin Campbell. It would be superfluous to recapitulate what has been so often and so graphically described—the Battle of Balaclava: the thin red line of the 93rd, and that fearful volley which stopped the Russian onslaught; the splendid charge of Scarlett's Heavy Cavalry, and the ill-fated "death

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL LIPRANDI.

TCHORGOUN, ON THE TCHORNAYA.

ride" of the Light Cavalry brigade. Let it suffice that General Liprandi's bold attempt failed.

Since then the name of Liprandi has not been brought so prominently forward: it has been occasionally mentioned in connection with the different localities occupied by his division.

At Inkerman General Liprandi was not engaged: his division made a demonstration on the English right.

We believe a high command was in reserve for General Liprandi. The prospect of peace put a stop to all military movements for the moment. Among the many distinguished names which honour the Russian army that of General Liprandi stands in the front line.

## THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

*(From our Artist and Special Correspondent.)*

CAMP, SEBASTOPOL, Jan. 19, 1856.

As Marshal Pelissier was out not long since with his brilliant Staff of officers, dragoons, and Spahis, he espied a famous group of English Generals and officers rushing madly over the hills in pursuit of nothing apparent to his astonished eyesight. Although a heavy man, and not addicted to fatiguing riding, he galloped towards the party, and was astonished beyond measure to see them following a scent of paper shavings. He reined up incontinently, and burst into a hilarious chuckle, exclaiming "L'amusement national. Quel génie inventif." The French have, in truth, no idea of varying the serious game of war with the lighter pleasures of the chase. A few determined hare-shooters there are, who, leaving their stove and double tent, wander out in the snow in pursuit of "leetle birds," as they call them; but the majority remain torpid in their quarters, smoking the by no means fragrant *caporal*, or passing dull hours in the enjoyment of siestas. There is an overflow of spirits in the so-called phlegmatic Englishman which unsuits him for the torpid state. He therefore indulges in hunting, leaping, billiards, and theatricals—not, perhaps, with the fulness of means or completeness of arrangement which mark similar enjoyments in the mother country, but with as much zest and pleasure as if he were at home. The French, in fact, are like trained game-cocks. When trained to fight, they think of nothing else; whilst the Briton deports himself in moments of relaxation, as if there was no such thing as war, enjoying his pleasurable hour while he may, with a lightness of spirits and determination for fun, which is the more astonishing to our neighbours, in proportion as they apply to him the general notions prevalent on the subject of Englishmen in the sunny land of France.

It was a beautifully clear day on the 12th when the meet took place at the head-quarter house of General Codrington. General Barnard, General Garrett, and a host of officers, had gathered together, to hunt the country between the monastery and Sebastopol. At a quarter before two Captain Blane was observed scampering over the hills towards the former place, carrying an ammunition-bag full of paper shavings. Every one was on the tiptoe of anxiety to know the direction he would take—whether towards the distant and overhanging precipices of St. George, or in the undulating ground towards Kadikoi. Horses were there of every size and colour, from the blood of genuine English race, to the Spanish barb, the polished Arab, and the Turkish pony. Uniforms were there in plenty: shell jackets of red, staff coats of blue, fur jackets, and hoscouts. The many-coloured throng circled round and round in short curvets as the steeds were held by each, whilst the familiar nod of recognition, a passing joke, and sporting talk made up the usual scene of a hunting meet. A few French officers moved amongst the crowd looking round with mingled curiosity and doubt as to what was really the nature of the fun to be enjoyed.

By two o'clock, the chase being supposed to have had a sufficient start, a stately movement was made by the mass of sportsmen at a slow pace in the direction of the scent. The hounds and beat-taunted had off immediately, scattering up the sides of the hills, and spreading themselves out like skirmishers. Presently a shout was heard; the track had been discovered, and off we all scampered down the sides of a deep ravine, crossed by a trench and ditch. Over went the leaders, down toppled a horse with its rider, whilst the rush passed rapidly on with greater ease through a gap. Up the sides of the ravine again, through wet and stony ground, and on towards St. George a steady pace was run. But in the mean while the track was lost. It had disappeared like the Rhone into the bowels of the earth, or like a stream from an oasis in the desert. The trail was gone—but where? All then was uncertainty and doubt. The hunt separated into widely-distant parties: some sought the track towards the Monastery, led by the impetuous Neville; others took the opposite direction, and cunningly retraced their steps down the ravines towards Sebastopol. The mass kept circling in the undulations to the left; whilst wondering Frenchmen looked up, down, and around them to see what the race was for, and what animal it pursued. In the chase our French friends had been distanced; they didn't like the pace. There they stood, looking on in the extreme distance, enjoying the sight. They could see General Barnard diligently climbing the sides of a rocky precipice, and staggers returning beaten from the Monastery, and the body of riders still at fault. But who, they asked, is that solitary horseman waving his handkerchief? His cry is faintly borne to our ears from a distant acclivity. Can the trail be there? It is. He has found it, and leads. A knowing tracker is Blundell, late master of the drag hounds at Oxford. He is soon followed, and the pace becomes terrific. Over hill and dale they go, over stone walls and small ditches, through ruts and stones—many a fall is witnessed in the general rush. A solitary horseman is visible at a distance, he stands, dismounted, near his panting horse. The ammunition-bag hangs from his shoulder; it contains no more shavings. One man—two—small flying groups close with him, and the hunt is over. Blundell is first, Ford next, Tom Devar, Dallas, close up. What is the reward? Surely the first up should have the bag. The fox gives up his brush, but here is no fox. Why not give up the bag? But no! bags are scarce, perhaps, and this must be used another day.

Captain Thomas has received a pack of hounds, it is said, at Balaclava; we have heard their well-known voices in the neighbourhood of Kadikoi. Shall we not range the hills of Baidar after deer, or hunt imported foxes on the bare down of Sebastopol? One man cannot keep a pack out here. The hounds must be divided. "I will keep two," says one; "and so will I," says a second and third. And so we are to have a real hunt one of these days. The danger will, however, be when the dogs are in pursuit of real game. Who shall stay them if they stray in the direction of Russian pickets. Shall we all blindly follow over the hills of Ozumbash, or up the vale of Tchulin? I for my part say no, and think discretion the better part of valour. So here ends my chapter on Crimean hunting.

The weather, which had been fine during the hunt of the 12th became overcast in the evening, which was ushered in by rain. The wind then veered gradually from south-west to north and north-east, when snow set in, whirling into huts and houses with the vivacity of a Canadian poudrée, chilling the atmosphere and freezing up everything before it. In a few hours the thermometer fell to 16 degrees, and stopped all sketching by freezing the water-colour brushes to the paper, and variegating the huts with particles of crystal. This state of things lasted two days, when another thaw and rain followed, by which the roads have been reduced to a pitiable state of roughness. There is nothing for it but to remetal and repair as quickly as possible. The thaw was so violent in the sun of the last two days that the evenness of the railway was impaired by it, and the "Alliance," one of our locomotives, was thrown off the rail, where she remained for some twenty-four hours, luckily unharmed.

Much interest has been created by the sudden departure of Mr. Dayes, of the Army Works Corps, for England, on urgent business. It is believed that measures are to be instantly taken for giving a more military organisation to this valuable corps and rendering it more compact and movable. There is no doubt that this is a desirable end to attain, and there seems no obstacle in the way of its [illegible]

The question of moving the army is itself one which attracts considerable attention amongst military men; and one hears it said by some that we are altogether unable to move, whilst our allies the French can start anywhere at a moment's notice. If it be meant thereby that in an advance to the interior of the Crimea the English army is likely to be behindhand with the French in means of transport, I should give it as my humble opinion that both armies are in the same difficulty. It has never in the annals of war been the lot of an army of 150,000 men to advance into the interior of a country entirely destitute of all species of supply; and no organised army of any nation can do it without enormous additional means, which it may become necessary to procure. The ordinary means of transport of the French army is as inadequate to that task as is that of the British force; and this it is which induces people to speak doubtingly of a campaign in the Crimea or even in Asia this spring. Invading armies find ready means of transport in the common carts of the peasantry of the invaded country. The Russians, when they entered Wallachia, pressed into their service all the bullocks, cars, and drivers of the Principalities; and had the audacity and cleverness to carry with them across the Pruth 70,000 arabas, with their bullocks and drivers. Were we to advance to-morrow into the Crimea, there is no reason to believe that we should find a single waggon, bullock, or driver in the whole peninsula. Every article of food would have to be carried from the coast; and how is this to be done? This question is one of such importance that it cannot but have been taken into consideration long before this, and the sequel alone can show how it has been decided.

Connected with the Army Works is an innovation just made in the arrangements of our Commissariat, which has its utility. The Commissariat is now furnished with a body of skilled men—such as butchers, bakers, *et hoc genus omne*—whose duties have hitherto been performed by sergeants and soldiers of the army. By the play of the new arrangements a large number of men is restored to the ranks, which will partly compensate for the draught of those taken from the regiments for service in the Land Transport Corps.

A melancholy accident, by which Lieut. Messenger, of the 46th, was killed, has to be recorded. He was in command of a divisional road fatigue-party a few days ago, and superintending the explosion of a small mine. The fuse having hung fire, Lieut. Messenger had the imprudence to approach and blow upon it, when the charge was ignited, and blew away a portion of rock, which overthrew all in its way. Lieut. Messenger did not long survive. He was buried on Thursday. A sergeant lost his eyesight by the same accident.

## THE FALL OF KARS—WHO IS TO BLAME?*

THE siege of Kars is a dismal blotch on the fair fame of a war whose results have generally been so glorious and satisfactory. The scene of action, being distant and secluded, the details have but partially reached us; but enough is known of the heroic endurance of the little garrison, during a long, dreary blockade—the culpable neglect of which rested with those who were responsible for their succour and relief—to excite at once the enthusiasm and the indignant reproaches of the world. Of the gallant conduct of General Williams, the British Commissioner, intrusted with the defence, as well as that of the devoted garrison under his command, no doubt can exist, and too much cannot be said in praise; but the more important question, as to where the guilt rests of the cruel and scandalous desertion which led to the surrender of the place, and upon which so many conflicting opinions have been expressed, is one which the information hitherto published does not enable us to decide upon with certainty. The simple yet graphic "Narrative" before us, whilst it abounds in details of thrilling interest, supplies us also with ample grounds to induce us at least to suspend a judgment which we have lately been invited by "leading" authorities in journalism, daily and quarterly, to pass against a very high and respected British functionary as the sole cause of all this neglect and disaster. We, on our part, have no wish to prejudice the case, which must undoubtedly be brought to a definitive issue before long, and merely have been anxious to collect the statements in the light of "materials for history" and aids to judgment.

We pass over the earlier chapters, which relate to previous campaigns in Armenia, and to adventures and observations of various sorts in the East, and come at once to the memorable siege of 1855, which has only recently been brought to so sad a close. The condition of the army of Kars, in the very beginning of the spring, was seen to be so wretched, so inefficient, both in point of numbers and supplies, "as to fill us all," writes Dr. Sandwith, "with forebodings for the ensuing campaign." The Central Government were so absorbed in the great siege of Sebastopol, as to forget all about this Armenian citadel, threatened by a strong Russian army, under an able General; the troops were twenty-four months in arrears of pay, ill fed, their clothes in rags, constant mutinies and desertions being the necessary consequences. Riza Pacha, the Seraskier Minister of War, was fully aware of this state of things, and in reply to representations on the subject quietly recommended to the newly-appointed Mushir, on his setting out to his Government, "That the frontier fortresses should be abandoned, if he thought they could not be held." This statement is important, as affording the key to all that followed.

In March, General Williams was sent to the defence of Armenia, and with Colonel Lake and Captains Thompson and Teesdale, soon succeeded in putting Erzeroum and Kars in an admirable condition of defence. To organise the army; to feed and clothe the troops; to lead and encourage them in their duty; to repress the peculation of the Pachas and various officials; and to guard against treachery, to which he was exposed on all sides, was afterwards his constant care; and nobly, without repining, did he acquit himself of a laborious and thankless task—persevering undauntedly till the very last, when the treason of which he was the victim was fully revealed to him.

Dr. Sandwith, as chief of the medical staff, and the confidential friend of General Williams, had the fullest opportunity of knowing all that was going on, and a great deal that passed in the mind of his distinguished commander. The facts, he states, are such as, if known to the authorities at Constantinople, ought to have called for instant and vigorous exertion on their part; yet we do not find, from beginning to end, that they did anything, or that a single expectation of the British Commander, and the brave garrison which, from the first, placed implicit faith in him, was realised. It was on the 7th June that General Williams entered the city to take the command, and gloomy enough in forebodings were the very first discoveries he made as to the condition of the blockaded fortress—there being only three months' provisions and only *three days ammunition* within the walls. With regard to the latter fact, safety consisted in its concealment from the Russian Commander; as for the former, from the first there was a confident hope that, when the Russians unmasked their plans, and the Central Government heard that the place was invested, it would have ample time to send an army to its relief—an expectation cherished to the last, and all along miserably and fatally disappointed. Omitting some of the more harrowing details of the sufferings endured both by the garrison and the inhabitants of the hapless city during this memorable siege, we cite, in the order things occur, some of the entries in Dr. Sandwith's Diary, which show how they were kept alive with false hopes in this particular.

On July 17 "a most dismal discovery is made" that there is no barley in the stores, owing, of course, to official peculation; a vigorous investigation is instituted into the state of the provisions generally, the result of which is that the men are put upon two-fifth rations of bread, in addition to animal food. "It is found," writes our author, "that we have still provisions to last until the end of August, and hope by that time to have aid from the Central Government."

[illegible] By Hunt, 2s.

On July 27 we read:—

An Aide-de-Camp arrives from Batoum; he brings word that the order for the march of troops from that place for the relief of Kars has been countermanded from Constantinople, and that some English officers had arrived there, from which facts we infer that a diversion will be made from that quarter in our favour, and that a landing of fresh troops is contemplated.

On Sept. 3 we are told of an order for the slaughtering of starving horses, at a considerable distance from the city; with the addition, "the weather is too hot to allow of this horseflesh being salted or otherwise preserved; and we have no forage. Up to this time the troops have had rations of beef.

On Sept. 8 cheering news is brought of a contemplated landing of Omer Pacha near Batoum; with the remark that a landing at Trebizond would have been much more cheering, as affording more direct and nearer relief. The glorious news of the fall of Sebastopol was received in the city on the 23rd September, and greeted with enthusiasm by the famishing troops. "A grand salute" was fired from the Castle; which the Russians, wishing to disguise its real import from their own troops, answered with a sham cannonade.

By the 8th October there was no more animal food left, and the troops were reduced to a ration of 100 drachms (not quite three-quarters of a pound) of bread, a *soup maigre*, consisting of five drachms of flour, five of biscuit, and five of wheat. Three week later the bread was reduced to 86 drachms.

On October 22:—

Glorious news arrived, and, like a gleam of sunshine, raises our drooping spirits. We hear that Selim Pacha has landed at Trebizond, with an army of 20,000 men, and that he is marching straight on to Erzeroum. We now feel confident of being relieved, since the road from Trebizond, although a difficult one, is nevertheless quite practicable for an army

On Oct. 31 comes another despatch from Selim Pacha, who has arrived at Erzeroum with his advanced guard, and tells how his soldiers "loudly demanded to be led on to the relief of their comrades by forced marches. He does not give the number of his army, lest his despatch should be read by the Russians, but he tells us his troops are numerous and first-rate. We have now but to wait for a fortnight and our relief is certain." On the 4th November another encouraging message from Selim Pacha, who is advancing at all speed. Meantime let us take one glance at the horrible state of things which is yet to continue for another fortnight: soldiers brought to the hospitals and dying at the rate of a hundred a day from starvation.

The emaciation is wonderful, yet in most no diarrhœa or other symptoms of disease is observable. Their veins are excessively feeble—a clammy cold pervades the surface of the body, and they die without a struggle. Several of these men are recovered by the administration of horse-broth, with the application of warmth to the extremities. Surgeons are posted in every part of the camp with broth of horse-flesh in the form, and under the name, of medicine. A search is made for surviving horses, and these are secured to make soup for the hospitals.

General Williams determines to increase the soldiers' rations by thirty drachms of bread a day—a timely boon, since the mortality has become alarming, and still more so the frightful emaciation of our troops. With hollow cheeks, tottering gait, and that peculiar feebleness of voice so characteristic of famine, they yet cling to their duties. I have again and again seen them watching the batteries at midnight, some standing and leaning on their arms, like men dozed off to sleep during cold as intense as an Arctic winter, scarce able to respond to or challenge the visiting officer, and, in answer to a word of encouragement or consolation, the loyal words were ever on their lips, "*Padishah sagh ossun!*" Long live the Sultan! It would seem that the extremity of human suffering called forth latent sparks of a loyalty and devotion not observed in seasons of prosperity.

On the 16th November, on the sound of some distant firing, "a thrill of joy and excitement runs through the population at the idea of the near approach of a succouring army;" but their hopes are doomed to disappointment: "the report is a false one." Meantime men, sometimes officers, are sent out in disguise every night to find their way to Selim Pacha with despatches in cipher rolled up in quills, urging him to hasten his advances, "as we cannot hold out much longer."

On the 22nd November, when there are not five days' provisions left in camp, the fraud is revealed, the delusion dispelled:—

At six a.m. a messenger comes in with a despatch from Selim Pacha to the Mushir. He was to have left Erzeroum for Kars on the 14th, and would hasten on. Besides this veracious Turkish document there is a little note in cipher from Mr. Brant: it is as follows:—"Selim Pacha won't advance, although Major Stuart is doing his utmost to make him. Omer Pacha has not advanced on from Soukoum Kaleh. I fear you have no hope but in yourselves; you can depend on no help in this quarter."

On the 25th General Williams rode out, under a flag of truce, to the Russian Camp, and signed those terms of capitulation so honourable both to his brave garrison and his generous foe. The wild dejection and bitter indignation of the troops and inhabitants at their cruel fate, is fearfully told:—"We lay down our arms," writes the author, "to our conquered enemy, *starved by the dishonest jobbery of rascally factions, and the bribed apathy and unworthy intrigues of modern Byzantine officials.*"

There is no doubt that the garrison of Kars were basely betrayed by Selim Pacha and the whole fraternity of Turkish officials. General Williams complained that but for the expectation of relief from this quarter, he would at an earlier period, seeing the hopelessness of the struggle, have cut his way out of the place, after destroying guns, standards, &c, and so have spared the garrison much unnecessary suffering. As little doubt can there be that Omer Pacha was guilty of a strategetical error in landing Redout Kaleh, in the rear of the Russian force, instead of at Trebizond in the territory of the besieged,—in attempting a diversion, instead of direct relief. "Mouraviefi smiled," says Dr. Sandwith, "as he remarked to us (after the capitulation) that Omer Pacha had gone to Soukoum Kaleh to relieve us."

To return again to a point which we briefly hinted at in the outset, we do not find throughout this narrative the slightest suggestion of a complaint against any member or department of the British Government, whether at home or at Constantinople,—no complaint of unanswered letters, or other sign of neglect on the part of our Ambassador, who has recently been the subject of much invective, upon this subject; and we can hardly believe that if General Williams had been systematically treated by that functionary, in the manner described in the charges we refer to, the fact would have been altogether unknown to Dr. Sandwith, or that, with the knowledge of such a fact, he would have suppressed all mention of it. Thanking Dr. Sandwith for a very able and interesting volume, we now recommend it to the attention it is so justly entitled to command.

"VERY LIKE A WHALE."—A discovery of great scientific importance has just been made at Culmont (Haute Marne). Some men employed in carting a tunnel which is to unite the S. Dizier and Nancy railways, had just thrown down an enormous mass of stone by means of gunpowder, and were in the act of breaking it to pieces, when from a cavity in it they suddenly saw emerge a living being of monstrous form. This creature, which belongs to the class of animals hitherto considered to be extinct, has a very long neck, and a mouth filled with sharp teeth. It stands on four long legs, which are united together by two membranes, doubtless intended to support the animal in the air, and the end of each four claws terminated by long and crooked talons. In general form resembles that of a bat, differing only in its size, which is that of a large goose. Its membranous wings, when spread out, measure from tip to tip 3 metres 22 centimetres (nearly 10 feet 9 inches). Its colour is a livid black; its skin is naked, thick, and oily; its intestines only contained a colourless liquid like clear water. On reaching the light this monster gave some signs of life, by shaking its wings, but soon after expired, uttering a hoarse cry. This strange creature, to which may be given the name of living fossil, has been brought to Gray, where a naturalist, well versed in the study of paleontology, immediately recognised it as belonging to the genus *Pterodactyl*, two cases, many fossil remains of which have been found among the strata which geologists have designated by the name of lias. The rock in which this monster was discovered belongs precisely to that formation the deposit of which is to old that geologists date it more than a million of years back. The cavity in which the [illegible] was lodged forms an exact hollow mould of its body, which indicates that it was completely enveloped with the sedimentary deposit.—*Presse Scientifique.*

## ST. VALENTINE OF OLD.

A SKETCH.

ENE: *A lady's chamber, in a baronial hall. On the table lie a number of Valentines, writing materials, &c.*

[*Enter* "DAINTIE DEMOISELLE."]

*Demoiselle (approaching the table)*:

How now, good Bishop Valentine! Methinks
Thy crosier hath become a magic wand,
Turning men's wits to folly.—By your leave.
(*Reads*).

VALLNTINE I.

"List, O list to love's sweet tune,
Thou whose beauty mocks the moon:
Hear a faithful lover's tale,
Thou that maketh the sun look pale.
For thee he bears these bosom-scars—
Thee, the twin-sister of the stars!

"When to yon skies thine eyes turn not,
The moon herself is but a blot.
In heavens that see not thy sweet face,
The sun himself hath lost a grace:
Such radiance streams about thy name,
The chidden stars go hide for shame!"

"O deem this isle the Latmian plain,
Descend, sweet moon, to earth again!
Where, shivering, chilled, I mope apart,
Come thou, blest sun, to warm my heart!
O radiant scorner, near or far,
Thou only art my guiding star!"

*Dem.* Is woman, then, a puppet and a toy,
And worthy only to be thus tricked out
In the poor, cast-off sweepings of your brains?
I pray you, gentlemen, respect us more!
Shall beauty thus be coined into a lie?
Is Truth a fiction—Love itself conceit—
And courtship still a mummery and a mask?
Methinks the moon hath more to do with this
Than my poor self, or my unlucky stars!
Another?—So! hath folly ne'er an end?
(*Reads.*)

VALENTINE II.

"When merry bells do ring their bridal peal,
And maids go strewing blossoms by the way,
From the too sudden face of joy I steal
And down before thy feet my bruised heart lay—
When merry bells do ring.

"When Sabbath bells call wandering souls to prayer,
Inviting Sin its burthen down to rest,
Then breathe I straight thy name upon the air,
And all my vain presumption stands confest—
When Sabbath bells do call.

"When solemn bells toll slow that last sad rite
That ushers in the bridal of the grave,
In others' darkness find I my true light,
Dying, in thought, for thee whose love might save—
When solemn bells do toll."

*Dem.* Certes, were I an undertaker's daughter,
'Twere meet thy groans prevailed, most dismal wooer!
We'd weep—we'd hold our troth-plight o'er a grave,
And wed beneath a canopy of pall
In very truth I would thou'dst been a mute!
Why, what comes next? More vain and empty breath?
Good Bishop, give me patience to the end!
(*Reads.*)

VALENTINE III.

"Might I but touch thy garment's hem
I'd ask no kingly diadem,
The silken net that binds thy hair
Dearer to me than empires were;
Another envy I save that rich zone
Which calls thy beating heart its own!"
* * * *

*Dem.* Go to! the man's a milliner! I vow
A barber's block were meeter for a wife
To this so mincing, superficial ape,
Than such a breathing frame of earth as I!
I'll call my trewoman; sooth, he shall have
My garment's self, my silken net—ay, even
My girdle-cord to hang himself withal!
But, soft! here's one whose music sounds like truth.
(*Reads.*)

VALENTINE IV.

"Count thou my wealth! A soul without a stain,
Born to be free—
A soul that never yet could brook a chain,
Not even for thee:
A right good sword—to succour, not oppress,
No sword of state,
But one, the wrongs of nations to redress
Ever in wait.
A lance unsmirched, and ever foremost hurled
Where Freedom bled;
A shield, to keep the battles of the world
Far from thy head.

"If this be wealth, to honour and to thee
I pledge my all:
Should'st thou below thy higher standard see
How far I fall;
O, patience, gentle lady! Breathe that word
Whose lightest sound
Mid the heart-silence of devotion heard
Makes virtue crowned:
Then, in the fulness of thy richer grace
To thee 'tis given
To bid me follow where thy b'est feet trace
The path to heaven!"

*Dem.* O, noble soul! Had I a heart to give
'Twere thine without a blush! True soldier thou!
What wonder is it that our woman-hearts
Still cling about a sword? Who else but he
That righteth for the sanctity of home
Should there hold honoured place 'fore all the world!
Would I were troth-free, for thy valour's sake!—
What have I said? I would not for the world!
Out on the thought, disloyal and untrue!
Yet why, O why, send'st *thou* no single word,
O love of all my life? What have I done,
What said, or thought, or dreamed, that I should bear
This rueful penance? Wherefore did'st thou still
Walk hand-in-hand with me from childhood up—
Wherefore forsake the labours of thy youth
To make me pastime, turning toil to sport—
If thou'rt too wise for love? Alas, weak heart,
That trembles in the silence of the loved:
Yet can I but remember of the time
When we two roamed together, like the stars
In the unchanging heavens—each true soul
Upheld and guided by the law of love.
Like, too, the stars, we gazed on this green earth,
Radiant in smiles—so full of light were we!
No word—not one—nor shadow of a word?
Yet stay—what is it I behold? A scroll,
Looped in a golden ring! It is—it must be;
This is the very trick of his dear hand!
I asked but for a single word—'tis here!
(*Reads.*)

VALENTINE V.

"WIFE!"

*Dem.* A simple word: a sweet old Saxon word
As e'er took root within an English home,
Or blossomed into beauty by a hearth!
Illumined, too, with quaint devices strange,
Like some rich monkish missal, wrought by hand,
That ne'er—pray Heaven he be not a monk!
How shall such word be mated? (*Taking up a pen.*) Laggard pen,
That will not write what love is fain to say!
(*She pauses, then writes a single word, and folds the letter.*)
So! there,—no more: 'tis writ: now, on my life,
I've given thee, love, a "Husband" for thy "Wife!"

E. L. HERVEY.

## CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION TAX.

As some misunderstanding is said to exist respecting the present policy of the service with respect to this question, the following statement has been furnished to us by a well-informed Correspondent, as the correct account of the position of the ten thousand civil servants whose petition Mr. Roebuck is about to bring under the consideration of Parliament.

A petition was presented to the House of Commons in December, 1852, signed by twenty-seven gentlemen belonging to different public departments, in which they prayed that the present deductions from official salaries should be converted into a fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the members of the service. This petition—which, it will be observed, left the question of the scale of pension (now so low as to be practically useless to the service) altogether untouched, and which deferred till after the civil servant's death a redress of the grievance he complains of during life—was not, previously to its presentation, submitted for the approval of the service. In November, 1853, however, 2196 gentlemen—a very small proportion, be it observed, of the 12,000 or more contributors to the tax—accepted this proposal, most of them doing so in utter hopelessness of any better scheme being offered to them, and thinking that, while it would be fruitless to ask Government for a simple measure of justice, they might possibly make some impression by suing *in formâ pauperis*.

Now, however, that the Press and very many influential members of Parliament have turned their attention to the question, a movement originating spontaneously with the great body of the service, has been made for an equitable adjustment of the superannuation grievance, by the restoration of a scale of pension that will be something more than a mere nominal benefit to the officers and clerks, and the repeal of a class-tax, which, though laid on for the benefit of the service, is fast becoming a mere source of revenue to the State. This petition, of which Mr. Roebuck has kindly takencharge, has now received more than ten thousand signatures, and therefore expresses the all but unanimous feelings of the parties concerned; but twenty-four of the twenty-seven gentlemen who signed the petition of 1852 insist, in spite of the service, in again forcing their plan on the attention of Parliament, claiming to represent a body that almost entirely ignores them.

It is to be regretted that, at the eleventh hour, an excuse should be given to the Government for getting rid of the whole question, by pointing to an apparent division in the service on this very important matter, when in reality the feelings of more than ten-twelfths of the contributors to the tax are unanimous.

JOHN MITCHEL.—This insane personage has delivered an address, in the United States, on the "Ripening of the Revolution in Ireland," in which he indulges in the foulest abuse of England. He says that in the event of a war, England and France against America, he could promise an army of "40,000 armed Irishmen to invade Ireland at their own expense." In the conclusion of his address he advises patience, and fractically winds up with an appeal to the hereditary hatred of England

## ANOTHER CRIMEAN HERO.

WE have been requested to give insertion to the following communication:—

Hyder Pacha Barracks, Scutari, Jan. 9, 1856

DEAR SIR, I have long intended to send you the particulars of the case of Private John Dryden, 11th Hussars, who received thirty-one wounds in one day. It has interest connected with it on account of the large number inflicted upon the man within a few hours. He was exchanged at Odessa in October last, and is now at his duty in the Crimea. *He is not in the receipt of any pension.* You will doubtless agree with me in considering his escape almost miraculous, and that the soldier is deserving of some compensation for his wounds. I am indebted to Surgeon Crosse, of the 11th Hussars, for his kindness in allowing me to examine the man in his presence. My worthy friend will corroborate, if necessary, the statements I am about to bring to your notice.

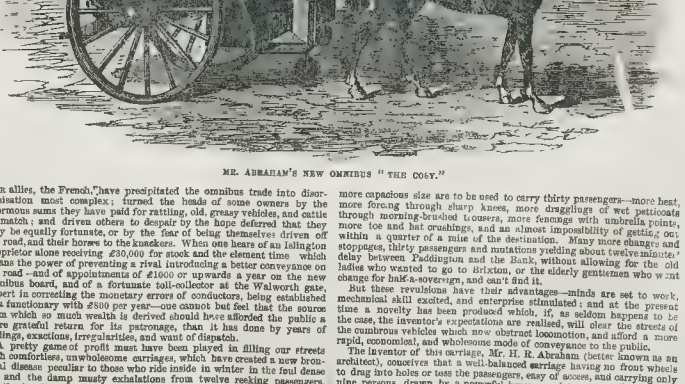
Believe me to remain yours truly,
ROBERT COOPER, Surgeon, 4th Dragoon Guards.

G. J. Guthrie, Esq.

Outline of the case of Private John Dryden, 11th Hussars, taken prisoner after the Light Cavalry charge at Balaclava on the 25th October, 1854:—Aged 2.., service, five years; No. 1617; Scotchman; Dumfriesshire. At the Light Cavalry charge he was cut off and surrounded by about twenty Russian Lancers and Dragoons. He received several wounds before he was dismounted. When on the ground was pierced by lances. He was left for dead. An hour or so after the engagement had terminated some Cossacks came on foot, and speared him. He made signs of life while they so employed themselves: they would not desist. At the time he was weak and faint from the loss of good deal of blood When night came on he was placed in a bullock-waggon, to be conveyed to an adjacent village, where he remained about forty-eight hours. Was then forwarded to Simpheropol, which he reached at the expiration of two days. His wounds were not attended to, or dressed, by anybody for four days after their infliction. On his arrival at Simpheropol they were washed and dressed, in a manner, by a Russian soldier In a fortnight after an American surgeon came to the hospital and personally dressed every man's wound. The Russian surgeon had previously overlooked the English altogether. He remained three months at Simpheropol.; was then marched up country, being at the time quite well. After proceeding 900 versts was taken ill with fever, which laid him up for three months. He walked from twelve to thirty versts every day; had plenty to eat on the road, being allowed eightpence per diem to find himself. Was exchanged at Odessa in October last, and rejoined his regiment in the Crimea on the 26th of the month, having been absent one year. The following table will afford some idea of the nature and extent of his wounds:—

| Locality of Wounds | Number of Wounds | Class of Wounds. Incised | Punctured | Lacerated | Contused | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Head and Face | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | Two severe cuts (followed by depressions), one about two inches in length, in the region of the vertex and occiput, three slight superficial scalp wounds in the same vicinity; one cut through the nasal bones |
| Trunk, Scapular region | 13 | .. | .. | .. | 13 | Twelve large lance wounds, and three small ones, among the spinal and lumbar muscles; the dimensions varying in size from a sixpence to a crown |
| " Pectoral region | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | Could not see one small lance would on the right side of body |
| Arms .. .. .. | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | One severe wound at the insertion of the left deltoid, two of 3 inches in length, three cuts in under the right elbow One on the back of the left hand |
| Legs .. .. .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | Two on the right thigh and one on the left calves. |
| Total .. | 31 | 24 | .. | .. | 7 | |

He suffered most from the wounds on the head and at the insertion of the left deltoid; they were three months healing. It took two months to cicatrise the wounds on the back. He was informed by his comrades who had been in hospital with him at Simpheropol that he had been delirious when last under treatment. Portions of bone came away from the wounds on the head one piece as large as a sixpence. Liquor affects him sooner, and in smaller quantities, than it used to do; has slight giddiness now and then for two days at a time; suffers from singing in the ears occasionally. Intellect at times confused for half an hour. With the above exceptions he enjoys good health; has perfect use of his left arm; can do everything with it as before; raises it freely over his head. Cannot remember whether he had a cough after the wounds were inflicted: has no recollection of spitting blood, neither did he pass any to his knowledge ROBERT COOPER, Surgeon, 4th Dragoon Guards.



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OUR allies, the French, have precipitated the omnibus trade into disorganisation most complex; turned the heads of some owners by the enormous sums they have paid for rattling, old, greasy vehicles, and cattle to match; and driven others to despair by the hope deferred that they may be equally fortunate, or by the fear of being themselves driven off the road, and their horses to the knackers. When one hears of an Islington proprietor alone receiving £30,000 for stock and the element time which means the power of preventing a rival introducing a better conveyance on the road—and of appointments of £1000 or upwards a year on the new omnibus board, and of a fortunate toll-collector at the Walworth gate, expert in correcting the monetary errors of conductors, being established as a functionary with £800 per year—one cannot but feel that the source from which so much wealth is derived should have afforded the public a more grateful return for its patronage, than it has done by years of stiflings, exactions, irregularities, and want of dispatch.

A pretty game of profit must have been played in filling our streets with comfortless, unwholesome carriages, which have created a new bronchial disease peculiar to those who ride inside in winter in the foul dense air, and the damp musty exhalations from twelve reeking passengers, mostly invalided and coughing in chorus—living hearses as they are, pacing at an average rate not exceeding, and mostly less than, four miles and a half per hour, except when, like a cat in a fit, they make a sudden dart to obstruct a competitor. A mine of gold has, it appears, been rolled over in the course of these abominations. We would seek to learn what the transition from disorganisation to a redevelopment is to produce for the public.

There is a rumour, which shocks the *amour propre* of the conductor, that a new ticket, to prevent financial mistakes, is to be introduced. Conductors won't have it: they desire to share with the wife of Cæsar the privilege of not being suspected. Another is, that omnibuses of a more capacious size are to be used to carry thirty passengers—more heat, more forcing through sharp knees, more draggings of wet petticoats through morning-brushed trousers, more fencings with umbrella points, more toe and hat crushings, and an almost impossibility of getting out within a quarter of a mile of the destination. Many more changes and stoppages, thirty passengers and mutations yielding about twelve minutes' delay between Paddington and the Bank, without allowing for the old ladies who wanted to go to Brixton, or the elderly gentlemen who went change for half-a-sovereign, and can't find it.

But these revulsions have their advantages—minds are set to work, mechanical skill excited, and enterprise stimulated: and at the present time a novelty has been produced which, if, as seldom happens to be the case, the inventor's expectations are realised, will clear the streets of the cumbrous vehicles which now obstruct locomotion, and afford a more rapid, economical, and wholesome mode of conveyance to the public.

The inventor of this carriage, Mr. H. R. Abraham (better known as an architect), conceives that a well-balanced carriage having no front wheels to drag into holes or toss the passengers, easy of access, and carrying only nine persons, drawn by a powerful horse equal to seven miles an hour, will effect a great saving in cost, and run easier and faster; and the result of many practical experiments induced him to construct a carriage which is to test his opinion. There will be necessarily fewer stoppages, and less loss to the proprietor when only partly filled. The carriage has a *coupé*—a most easy and enjoyable place for three to ride in—and a roomy *rotund*, to carry four passengers; and there are seats for two more outside. We give an Engraving of the carriage, which, as may be seen, is applicable for private use, and, as a chunk of jaunting carriage, most handy. We hope the inventor will have fair play, and we wish him every success. The carriage is a model of build, executed by Messrs Holmes, of Derby, builders to her Majesty.

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PORTLAND GALLERY, 316, Regent-street.—WAUGH and SON, 314, Goodge-street. Carpet Manufacturers, have now on SALE, at the above Gallery, a very considerable portion of their present STOCK, at greatly-reduced prices. They also intimate that their new SHOW-ROOMS will be ready on the 15th of FEBRUARY, with a new Stock of the best fabrics at surprising, of modern designs

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FASHIONABLE PARISIAN BONNETS. Lace and Tuscan Bonnets, of the best and newest materials, made in Mrs. HALL'S Workrooms, 214, Regent-street, opposite Hanover-square, by Parisian and English Milliners, and can also be had at the above prices. Instructions for self-measurement sent post-free.

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CABINET, UPHOLSTERY, EASY-CHAIR, and CARPET MANUFACTORY, 58, 59, 34, Berners-street, Middlesex Hospital.—T. B. PILMER solicits a visit to his large range of Warehouses, which are entirely stocked with the most modern and elegant Furniture, adapted for every description of room, and marked at prices much below the usual charges for inferior articles. Estimates and designs sent to any part of the kingdom, and all packing charges at cost price.—58, 59, and 34, Berners-street, Middlesex Hospital. Established 1833

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C. HAMEL, Esq., Sec.

BAZAAR.—HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION, BROMPTON. The Committee of Management beg to announce that, in order to promote the Fund for carrying on this Institution during the present severity of weather, a number of wishes has been increased by accommodation for 130 additional patients, and on the opening of the new wing, on Wednesday, a GRAND BAZAAR will be held on its behalf in JUNE next.

The Friends and Patrons of this valuable Institution are therefore earnestly and respectfully solicited to prepare such articles of Work and Ornament as may on occasion, including Paintings, Drawings, &c. Donations also of Music, Autographs, Minerals, Seaweeds, Specimens, and Botanical Articles and Flowers, or pecuniary aid, forwarded to the Hospital, will be gratefully received and acknowledged. Further particulars will be duly published.

PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec.
Brompton, January 31, 1856. OSBORN P. CROSS, Sec.

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Prepared only by Beriah Drew and Company, Chemists, 91, Blackman-street, Borough, London, in sealed bottles, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s. each, of all Chemists in the United Kingdom and Ireland. and in the Colonies, and of Messrs. Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street, M.S. An 11s. bottle, or three 4s. 6d. ditto, sent free to all parts of England, on receipt of Post-office Order.

BERIAH DREW AND COMPANY'S PURE COD-LIVER OIL WITH QUININE (Quinine à l'Huile de Foie de Morue) combines the tonic and strengthening properties of Quinine with the well-known virtues of Pure Cod-Liver Oil. Many eminent medical men have testified to the efficacy of this valuable combination. In Bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., direct of B. Drew and Co., 91, Blackman-street, Borough, London; Sangar, 150, Oxford-street; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Newbery, 69, St. Paul's; or of any Chemist in the British empire.

From C. T. Pearson, Esq., M.D., Physician, Accoucheur, Guy's Hospital, Fellow Royal Med. Chir Society, &c., &c.

"I cannot have the least hesitation in bearing my testimony to the great efficiency and value of your preparation of Cod-Liver Oil with Quinine. In many cases under my treatment it has acted solidly, and I have the greatest confidence in it.

"Gentlemen,—Having given a fair trial in the Diseases of Women and Children, to your preparation of Cod-Liver Oil and Quinine, I can bear testimony to its value in those various cases in which such combination is desirable. SAMUEL GRIFFITH, M.D.,

Physician, Accoucheur, &c., at St. Thomas's Hos. and Med. Col.

N.B. One 11s. or three 4s. 6d. Bottles sent FREE to all parts for stamps or money order.

London: Printed and Published at the Offices 198, Strand, and Milford House, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1856

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 785.—VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1856. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.


## THE WENSLEYDALE PEERAGE.

A QUESTION, fizzing like a bomb-shell, has been suddenly thrown into the decorous and solemn arena of the House of Lords. The Wensleydale Peerage has discomposed the gravity of the gravest assembly in Christendom, and threatens to bring into hostile collision two out of the three great estates of the realm, if it do not also involve the third in the discussion of delicate and difficult points of Constitutional law, which it would have been better for all parties to have left untouched.

The question is by no means so simple as it appears. Neither is it so unimportant as some men, who pique themselves upon their plain common sense, strive to represent. We cannot wonder that the Upper House, whose constitution the innovation tends to impair, should so soon have taken the alarm, and so strenuously have resisted it.

If we take, in the first instance, the reasons which have induced the Government—acting upon the advice of its highest legal authority, the Lord Chancellor—to depart from the ordinary practice in the case of a man thought worthy of being elevated to the honours of the Peerage, we shall, perhaps, disencumber the question of some of the complications which have grown into, and upon, it. The reasons alleged are that the House of Lords, in its capacity as the highest Court of Appeal, does not possess within its body a sufficient number of men learned in the law to transact Appeal business; that the ex-Lord Chancellors, and others who are qualified to sit in judgment on its benches, are too old for the work expected of them; that non-legal or lay Peers are not to be fitly or even safely intrusted with functions such as these,—that, if they were, such peers hold themselves aloof, and do not choose to become Judges of Appeal, and run the risk of doing injustice to the unfortunate persons whose cases come before them; that many men of the highest legal attainments, whose presence among the Peers would be of the greatest advantage to that assembly, and to the due administration of justice, are not wealthy enough to support the honours of an hereditary peerage, and shrink from leaving to their sons the burthensome dignity of a coronet; and that, as the Bishops sit among the Peers by virtue of their office, and for the term of their natural lives only, it is for the public benefit that a few great lawyers should, on a similar principle, be introduced into the Upper House as life members of that illustrious body. Acting upon this conviction, the Ministry resolved to offer Baron Parke, a peerage for life; that eminent person accepted the limited dignity; and Government making the question a Cabinet one, resolved to stake its Ministerial existence upon it.

We grant the scandal and the abuse as regards the manner in which the Lords have been compelled to do, or to leave undone, their legal work. Their Lordships themselves must be but too painfully conscious of their manifold deficiencies in this respect; but we may grant the abuse without granting the remedy. Were there no means left but the one adopted? Could not the Lords have been legally relieved of their appellate jurisdiction, without loss of dignity to them, and with satisfaction to the legal profession and the public?

On this point issue has not yet been joined. The House of Lords, not unanimously, but by a strong majority, has determined to resist the introduction of Lord Wensleydale among them, on the broad principle that the Sovereign, who is the fountain of honour, has no right to confer a life peerage; that if the right was ever enjoyed it has fallen into desuetude, the latest instance of its exercise having occurred at a period so far back as the reign of Richard II. The great law Lords allege, in support of this argument, that, if desuetude be not allowed its full weight, the Sovereign might in the same way revive many other antiquated and obsolete rights—the nomination of members to the Lower House of Parliament, among others—to the destruction of the Constitution of the realm, and to the injury of the popular liberties. They furthermore allege that if it be desirable or necessary—which they deny—to create life peerages, the consent not alone of the Queen, but of the Lords and Commons, is necessary to give legal validity to so great a change in the constitution of one branch of the Legislature, in the same manner that the consent of the House of Lords was essential to the validity of the Act for the Reform of the House of Commons. On these grounds they have thrown down the gauntlet to the Sovereign, from the exercise of whose prerogative all nobility

THE EDINBURGH ELECTION.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

springs, and to the Ministry who have made themselves responsible for the innovation. They have constituted themselves into a Committee of Privileges, and, until they have decided the question for themselves, have determined, should Lord Wensleydale present himself before them, to refuse him admission.

To say the least of it, this is an unhappy state of things. It raises very inopportunely the whole question of the policy or impolicy of a Hereditary Peerage, and places the Crown and the Ministers in an invidious position, as assailants of the aristocratic branch of the Legislature, which they strive, or seem to strive, to render more democratic.

As far as the discussion has yet gone, the Lords have the best of the argument. It remains for the Ministry to show that they could not have remedied an admitted abuse without the introduction of a new, or at all events of a disputed, element into the constitution of an assembly which Englishmen have so many reasons to respect, and against which they have no ground of quarrel. If there be a ground of quarrel against that illustrious assembly it is on this very question of life peerages; inasmuch as a large section of the people maintains that it would be for the advantage of the State, and of Religion, no less than of the House of Peers itself, if the Bishops—who sit for life in that body—were forthwith deprived of the privilege.

The weakest argument which has yet been employed on behalf of their Lordships is that the creation of life peerages is a principle open to abuse, and that an unscrupulous and wicked Ministry might at any time swamp the independence of the Upper House, by turning into it a whole host of life Peers to carry some particular measure, or series of measures, which the Lords might otherwise reject. But the same argument applies with equal force to the creation of hereditary peerages. The Crown might send into the Clubs or the streets any day of the week, and make a thousand new Peers, if it so pleased. Its theoretic right would be unquestionable. But there are thousands of things which people have a right to do which they are too sensible and too virtuous to think of doing. The argument derivable from the possibility of abuse would cut away the Peerage altogether, and the Peers ought to be the last men in the world to insist upon it.

Altogether the question is one of the greatest difficulty and delicacy—and we cannot but think has been very gratuitously raised by the Ministry. Simply, and stripped of all verbiage, it resolves itself into this:—Has the Crown, that could not of its own independent and unassisted action, reform the House of Commons, a right to reform the House of Lords, without the consent of the other branches of the Legislature? The desirability of Reform is a question that stands by itself, and on which there is not much, if any, difference of opinion.

## EDINBURGH ELECTION.

THE nomination of candidates for the representation of Edinburgh took place on a hustings erected in front of the Signet Library, on Thursday, the 7th inst. Mr. Black, who arrived first on the hustings, was accompanied by the Lord Provost, the Lord Advocate, Sir W. G. Craig, Sir John Dick Lauder, the Solicitor-General, and a large following of Whig gentry and lawyers. Bailie Brown Douglas was escorted by Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, Sir James Forest, Mr. D. M'Laren, and others. The nomination of the two candidates having taken place, amidst great excitement, Mr. Adam Black came forward to address the constituency, and at the end of an able speech, in the course of which he dealt some hard blows at his antagonists, he defended himself against the charge of being a mere Whig.

I am charged (said Mr. Black) with being a Whig and belonging to the Whig clique. There are silly people in this world who are led by a nickname without considering the reason of it (cheers). Gentlemen, what do you mean by Whig clique? Is it Fox and Grey, and Russell, Jeffrey and Cockburn, and Cranstoun and Abercromby, and Gibson Craig and their fellows, without whose courage and talents and labours we should not have been standing on these hustings to-day? Gentlemen, if it is not treason to participate in the sentiments of these great men, I glory in the reproach; but don't imagine that because I admired the men to whom we are so much indebted and am proud that my sentiments so generally coincided with theirs—that therefore I either did or will follow them when they differed from me.

He avowed himself as opposed to intolerance, and taunted the voluntaries with sacrificing their principles by their support of Mr. Douglas, who was only in favour of the abolition of one endowment (the Maynooth grant), whereas he (Mr. Black) would abolish all.

Mr. Brown Douglas also addressed the electors, speaking against Popery, and professing himself a supporter of the war policy of Lord Palmerston.

The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Douglas. A poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Black, which took place on the following day, when he was returned by a majority of 643 over his opponent. The numbers polled for the two candidates were:—

| | |
|---|---|
| For Mr. Black .. .. .. .. | 2439 |
| For Mr. Douglas .. .. .. .. | 1796 |

RUSSIAN RAILWAY PROJECTS.—If God grant us peace, we shall take advantage of it to provide Russia with railways. If every landed proprietor would invest five silver roubles per annum for each of his serfs in railway stock, in less than five years the sum derived from eleven millions of serfs would amount to 550,000,000 of silver roubles. An enormous amount! Let the merchants, too, show a readiness to purchase scrip, and the net of railways between the sea coasts will speedily approach completion. Russia will then be ten times richer than she is at present. It now takes twenty-two hours to get to Moscow, a distance of 607 versts: at the same speed we shall travel from St. Petersburg to Simpheropol (2038 versts), and to Astrachan (3076 versts), in four days, and get to Kasan on the third day. I do not speak of the advantages respecting the conveyance of merchandise, but what a delight it will be when our brave troops and the munitions of war can be taken from one spot to another almost like the wind, in a spot menaced by the enemy for instance, supposing we should then have any enemies. All this can and will be done, but we must wake the beginning. Private individuals are already permitted to construct roads, and this is all we want. The good North Americans will cordially assist us, supplying us with skilful engineers and machinists.—*Northern Bee.*

"A WINDING-SHEET OF SNOW."—The northern part of this continent is wrapped in a winding-sheet of snow, from six inches to forty feet deep. A new storm of unmitigated severity has swept along our coast from Halifax to Texas during the last forty-eight hours. It travelled 3000 miles in that direction, and in a due line towards the west it has buried the continent beyond the lines of the telegraph. Only twice during the present century has such a mass of snow and ice rested upon the surface of this continent within the temperate zone. Nearly all channels of intercourse are stopped, travel is interrupted in every direction, the coast has been strewed with wrecks. And yet, on the whole, it will be a fine winter for America; because when a great body of snow falls to the earth and remains there for a considerable length of time, the earth is kept warm. The great staple crops of America—Indian corn, wheat, rye, &c.—come out with greater riotness and abundance after snowy winters. The frost does not penetrate so deep, and if it dissolves somewhat late in the winter we feel confident of an early spring, which promises always a fruitful harvest. New York and all its environs exhibit at the present moment an Arctic picture of snow and ice. None but the mightiest steam-tugs that can be built now attempt to move through these Arctic regions.—*Letter from New York, Jan. 26.*

LARGE PURCHASE OF SCREW STEAMERS BY A FRENCH COMPANY.—On Saturday the purchase was made, of the General Screw Steam Shipping Company, of the *Jason, Indiana, Golden Fleece, Calcutta, Argo, Queen of the South, Hydaspes*, and *Lady Jocelyn*—amounting, we hear, to nearly £500,000. We believe this to be the largest purchase of shipping ever made in one line, and it has been effected by Mr. Graham (of the firm of Maitland, Cuthbert, and Co., of Paris), Mr. Brett (of the firm of Cunard, Brett, and Austen, of London), and Mr. Bernal Villars (manager of the French Clipper Company).

All the civil inhabitants of Sebastopol who took part in the defence, women included, are to receive the commemorative medal instituted by ukase of November 27th, 1855.

## *FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.*

### FRANCE.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

PARIS, Thursday.

THE Carnival over, the lull which marks the commencement of Lent follows, and there is a momentary respite from gaiety and excitement. Now begins the reign of concerts: right and left, pianists, violinists, vocalists, and their patrons and patronesses, besiege the public with concert-tickets at every price, from five francs upwards; infant musical prodigies, who commence their career at twelve years of age, and never get beyond, abound; French, English, German, Italian, and Russian unknown celebrities blazon forth in large letters famous names that no one has the slightest recollection of ever having, at any time or place, heard mentioned. A few of the tickets are, by dint of indefatigable perseverance, sold; many are given away; about half of the people—rather less than more—of the latter category attend, or send their friends; the concert takes place: the hapless beneficiary is much mortified, and a good deal out of pocket; but he has appeared—has been heard at the Salle Herz or the Salle St. Cecile, he has come before the public, he hopes—alas: vain hope, for the most part—that the public will retain some favourable recollection of him; and with this scant grain of comfort he fights his way on, happy if, at the end of some six, eight, ten years of such struggles and disappointments, he can obtain a name that is recognised with a moderate degree of consideration.

Just at present balls are quite at a standstill; so they are all through Lent, under that title. Balls in Lent! (except just at the Mi-carême) who ever heard of such a thing?—never. It is against all the rules of right—all the dictates of conscience. There are *soirées dansantes*, certainly, —nobody, I suppose, ever thought there could be anything wrong in giving or going to *soirees dansantes* in Lent, did they? Why, at balls there are, perhaps, one, two, three, four hundred people, according to the size of the locality and the length of the visiting-list; at *soirees dansantes* the guests only go by nineties. The light, the refreshments, the orchestra, the dresses, are in a like proportion as to number and expense: indeed, for the ignorant, it is difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish between the two; but it is his own ignorance, not his hostess, he must blame for that, and the fact that it is a *soirée dansante*, and not a ball, he is figuring at, must be received as a point of faith, reposing on which he may entirely tranquillise any scruples of conscience.

After it being entirely decided that the confinement of the Empress should take place at the Tuileries, and every arrangement made in consequence, it now appears, on information on which we believe we may rely, that St. Cloud is to be the place where the expected event is to occur. It is said also that the period hitherto named—the end of February or the first days of March—is earlier than may really be expected, and that the *accouchement* is not likely to be before the 15th or 20th of next month. The Countess Montijo and the Duc and Duchesse d'Alba are expected in Paris in about three weeks. It was reported last week that this event was hour'y expected, and crowds assembled about the Tuileries to ascertain the *fact*. The appearance of her Majesty in a carriage, however, effectually contradicted the rumour. The nurse of the expected Prince (since Prince it is to be) has been chosen, and is installed at the Tuileries. She is a handsome Normande, selected by the Imperial accoucheur, Dr. Dubois, and wears the *bonnet cauchois* and peasant costume of her province. It is said that if the choice had not already fallen on the Prince Jérome as godfather to the Imperial Infant, the Emperor of Austria would have been invited to accept the office. Mdme. de Pierry, the wife of the Marquis de Turgot, so Long Ambassador at the Court of Madrid, is spoken of as the *gouvernante*, or superintendent, of the Imperial nursery.

The report of the return of Rachel to these latitudes, mentioned in our last letter, was premature. The rest of the tribe Félix, with the exception of Sarah, have arrived in a state of mind greatly at variance with the signification of their patronymic, the speculation having proved a most losing one. *La Grande* remains at Cuba, reposing from the fatigue, moral and physical, of her disastrous campaign, and writes thence long letters to her friends descriptive of the manners, customs, tastes, and ideas of Brother Jonathan, as viewed from the boards trodden by her classic buskin. Well for Brother Jonathan that it is not his neck that finds itself in that position!

The Emperor is in the habit of receiving every Sunday, after mass, all the general officers of the army who may be at Paris, without letters of audience or any other previous ceremony. It appears that the favour thus accorded has caused considerable jealousy among the members of the Senate and the Legislative Body, who have presented to his Imperial Majesty a respectful remonstrance on the subject, attended with a request for a similar privilege.

On Saturday the Empress, partly the more effectually to silence the rumours respecting the premature termination of her present situation, made her appearance at the Porte St. Martin. Her Majesty was so much struck by the grace and beauty of the statue of Hebe, executed on the stage by Melingue, in the part of *Benvenuto Cellini*, that the artist actor was sent for to the Imperial box, during the *entr'acte*, and the Empress, after expressing in the most gracious and graceful terms her satisfaction, requested that the model might be brought to the box for her inspection. Its rough and fragile state, however, preventing its being in a condition to be moved, the artist sent to his house an express for a bronze model of the same subject, which her Majesty graciously accepted.

It appears that in the building of the Palais d'Industrie has appeared a perfect plague of rats—to such a degree do they swarm, that nothing within the walls is safe from their aggressions, and that even the clothes of the *gardiens* are devoured by them. Unless it can be effectually extirpated, this nuisance will seriously affect any destination to which the building may be applied.

The Grand Opera has in rehearsal "La Rose de Florence"—music by M. Billetta, words by M. St. George. The principal part is destined for Roger, with whom is to appear a débutante, Mdlle. Moreau Ciati. L'Opera Comique is preparing "Manon Lescaut," by MM. Scribe and Auber, for Madame Marie Cabel, who makes in it her début on the new stage, for which she has deserted that of the Théâtre Lyrique. The Gymnase is also about to produce a piece of Madame George Sand, in addition to the two in preparation at the Théâtre Français.

## THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Indian papers received by express in anticipation of the Overland Mail are of the following dates: Calcutta, Jan. 8; Bombay, Jan. 16.

A notification has been issued by the Governor-General intimating that, as the Santhal insurrection was at an end, the troops engaged in its suppression would return to cantonments. The news from all other parts of India is of the same peaceful character. Neither from Burmah nor our north-west frontier is either intelligence of past disturbance or rumours of coming war, and the Nizam's dominions themselves appear to have sunk into a state of entire tranquillity. Throughout the length and breadth of India profound peace reigns supreme.

Respecting Oude, nothing positive has yet transpired; but an impression prevails that the last grand act of Lord Dalhousie's Indian career will be the sequestration of that kingdom. The King will, perhaps, retain his crown, but the dominion of his people will pass away from him and his heirs for ever.

From Burmah intelligence has been received of a terrible conflagration which devastated Rangoon on the 10th of December. In a few hours it destroyed 18 brick warehouses, 180 timber houses, and 300 bamboo dwelling-places. Water was not to be procured in sufficient quantities, and a considerable amount of plunder was carried off. The loss, estimated at £150,000, will fall on the European houses, to whom the native merchants are large by indebted.

A great battle was fought at a place called Kalnan, ten days' journey from Lasha, between General Jung Bahadoor, who visited England a few years ago, and the Thibetians, on the 15th of November. The former proved victorious after a severe struggle, having lost nearly one-third of his army; the loss of the Thibetians was very great, nearly three times as much as the Nepaulese. It is said that there could not be less than 32 000 killed and wounded on both sides. The Thibetians lost all their standards and more than fifty leaders; but the whole country was rising to expel the invaders; and, from the Generals getting experience, every battle was bloodier than its predecessor, and eventually Jung Bahadoor would be expelled.

## THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.—RUSSIAN REJOICINGS.

By the *Vatican* steam-ship, which arrived at Marseilles on Wednesday, we have news from Constantinople to the 5th instant.

The news from the Crimea, which is to the 31st January, announces that the Allies have undermined Fort St Nicholas. Five English regiments are preparing to return to England. 3000 infantry, with two batteries of artillery, have been sent to Kertch. The Egyptians have left Eupatoria for Varna, according from St. Petersburg had brought to Odessa the news of the acceptance by the Emperor Alexander of the Austrian ultimatum. This intelligence had produced the greatest sensation on the entire population of the city. In the evening, with the authorisation of Count Strogonoff, Governor General of Southern Russia, all the houses had been illuminated; and on an immense transparency placed over the front of the Exchange were inscribed these words:—"Long live the Emperor Alexander II.! He enjoys the affection and gratitude of his people." Printed copies of the news were spread like lightning throughout the country, and was hailed every where with similar satisfaction. It was particularly grateful to the country people, who stand so much in need of peace and tranquillity. At the winter fair of Alexeshki, near Cherson, one of the most important in the country, and which usually lasts three days, too mount the event became known, provisions of every description, which the day before found no buyers, were eagerly inquired after, and the market closed at a rise of thirty per cent. on the opening prices. Those symptoms prove that the resolution of the Emperor meets with the approbation of the people. Previously to the arrival of the St. Petersburg courier, an order had been addressed to all the authorities of Southern Russia to suspend the levies of recruits, and that order was generally regarded as an indication of peace.

### AMERICA.

The steam-ship *Baltic*, which left New York on the 2nd inst., arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday last.

The papers do not contain any information respecting the differences with England on the enlistment question. On the 29th the ballot for Speaker stood as follows:—Banks, 99; Orr, 69; Fuller, 24; Scattering, 8. Necessary to a choice, 106.

The news of the acceptance of the peace propositions by Russia was known in New York by telegraph from Halifax. The opinions expressed by the United States press are generally doubtful as regards the result of Russia's acceptance.

In the Senate, on the 28th ultimo, Mr. Cass delivered a speech, which occupied two hours and a half, on General American affairs. Alluding to the remarks of the *National Intelligencer*, that the country might be drifting into difficulties, he said that he did not believe it. He thought the ship of State was on its true course, and the pilot doing his duty. Mr. Cass used strong language, denunciatory of the positions assumed by the British Government relative to the Protectorate in Central America, characterising its pretensions in setting up a King over the Mosquito Indians as mere mockery, under which England alone exercised the sovereignty. Mr. Clayton corroborated Mr. Cass by reading extracts from documents, showing that the British Vice-Consul was the real Governor of Mosquito, and gave titles to land in his own name. Mr. Collamer contended that there could be no possible ground for the assumption of England, that the occupation she agreed not to exercise was only prospective, and had no reference to the occupation which she then held. He, however, thought the time for legislative action had not arrived, inasmuch as the President, in his annual message, expressed himself in that sense that still he saw amicable adjustment of the controversies between this Government and Great Britain. The subject was then postponed.

A resolution, declaring "any agitation of the slavery question unwise and unjust to a portion of the American people and injurious to every section, and ought not to be countenanced," had been adopted by a majority of one in the House of Representatives.

General Walker, it is said, has now 850 Americans under arms. The suburbs of the city of Granada run into building lots, and already sold. A pier is being built into the lake, to be ready early in the month of March for use. Schooners for Virgin Bay and San Carlos are advertised to sail three time a week between those ports. Walker has sent by other two of his best officers, Captain Davidson and Lieutenant-Colonel Gilman. Colonel Fry, who went out with a scouting party of thirty men, to march to a point about 108 miles north of Granada, had been surrounded. The report is that he had cut his way through, and was retreating upon Granada, with the loss of seven men. Walker received by the last steamer an addit on to his force of 105 men, besides fifteen officers; 120 in all.

There was a rumour current that a filibustering expedition, numbering 500 men, had landed at San Blas, Lower California. Referring to these piratical expeditions, the Washington correspondent of the *Courier and Inquirer* says:—

There is no doubt that Walker receives recruits by every steamer from California, as well as from New York and New Orleans. The Government has exhausted its ingenuity in the attempt to put down such accessions. It went to the very verge of its admitted powers in seizing the *Northern Light* and detaining its passengers, and it is expected that the case will yet give Mr. M'Keon and the Attorney-General no little trouble. You cannot prevent invalids from seeking a milder climate, nor can you restrict the privilege of expatriation. It may be assumed that no obstacles interposed by our Government will seriously impede the colonisation of Central America from the United States. As many men will go there and range themselves under the leadership of Walker and other chiefs as the resources of the country can subsist. They will conquer the country, and establish there institutions analogous to our own.

Vice-President Dallas has been offered, and has accepted, the Embassy to London, in room of Mr. Buchanan. A despatch from Washington states that despatches, requiring Mr. Buchanan to remain until his successor arrives, have been sent to England by this steamer. Mr. Buchanan will, therefore, probably defer his departure.

A despatch from Cincinnati, dated January 28th, says:—

A stampede of slaves from the border counties of Kentucky took place last night. The whereabouts of several of the fugitives having been discovered here, officers at noon to-day proceeded to make arrests. Upon approaching the house where the slaves were secreted, the latter fired,—wounding two or three spectators, but not seriously. One slave woman, finding escape impossible, cut the throats of her children, killing one instantly, and severely wounding two others. Six of the fugitives were apprehended, but eight are said to have escaped.

Advices from Vera Cruz of the 22nd January state that Haro y Tamires had conspired to overthrow the Government and establish an empire, but was arrested before his plans could be put into execution. He subsequently, however, escaped, and was joined by a force, with which he was besieging Puebla, with good prospects of success. Generals Pachaco and Serva had been exiled for their connection with Haro.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A MISER.—A man named Hoffman, who was well known in Westminster for his penurious habits, was engaged as a waiter and to take the bats of the company at a club given by Mr. Rochild, a diamond-merchant, of 10, Argyll-street, on Friday evening. He arrived about eight o'clock, and performed the duties of his office, and at supper time ate very greedily. About three o'clock on Saturday morning he was seized with a fit in the supper room; and, although medical assistance was immediately procured, he died in a few minutes. On the body being searched, the first thing which presented itself was some pudding-crumbs which he had secreted during supper in his pockets, and £36 in gold and 21s. in silver; a Bank-of-England note for £100; a deposit-book of the Royal British Bank for £1235; a deposit-receipt of the London and Westminster Bank for £500; a bill of exchange for £15 15s.; another for £35; a bank deposit-receipt for £150; three parcels of pearls, three of rubies, three of diamonds, one of rough diamonds, one of emeralds, and one of garnets. Forty-one sovereigns were subsequently found in the fob of his trousers. He was supposed to be so poor a man that, some time since, a subscription was raised to send him into the country for the benefit of his health. An inquest was held on Saturday night, when a verdict of "Natural Death from Serous Apoplexy" was returned.

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

By all means let our readers beg or borrow, for the sake of perusal throughout, the very interesting volume just published, called "Recollections of the Table Talk of Samuel Rogers." There are, it is true, some regular "old Joes" here and there, and some things not by any means good in themselves; but these do not constitute the marrow, backbone, and flesh and blood of the book. Many excellent anecdotes that well deserved recording have found enduring preservation in this volume. Mr. Rogers was not a table-talker. He told epigrammatic stories, and told them well. He sent scandal into the world in the constant shape of an innuendo. The listener went away pleased, nor did he forget what he heard. But Mr. Rogers did not converse; he did not exchange ideas with the person he sat next to or "over against" at dinner. His was not the merit which he was fond of ascribing to his friend Luttrell—"None of the *talkers* whom I meet in London society can slide in a brilliant thing with such readiness as he does."

The Rev. Alexander Dyce, the editor of the volume (why should we conceal the name of a writer who has so often instructed the public?) has not attempted any kind of dialogue. He is simply content with recording the very words the poet used in relating his favourite stories and his most cherished recollections. As we turn from one anecdote to another, we can hear the very voice of the poet and, as it were, see him before us. Some of the anecdotes we have heard from the poet's own lips; and, though we miss here and there a point (which we could ourselves supply), we must bear a general testimony to the fidelity and accuracy of Mr. Dyce as a chronicler of what he heard. We cannot compare the volume for a moment, either in matter or in manner, to Boswell. It reminds us, rather, of Pinkerton's "Walpoliana," and still more so of "Spence's Anecdotes." The Rev. Alexander Dyce is very much like the Rev. Joseph Spence. Neither attempts to give those little traits of manner which evince a master power in catching character and expression. Compare any of the many clever recorders of Dr. Johnson's conversation with James Boswell, and you will see in a moment in what the superiority of Boswell consists.

"A man," said Samuel Rogers, "who attempts to read all the new publications must often do as a fish does—*skip*." It is time that we should skip to other matters.

Two new appointments are mentioned. Mr. Fergusson (the author of that admirable work the "Handbook of Architecture") is to forsake fortifications and earthworks, and dedicate his time to the Crystal Palace. He is to be the Manager of the Palace. Then Mr. Layard has accepted the office of Chairman of a newly-established Ottoman Bank. We shall see him soon Nineveh bull ing and bear-ing on the Stock Exchange.

The Clarendon Press at Oxford is actually evincing a little vitality. The delegates of the press have stepped in between the Camden Society and All Souls College, and are about to print that MS. diary of Narcissus Luttrell to which Mr. Macaulay makes such constant reference in his "History." Oddly enough, the two Diaries, which throw so much accurate light on English history and English manners and customs, are recent discoveries in College libraries. Pepys' was found in the library at Magdalen College, Cambridge, not many years ago; and Luttrell has just been detected on the shelves of All Souls College, Oxford.

Mr. Uwins has resigned the office of Librarian of the Royal Academy of Arts, and Mr. Pickersgill has been, somewhat unexpectedly, elected to succeed him. Sir Charles Eastlake, having interrupted the supposed succession of portrait-painters as Presidents of the Academy, no doubt thought himself bound to do something for the set of disappointed facepainters. Hence, it is said, the selection of Mr. Pickersgill.

The new Joint Secretary and Editor of the Photographic Society and Journal is an accomplished scholar, the Rev. J. R. Major, of King's College. The salary is £200 per annum. There were many candidates, and some difficulty in the selection.

Mr. Hepworth Dixon has just put forth a well-sustained and well-written reply to the accusations made and renewed by Mr. Macaulay against his favourite, William Penn. The reply appears in the shape of a preface to a new edition of his "Life of Penn." One part of Mr. Macaulay's conduct does, indeed, surprise us. Why should he in every new edition perpetuate the mistake he has made in confounding as unknown George Penne with a well-known William Penn, and that, too, in a transaction that is very damnatory? We are not very great admirers of Penn, and are inclined to think that in his latter years he often, unintentionally, did not tell the truth. The truth of history is, however, another and more serious matter.

Rumours of an approaching election will add to the interest of an unpublished Bill of Election Expenses at Weymouth, in 1764, just one hundred and two years ago:—

The Right Hon. Lord John Cavendish, the Hon. George Dodington, the Hon. Welbore Ellis, and John Tucker, Esq., to sundry charges in the election for Weymouth, in April, 1754.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paid to the Under Sheriff for expediting the Precept ...£91 0s.} His Bailiff, who brought it ... ... ... £1 1s } | 92 | 1 | 0 |
| Paid several Persons who carried the Fine Chair six guineas each | 26 | 4 | 0 |
| Paid the Town Clerk ... ... ... ... ... | 42 | 0 | 0 |
| Paid the Sergeant and Constables, and an Assistant, for their attendance during the time the Candidates went round the Town, at the Election, making Lists of and inviting the friends of the Members to dinner ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Paid Mr Swaffield for Ingrossing 69 Conveyances to so many Purchasers of Freeholds, sometime before the Election, to be prepared in case of an opposition ... ... ... ... | 72 | 9 | 0 |
| Paid Sundry Poor Persons who attended at the door when Lord John and Mr. Ellis left Weymouth, including 2/6, given to some Grumblers who helped to carry the Chairs, and to one who was wounded in the service ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Paid sundry innkeepers for entertainment after the election:— | | | |
| | £ | s. | d. |
| Mr. Adams ... ... ... | 45 | 5 | 0 |
| Mr Newman ... ... ... | 33 | 17 | 6 |
| Mr. Hancock ... ... ... | 26 | 9 | 9 |
| Mr. Martin ... ... ... | 23 | 10 | 0 |
| Mr. Stannway ... ... ... | 21 | 10 | 8 |
| Mr. Cox ... ... ... | 18 | 3 | 0 |
| Mr. Fowler ... ... ... | 16 | 0 | 8 |
| Mr. Coon ber ... ... ... | 11 | 7 | 6 |
| Mr. Lewis ... ... ... | 7 | 10 | 6 |
| And to ten other alehouse-keepers who had not any company sent to their houses ... ... ... | 12 | 13 | 0 |
| | 216 | 6 | 0 |
| Paid Mrs. Russell,' milliner, for ribbands the day of the election | 1 | 18 | 0 |
| Errors excepted | 392 | 8 | 1 |

½ of £392 8s. = £98 2s.

Weymouth, 13th July, 1754. RICHARD TUCKER.

21st Aug., 1754.—Received of the Hon. Welbore Ellis, Esq., one hundred and ninety-six pounds four shillings, for two-fourths of the foregoing account, being his own and that of the Right Hon. Lord John Cavendish, for my brother Richard Tucker.—Pr. John Tucker.

We have been permitted to transcribe this curious document from the original bill

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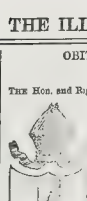
THE TURKISH LOAN.—From the return moved for by Mr. Disraeli of the payments made on account of the Turkish Loan up to the 6th instant, it appears that the total sum paid out of the loan of £5,000,000 is £1,691,919. The first payment took place on the 25th of August last, when 100,000 sovereigns were delivered to the War Department for shipment; four similar payments took place before the 15th of September; and on the 21st a bill drawn by the Ottoman Government, amounting with interest to £283,000, was paid. The subsequent payments were pretty equally spread over the intervening space. They consisted of shipments of sovereigns, of £23,000 paid for the ship *Zenith*, of £150,000 given to the Paymaster-General for the purchase of steam-vess- ls and coals, and of £13,350 "paid to the executors of D. W. Wilson, for cashmere."

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### THE BISHOP OF CARLISLE.



THE Hon. and Right Rev. Hugh Percy, D.D., fifty-fifth Bishop of Carlisle, died suddenly at Rose Castle, his episcopal residence, in Cumberland, on the 6th instant. His Lordship was the third son of Algernon Percy, second Baron Lovaine, and first Earl of Beverley, by his wife, Isabella, second daughter of Peter Burrell, Esq., of Beckenham, Kent, and sister of Peter, first Lord Gwydyr. He was born in London, in 1784. At a first very important appointments after he had taken holy orders were those of Chancellor of the diocese of Salisbury and Canon of St. Paul's. At St. Paul's he also held one of the golden prebends. In June, 1827, he was consecrated Bishop of Rochester; and in the September following, during the Administration of Mr. Canning, he was translated to the see of Carlisle. It is related of Dr Percy that, when about to be translated, the Premier said to him that he hoped to obtain his parliamentary support. Dr. Percy declined to make the expected response, and took his departure without the appointment. Nevertheless, he soon afterwards obtained it, and his independence is a strong proof that the office was appropriately conferred.

His Lordship married, first, in 1806, Mary Manners Sutton, eldest daughter of Dr. Manners Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury, by whom he had issue three sons and eight daughters. Mrs. Percy dying the 4th of September, 1831, his Lordship married, secondly, in February, 1840, Mary, daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Wm Hope Johnstone, G.C.B., which lady died without issue, in 1851. The sons of the Bishop by his first marriage are Algernon C. H. Percy, Esq., of Hodnet Hall, Salop; the Rev. Henry Percy, Vicar of Wakworth; and Hugh Josceline Percy, Esq., of the 7th Hussars. Of the Bishop's daughters four are married, viz., Mrs. Vernon Lockwood, Mrs. Askew, of Glenridding, the Viscountess Holmesdale, and Mrs. Edward Thompson.

### GENERAL SIR WILLIAM GABRIEL DAVY, G.B., K.C.H.

THE demise of Sir William Gabriel Davy took place a short time since at Tracy Park, his seat, near Bath. He was the eldest son of Major Davy, E.I.C.S., the Persian Secretary of Warren Hastings, and was born in 1779. He was placed early in life, in 1814, to Miss Arthington, eldest daughter of Thomas Arthington, Esq., of Arthington, Yorkshire; and secondly, in 1840, to Miss Wilson, eldest daughter of Richard Fountayne Wilson, Esq., of Melton, Yorkshire. Sir William Gabriel Davy entered the British Army the 4th March, 1797, and gallantly shared in some rough and glorious work during the Peninsular War. He commanded the fifth battalion of the 60th Foot at the battles of Roleia, Vimeira, and Talavera; and for his conduct on those occasions received a medal and one clasp. He was also in the receipt of an annual pension for "distinguished services." He was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1815, he became a Lieutenant-General in 1830; and was nominated a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Order in 1836. Sir William was further, in 1842, appointed Colonel of the 60th Foot; and was advanced to the rank of General in 1854.

### SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, BART.

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, eighth Baronet, of Coul, died on the 3rd ult., at his residence, Kinellan Lodge, Ross-shire. He was the eldest son of Sir George Steuart Mackenzie, F.R.S., the seventh Baronet, and was born on the 10th of January, 1805. He succeeded his father the 26th Nov., 1843. He never married. Sir Alexander was a soldier of high reputation. Entering the Indian army in 1824, he distinguished himself at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore, in 1825-26, and had the medal in consequence. He was afterwards Deputy Judge-Advocate-General with the army at Gwalior, and had his horse killed under him at the battle of Maharajpore in 1843. He also took part in the first campaign in the Sutlej in 1845-6. He finally retired from the Bengal army in 1851, after a military career of more than twenty-six years. Since his return to Scotland, Sir Alexander had won the esteem and respect of every one as a landlord and a neighbour: his early decease, in the prime of manhood, is much regretted. He is succeeded in his title and estate by his next brother, now Sir William Mackenzie, the ninth Baronet, who is unmarried. Of Sir Alexander's other surviving brothers, the third brother, Robert Ramsay, married, in 1846, Louisa, daughter of Richard Jones, Esq., Member of Council, in Sydney, Australia; the fourth brother, the Rev. John Mackenzie, of the Free Church, Scotland, married Eliza, daughter of the late distinguished divine, Dr. Chalmers. The fifth, Donald Macleod Mackenzie, is a Commander in the Navy; the sixth, the Rev. James Mackenzie, of the Church of England, who married on May 11th, 1847, Philadelphia, youngest daughter of the late Sir Percyval Hart Dyke, Bart., Lullingstone Castle, Kent.

### THE REV. CHARLES EUSTACE.

THIS venerable and much-esteemed gentlemen, the heir and representative of the Viscounts Baltinglass, died at a very advanced age on the 6th Jan. In 1839 he petitioned the Crown that his right to the Viscounty of Baltinglass might be acknowledged. His petition was referred by the Queen to her Majesty's Attorney-General for Ireland (the present Lord Chancellor Brady), who, having investigated the case, reported that "the petitioner had shown sufficient evidence of his right to the dignity of Viscount Baltinglass, in case the attainder of James, third Viscount, *temp.* Elizabeth, were reversed." Mr. Eustace first during the whole course of his life the deepest anxiety to have this attainder removed, and to see the ancient title of his family restored; but, despite of his constant efforts, and of the being almost the very last peerage honour similarly obscured, the act of justice he so ardently desired he has not survived to see accomplished.

Mr. Eustace was the eldest son of the late Lieut.-General Charles Eustace, a distinguished commander against the rebels in 1798, and brother of Sir William Eustace and Sir John Rowland Eustace, both general officers. He married Cassandra, daughter of John Stannard, Esq., of Ballydoyle, co. Cork, son of John Stannard, recorder of Dublin; and leaves issue one son, Captain Charles Stannard Eustace, in whom now vests the right to the Baltinglass Peerage; and four daughters—Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Leader, Mrs. Arbuthnott, and Mrs Conner.

### MRS. ELIOT.

THIS lady, the wife of Rear-Admiral Eliot, died on the 15th ultimo, after a long illness. Mrs. Eliot was the fourth daughter of the late George Baring, Esq., granddaughter of the late Sir Francis Baring, Bart., and maternal granddaughter of the late Sir John D'Oyley, Bart. By the death of this excellent lady the families of Viscount Dillon, Lord Ashburton, Lord Suffield, Mr. Henry Baring, the Right Hon. Mr. Henry Labouchere, Sir Francis Baring, Bart.; the Hon. Mr. Francis Baring, M.P.; Sir John D'Oyley, Bart.; Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P.; Sir Grenville Temple, Bart., and a numerous circle of other relatives, are placed in mourning.

### LADY EMILY HENRY.

THE death of Lady Emily Elizabeth Henry occurred, after a lingering and protracted illness, on the 9th inst., at her Ladyship's residence, No. 2, Cumberland-terrace, Regent's-park. Her Ladyship was the second daughter of William Robert, second Duke of Leinster, by his wife, Emilia Olivia, only daughter and heiress of George Usher Lord St. George, and was born the 13th May, 1775. She was married the 13th March, 1801, to John Joseph Henry, Esq., of Straffan, county Kildare, by whom, who died in 1846, she had a large family.

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GLANCING HOMEWARD.—Coming in from Sebastopol, over Pickethouse Hill, the Camp had quite a homely and snug appearance, as it lay basking lazily in the Sabbath sunshine, its numerous smoking chimneys telling of Sunday dinners in preparation; and one could hardly fancy that—if all we hear be true—in a few weeks' or months' time this extensive military city will have disappeared from the earth's surface, leaving a blackened and ashes-strewn desert. Although the news of Russia's acceptance of the ultimatum appears positive, and is confirmed by recent letters received in Camp from Constantinople, a reaction has taken place in the military mind, and doubt is cast upon that which, a very few days ago, obtained almost universal credence. In many cases both wife, perhaps, is father to the doubt, for there are many here to whom peace is unwelcome. That there is a strong probability of its being made is evident from the fact of a Commissariat officer having been sent off to suspend contracts and stop supplies in Constantinople, Malta, and Italy; and to make such arrangements as plainly indicate an expectation that hostilities are drawing to a close. If peace be made, how long shall we be getting away from this? is a question one hears continually asked and replied to by various conjectures. Much will depend on the amount of shipping that can be supplied. I understand that the Quartermaster-General's people say it would take a year to get men, *matériel*, and stores of all kinds away, and to clear the English army and its appurtenances entirely out of the Crimea and Turkey. Probably this is rather an exaggerated estimate of the time really necessary, and yet, bearing in mind the enormous quantity of things that will have to be removed, one can hardly pronounce it so. The horses alone will require a vast deal of shipping. Officers whose rank and position in the service entitle them to horses can hardly be refused permission to take them home, or be fairly compelled (unless compensation be given) to sell the animals here, where the glut would render them unsaleable. It is to be expected that huts, furniture, and all sorts of household property will be condemned to the flames.—*Letter from the Camp, Jan. 26.*

The *Moniteur* of Sunday contained an Imperial decree by which the Senate and Legislative Body of France are convoked for the 3rd of March.

## *EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.*

On Saturday last, at a meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, held at Hanover-square, his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Association.

The Emperor of Russia has ordered mourning for nine days in all the kingdom of Poland for Prince Paskiewitch. During that period the theatres will be closed, and the Army will wear crape on their left arm.

The King of Prussia has named Count Victor Schwerin, "hereditary head cook" in Pomerania, to be a peer, or member for life of the first chamber.

Attempts have been made by the agents of the Count de Montemolin to raise a loan for Carlist purposes, through the principal bankinghouses here, at Frankfort, Hamburg, and in Holland.

A veterinary surgeon attached to the Emperor of Russia's stables has been commissioned to purchase in Hanover and Holstein 120 horses for the Emperor's stud. When complete, this stud, which has stations in every large town, so that the Emperor may always travel with his own horses, numbers 1400, at present it contains no more than 900.

On Sunday last the French Emperor received M. Pahud, Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, and M. Conrad, chief engineer in the service of the King of the Netherlands, President of the Commission for cutting through the Isthmus of Suez.

Pius IX. has presented to the Queen of Spain a prayer-book said to have belonged to St. Catherine of Sienna, in return for the presents by her Catholic Majesty—the "Prodigal Son" and the "Marriage of St. Catherine," of Murillo.

The Rev. Dr. Newman, Rector of the Catholic University of Dublin, is at present in Rome. Dr. Manning was also expected there to preach during Lent to the English in the Church of Saint Andre delle Fratte.

Queen Isabella has named General Bosquet Grandee of Spain of the First Class.

The Princess of Prussia is to leave Berlin on Monday next, with her daughter, to return to the Rhenish provinces; and the Prince of Prussia is to remain in Berlin until the middle of March.

Captain Brooke, a relative of Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak, is now engaged in London in purchasing steam-boats for Sir James.

The King of Hanover has conferred the Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order on Count Cavour and the Marquis de Villamarina.

Baron Brunnow arrived at Paris on Tuesday night, at half-past ten o'clock, at the Russian Embassy.

Among the passengers by the *Avon*, which arrived at Southampton on Tuesday, were Lord H. Cholmondeley and his two daughters, from Madeira.

General de Martimprey has left Paris for the Crimea, to resume his post of Chief of the Staff of Marshal Pelissier's army.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that the re-establishment of the Episcopal See, which had been promised to the Pope by the Czar Nicholas, has not yet received the sanction of the Emperor Alexander.

General Sir Colin Campbell arrived at Malta on the 1st instant, by the French packet the *Thabor* from Marseilles, and proceeded to the East in the same vessel the day after.

The French Ambassador at Constantinople was to give his first ball on the evening of the 28th. It had been fixed indavertently for the 31st, but "was afterwards countermanded on M. Thouvenel calling to mind that it was the anniversary of the death of Louis XVI."

Prince Gortschakoff, ex-Commandant in the Crimea, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Central and Western Armies, and Imperial Lieutenant of Poland.

Mehemet Djemil Bey, the Turkish Ambassador at Paris, arrived at Turin on the 6th inst., and was present the day after at a grand fête given by the Duke de Grammont, Minister of France at the Sardinian Court.

The Prince Regent of Baden, as well as the Prince and Princess of Prussia, with their daughter, has arrived at the Court of Weimar for a stay of some length.

Prince Gortschakoff, Russian Ambassador at Vienna, has taken a villa near Schoenbrunn for the summer.

Mr. Benson, the newly-elected President, was duly installed at Leeds on the 12th of January.

Mr. G. Hayes, of the Midland Circuit; Mr. G. Pigott, of the Oxford Circuit; and Mr. M. L. Welle, of the Norfolk Circuit, have been admitted to the degree of the coif, and will be sworn in immediately.

M. Alphonse de Rothschild has been received by the Sultan. He purposes, it is said, to establish a bank at Constantinople.

The *Austrian Correspondence* announces the arrival in Trieste of the Prince and Princess of Montenegro.

It is stated that sixty thousand copies of Mr. Caird's sermon on "Religion in Common Life" have been sold; that Mr. Caird has received £700 for the copyright; and that it is his intention to apply the whole sum to the endowment of the Errol Females' Industrial School.

Considerable excitement was created at the sitting of the 9th inst. of the Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies by the presence of General de La Marmora, who was loudly cheered.

Lucie, a very pretty peasant woman of Normandy, has been installed at the Tuileries.

The Hungarian officer Turr, who has been so much talked about lately, did not obtain his pardon until after he had been tried by the court-martial of Carlsburg, and condemned to death.

The Directors of the Crystal Palace have elected Mr. James Ferguson, F.R.A.S., &c., to the office of general manager. The directors have mace arrangements with the manager and the other principal officers of the company, by which their remuneration will in some degree depend for the future on the commercial success of the enterprise.

The arrest at Berlin of a banker named Meyer has created much sensation, as "many ladies of high rank are peculiarly compromised in the operations which provoked the measure."

The Greek Minister of Public Instruction, M. Christopoulos, has devoted the establishment at Athens of an archæological museum.

In consequence of the death of the Rev. David Gray, a vacancy has occurred in the Professorship of Natural Philosophy, Mariachal College, Aberdeen. The patronage of it belongs to the Crown. The emoluments amount to about £300 per annum.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 4th announces that Cabrera, backed by the Carlist clubs of Paris and London, is trying to get up a new insurrection, but that the other principal chiefs of the party are opposed to the enterprise.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has ordered a new levy of 2000 men of the class of 1837.

The Russian *Gazette de Commerce* announces the formation of a company for furnishing the Lower Dnieper with steam navigation from Alexandrof to the mouth of the river in the Black Sea.

The importation of seaborne coal into London in January, 1856, amounted to 361,370 tons: same period 1855, 219,150 tons. The quantity of coals brought into London by railway and canal in January was 123,707 tons: same period last year, 61,818 tons; showing an increase of 61,889 tons.

Some Turkish ladies at Scutari left their homes the other day on account of the telegraphic wires having been carried over the roofs of the houses. They imagined that the wire could tell all their secrets!

The *Herald* states that, in consequence of the probability of peace, an order has been already issued prohibiting naval officers from wearing moustaches while on full pay.

According to the *Mentz Journal*, the Greek Government intends to conclude a concordat with the Holy See. The number of Roman Catholics in Greece is about 16,000.

The museum at the Hôtel Cluny, Paris, has just received one of the crosses taken by the French army of the East—the cross with four branches, and six feet in height, belonging to the Church of St. Vladimir, at Sebastopol.

As a sign of the extreme mildness of the season, it is stated that several beautiful butterflies were on Monday caught in a garden in the suburbs of Paris.

Letters from Constantinople mention that telegraphic despatches intended for Turkey should be addressed to the Governor of Giurgevo, on the Danube, who will forward them to their destination.

The *Scotsman* says it is in contemplation to abolish the London Trinity House.

The criminal prosecution decreed against the Minister Scheele by the Holstein Diet is, by Royal decree, to be brought before the Superior Court of Appeal of that Duchy.

The body of Mr. Spiller, late librarian at the Bath Athenæum, was discovered on the 8th inst., near the weirs at Swinford, near Bitton. His shirt-front, in which were valuable studs, was torn away, and his watch or money was not found upon him.

CARNIVAL RACES AT ROME.

## HORSE-RACES AT THE CARNIVAL AT ROME.

We have been favoured with the accompanying Sketch by an eye-witness of a scene quite unique—the Horse-races which take place during the Carnival at Rome. It is totally different from what we are accustomed to see in our own sporting country. The Carnival, though sadly degenerated from what it once was, is still a scene of great liveliness. There are only two ways of enjoying its festivities: either to absent yourself altogether and enjoy it from hearsay; or to enter into it with your whole heart and soul, condescending to engage in amusements which, upon reflection, appear decidedly babyish; but at the time are really very good fun for all who have health and spirits to partake of them.

For ten days the farce is kept up. At two o'clock a party of mounted soldiers, headed by an officer, canter up and down the Corso, which is the principal and only tolerable street in Rome, being about three-quarters of a mile in length and twenty-five feet in breadth, well paved, perfectly straight, and possessing a narrow footpath. The Carnival is now open. In rapid succession follow carriages of all descriptions, provided they are drawn by two animals (no others are admitted), crowded with men, women, and children of every country, and dressed in every conceivable costume; they soon form into two lines, the up and down stream. What portion of the street is not thus occupied is filled up with pedestrians, each one of whom endeavours to render himself or herself more conspicuous than his or her neighbour by costume, or by antics, the most absurd possible. During all this time a shower of confetti and bouquets is kept up—the former to try the temper, the latter to soothe the ruffled spirit: many of the bouquets are costly, and carry in their flight—for they are all thrown—much sentiment or sarcasm. This lasts for two hours, when the same troop of horsemen is seen in martial array preparing for the charge to clear the street. Off they set at full gallop, and woe betide the inquisitive if they attempt to interrupt the progress of these daring military heroes. The horses are now at their starting-posts, without riders, but most plentifully supplied with leaden balls and sharp spurs, which rattle against all the most tender parts of their bodies, increasing the velocity and deepening "the raw" in proportion to the speed of the senseless brutes, who never stay their onward course to reason philosophically upon the easiest mode of escaping from their tormentors until they arrive at the goal, where they encounter a sheet of strong cloth stretched across the street. During this performance many is the scene to distract the attention of the observer. At the start a rope is p aced across the street, the horses being led close up to it. Those trained to it wait for the drop, and then fly off like an arrow from a bow. Some try this too soon, and inevitably perform a somersault, dragging with them the hapless groom in all the glory of his holiday costume. Some, from nervousness, let go their best opportunity, and are left far behind, exposed to the raillery of the spectators, who encourage only the successful; soon these are stopped in their course, and lucky is the rightful owner if he ever procures his horse again.

The race is now over: all again is confusion, each one hurrying home to prepare for the joys of the evening, which are numerous, in the shape of jolly dinners, gay balls, and crowded theatres. Masking is now forbidden, owing to the facilities which it gave to those evilly disposed to take vengeance for some outrage or insult committed against themselves, families, or friends. The Romans consider the whole of this entertainment as unequalled for grandeur or for fun. The English, one and all, although they are the whole life of the scene, pronounce it to be childish and ridiculous; but any fun in dull Rome is hailed with joy by our jovial countrymen.

## NEW CHURCH BUILT BY AN ENGLISH ARCHITECT AT ROME.

The circumstance of a church being erected in Rome among a greater number of ancient edifices than are to be found upon any other city of the world is a fact deserving artistic commemoration. Such is the Church of Il Santissimo Redentore, now in course of erection from the designs of Mr. George G Wigley.

Of the exterior and interior we engrave two views. The church is situated in the Villa Caserta, on the road between Santa Maria Maggiore and San Giovanni Laterano, at the corner of the Via di San Vito, and close to the Arch of Gallienus. The Redemptorist Fathers (an order founded at the end of the last century, by the well-known theological writer, St. Alphonsus Liguori) have lately purchased the Villa Caserta, to make it their head-quarters in the Eternal City, and have added to the existing buildings the church which is the subject of our Illustration.

The general dimensions of the church are 200 Roman palms (146 feet) in length, by 70 palms (51 feet) in width, and 70 palms in height. The estimated cost is 18,000 Roman scudi (about £4000). The style of the church is an adaptation of Italian Gothic, of a very simple character, studied from mediæval buildings at Subiaco and other places in the neighbourhood of Rome. This is due chiefly to the taste of the Rev. Father Douglas, who is at present Provincial, or Local Superior, of the Order in Rome. The church will be opened next spring.

NEW CHURCH OF IL SANTISSIMO REDENTORE, AT ROME.

MALE BUSTARD TAKEN NEAR HUNGERFORD, BERKS.

THE LAWRENCE TESTIMONIAL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## THE GREAT BUSTARD.

A VERY valuable specimen of this almost extinct bird was, on the 3rd of January, taken near Hungerford, in Berkshire, just on the borders of Wiltshire. It has been seen by the celebrated ornithologist, Mr. William Yarrell, and is by him represented to be a young male bird, of the third year. It is unquestionably the only male specimen of the Great Bustard which has been taken for some years in this country. An interesting paper on the Bustard appeared in *Fraser's Magazine* of September, 1854, and is well worthy of perusal. The author of that communication (believed to be the Rev. Charles Badham) mentions that in 1843 a Bustard was shot between Helston and the Lizard Point; but this was a female bird. It is added that "this is the *first* instance of the capture of the Great Bustard in Cornwall, and the *last* instance known to us of this noble species in Great Britain." Mr. Yarrell, however, in a paper

COLLISION IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL, BETWEEN THE STEAMER "MANGERTON" AND "THE JOSEPHINE WILLIS."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

which he wrote for, and read before, the Linnean Society in 1853, mentions specimens having been taken in 1850, in Romney Marsh; and, in 1851, in Devonshire; but these were female birds.

The specimen now under discussion, when taken, had its left leg broken just above the knee-joint; and although it "showed fight" at first, it was ultimately very easily taken on the ground by the little boy who found it. It was at the edge of a ten-acre field of turnips, and was captured in the middle of the day by the boy, who was going up to a lone farm with his brother's dinner; and who, as the bird was fighting at him, caught hold of the end of the wing on the side of the disabled leg of the bird, and so, having once been thrown on its side, the bird became powerless.

The bustard was seen by Mr. W. H. Rowland, of Hungerford, on the same evening, and purchased by him, and now is in the hands of Mr. Leadbeater for preservation.

The wound in the leg is stated to have been a *stale wound*, and Mr. Rowland is of opinion was the result of shot by a *ball* and not a common charge, as the limb was not shattered, but broken off. The weight of the bird when captured was thirteen pounds and a half; and it measured from tip to tip of the wings six feet three inches.

## THE LAWRENCE TESTIMONIAL.

THIS magnificent Testimonial was projected in the year 1853 for presentation to Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence, K.C.B., the President of the Board of Administration for the Affairs of the Punjaub, by a very large body of subscribers (including almost all the European officers, civil and military, who had served under him in the Punjaub: the list also includes many of the Sikh chieftains and others, who had so maternally benefitted by his mild but firm rule) upon the occasion of his voluntarily relinquishing the above appointment for the no less honourable and important post of Governor-General's Agent in Rajpootana.

The military services of Sir Henry Lawrence throughout the Affghan, Cabul, Sutlej, and Punjaub campaigns, and his equally important services in a civil capacity as a political officer in Affghanistan, under the Governor-General, Resident in Nepaul and in Scinde, and lastly also in Rajpootana, are too well known to our readers, and especially to those who take an interest in our Eastern possessions, to require any lengthened description at our hands.

The description of this piece of Plate, which is in the form of a candelabrum, is as follows:—The figure on the summit represents India; beneath, in *basso relievi*, are five reclining Deities, representing the rivers of India. The branches, ornamented in the Indian style, carry twelve lights. The palm, plantain, and fig-tree encircle the shaft.

On the base is a grand composition of figures, divided into three groups. The first is typical of the state of anarchy which existed in the Punjaub previously to the introduction of British rule. One of Runjeet Singh's body-guard is attacked by a hill-man—a dismounted irregular horseman lies dead on the ground, and above him is a wounded Akalie.

The second group represents the conflict between the British and the Sikh forces, which resulted in the conquest of the country by the former. The figures introduced are a Sikh irregular horseman mounted, opposed by a British foot soldier, and a Sikh artillery man contending with a dismounted trooper

The third group represents the pacification of the Punjaub. Sir Henry Lawrence is represented in the act of receiving from an Affghan villager and a Sikh Chief their arms; in exchange for which he is about to present them with the different implements of husbandry, held by Industry and Peace, which are represented by two female figures.

The entablatures on the three sides of the Testimonial contain respectively representations:—firstly, of the sacred Tank at Amritsir (the Pool of Immortality), with the Sikh temple in the centre; secondly, of Sir Henry Lawrence, with the Maharajah of the Punjaub and Chieftains seated in Durbar at Lahore, arranging for the payment of the troops, who were in a state of mutiny; and, thirdly, the establishment of the Lawrence Asylum in the Himalaya, for the children of European soldiers—allegorically represented by Benevolence under the guidance of Wisdom—removing the children from the plains to the salubrious regions of the Himalaya. At the angles are the Brahmin Bull, the Cashmere Goat, and the Camel.

This work has been intrusted to Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond-street, who have produced so many interesting testimonials connected with India. The costumes and character of the figures are perfect. Major Reynell Taylor, Dr. Bernand, and C. B. Sanders, Esq., having rendered valuable assistance.

The artist who produced the design and executed the model is Mr. Alfred Brown, whose works, as connected with this establishment, are so frequently noticed. He was the recipient of one of the medals at the French Exhibition; and of which, including the Grande Medaille d'Honneur and the Medaille d'Honneur, nine were awarded to this house and to their artists.

## THE COLLISION AND FOUNDERING OF THE "JOSEPHINE WILLIS," IN THE CHANNEL.

THIS shocking catastrophe, which took place in the Channel on the night of the 3rd instant, has created the most painful interest along the coast. The moment the intelligence was made known at Ramsgate, Margate, Folkestone, and the other places in the vicinity of the Downs, crowds of boats made off to the spot where the ill-fated *Josephine Willis* was reported to be on her beam-ends, for the twofold object of saving life and property; but, on reaching the place, it was discovered she had gone down about nine miles S.S.W. of Folkestone, and her topgallant yards were just above water. The sea, for several miles round, was secured by the boats in the hope that some of the unfortunate creatures might be found floating on some spars or hencoops; but none were to be observed.

The ocean on board the vessel just before she careened over and went down is described by the survivors to have been truly horrible. Captain Clenny, the unfortunate master, was below at the time, marking out his course on a chart he had on the cabin table; the chief officer (Mr. Clayton) having charge of the watch on deck. William Grindle, a seaman, was at the wheel, and two look-out men (John Sheen and another man) were forward. Sheen, in his depositions before the Receiver of Admiralty Droits at Ramsgate, states that, the ship was going about six knots at the time, on the port tack, the wind being S.S. (and not S.W. as reported). Seeing a steamer approaching he notified the same to the mate, who immediately called out to the man at the wheel to put her helm a-starboard. The mate, at the same time, shouted to the steamer; but no notice was taken of the distance continuing her course, and in less than five minutes the collision took place. Captain Bouchier, of the steamer *Mangerton*, in his report of the occurrence to Lloyd's agent at Deal, stated that he observed the *Josephine Willis* apparently starboard her helm, he (Captain Bouchier) having just previously put his helm hard a-port, and before there was time to reverse the engines the vessels met, the ship striking them on the port bow, and the steamer striking the ship abaft the fore rigging on the starboard side.

Upon hearing the terrific crash Captain Clenny rushed up on deck. His first order was to sound the pumps; and, on the steamer backing out, which might have occured some eight or ten minutes afterwards, he called out to the man at the helm to keep her due north. The helm was put up; but by this time she was careening over, and would not steer. The poop deck was crowded with passengers, and the Captain, seeing that the ship was foundering, told them to throw the hencoops overboard and hold on to them. All the boats were gone; they were capable of holding all hands, but they were sent adrift with only a few people in them. The last that was seen of him, was after the ship had fallen over on her beam-ends, with her topgallant yards in the water. He was then clinging to a hen-coop in the water, together with two females. Throughout the trying scene he is reported to have behaved with the greatest coolness and bravery.

The Folkestone jury, in their verdict respecting the death of three of the unfortunate sufferers, remark that "there appears to have been a great want of humanity on the part of the crew of both ships, in not sending assistance to the passengers of the ship whilst they had it in their power to do so; and we believe that, if proper efforts had been made, many more lives would have been saved."

POSITION OF THE RUSSIAN FORCES IN THE CRIMEA.—The following is said to be an exact statement of the disposition of the Russian forces in the Crimea:—General Commanding-in-Chief, General Gortschakoff; Chief of the Staff, General Kotzebue. Corps of Grenadiers: First Division towards Eupatoria; second and Third Division, Simpheropol. 3rd Corps, General Sonchoganoski.—9th, on the Koralı Plateau; Reserve Division, stationed on the heights of the Belbek; 8th, Mackenzie Plateau; 9th, North-side Post-house. 4th Corps, General Osten-Sacken.—10th, on the Tonzla; 11th, Inzkola Plateau; 12th, on the Belbek; 14th, on the Boulganak. Lancers, General Radziwill, before Eupatoria. Dragoons of General Wrangel, Eupatoria. 2nd Division of Dragoons in the North Steppes. 11th Regiment of Cossacks of the Don, Steppes. One Brigade of Hussars, Boulganak. With militia to each regiment of the Line the whole strength is from 105,000 to 120,000.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 17.—2nd Sunday in Lent. Battle of St. Albans, 1461.
MONDAY, 18.—Martin Luther died, 1546.
TUESDAY, 19.—Galileo born, 1564.
WEDNESDAY, 20.—Voltaire born, 1694. Duke of Suffolk beheaded, 1554.
THURSDAY, 21.—Archbishop Cranmer burnt, 1556.
FRIDAY, 22.—Sir Joshua Reynolds died, 1792.
SATURDAY, 23.—Mason, poet, born, 1725.

### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 23, 1856.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. h. m. 1 33 | A. h. m. No Visible | M. h. m. 0 35 | A. h. m. 1 0 | M. h. m. 1 50 | A. h. m. 2 28 | M. h. m. 3 10 |
| A. h. m. 3 36 | M. h. m. 3 45 | A. h. m. 4 3 | M. h. m. 4 20 | A. h. m. 4 38 | M. h. m. 4 55 | A. h. m. 5 20 |
| M. h. m. 5 33 | A. h. m. 5 45 | M. h. m. 6 4 | A. h. m. 6 0 | | | |

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FOREIGN POSTAGE.—As newspapers sent to most parts of Europe are subject to a heavy postage, and charged by weight, copies of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, printed on *thin paper*, may now be had, if specially ordered, for transmission abroad.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY* 16, 1856.

IF is too much the fashion, not only among the few who disapprove of all war, even in a just cause, but among a larger number, whose complaint against the Government of Lord Aberdeen and also against that of Lord Palmerston, is that they never carried on hostilities with the vigour that was essential to success—that the British nation and the British Army have gained little or no honour in the present, or late, war against Russia. They seem to imagine that the capture of the Malakoff was "the be all and the end all;" that Englishmen had no share in that crowning achievement; and that the gallantry, the daring, the true heroism, both of men and officers at the Alma, at Balaclava, and at Inkerman, were as nothing in the balance if weighed against the deeds of the French in the final assault upon the Malakoff. If any such objectors, whom it pleases to look with gloomy eyes upon the great deeds of their countrymen, can retain their old opinion after reading the simple and eloquent story of the siege of Kars, told by Dr. Sandwith to his fellow-townsmen at Hull, we can but pity their prejudice or their obtuseness, and be thankful that all Englishmen are not such as they are. We do not begrudge our gallantallies the glories of the Malakoff; and we are certain that no Frenchman will begrudge to the British name the glory attachable to it for the deeds of the brave General Williams and his companions at the siege of Kars. Even when the details were imperfectly known, the heart of the British people throbbed with pride for the courage, and with sympathy for the fate, of Williams and his comrades. But now, when—thanks to Dr. Sandwith, the only sharer in those memorable events who has reached England—we know more fully how much they did, and how greatly they suffered, the public admiration, that so seldom waits upon failure, is increased by the very greatness of the catastrophe. General Mouravieff, the best General in the Russian service, and a man who seems to be in every respect an honour to his profession and worthy to be pitted against such an opponent—(we will not call him foe)—as General Williams, addressed our countrymen on the fatal morning of the surrender, in words that will reverberate through Europe, and leave happy traces, it is to be hoped, on the future intercourse of Great Britain and Russia. "General Williams," he said, "you have won for yourself a name in history. Posterity will stand amazed at the courage—at the endurance—at the lofty qualities exhibited by you in this siege. You and your troops are covered with glory. I have no wish to outrage humanity by anything unbecoming in me as a General, and the terms you ask I accede to." Should, unfortunately, the war be destined to proceed, in consequence of any hitch or dispute at the Conferences of Paris, these noble words of Mouravieff—repeated in every camp, and tent, and hut, where the soldiers of Great Britain are assembled, and in every home which these soldiers have left in the service of their country—will tend to humanize and ennoble the struggle. Chivalry such as that is contagious; and the feeling will spread from rank to rank, and soften, if it cannot remove, the inevitable horrors of a state of warfare. But should, as we earnestly hope, the means be found of an honourable pacification, and General Williams and his comrades, as a necessary consequence, return to their native land, a right royal welcome will await them. Perhaps the Government, which rewards not only mediocrity, but proved neglect and incompetency, may, as usual, give the cold shoulder to men who won renown in spite of difficulty and of danger; and, worse than all, in spite of the callous indifference of superior authority; but the people of all ranks and classes will act a more generous part. The war has produced many heroes. Too many of them sleep in their cold graves in the Chersonese; but among the heroes who yet live, to be of further service to their country, the names of those who fought at Kars, and foiled for a time the whole strength of Russia, shine in the foremost rank. Whenever they set foot on the English soil, the public, whatever the Government may do—or refrain from doing—will give them the greeting which they deserve. Lord Routine's hero may be Sir Richard Airey, but the people's heroes are such men as General Williams.

THE affairs of the little miserable kingdom of Greece appear to march from bad to worse. The direct and almost immediate result of the resignation of the late Administration has been an extended development of that chronic brigandage which is the curse of the country, and which always increases in proportion to the weakness and corruption of the Government.

On the advent to power of M. Mavrocordato's Government the greatest energy was displayed by General Kalergi. Had he continued in office it is probable that his perseverance would have been eventually crowned with the most happy results, as the stringent and effective measures in operation at the period of his resignation had already done much to dissolve the marauding bands which infest the country.

Unhappily, however, for the country, the King deemed it expedient to erect what he supposed would prove a barrier against Constitutional progress, by unwarrantably forcing the Anglo-French Ministry to resign their charge of public affairs at a conjuncture when order and regularity were being infused into every department of the State. Such improvement did not meet the particular and egotistic views of Hellenic Royalty; and Greece now possesses a Ministry whose official conduct perfectly harmonises with the political doctrines of the King—a Ministry that will ere long, if it be not superseded by a better, draw down upon the unfortunate country which it misrepresents and oppresses, a series of great, if not of fatal, disasters.

What will be the opinion of the civilised world when it is known that the Greek Government manifests the most stoic apathy, or takes such ineffectual measures only, in checking brigandage, as in a more civilised country would subject its members to impeachment for presumed complicity in the crime?

Almost under the very walls of Athens the brigands periodically attack, rifle, torture, and murder innocent individuals who have the ill luck to cross their path during their murderous excursions. Yet there are about 2000 soldiers in the city for the exclusive purpose, it must be presumed, of protecting the precious lives of the King, Queen, and retinue, whilst Greek subjects are being butchered almost within sight of the Palace. For appearance sake a military force has, occasionally, been sent out to catch brigands in the vicinity of Athens; but more than once the military force has been overpowered. This will not appear surprising when it is stated that the maximum complement of the force sent out never exceeds twenty men.

It would be tedious to detail the number of foul deeds of which the neighbourhood of Athens—once the cynosure of the world—is the daily, almost hourly, theatre. A few extracts from the list will suffice to give our readers an idea of their nature. A letter from our Correspondent at Athens, under date of the 28th January, says:—

Athens, January 28.

Some few days ago two brigands seized thirty travellers on their way to Patras, in the immediate vicinity of the town, and after having behaved most cruelly, robbed them of all they possessed. Unfortunately an interesting young woman of eighteen was one of the travellers, and the poor creature, after having been cruelly handled, suffered from one of the miscreants the most shameful and cruel of all possible outrages, although so many men were in company. Such is the dread in which the bandits are held.

The Government had sent a body of irregulars into the Morea for the greater security of the inhabitants. On the arrival of a portion of them at Patras a quarrel ensued between two of the soldiers and forty Lepius; and in the struggle one drew his pistol and deliberately fired at the other, regardless of the lives of about 200 persons who were sauntering about them in the public promenade.

Four shepherds were seized near Eleusis by brigands, and, after having been savagely tortured, were decapitated, and their heads stuck on poles. These shepherds had been witnesses in the Athenian courts against a brigand who was condemned to death.

The ransom of 60,000 drachmas was paid by the family of Bonduri to procure the liberation of some of its members from the hands of brigands. Although this was the sum required, and although Mr. Bonduri paid over an additional sum of 2000 drachmas as a Christmas-box to ensure a more prompt delivery of his children, nothing has been seen or heard of them up to the present moment; and the Government itself acknowledges that it is ignorant of where they are. This is truly disgraceful.

As to villages being attacked, and murders perpetrated, nothing else is heard of. These are daily occurrences, and, from their frequency, create little impression.

Another letter, of the same date, from Patras, says:—

Patras, 28th January.

The brigand Baccagh was shot by two peasants on Saturday morning, in the vicinity of this place; he went for shelter and bread in the night, and the peasants borrowed a double-barrelled gun from an acquaintance of mine who happened to be in the country that night—they loaded it with ball cut in four pieces, and put some grains of wheat in, to do away with any charm that they supposed might protect him. They then crept stealthily to the door of the cottage, where he was sitting warming himself, and shot him through the breast. He tried to run off, but was too badly wounded, so they dispatched him with their knives. They got a reward of two thousand drachmas. This man had shot a fine young fellow a few days previously, stopped thirty persons passing, and committed a fearful crime on the person of a young woman of eighteen. He had only one companion, and they had the people as they came up. I went to see the famous brigand as he lay dead outside the Church of St. Andrew; he was surrounded by an immense crowd—he was tall and of active figure, and had no reason for his warning.

Of this state of things Great Britain and France must be cognizant; and it is impossible, even if actuated solely by feelings of humanity, that they, as protecting Powers, can any longer permit it. A prolonged manifestation of their apathy would be criminal. They may be assured that the Greek people look to them to rescue Greece from this worse than anarchy. Greece requires a powerful Government, even if it should be a foreign one; for, in her present position, it is not too much to say that her people are infinitely more miserable and oppressed than they were under the milder rule of their Ottoman masters.

RUMOURED MINISTERIAL DIFFERENCES.—The *Times* announces that the DUKE of Wellington has resigned his office of Master of the Horse, in consequence of his Grace's disagreement with Ministers upon the subject of life peerages, as evinced by his vote in favour of Lord Lyndhurst's motion. Our contemporary also gives currency to a rumour to the effect that the Lord Chancellor had resigned from differences of opinion with some of his colleagues upon the same question. We have every reason to disbelieve this latter report. We are confident that the Government will not flinch from carrying into effect the course which they have already initiated, for the purpose of adding to the dignity and usefulness of the Upper Chamber of the Legislature, which alone appears to object to the measure.—*Globe*

THE PEACH CONGRESS.—The Earl and Countess of Clarendon will reside, during the Conferences, at the Hôtel Bristol, which has been engaged for the accommodation of our Foreign Secretary of State and his suite. His Lordship will be accompanied by his private secretary, the Hon. Spencer Ponsonby, and by Messrs. C. Spring Rice, John Ridwell, J. C. Vivian, and Villiers Lister—all of the Foreign-office; and by the Hon. Julian Fane, who is attached to her Majesty's Mission at Vienna. Mr. E. Hammond and Lord Wodehouse, Under Secretaries of State, will remain in London, and supervise the business of the Foreign-office during the absence of Lord Clarendon. Ali Pasha, the Ottoman Plenipotentiary, will not arrive before the 18th or 19th. It is still doubted whether it be possible for the Conferences to begin on the 25th.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

GRAND BANQUET TO ADMIRAL SIR EDMUND LYONS.—The Lord Mayor gave a grand banquet on Wednesday night, in the Egyptian hall, Mansion-house, to Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons and several other gallant officers who have recently returned from the seat of war. His lordship gave "the Army and Navy," complimenting both services for their past deeds, and expressing his conviction that, should the negotiations fail, they would show themselves worthy of their country in the ensuing campaign. Sir C. Wood returned thanks on behalf of the Navy, General Buckley for the Army. The Lord Mayor, in proposing "The Health of Sir Edmund Lyons," referred to the gallant deeds he had performed in his early life. If Sir Edmund Lyons were dead, he would be called a naval battles in the Black Sea? he might ask, where was the Russian fleet, or did it exist at all? It was Sir E. Lyons and his brave seamen that had virtually destroyed that fleet, or, rather, forced it to scuttle *ride ac*. Sir E. Lyons in returning thanks said it was very sad indeed that her Majesty's fleet had had no opportunity of coming face to face with the enemy; for never was the English fleet in a finer state of efficiency than it exhibited at present (loud cheers). The ships of each class were as near perfection as could be attained—far superior than at any former period. Sir C. Wood, in returning thanks on behalf of "her Majesty's Ministers," said that, if the present negotiations should fail, our fleets and army were in such a state of preparation as must ensure ourselves in the resumption of the war. To be prepared for war was the best way to preserve peace, for what was so fatal as trusting to the generosity of your opponents?

ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.—A social meeting of this Association was held on Tuesday evening, in Pitzroy-hall, Little Portland-street, Mr. Shirley Woolmer in the chair. In addressing the meeting, which consisted of about 200 respectable deaf and dumb persons of both sexes, the chairman explained the objects of the association, which were to benefit, religiously and morally, the deaf and dumb, and, through qualified agents selected from their own afflicted class, to give such advice and aid when suffering from oppression, or any other cause. In the course of his observations the chairman alluded to the erection of places of worship for the preaching of the Gospel to the deaf and dumb in their own language of signs, and to the establishment of a periodical and library for their especial use. Messrs Baker, Hayard, Barry, Bather, and other deaf and dumb gentlemen, then addressed the meeting in the finger language, informing those who were the objects of the benevolence of their high appreciation of the benevolent objects of the institution. After the presentation of a gift from deaf and dumb ladies and gentlemen—Mr. Noble, the secretary, read the plans of worship opened by the association at the west end of the metropolis—and the appointment, by those present, of six gentlemen as their nominees, Mr. C. E. Hazle, a member of the Syro-Egyptian Society, commenced a lecture "On the life, character, trial, and execution of Sir Thomas More;" which was cleverly communicated by the finger language to the mutes present by the secretary, Mr. Smith.

THE LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE MOVEMENT.—On Saturday last Lord Palmerston received a numerous deputation of ministers and laymen of all Evangelical denominations, headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Archbishop of Canterbury having briefly addressed his Lordship on the character of the question at issue, urging the close connection between our national Sabbath and the public maintenance of religion in the land, and pointing out the unanimity of all Christian bodies in upholding the present legal sanctions of the Lord's Day, read an address. Lord Palmerston acknowledged the importance of the question. In a matter involving Parliamentary action on the individual members of Government, did not like to pledge his colleagues without first consulting them. They would, however, meet that afternoon, and he would bring the subject of the address before them.

NOVEL PROCESSION IN THE CITY.—Considerable curiosity was excited last Sunday morning in the immediate vicinity of the Mansion-house, in consequence at the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Alderman Kent and Rose, the two Sheriffs, W. Cubitt, Esq., M.P., and a great number of gentlemen belonging to the Court of Common Council, in their robes of office, walking in procession from the Mansion-house to St. Mary-at-hill, parish of Billingsgate, by way of Walbrook and St. Mary Woolchurch Haw, at the corner of Lombard-street, where the civic functionaries met the Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, who had undertaken to preach a sermon in behalf of the Langbourn Ward charity schools. The spacious church soon became densely crowded, so much so, that shortly after the commencement of Divine service it was found necessary to close the doors against the crowd assembled. His Grace delivered a most eloquent and appropriate sermon. In which he advocated the peculiar and pressing claims which the schools had upon his and the congregation's support. At the close of the service a collection was made, which was liberally responded to by the congregation.

LONDON AND COUNTY JOINT-STOCK BANKING COMPANY.—At the annual meeting of proprietors held on the 7th inst., at the London Tavern, the report for the year ending the 31st December, 1855, was read, from which it appeared that the net profits of the bank for the past half-year after making due provision for bad and doubtful debts amounted to £34,005 8s 10d., which, with £15,363 1s. 2d. brought forward from the half-year ending the 30th June, and £2275 10s. 4d., the balance of the former year, left in excess of £52,974 0s. 4d. The report having been received and adopted, it was unanimously resolved that a dividend at the rate of ten per cent per annum be declared upon the capital stock of the company for the half-year ending the 31st December, 1855, together with a bonus of £5 per cent—both clear of the income-tax—payable on and after Monday, the 18th of February instant, and that the balance of £4842 18s. 2d. remaining to the credit of the profit and loss account be appropriated as follows, viz.:—£500 to be presented to the officers of the bank; £500 be placed to the credit of the "Sadler Provident Fund;" and £107 19s. 5d. be carried to the next account.

THE OMNIBUS MOVEMENT.—The smaller omnibus proprietors are fast following the example of their larger brethren, and falling within the circle of the London general fusion. The suburban and suburban amalgamations are becoming numerous. Among these which have lately taken place are the vehicles, stock, and times of Mrs. Edmonds, from Camberwell-gate to St. John's Wood, from the Swiss Cottage to London bridge; from the Angel, Islington, to Sloane square, Chelsea; and from Paddington, by the Bank, by the New-road; those of Mr. Andrews from Kensal-green Cemetery to London bridge station, those of Mr. Stanhope from Kilburn-gate to Whitechapel; the Royal Blues of Messrs. Clarke and Ingram (seventeen in number) from Pimlico to the Blackwall Railway; those of Mr. Siborne from Kilburn-gate and the Royal Oak by Paddington to the Bank; with Mr. Unett's, which run over the same district. Mr. French's from Lower Edmonton and Tottenham to Oxford-street; and Mr. Rickard's Atlas, New-road, and Royal Oak omnibuses. Mr. Cotton and Mr. Siborne's short mile omnibuses from the Marble Arch to Farringdon-street have also been sold into the general alliance under the style of the London General Omnibus Company, the present chairman of the present traffic of London. In the three weeks that have intervened since the working of the company, the price of oats has fallen from 32s. a quarter to 23s., which, as their weekly consumption already amounts to 1500 sacks, gives an unexpected benefit to the new shareholders of £357 weekly.

DESTRUCTION OF THE PAVILION THEATRE BY FIRE.—On Wednesday morning, at a few minutes before eight o'clock, the inhabitants of Whitechapel were alarmed by a report that the Royal Pavilion theatre was on fire. In a few minutes the Fire Brigade was present; but by that period the whole of the flues were in a blaze, and the burning drapery was falling thickly upon the stage. In less than half an hour after the first appearance of the fire the flames had seized upon the pit, and also the boxes and proscenium. To stop the fire at these places the firemen exerted themselves to the utmost, but unfortunately with out the least success; and in the course of a few minutes longer the conflagration laid hold of the roof, and, seizing the chandelier, it suddenly fell into the pit, where the crystal drops soon became reduced to misshapen masses. Nearly the present houses, so have lost a vast quantity of property by the disastrous event, were not insured for a single penny. The whole of the performers employed on the establishment have lost their wardrobes, and, what is still worse, none of the artistes or others employed in the theatre were insured for a single penny. The theatre was originally erected for a floor-cloth factory; but in the year 1828, after the fall of the Brunswick Theatre, it was converted into a place of entertainment.

FIRE IN CLERKENWELL.—Thursday morning, at a quarter past six o'clock, a fire broke out on the extensive premises of Mr. I. White, mahogany and timber merchant, Yardley-street, Exmouth-street, Clerkenwell. The premises in question cover a large area of ground, and are connected with houses on all side. The stores were left quite safe on the previous evening. Some of the neighbours, on getting up, observed sparks issuing from the building, and immediately informed the police, who sent for the fire-escape and engines, both of which quickly arrived. In spite, however, of the exertions of the firemen, the work of devastation continued, and stack after stack of timber kept falling, while huge volumes of flame extended on every side, and speedily caught the houses in Exmouth-street. By ten o'clock, however, the fire was subdued. The loss is estimated at between £20,000 and £30,000.

THE CASE OF DR. VAUGHAN.—On Saturday last the trial of Dr. Vaughan was brought to a close. The second indictment charged him with having knowingly, wilfully, and feloniously made a false entry in the registry of the parish of St. Matthew, Brixton, of and concerning the burial of one William Raven. Serjeant Wilkins, Mr. Clarkson, and Mr. Clerk conducted the prosecution. The Attorney-General, Mr. Ballantine, and Mr. Prideaux appeared on behalf of Dr. Vaughan. During the examination of Miss Emma Vaughan Mr Serjeant Wilkins rose, and stated that, with the consent of the counsel for the defence, he would withdraw from the prosecution. The evidence of the servant and of the young ladies appeared to him to be so overwhelming, and it was so evident that they were speaking the truth, and they only regretted the unwillingness for the prosecution so distinctly, that he felt compelled to state the conviction that was created in his mind to the churchwardens, and they at once unanimously, and with the full approbation of the vestry, with the learned judge's sanction, withdraw from the prosecution, and he felt a great deal more satisfaction at so doing than in obtaining a verdict against the truth. There was a murmur of cheering at the conclusion of the observations of the learned Serjeant, which was with difficulty repressed. Mr. Justice Wightman said it appeared to him that the prosecution had been instituted under a mistaken notion on the part of the churchwardens as to the facts. The jury then returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

FORGED BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.—On Saturday last information was received at the Bank of England that a number of men are at the present time passing forged notes in London and different parts of the country, and it is expected that the crime will be carried to a still greater extent unless some of the offenders are speedily apprehended

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE following is an account of the composition of the British naval force in commission on the 1st of January, 1856:—

| Where Stationed. | No. of Ships. | Guns. | Complement. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mediterranean and Black Sea .. .. | 69 | 1123 | 19,774 |
| East Indies, China, and Australia .. .. | 11 | 16 | 3231 |
| West Coast of Africa .. .. | 14 | 84 | 1225 |
| Cape of Good Hope .. .. | 7 | 72 | 937 |
| South-East Coast of America .. .. | 8 | 107 | 1109 |
| West Coast of America .. .. | 9 | 236 | 2147 |
| North America and West Indies .. .. | 21 | 468 | 4874 |
| Particular Service .. .. | 14 | 257 | 2870 |
| Surveying Service .. .. | 5 | 22 | 350 |
| Portsmouth .. .. .. | 14 | 242 | 1534 |
| Plymouth .. .. .. | 6 | 204 | 904 |
| Sheerness .. .. .. | 7 | 276 | 910 |
| Woolwich.. .. .. | 3 | 43 | 265 |
| Pembroke .. .. .. | 2 | — | 63 |
| Queenstown .. .. .. | 6 | 134 | 1,412 |
| Yachts .. .. .. | 3 | 2 | 138 |
| Unappropriated, refitting, and fitting out, which includes the Baltic fleet now home | 100 | 2193 | 34,242 |
| Ordered home .. .. .. | 19 | 428 | 4,540 |
| Total .. .. | 325 | 6231 | 63,345 |

On Wednesday last there were in commission, at Portsmouth only, fifty-four sail of men-of-war, there were also one first-rate of 131 guns, one second-rate of 90, two frigates of 50, and a store-ship of 42 (all screws), two paddle steam sloops of 6—nearly all ready for the pendant. Also five gun-vessels (the *Blazer, Prompt, Porpoise, Hawke*, and *Cupid*) quite ready for service. Thus at Portsmouth alone there were sixty-five men-of-war.

THE several regiments forming the army in the Crimea are distributed as follows:—The Light Division, First Brigade—7th and 23rd Fusiliers, 33rd and 34th Regiments, and the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade; Second Brigade—19th, 77th, 88th, 90th, and 97th Regiments; two Batteries, E and G, Artillery. The First Division, Brigade of Guards—3rd Battalion of Grenadier Guards, 1st Battalion Coldstreams, and 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards; Second Brigade—the 9th, 13th, 21st, and 63rd Regiments, and 1st Battalion of Artillery. Second Division, First Brigade—3rd (Buffs), 30th, 55th, and 95th Regiments; Second Brigade—41st, 47th, 49th, and 62nd Regiments; B and G Batteries of Artillery. Third Division, First Brigade—4th, 14th, 29th, and 50th Regiments; Second Brigade—18th, 28th, 38th, and 44th Regiments; E and W Batteries of Artillery. Fourth Division, 1st Brigade—17th, 20th, 21st, 57th, and 62nd Regiments; Second Brigade 46th, 48th, 68th, and 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade. Highland Division, First Brigade—42nd, 79th, 92nd, and 93rd Highlanders; Second Brigade—1st and 2nd Battalions, 71st and 72nd Highlanders—the former is at Yenikale; and H Batteries of Artillery. Royal Artillery—1 Field Battery series, A, B, E, F, G, H, P, Q, W, N, Y; two heavy brigades—J and K Batteries (Connyn); two-and-a-half troops Horse Artillery (A I), Karanyi, and 26 Companies Siege Train, 18 of which are at Balaclava Heights. Royal Engineers, 1st (Balaclava), 2nd, 3rd, 4th (Sebastopol), 5th, 8th, 9th (Highland Division), 10th (Light Division), and 11th (Sebastopol), Companies of Sappers and Miners. At Balaclava—1st Battalion of Artillery and the 82nd and 89th Regiments. The Cavalry are stationed at Varna, the Ottoman Contingent are at Kertch, the Osmanli Irregulars at Varna, the British German Legion at Kulalee.

THE second pier which was commenced about three months ago at the Arsenal-wharf, Woolwich, will be ready for service in about three weeks. This will considerably augment the capabilities of landing and shipping; and, as vessels of the largest tonnage will be enabled to moor alongside in any tide, the use of barges will be superseded. A spacious platform, branches off on each side of the pier, provided with a double line of railway, and extends a sufficient length to admit of the loading of four ships at the same time. Four cranes are about to be erected on the platform, and are to be served by hydraulic pressure. The apparatus for this purpose is in the course of erection, under the superintendence of Colonel Beatson, commanding Royal Engineers. This will be applied to the joint purposes of working the whole of the numerous cranes along the Arsenal-wharf side.

THE newly-erected barrack-huts at Pembroke Dockyard are to be immediately filled with militia. The troops ordered to move for this purpose are the Montgomery shire Rifles and the North Gloucestershire Militia. The present arrangements are, that the former regiment, under with the Pembrokeshire Artillery, are to occupy the permanent fortified barracks, and the North Gloucestershire and Monmouthshire Militia are to be quartered in the wooden barracks, the Monmouth regiment moving from the regular barracks for this purpose. Thus there will be four regiments of militia stationed at Pembroke. These ranges of wooden barracks have been constructed to hold 1000 men and their officers, and have been fitted with every convenience. They are well drained, and supplied with good water, and situated on the hill at Hobb's Point.

ON Sunday last the steam-transport *Repon* left Southampton Docks, having on board the 1st battalion of three-and-one Swiss Legion, and a quantity of ammunition for conveyance to Smyrna.

THE sum required to be voted in the year ending the 31st March, 1857, to make good the deficiency of the vote of last Session, for defraying the expenditure of the Mint for the various medal services in the year ending 31st March, 1856, is £80,000. The sum of £52,500 was voted for this service last Session; but, it having been subsequently decided to present the Crimean medal to the troops of the Allies, the provision made was inadequate, and the sum of £80,000 is required to carry on the work at the Mint to the 31st March, 1856. The expense of Army and Navy medals will henceforward be provided for in the estimates for the two services.

ON Wednesday morning the draughts of the Scots Fusilier Guards and Coldstream Guards, which have been for some days under orders for the Crimea, left Aldershot Camp about seven o'clock a.m. for Farnham, a distance on the part of a large number of persons who congregated to witness their march from the Wellington and St. George's Barracks to the Southern terminus. There were about 500 of the Coldstreams and 230 of the Fusiliers, and their appearance was very good, most of them being slight, well "set-up," active young fellows, in the best possible spirits

ON Monday last the South Mayo Rifles, numbering above 700 men, were drawn up in the barrack-yard, Dublin; and, an order for volunteering into the regiments of the Line having been read, more than 300 men at once stepped to the front.

THE pontoon mortar-raft has returned to Woolwich from Shoeburyness, having gone through the second series of experiments with Col. Chalmers's ten-inch howitzer-gun. Since the pontoon metal has been strengthened all the experiments have turned out satisfactorily; consequently the raft has been pronounced in perfect service condition.

A CURIOUS experiment was tried on Monday last in the Arsenal marshes at Woolwich with a new description of shell, the invention of a Mr. Stevens. A piece of wood fitting the bore of the gun was attached to a shell, according to the inventor's contrivance, to accelerate its flight, which he expected would be a very long one. Several of the shells were then fired from a six-pounder gun, and in each instance the wood was shattered in pieces, and the shell rolled to a distance of about two hundred yards. In fact, the experiment completely failed.

PORTSMOUTH garrison presents just now the appearance of a town besieged from the sea, and the garrison preparing busily for its defence. A large fleet of ships and gun-boats is at anchor in the roadstead off the town, and new batteries and quarters for soldiers are being constructed rapidly within the walls of the fortress. The Government are also endeavouring to negotiate for a large extent of house property in Green row and the rear, for further enlarging the barrack accommodation, and this to the extent (says military rumour) of 30,000 men. If so, Portsmouth and its adjacent dependencies must become almost exclusive a citadel.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE racing season opened cheerlessly enough, as regards weather, in the Lincoln meadows on Tuesday and Wednesday last; and that cleverest of light-weights, Fordham, rode the first winner. Eight out of the nine two-year-olds met the starter's eye, and a half-length verdict was in favour of an Alarm colt (Wells), who is not in the Derby or St. Leger. The stock of Grecian and Vatican (two untried sires, and beautiful specimens of the Epirus and Venetian blood) ran into the second and third places respectively. Mr. Johnson had also good reason to be satisfied with the result of his first handicap this year, as the three leaders finished within half a length. Fandango, 8st. 5lb, has accepted for the Great Northern Handicap, where Rataplan gives him 16 lb. and Rifleman 5lb; and thus the Ascot Cup issue will not improbably be forestalled. The race between the three, whether over Knavesmire or Ascot, will be one of immense interest, as Yorkshire will almost to a man stick by their favourite "red spots" champion, in preference to the "green" of the Squire, or the "red" of the "Thellusson Trust," which, by-the-by, finally vested on the death of Mr. Thellusson, Senior, at Brighton, last week. We may, therefore, perchance see the Pigburn training ground, over which crops are now springing, add an eighth St. Leger winner to its dead-roll. The entries for the six great Spring Handicaps this year are 57 in advance of last year; and the acceptances are also in a majority of 30. Dan Dawson was supposed to have reached the acme of high art in horse-poisoning when he drugged Lord Foley's brood-mare troughs by the aid of a syringe; but some modern ruffian has quite rivalled him by introducing arsenic in a carrot into John Scott's stable, and killing Garrick by mistake for Fly-by-Night. Ellington's Derby trials have also begun; and, although his enemies have failed in their first attempt to break open his stable door, his trainer's life between this and the afternoon of the Derby day will be no sinecure. We understand that 401 race-horses, or just one-fourth of the number we have in the United Kingdom, are at present in training in France. With them Chantilly corresponds to our Newmarket, and 190 out of the 401 are trained there.

Ion and the Baron—whose blood, like that of Gladiator, we began to prize too late—are in high favour among the French breeders, who have just imported that "bad mover," the high-bred Dirk Hatteraick. The gigantic Nabob has gone to the stud; and Son Mot—who cost the Duke of Bedford 3000 guineas, and was cast as a mere heath hack very shortly after his purchase—was sold at Tattersall's last week for 27 guineas. Exact and Muy Fair are both at Kingston's paddocks, and an Arab is also a candidate for public favour, on the ground that he was selected by Omer Pacha, from his surpassing swiftness, to bear the news of the raising of the siege of Silistria to the Allied forces at Varna.

The recent successful right-and-left shot of the Highland gillie at two eagles has been rivalled by Colonel Bentinck, who brought down two deer and wounded a third with one crack of his rifle; and the great grouse-shooting question, which ended in a drawn battle between the Earl of Lonsdale and Mr. Rigg, in the Exchequer, will be reargued before all the Judges in the Exchequer Chamber next term.

We are forcibly reminded of the notorious disagreement between the English and Scotch law on the liability of an owner whose dog is found worrying sheep for the *first* time, by the announcement that the Raby foxhounds broke out of their kennel lately, and killed forty sheep, while the bulldog who keeps watch and ward over Rifleman, at Tilley, is credited with fifty-six victims. This is almost as bad as the savage dog-quizers who harried the flocks on the Border for a whole season at the beginning of the present century, like another mosstrooper, and ate nothing but the fat about the kidneys.

The descendants of Mocking Bird—one from each of her Motley, Mathematics, and Egypt litters—have just been especially lucky over the plains of Newmarket, where she was almost invincible in her day. Coursing meetings are very plentiful, however, and the best workman makes the trials anything but satisfactory. The Cork Southern Club hold their Spring Stakes at Killady Hill on Tuesday; Limerick, Appleby (open), and Middleton (Westmoreland) are fixed for Tuesday and Wednesday; Hordley for Wednesday, and Selby and Southport (open) for Thursday and Friday. To these succeed Dirleton Club, and Champion (open) and Red Dial (Wigton) on Thursday, North Union (Antrim) and Ampthill on Friday, and Charley (open) on Friday and Saturday.

The steeplechases have, on the contrary, but a very poor fare, consisting of a mixed meeting at Derby on Tuesday, a steeplechase at Narbeth (Haverford West) on the same day, and three steeplechases at Bristol on Thursday.

News from the salmon fisheries is everywhere cheering. The followers of the gentle craft on the Derwent declare that they can recreate their eyes with forty of them lying together at times in the pools; and the last report of the Irish fisheries speaks most hopefully of their prospects, as well as of their progress in artificial rearing. We understand that the eggs have been hatched in a tumbler within sixty-six days after impregnation, whereas one hundred and twenty days is often required for the process, when it goes on in an open pond.

### LINCOLN SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Tame Deer, 1. Fisherman, 2.
All-aged Selling Stakes.—Clare, 1. Ida, 2.
Two-year-old Stakes.—Amoreus Boy, 1. Annot Lyne, 2.
Grand Steeplechase.—Escape, 1. Hopeless Star, 2.

### WEDNESDAY.

Lincoln Spring Handicap Stakes.—Flageolet, 1. Vanessa, 2.
Hunters' Steeplechase.—Tom Gurney, 1. Johnny Raw, 2.
Two-Year-Old Selling Stakes.—Magistrate, 1. Dellian, 2.
Handicap Hurdle Race.—Stamford, 1. Free-ton, 2.
Selling Steeplechase.—Fanny Wynn, 1. Miss Bambygh, 2.

### TATTERSALL'S—THURSDAY EVENING:

LIVERPOOL STEEPLECHASE. 10 to 1 agst Sir Peter Laurie (c); 1000 to 40 agst Jemmy the Black (t); 1000 to 40 agst Jean du Quesne (d).
CHESTER CUP. 12 to 1 agst Yellow Jack; 100 to 6 agst Yorkshire Grey (off); 30 to 1 agst Stark (c).
GREAT NORTHERN.—7 to 1 agst Fandango (t).
TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.—3 to 1 agst Yellow Jack (t). 9 to 2 agst Fly-by-Night (t).
DERBY.—9 to 1 agst Ellington (t); 15 to 1 agst Rogerthorpe; 300 to 100 about Day's lot (t).

## EXHIBITION AT THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE remarkable feature of the present Exhibition is its unlooked-for absence of support from the members of the Royal Academy. In former years at least a dozen of the forty Royal Academicians were conspicuous exhibitors at this the earliest exhibition of each year. Gradually the number has fallen from twelve to six, and from six to four. Last year the number was four. This year the number is only *one*. We miss Messrs. Creswick and F. R. Lee, always delightful contributors of English spring landscapes to a February Exhibition. We could spare (the only Academician) Mr. H. W. Pickersgill, R.A., whose contribution—a lacka-daisical half-Turkish lady, of doubtful country and costume, is here labelled with four lines from "Lalla Rookh," rather poor in themselves, and not appropriate to the picture.

Only four Associates of the Royal Academy—viz., Mr. Sidney Cooper, Mr. E. W. Cooke, Mr. Frank Stone, and Mr. Frost—are exhibitors on this occasion. Mr. Sidney Cooper contributes two pictures, clever repetitions of his well-known style—admirable representations of English meadow scenery about his native Canterbury. Of the two, we prefer "Sunset on the Meadows" (No. 23), dated, we observe, "31st Dec., 1855." Here we have cows painted with a Paul Potter touch and the knowledge of an Islington cow-feeder. Mr. Cooper is never happier on canvas than he is in cows. To him the advice may well be given which was given to Boswell, the biographer of Johnson. Boswell was fond of imitations, and delighted an expectant pit in a theatre with his imitation to happy that there was a call for other bestial noises from the same human mouth. Jamie tried a second and a third, but not with the same success, when his friend who accompanied him whispered this piece of sensible advice, "Stick to the cow, man." Jamie repeated "an lellipse" and was again received with thunders of approbation. So we say to Sidney Cooper, "Stick to the cow, Sidney." "Crummie" has done good service to Sidney Cooper: "sift has she warmed the bairns' mou'." Observe the dexterous handling in the left corner of this beautiful "Sunset in the Meadows."

"*Canaletti* Cook," as his friends delight to call him, since he deserted "Fort Rusydael" for Venice, is a prolific exhibitor—exhibiting, in all, five pictures. Their titles are characteristic of his style. "A Cool Day in Venice" (17), painted on the spot, "Facade of San Giorgio, &c., Venice—a Warm Evening" (35); "A Rainy Day on the Lagune of Venice" (127), a sketch on the spot; "Danish Fishing Craft on the Elbe at Blankenese—Low Water" (245); "San Clemente on the Lagune of Venice—Sunset" (402)—painted on the spot. The four Venetian views present his intimate knowledge of architecture and perspective, his fine sense of distance, and his occasional hardness of man-

## OPENING OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

ner. Mr. Cooke never plays pranks with a scene, as Turner almost invariably did; but is content to seize the best view, and adhere to the actual scene.

Mr. Frank Stone's single contribution occupies the well-known position of the centre, over the fireplace in the North Room. It is a cabinet picture very carefully finished, of two Calais girls, painted at half-length, with pretty peasant faces, and a sweet expression on each face. Its title in the Catalogue (Mr. Stone is a careful hunter after titles) is "A la Dunette.—Pas de Calais." As a small specimen of a favourite painter in his favourite manner, this is a good example.

Mr. Frost, among the most refined of living painters, exhibits a "Nymph and Cupid" (231) in his usual chaste, careful, and poetic style.

Having paid all due honour to the Academy, we shall pass to the pictures by artists not members of the Academy.

The novelty of the Exhibition is a large picture in oil colours, by that master in water-colour art, Louis Haghe. For what we take to be his first publicly-exhibited attempt in oil, Mr. Haghe has selected the interior of a church of Florence, "The Choir of the Church of Santa Maria Novella." With all the unquestionable merit to be seen in every part of this picture, we miss, we are sorry to say, that charm and dexterity of touch which has put Mr. Haghe at the head of figure-painting in water-colour art. Here his figures look hard and stick to the canvas. When working in water colours his figures stand out from the rich leather hangings which surround them, and all but move and have being. By no means, however, would we dissuade Mr. Haghe from pursuing painting in oil colours. With his fine sense of light and shade, and his dexterity in drawing, he may accomplish in oils still greater triumphs than he has won so successfully in water-colour art. Three hundred pounds is the price of the picture, and not too much for it.

Perhaps the most ambitious picture in the collection is "The Martyrdom of Ridley and Latimer" (No 60), by Sir George Hayter. As we have selected this picture for engraving we shall reserve our remarks upon it. The same cause must necessarily postpone the observations we would gladly make at once on the clever contributions to the Gallery made by Messrs. Ansdell, Lance, Holland, Hemsley, and Aster Corbould.

Our Engravings this week from the Institution are two in number: "The Cradle" (74) by Mr. D. W. Deane; and "Timber Clearing on the Hill-Side, Sussex" (168), by Mr. Henry Jutsum. We have selected "The Cradle" as a favourable specimen in oil colours of those features in Irish peasant life which have made Mr. Topham so distinguished an artist, and by which Mr. Deane is so deservedly known. The "Scene in Sussex" we have selected as a careful rendering of some of the most beautiful characteristics of English landscape—as a picture which will justly add to Mr. Jutsum's reputation. Mr. Deane has a fine eye for colour and great dexterity of touch; and Mr. Jutsum has a true sense of the art of selection—that rare quality in a landscape-painter.

There are pictures still to be mentioned that materially support the character of the Exhibition. Thus the "Bay of Baia" (2), by G. E. Hering, a small picture, is a fit ornament for the boudoir of Lady Mary Wortley Montague; Mr. Dearle's "English Landscape" (161), hung shamefully low, contains qualities which will arrest the attention of all careful observers of nature; the two flower pieces, "Azaleas" (22), and "Magnolia" (91), by Miss Mutrie, would please Van Huysum, and obtain a first-class medal from Dr. Lindley; Mr. Felbin's picturesque "View of the Alhambra, as seen from San Christoval" (310), fully satisfies Mr. Richard Ford, from whose map-like sketches it was made; Mr. Buckner has "A Roman Piper" (177), replete with qualities that denote a marked improvement in his style; Mr. Hicks has a small picture on the screen, "Maternal Love" (393), very delicate in conception and touch; Mr. G. Smith has an excellent little picture, called "The Brother's Lesson" (109), in which he treads still closer on the heels of Mulready, the painter of his idolatry; Mr. Inskipp is as Inskipp always was, full of beauties and defects; Mr. Hayes and Mr. Wilson contend for the palm of excellence in representing maritime life—Mr. Hayes gives us with an effective pencil, "A Fresh Breeze off Dublin Bay" (402); and Mr. Wilson exhibits "A View off Dover—Squally weather" (320) sufficiently indicating to what good account he has turned his residence at Folkestone.

With the mention of one more picture we must conclude our notice for the present. That picture is "The Ptarmigan's Haunt," by J. Wolf (339)—a marvellous piece of execution in every respect, smacking of the heather, the mountain and the breeze. The birds seem ready to spring from amid the grey stones and heather which surround them. The grey feathers of the birds and the grey nature of the stone—amid which they delight to haunt—form, however, too great a resemblance of grey tone. This fine picture will fully satisfy the sportsman; though, from the defect (inherent in the subject) it will fail to give equal satisfaction to the critic.

"THE CRADLE." PAINTED BY D. W. DEANE. FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

"TIMBER-CLEARING ON THE HILL-SIDE, SUSSEX."—PAINTED BY HENRY JUTSUM.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

## THE ROYAL INSTITUTION.

### PROFESSOR FARADAY LECTURING BEFORE PRINCE ALBERT, THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND PRINCE ALFRED.

The leading object of the Royal Institution, in Albemarle-street, is the teaching of the principles of Inductive and Experimental Science, and the exhibition of the Application of these Principles to the various Arts of Life. On each Friday evening during the session the members of the Institution and their friends assemble in the theatre to hear a discourse on the subject which he has studied; and almost every eminent philosopher in England has rendered the Institution this service. The list of the present year contains the names of Sir Charles Lyell; of Professor Rogers, of the United States; Thompson, of Glasgow; Owen and Hofmann; besides those of Faraday, Tyndall, and Huxley, the Professors of the Institution.

A short course of lectures, entitled the "Christmas Lectures," is also given at the Institution yearly, by Professor Faraday. They are specially adapted to a juvenile auditory; the subject of the course lately completed was the Elementary Properties of the Common Metals. Each of these lectures was honoured by the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, who, at the first lecture, were accompanied by their Royal father, Prince Albert; and it was truly interesting to witness the profound attention with which the illustrious children received their earliest scientific impressions in such a place, and from such a teacher. The scene in the Theatre, with the young Princes and their father, Prince Albert, Professor Faraday at the lecture-table, and the attentive audience was sketched by Mr. Alexander Blaikley, to be hereafter painted by him. Mr. Baikley has obligingly placed his sketch at our engraver's disposal; and the result is the large illustration upon the preceding page, which will be regarded as a gratifying evidence of the care bestowed upon the early education of the Royal family, in thus introducing them to the culture of the higher branches of knowledge. In the sketch, the Prince of Wales is seated on the right hand of Prince Albert, and Prince Alfred on his left.

The objects of the Royal Institution have been chiefly illustrated out since it was first originated by Count Rumford, and Davy gave here his first lecture in London, and within the walls of the Institution began his brilliant career of chemical philosophy. The Laboratory has, from the first, been distinguished by its advancement of chemical and electrical science, by experiments and original investigations. Here the researches of Professor Davy and afterwards of Professor Faraday, extending over a period of nearly half a century, have been conducted; and the results of the investigations of this period include the laws of the electro-chemical decomposition; the decomposition of the fixed alkalies; the establishment of the nature of chlorine; the philosophy of flame; the condensibility of many gases; the science of magneto-electricity; the twofold magnetism of matter, comprehending all known substances; and the magnetism of gases. To the honour of the Institution, the cost of these researches has been defrayed by the willing contributions of the members, without any aid from the Government of the country.

The Royal Institution has, indeed, been the source to the public of the highest scientific and literary instruction during the last half-century. Among many other eminent men, Coleridge, Campbell, Sydney Smith, Crotch, Dalton, Young, Babbage, Brande, Lyell, Faraday, Wheatstone, and Lindley, have here given lectures on the subjects which they have so successfully cultivated. The results from philosophical researches made in the laboratories of the Institution within the same period are second in importance to no contemporaneous investigations conducted by any other philosophical society; and such is the estimation in which Dr Whewell, in his "History of the Inductive Sciences," to these investigations, that he designates the time in which they were made "the epoch of Davy and Faraday," and one of the periods of scientific chronology. The same system of experimental research is still pursued by Professor Faraday, the Fullerian Professor of Chemistry, as well as by the present Professor of Natural Philosophy, Dr. Tyndall.

## *THE COURT.*

The Queen and Prince Albert left Windsor Castle at four o'clock on Monday afternoon, accompanied by the Royal family and suite. A special train conveyed the Royal party to the Paddington terminus: whence they proceeded in seven of her Majesty's carriages, escorted by a party of the 3rd Light Dragoons, to Buckingham Palace, where the Queen and Prince arrived at five minutes before four o'clock.

On Tuesday the Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace, at which Count Björnstjerna, Chamberlain to the King of Sweden, had an audience, and invested his Royal Highness Prince Albert with the Order of the Seraphim, by command of the King of Sweden. In the afternoon her Majesty and the Prince visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House, and in the evening the Queen and his Royal Highness honoured the Olympic Theatre with their presence.

On Wednesday his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, visited the British Institution in Pall-mall, and afterwards the Architectural Exhibition in Suffolk-street.

The Countess of Desart has succeeded the Duchess of Wellington as the Lady in Waiting. Earl Somers and Mr. R. Ormsby Gore have relieved Lord Dufferin and Sir Edward Bowater as the Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty

The Countess Granville "received" on Wednesday evening, at the family mansion in Bruton-street. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary honoured the Lady-ship with their presence, arriving about eleven o'clock. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was also present.

Viscountess Palmerston held her second assembly on Saturday evening, at the Premier's mansion, on the Terrace, Piccadilly.

His Excellency Lord Cowley arrived at Dover on Wednesday afternoon, in the Government steam-packet *Vivid*, Captain Smithett, from Calais. His Excellency dined at Birmingham's Royal Ship Hotel, and came on to London by the evening express train.

The marriage of the Lady Emily Curzon, third daughter of Earl Howe, took place on the 8th inst., at Gopsall Hall, to Lieut.-Colonel Kingscote, C.B., M.P.

Approaching Marriages in High Life.—A matrimonial alliance is arranged, and will shortly take place, between the Lady Jane Hay, daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Tweeddale, and sister of the Duchess of Wellington, and Sir Frederick Arthur Bart. Lady Rachel Russell, youngest daughter of the late Duke of Bedford, and half sister of Lord John Russell, is about to marry Lord James Wandesford Butler, son of the first Marquis of Ormonde. Sir Thomas Whichcote, Bart., is also about to lead to the altar Miss Montgomery, sister of Mr. Alfred Montgomery.

## *CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.*

Appointments.—*Prebendary:* The Rev. F. C. Cook to the prebendal stall in St. Paul's Cathedral. *Rectories:* Rev. C. Bowen to St. Mary's, Church by Kerr; Rev. St. Lawrence to Kerr; Rev. R. Mitchell to South Moreton, Berkshire; Rev. J. Nesbitt to Deal, Kent; Rev. R. Shipwith, B.C.L., to Whelton, near Daventry; Rev. E. Rice, M.A., to Great Gonerby, Gloucestershire. *Vicarages:* Rev. T. Hillier to Cardington, near Bedford; Rev. E. J. Howman to Exhall, Warwickshire; Rev. H. H. Adcock, M.A., to Humberstone, near Leicester. *Incumbency:* Rev. W. H. Hopkins to St. Paul's, Wernetn, near Stockport; Rev. G. Procter to Egton-cum-Newland, near Ulverstone.

Testimonials.—On Thursday evening week the pupils of the Brixton-hill Collegiate School presented their principal, Mr. Geo. Wilson, and Mrs. Wilson, with a handsome silver épergne, as a grateful mark of respect and esteem.—The Rev. W. Henry Smythe, of Market Bosworth, also received one from the parishioners of Kirkby Mallory, Leicestershire.

Mr. Hancock, of Bruton-street, has had the honour of receiving the commands of his Royal Highness the Regent of Baden for his marriage jewels, boiste, &c.

Kent County Ophthalmic Hospital.—On Wednesday week, at a crowded meeting held in the Corn Exchange, Maidstone, Mr. John Woolcott, the surgeon to the Kent County Ophthalmic Hospital, was presented with a valuable testimonial, subscribed for principally subscribed by the working classes of the country, to show their sense of the value of Mr. Woolcott's services as the founder and promoter of the institution. The testimonial consisted of a chronometer clock of the "Gothic," three feet high, on a black marble base with bas-reliefs. In the centre is a costly clock, chiming the quarters on eight bells, manufactured by Mr. Dennis Taylor, the well-known watchmaker of Cheapside, as exhibited by him at the recent Paris Exhibition. The case was supplied by Messrs. Jackson and Graham.

Photographic Society's Exhibition.—Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, accompanied by Mr. Gibbs and Dr. Bekker, visited the Photographic Society's Exhibition, in Pall-mall East, on Thursday morning. They were received at the Gallery by the Rev J. R. Major, secretary to the society, and remained for an hour and a half, carefully examining the pictures, with which they expressed themselves greatly interested and pleased.

## *IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.*

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday, Feb. 8.

Earl Granville laid on the table of the House a bill to authorise the Government to create a Vice-President of the Council of Education. The Government proposed to appoint a member of the House of Commons to the office.

Lord Campbell suggested that, instead of appointing a Committee of Privileges to inquire into the peerage conferred on Sir James Parke, a new patent should be granted making the peerage hereditary.—The Earl of Derby having concurred in the suggestion, the subject dropped.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday, Feb. 8.

Mr. Cobden drew attention to the state of our relations with America with regard to the construction of a canal through the Isthmus of Darien. The correspondence relating to this matter had been laid before the American Assembly; but, because it was not officially published here, this House could not discuss those documents. The Americans considered the correspondence concluded, and he, therefore, hoped the noble Lord would not refuse the production of the documents. In reference to the foreign enlistment in America, he admitted that when the United States complained to this country the Government apologised and withdrew her agents; but from some private quarrel between the Ministers of the two countries the matter was not likely to be so amicably arranged as was at first supposed. He, therefore, suggested that the Parliament should take the whole matter out of the hands of those Ministers and settle it themselves. He referred to articles that had lately appeared in the *Times* and *Morning Post*, the two organs of the Government, whose tendency was to inflame the animosities of this country against the Americans.

Lord Palmerston went through the negotiations of the Central American question, and the circumstances which led to the dispute between the two Governments. In order to prevent any disputes they had framed a treaty so fair that they thought no disputes could arise on it, but the American Government put a construction on that treaty contrary to that which the English Government could agree to, and they had forwarded their interpretation of the treaty to the United States Government, and had offered to refer the question to any third nation. The Americans had not yet answered that note, and so the matter rested for the present. The misunderstanding was occasioned by misunderstanding with the United States Government, but upon their making a complaint to this Government, the whole of those establishments had been withdrawn and an apology made for the insult. He hoped that this country had declared himself perfectly satisfied. He did not consider the correspondence referred to as finished, and therefore he had refused to produce it; but he had no objection to lay it on the table. The noble Lord sat down amid loud cheers

The Metropolitan Police Bill was read a third time and passed. The Partnership Amendment Act Amendment Bill was read second time, after some discussion, the Joint-stock Companies Bill, the Burial of the Dead (Ireland) Bill, and the Youthful Offenders (Ireland) Bill, were read a second time.

Sir W. J. Clay obtained leave to bring in a bill for the abolition of Church-rates, which he stated was the same as that he introduced last Session.

### HOUSE OF LORDS. Monday.

#### THE CRIMEA REPORT.

The Earl of Cardigan complained of certain reflections upon his professional conduct contained in the Report of the Commissioners respecting the Management of the Army in the Crimea. He announced his intention of tabling an explanatory statement to the War Minister, and trusted that equal publicity would be officially given to his defence as to the attack on his character.

The Earl of Lucan thought the Commissioners with misrepresentation, and expressed some surprise that no notice had been taken of the explanations he had already addressed to the War Minister.

Lord Panmure, in reply to Lord Lucan, said his letter had been referred to the Commissioners, and would be laid on the table, together with their reply, in due time. All rejoinders which any officer might think proper to make to the allegations contained in the report would be added, be officially promulgated, if properly sent to the War-office with that intent.

#### THE WENSLEYDALE PEERAGE.

Lord Lyndhurst having proposed that the Committee of Privileges on the Wensleydale Peerage should meet at two o'clock next day,

Earl Grey inquired what would be the object and character of the inquiry which was to be undertaken; and complained that the inconvenience that would attend the inauguration of so important and unusual an investigation without some previous indication of its special purpose?

Lord Lyndhurst replied that the object of the investigation was simple and definite, involving merely the competence of the Crown to confer a peerage on life tenure. Besides the arguments which noble Lords might adduce upon that question, the Committee, if it recommended, had to be intimated, be invited to hear evidence on the subject from witnesses at the bar.

In the course of a lively conversation—in which the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Derby, Earl Granville, Lord Brougham, and other peers took part—Lord St. Leonards suggested that the meeting of the Committee should be postponed for a week. Ultimately the subject dropped, and the final understanding being that the Committee should meet next day, according to the original arrangement.

The Burial of Dissenters Bill was read a second time, after a brief discussion.

Earl Grey urged some inquiries touching alleged omissions or discrepancies in the despatches sent by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe from Constantinople in 1853 and 1854.

The Earl of Clarendon, in the course of his explanations on this point, passed a high eulogium on the zeal and diplomatic talents displayed by the British representative at the Porte, and stated that Lord Redcliffe had just succeeded in effecting much of the difficulty which might otherwise have attended the attempt at settling the Fourth Point, by securing for the non-Mussulman subjects of Turkey a status which would be highly satisfactory to the Christian Powers of Europe.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

#### THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

Mr. W. Williams, in the view of a possible peace, recommended that the Estimates should at present be voted for only part of the year. He denied, however, any intention of crippling the public service in any branch, believing that a liberal expenditure upon preparations for war would render the United States more cautious and cheaper in the end.

The House then went into Committee of Supply.

Sir C. Wood, in moving the Estimates for the Naval Service, stated that the amounts had been computed on the presumption that the war would continue without interruption, but only a part of each vote would be immediately asked for, leaving the residue for future discussion when the issue of the negotiations at present in progress between England, the active force of the Navy it was intended to ask a vote of 68,000 seamen and marines, being 6000 more than last year, and 10,000 boys. The estimates for the wages of this force was £2,327,333, showing an increase of £352,366 beyond the amount granted last year; but of this gross total he should require a present vote of only £2,000,000. The First Lord then went through the subordinate votes, stating and explaining the amount and causes of the increments which appeared upon almost every head in the charges for the ensuing twelve months. The grand total for the naval service reached £19,135,000, showing a net augmentation over the previous estimate of £921,135, besides a vote of £304,000 for the excess of expenditure incurred beyond the grants of the bygone Session. Respecting the Transport Service, Sir C. Wood detailed the amount of duty which had fallen to that department during the year. In addition to almost incalculable quantities of *materiel* and provisions, 50,000 British troops, 1000 men of the Sardinian and 5000 Swiss and Germans of the Foreign Legion had been transported from England to the Black Sea; 26,000 French troops from Marseilles or Toulon, and 19,000 Sardinians from Genoa to the same destination; 5000 Turks had been conveyed from British ports to the Mediterranean, and 138,000 men had been transferred from Malta or Corfu to the Crimea, and variously transported to and fro in the Black Sea. To avert intervention towards the seat of war, some 46,000 men had been conveyed homewards, making altogether 284,000 men embarked and conveyed on different voyages during the year. After enlarging upon the services performed by the Navy, the right hon. Baronet recapitulated the steps that had been taken to enhance the strength and availability of the arm in the next campaign. Among other additions, he stated that 6000 Minnie had been conveyed from British ports to the Mediterranean, and 138,000 men had been transferred from Malta or Corfu to the Crimea, and variously transported to and fro in the Black Sea. To avert intervention towards the seat of war, some 46,000 men had been conveyed homewards, making altogether 284,000 men embarked and conveyed on different voyages during the year. After enlarging upon the services performed by the Navy, the right hon. Baronet recapitulated the steps that had been taken to enhance the strength and availability of the arm in the next campaign. Among other additions, he stated that 6000 Minnie had been conveyed from course of preparation, augmenting to a total of 200 the number of that species of vessels which would be ready for service in the Baltic as soon as the campaign opened. Should war continue, they would be fully prepared to dispatch 350 pennants to the Baltic and 100 to the Black Sea, whenever the time arrived for resuming active operations.

The discussion of the various votes on the Estimates was then proceeded with, and occupied some hours.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

#### THE WENSLEYDALE PEERAGE.

The House met at two o'clock, when they formed themselves into a Committee of Privileges, for the purpose of considering the motion of Lord Lyndhurst relative to the Wensleydale peerage.

Lord Lyndhurst, in introducing the question, stated that within the last 400 years no instance had occurred in which a commoner had been called up to their Lordships' House to take his seat by virtue of a patent creating merely an estate or dignity in the Peer for life. He considered that two or three solitary instances occurring at a remote period, in very disorderly and troublesome times, before the Constitution had assumed anything like its present form or character, before the Petition of Right in the reign of Charles I., and more especially before the Bill of Rights at the time of the Revolution, could not justify an attempt to alter in any way the hereditary character of the House, and that any attempt to do so was inconsistent with the genius of the Constitution.

On the motion of the learned Lord, Mr. Hardy, the Keeper of Records at the Tower, was called to the bar, and examined relative to the creation of the Earl of Huntingdon for life in the reign of Richard II., and other patents relative to life peerages.

The Lord Chancellor stated that in consequence of an accident his noble and learned friend Lord Wensleydale had been confined, and that the confinement had brought on a fit of the gout; but he anticipated that at the end of this week he would be able to come to town, when he would present himself with her Majesty's writ, demand admission to their Lordships' House, and insist upon his right to take his seat as a Peer.

After some further conversation, it was agreed that the search for the purpose of ascertaining whether there were any other patents for life peerages than those produced should be continued till Monday next.

Lord Lyndhurst did not know that they could then do anything better than to adjourn until Monday next. He therefore proposed an adjournment of the Committee until two o'clock on that day.

Lord Campbell gave notice that when the House resumed he would move that Baron Parke should be heard by himself or his counsel in support of his claim to sit in the House.

If the Lord Chancellor could state, on the authority of his noble and learned friend Lord Wensleydale, that he would decline to take any part in those proceedings. His noble and learned friend could decide, as he (the Lord Chancellor) believed, properly considered—that the whole question was at present *coram non judice*. He meant to claim admission to the House by right of his patent alone, and he would respectfully decline to recognise the jurisdiction of that Committee in the case. He said he had received no intimation that that question had been referred by her Majesty to the House, and until he should receive such an intimation he could not recognise their right to deal with it.

Lord Campbell said that that might be a very natural view of the question for his friend Baron Parke to entertain; but that was no reason why their Lordships should dispense with regularity in their proceedings.

Earl Granville could not help thinking that a decidedly unfavourable effect in reference to their Lordships' mode of proceeding would be produced on the public mind if they were then to adjourn for a whole week without having determined what was the course they were to adopt in that matter.

Lord St. Leonards said the noble and learned Baron—if that was the title by which they chose to call him—was a person for whom he had a very great regard, and whom he would be very glad to see take his seat in the House, if he came with a descendible title (Hear, hear); but if he came in any other shape they might depend upon it that the opinion of the House must be taken upon the question how he could be satisfactorily settled.

The Lord Chancellor wished to correct a misapprehension which seemed have arisen in some quarters of a statement he had made on Thursday last. It had been supposed that he had stated that Lord Wensleydale had been selected in order to try the validity of the creation of a life peerage. Now, it was impossible that he could have made use of any such language. He solemnly protested that it had never occurred to him, until the evening before Parliament had met, that the validity of the proceeding could possibly be questioned. What he had really stated was that it had occurred to her Majesty's Government that, if it were desirable to create life peerages, no better selection could be made for a commencement of the exercise of the power than Lord Wensleydale, who was not poor, and who was not likely to have any posterity to whom a title could be transmitted. On the first day of term his noble and learned friend the Chief Justice had suggested to him a doubt as to the propriety of such a step; but had added that he had not the least doubt of its legality (Some laughter, and emphatic cries of "No, no," from Lord Campbell). His noble and learned friend said "No," and he (the Lord Chancellor) must, of course, have misunderstood him; but he protested most solemnly that his noble and learned friend had used language to him which he had so understood, although he must, no doubt, have understood it incorrectly.

Lord Campbell said he would state, to the best of his recollection, what had passed between him and his noble and learned friend on the occasion in question. He had told his noble and learned friend that he had heard that Lord Wensleydale was to be called to the House of Lords as a Peer for life, and he had asked his noble and learned friend whether the rumour was a well founded one. His noble and learned friend replied that it was; and he (Lord Campbell) then stated that he was sorry for it at, as he should be obliged to make a row about the matter as soon as Parliament met.

Earl Granville said he had reason to believe that five years ago, at all events, his noble and learned friend had thought that the creation of a life peerage would be perfectly legal; and he would like to know the precise date since that period when his noble and learned friend had changed his opinion upon the subject.

Lord Campbell said he had never formed any decided opinion one way or the other. In the course of the debate the other night he had frankly acknowledged that the impression on his mind had been that the Crown might confer life peerages, because he could find no mandate of any such creations for a period of 400 years, and no instance before that period—he had begun gravely to doubt the legality of the proceeding; and, unless he could find some clear evidence in which the Crown had been so made a Peer for life, he should come to the conclusion that it was beyond the Royal prerogative to create such a Peer.

The Earl of Clarendon could see no good reason at the present moment why that peerage should be created merely for judicial purposes, and he was, therefore, at a loss to know why it had been granted if not to try as soon as possible the question of prerogative which it involved.

Lord Brougham observed that it was difficult to imagine that they could have any other object in view, inasmuch as in the case of his learned friend, who had not, and who was not likely to have, a son, a heir, estate and a life peerage were of precisely the same value—ne might say—*res ipsa loquitur*.

Lord Redesdale remarked that although he as much as any man should rejoice at seeing a lawyer of Baron Parke's eminence elevated to the Peerage, yet he must deprecate strongly the unusual course which had been taken by her Majesty's Government to effect that object. It was a course which, if persevered in, would pave the way for the utter annihilation, dignity, and real independence of their Lordships' House (Hear, hear).

The Chairman then reported progress; and a motion for the adjournment of the Committee until two o'clock on Monday next was agreed to.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS. Tuesday.

#### THE TURKISH CONFERENCES.

Mr. Layard asked the First Lord of the Treasury if it were true that the Sardinian Ambassador had been excluded from the Conferences now being held at Constantinople relative to the Principalities, and, if so, what were the reasons for excluding him?

Lord Palmerston explained that the Conferences alluded to, now being held at Constantinople, were between England, France, and Austria, respecting the Principalities, had no reference to the war, but to the internal arrangements of the Turks. The Sardinian Ambassador had applied for admission, but the Ambassadors of England, France, and Austria, having no instructions to that effect, refused, and communicated with their respective Governments for instructions; but in the mean time the Sardinian Minister had not been admitted.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM.

Mr. Napier moved—"That, in the opinion of this House, as a measure of administrative reform, provision should be made for an efficient and responsible department of public justice, with a view to secure the skilful preparation and prompt passing of Statute Bills, and to promote the progressive amendment of the laws of the United Kingdom." The right hon. gentleman, in an able explanatory speech, pressed upon the House the urgent necessity of effecting reforms in law commensurate with the exigencies of the times.

Mr. Collier seconded the motion. He thought the Lord Chancellor had too many duties to perform to be competent to examine Acts of Parliament; and the Attorney and Solicitor Generals had many other duties to attend to, and could not give that attention to public acts which they required; and therefore he was of opinion that a department should be appointed whose sole business should be to consider and prepare all acts of a public nature.

Mr. Bates, after complimenting the right hon. gentleman for bringing forward such a comprehensive and desirable motion, said the Government were about to appoint a Commissioner whose business would be to superintend the legislation of the Home Office; and he would suggest that the right hon. gentleman should wait until that appointment took place.

Sir G. Grey said the Commissioner the Government intended to appoint would have to prepare all bills, which would then be submitted to the Crown, and after that to Parliament. He entirely disapproved of the officer to be appointed being a Secretary of State, as had been suggested.

Lord J. Russell concurred with Mr. Napier; but, after what had been said by the Secretary for the Home Department, he did not think the right hon. and learned gentleman could ask the House to pass that motion.

Mr. Drummond could see no reason why the resolution should not be pressed upon the House.

Mr. Malins did not think the appointment of a Minister of Public Justice would rectify the evils of our present legislative system.

Mr. Ewart advocated the appointment of a Minister, as giving the motive power to the machinery necessary for the improvement of the Legislature.

Lord Palmerston thought that the question was of great importance; but, considering that the Statute Law Commission had under their consideration a proposal to submit to the Government that would go far towards meeting the views of the right hon. gentleman and the House at large, he hoped he would adopt the suggestion thrown out to postpone the motion until a later period of the Session.

After a short discussion,

MR. NAPIER agreed to strike out the latter part of the resolution; and, this amendment having been made, the resolution was agreed to.

OUR MONETARY SYSTEM.—MR. MUNTZ postponed until the 21st inst his motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the working of our present monetary system.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.—On the motion of MR. Scholefield, a Select Committee was ordered to be appointed to inquire into the adulteration of food, drinks, and drugs.

DISQUALIFICATION OF CONTRACTORS.—MR. MITCHELL obtained leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Act 22nd Geo. III., disqualifying contractors from being elected to, or sitting and voting as members in, the House of Commons.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

FORMATION OF PARISHES, &c., BILL.—The Marquis of BLANDFORD moved the second reading of this bill, which would vest in the ecclesiastical Commissioners the power of constituting parishes in certain districts, whether there was a church in them or not, and making them distinct from, and independent of, the mother parish.—MR. HADFIELD objected to the bill, and moved the second reading that day six months; but upon receiving an assurance that it would be referred to a Select Committee, he withdrew his opposition, and the bill was read a second time.

POLICE (COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS) BILL.—On the motion for the second reading of this Bill, MR. Hadfield, MR. Healey, SIR F. Baring, and many other members, having asked for the postponement of the bill, SIR G. Grey said he would accede to the wishes of the House, and put off the second reading for a fortnight.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Earl of DERBY, in calling their Lordships' attention to the case of Baron Fermoy, said he understood that a petition had been recently presented on behalf of the claimant of the title, which had been referred to the Committee of Privileges. Although for centuries past there had never arisen any difference between the Crown and the House of Lords, it was a curious fact that within the last year Her Majesty's Government had involved the Crown in great difficulties with that House, in the creation of two new Peerages, each of which it was contended was unconstitutional and unjustifiable.—Earl GRANVILLE defended the conduct of the Government, and justified the new creation.—After a brief conversation, in which Lord Brougham, the Earl of Desart, and Lord Campbell took part, the subject dropped.

THE TRANSPORTATION BILL was passed through Committee.

The Metropolitan Police Bill was read a second time.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, in presenting a petition from certain seamen complaining of being obliged to go to sea in unseaworthy vessels, took occasion to call the attention of the Government to the necessity of adopting some measure to prevent the evil complained of. He recommended the appointment of a Select Committee on the subject.

Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY admitted the importance of the subject, and said that the attention of the Government was directed to it.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

MR. LAYARD gave notice that he should postpone his motion until this day fortnight. It would be as follows:—"That this House has observed with regret that those officers whose conduct in their respective departments has been shown by the report of the Commission of Inquiry into the supplies of the British army in the Crimea to have occasioned great and unnecessary sufferings and losses in that army have received honours and rewards, or have been appointed to and are still holding responsible offices in the public service."

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA.—MR. BAXTER asked the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, if Her Majesty's Government were taking steps to re-establish steam communication between this country and the Australian colonies; and, if not, what were the obstacles which prevented them doing so?—MR. LABOUCHERE said the Government had taken steps in reference to this matter which, he trusted, would be satisfactory. The plan would be to put out tenders for a monthly communication, half the expense to be borne by the government, and half by the colony.

TRADE WITH RUSSIAN PORTS.—MR. EWART asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether it would be lawful to dispatch British ships with cargoes to Russian ports during the armistice which is about to be concluded? and, in that case, would articles contraband of war, such as brimstone, lead, and saltpetre, be exempt from such permissions of shipping? If the sailing of British ships be unlawful, might foreign ships be chartered for that purpose? Or whether the blockade of Russian ports would be soon re-established?—Lord PALMERSTON said he would strongly recommend any person who wished to engage in such undertakings as were referred to in the question to wait until an armistice was concluded, and then to ascertain what were its nature and conditions (Laughter).

INSURANCE COMPANIES.—In answer to a question by MR. Scholefield, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said his attention had been called to the establishment of an insurance company in Paris whose operations were to extend to this country. If he found it necessary to protect the revenue, he should introduce a measure for that purpose.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.—MR. KELLY moved for leave to bring in a Bill to Consolidate the Statute Law relating to Offences against the Person. He believed that by a judicious arrangement the statute-book might be reduced to one-seventh or one-eighth of its present dimensions.—Lord STANLEY seconded the motion.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL thought that a system of codification was better than consolidation. For part of the hon. and learned gentleman had no principle of law in it, inasmuch as it was embodied in the recommendations of the Statute Law Commission, from which he and the Solicitor-General, when members of it, differed. Being, however, a subordinate, he would offer no objections to the hon. and learned gentleman carrying out his views.—After some discussion, leave was given to Sir F. Kelly to introduce two bills

STATE OF THE IRISH BENCH.

SIR J. SHELLEY called attention to the Irish Bench at the present time, and moved for certain returns in connection with the subject, with the view of showing that several of the Irish Judges were incapacitated by age and infirmity for the proper performance of their judicial duties.

MR. T. KENNEDY moved an amendment so as to include England in the motion

MR. NAPIER censured the motion, and proceeded at some length to vindicate the character and ability of the Irish Judges.

SIR C. GREY said he never had any inquiry on the subject to be made of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, who reported that he could not vindicate the retention on the bench of a Judge who was totally blind; and that he had caused an intimation to be made to Baron Pennefather that, in the event of such a motion as the present coming before the House the Government could not justify his continuance on the bench. As for the motion under consideration was not properly drawn up, he (SIR G. Grey) would give it his support.

MR. DISRAELI condemned the conduct of the Government, and denied that any care had been made out for the removal of Baron Pennefather, against whom neither public complaint nor anonymous calumny had been ever expressed.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL took the same view of the question as that of SIR G. Grey.

After much discussion of a very exciting and personal character, the House divided upon MR. T. Kennedy's amendment. For the amendment, 130; against it, 124: majority against the amendment, 14.

The House then divided upon the original motion. For SIR J. Shelley's motion, 137; against it, 121: majority in favour of the motion. 11.

TELEGRAPH TO AUSTRALIA.—The Mediterranean Electric Telegraph Company, which is at this moment occupied in laying down the necessary wires to unite the Island of Sardinia with La Calle, on the coast of Africa, intends to establish a complete telegraphic communication between Europe and Melbourne, in Southern Australia. After opening secondary lines between La Calle, Bona, Algiers, and Oran, the company proposes to run the principal line by Tunis, Tripoli, Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Jerusalem, Damascus, Bagdad, Bussorah, along the northern coast of the Sea of Oman, Hyderabad, and Bombay, where the line is to separate into two branches. The northern branch will proceed directly to Agra, whence a wire will be directed towards Lahore and Peshawur, and thus reach within a short distance of Cabul and Cashmere. From Agra the telegraphic line will pass through Benares and unite at Calcutta with the southern branch, which, starting from Bombay, will pass through Bangalore and Madras. From Calcutta the line will follow the north-east coast of the Gulf of Bengal, the peninsula of Malacca, the Sunda Islands, and thence cross over to the north of Australia, and, extending along the eastern coast of that continent, communicate with its numerous towns, until it arrives at Melbourne, Port Adelaide. The entire length of the line is estimated at 20,000 kilometres."—*Genoa Corriere Mercantile*

DR. JOHNSON'S GOD-DAUGHTER.—MESSRS. T. Carlyle, Charles Dickens, and John Forster publish the result of their appeal on behalf of Samuel Johnson's god-daughter, the aged Miss Lowe, and her sister. The sum raised is still but a little over £250, but "on the other hand the price of such a life annuity as was proposed proves cheaper than we anticipated; and in addition to the there has been a lucky chance come to help up us somewhat. Mauritius Lowe, Miss Lowe's father, is now discovered to have been the benevolent painter by whom Turner, at that time a barber's boy, was first recognised, befriended, and saved to art; in return for which fine action, an ardent and renowned admirer of Turner (whose name we need not indicate further) desires to gratify himself by bestowing henceforth £5 annually on the Misses Lowe; and permits us to publish such his resolution, if that can make it more binding. So that, on the whole, there is now as good as an 'additional annuity of £50,' which was our maximum limit, secured for those aged ladies; and thus, by one means and another, our small problem can be considered as done."

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Or the principle involved in the grand debate which occupied the Peers of England from five in the afternoon of the 7th till three in the morning of the 8th we have spoken elsewhere. Some of the incidents of that discussion, and of what followed, are not unworthy of note. In the first place, the Ministry, by having raised the question of life peerages, has lost whatever value the name and talents of the Duke of Wellington brought to the aid of Government. His Grace has resigned the Mastership of the Horse—is no longer her Majesty's *Grand Ecuyer*. Some people may think that the noble Duke himself offers—it is no reproach to him if he does so—one of the strongest illustrations of the advantage of not allowing a great man's name to devolve upon a small man. Next, we may note that the helpless condition of the Government, during the debate, was rather pitiable. It is understood that Lord Cranworth, the Chancellor, has specially taken up the life peerage question, as a matter on which he feels earnestly; and it is said that his Lordship did not even consult the Attorney and Solicitor General before sealing the Wensleydale patent, from his conviction that his own view needed no confirmation. But he could not "hold his own" against the array of Law Lords opposed to him, and, though Lord Granville did his best, it was not to be expected that his best on such a subject could be very good. The Government was not only beaten in division, but in debate. On Tuesday the Committee of Privileges sat, and there was produced before it the almost illegible and discoloured patent of creation of two Peers, made for life only, in the time of Richard II. Some of the old law Latin was read out to the Lords, and must have been marvellously edifying. We may remark also that the Chief Justice has profited by the lessons in the vulgar tongue, given him by Mr. Hawkins, the barrister. Lord Campbell's dignified way of apprising the Lord Chancellor that he should feel it his duty to oppose the admission of Lord Wensleydale into the House was, it seems, "Well, then, I shall be obliged to make a row about it as soon as Parliament meets." The new Peer has, unluckily, got the gout; but, as soon as he recovers, which will probably be about the time that it is deemed desirable to take another step in the matter, Lord Wensleydale will claim his seat, and what the Commons do with the Jew the Lords will do with the Judge. The *Morning Post* has discovered another of the celebrated mare's nests with which it bewilders the dowager world. One of its writers "believes" that Lord Bexley's peerage was a creation for life. The innocence of a *gobemouche*, who imagines that all the great lawyers in the Lords would have overlooked what would have been a case in point, occurring but a few years ago, is only equalled by his ingenious reason for his belief "because Lord Bexley had a nephew living at the time of his creation." The organ of the aristocracy should understand the rules of descent better—the ignorance this "reason" implies is truly remarkable.

The American House of Representatives has still no Speaker. In the Senate, Messrs. Cass, Clayton, and Colfamer have delivered speeches condemnatory of the policy of England, in regard to Central America; but the first disbelieved that his country was getting into "difficulties," and the last considered that the time for legislative action had not arrived, as the President had held out hope of an amicable adjustment of the controversy. The Representatives, though not organised, according to the Constitution, are doing business, and, by a majority of one, have carried a resolution to the effect that the Slavery question ought not to be mooted, some subjects being too delicate for handling. As a comment upon this piece of prudence, and as a proof that the subject is not shirked out of doors, we may add a paragraph which arrives by the same mail:—

"A shocking affair has occurred in Kentucky. A number of fugitive slaves having taken refuge in a house, the police officers proceeded to arrest them. The slaves fired and wounded several of the spectators. One slave woman, finding escape impossible, cut the throats of her children—killing one instantly, and severely wounding two others. Six of the fugitives were apprehended, but eight of another party are said to have escaped. The freezing of the Ohio river offered great facilities for fugitive slaves."

Still, this system must not be talked about.

The First Lord of the Admiralty (Sir Charles Wood) brought forward the Navy Estimates on Monday. His first demand was for £204,982; being the amount of the excess of expenditure beyond the Estimate voted last year. This was granted, after a very discursive discussion; and then 76,000 men were voted, and a sum amounting to £8,000,000 for their wages, £3,000,000 for their food, £6,000,000 for the transport service—and, in short, everything else that was asked. The House of Commons thoroughly sets up to its undertaking to support the Queen in carrying on the war vigorously; and to its expression of approbation of the Royal announcement, that none of the preparations for the next campaign should be relaxed; and, should the negotiations fail and hostilities recommence, it will be impossible to over-estimate the responsibilities of those who have the charge of our armaments, and have all they ask thus generously accorded. Should they be found to have speculated, in official fashion, on the chances of peace, and to have neglected any preparation, the just vengeance of the nation will be aroused in a way of which reductapes have but a faint idea.

Mr. Walpole has succeeded, as there was little doubt would be the case, in his contest for Cambridge, and now represents the University. His numbers doubled those of Mr Denman. The latter retired, on Saturday last, in a very graceful manner, not choosing to inconvenience the constituency by protracting the contest. Each candidate voted for his antagonist, a piece of knightly etiquette, not unbefitting a battle waged among the old halls and colleges, but which would be rather provocative of sarcasm in a coarser scene of action. Mr. Black has been returned for Edinburgh, and comes into the House as the advocate of a rational and courageous policy; and Mr. Samuel Warren has taken his seat, as Lord Egmont's nominee. Mr. Cobden, according to Mr. Warren, made him a characteristic reply during his canvass:—"You know how we differ, but I shall be glad to see you in the House." Had Mr. Warren been a Russian, Mr. Cobden could not have been more accommodating.

Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson—

> Oh! words of fear,
> Unpleasing to a Cockney's ear—

is stated by Lord Colchester not to have the slightest intention of trying once more to get hold of Hampstead-heath; and therefore the "Leases of Settled Estates Bills" may be passed without suspicion. The Londoners are very much obliged to Lord Colchester for his kind information, but inasmuch as Sir Thomas's pertinacious endeavours, year after year, have imbued people with a conviction that he is, on the contrary, always trying to get power to build on the Heath, they will be still more obliged if the House of Commons will, as before, take care of their interests. The press watches very vigilantly all the attempts that are made upon poor Hampstead; but, the journals having now sounded the alarm, Parliament must do the rest. This new bill is very innocent, no doubt; but it is a curious fact that it was introduced last year; and that, as soon as the House of Commons inserted a clause which effectually saved Hampstead from the bricklayers, the promoters of the bill ceased to follow it up, and "it did not become law." The precedent is a good one.

The reporters in both Houses of Parliament have a real grievance to complain of. The galleries set apart for them are scarcely large enough, even were the attendance confined to the staff engaged in preparing the reports and summaries for the London papers. In addition to these gentlemen, however, are others whose talents have been called into play by the advance of science—we mean those who transmit accounts (skilfully condensed to the smallest dimensions) by the electric telegraphs. This is a new and very interesting branch of reporting. The "points" in the early part of a distinguished statesman's speech are read in Edinburgh before he has reached his peroration. There is a miniature army of red collared couriers—boys of intense energy—perpetually scudding frantically between the Electric-offices and the Gallery. The reporters for the wire, of course, and very properly, occupy a part of the Gallery. But against another addition to its members the Gallery revolts. Some of the managers of country papers have taken it into their heads to have original reports, and *their* representatives also claim seats. As the *Times* points out, there are 650 of those journals, and, if one has a right to come in, all have. Already the crowding is most disagreeable and inconvenient—the gentlemen leaving their seats having to fight their way out, and their successors having to battle their way in. No one but a practical Gallery man comprehends the hardship of all this, and the injury it inflicts. The daily reporting for the London press is admirable, but its accuracy depends, in a great degree, upon several circumstances of which an "outsider" knows nothing. The reporter must be able to drop into his seat at the prescribed second; but not only this, he ought to have had another seat for some minutes previously, in order that he may fully comprehend what is going on in the House. He must be enabled to confer with colleagues in case of doubt, and to collate his notes with theirs; and his duty is quite arduous enough without its being rendered more difficult by confusion, crowding, and talking in his neighbourhood. The authorities of the House ought, assuredly, to exclude all but the London press and the electric reporters, who supply the country so admirably.

THE CZAR AND THE FRENCH EMPEROR. The following narrative is about to go the rounds of the press, showing how the Emperor Alexander tried hard to draw away the Emperor Louis Napoleon from the English alliance, and how the Emperor Louis Napoleon remained true and firm to his engagements. Friendly courtesies, but of a strictly private nature, had been kept up since the commencement of the war between members of the Imperial family of Russia and the Princess Mathilde, the cousin of the Emperor of the French, a natural result of her union with Prince Demidoff, in September last a political turn was given to this channel, and one of the envoys of German States undertook to bring about a separate peace between France and Russia. Russia communicated to France the concessions she was willing to make (and which subsequently were published in the circular despatch of the 22d December), and in addition offered to France special advantages for herself. These temptations, however, the Emperor resisted, although the advance offered by Russia opened the most ample field to French ambition and for conquest; considerable territorial acquisitions were to be the price and the result of this union of the two greatest and most aggressive military powers; but it only fired a breach of the Emperor's engagement with England, which would have thrown him into the same path and career as his uncle had unfortunately trodden. The Emperor, on refusing these overtures, communicated them to London and Vienna. The result in this latter capital was, that Austria became suddenly alive to the danger to which she had been exposed, and quickly resolved upon putting herself on an unequivocal footing towards all parties; the proposals she drew up for the conclusion of a peace, after being revised and somewhat sharpened in London and Paris, were forwarded to St. Petersburg, and accepted there. While these negotiations were going on Russia got wind of them, and endeavoured to anticipate them by an hurrying Prince Gortschacoff to communicate in Vienna the concession that had been already mentioned to France, and which formed the contents of the despatch of the 22nd of December. The Prince accordingly called upon Count Buol, and addressing him with, "Well, my dear Count, I bring you peace," opened his budget of communications, but met with the objection that Russia's offer came too late; Austria had already drawn up her own propositions, and transmitted them to France and England. All the rest is known.—*Letter from Berlin.*

## THE ROYAL STAGHOUNDS.

THE Royal Staghounds, as we have before mentioned, are well-bred foxhounds. To dilate on these favourites of the Royal pack, and their merits in no routine an amusement as Stag-hunting, would be a waste of time; Mr. Harrison Weir's portraits must speak for themselves. For the old-fashioned staghound (well depicted in Bewick's "Quadrupeds," and some of Landseer's pictures) is all but, if not quite, extinct. It was a slow, deep-mouthed, keen-scented hound, of great power, admirably adapted for finding and hunting down wild deer, by force of perseverance, with power enough to pull down a stag of ten. Even on the Continent the old breed of staghounds have been so crossed with the English foxhound that but little trace of the original type remains.

Although we cannot admit that stag-hunting is anything better than a makeshift for something infinitely superior, which may be excused in men who have not time for the long, uncertain days of fox hunting in a good country; yet we must admit that a good run, with such deer as the "Woodman," and the famous hind, "Fernandez," will test the best horsemanship, and we do not know how a day can be more pleasantly spent than in a journey to the Ascot Kennels, and the Swinley Deer Paddocks. The best way from town is by the South-Western Railway, which affords so fine a view of Windsor Castle as it curves round the Park. A short walk over the bridge conveys the visitor to Eton; and there, at Wyse's—the Tilbury or Tollit of the locality a dog cart may be had. While it is preparing it will be worth while to look through the stables, where there are always some very clever hack-hunters for the hire of the military quartered at Windsor and their friends.

The drive through the Great Park up the Long-walk is delightful—whether the leaves are on the trees, and the deer spread about half-buried in the fern; or whether, on a frosty day of winter, they are packing in herds under the lee side of the great leafless bare armed oaks.

You can turn, if you go armed with a proper order, to examine Prince Albert's New Farm Buildings, and a farm which has been very much improved since it passed from military to civil management.

About half an hour after leaving the boundaries of the Park at a gate, which is opened by a one-armed man with very much the air of an Irish soldier, you come upon Ascot-heath, a wild waste of heather and gorse, except where the course and training grounds run. Half way across the heath on the right a very unpretending cottage, standing in a little garden, with a field in front, is the residence of Mr. Charles Davis, the veteran of the chase, whose portrait we gave in December last: beyond, out of sight, but within hearing, of the cottage lie the kennels.

The Royal pack once suffered severely from kennel lameness; but, after infinite pains, expense, and loss, this fatal disease has been subdued.

## CAPTAIN DISNEY'S WAR SHELL.

WE have already illustrated this new war projectile, when the shells tested were small glass globes thrown by hand; and though, as Captain Disney explained, these could be employed with most destructive effect as hand-grenades, they were, of course, but mere toys compared with the missiles to be projected from a mortar, or an eight-inch gun. Captain Disney has since attended, by appointment with the Select Ordnance Committee, to submit his invention to a practical test of its efficacy in Woolwich Marshes. The new projectile, it will be recollected, differs from the ordinary shell solely in having its interior filled with a liquid which has the property of violently inflaming on contact with the air, accompanied by the slightest friction; in other words, by its internal form, its bursting-charge is ignited in a flame. It is precisely similar to those in common use. Those fired in Woolwich Marshes were the ordinary Shrapnel shells, and, with their bursting charges and fuzzes, were supplied by the Woolwich authorities: the inventor had merely to fill them with the terrible liquid, which is his secret.

At the foot of the land slope of the "butt" a large wooden building, consisting of posts ten inches square, walled and roofed with three inch plank, all of African oak, was placed as a target for Captain Disney's fiery messengers. Into this, at a range of 550 yards, eight rounds were fired from an eight-inch gun, with the usual service-charge. The first three shells failed—two giving way in the muzzle of the gun, and the third bursting within the first fifty yards of its flight. The disorder was attributed by the authorities present to the ordinary charge being too severe for shells filled with a light liquid, instead of the usual ponderous contents of the Shrapnel. As, however, the same accident frequently occurs with the common shell, we believe this explanation to be erroneous, and shall the more endeavour to furnish a better. The propelling charge having been reduced to four pounds, all the remaining shells went fairly to the butt without accident. Only two, however, really entered the shed against which they were aimed, and here the effects of their explosion were sufficiently visible. The massive timber was in place a ruin, and the back wall was set on fire; and, at the close of the experiments, remained burning as fiercely as the damp state and sparely combustible nature of the materials permitted.

This experiment is not, however, considered by practical men as conclusive with regard to the efficacy of Captain Disney's shells. The inventor asserts for his shells, when used in warfare, the possession of certain powers which, under the above circumstances of their trial, it was almost impossible they could exert. The building they were aimed at resembled nothing against which they would be employed in actual

PROSPEROUS. WOODMAN RIGOLETTE CHANTICLEER.

ROYAL STAGHOUNDS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

service. It was composed of the hardest and least inflammable of woods, and this saturated with moisture; it had the bare earth for its floor and contained no light materials among which fire could be readily kindled. Now, such a condition would rarely, if ever, occur in a hostile employment of this invention. However difficult of penetration and rapid burning the sides of a ship may be, the quantity of easily-combustible matter contained between her decks—to say nothing of the bodies of her crew—would form a fatal mark for the liquid fire scattered by these missiles. Their destructive effect on ordinary buildings, such as the houses of a town, must be too obvious to be questioned. In another respect, also, the mode of trial can scarcely be considered satisfactory. Owing to various causes of delay, a long interval, often exceeding a quarter of an hour, elapsed between each discharge; so that one shell had time to exhaust itself on the obdurate character of its quarters before another could arrive to strengthen the impression. In warfare, of course, any range of buildings marked out for destruction would be visited by these agreeable projectiles at least once in every three or four minutes. An implement of this kind, if seriously tested at all, should certainly be so in the way most favourable for the development of its properties, or, at least, most resembling its practical mode of employment; and this, for the reasons we have given, was not the case on Monday.

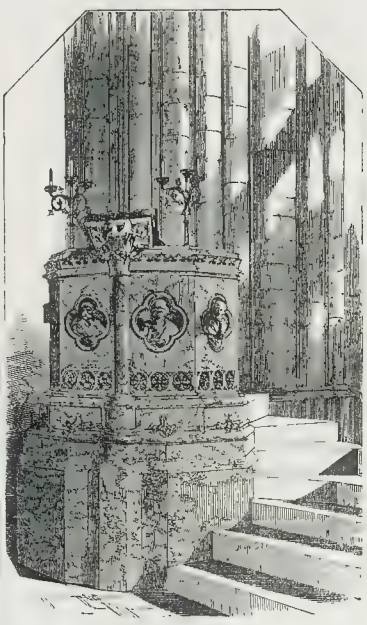
The experiments were brought to a close by an exhibition of the glass hand-grenades, as shown by the inventor at Chelsea, and of which about a dozen were thrown with unfailing results.

We should add that the premature bursting of the first three shells has not been properly accounted for. The shells were eighth-inch Shrapnels, furnished by the Arsenal; and it was assumed that, being merely filled with a liquid, they were thereby rendered less capable of withstanding the shock of the propelling charge than they would have been if loaded in the ordinary manner. To this it is objected, that loose fragments of metal have no more cohesion among themselves than have the particles of a fluid; and that, therefore, a number of leaden bullets inclosed in an iron globe, though they increase its weight, impart to it no greater power of resisting fracture from external violence than it would derive from being filled with water. The truth is, that the contents of the shell have nothing to do with the matter—the cause of any such failure as that we are speaking of must rather be looked for in the indifferent quality of the iron of which it is composed. We are strengthened in this conviction by the fact that, after the reduction of the charge, every shell went safely home; and several of the fragments presented a gritty appearance never shown in the fracture of good iron.

We have a highly-favourable opinion of the merit of Captain Disney's invention, and hope to see it again tried, under circumstances more in accordance with its peculiar uses.

## THE NEW PULPIT IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Pulpit accommodation—or, at any rate, pulpit comeliness—in Westminster, had for many years been but a sorry affair. The miserable wooden box—a *bond-fide* offspring of the Perpendicular period, we believe—was the last of the old choir fittings to yield before the recent improvements in this portion of the building. At last the eyesore has been removed. It has given place to a worthier production, and now occupies a corner in Henry VII's Chapel, where, surrounded by works of coeval character, its influence will produce a less disturbing effect.



NEW PULPIT IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

The new Pulpit—of the choicest Purbeck marble, polished—has been wrought from the designs of the Chapter architect, George Gilbert Scott, Esq.

As will be seen by our Engraving, the subject has been designed with most felicitous vigour and mastery; its artistic breadth and general simplicity of plan harmonising completely with the spirit of the splendid old building in which it is placed. As a work of art it is at once dignified, cathedral-like, and effective.

To Mr Samuel Cundy, of Pimlico, by whom the Pulpit was executed, our highest commendations are due.

EXPERIMENT WITH CAPTAIN DISNEY'S SHELL, AT WOOLWICH MARSHES.

VICTORIA DOCKS.—GENERAL VIEW.

## THE VICTORIA (LONDON) DOCKS.

On the commencement of this vast addition to the Dock accommodation of the metropolis we gave an Engraving in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Sept. 8, 1854. We now engrave a general view of the present state of the Docks, which were opened on the 26th of November last. From this day to Dec 26 the gross registered tonnage of the vessels entered was 31,500. The cargoes were silks, sugars, seeds, corn, sulphur, timber, &c. For the dispatch shown by the Dock officials within the above month testimonials were received from several captains and owners of vessels.

The Victoria Docks are planned to occupy ninety acres of Plaistow Marsh, on the north bank of the Thames, and adjoining the North Woolwich Railway; by which they will have ready access to the heart of the City, and be placed in direct communication with all the great railways in the kingdom. The works (according to our former description) are a Tidal Basin on the western side, with an entrance from the river a little below Bow Creek, as well as a Canal on the eastern side of this Dock, with proper basin and gates, to form another entrance from the Thames at Galleon's Reach. It is intended to confine the undertaking, for the present, to the formation of the Western Dock and Tidal Basin, and to the purchase of the land which will be necessary for the formation of the Canal and other extensions at some future time. The land approach is about half a mile east of Bow Creek, on the Barking road, emerging from the latter by a new road on the side of the recently-built Victoria Tavern, and close along the line of the North Woolwich Railway, till it terminates by the north bank of the river.

The water area of the first Dock, opened on the 26th November for the reception of shipping, is very nearly 100 acres. The Entrance Lock is 325 feet long by 80 feet wide, with a depth of water on the outer sill of 28 feet at Trinity high water, and of 10 feet at Trinity low water. The depth of the Tidal Basin (16 acres) varies from 27 ft. 4 in. to 25 ft. 8 in., and that of the Inner Dock from 25 ft. 6 in. to 24 ft.

There are four substantial warehouses for the storing of goods, together with vaults for wines and spirits. Extensive warehouses and vaults will shortly be erected by the company, at the Steel yard, in Upper Thames-street, for the housing of such goods as require to be inspected in the City.

NEW MARTELLO TOWER, AT THE FAIR-WAY OF THE THAMES AND MEDWAY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

The whole of the south side of the Dock, comprising nearly a mile of water frontage, will be devoted to the accommodation of the timber and other trades requiring space. All the cranes, capstans, lock-gates, and sluices, will be worked by hydraulic power.

The Tidal Basin will be accessible by night as well as by day for steamers and other vessels requiring dispatch. There will be ample provision for lifting the boilers and heavy machinery for these vessels.

Goods discharged by the company from vessels in the Docks are delivered, and goods intended for shipment in vessels in the Docks are received, at the Steel-yard.

Frequent railway trains run throughout the day between the Fenchurch-street station and the Docks; and, for the greater accommodation of parties doing business with the Docks, messages will be transmitted by electric telegraph from the Dock house, free of charge.

The published rates and charges on goods of the existing dock companies will be found, on comparison, to be in the majority of instances fully fifty per cent. in excess of those proposed to be levied by the Victoria Dock Company.

For the tonnage rates charged by the existing dock companies on shipping entering the docks, the Victoria Dock Company have substituted a moderate weekly rent, as a more equitable compensation for the occupation of their water area. It is hoped that, under this arrangement, it will frequently be found more advantageous to the shipowner to send his vessels into the Dock, than to leave them exposed to the risks of the river.

The rates for discharging cargoes will apply equally whether the goods are landed by the company or delivered over-side, it being the policy of this company to leave the public to the unfettered exercise of their own discretion in the management of their business.

The width of the entrance gates of these Docks will render them available for the largest class of steamers engaged in the home and foreign trade of the port of London.

The application of screw steamers to the carrying on of the immense coal trade of London, will render of primary importance, dock accommodation for the immediate discharge of their cargoes; which object will be attained through the medium of the Victoria Docks. The company is empowered to provide pasture accommodation for the large numbers of Scotch and foreign cattle which are now brought for the supply of the metropolis.

These Docks will hand down to posterity, with honour, the names of Peto, Betts, and Brassey, as the contractors; and Bidder, as engineer. The works are, in every respect, worthy of this great age of engineering triumphs.

## NEW MARTELLO TOWER.

THE tower off the Spit, Isle of Grain (engraved upon the preceding page), has just been completed by Messrs. Kirk and Parry, of Sittingbourne, Kent, and has been officially given up to the Ordnance authority at Sheerness. The tower has been nearly two years in erection, and was completed within the time specified by the Board of Ordnance. The peculiar construction of this tower affords the facility of firing the guns (which are to be of the largest calibre) on traversing centre pivots, so as to do execution in the fairway of the rivers Thames and Medway. With the latter river this tower forms a cross-fire with the Sheerness Battery guns sufficient to sink any ships attempting to pass. The tower is struck from seven different centres, in order to give stability to the assailable parts thereof. The average thickness of the solid masonry is 12 feet. The outer dimensions are 63 feet by 71 feet; underneath is a barrack-room capable of accommodating forty gunners, and an officers' private room. The basement story contains the following rooms—viz ordnance store, provision store, barrack store, regimental store, and magazine—the latter being encased with an entire coat of asphalte. The whole of this basement is lined with 9-inch brickwork, all being within a 12-feet wall of masonry.

The estimated cost of this tower is about £14,000, exclusive of its foundation of piles, which support solid balks of timber, with York landings, being piled in a depth of six feet with cement. The extreme height of the tower is forty-one feet six inches. From its exposed situation great difficulties were experienced during the winter months in proceeding with the work; but they have been skillfully surmounted by the builders.

## MUSIC.

MADAME JENNY GOLDSCHMIDT-LIND'S THIRD MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT took place at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday evening. The audience was as crowded and as enthusiastic as on the previous occasions. The concert was full of interest; and the pieces sung by the fair prima donna were admirably calculated to display her unrivalled powers. She first sang the cavatina "Deh vieni non tardar," *Smarmen's* tender address to her lover, in the "Nozze di Figaro," which she delivered with a softness and sweetness wholly her own. She next gave the well-known and somewhat hackneyed "Casta Diva," from "Norma;" but she gave it freshness by the exquisite purity of her performance. These pieces she gave in the first part of the concert. In the second part she sang, in the first place, the aria "Non pavental," from the "Flauto Magico," one of the two famous bravuras introduced by Mozart into that opera for the purpose of enabling his wife's sister, Madame Lange, to exhibit the singular extent of her vocal powers; with which view he crowded into them every imaginable difficulty which the human voice could possibly execute. We have heard several singers attempt these vocal feats, but never heard them accomplished before. Jenny Lind not only did not fail in any of the difficulties, while she achieved the still more arduous task of preserving, in the midst of these executive difficulties, the dramatic expression and character of the song. Her next performance was another display not less marvellous, but less worthily bestowed. It was the Trio for soprano voice and two flutes, composed by Meyerbeer for his comparatively unsuccessful opera, "The Camp of Silesia," and afterwards transferred to the "Etoile du Nord," where it is sung by *Catherine* while she is restored to reason at the end of the opera. Some fault-finding discovered its appropriateness to the situation: we confess that we have not; being unable to find in it anything but a string of vocal roulades and flourishes, of unheard-of difficulty doubtless, but as innocent of meaning as anything in a scale exercise. The voice was introduced to the condition of an instrument, and in this respect placed on a level with the flutes; though certainly the voice eclipsed the other instruments (though in first rate hands), both in power of tone and brilliancy of execution. But this was nothing but mere display, and we wished if it was not worth a single bar of Mendelsohn's simple and most lovely little song, "The Stars and the Maiden," with which Jenny Lind concluded her performances. M. Goldschmidt gained "golden opinions" by his masterly performance of Beethoven's Concerto in G minor, the great composer's *chef d'œuvre*, we think, in this class of music. M. Goldschmidt also played Chopin's delicate and imaginative Nocturne in D flat, and a fugue of Sebastian Bach, and in all these performances sustained his reputation as a pure and classical artist. Mr. Swift, who has returned to England after an absence of several years, spent chiefly at Lisbon, sang the Romanza, "Quando le sere," from Verdi's "Luisa Miller," and Goodchild's ballad, "By Celia's Arbour." He has made great progress in his art; his fine tenor voice has gained strength, and his style finish and refinement. He is said to have distinguished himself, while abroad, on the opera stage; but the present state of dramatic music in England will afford, we fear, few opportunities to judge of his talents of this kind.

We learn that Madame Goldschmidt-Lind and M. Goldschmidt are to appear at the concerts of the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY during the ensuing season. The society have it in contemplation to produce Schumann's celebrated Cantata, "Paradise and the Peri," founded on Thomas Moore's poem," in which, it is said, Jenny Lind will probably sing the principal part. Madame Schumann (Clara Wieck), a pianist of European fame, though she has never been in England, is to appear at the first Philharmonic Concert, on the 14th of April next.

## THE THEATRES.

ADELPHI.—"That Blessed Baby" is the title of a most amusing farce, produced at this theatre on Tuesday. It is, from a new candidate for dramatic honours, and has all the freshness of original and unbackneyed talent. Mr. Moore has shown himself especially a competent master of dialogue; it is in this, not in the story, that the merit of his little drama particularly lies. The situations arising from the clandestine marriage of two servants in bachelor's house were never better or more humorously produced; and, indeed, the peculiar talents of Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, proved irresistibly effective. There is also a scheming aunt by Mrs. Murray, who finds in a veal-pie divers evidences of the presence of a baby in the family, such as a shoe and a coral necklace; these valuable substitutes for circumstantial evidence are found in the hospitable board. Great, too, is the alarm of *Miss Fisher* at these signs of *Mr. Frivole's* supposed guilt; but an explanation soon becomes necessary from the absence of *Mary Jane* (Mrs. Keeley) and the alarm of *John* (Mr. Keeley) at her disappearance at night. The police find the female culprit dragging her baby in its cradle along the street, and this discovery compels confession. It is seldom that out of such slight materials such abundant stage-business is evolved: but the amount of fun that the situations afford is not all but a small proportion to that in the dialogue. The reflections of *John Thomas* on the consequences of losing his situation, his description of a street wanderer, and his conviction that to make a mendicant life profitable two more "blessed babies" are at least required, were rich in conception and most ludicrous in effect.

OLYMPIC.—A new drama, founded on "Un Mari qui se Dérange," and entitled "Stay at Home," was produced on Monday. The old story has been cleverly adapted to modern manners; and, in the acting, is worked up to such a pitch of excitement as to call for no praise for Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, proved irresistibly effective. There is also a scheming aunt by Mrs. Murray, who finds in a veal-pie divers evidences of the presence of a baby in the family, such as a shoe and a coral necklace; these valuable substitutes for circumstantial evidence are found in the hospitable board. Great, too, is the alarm of *Miss Fisher* at these signs of *Mr. Frivole's* supposed guilt; but an explanation soon becomes necessary from the absence of *Mary Jane* (Mrs. Keeley) and the alarm of *John Thomas

*AMUSEMENTS, &c.*

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, 18th FEB., THE STRANGER.—The Stranger, Mr. W. H. Stephens (second time in London); Only a Halfpenny Tuesday, the Beaux' Stratagem, the Balance of Comfort. Wednesday, the Stranger by desire. Last Mr Fitz Sullivan. Thursday, for the last time, the Rage Body, the Little Treasure. Saturday, the Beaux Stratagem, Lend Me Five Shillings. With, every evening, the Pantomime of the Butterfly's Ball

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday, the MERCHANT OF VENICE; Tuesday and Friday, HENRY VIII; Wednesday, HAMLET; Thursday, LOUIS XI; Saturday, the CORSICAN BROTHERS; and the PANTOMIME every Evening.

ADELPHI THEATRE. MONDAY, and during the week, a Drama, in which Mr. Webster will perform: with BENNY BAKER the screaming New Farce of THAT BLASTED BOY, and the usual Burlesque and Comic Pantomime of JACK AND THE BEAN-STALK.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—Proprietor, Mr. JOHN DOUGLASS. Another GOOD Friend.—THE LUCKY HORSE-SHOE, the best drama ever produced, and the great Pantomime of the season. EVERY EVENING. Twenty-five magnificent scenes, splendid dresses, splendid mechanical changes, and the most wonderful Pantomimists in the world. All should visit the Great National.

MR. W. S. WOODIN AS RACHEL IN "LES HORACES."
W. S. WOODIN'S CHAIN OF ODDITIES
EVERY EVENING at Eight, at the POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William-street, Strand. Box-office open from Eleven to Five. Morning Performance every Saturday, at Two o'Clock

LAST FEW NIGHTS of the LONDON SEASON.—A New Piece nearly ready LOVE, the first DRAMATIC VENTRILOQUIST in Europe, every Evening, at Eight, EVERY MORNING, at Three. ADMISSION, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s. Quadrant, Regent-street. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.—Seats at Mitchell's, and at the Box office

NEWARK, February 18th and 19th; Lincoln, February 20th, 21st, Sleaford, February 25th, Nottingham, February 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and March 1st. Mr. W. BOUCHER, Artist attached to the Establishment of Her Majesty the Queen, will give an ARABIAN NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, HOLLAND, UP THE RHINE, and PARIS, is now open every Evening (except Saturday), at 8 o'clock Stalls (which can be taken from a plan at the Box-office every day, between 11 and 4, without any extra charge) 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. The Morning Representation will be given every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 o'clock EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, consisting of 1000 highly-interesting Models, representing every part of the Human Frame in health and disease; also, the various Races of Men, &c. Open (for Gentlemen only) from Ten till Ten. Lectures delivered at Twelve, Two, and Four, Seven, and Half-past Seven, Evening, by Dr. SEXTON, and at Half-past Eight by Dr. KAHN. Admission, 1s.—4, Coventry-street, Leicester-square.

THE LION-SLAYER AT HOME, 232, Piccadilly.—Mr. GORDON CUMMING DESCRIBES every night except Saturday, at 8, what HE SAW and DID in SOUTH AFRICA. Morning Lecturation sits every Saturday at 3 o'clock. The Pictures are painted by Messrs. Richard Leitch, Harrison Weir, George Thomas, Weil, Charles Hagbo, and Phillips. The rooms conducted by Mr. J. Scott. Admittance 1s., 3s., and 5s. The Collection on View during the day from 11 to 5, 1s. Children half-price in the Reserved Seats and Stalls

MISS P. HORTON'S (Mrs. T. German Reed) new and popular ENTERTAINMENT, consisting of Musical and Characteristic Illustrations, introducing a variety of amusing and talented Characters from Real Life, with Songs, by Miss P. Horton and Thomas German Reed, EVERY EVENING for a limited period, at the ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street, commencing at Eight o'clock and terminating at Half-past Ten Prices of Admission, 3s. and 1s. Stalls, 3s., which can be secured at the Gallery during the day. A Morning Performance every Saturday at Three o'clock. No performance on Saturday evening.

ROYAL PANOPTICON. Miss CLARA FRASER and Mrs THEODORE DISSIN, with the ORPHEUS BOYS, in their Choice of Double Voices, will perform Glees, &c., of the rich Period Composers Every Evening at Eight o'clock. The Misses A. and F. Whitelegg on the Grand Pianoforte, and conducted, and the usual Entertainments. Admission, 1s. Doors open—Morning, Twelve to Five. Evening Seven to Ten

APPLIED MECHANICS.—Professor WILLIS, M.A., F.R.S., will commence a Course of Thirty Lectures on APPLIED MECHANICS on WEDNESDAY NEXT, at Twelve o'Clock; to be continued on each succeeding Thursday and Wednesday, at the same hour.

KATHLEEN HUNTLEY, F.R.S., will commence a Course of Thirty LECTURES on CHEMISTRY on MONDAY NEXT, at Ten o'Clock a.m.; to be continued on each succeeding Thursday, Friday, and Wednesday, at the same hour.

The Lectures will be delivered at the Government School of Mines, Jermyn-street, where further particulars may be obtained.

NOTICE.—The Museum of Practical Geology is Open gratuitously to the Public every day but Friday.

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ROBT. J. NEWMAN, Secretary.

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| | £ | £ | £ | | |
| 30 | 102 | 117 | 219 | 1 53 | 37 4 |
| 35 | 116 | 121 | 1 54 | 1 54 | 37 4 |
| 40 | 131 | 125 | 256 | 1 67 | 40 8 |
| 45 | 121 | 128 | 249 | 1 78 | 41 6 |
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## DHULEEP SING.

THE life of every Eastern Prince is a romance; intrigue, murder, a throne, or a dungeon, are the usual phases of existence through which they pass.

Dhuleep Sing, now on a visit to this country, has not created the sensation, nor is he such a lion as Jung Bahadour, the Nepaulese Ambassador; yet Dhuleep Sing was a reigning Monarch.

On the 15th September, 1843, the Maharajah of Lahore, Shere Sing, and his two sons, were murdered; and, the murderer himself being slain almost immediately afterwards, Dhuleep Sing, then only ten years of age, was placed upon the throne. Executions and bloodshed followed in the Sikh capital.

The history of Sikh affairs, from the death of Runjeet Sing, in July, 1839, to the accession of Shere Sing, will serve as a background to our brief sketch of Dhuleep. When the old Lion of the Punjaub died, his son, a weak-minded man, Kurruck Sing succeeded him, but he died shortly afterwards; one of his wives and four of her handmaids were immolated on his funeral pyre. Nao Nehal Sing, his son, was killed the same day by a beam falling on his head as he was entering the city gates, returning from his father's funeral.

Shere Sing, Governor of Cashmere was then proclaimed Sovereign. He was the illegitimate offspring of one of the wives of Runjeet Sing, but was always treated as a Prince of the blood. He was a man of great energy, but devoted to debauchery. He had scarcely assumed power, when one of the wives of Kurruck Sing was announced to be in an interesting condition. A civil war ensued, but Shere Sing triumphed.

On the 15th September, 1842, Dhyan Sing, the Prime Minister resolved to make himself King. The Sirdar Ajeet Sing was intrusted with the murder. At a review of the troops in the morning he drew a pistol from his bosom and shot Shere Sing through the right temple. The other conspirators rallied round him. A fierce fight ensued to the advantage of the conspirators. Ajeet Sing cut up the Rajah's body, placed his head on a spear, and, on entering the town, attacked and murdered Prince Purtaub Sing.

All the wives of Purtaub Sing were brought out and murdered; and a child, a son of Shere Sing, only born the night before, was strangled.

Ajeet Sing now thought of assuming the crown himself. He entered the carriage of his fellow-conspirator, Dhyan Sing, and whilst conversing with him stabbed him to the heart. On the 16th matters changed. All the conspirators were mastered and put to death. Ajeet among the rest; and Dhuleep Sing, the only surviving son of Runjeet Sing, was put on the throne.

Lahore, the Sikh capital, is within fifty miles of Furozepore, the frontier English post.

DHULEEP SING.—FROM A COLLODION BY O. G. REJLANDER, WOLVERHAMPTON.

The population of the kingdom of Lahore is between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000. Its standing army under Runjeet Sing amounted to 80,000 men, of which 25,000 were infantry: the regular cavalry and artillery mustered about 8000, with 150 guns; 50,000 irregular horse formed the remainder. The revenue is estimated at about £2,500,000.

That the Sikhs can fight we know from our experience in the last Sikh war. Civil war in a native kingdom is a sure sign that that kingdom will be shortly drawn irresistibly to that great magnetic power the East Indian Government. One by one the native Princes fall like flies into the wide-spread web of the great benevolent spider of Leadenhall-street. The last has been the King of Oude, who is allowed £100,000 a year pocket money.

Lahore and the Punjaub were of course doomed. A treaty was signed at Lahore on the 26th December, 1846, by which our troops were to remain in the Punjaub during the minority of Dhuleep Sing. In May, 1847, a deep-laid plot was discovered at Lahore for the destruction of the English. The Maharanee Chunda, the mother of young Dhuleep, was sent off under a strong escort to Benares.

India was on the eve of a great crisis. A deep-laid, wide-spread plot for the overthrow of the English power burst like a tornado. It commenced in 1848, at Moollan, where Edwardes so distinguished himself. Then came the Sikh war, and the sanguinary battle of Chillianwallah, and the final defeat of the Sikhs, which terminated in the annexation of the Punjaub, on the 17th of March, 1849.

On the 18th May, 1849, the Maharanee Chunda, the mother of Dhuleep, made her escape, and arrived at Nepaul. Dhuleep himself came to an amicable arrangement with the Government, and is actually a guest of Great Britain, where his quiet, unassuming manner have earned for him the respect of all whom he has honoured with his acquaintance.

## THE FALLS OF GARSUPPAH.

THIS scene of magnificent nature is in the Canara district, on the west coast of India, where the spectacle of these stupendous waterfalls from the Ghauts is a sight often enjoyed by tourists in search of the sublime. The scenery is delightful and grand, "displaying stupendous scarps, fearful chasms, numerous waterfalls, dense forests, and perennial verdure." Our View is from a sketch recently taken by a Correspondent. The Falls are from 800 to 900 feet in height. The several torrents have their respective names: commencing from the left hand, the first is called "the Raja;" the second, "the Rouree;" the third, "the Rocket;" and the fourth, "La Dame Blanche."

The height of 800 or 900 feet, more than double that of St. Paul's Cathedral, may appear tremendous; but Bishop Heber describes a waterfall near Candaulah which falls in three or four successive descents down a precipice of 1200 feet, into a valley of awful depth and gloom.

FALLS OF GARSUPPAH, CANARA DISTRICT, WEST COAST OF INDIA.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

FAUSTIN, EMPEROR OF HAYTI, IN HIS CORONATION ROBES.

ADELINA, EMPRESS OF HAYTI, IN HER CORONATION ROBES.

## HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY FAUSTIN, EMPEROR OF HAYTI.

THE political history of St. Domingo, or Hayti, where his coal-black and Imperial Majesty Emperor Faustin I. reigns, is a curious chapter in the world's history. Discovered in the fifteenth century, by Columbus, St. Domingo is one of the largest and most fertile of the West India Islands. It is situated between the islands of Jamaica and Cuba, and extends in length from east to west nearly 400 miles, and in breadth from 60 to 160 miles. About the middle of the sixteenth century, the island of St. Christophers was taken possession of by a mixed colony of French and English; but, having excited the jealousy of the Spaniards, they were driven from it. They turned pirates or buccaneers, as they were called, and at last succeeded in making good a footing in St. Domingo itself. By the treaty of Ryswick that part of the island on which they had established themselves was ceded to the King of France, who acknowledged them as his subjects, and gave them his protection. In 1723 the colony was in a very prosperous condition, and continued so till 1789, when the great French Revolution broke out. The population of St. Domingo was divided into three classes—the whites, the people of colour, and the slaves. All the power and influence were concentrated in the whites, who disdained any intercourse with the people of colour. The black slaves ranked still lower, experiencing great cruelty from the two other classes. When the French national Convention passed the memorable decree that all men were born equal, and entitled, therefore, to an equality of civil privileges, it became the signal for revolution in the island. Whilst the whites and people of colour were at war, the black population suddenly rose in a body and emulated the *Vêpres Siciliennes* by putting to death all the whites who came in their way without distinction of age or sex. Lamartine's hero, Toussaint-Louverture, who assumed the command of the insurgents in 1794, was recognised by the French Directory. In May, 1801, Toussaint promulgated a constitution and declared the independence of the island. In

FIRST SALE OF SUGAR IN THE MARKET-SQUARE OF D'URBAN, PORT NATAL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

December of that year a French expedition, under General Leclerc, arrived with the intention of subduing the blacks. Toussaint was made prisoner. The French were, however, compelled to evacuate the island in 1803. Toussaint was taken a captive to France, where he died. A ferocious black, named Dessalines, now assumed the reins of the Government. His atrocities were such that he fell under the dagger of the assassin like many of the leaders of the Revolution in France. He assumed the title of Emperor, as Jacques I., on the 8th October, 1804. He was assassinated on the 17th October, 1806.

The island now split into two factions—a negro kingdom in the north, governed by a black, called Christophe, who assumed himself King Henry I.; and a mulatto republic, with Petion as president, in the south. Pethion died in 1818. On the death of Christophe (1820) the two parts were united into a free state, under the presidency of a mulatto of the name of Boyer, who was appointed Regent for life. On the 17th April, 1825, France recognised the independence of the Haytian republic. Boyer had raised a faction against Christophe, who, seeing his case was hopeless, fell upon his sword, like Brutus after Philippi. The eastern portion of the island still remained under Spain. Boyer invaded it, and obtained possession of the entire island. He reigned till 1843. He was then overthrown, and driven from the island, by a revolution headed by Riviere, who succeeded him as President. After about four months the Spanish part of the island revolted; he marched with an army to reduce it to subjection; and, while on this expedition, the other parts of the island revolted against him, and he was compelled to escape to Jamaica. A succession of Presidents followed, of short duration; and, on the 1st of March, 1846, we find Soulouque, the present Emperor, elected President.

What now follows exceeds the production of any writer of fiction, even the celebrated Baron Munchausen. A true recital of the events at Hayti will read to the present day like the hallucinations upon which the fancies of the most excited brain founded a Cervantes and have engaged

[illegible] the election of President Soulouque (the present Emperor Faustin) [illegible] known to fame. His rise was gradual through the army. His first military service consisted, in fact, in cleaning the boots of one of the illustrious black Generals. Being of an enterprising and energetic turn of mind, he relinquished the shoe-brush for the sword, and, being a man of undoubted courage, soon obtained the rank of Captain, subsequently that of General. As already stated, in 1846 he was elected President.

Soulouque's ambition was now aroused, and he resolved in his heart to emulate the achievements of Napoleon I. He studied that great man's career, and took him as a model. He resolved to have his 18th Brumaire! For three years he brooded over his plans, and finally carried them out in 1849.

In April of that year an alleged plot to assassinate the President was the excuse for arresting all those persons he thought likely to oppose his views. Of these he beheaded a great many, and numbers fled.

On the 20th August a petition to request him to accept the Imperial crown was got up at Port-au-Prince, his capital. No one knew where it originated. However, deaths, flights, and banishments had been so numerous of late that no one knew what was to come next. Three hundred and fifty-four citizens signed the petition. One of the Generals, bearing of it, called upon the President to question him upon the subject. He feigned surprise, but said that he could not refuse accepting what the popular will conferred upon him. A second petition was now circulated, signed by forty-nine generals; a third followed, signed by all the Colonels. These petitions were presented to the Chambers on the 24th: it came upon them like a clap of thunder. After deliberating upon the matter the petitions were unanimously adopted. On the next morning it was referred to the Senate. Meantime a crown and Imperial insignia had been procured and placed on the table in the Senate house. Upon their assembling Soulouque entered, modestly accepted the dignity which he said was "thrust upon him," complacently allowed them to place the crown on his head, and he was saluted as Emperor! The cannons which he had placed at all the commanding points of the city now boomed forth, and the bells rang merry peals in his honour.

Let us now describe his Majesty:—The Emperor Soulouque is a thorough "coal black," but his nose and lips are more European than his colour might lead to expect. From the forehead to the top of his head he is completely bald. He is between fifty and sixty years of age; of large form, and very erect; is nearly six feet in height; well proportioned, though latterly inclined to corpulency. He is, like his brother Emperor of France, a most perfect horseman, and generally excites the admiration of strangers by the grace and ease with which he manages his grey charger. He rides out usually in a full uniform of a very rich description, the entire front of his coat and other parts of his dress being overlaid with heavy gold lace. He is usually surrounded by a well-mounted staff of Generals. He is regarded as a man of considerable cunning, but moderate abilities, and of undoubted bravery.

The first act of the new Emperor was to create a nobility. Under the most absurd titles, Dukes, Marquises, Counts, and Barons were created dozens at a time. Bobo, an escaped galley slave, was created Prince of the Empire. Now every one of these black Dukes and nobles aimed at superseding Soulouque. Moreover, they all acted as spies over upon one another, so that his imperial majesty was kept well informed of what was going on around him. Prince Bobo, the ungrateful Bobo, was the most violent of all. Soulouque summoned him to his Court. Prince Bobo knew that if he disobeyed he would be condemned to death, and that if he complied he would be shot: so he took to his heels. Bobo was a popular man, and Soulouque feared a rebellion. As an example to others he ordered his Prime Minister to be beheaded; a price was set on the head of Bobo; and he himself marched at the head of an army into that part of the island where Bobo was popular. Finding no resistance, he attacked the small Spanish colony of which St. Domingo is the capital; but the foreign Consuls there compelled him by threats to suspend hostilities.

Soulouque, determined to follow in the steps of the great Napoleon, now resolved upon a solemn coronation. Having carefully studied all the details of the coronation of Napoleon I. and Marie Louise, he ordered at Paris an Imperial crown, the ring, globe, and sceptre, the sword, and the velvet robes covered with golden bees. All that he now wanted was a bishop. He charged his delegate, a certain M. Villavelesix, to offer terms to the Pope. A black missionary, of the name of Cessena, his accomplice, was also despatched. He had really been ordained; but his acts antecedents were such that, instead of being admitted to a friendly audience, he received a reprimand from the Holy See. Nothing daunted, he proceeded to Port-au-Prince, where Soulouque gave him the title of Vicar General.

On the 4th April, 1851, new uniforms were distributed to the troops. On the following Sunday the ceremony of blessing and distributing the Imperial eagles took place. On the 17th April, at sunset, 101 guns announced the commencement of festivities—illuminations for seven days and nights in honour of the coronation.

On the auspicious morning of the 18th, as early as three a.m., the Imperial Guard and military deputations occupied the so-called Champ de Mars. A temporary church of wood had been erected, all the carpenters of the kingdom having been called into requisition for the purpose. The different Consuls, officers of the French steamer *Le Crocodile*, and all the notabilities of the place, assembled in this church; and at nine o'clock, amidst the roar of cannon and military music, Soulouque and his Empress Adelina left the Imperial palace.

First came the Chevalier Dufont, Juge-d'al-Arme, followed by twenty-four Heralds of Arms, marching in procession, in crimson velvet and gold colored Dukes' robes, and Barons' robes, and Baron in gay attire. Soulouque had created 59 Dukes, 100 Counts, 200 Barons, and 349 Knights. The Dukes and Princes were thus ordered, or ought to have been, according to the Imperial ordonnance in the *Gazette*:—A flowing white tunic reaching to the knees, a blue velvet mantle, with a rich gold border, fastened round the neck with golden tassels, lined with crimson silk, white silk stockings, red morocco Wellingtons, sword with gold hilt, a hat and plumes of the national colours, looped up in front. It is true, alas! that in the processions many of these noble Dukes showed their black shins to the admiring population, their funds not being equal to the expense.

After them came the Imperial Ministers, namely, their Graces the Duke of Tiburon (M. Dufresne), the Duke of St. Louis (Mr. Salomon), the Duke of Bande du Nord (M. Hippolyte), and the Count Petite Rivière de Dalmarie (M. Delva). The Emperor's brother, Prince de Port-de-Paix, came next, then came twelve platoons of troops, then six Imperial Aides-de-Camp, then the Imperial carriage, containing his majesty and the Empress their august spouse Adelina, and the young Princess Olive. This magnificent equipage was drawn by eight horses, and followed by eighteen pages in the Imperial livery. Carriages containing the nephews and nieces of their Majesties, each drawn by six horses, followed. Detachments of cavalry brought up the rear. Many of the Duchesses and Princesses (who on other days keep shops and donkey-carts) appeared in full Court dress, with little niggers holding up their trains. We shall not attempt to describe the ceremony. Imitating his great prototype, Faustin took with his own hands the crown from the altar, crowned himself, and then crowned his [illegible]—we mean his black—Adelina.

"Long live the Emperor!" "Long live the Empress!" now resounded on all sides, and the solemn farce was concluded. The black missionary, in a stentorian voice, gave the signal by shouting out, "Vivat Imperator in æternum!"

Our space is too limited for us to enter into a statistical statement of the revenue and expenditure of this extraordinary Emperor. The revenue of his empire is about £160,000, the expenditure has been about £200,000. Whenever his Majesty requires money, he taxes his subjects. If any one of his Ministers remonstrates, he chops his head off; indeed, latterly, as a precautionary measure, of example, he has annually decapitated some person high in office, and thus keeps the rest in wholesome fear. The idea which now chiefly occupies his Imperial mind is to declare himself head of the Church, as well as of the State, and to disavow the Pope. In 1853 the Pope sent out an Apostolic Delegate, in the person of Monsignor Spaccapietro; but Faustin does not like him, and the delegate has withdrawn.

The little Spanish republic of St. Domingo still exists, under the President Santana, and is engaged in repelling an army to invade it. The Republic is, however, recognised by France and England, and this may deter his Imperial Majesty from [illegible] expedition.

All the Powers of Europe, great and small, have Consuls or Consular Agents accredited to his black Majesty—who, if laughed at and ridiculed in Europe, is nevertheless a great man in his own island. He has no male issue; and his death will be the signal for a new revolution.

## THE NEW SUGAR COLONY OF NATAL.

In the Illustrated London News of the 6th January, last year, we published a sketch of West-street, the principal street in the town of D'Urban, the seat of the Colony of Natal. In the notice then subjoined the general character and capabilities of the country were briefly alluded to. The more matured results of the enterprises in progress, and the increasing interest which a more extended knowledge of those results has awakened in behalf of Natal in this country, justify our devoting space to a statement of the most recent facts—prefacing them, however, with a hasty general notice.

The district of Natal, originally annexed to the British dominions in South Africa as a dependency of the Cape Colony, was in 1845 erected virtually into an independent colony, having a separate Government, under her Majesty's letters patent; whilst, for certain Imperial purposes, it was still, and continues to be, subordinate to the Governor of the Cape, who, during my temporary visit to the district, becomes *de facto* Governor of Natal. For all ordinary purposes of government, however, Natal is under the administration of its own Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by a Legislative and an Executive Council, composed exclusively of the heads of departments in the public service. A very strong and general desire has been expressed by the colonists to have the principle of representation introduced into the Government; and their views have been warmly supported by his Honour Mr. Pine, the present Lieutenant-Governor. The Secretary of State having declared himself favourable to such a concession, there is no doubt that, ere long, popular government will be extended to this portion of her Majesty's dominions.

Already Municipal Corporations are established in the city of Pietermaritzburg, the capital of the colony, and D'Urban, its sea-port, with provision for the creation of similar institutions in towns which shall possess a population of one thousand souls. The district is also divided into counties, and a system of local or county councils organised, whereby the principle of self-government is extended to the rural parts. The jurisdiction over the roads, bridges, and local administration of each county.

For the large native population of Natal, magistrates with suitable powers and appliances are appointed over assigned divisions of the country; and an improved system of native government is rapidly being introduced. It may be mentioned that the tax imposed on the huts or habitations of the Kaffir population now amounts to about £10,000 annually, and is paid with the utmost willingness, and even alacrity. The native population of Natal consists chiefly of the fragments of tribes escaped from the tyranny of former rulers of neighbouring barbarian nations, and possesses none of those elements of cohesion and power which have created frequent and bloody wars on the frontiers of the Cape colony; and as, in addition to an improved machinery of civil government, extensive measures are in progress, under the sanction of the British Government, for establishing a system of industrial schools throughout the district, it is confidently believed not only that the peace which has hitherto reigned in Natal will not be disturbed, but that the native population will be gradually elevated into the condition of settled industry and Christian civilisation.

Natal is peculiarly favoured with regard to the salubrity of its climate, and the variety of its natural capabilities. Whilst the middle and upper parts, as far as the Drakensberg—the range which divides it from the Orange Free State—are admirably adapted for the production of wheat and other European cereals, and for the breeding of cattle, sheep, and horses, the coast lands, extending along the sea-board for nearly two hundred miles, and in breadth inland about fifteen miles, are now proved beyond a doubt to be equally well adapted for the productions of tropical climates—such as sugar, coffee, cotton, arrowroot, turmeric, and ginger. The whole country is well watered by rivers (not, however, navigable), and by innumerable ever-flowing streams; and the peculiarity of the climate is that it is not liable to those long droughts which so injuriously affect the Cape colony and the interior regions. The climate of Natal is also beautifully tempered by the constant sea breezes that sweep over it from the south-west and north-east alternately, being the direction of its coast line; and it is rarely, if ever, visited by the hot blasts from the interior of the African continent.

During the last two or three years European agriculture, including stock farming, has made highly-satisfactory progress in the upper divisions of the country. The Dutch farmers (the original settlers), feeling more confidence and security, have built substantial homesteads, and have largely extended cereal cultivation; whilst the increasing flocks and herds give evidence of a state of progressing prosperity. Numerous British settlers, many of them persons of education and substantial means, have settled amongst their Dutch fellow-colonists; and the condition of those parts is, in all respects, most hopeful.

But the more recent enterprises of tropical industry on the belt of coast land are those which chiefly attract public attention at the present time to the colony of Natal.

Not less than seven years ago, before the ill-digested emigration scheme of Mr. J. C. Byrne, poured a mass of unprepared and unsuitable British settlers upon the shores of Natal, several of the original emigrants had discovered, by experimental cultivation, that the sugar-cane and other tropical plants thrived well near the coast; indeed, a species of sweet cane grows indigenously, and the indigo-plant is a weed in the soil. The want of capital and the depressing effects of the emigration from which Natal has but recently recovered, combined to prevent those experiments from being fully prosecuted. Mr. E. Morewood, however, on his estate—about thirty miles from D'Urban (Port Natal), succeeded, by means of rude and simple machinery, in producing sugar of good quality from cane grown by himself; and a more enterprising and capitalist gentleman, Mr. Isaac Beningfield, commenced the manufacture on a large scale. Some tongue had created 59 Dukes, 100 Counts, 200 Barons, and 349 Knights. The Dukes and Princes were thus ordered, or ought to have been, according to the Imperial ordonnance in the *Gazette*:—A flowing white tunic reaching to the knees, a blue velvet mantle, with a rich gold border, fastened round the neck with golden tassels, lined with crimson silk, white silk stockings, red morocco Wellingtons, sword with gold hilt, a hat and plumes of the national colours, looped up in front. It is true, alas! that in the processions many of these noble Dukes showed their black shins to the admiring population, their funds not being equal to the expense.

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"Long live the Emperor!" "Long live the Empress!" now resounded

towards maturity, and between 300 and 400 acres more preparing for cane cultivation.

In the year 1856 there will be upwards of 1000 acres planted with cane; and every succeeding year the increase will be measured only by the pecuniary resources of the planters. The mills hitherto in use, or now arrived, are for cattle power only; but it has already been found necessary on the larger estates to order steam power, which will be available for next year's crops.

The accompanying Illustration, taken on the spot, represents the first public sale of Natal sugar in the Market Square of D'Urban. The sketch vividly portrays the scene as it occurred; and the principal persons are characteristic, and will be recognised by their friends. The waggons contain the sugar in bags; and one of the proprietors, Mr. R. Milner, J.P., of Springfield, with his helmet hat: as well as the auctioneer, Mr. Acutt, who patriotically rendered his services gratuitously on the occasion, are conspicuous objects standing on one of the waggons. There was a large muster of the inhabitants of all classes, and the prices realised for the whole averaged more than 30s. per cwt. At the conclusion of the sale champagne was provided for all who chose to partake of it; and success to the spirited proprietors of Springfield, Messrs. H. Milner and J. B. Miller, was drunk with hearty cheers, and responded to by the former gentleman.

The total quantity of sugar hitherto imported into Natal for its own use, and the partial supply of the regions beyond—the Free State and the Trans Vaal Republic—has not exceeded 800 tons annually. Natal will, therefore, after the present year, not only supply this demand, but export largely to the Cape Colony and England. It will thus greatly aid the extinction of slavery, by contributing to the supply of sugar produced by free labour on our own colonial soil. This circumstance alone entitles Natal to the utmost support of the mother country in the development of its vast and varied resources.

By an adequate supply of capital (which for so national an object, we hope will be forthcoming) the harbour works of Port Natal could be secured as a permanently safe haven of refuge for the large ships of any burden; and the interests of commerce, humanity, and civilisation alike demand that this port should be rendered available to the utmost extent of its capabilities.

Port Natal, from its situation with reference to our Eastern commerce, is adapted to become a harbour of refuge, and a calling port for supplies and repairs. Whilst, as regards the vast interior of the African continent, it is adapted to be the entrepôt of commerce, and the gateway through which chiefly must pass the agencies that are to civilise and Christianise the benighted millions of its barbarian tribes.

At the present time the harbour works are advancing but slowly, from the want of adequate funds; but, with scarcely any assistance from the art or labour of man the entrance is already available for vessels of 300 tons burden; and the General Screw Company's steamers, the *Natal* and *Cape of Good Hope*, each of 700 tons, found no difficulty in entering or departing from the port.

## FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

We promised lately to give a full description of evening dresses; and though what is called the London season is still in the future, parties are already sufficiently frequent for thought of toilettes to be necessary.

Rich fabrics and profuse trimmings seem as much in vogue as ever; indeed, it may be doubted if the prevailing taste in these particulars has yet reached its culminating point. Brocade, lace, fringe, and all the ingenious devices for producing a gorgeous effect which belong to the milliner's art seem to vie with each other for favour and popularity. Our readers may judge from our description if this be not the case.

There is, however, a very pretty and comparatively simple, dress suitable for the present season, composed of pink glacé silk, made with three skirts, each skirt edged with a double row of fringe, the lower fringe being laid on stiff tulle; corsage of the same, ornamented with fringe, and bretelles trimmed with the same. Short full sleeves, made of puffings of tulle and fringe.

A blue glacé silk dress has three flounces bracaded in scallops, each scallop edged with pink blonde. The corsage is plain and pointed, with braces to correspond with the flounces. Short sleeves, composed of alternate puffings of blue silk and white tulle.

A white silk dress is made with three flounces; each flounce edged with a double row of blonde laid on tulle, each row of blonde being surmounted by a ruche of ribbon.

Another white silk dress has five flounces, each flounce edged with a band of blue silk to the depth of nearly three inches; above this band appears about an inch of the white silk, and then a band of the blue silk, likewise an inch wide, is laid on; the stripes thus formed being edged with a row of narrow black velvet with stamped edges. To complete the richness of this dress, a row of white fringe falls over the lower and broader blue stripe. Corsage to correspond, long-waisted and pointed, and made with bretelles.

Moiré antique is still much worn, and often with double skirts. Sometimes the lower skirt is of plain silk, the same colour, covered with lace flounces; the upper skirt being of this moiré edged with lace.

For very youthful belles, ball-dresses are made of tulle and other light fabrics, profusely trimmed with flowers; and our readers may be glad to learn that both black and white lace worn over colours—a style which was lately a little recondite—are coming rapidly into favour.

Gaze de Chambery is also a good deal worn for dinner-dresses. There is one of a very rich pattern, with double skirt: it has a white ground; each skirt being edged with longitudinal stripes of blue satin, and having between the stripes a garland of roses.

There are some very pretty jackets for dinner-dress composed of a mixture of black and white lace; they are ornamented either with black velvet, or velvet the colour of the dress. Scarlet, contrasted either with white or black, is a favourite colour.

Coiffures are particularly tasteful just now. There is a wreath of water-lillies and grasses, which, though drooping at the sides, comes much more than heretofore on the top of the head.

A very pretty head-dress is formed of ivy-leaves and pink ribbon, with a bow of pink ribbon behind, and one very long streamer of pink convolvuluses at the side.

Another is composed of bandeaux of blue velvet, which pass across the head, with a mixture of pink roses and white blonde at the side and back.

A simple wreath of blue and white flowers, intermixed with blue ribbon, is also very pretty: and we may mention a head-dress of ivy-leaves made in black velvet with berries, and loops of beads in any bright colour.

A more matronly coiffure is of black velvet and black lace, with a cluster of damask roses bude at the side, and deep black lace falling over the back of the head.

Another of a similar character is composed of black velvet, groseille ribbon, and black currants, with three rows of lace—the centre one black, the others white—at the back.

There is no great change in walking-dresses just at present, though it is expected that in the early part of the spring close-fitting jackets will be a good deal worn out of doors. Meanwhile there is a very elegant rather short sacque of black cloth, trimmed with velvet and velvet braid, and satin buttons, and looped up gracefully over the arms. Also a mantle of black velvet, trimmed with purple velvet and a deep fringe of black and purple, with black and purple tassels down the front.

Bonnets are still small, but they come forward and fit round to the shape of the face. A very stylish one is composed of green silk, black velvet, and black lace; a full blonde cap underneath, with roses and green leaves.

In preparation for the bright days we may now expect, there are some gayer novelties. There is a bonnet of Terry velvet, of the shade which is often described as China blue: on one side is a blue feather; and the bonnet is otherwise trimmed with white blonde, and has outside a sort of second brim turned back. The cap is composed of white blonde and blue flowers.

Next we may describe a bonnet of white tulle, entirely covered by two deep falls of black lace, and having the brim and curtain edged, for about two inches deep, with violet-coloured velvet. A feather to correspond is falls very forward on one side, in the style already described; and on the opposite side beneath the brim are pink flowers.

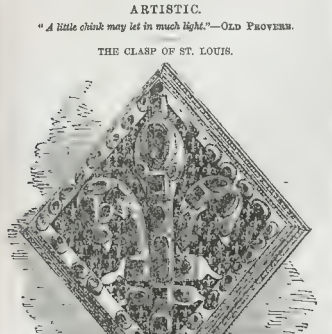
(For our information on Dress and Fashion we are indebted to the courtesy of Madame Einstein Devy, 73, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.

# Memorabilia,

## LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

*"A little chink may let in much light."*—OLD PROVERB.

### THE CLASP OF ST. LOUIS.



This beautiful specimen of mediæval jewellery is now in the Museum of the Louvre, Paris, though formerly belonging to the Royal Abbey of St. Denis. In the "Histoire de l'Abbaye Royal de St. Denis," by Felibien, Paris, 1706, this jewel is figured and described as the clasp (*agrafe*) of the Royal mantle of St. Louis; but Millet, who wrote before Felibien, calls it the clasp of the Royal mantle used in the Coronation ceremony. The clasp is of silver-gilt, enamelled, and ornamented with precious stones; the field of dark blue enamel, and powdered with small fleurs-de-lis, gilt. The precious stones set round the border are rubies, whilst those on the large fleur-de-lis are rubies, emeralds, and sapphires—the largest stones being sapphires, and the square ones emerald. The large fleur-de-lis is merely a thin plate of metal fastened to the surface of the enamel; and the precious stones hang in raised settings, a great richness of character is given to the whole.

### NOTES.

"YANKEE DOODLE."—The history of this popular melody, and its accompanying songs, is not very clear; and a great deal has lately been written (both in this country and in America) which tends only to make "confusion more confused." The tune became popular *everywhere*, at the aid of any words. It has no recognised rhymes of a national character belonging to it. In the United States it is used as a march. The only words now associated to it in America is the following doggrel quatrain:—

Yankee Doodle came to town
Upon a little pony;
He stuck a feather in his hat,
And called it Macaroni.

Many songs have been written to the air. One, by T. S. Fessendea (printed in his "Original Poems," 1804), has great merit —

A merry tale I will rehearse,
As ever you did hear, Sir,
How Jonathan set out, so fierce,
To see his dearest dear, Sir.

Yankee Doodle, keep it up,
Yankee Doodle dandy,
Mind the music—mind the step,
And with the girls be handy.

There are forty-eight more stanzas! The author adds, in a note, "'Yankee Doodle,' a ludicrous musical air, which, I believe, was first invented by the English, in derision of the Americans, whom they style 'Yankees.' The Americans frequently wrote ludicrous songs to this tune." The song printed in "Memorabilia" (Jan. 26) was given last year in one of the numbers of the *Albany Argus*. The *seventh* stanza, which runs thus, is wanting in your Correspondent's copy:—

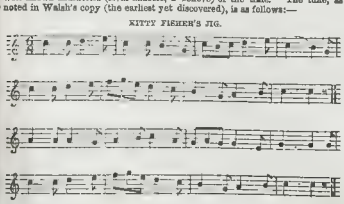
It scared me so I ran the streets,
Nor stopped, as I remember,
Till I got home and safely locked
In granny's little chamber.

In the *Albany Argus*, Dr. Shuckburg is said to have been the author of the tune as well as the words, and to have written both in 1755. This is certainly an error, as far as the tune is concerned, because I have discovered it in an old collection of dances, published by John Walsh in 1745. It is there called "Kitty Fisher's Jig," and evidently connects itself with the well-known rhyme:—

Lucy Locket lost her pocket,
Kitty Fisher found it,
Not a penny was there in't,
Only binding round it.

Mr. Halliwell, in a note upon the above ("Nursery Rhymes," edit. 1843, p. 329), says "Lucy Locket and Kitty Fisher were two celebrated courtesans of the time of Charles II. It was to the tune of this nursery rhyme that the song of 'Yankee Doodle' was written." The first part of this note is wrong. The two ladies in question belong to the reign of the second George, and were well-known characters (rival dancers, I believe) of the time. The tune, as noted in Walsh's copy (the earliest yet discovered), is as follows:—

KITTY FISHER'S JIG.



It has been asserted that the rhyme which I have quoted, "Yankee Doodle came to town," is as old as Cromwell's time; and that it was originally sung of *Nankee* Doodle. This term is supposed to apply to the Protector, and the other lines were des gued to "allude to his going into Oxford, with a single plume, fastened in a knot called a macaroni." This may be the case as far as the rhyme is concerned; but I certainly cannot assign any such antiquity to the tune. It has all the character of the Hanoverian period of popular music, and, at present, its date extends no farther. EDWARD F. RIMBAULT.

STATE OF THE ROADS IN CROMWELL'S TIME.—The following may be quoted in illustration of "the state of English roads in the time of Cromwell," or thereabouts:—1. "*Preamble of an Act for paving Drury Lane and the town of St. Giles in the fields. 3 Jacob. I., p.* 1027."—"Whereas the town of St. Giles in the fields, and that part thereof which leadeth to Holborne, and the lane called Drury Lane, leading from St. Giles in the fields towards the Strand and towards New Inn, is of late years, by occasion of the continuous rode there and often carriages, become deep, foul, and dangerous to all that passe those ways." 2. "*Rushworth. Vol. II., pt. ii., p.* 89. *Anno* 1630."—"This highways in all counties of England in great decay, partly so grown, for that men think there is no course by the common law, or order from the state, to amend the same; and the work-days appointed by the statute are so omitted or ill performed that there comes little good by them." 3. "*Life of Lord Keeper North. Vol. I., p.* 271. *Temp. Charles 2nd.*"—"From Newcastle his Lordship's road lay to Carlisle. The Northumberland Sheriff gave us all arms, and, because the hideous road along by the Tyne, for the many and sharp turnings and perpetual precipices, was, for a coach not sustained by main force, impassable, his Lordship was forced to take horse, and to ride most part of the way to Hexham." It may be added that, in many parts of England, the mere material for road-making was not accessible before the time of canals. All the good roads in Gloucestershire, for instance, are made of stone blasted out of the rocks at Clifton, and the county possesses no other stone fit for the purpose.—HERM.

ANCIENT INK.—Persons in the habit of seeing old MSS. are often struck with the black appearance of the ink. The following receipt, which occurs on a piece of parchment in the hand of the fifteenth century, is pasted on the first leaf of the Cottonian MS., Titus A., XXII :—

" Uncis galiarum miscentur et uncis gummi
Bis 2° vitrioli, superaddas octo falerni."

EDWARD F. RIMBAULT.

### QUERIES.

"THE LUMP OF GOLD."—A GRAMMATICAL QUERY.—A diurnal critic, in an otherwise highly eulogistic notice of Charles Mackay's new poem "The Lump of Gold," takes the poet to task for "violation of grammar" in the following instance:—

"Tradition itself has forgot them."—"The Pharaohs are forgot."—"That civil discord might have broke."

I wish to ask, whether in poetry it is not permitted to say either forgot or forgotten—broke or broken? Whether the critic is not wrong; and whether hundreds of instances might not be culled from our best writers, to prove that the poet is right in the license which he has taken? Two instances occur to my recollection at this moment: the first in the world-renowned song, "Should auld acquaintance be *forgot*," and the second in Thomas Campbell's lines on the Battle of Waterloo, "Our plumes have waved in combats that ne'er shall be *forgot*." Perhaps some of your correspondents will be able to throw a further light on the subject.—C. FITZHUGH.

WHAT IS THE MEANING OF "A BULLY"?—Used in its friendly sense, this word seems to be a diminutive of brother, and to have the same meaning as the common Staffordshire word butty. But in the sense of braggart, ruffian, or bravo, its derivation is by no means clear. The samual, bull, and the Pope's official bull, have each been suggested as the origin. In Spenser's "View of the State of Ireland," (*temp.* Elizabeth) we find the following passage:—"There is one use among them, to keep their cattle, and to live themselves, the most part of the year in *boolies*, pasturing upon the mountain and waste wild places, and removing still to fresh land as they have depastured the former. By this custom of *boolying* there grew in the ancient time many great enormities. If there be any outlaws or loose persons, they are evermore succoured in these *boolies*. Besides, such stealths of cattle as they make they bring commonly to these *boolies*, being upon these waste places, where they are readily received and the thief harboured from danger of law. Moreover, the people that thus live in these *boolies* grow thereby the more barbarous, and live more licentiously than they could in towns, using what manners they list, and practising what lewdness and villanies they will, either against the Government or against private men." It is by no means impossible that the term bully, in its vicious sense, took its origin from the kind of boolying here described.—HERM.

THE CROSS OF CHRIST.—I have seen it stated that the original form of the "Cross of Christ" was not similar to that usually represented, but like the letter X, or rather V, with a short upright stem affixed, but one of the arms longer than the other: in fact, a tree with two leafless branches, both springing nearly from the root. "The accursed tree." If this be true, can any of your numerous antiquarian correspondents inform me of the time when, and the reason why, it was changed? It involves the important questions of the sign made at baptism, the form of cathedrals, churches, chancels, &c., the crosses on steeples, rood-screens, and all kinds of church carvings and decorations; and as the present time is very active in ecclesiastical erections and restorations, and great weight is by many attached to the form, we should be extremely careful not to substitute a fallacy.—J. H. MESSENGER.

### ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

CHRISTMAS HYMN.—As an answer to Mr. Hulbert's inquiry of the 19th inst., Dr. Byrom, of Manchester, was the author of the hymn; and John Wainwright, the organist of the collegiate church there, of the tune. The hymn is almost universally known as "Byrom's Hymn;" and the tune as "Stockport," out of respect to the place where Wainwright was born. I believe the hymn was first sung to the tune at the collegiate church on Christmas-day, 1750. Mr. Wainwright was an organist and composer of mume of no mean order. I am in possession of a printed volume of his tunes published near one hundred years ago. It is entitled "A Collection of Psalm Tunes, Anthems, Hymns, and Chants, for one, two, three, and four voices; composed by Mr. John Wainwright, Organist of the Collegiate Church at Manchester." In this book is the tune and the hymn at full length. It is entitled "A Hymn for Christmas-day; the words by Dr. Byrom, of Manchester." I think this may at once be accepted as an unquestionable authority.—AS. ECCLES, Marple.

TAYLOR, THE WATER POET.—The passage quoted from the author's "Wit and Mirth" in your number for January 5th—"One asked a fellow what Westminster Hall was like?" "Marry,' quoth the other, 'tis like a butter box at Christmas among gamesters, for whosoever casteth, the box will be sure to be the winner'"—refers to a custom which anciently prevailed among the members of our Inns of Court, when gaming, to put a part of the winnings into a box kept for that purpose, and called the "Butler's Box." The contents of which were at Christmas given to the Butler of the Inn. The following from Cotgrave's "English Treasury of Wit and Language," 1655, p. 163, serves to illustrate this meaning:—

To pay the Box well, especally at *fa* and *In*.
Inns of Court Butlers would have but a
Bad Christmas of it else. F. R. S.

TESTONS.—"Sir John Rainsford meeting Parson Brookes, the principle deviser of the copper coin, threatened to break his head, for that he had made his Sovereign Lord (the most beautiful Prince, King Henry) with a red and copper nose. So base and corrupted with copper were his (HENRY VIII.'s) moneys, as also of King Edward VI., that some of them which was then called *Testons, because the King's head was thereon figured*, contained but twopence farthing in silver, and other fourpence halfpenny."—*Camden's Remains, art. "Money."*—J. M. PIKES.

TESTERS, OR TESTONS.—Allow me to correct a mistake, or rather a pair of mistakes, into which your correspondent, J. C. W. (in the No. for Dec. 29), has, relative to the word Testons. 1. He says it never was a legal name for a coin. In the Papal States I know the following to be correct—viz., the silver currency—which is as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Scudo (crowa), 10 Pauls | = 4s. 2d. | 4. Papetto, 2 Pauls | ... | = 0s. 10d. |
| 2. Mezzo-scudo, 5 Pauls | = 2s. 1d. | 5. Paolo, Paul | ... | = 0s. 5d. |
| 3. Testone, 3 Pauls | = 1s. 3d. | 6. ½ Paolo, ½ Paul | ... | = 0s. 2½d. |

Testone is a silver coin of the Papal States, and has been so for ages probably. 2. J. C. W. derives Testone from Tête: but it is an Italian word of itself, signifying "a large head," from Testa, the Italian for head.—J. R. P.

GUISERS.—Your correspondent "W. W." makes inquiries regarding a mumming custom practised in Scotland by the boys before Yule. Those engaged in it are called Guisers, or Gusards—equivalent to Maskers—from the dress or disguise in which they appear. Of late years the custom has fallen much disrepute. But in my young days—twenty-five, or, by'r Lady, some thirty years ago—boys in bookram, often armed cap-à-pie with culinary implements, and all sorts of extemporised weapons, used to form themselves into regular bands of Guisers. They entered a house with but little ceremony, and immediately commenced their exhibition. They were generally received with good humour, and a guerdon bestowed on the purse-bearer, to be expended on a yule bonfire. I subjoin one of the most popular of their performances, at least as much of it as my memory can furnish. Although the dialogue is rudely constructed, it will not be without interest to the readers of your "Notes," from some quaint natupal allusions. DEE DUN.

*Galatson.* Here am I, Galation. Galation is my name;
With sword and buckler by my side, I hope to win the game.
*St. Andrew.* The game, sir, the game, sir; if it not in your power,
I'll cut yo . down to inches, in less than half an hour
*Galation.* My body's made of iron, my head is made of steel;
I'll draw my bloody weapon, and slay you on the field.
*St. George.* Here am I, St. George, I shine in arms bright,
A gallant champion, and a worthy knight.
*St. Patrick.* Who is St. George, but St. Patrick's knave,
Who stole his horse, and was sold for a slave.
*St. George.* I say, St. Patrick, you lie, sir.
*St. Patrick.* Try out your sword and try, sir,
I'll run my rapier through you, and make you fly away, sir.
[*They fight—*ST. PATRICK *goes down.*]
*Doctor.* Here am I, the good *Doctor Bonde*,
With a leek for the lug, and a salve for the bones.
*Doctrum rumanum medetum sey.*
Take out the drink, and get upon your legs;
*O. Cromwell.* Here am I, Oliver Cromwell, as you may suppose,
With my hand round head, and my long copper nose;
I made the French to tremble, my enemies to quake;
I beat the jolly Dutchman, and made him to awake;
So out of the house, ye are rogues every one;
Ye long-lo arded rascals, be quick and be gone.

THE CONSTABLE FAMILY OF UPSALL.—Your correspondent "Antiquarian" will find some particulars of the descent of the Constables of Upsall in Poulson's "History and Antiquities of the Seigniory of Holderness," ii., 236.—THOMAS BAKER, Manchester.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL CHESS-[illegible] interest that in the match last year between those two Clubs, Manchester [illegible] as regarded its numbers as inspiring. We are glad to hear that the Liverpool men have been aroused into energy by this defeat, and are about to make a determined effort to retrieve their lost laurels. The terms of a new contest have been settled, and the struggle is to commence at Liverpool on Wednesday the 20th inst. May the best man win!

STAMFORD INSTITUTION CHESS TOURNEY has been commenced at this Institution, and the first meeting on Monday the 4th inst., was attended by no less than sixty members. The following are the list of [illegible] engaged in the opening contests:—

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hingeston | Jenkins | Gardner | Jones |
| Brigden | Dyson | Reynolds | Acre |
| Young | Bain | Howitt | Pickthall |
| Ford | Dalton | Lewis | Scholefield |
| Smith | Fox | Schreiber | Smith |

In the end in every instance, one of the players [illegible] and as the prizes of the value of £2 is to be awarded to each [illegible] we have no doubt there will be many interesting games played through.

W. M. [illegible] Cambridge, is [illegible]

SOLUTIONS [illegible] Nos. 622 and 623 [illegible] Clapham, Alfred and Holloway, W. H., Sandelbach, Rev. M. [illegible], Cambridge, Tyro, R. H., Diggory, Bumble, Armand, T. W. [illegible], Plymouth, and others.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 622 and 623 [illegible] Aldeburgh, Devereux, Ernest and Rufus, R. H., Phil. Fermor, Salisbury, H. H., Leeds, O. T., Civis, T. W. M., C. D., R. D., Fife, Old Subs, Dungfer, Medway, and others.

SOLUTIONS [illegible] Nos. 622 and 623 [illegible] of Norwich, Devereux, E. S., Parsons, D. H., Philidor, M. M., Old Subs, Dungfer, T. W. M., G. P., W. W., M. D., Clarissa, Eden, Miss Dora, Greenhouse, Graf, Rochester, Peregrine, [illegible], M. P., Nemo, Ormskirk, Amicus, Tom-Tom, F. P. S., R. D., and others.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No 622

| WHITE. | BLACK. | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. B to Q sq | K to Q 5th | Kt the K. (best) |
| 2. B to Q Kt 3rd | K to K 4th, or (*a*) | Anything |
| 3. P to K 3rd | P takes B | |
| 4. P to Q 4th—Mate. | | |

(*a*) 2 P takes Kt
3 R to K 8th K to Q 5th
4 R to K 8 4th Mate

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No 623.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 R to Q 5th | K to K 4 h | All forced moves |
| 2. R to K R 6th | Any move | |
| 3. K B, Kt, or P gives mate. | | |

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No 624

| WHITE. | BLACK. | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. K to K 7th | Kt the K. (best) | |
| 2. Q to Q Kt sq | Anything | |
| 3. Q, B, or R mates, according as Black | | |

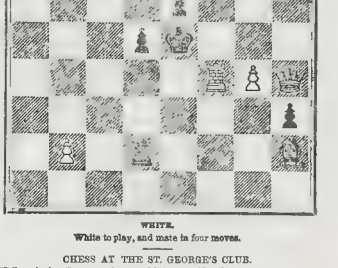
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No 625.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 B to Q R 5th | | |
| 2 B to Q 8th | | |
| B to K B 6th | | All forced moves |
| 4 B to K 5th | | |
| 5. Kt mates | | |

### PROBLEM No. 626.

By Mr. W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

### CHESS AT THE ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.

While enjoying the pre-eminence of being considered the most important and influential Chess society in Europe, the St. George's Club has long been under the reproach of doing less for the interest of the game than clubs of comparatively minor consequence. It is avowed by many that this institution, with all its advantages, contributes little or nothing in the shape of fine examples of play to our Chess literature; that it neither initiates nor encourages Chess matches, Chess assemblies, or Chess undertakings of any description whatever; and, in fine, except for the mere amusement of a few of its own members, it is of no value or utility at all. It must be admitted, we believe, that the St. George's Club of late years has not done all it might and should have done for the promotion of Chess play, and in that respect it stands in unfavourable contrast with its predecessor the Old Westm nster Chess-club, and indeed with itself in the earlier stages of its career. But it must never be forgotten that even for the last few years it originated and carried out the grandest and most celebrated Chess *réunion* ever known—the Congress of 1851; and did this, in the face of an opposition as powerful as it was unnatural and unscrupulous. Since that period, however—whether from disgust at the inconsistent opposition they met with, or owing to the precarious tenure of their alliance with the Polytechnic Institution—the St. George's members have certainly been in the rearward of Chess events. It is with unfeigned pleasure, therefore, that we announce the commencement of a series of Consultation Games between four of the chief players of the club, and which series, it is hoped, will be followed by a tourney, not confined to members of the club, but in which eminent players of other clubs will be invited to take part. This is as it should be: and, carried through with the spirit and liberality this club can exhibit when it chooses, these entertainments will impart a salutary stimulus not only to the Chess play of London, but to every Chess society in Europe.

Since writing the above, we have been favoured with copies of two games already played at the consultation sittings. The combatants being Messrs. Staunton and Owen on the one side against Messrs. Lowenthal and Barnes on the other. The first game is but indifferent, and terminated as a drawn battle. The second we give below:—

(*Evans' Gambit.*)

| WHITE (Messrs. S. and O.) | BLACK (Messrs L. and B.) | WHITE (Messrs. S. and O.) | BLACK (Messrs L. and B |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 18. K R to K 4th | P to K R 3rd |
| 2. K Kt to K B 3rd | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | (*d*) | |
| 3. K B to Q B 4th | K B to Q R 4th | 19. K Takes Kt (*e*) | Q B takes Kt (*f*) |
| 4. P to Q Kt 4th | B takes Q Kt P | 20. Kt takes B | P takes R |
| 5. P to Q B 3rd | B to Q R 4th | 21 P to K Kt 4th | Q to K R 6th |
| 6. P to Q 4th | P takes P | 22. K Kt P K t P | Kt to Q sq |
| 7. Castles | P to Q 3rd | (ch) (*g*) | |
| 8. Q to Q Kt 3rd | Q to K B 3rd | 23. Q to K B 4th | Kt to K 2nd |
| 9. P takes P | K Kt to Q Kt 3rd | 24. K Kt to K B 7th | K to Q B sq (*i*) |
| 10 K B to Q Kt 8th | Q B to Q 2nd | (*h*) | |
| 11. P to K 5th | P takes P | 25. Q B to Q B 3rd | Kt to Q B 3rd |
| 12. R to K sq (*a*) | K Kt to K 3rd | 26. Q B to K B 8th | Kt to Q sq |
| 13. P takes P | Q to K Kt 3rd | (*i*) | |
| 14. K B to Q 3rd | Q to K R 4th | 27. Q B likes K t P | Kt takes K B |
| 15. K R to K 4th | K Kt to Kt 3rd | 28. B takes K B | Kt takes B |
| (*b*) | | 29. Q to K B 5th (ch) | K to Q sq |
| 16. Q to Q R 4th (*c*) | Q B to K 3rd | 30. Q to K R 6th | K to K sq |
| 17 Q Kt to Q 2nd | Q B to Q 4th | 31. Q takes Kt (ch) | |

And, after a move or two more, Black surrendered.

(*a*) This appears for a moment to give Black time but the Rook played thus materially strengthens the attack, and he will be found playing an important part as the contest progress

(*b*) A Bishop to K B 4th would perhaps have been better.

(*c*) Intending to win a Piece by playing P to K R 4th. The game from this moment abounds with critical and interesting situations.

(*d*) Their adversaries were of opinion that if Messrs S and O. had now thrown up the K Kt P, they would have won the Black Queen. This, however, was a mistake The Queen could have escaped, as we will show. Suppose

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 P to K Kt 4th | P to K R 3rd | Q Kt to Q R 4th | Q to K R 4th |
| | &c. &c. | | |

(*e*) Quite sound; and very unexpected, we should fancy, by Messrs. L and B.

(*f*) Had they taken the Rook, their Queen was lost, *&c. &c.*—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19. | P takes R | 21 K B to his square | |
| 20 P to K t 4th | Q to K 4th | &c. &c. | |

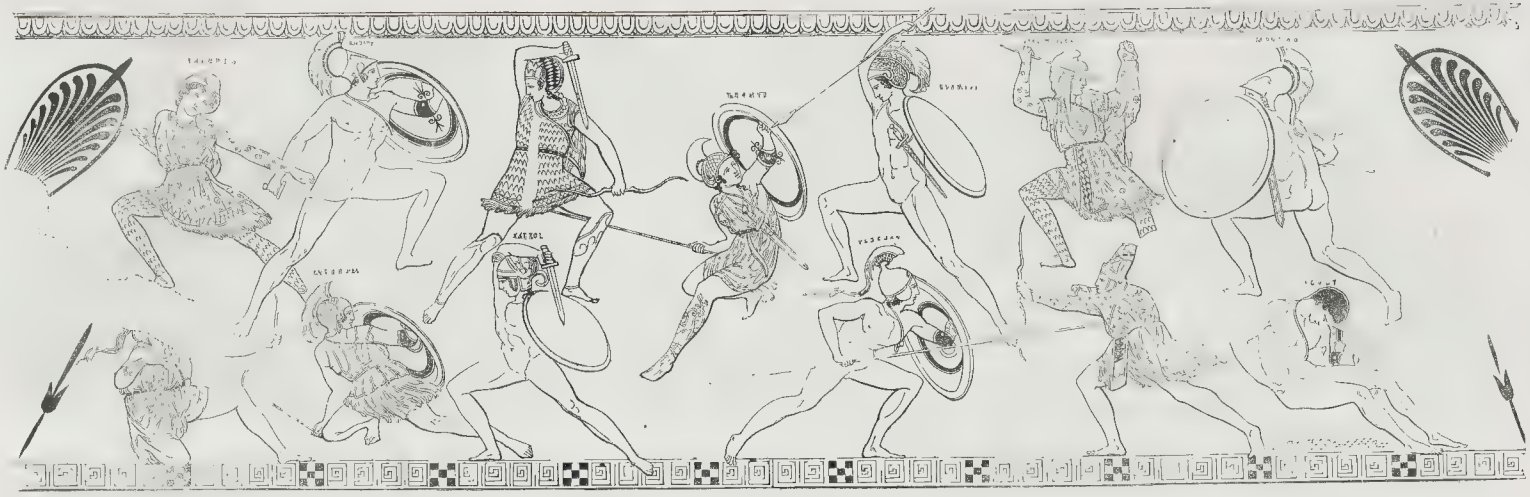
(*g*) Q to K 4th first presented itself as a crushing move, but was soon found to be useless; still, in reply, Black might Castle on the Queen's side and relieve themselves of all their embarrassment.

(*h*) A very troublesome move for Black, as it prevents their anticipated move of Kt to Q 4th, and renders the advance of the K R P dangerous if not fatal

(*i*) Had they played the obvious and necessary move—K to K B sq—the game would most likely have proceeded in this way—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24. | K Kt to K B sq | 26 Q takes R | Q takes K Kt P (ch |
| 25 Q B to Q R 3rd | R takes K B | 27. K to K sq | |
| | And Black cannot save themselves | | |

(*k*) An excellent move. Not already to see that in the advance K 3 Rook wrote safely but because it rendered the step Black relied on for extricating their Queen At to Q 8th unavailing. The merit of suggesting this happy manœuvre is due to Mr Owen If instead of it, they had played R to Q sq, Black would have recovered with Kt to Q 3rd, and have released their long-imprisoned Queen.



FIGURES UPON A VASE RECENTLY FOUND AT CUMÆ

## THE EXCAVATIONS IN CUMÆ.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

We are glad to be enabled to report that his Royal Highness the Count of Syracuse has recommenced the excavations in Cumæ. They have been suspended for upwards of a year, and it was with the high satisfaction of the artistic world that the workmen again entered on their interesting labours on the 19th November last. The site chosen for excavation is close to the main road to Licola, and at no great distance from the wall of the city; in short, it is in the midst of the Necropolis—a field which has been so fruitful of splendid remains of antiquity within the last three years. The researches of his Royal Highness were not at first attended with any great success, as the tombs into which he entered were found to have been rifled and broken; but, on further investigation, a fragment of a vase struck his attention, by the exquisite delicacy of a figure which was drawn upon it. Would that the other fragments could be found! Orders were issued to sift the earth in the tomb, and the result was that all the pieces were found which compose another beautiful Vase which is the subject of my Illustration. In its form there is nothing either new or remarkably elegant it is of that class called "Lecythus," of which we find so many in Magna Græcia, but the great merit of this work of art consists in the delicate minuteness and the wonderful grace which distinguish the design. His Royal Highness has compared it with the splendid collection in the Museum, and is of opinion that in these respects there is nothing there to equal it. The subject of the design is not uncommon, in fact is a very favourite one, and frequently found on these fictile vases. It represents the battle between the Greeks and the Amazons, and it is somewhat of a peculiarity that, with the exception of two, where the letters are effaced, every figure has its name above it, yet inscribed so delicately, that a glass is required to read them. A glance

VASE RECENTLY FOUND AT CUMÆ

is sufficient to show the spirit, the ease, and elegance which mark the figures. There is nothing stiff or cramped: it is the flexibility of nature we look upon, and we feel almost that the combatants are inspired with life. An interesting question has been started as to what fabric it owed its birth to. It is the habit here to attribute every specimen of high art to Nola, but the distinguished antiquary Signor Fiorelli, to whom the world is much indebted for many and most valuable illustrations of art, is of opinion that this beautiful vase was made rather at Cumæ. Cumæ had undoubtedly a high reputation for its terra-cotta works. Pliny speaks of them in his "Natural History" (lib. xxxv., cap. 46), as does Tibullus in his "Elegies" (lib. iii., v. 40), not to mention other writers. The varnish, says Fiorelli, is certainly much finer and smoother than that of Nola, whilst the figures show an ease, a flexibility, and an *abandon* which it is rare to find. Superior, therefore, to the works of other fabrics, he is induced to consider that this vase was made in the city where it has been found; and of which, together with Reggio, it was said by Pliny that they "nobilitantur" such productions.

With regard to our design which gives in line the circumference of the vase the figures are all of the actual size. The second design represents the vase smaller than it is in reality; with the ornaments on the under part of the handle, and round the neck.

The height is about a palm, while the circumference is about a palm and a half.

We must not conclude this notice without acknowledging the gracious permission which his Royal Highness the Count of Syracuse accorded to us on our application, not only to inspect, but to make a drawing of, this vase,—indeed, upon all occasions that we have had to request similar favours of his Royal Highness, we have met with the same courtesy and liberality, showing that the Count of Syracuse is not only a munificent, but enlightened, patron of the arts. We are the more indebted to his Royal Highness on the present occasion, as we shall anticipate a work to be edited by Signor Fiorelli, as also the notice of the Società Archeologica.

H. W.

INCIDENT ON BOARD "THE CRUISER," IN THE GULF OF RIGA.

## THE FLYING SQUADRON IN THE GULF OF FINLAND.

IN December last the rigour of the winter was strikingly manifested on board the *Cruiser* when in the Gulf of Finland; for the accompanying pictorial evidence of which we have to thank Lieut. A. Thrupp, of that ship. The scene was sketched on the 3rd Dec., 1855, while leaving the Island of Abro, near Arensburg, in the Gulf of Riga, thermometer at 9 deg. The whole ship outside was likewise covered with ice: three times in twenty-four hours the *Cruiser* and *Archer* were forced to weigh and steam some three miles further out, to clear the ice fast closing round them. In the Sketch, the unfortunate man being carried below had vainly endeavoured to hook the cat over the bows, in doing which he became covered with ice and frozen stiff; but, on being carried to the engine room, recovered after some hours' warming. The scene affords some idea of the difficulties and dangers encountered by the Flying Squadron before they were driven from their cruising-grounds by the severity of the weather. The *Cruiser* during the previous week lost an anchor and cable, had her gig washed from the davits, tiller-ropes carried away; and, though in great danger during a heavy gale, was unable to shorten sail, from the ropes being frozen; her anchors at the bows, with all the lashings cut, still remained fast, and resisted all attempts to heave them from the side with crowbars and handspikes. In this state she left the Gulf of Riga for Faro Sound on the 9th of December—a whole day having been devoted in search of the lost anchor, without success.

## GRAND DEMONSTRATION AT SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

ON November 26th a grand celebration took place at San Francisco on the arrival of the news of the taking of Sebastopol by the Allies. At an early hour the streets were filled with persons going and coming, in preparation for the festivities of the day. The offices of the French and English merchants were all closed, while business in the mercantile portion of the city was nearly suspended. The weather was remarkably propitious. The air was clear and mild, and the sun shone brightly. No finer day could have been desired for the festival.

At ten a.m the procession formed on Market-street, near Second, and marched to South Park, where a spacious pavilion had been prepared for the banquet. The procession was very large and imposing. It included all the principal French, English, and Italian residents here. A numerous band of music preceded the long line of the Allies. The order of the procession was as follows:—

Banners of the Allies. Advanced Guard of twenty-four persons, French, English, and Sardinians. Band. American Flag. French and British Consuls. British Naval Officers. Invited Guests. Presidents of the Committees. General Subscribers.

As the procession moved on, and during the day, salutes of 21 guns and 110 guns were fired from H.B.M.'s frigate *Amphitrite*, and from the rising ground on the south of the pavilion.

The multitude assembled around a high platform which had been erected

CELEBRATION IN HONOUR OF THE SUCCESS OF THE ALLIES IN THE CRIMEA GIVEN AT SOUTH PARK, SAN FRANCISCO.

at the east or main entrance of the pavilion. A great number of elegantly-dressed ladies were present as spectators. Probably the whole number of persons on the ground at this time amounted to eight or ten thousand.

The front of the pavilion exhibited universal admiration. Over a wide arch in the centre, were the words "8th September, 1855—Sebastopol." Above these were the national arms of France and England, while Fame blew her trumpet that the world might hear. Over all were allegorical figures of the four nations—France, England, Sardinia, and Turkey—standing each other. On the arch were inscribed the names of the Generals and heroes of the Allied armies.

At the centre and rear of the platform an altar was erected, on which a pair of silver crucifix and lighted candles were displayed. Wreaths of ever-green, the flags of the Allied nations, and allegorical printings of different kinds, ornamented the remaining portions of the front of the pavilion. It was about 240 feet in length and 110 feet in breadth, and was calculated to seat comfortably at table about 3000 person. Upon the canvas roof were displayed the flags of different nations that either sympathised with the Allies or with whom the former were at peace. The Stars and Stripes, of course, appeared among the national emblems.

In spite of all these preparations, however, the grand demonstration ended most unfortunately. Before the dinner was fairly over an attack was made by a gang of "rowdies" upon the Mishkoff Tower, and in a short time the banquet-hall was seen a scene of confusion, as will be seen from the description given by the *Gateshead Chronicle*:—

The tables broke down by the weight of those who stood upon them. Plates and bottles were carelessly smashed, and their contents scattered on the ground. The handsome lamps on the posts and the wreaths of flowers were broken and torn down. Nobody sat still on his seat; everybody mounted on the tables, to see what was going on. The great mass of the company seemed to have no feeling but regret at the abrupt and unforeseen termination of the banquet, and deep indignation at the shameful conduct of the blackguards who had caused the interruption. Noise, confusion, and strife—the most depraved and hideous rowdyism—ruled supreme. A great many—some hundreds, it was said—vagabonds and loafers, cut holes in the side of the pavilion, and thus made themselves "at home." Others, of the same class, burst past the door-keepers, and defied all attempts to exclude them. These fellows increased the din and confusion so much that it was impossible to proceed with the banquet; and, after unavailing attempts had been repeatedly made to restore order and peace, the company gradually withdrew from the pavilion. At one period there were nearly 3000 persons assembled within the pavilion.

At about four o'clock the greater portion of the company had left the pavilion. A band of nearly a thousand persons—principally Frenchmen—then marched in procession through the city, bearing the flags of the Allied Nations. There was no rowdyism about these men; they marched soberly and gravely through the streets to the British Consul's, where they gave three hearty cheers for one and all of the Allies. It was understood that they next were to pay the same compliment at the French Consulate.

On the same evening a procession was formed which marched out to the residence of the Russian Consul, to salute him. It was preceded by a band of music. The American and Russian flags were twined together and borne in the procession. The crowd, numbering thousands, went to the Consul's, where speeches were made in praise of the Lands of the Slave and the Serf, and the community of interest which exists between the great slaveholder of the North and the Land of Stripes.

## STORY OF THE SIEGE OF KARS.

ON Friday morning, the 8th inst., Dr. Sandwith, the sole sojourner in Kars who has yet arrived in England, was entertained by his fellow-townsmen at Hull to a public breakfast at the Station Hotel. The Mayor (A. Bannister, Esq.) occupied the chair, and there were present a large number both of ladies and gentlemen. After the usual loyal toasts the Mayor proposed the health of Dr. Sandwith, jun. Three enthusiastic cheers were given for Dr. Sandwith. On the applause subsiding,

Dr. Humphry Sandwith, jun., said: Mr. Mayor, ladies and gentlemen,—When, not long ago, I first set out from the town of Hull to seek my fortune in a distant land, high as were my anticipations, I never dreamed of the honour which awaited me on my return home. Gentlemen, my heart is full, but my tongue is feeble and inexperienced (Cheers.) To you, Mr. Mayor, and those gentlemen who have planned this banquet, my thanks are chiefly due for the high honour that has been done me, and the pleasure you have afforded me in meeting so many of my fair countrywomen, whose bright eyes and fair complexions I have but dreamed of for the last seven years (Cheers and laughter), and whom at one time I never hoped to see again. It is scarcely necessary for me to notice the delicacies spread out before me, when but a few weeks ago I was taking a portion of a poor cavalry horse. Gentlemen, I can do little more than repeat my thanks for the honours you have this day conferred upon me (Cheers). But I cannot accept them as merely given to myself. I cannot forget my gallant old chief (cheers)—who, indeed, has not had a city never lost a battle (Continued cheering) who, although in one sense unfortunate, has crowned his honoured head with unfading laurels, and I think, therefore, you will agree with me when I say that at the top of that list of glorious heroes which this war has called forth the name of General Williams ought to predominate. Only those, perhaps, who have been with him during the whole of that campaign, disastrous as it may have been in one respect, yet glorious and advantageous in this—that we may say it has saved Asia Minor (Cheers)—only those, I say, who have been with him, and have been enabled to follow his course step by step, and to watch him day by day, can rightly understand the difficulties he has had to encounter (Cheers). When we first went to Kars we found the army at Erzeroum, a mere rabble. Not one man could fight upon a brave and long-suffering ally; but we cannot disguise the fact that the army to which we went had been beaten five times, and that the last battle had been the most disastrous of all. When General Williams joined that army he did so simply as her Majesty's Commissioner, and not with any authority as a General; he had not the command of a single regiment in the field; his duty was simply to report the course of events to his Government. But General Williams was equal to the circumstances in which he found himself placed (Cheers). He found the army dissolved, and the enemy at the very gates of the province (Hear), and pestilence among the officials (Cheers). He at once told the Governor and the officers that they were enriching themselves at the expense of the troops, and he told them so in language as plain as that I now use to you (Hear) They crouched to him, and from that time he was the actual Commander-in-Chief (Cheers). During the winter of 1854, and during 1855, his work was incessant; he prepared the army for a new campaign; but unfortunately for it, and unhappily, he was not backed up at Constantinople. The Pachas were too busy in filling their coffers to meet General Williams's requisitions; but, nevertheless, this brought out the qualities of the hero of Kars more than ever, and he made the best of the resources he had (Cheers). General Mouravieff, at the head of a well-appointed army of 40,000 men, was just then preparing to besiege Kars. We were at that time at Erzeroum. Colonel Lake had gone on a mission before to Kars, and had greatly improved the ancient fortifications which he found; and, by Captain Thompson and Major Teesdale aiding him, they made that city what it has proved to be—impregnable to all but famine (Loud cheers). Four forced marches over a distance of more than one hundred miles brought the army of Kars round the troops no longer what they had been—poor, neglected, destitute, ragged men; but their eyes were filled with courage and their hearts full of "Veshams Pacha," whom they recognised as their commander. They told us at every step that they would stand by their last man, and I need not tell you how well and nobly they redeemed their word. For some few days we were menaced, but saw nothing of the Russians. On one occasion Colonel Lake and myself did venture to go and take a peep at them. It was early one morning, and that morning reduced me to my first experience of actual warfare, although I had gone through a campaign on the Danube. We set out before daylight. We rode for five or six miles to our outposts, which consisted of about 300 miserable cavalry. While taking a peep at the formidable Russians, my eyes were attracted to a dark body looming through the gloom which appeared to be bearing down upon us. We watched them carefully, but they appeared to disperse. Nevertheless, Colonel Lake deemed it advisable to commence a retreat, and accordingly the Commander gave the words "Trot," "Canter." We had not proceeded far before three whole regiments of Russian dragoons, swept like a whirlwind down upon us. There was the crash of the carbines and the clash of swords, and they cut our little force to pieces, though, thank God! I am here to tell the story, but very few escaped to tell the tale ("Hear, hear," and sensation). A few days after the day's incident, the alarm gun from the top of a battery was fired, and the word passed from mouth to mouth, "The foe, the foe!—they come!" (Hear, hear). We sallied out from our intrenchments, but from the open camp that surrounded our breastworks, and then we saw a compact body of men, their bayonets gleaming in the morning sun, their flanks protected by cavalry and artillery—there, I say, we saw them arrayed in order of battle against our breastworks. Every soldier there said, "Thank God, they have come at last! We are ready!" (Cheers.) I must tell you that at this time our total force was about 17,000, including a great number of irregulars: the enemy's force was 40,000 (Hear, hear). As the huge body came nearer we pushed out our irregular cavalry, who were met by the Cossack irregular cavalry of the Russians. Their masses came on, and made a rush upon the extremity of our works, where they were met with a hailstorm of grape. Our cavalry sallied out and met the advancing columns, and on all sides raged the fate of war (Cheers). The battle lasted but a short time—three hours at the utmost—and then the Russians retreated (Great cheering). Unluckily, we had no effective cavalry, or that might have been the first and last affair at Kars (Renewed cheers). We were long to tell you what followed. We had work enough to do, I can assure you (Hear, hear). Day after day, week after week, passed without any succours showing themselves, and without any reassurance being forthcoming. Nevertheless, the hearts of the troops were the right stuff (Cheers). The Turkish soldier stood out wonderfully (Hear, hear). General Williams at that time was constantly with the Turkish Marshal in command, and he said, "Now we are fairly and completely inclosed on all sides. You are here as Commander-in-Chief not only of the army but of the town and fortress, and I am here to give you advice." He still remained without any nominal command, but he was actually, *bond fide*, and absolutely, in command. We had at that time a large portion of the population dissected towards us, namely the Christians—and a very good reason they had, I am sorry to say, for it—for they had undergone ages of oppression at the hands of unworthy Governors and Pachas (Hear, hear). We had, besides, traitors in the camp; and all these things occupied the attention of the gallant General Williams. However, measures were instantly taken for the repression of these (Hear, hear). Week by week rolled on, varied only by an occasional skirmish, an occasional feint, or an occasional slight attack. Still there were cavalry spirits who counselled surrender; and, completely surrounded as we were by our poor, starved, unpaid soldiers, many of them gave way and deserted. General Williams at once adopted strong measures. Every soldier caught attempting to desert was tried by drumhead court-martial, and shot on the spot. Every man found communicating with the enemy was at once hung. But, gentlemen, abridgter day was dawning for us, another glorious triumph was to be ours. On the 29th of September, when our troops were given way under the hope deferred which maketh the heart sick—on the 29th of September, shortly after the sun had risen, the roar of artillery was heard on the western extremity of our works intermingled with the rattle of musketry. We knew then what had happened. We knew from the constant roll of musketry and the incessant roar of the artillery that the long-looked-for assault had come. And we thanked God in our hearts, and each man buckled on his sword and rushed into the midst of the fray (Cheers). Seven mortal hours those poor troops fought against the enemy, while he made assault after assault. Some of our batteries were carried, but through

out; and, after the melancholy specimens of restoration which we have lately seen in Pall-Mall East, we should be afraid of their still more speedy extinction. With regard to the ownership of the Cartoons and other valuable productions of which we propose a transfer, if the nation has a delicacy about asking the Queen for their possession, the difficulty could be got over by presenting the Queen with the National Gallery, which would be henceforth the Queen's Gallery or Royal Gallery.

We have not space to enumerate in detail the pictures which might be utilised in the sense of both proposals: we content ourselves with a cursory glance at the catalogue.

No. 1 is sat down to Giulio Romano, being a reproduction of Raphael's Victory of Constantine over Maxentius—a great subject greatly treated by the greatest of all masters. But this is certainly not a copy by Giulio Romano. A good print of the subject would be infinitely more agreeable, and at the first item we see the truth of the statement that Hampton Court contains the refuse of other galleries.

The Venetian school is perhaps best represented at Hampton Court. In No. 321 we have an interesting specimen of Gian Bellino, who was to Venetian art what Pietro Perugino was to Roman, and whom we may pronounce to be the greatest of the pre-Titianites. We have in 70 and 152 interesting specimens of Pordenone, one of the greatest of the earlier Venetian artists, just after the full emancipation of Italian art from Byzantine hardness: the latter a portrait of himself and family, and, thus doubly interesting from its subjective character, would be a decided addition to our national collection, already rich in other Venetians. No. 68, a sculpture by Bassano, belongs to the same class.

Giorgione is no doubt well represented in the National Gallery, for we cannot avoid agreeing with Dr. Waagen in thinking the fine "Venetian Musical Party," with its tone of Rosso-ardito, to be a most unmistakable Giorgione, unless Titian performed a *tour de force* in imitating an artist who, however sympathetic, was not his equal. The "Warrior in Armour," by Giorgione, at Hampton Court, from the collection of Charles I., is certainly a fine picture, but in very bad condition, and would need restoration. There is also a woman's head, with a green garment, from the collection of Charles I., ascribed to Sebastian del Piombo, which has extraordinary merit, and, by whomsoever painted, is an admirable picture. On the other hand, the Paul Veronese (No. 72) is manifestly spurious, and ought to be consigned without delay to the lumber-room.

Hampton Court abounds in Riccis (Nos. 107—111), works of the false Paul Veronese, and specimens of what mere mimicry of a great manner can reduce a school to. The Riccis were the decline and death of Venetian art. These pictures are as a corpse to a living body; the features are unmistakable, but the vital powers are extinct. We should, nevertheless, like to see a couple of specimens in the National Gallary as foils to their predecessors, completing the illustration of the rise, fulness, and decline of the great Venetian school.

There are some fair specimens of the Italian sei-cento, worthy of a place in our Italian collection for themselves; for instance, No. 51, "Augustus and the Sibyl," by Pietro da Cortona, a pleasing artist of the decorative school, although certainly not meriting the pompous and pinning title conferred upon him by his flatterers, "Corona dei Pittori." As a clear and very pretty specimen of the silver tone of the seventeenth century, which the Le Sueurs, the Champagnes, and the Knellers so gloated on, we may mention No. 165, "Joseph and Potiphar's Wife," by Orazio Gentileschi, which, like many works of the Realisti, is not in the conventional costume of Biblical history, but modern Italian. The "Luca Giordano," in this tone (467—473), appear to us of so slight value as to be scarcely worth room, except as illustrations of this secondary name.

In the Northern schools we have several specimens of Durer and Holbein. Of the latter the interesting portraits of his father and mother, which have no immediate connection with the English historical series, would fill up a vacuum in our very scant representation of the German schools. We may say the same of No. 368, a Sorceress, by Adam Elzheimer, who is the link between the Durers and Holbeins of the early part of the sixteenth century, and the Sandrarts and Netchers of the latter part of the seventeenth century. We cannot say that the "Sorceress" enchants us; but we remark that there is in the National Gallery no specimen of the artist who, during the Thirty Years' War, with all its disasters, sought, as Joachim says, "to seize the fugitive muse of painting by the skirt."

Of the Dutch and Flemish there are many curious specimens; but we may begin with pronouncing No. 134, a Madonna and Child, by Mabuse, to be unmistakably spurious, and giving no idea of this truly great master, who, in the felicitous expression of ingenuous devotion, yields only to Quintin Matsys among the elder Belgians. Of Gerard Honthorst, who, next to Rubens and Vandyke, was the favourite painter of the Court of Charles I., there are several specimens which might be transferred to the National Collection; for instance, No. 252, "Singing by Candlelight," in Gerard's most celebrated and successful manner, but in miserably bad condition, and needing a restoration by a skilful hand. Several pictures of this class by other artists are exceedingly curious: such as No. 56, "The Family of Solomon de Bray, represented as Marc Antony and Cleopatra." There is no specimen in the National Gallery of this master, who was the fellow-countryman and contemporary of the principal Dutch artists of the seventeenth century.

One of the best of the Dutch school at Hampton Court, and worthy of a most prominent place in the English or any great gallery of European art, is No. 102; a portrait ascribed to Vander Helst; but on this point we do not pretend to speak confidently. Of one thing we are certain, that it is one of the most beautiful portraits in England, of a fine golden tone, and combining elaborate finish with tranquillity of effect.

Of portraits of other schools there are several, which might either be classed in the historical series, or belong to the National Art Collection, such as the portrait of Philip IV., by Velasquez; that of Louis XIV. by Mignard; and the still finer and more remarkable portrait of Louis XVI., by Greuze: trebly valuable from the melancholy interest of the subject; from the renown of the painter, who, living in an age of mannerism, painted after nature; and from the great scarcity—we might almost say dearth—in England of fair specimens of the French school; which, to much intrinsic excellence, has the charm of a wonderful variety, arising from the frequent revolutions of taste, which have been as complete and surprising as those which have affected the political institutions of France. To the stately ecclesiastical style of the seventeenth century succeeded the boudoir prettinesses of the frivolous and voluptuous age of Louis Quinze. This was proscribed by the classico-republicanism of David, which, in its turn, yielded to the military anecdotical style of the Empire. This latter was, in turn, put out of vogue by the Romantic school that sprang from the poetry of Byron, and the prose of Scott and Chateaubriand, and of which the most faultless exponent has been Paul de la Roche. The Classical school has again gained ground with the sensuous harmony of Couture and Gleyre, and the austere majesty and grace of the later conceptions of Ingres. After all these revulsions, we may well say "What next?"

So much for those pictures which, having no immediate and direct connection with English history, but possessing a pictorial value, ought to eke out our general Royal or National Collection, as may be arranged with her Majesty. Many others we might have named if our article were not already too long. In our next we will take a glance at our art treasures in Hampton Court strictly related to British history, and having an illustrative value, without reference to their intrinsic artistic merits.

## *FINE ARTS.*

Modern Painters. Volume III. By John Ruskin, M.A. Smith, Elder, and Co.

The certain amount of success or tinsel éclat which has hitherto attended this voluble writer has always been to us a matter of mystery, involving something of inconsistency. The sale which his volumes, published at a high price, have commanded, proves that there is a large portion of the public who are desirous of cultivating a knowledge of the arts; whilst the readiness with which his extravagant dogmas have been received as canons, and his pedantic conceits accepted as eloquence, proved how very little knowledge of the subject there was amongst his readers. Mr. Ruskin has written with the boldness of one who knew none of the difficulties and dangers of the ground upon which he trod; with fluency, because he was wholly uninfluenced by the opinions—he would call them prejudices—of those who had hitherto been acknowledged as useful labourers in the same field.

In other words, Mr. Ruskin, when he began to discuss the merits of "modern painters," and to compare them with the old masters, ten years ago, had no notions of art, except what might be supposed to come from inherent impulse, and he succeeded in entertaining a very large circle of art-aspirants, who knew no more about the matter than himself. Is it a wonder that, whilst professor and pupil were in the same blissful state of ignorance, they got on very well together? It had been well if Mr. Ruskin had ended as wise as he began, for *certes*, "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing."

Our author, in his preface—which he tells us, being all about himself, "no one need be at the trouble of reading," unless he likes—has very candid upon this point. Accounting for the ten years' delay which has taken place in the production of the present volume, he says:—

> The first and second volumes were written to check, as far as I could, the attacks upon Turner, which prevented the public from honouring his genius, at the time when his power was greatest. The check was partially given, but too late; Turner was seized by painful illness not long after the second volume appeared; his works, towards the close of the year 1845, showed a conclusive failure of power; and I saw that nothing remained for me to write, but his epitaph.

The modesty of this needs no comment. Fortunate Turner, in the decline of your splendid career, to have a Ruskin for a champion! Then, after a sneer at the hollow farce of a public funeral at St. Paul's, our author goes on:

> But, with respect to the illustration and preservation of those of his works which remained unburned, I felt that much might yet be done, if I could at all succeed in proving that these works had some nobleness in them, and were worth preservation. I pursued my task, therefore, as I had at first proceeded, with this only difference in method—that, instead of writing in continued haste, such as I had been forced into at first by the urgency of the occasion, I set myself to do the work as well as I could, and to collect materials for the complete examination of the canons of art received among us.
>
> I have now given ten years of my life to the single purpose of enabling myself to judge rightly of art, and spent them in labour as earnest and continuous as men usually undertake to gain position, or accumulate fortune. It is true, that the public still call me an "amateur;" nor have I ever been able to persuade them that it was possible to work steadily and hard with any other motive than that of gaining bread, or to give up a fixed number of hours every day to the furtherance of an object unconnected with personal interests. I have, however, given up so much of life to this object; earnestly desiring to ascertain, and be able to teach, the truth respecting art; and also knowing that this truth was, by time and labour, definitely ascertainable.

Mr Ruskin's error appears to be in supposing that to imbibe a thorough appreciation of art only requires the inclination and time to bestow upon the pursuit; that natural bent and intellectual capacity for the purpose are not essential. And yet in another part of his book, in a fit of very sublime fervour, he says:—"*Greatness in art is not a teachable or gainable thing, but the expression of the mind of a God-made man.*"

Then, to return to his preface, he goes on to say:—"There are laws of truth and right in painting, just as fixed as those of harmony in music, or of affinity in chemistry. *Those laws are perfectly ascertainable by labour and ascertainable no otherwise.*" Yet, on the other hand, later in his work, talking of the "God made supremacy" of "great men," he says:—

> The great men never know how or why they do things. *They have no rules—cannot comprehend the nature of rules*,—do not, usually, even know, in what they do, what is best or what is worst, to them it is all the same; something they cannot help saying or doing—one piece of it as good as another, and none of it (it seems to them) worth much. The moment a man begins to talk about rules, in whatsoever art, you may know him for a second-rate man; and if he talks about them *much*, he is a third-rate, or no artist at all. To this rule is no exception in any art.

There is an inconsistency here which we will not attempt to reconcile. We return to our preface again, where Mr. Ruskin informs us that he by ten years' "labour" thoroughly mastered all the rules and laws of art, insomuch that:—

> Although it is not possible but that in the discussion of so many subjects as are necessarily introduced in the following pages, *here and there a chance should arise of minor mistakes or misconception*, the reader need not be disturbed by the detection of any such. He will find always that they do not affect the matter mainly in hand.

And again:—

> And of one thing he may be certified, that any error I fall into will not be in an illogical deduction: I may mistake the meaning of a symbol, or the angle of a rock-cleavage, but not draw an inconsequent conclusion. I state this, because it has often been said that I am not logical, by persons who do not so much as know what logic means. Next to imagination, the power of perceiving logical relation is one of the rarest among men: certainly, of those with whom I have conversed, I have found always ten who had deep feeling, quick wit, or extended knowledge, for one who could set down a syllogism without a flaw; and for ten who could set down a syllogism, only one who could *entirely* understand that a square has four sides.

When a man asserts his pretensions after the fashion it is an ungracious task to argue with him. We, in the notice which follows, shall not attempt to do so: we have given Mr. Ruskin's own account of his gifts and accomplishments; and now, in referring to some of his statements about art, shall be content, in great measure, to let them speak for themselves.

After Mr. Ruskin's ten years' study of art one might have expected to have from him some reference to the writers who have hitherto been acknowledged as authorities on the subject, and some observations upon the points wherein he differs from, or agrees with, them. But not so, on the contrary, he writes as if the subject were an entirely new one, upon which nothing worthy of a moment's attention had ever yet been written. In his first chapter, on "the received opinions touching the grand style," he talks of his inquiry as of a "*journey in a guideless country;*" the only authorities he cites on the subject being three papers by Reynolds, printed in the *Idler*, in 1767, and which he quotes at great length, only for the purpose of showing how "our author" had "entangled himself in some grave fallacy," and how, in consequence, he wrote egregious nonsense. In the chapter on "Purism" we are told how "poor *fundatory* Fuseli, with an art composed of the tinsel of the stage, and the panics of the nursery, speaks contemptuously of the name of Angelico as 'dearer to sanctity than to art.'" And in these two notices, with the addition of a passing sneer at "the affectations of Walpole," and "the simplicities of Vasari," we have almost the sum of what reference Mr. Ruskin condescends to make to the art-literature of Europe.

Of the general ignorance which has prevailed, and still prevails, amongst writers on art, he speaks very freely; as, for instance:—"*I cannot remember any writer*, not professedly artistic, who has not, more or less, in one part of his book or another, countenanced the idea that *the great end of art is to produce a deceptive resemblance of reality.*" Whereas, we cannot remember any writer of any pretensions or repute in the matter who held so ridiculous and derogatory a notion. And then he deals a slap at the critics, deprecating "the ignorance of persons whose position in life compels them to speak of art without having any real enjoyment of it." Yes!—true knowledge and enjoyment of art are combined for the first time in the "Graduate of Oxford"; and not a little startling are the *dicta* which he propounds. Time was that Raphael was considered a great painter, and, of all the painter's attributes, to be master most in point of expression. Mr. Ruskin triumphantly explodes this fallacy. The celebrated cartoons did not represent "either historical or possible fact."

> They were, in the strictest sense of the word, "compositions"—cold arrangements of propriety and agreeableness according to academical formulæ; the painter never in any case making the slightest effort to conceive the thing as it really must have happened, but only to gather together graceful lines and beautiful faces, in such compliance with commonplace ideas of the subject as might obtain for the whole an "epic unity," or some such other form of scholastic perfectness.

The cartoon of the "Charge to Peter," for instance, is denounced as "an infinite monstrosity and hypocrisy;" "all a mere mythic absurdity, and faded concoction of fringes, muscular arms, and curly heads of Greek philosophers;" full of "vapid fineries" As for the far-famed "Transfiguration," it is a mere farrago of "kicking gracefulnesses"

On the other hand, "the chief masterpieces of expression which the world possesses are small pictures by Angelico, in which the figures are rarely more than six or seven inches high;" and Hunt's "Light of the World—a cold, fantastic, melancholy production, which some of our readers may recollect seeing in the Royal Academy Exhibition some three seasons back, representing a single figure of Christ knocking at a door—is pronounced by our infallible author to be "*the most perfect instance of expressional purpose with technical power which the world has yet produced*"—in short the finest picture that ever was painted.

We almost feel that apology is due to our readers for reproducing such stuff as this; but the comfort is that it carries its own antidote with it. We are sure also that, after the above specimens, we shall not be expected to follow very closely this author in his rambling rodomontade theories; in which there is much more about theology, metaphysics, poetry, geology, botany, political economy, and every other possible subject, than about painting. It may be satisfactory to the pre-Raphaelites to know that they have still a champion in this flashy author who predicts the first perfection of great art to come at their hands. "Religious art, at once complete and sincere, never yet has existed," we are told; but

> It will exist: nay, I believe, the era of its birth has come, and that those bright Turnerian images which the European public declared to be "deluge," and those calm pre-Raphaelite studies which, in like manner, it pronounced "puerility," *form the first foundation that has ever been laid for true sacred art.*

How we are to reconcile Turner's wild "God-made supremacy" with the minute pattern-cut detail of the pre-Raphaelites, we will not stop to inquire. We must hurry on quickly to the end, glancing only at one or two prominent passages, if we would not become as mad as our author. In a chapter on the grotesque ideal we are treated to an elaborate comparison between a "true" griffin of Mediæval art and a "false" griffin, of Classic art, ending thus conclusively:—"So that, taking the truth first, the honest imagination gains everything: it has its griffinism, and grace, and usefulness, all at once. But the false composer, caring for nothing but himself and his rules, loses everything—griffinism, grace, and all."

A chapter "of the use of Pictures" the author opens with a quaint reverie on the biped character of "useful truths".—

> I am afraid this will be a difficult chapter; one of drawbacks, qualifications, and exceptions. But the more I see of useful truths, the more I find that, like human beings, they are eminently biped; and, although, as far as apprehended by human intelligence, they are usually seen in a crane-like posture, standing on one leg, whenever they are to be stated so as to maintain themselves against all attack it is quite necessary they should stand on two, and have their complete balance on opposite fulcra.

In what follows we are told that "poets and men of strong feeling are apt to be among the very worst judges of painings." A comparison is instituted between the beauty of a real landscape seen from a window and a picture of the same; and, after enumerating five of Turner's landscapes, the author writes:

> None of these things are bad pieces of art; and yet,—if it were offered to me to have, instead of them, so many windows, out of which I should see, first the real chain of the Alps from the Superga; then the real block of gneiss, and Aiguilles-Rouges; then the real towers of Fribourg, and pine forest; the real Isola Bella; and, finally, the true Mary and Elizabeth; and beneath them, the actual old monk at work in his cell,—I would very unhesitatingly change my five pictures for the five windows; and so, I apprehend, would most people, not, it seems to me, unwisely.

A position which, we submit, would alone be sufficient as evidence that Mr. Ruskin, with all his ten years' "labour," actually knows nothing about the genius and province of art.

Mr. Ruskin indulges some peculiar notions on the subject of colour; he talks of the "sacred element of colour;" and considers that bright colours are inseparable from true religious fervour, and that dark and mixed colours are a conclusive proof of "want of faith" and "darkness of heart."

> For instance (he says), our reprobation of bright colour is, I think, for the most part, mere affectation, and must soon be done away with. *Vulgarity, dulness, or impiety, will, indeed, always express themselves through art in browns and grey*, as in Rembrandt, Caravaggio, and Salvator; but we are not wholly vulgar, dull, or impious; nor, as moderns, are we necessarily obliged to continue so in any wise. *Our greatest men, whether sad or gay, still delight, like the great men of all ages, in brilliant hues.*

Here we will stop. We have cited enough from this very original and modest writer to establish the measure of his pretensions to the satisfaction of all who know or care anything about the matter. If his writings on art were at first a mystery to us, they now turn out to be "a mistake."

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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 786.—VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1856. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.


## THE CONFERENCES OF PARIS.

A WEIGHTY task has devolved upon the men who are within a few hours to assemble in Paris, to regulate the affairs of Europe. The interests of the civilised world are in their keeping. If they be true to their trust, and if the peace which they seem resolved upon making shall be honourable and stable, their names will live in the grateful recollection of the present and a future age. If by incapacity, or treachery, or unworthy weakness of any kind, they patch up a hollow truce, and dignify it by the name of a permanent peace; if they sacrifice the rights of any nation, or omit any opportunity to affirm and strengthen the great principles of eternal justice, upon which societies and communities exist in themselves, and with relation to their neighbours; their names will deserve the opprobrium of history. A great opportunity lies before them. Let them not neglect it, or, like Tarquin, who "bought a minute's mirth to wail a week," they will, for the sake of avoiding a little present embarrassment, incur infinitely greater peril at a future time. He who roofs a dilapidated powder-magazine with burning-glasses may keep out the rain and wind of the winter, but takes no precaution against the summer sun; and the sailor who stops a leak in his ship with shavings and sawdust, and foolishly imagines that he shall ride safely into port, will discover his folly, when, clinging to his last plank, he looks vainly around him for a rescue. To allow Russia to escape from any of the just penalties of the war which she provoked, and in which she has been so signally worsted;—to have brought about her humiliation without taking sufficient security against her renewed aggression, is to sacrifice a thousand to-morrows at the shrine of to-day.

It is for the representatives of Great Britain and France to be just above all things. Russia will, of course, endeavour to hold her own; and Austria will in all probability plead for a generous treatment of the vanquished; but the questions to be decided are not merely Russian and Austrian, but European. They relate not only to the past, but to the future. If they be not discussed in the proper spirit by the two great nations who have borne the brunt of the battle, and who have achieved by their arms the victory denied to their peaceful remonstrances, these nations will but perform the work of Sisyphus. They will have rolled up the huge stone to the top of the hill, only to see it roll down again. But more unhappy than Sisyphus, who had immortal strength for every fruitless exertion, each of their future attempts will be weaker than that which preceded it, and the stone which they do not fix may fall upon them and crush them in its rebound.

The Four Points formulated at Vienna, and accepted in good faith by Great Britain and France, no less than by Russia, meet the immediate danger which produced the war. They seem to include all that is absolutely necessary for the security of the Turkish empire against the aggression of the Czars. Yet there are not wanting thousands of able and clear-sighted politicians, who would have been better satisfied if the terms of pacification had included the payment by Russia, of the expenses to which the Sultan has been put in the defence of his territories, and the whole cost of the Turkish fleet so treacherously destroyed at Sinope. Perhaps this question is held in reserve? But, whether it be so, or not, the Four Points appear to be sufficient to render any Russian assault upon the Ottoman empire an impossibility for the present, and an improbability for the future. So far there is reason to be satisfied with the concessions which Russia has made.

But the men who look upon this war by the light of a comprehensive experience—who have been able to trace it from its remote as well as its proximate causes—who have profoundly studied the history of Europe, and who are well acquainted with the aspirations and passions which agitate the several nations of the European system—who have at length awakened to the conviction that the politics of the Old World are intimately and indissolubly connected with those of the New, and that Christendom is a somewhat wider term in its relation to politics than it was in 1815—are deeply convinced that the question at issue is not merely a Turkish one. To them the vague, unformulated Fifth Point is more important than all the rest. In the abortive Conferences of last year the Third Point was the

THE CONFERENCES AT PARIS.—HOTEL OF THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

stumbling-block. In the Conferences of Paris the Fifth Point will be the *pièce de resistance*. The Four Points are already agreed upon in principle; and may be speedily energistered as binding and completed documents—signed, sealed, and delivered. But the Fifth Point will be the test of the statesmanship of Great Britain and France. Within its comprehensive or exhaustive circle the interests of all Europe are included. If the presumed necessities of the Russian Czars force them to encroach upon their neighbours; if they crave possession of an oceanic seaboard; if they look upon themselves, or are looked upon by smaller despots in Central Europe, whether German or Italian, as the representatives and upholders of a particular form of government with which popular freedom is incompatible—it is for the statesmen of Great Britain, more especially, to remember at this critical hour of European history how great an example England has set to the world. It is for them to consider with what confidence the Germans, the Italians, the Poles, and the Hungarians, look to the British Isles to keep alight the sacred flame of Popular Liberty, and not to suffer it to be quenched in the malaria of Despotism. The interest of all Europe is that Russia should prosper within her own boundaries, with such form of government as best pleases or suits her own people, if she will but leave other nations to do the same. Russia must not only cease to absorb the territories of her neighbours, but to dictate to them what form of government they shall adopt. These, and a thousand other considerations, lie within the compass of the Fifth Point. The more thoroughly they are foreseen and settled, the more stable will be the peace which all men hope will spring from the deliberations of the Conferences.

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THIS Hotel, one of the most recently-erected of the public buildings of Paris, and a fair specimen of the handsome style of the official edifices of that city, possesses considerable interest at the present moment, as the place for the holding of the Peace Conferences

This splendid pile is situated on the Quai d'Orsay, close to the Palace of the President of the Legislative Body. The first stone was laid in 1845, by M. Guizot, and thither the offices of the department of the Minister of Foreign Affairs (embracing correspondence with foreign powers, political and commercial treaties, conventions, passports, &c.) were transferred in September, 1853.

The entire Hotel has cost five millions of francs. The principal front, shown in the Engraving on the preceding page, is on the Quai d'Orsay, and consists of two pavilions connected by an intermediate body composed of a ground floor and upper story; the former of the Doric and the latter of the Ionic order. The windows have small balconies, and are surmounted by medallions, the fields of which are of grey marble. An unbroken balustrade runs along the roof. The whole of the façade is profusely sculptured. The western pavilion is connected by a terrace with a somewhat plainer building, which reaches to the Rue de l'Université, containing the offices of the Ministry.

## *FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.*

### FRANCE.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

PARIS, Thursday.

THE health of the Empress continues so excellent as to encourage in the highest degree the hopes of a safe and easy confinement. Last week her Majesty attended in an open carriage at the hunting party in the forest of St. Germain, and remained out nearly the whole day. Since then she has accompanied the Emperor to visit the orphan asylum founded under her especial patronage in the Faubourg St. Antoine, and examined all the details and arrangements of the interior.

The following fact is significative:—Some time since one of the first upholsterers in Paris received an order to make a table for the Conferences about to be held capable of accommodating ten persons, and nine *fauteuils* were at the same time commanded. A few days later a tenth was ordered, and directions were given that four more should be made and kept in readiness in case of their being required; and that a leaf should be added to the table to render it sufficiently large to serve at will fourteen persons.

Great and numerous fêtes are said to be in preparation for the celebration of this occasion. Already various foreigners—Russians among the rest—have taken measures to secure habitations—a circumstance which will doubtless have the effect of again raising the prices of lodgings already extremely dear. A distinguished artist, M. Adolphe, is charged by the Government with a commission to make a picture introducing the portraits of the various diplomatic personages engaged in the negotiations about to be entered upon.

From almost all the provinces arrive the happiest and most encouraging reports relative to the agricultural prospects of the country. It is said that in some parts they have not been so brilliant since the year 1826. The steadiness of the temperature has brought on all the crops gradually and naturally: the grain is magnificent, the vines vigorous and healthy, and nearly all the other products in an equally promising condition. It is even said that, should the late frosts—generally so much to be dreaded—arrive, the state of the ground would preserve the most important crops from suffering any serious damage, and that only the fruit-trees and the colza would have to fear from their attacks.

The new uniform of the Cent-Gardes is, it appears, decided upon, and promises, by the arrangement of colours, to be as ugly as can well be conceived. The amaranth which now forms one of the two colours that composes it is to be suppressed entirely; the trousers are to be garance (a dull brick-dust), with a gold or blue band, according to the rank of the wearer. The collar and facings are to be scarlet; the aguillettes scarlet and gold, and the epaulets of the privates garance and gold—brick-dust and scarlet coming together! Instead of the képi the *bonnet de police* is to be adopted, with gold band, and each soldier is to bear the mark of his grade in silver—the absence of this having formed the excuse of the privates of other corps for not saluting as *sous-officiers* the members of this body.

The Municipal Commission is about to proceed to the demolition of the houses in the rue des Mathurins and the rue Laharpe which immediately surrounded the Hôtel de Cluny and the Palais des Thermes—the latter, which dates from the fourth century, being the oldest monument in Paris. The Hôtel de Cluny was built in the sixteenth century. In 1842 it was purchased by the Government, and became a museum of antiquities, one of the most complete and interesting in Europe.

Several petitions from the departments request that the child to which the Empress is about to give birth shall, in the event of its being a boy, bear the title of King of Algeria. It appears that such an idea has for some time been entertained

Heinrich Heine, the celebrated German poet—one of the last, if not the last, of whose works a collection of short poems has been very felicitously rendered into English by the Hon. Julian Fane—died on Sunday, at his residence in Paris, of a malady of nearly eight years' duration.

The new arrangement in the Church respecting the adoption of the Roman, instead of the Parisian, Liturgy, and the displacing of various members of the clergy, has led to a good deal of discontent in that body, and among some of the parishes affected by the changes. A certain number of ecclesiastics have even refused to accept the new cures in exchange for the old ones they are unwillingly called upon to resign.

The Théâtre Lyrique is, it is said, about to change managers. The appearance on that stage of a version of "The Solitaire" of the late Vicomte d'Arlincourt has had not only the effect of keeping away the public, but of indisposing composers and librettists of talent from producing their works there, and even including MM. St. George, Leuven, and Clapisson to withdraw their new opéra-comique, "Fanchonette." It appears that M. Carvalle is, therefore to take the place of M. Pellegrin. Madame Sand's piece at the Gymnase, "Lucie," has had but a doubtful reception. Like most of her dramatic works, it wants interest and action; she embroiders on too slight a canvass; the finesse and delicacy of the work are almost always more or less lost in placing it before a public, who go to the theatre to be amused, and not to study traits so fine as to be almost lost in the glare of the footlights. Madame Sand is, nevertheless, engaged in writing a pantomime for the Folies-Nouvelles. This amusing little theatre has produced a most successful little piece, "Le Bras Noir." The idea is original, and the execution very effective. At the Italiens, the representation of "Don Giovanni" has been but moderately successful, owing to the indifferent manner in which it is sung. A new opera of M. Bottesini, the *chef-d'orchestre* of this theatre, "L'Assedio di Firenze," is announced for this evening's representation.

## THE PEACE CONFERENCES.

On Thursday morning last Aali Pacha, the Turkish Plenipotentiary, arrived at Marseilles in the steam-frigate *Sané*, which left Constantinople on the 13th inst.; and was expected to start for Paris that evening.

A considerable sensation has been created in Paris by the republication of an article from the *Siècle* in the *Moniteur* of Wednesday, by way of reply to the *Journal des Débats* of Monday, which had served to fill its columns filled with a discussion of the points that are to come before the Conferences. One of the principal questions taken up by the philo-Russian *Débats* was whether Circassia or should not be comprised among the arsenals on the shores of the Black Sea whose suppression will be one of the conditions of peace with Russia. Whether Nicolaieff belonged to the third or to the fifth proposition it will have to be considered by the Plenipotentiaries, and very probably one of the first. The reasoning of the *Débats* went to prove that the Allies have no right to include it in that category, and it declared in rather a decided manner that Nicolaieff could not be considered as being on the shore of the Black Sea. Indeed, the greater part of the article in question might be very advantageously employed by Count Orloff and Baron Brunnow in the discussion, and they might rest their case on a French journal of such influence as the *Journal des Débats*. The *Siècle*, which has taken a manly and patriotic view of the whole question from the beginning, seemed to feel ashamed that the cause of the Russian Plenipotentiaries should be thus defended by one of the principal journals of France. It replied, and in the opinion of most people satisfactorily, to the Russian pleadings in the *Débats*. The publication of the article of the *Siècle* in the official journal is considered not only as a corrective administered to the *Débats* through the *Siècle*, but an interpretation of a still more significant kind is given to it. The rumour goes that it was at the Emperor's express desire that the article should appear, and the publication in the *Moniteur* of the passages which insure on the destruction of Nicolaieff gives it no small importance. The discussion of the Five Points, and the advocacy of Russian interests is not confined to journals however. As on former occasions the subtle resources of feminine diplomacy have been called into requisition on the most extensive scale. The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* says:—

Considerable sensation has been excited in political circles by the active anti-English propaganda which Russian ladies of the highest rank are said to be carrying on in very high quarters, but hitherto with more activity and energy than success. It is believed, from reports which have been allowed to transpire, that these fair politicians—the chief of whom are said to be one of the daughters and the niece of Count Nesselrode—have transmitted accounts of their operations to the Russian Court, which, with sagacity, may vie with some of Prince Gortschakoff's bulletins. They are, in fact, reported to have asserted that, thanks to their manœuvring, the Anglo-French alliance was on the eve of dissolution, and it is apprehended that the Russian Court is acting in accordance with their reports—or rather misinformation. If that be really the case, there is no doubt the conduct of the French and English Plenipotentiaries at the Conferences will convince them of the sad mistake of overtrusting to petticoat diplomacy.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* gives some further particulars regarding Baron Brunnow and his lady auxiliaries:—

I believe I may say that at the present moment the intrigues of these ladies occupy no inconsiderable share of the attention of the French Government. First on the list comes the notorious Princess Lieven. Next in importance is the Baroness de Seebach, a daughter of Count Nesselrode. This lady has for a political correspondent at St. Petersburg Madame Zograffe (whose maiden designation was Princess Soutzo), the wife of the Greek Ambassador. The Princess and Baroness have under their immediate orders the following efficient and experienced staff of feminine intriguers, viz.:—Mdme. Kalergi, a niece of Nesselrode; Mdme. Mavrodi, a Russian lady, of Greek origin, possessing large property at Odessa; Madame Meyendorf, the wife of the Russian Envoy at Berlin; the Princess Ypsilante, a Greek fanatic, under Russian protection, and two ladies of the Obreskof family—one of whom is married to a French Count, and the other of whom is the wife of Prince Jean Soutzo, a Greek attaché at St. Petersburg. However high-sounding the above names may appear, I can assure you that some of them have long been on the police list of Russian spies in Paris. The present business of these ladies is to compare notes of all the information they can pick in the many political salons to which they have access, and to endeavour to ascertain how far the Emperor Napoleon really means to stand fast by the conditions which it is presumed England will insist upon, and what objections Brunnow and Orloff may venture to make in the Conferences, without the risk of breaking off the negotiations, as far at least as France is concerned.

## THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.—DESTRUCTION OF FORT NICHOLAS.

The principal (indeed, almost the only) item of intelligence in the letter from the Camp (coming down to Feb. 8) is the report of the destruction of Fort St. Nicholas at Sebastopol. The fort, which occupied nearly the whole of the promontory of land dividing the north and south Artillery Bay, commanded the entrance to the roadstead, and swept with its guns the whole surface of the water thence to the south harbour itself.

General Codrington, in a despatch to Lord Panmure, gives the following picturesque account of the explosion:—

The scene and feeling of expectation were of great interest, for another tangible proof of power and success was to take place, and 108,000 lbs. of powder were in the mine chamber.

At the hour named a burst of smoke, dark and thick, rolled from our left of the building; it was followed by another: the heavy sound arrived, the clouds were shot into the air and into the sea; the explosions of the extreme right and centre mingled at little intervals into one drifting cloud, which veiled the destruction below.

The light of the sun played beautifully on the mass of smoke, of which the lower part lay long and heavily on the water in violins. The breeze passing it away over the remains of the town showed that a low line of ruin was all that remained of the pride of Fort Nicholas, and one standing menace of the harbour lay buried under its waves.

A despatch from Marseilles, Feb. 19, says:—

The Allies are about to complete the destruction of the Russian ships sunk in the harbour of Sebastopol. It is stated that the French Artillery has received orders on the subject.

### AMERICA.

The mail-steamer *Africa*, which left New York on the 6th inst., arrived at Liverpool on Monday morning. The most important news brought by her is the election of a Speaker of the House of Representatives. This unprecedented and memorable struggle, which had been protracted to nine weeks, was brought to a close on Feb. 2, and resulted in the triumph of Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, the Fresoil candidate. The contest was only terminated under the adoption of the plurality rule, which the House adopted with the greatest reluctance. By an analysis of the votes it appears that Mr. Banks received the whole Republican strength except four; and that Mr. Aiken received the support of all the Democrats except two, and of all the National Americans except six. The latter eight had it in their power to elect Mr. Aiken, even if the four Independent Republicans had voted for Mr. Banks. But the result is acquiesced in by all parties, as a proper relief from the state of anarchy under which the House had been labouring.

In the Senate, on the 8th inst., the consideration of the Central American question was resumed, and

Mr. Foot, of Vermont, although not an admirer of Mr. Buchanan, took pleasure in eulogising the arguments advanced by that gentleman to sustain the views he entertained of the proper construction of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty. He regarded the reasoning of Mr. Buchanan as sound and of consummate ability. The faithful observance of the treaty required of her Majesty's Government the immediate withdrawal from any actual occupancy of, or dominion over, any portion of the Mosquito territory or sea-coast, by virtue of a pretended protectorate. The claims of England over Central America and the Bay of Islands being founded upon no right of discovery, conquest, purchase or treaty, her occupancy of the territory was, consequently, a clear case of forcible entry and detainer, and her right the same that a highwayman has to pursue an unarmed traveller. He maintained that the honour of his country, no less than its interests, demanded that they should insist upon England fulfilling her treaty stipulations. The idea of yielding to the pretensions of that Government, and allowing her to evade its plain provisions, was not to be thought of for a moment. He proposed that a direct Congressional declaration should be made of their construction of the treaty, and of their purpose to enforce the obligations resulting from that construction. If that proved unavailing, and after negotiation should have been exhausted, he would entertain a proposition similar to that suggested by Mr. Seward—namely, to give England official and formal notice that she must withdraw from her Central American occupations by a given day; if then she still held out, and disregarded their summons, he would have her removed by force of arms. Let England understand that they were in earnest about this, and that it was not a second edition of "54.40, or fight," and then backing down to 49. If, after such forbearance, war should come, let it come—they would be justified both by God and man.

The members of an Irish club recently examined at Cincinnati, on the charge of having attempted to violate the neutrality laws, have been discharged from arrest.

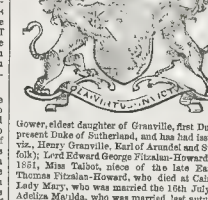
The appointment of the new American Minister to England is thus notified in the official Washington newspaper:—"George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to her Britannic Majesty, in the place of James Buchanan, recalled at his own request."

The state of affairs in Kansas, at the date of the latest advices from that territory, appears to have been exceedingly alarming. A contest with fire-arms had taken place between bodies of the Kansas freesoilers and the pro-slavery invaders from Missouri, in which one of the latter was killed on the spot, and several others wounded. After this conflict the leader of the freesoilers fell into the hands of the opposite party, who, after keeping him in custody for several hours, deliberately murdered him.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, K.G.

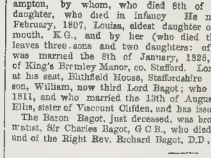
HENRY CHARLES HOWARD, thirteenth Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk, and Baron Fitzalan, Clun, Oswaldestre, and Maltravers; Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, Premier Duke and Earl immediately after the Princes of the Blood Royal, K.G., was the only child of Bernard Edward, the twelfth Duke, by his wife, the Lady Elizabeth Belasyse, third daughter of Henry, second and last Earl of Fauconberg, which marriage was dissolved in May, 1794. He was born 12th of August, 1791; and married, 27th Dec., 1814, the Lady Charlotte Sophia Leveson Gower, eldest daughter of Granville, first Duke of Sutherland, and sister to the present Duke of Sutherland, and has had issue three sons and two daughters—viz. Henry Granville, Earl of Arundel and Surrey (now fourteenth Duke of Norfolk); Lord Edward George Fitzalan-Howard, M.P., who married, the 22nd July, 1851, Miss Talbot, niece of the late Earl of Shrewsbury; Lord Bernard Thomas Fitzalan-Howard, who died at Cairo, in Egypt, the 21st Dec., 1846; Lady Mary, who was married the 16th July, 1840, to Lord Foley; and Lady Adeliza Matilda, who was married last autumn to Lord George Manners, M.P.



Henry Charles, thirteenth Duke of Norfolk, the subject of this notice, was, when Earl of Surrey, the first Roman Catholic who took the oaths and seat in the House of Commons after the passing of the Emancipation Act, in 1829. He was then M.P. for Horsham, and he afterwards sat for the Western Division of Sussex, and continued its representative up to 1841, when he was summoned by writ to the House of Lords, during the lifetime of his father, as Baron Maltravers. He succeeded to the Dukedom, on the demise of his father, the 16th of March, 1842. His Grace filled several important offices of State. In July, 1839, he was appointed Treasurer of the Queen's Household, and was made a Privy Councillor: in July, 1846, he succeeded the Earl of Jersey as Master of the Horse. He was subsequently made Lord Steward of the Household, but, soon afterwards, relinquished that place to Earl Spencer. In politics the Duke was a Whig. The Duke of Norfolk died at his seat, Arundel Castle, Sussex, on the 15th inst. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Henry Granville, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, who was born the 7th of November, 1815, and married, the 19th June, 1839, Augusta Mary Minna Catherine, youngest daughter of Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet. By this lady he has a youthful family of two sons and five daughters. He was formerly in the Royal Horse Guards, and, on his retirement from the Army, entered, in 1837, the House of Commons as representative for Arundel, which he sat for in several Parliaments. He also sat for the city of Limerick for a few months.

### LORD BAGOT

THE Right Hon. William Bagot, LL.D., F.S.A., and F.L.S., Baron Bagot of Bagot's Bromley, in the county of Stafford, and a Baronet, was the eldest son of William, the first Baron, by his wife, Louisa, daughter of John, second Viscount Bolingbroke. He was born the 11th of September, 1773, and succeeded his father, as second Baron and seventh Baronet, the 22nd of October, 1798. He married, first, the 30th May, 1799, Emily, fourth daughter of Charles, first Lord Southampton, by whom, who died 8th of June, 1800, he had an only daughter, who died in infancy. He married, secondly, the 17th of February, 1807, Louisa, eldest daughter of George, third Earl of Dartmouth, K.G., and by her (who died the 13th of August, 1816) he leaves three sons and two daughters: of the latter, the elder, Agnes, was married the 8th of January, 1829, to John Newton Lane, Esq., of King's Bromley Manor, co. Stafford. Lord Bagot died on the 12th inst., at his seat, Blithfield House, Staffordshire. He is succeeded by his eldest son, William, now third Lord Bagot; who was born on the 7th of March, 1811, and was married the 13th of August, 1851, the Hon. Lucia Agar Ellis, sister of Viscount Clifden, and has issue.



The Baron Bagot, just deceased, was brother of the late eminent diplomatist, Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B., who died Governor of Canada, in 1843; and of the Right Rev. Richard Bagot, D.D., Bishop of Bath and Wells.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—Mrs. Mary Ann Utten, of Michael's-place, Brompton, has bequeathed £100 to each of the undermentioned institutions:—The Royal Asylum; Orphan School, Clapton; Magdalen Hospital, London; National Benevolent Institution; Royal Free Hospital; and the Society Clergy Society, London. Mrs. Jane Sanson, of Coventry, £100 to the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital; £100 to the Charity for Relief of Necessitous Clergymen, their Widows and Children, in the Archdeaconry of Coventry; and other legacies.—W. M. Nurse, Esq., £100 to the Middlesex Hospital.

WILLS.—The will of Sir Henry Every, Bart., was proved in London under £8000 personalty; William Hilton, Esq., Danbury, £80,000; Robert Hale Blagden Hale, Esq., of Coltes House, Wilts, £25,000; Charles Lamb, Esq., of Warwick, £40,000; Dame Frances Anne Wilder, £20,000; Mrs. Jane Graham, of Barnstaple, £40,000; T. J. Wiltshire, of Cornhill, gold-refiner, £14,000; Thomas Colher, of Brackley, surgeon, £12,000; [illegible] of Monument-yard, fruit-broker, £25,000; Joseph Downs, [illegible], and Price's Wharf, Lambeth, timber-merchant, £160,000. The Rt. Hon. Lord Langdale, Berncharp died intestate, leaving £9000 personalty.

The coroner's inquest on the body of Mr. S. Bell, late [illegible] Bath Abbey-yard, whose death took place [illegible] under circumstances which led to the belief that he had been murdered by some person or persons unknown.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

IT is satisfactory to read that in the Crimea, at least, there is no undue faith reposed in the pacific views of Russia. On the 4th the well-known Fort St. Nicholas was blown to pieces by the French engineers, in the presence of the chiefs of the armies, and of a great number of other spectators. The splendid docks are in utter ruin, and there are now only a few quays to be demolished. Russia may vaunt for many a year to come before the recollection of so signal and humiliating a chastisement can pass away. Europe admits that in regard to Sebastopol the avengers have done their work thoroughly and well. The negotiators have gathered, and it remains to be seen how much of the *fruits* of the campaign will be left to the victors when they rise from the "magnificent table" which has been prepared for the Conferences. Already we have hints of shuffling. It is to be contended, folk say, by Russia that Nicolaieff is not a fort in the Black Sea, and, therefore, is not to be affected by the propositions. Supposing an Act were procured for removing all nuisances from the Strand, and the Holywell-street Jews and venders of impure books were to contend that their street was not in the Strand, because Strand houses interpose between it and the larger thoroughfare. That is very much the case with the Russians, who would retain Nicolaieff because it does not exactly face the sea. Then, again, there is the Sea of Azoff, the "nursery" of the naval marine in the south. Is not that to be disarmed? If resistance be offered on such questions (to say nothing of the Asiatic coast, of which we hear little as yet, and in reference to which we are perhaps to stultify ourselves beyond measure), Lord Clarendon may have to send a message that will be transmitted to the Baltic squadron, now about to sail, and that will be received with the loudest cheer our gallant but baffled sailors have yet had the heart to give. The prettily-christened gun-boats may yet salute Cronstadt.

The military blunderers who have been rewarded at home are making efforts to show that they were not so culpable as people suppose; but the attempt is not fortunate.

The Parke Peerage question has again been under discussion. Lord Wensleydale has declined to appear in defence of his title, leaving that duty to those who conferred the honour. The case was referred to a Committee of Privileges, into which the House of Lords resolves itself; Lord Redesdale presiding, and the Chancellor taking his seat among the Ministers. Lord Glenelg and Lord Grey, men of the most opposite temperaments, have each amendments to propound; but the result will not transpire in time for record in this portion of our impression. It is worthy of note that Lord Campbell, who (with two peerages in his own family) is loudest against the legality and propriety of this grant, has written, in his "Lives of the Chancellors," that there is no doubt of the Sovereign's power to confer such honours, and that such prerogative might occasionally be used advantageously. His Lordship may plead that he is better informed to-day than he was when he penned that sentence; but though this might be a sort of reason, in reference to the legal point (for nobody should ever say that he has mastered English law), a gentleman at the ripe age at which Lord Campbell published the "Chancellors" may be supposed to have made up his mind on a political doctrine.

The Corporations, as might be expected, are growing perfectly clamorous in their opposition to the relief to the shipping interest proposed by the Local Dues Bill, introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Liverpool (where ships are taxed to buy organs and pictures of the Emperor of Russia) began the outcry; but the London Common Council, never stagnant when reform is to be opposed, have followed the Liverpool lead, and the usual logic of such people has been brought into ludicrous play. If, one of the speakers contended, Government is allowed to pass this bill, it will next confiscate the property of the companies, and then proceed to the confiscation of that of individuals. A hideous prospect, excited by a proposal to abstain from robbery. It is possible that Government may be cowed by this selfish opposition: but, should this be the case, and concessions be made, the country will not put much faith in the alleged intention of the Cabinet to reform the Corporation of London. In justice to some of the Council—Mr. Dakin, Mr. Rowe, Sir H. Muggeridge, especially—it should be said that they took a fairer view of the case, and described the bill as "a large and excellent measure."

At last the American Representatives have chosen a Speaker, Mr. Nathaniel Banks, of Massachusetts, who triumphed over Mr. Aiken by 103 to 100. The victor is described as "the Republican candidate," and in his speech he avoided pledging himself "to save the Union." The burst of enthusiasm with which the triumph was greeted is quite amusing. The assemblage was so struck at the defeated gentleman doing a courteous act that some of the members began to cry. We shall be suspected of exaggeration unless we quote an American writer:—"Mr. Aiken, with the nobility of a true gentleman, cast withering censure upon the factious opposition to the Speaker taking his seat, by rising in his place and asking the privilege of now conducting Mr. Banks, as Speaker, to the chair. The applause which hailed this act of magnanimity was only equalled by that which succeeded the announcement of the result: and more than one strong man who had never faltered when the fight was fiercest now sank in his seat, overpowered by generous emotion. The last act of this sublime spectacle was now about to close." Should Sir George Grey and Sir F. Thesiger have a contest for the Speakership of the House of Commons, we dare say there will be a hearty cheer for the winner, and the loser will shake hands with him directly he is installed; but we cannot call to mind any "strong man" who is likely to give way to his pocket-handkerchief, even at the close of the "sublime spectacle." An edifying illustration of the sublimity of the whole business is afforded by the description of the crowds of applicants for patronage, who, as the letter came away, were rushing upon every man who had anything to give. No sooner was the doorkeeper chosen than he turned out a messenger, to give his place to a friend of his own, and "this served as a signal for the crowd inside to rush upon him with importunities, and the scene of excitement was heightened on the adjournment of the House by the rushing in of the office-seeking forces outside." We should add that "a statement is made which translated from the slang of the Washington journalist into English, seems to mean that certain Russian ships have been juggled into the possession of Americans, in a way which has elicited a remonstrance, more or less severe, from Paris, and that the President may find embarrassment from a new quarter.

The Army Estimates for the coming financial year (ending 31st March, 1857) have been issued. About six millions and a quarter is the increase upon those of last year, the total required being thirty-five millions within a fraction. The Queen has paid a visit to Woolwich to see some of the things we have to show for our money—the cannon, mortars, and other articles captured in the Crimea, to which will shortly be added a pair of the enormous dock caissons from Sebastopol. Perhaps some Lord Elkhorn or a thousand years hence will, after the Generals of the time have conquered England for him, send these gates back to Russia (à la Somnauth) with an ovation of his own in honour of the event, and complimentary to the particular idol the Russians may happen then to be worshipping. Her Majesty also did something else: she visited a number of wounded soldiers during a drive, and distributed to them with her own hands, and also examined the new ambulance for conveying the injured soldier from the field of battle, or elsewhere—a contrivance which appears to be excellent, but which, when wanted, will probably be found to be without wheels, or at least without linchpins, and it will be nobody's business to see after these: and the surgeon who grows indignant will be put into arrest, and the wounded man will be left on the field, and the officers will wrangle on the subject until their patient, where the greatest number of all will receive promotion, or pension, or an order.

## *EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.*

The Court, it is expected, will return to Windsor Castle for the Easter vacation a week earlier than usual—about the 19th proximo—when the Princess Royal will receive the holy right of Confirmation.

It is positively stated that the Emperor Alexander will shortly visit Warsaw, and thence proceed to Berlin.

The Empress of Austria met with an accident on the 12th inst., but fortunately it was not attended with any serious consequences. The spring of her Majesty's carriage broke while she was taking an airing, and she was compelled to alight and return to the palace in a private carriage which happened to pass at the moment.

An address from the Irish bar to the Lord Chief Justice, as the head of the Common Law Bench in Ireland, is in preparation, on the subject of the late motion in the House of Commons reflecting on the capabilities of the Irish Judges.

The Count de Chambord has arrived at Venice from Verona. The Duke de Nemours has sent the Duke de Mounmouney to Venice, with a letter thanking the Comte de Chambord for the solicitude which he had manifested during the illness of the Duchess of Neuilly.

Last week a number of Polish refugees at Paris gave a dinner to General Zamoyski, who is about to proceed to Constantinople. It was attended by Prince L. Czartoryski and by other Poles of distinction, and Prince Adam Czartoryski in the evening joined the party.

The Duke of Portland is having a great number of hares netted alive on his estate in the neighbourhood of Mansfield, for the purpose of being sent to France as a present to the Emperor. Upwards of 130 were netted at Clipstone Park one day last week.

Count Thun, Austrian Minister of Public Worship, has addressed to the Bishops of the Empire an invitation to be present in Vienna on April 6, the day on which will be opened the episcopal conferences relative to carrying the concordat into execution.

The Pope, after a longer delay than usual, has at length filled up the vacancies in the consistory by the death of the late Roman Catholic Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, and the choice has fallen on the Very Rev. Dr Walsh.

The late Marshal Paskiewitsch was, of all the military men in Europe, the one who had received the greatest number of decorations. The orders of which he wore the insignia amounted to twenty-seven.

The Russian *Gazette de l'Académie* announces the departure of Colonel Lake and Captain Thompson from Tiflis to St. Petersburg, and the inability of General Williams to leave the former city by reason of illness.

The Emperor of Austria is about to suppress all proceedings against persons implicated in political offences committed within the period of 1848 and 1851.

Mr. Bright, M.P., has been unable to resume his seat in Parliament this session, in consequence of indisposition arising from an affection of the liver and bilious attack. The hon. gentleman was very unwell when he attended the Manchester soiree to himself and colleague, a few days before the assemblage of Parliament.

Baron Brunnow met Count Morny at the house of the Princess Lieven on the day after his arrival in Paris. "The conversation lasted some time, and was very confidential."

The intimacy which now exists between the Courts of Paris and Vienna is the subject of general conversation in our official circles. It is rumoured that an Austrian regiment will be given to the Emperor Napoleon; and the Cuirassiers are spoken of as likely to bear the name of the Emperor of the French.

Lord James Butler and Major Nasmyth have both met with rather serious hunting accidents within the last few days, but have both almost recovered from the injuries which they have received.

Prince Michael Gortschakoff, late Commander-in-Chief of the Czar's forces in the Crimea, entered Warsaw on the 13th, as Viceroy of Poland.

The Hon. F. H. Fitzbardinge Berkeley has obtained a verdict against the publishers of a weekly newspaper called the *Alliance*, for the insertion in that paper of a series of libels reflecting upon him. Damage £5.

Mr. Bluhme, one of the members of the Oersted Ministry, now with some of his ex-colleagues on his trial and under impeachment, has been elected to the Grand Council of the Kingdom by the constituency of Copenhagen.

M. Chapot, formerly member for the Guard of the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies, died at Venice from an attack of apoplexy, on the 8th, whilst on a visit to the Comte de Chambord.

The Common Council of Vienna, having applied to the Archbishop of Vienna for permission to erect a monument to the memory of Mozart in one of the churches, his Grace refused to grant it, as he cannot countenance the worship of genius, which is but a kind of idolatry.

Mr. John Lawler, the sculptor, has received a commission from Prince Albert for a copy, in marble, of his figure of "The Father."

Mr. Costa, having sold the copyright of his new oratorio, "Eli," for £500, has given the whole amount to the Committee of the Birmingham Festival, to be applied to the charitable purposes for which the festival is carried on.

The fourteenth volume of the "Biographie Universelle," which will be published at the end of this month, will contain an interesting memoir of Fox, from the pen of M. Villemain.

A gentleman in Greenock has been the lucky finder of a literary treasure at a bookstall—viz., an edition of Motherwell's "Ancient and Modern Minstrelsy," with a great number of valuable notes and corrections in the handwriting of the poet

Mr. Behnes has received a commission to execute a statue of the late Edward Baines, of Leeds. The figure is to be eight feet high, and the price is seven hundred guineas

Madame Amalia Ferraris is at present the star of the ballet at Rome.

The Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects decided on Monday night last to bestow the Queen's gold medal this year upon Mr. Tite, M.P.

A religious service was celebrated on Sunday last at the Church of St. Germain des Près, Paris, for the repose of the soul of M. Chapot, who succeeded the Marquis de Pasoret as confidential agent of the Comte de Chambord, on the Marquis's secession from the Legitimist cause.

The carrying into effect of the Constitution of 1840, in place of that of 1845, is the occasion of a Ministerial crisis at Hanover. Several members of the Cabinet have tendered their resignations to the King.

An English house of great capital has received the concession of the Belgrade and Constantinople Railway. The other concessions are postponed to the 1st of April.

In consequence of complaints which have been made to the Austrian Minister for Commerce and Public Works, orders have been issued that all telegraphic despatches must in future be sent by the line indicated by the person who forward them.

The English residents in Constantinople are about to build two churches—one in Pera, to cost £15,000; the other, on a smaller scale, at Orta-kui.

Negotiations promising a speedy and satisfactory issue have been entered into by the Piedmontese Government with the house of MM. Rothschild, of Paris, for the establishment of a Credit Mobilier Bank

The following additions have been made to the annual interest of our public debt within the last ten years:—In 1847, £374,875, interest of £10,000,000, for Irish famine; in 1848, £9,339; in 1853, three sums amounting in the aggregate to about £80,000; and in 1855, £601,670, interest of the loan of £16,000,000.

The State apartments, Windsor Castle, will be reopened to the public on and after Monday next, the 25th instant.

The warehouses at the Nancy station of the Strasburg Railway have been burnt down, owing to the carelessness of a railway servant. The damage is estimated at 600,000f.

There is now lying in Messrs. Wilmot's dry docks, Newport (to undergo a few slight repairs), that fine old ship the *William Penn*, which, nearly a hundred years ago, bore the celebrated Wolfe from England to Quebec

A company has been formed at Turin, with a capital of 20,000,000f., for the colonisation of the island of Sardinia, and has bought 80,000 hectares (200,000 acres) of Crown lands there for that purpose.

A fatal encounter took place on Tuesday morning, at three o'clock, between the gamekeepers of Sir John Tyrell and a number of poachers, in the preserves at North Boreham, near Chelmsford. One of the keepers was shot dead.

A man confined in the prison at Basle made his escape a few days ago by putting on the hat and cloak which the chaplain of the establishment had left in one of the corridors

The damage inflicted by the late storm upon the shipping in the Clyde, and the erections in and along the banks, is estimated at not less than £100,000.

The Spanish Cortes has approved of a levy of 16,000 men to fill up the vacancies in the army

A Postal Reform Association has been formed at New York.

## *COUNTRY NEWS.*

A FUGITIVE SLAVE IN LIVERPOOL.—A female slave was brought to Liverpool on Saturday last by the American ship *Asterion*, under the following peculiar circumstances: It appears that while the ship was loading in New Orleans the poor creature made her escape, whereupon her master offered a reward of 500 dollars to any person who would restore his "property." The police, as is usual in such a case, made strict search throughout the city and on board the vessels in the harbour; but she eluded their vigilance, and found a friend in the ship's boatswain, who secretly conveyed her on board, and kept her in his berth during the whole of the passage, which occupied twenty-five days. With the exception of the boatswain, who liberated her, her presence in the ship was unknown to all on board, even the captain; and when the vessel anchored in the Mersey she was discovered by the Custom-house officers, searching for contraband tobacco, concealed amongst the bed-clothes in the boatswain's berth. She was taken on shore and placed in lodgings, in Queen-street, a "free" woman.

METEOR.—A correspondent writes from Alford Vicarage, Lincolnshire:—"On Saturday night last, the 16th inst., at a quarter before nine, I witnessed a splendid meteor, direction due east, altitude about 50°. It was, so to speak, about the size of a cricket-ball, of a brilliant bluish white, like the star of a rocket, and fell, without leaving a train, to within about 5° of the horizon. The time it continued visible, I should say, was about three seconds. No doubt, from the angular distance through which it passed in so short a time, it was no great distance off. The day had been almost of summer mildness, with the wind in the south. But about the same time that the meteor was seen the wind began to change towards the quarter in which it appeared, and ever since has continued so, with bitter cold weather. The moon was shining brightly at the time, with a nearly clear sky; but within a quarter of an hour all was overclouded."

COUNTY AND BOROUGHS POLICE BILL.—A meeting of the Mayors and other municipal authorities of many of the boroughs of England was held on Wednesday, at Herbert's Hotel, Palace-yard, to oppose the bill introduced by the Home Secretary into the House of Commons for the regulation of the police in counties and boroughs. More than one hundred gentlemen were present, including, as well as the mayors, aldermen, town councillors, and magistrates of boroughs, several members of Parliament. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Roebuck, M.P.; Mr. Forster, M.P.; Mr. Bass, M.P., and other gentlemen, all of whom strongly condemned the present measure.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES COURT.—A petition for the sale of the Irish estates of the late lamented Marquis of Anglesey was on Saturday presented to the Encumbered Estates Court. The petitioners are the Duke of Richmond, Viscount Sydney, and Lord Clarence Paget, as trustees to the will of the late Marquis. The property is situated in the counties of Down, Louth, and Galway. The net annual rental is £6339, and the encumbrances amount to £43,806 17s. 2d.

LEOMINSTER ELECTION.—The nomination of candidates to fill the vacancy in the representation of this borough, occasioned by the death of Mr. Arkwright, took place at the Court-house in Leominster on Monday. The candidates were Mr. Hardy (who professed to hold the same political principles as the late member), and Mr. Campbell (Liberal). The candidates took their places on the platform without the slightest exhibition of feeling on the part of the electors, who appeared totally indifferent to their presence. After the usual preliminaries both candidates, having been duly proposed and seconded, addressed the electors at considerable length. The show of hands was declared in favour of Mr. Campbell; and a poll was demanded for Mr. Hardy, which was fixed for Tuesday.

DARING ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.—The Sligo papers of Saturday contain accounts of a daring attempt to murder, made on the previous night on Mr. Lemon Armstrong, a gentleman of high position, residing in the county of Leitrim. Mr. Armstrong was returning from Sligo on a jaunting car, accompanied by his wife, and was fired at when passing a grove of trees between Friarstown and Dromohair, the ball of the assassin striking him in the hip and lodging in the thigh. Two men have been arrested, and Mr. Armstrong has identified one of them as being the person who fired the shot. This man's name is M'Gany, and he is, it appears, an old hand in the trade, having been formerly tried at Leitrim Assizes on a charge of murder.

## SUPPRESSION OF THE SANTHAL INSURRECTION.

THE last mail from India brings us the intelligence of the suppression of the great Santhal rebellion—of the capture of the chiefs, and of the dispersion of the insurgents. Some of the chiefs and leading men had been condemned to be hanged at the spots where their brutal murders had been committed. The Zemindars and people of the country were becoming pacified and eased of the fearful suspense in which they had been kept for the last seven months. Government was trying all in its power to efface the melancholy effects of the late disturbance. The cultivators were again engaged in ploughing the land, and in pursuing their ordinary agricultural occupations—rebuilding their burnt villages, but bitterly lamenting the murder of their friends, parents, children, and wives, and the utter destruction of their property.

But many of our readers will exclaim, Who are the Santhals? and why did they set themselves up in rebellion against so upright and powerful a Government as that of India? We are enabled to answer these questions and to give a short description of this little-known and almost unheard-of race, having received the following notes from the pen of an officer of the Bengal Army, who has for several years been in constant communication with the Santhals, and who has lately been actively engaged against them. We are also indebted to his pencil for the accompanying Sketches, illustrative of some of the incidents consequent upon the movement of the troops against the Santhals at the commencement of the rebellion:—

Long before the incursion of the Hindoos into India from the west or from Egypt—that is, upwards of 1000 years B.C.—the fertile valley of the Ganges and several similar portions of Continental India were occupied by many races of men, aborigines—very different in appearance, manners, customs, religion, colour, stature, and language, to the Hindoos. These races—now represented by the wild Koles, Bheels, Dangurs, Santhals, Cheroos, and others—had their own kings and rulers; they built cities and forts and towns; they had a gold and silver coinage; they did battle with those that offended them, and were in their way a powerful set of men. They had no written language. The Hindoos, bringing with them the superior wisdom and knowledge of Egypt, soon came into collision with these aboriginal tribes, and in process of time quarrelled with them, then fought, and eventually expelled them from the fertile plains of India, and obliged them to take refuge in the hilly and jungle clad mountains that occupy such a vast extent and area of India. Buried in the dark forests for nearly thirty centuries, they have lost all trace of their having been members of great nations; they have become ignorant, cruel, and crafty; they possess no written language; they have no religion beyond an indistinct and very confused idea of a good and evil spirit.

Under the rule of the Hindoos, and later, under the Mussulmans, these tribes were treated as the vermin of the country; and by the Hindoo law any one was justified in taking the life of these outcasts. Even if their shadow passed over a Brahmin, or touched a Hindoo, their life was forfeited. But under the benign influence of the English their condition was improved. They were visited in their fastnesses by many English gentlemen and missionaries; they were treated like human beings; they were invited to beat up the forests for game, they were rewarded with money and presents; and, later, regiments of very irregular soldiers were raised from their numbers to keep their own tribes in order, and to protect the lowlanders from their own depredations. These proceedings gave them a certain importance in their own estimation, and finding themselves protected by the laws of justice and humanity, they no longer dreaded appearing amongst their fellow-men, or of being deprived of life for approaching too near a proud Hindoo, or of being shot down by a fanatical Mahometan as an unbeliever and dog. They were comparatively happy and at peace, and under the influence of these two sweet ingredients of human life their numbers increased; their jungles and mountains became too confined for their numbers, and again, after a rigid seclusion from the world for nearly 3000 years, they were permitted to descend into the plains to take their place amongst the nations of the world, to cultivate the land, and to enjoy the bountiful products of their own industry. Such was the happy and thriving state of the Santhals previous to the sudden and astounding outbreak in July, 1855, when murder, pillage, fire, and destruction were hurled through the length and breadth of the country, inhabited by 120,000 Santhals, who had migrated from the jungles of Orissa to the jungles of the Bhaugulpoor District, on the banks of the Ganges, about 200 miles north-west of Calcutta.

These 120,000 Santhals, now styled the rebels, were on the surplus population of the Santhals who occupy the mountains, jungles, and valleys of Orissa, Cuttack, Singhbhoom, Manbhoom, and several other contiguous hilly tracks, who, upon their numbers increasing, had migrated to the north; and finding a congenial forest-clothed country, from mountain jungles to the Ganges, and covering an immense area of

# THE SANTHAL INSURRECTION.

ATTACK BY 600 SANTHALS UPON A PARTY OF 50 SEPOYS, 40TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

territory, had settled down, cleared away the forest, and cultivated the land.

The migration commenced about 1830; and in 1838, their numbers attracting the notice of Government, an officer was appointed to superintend their movements, to watch their interests, to induce them to clear away the forests in the Bhangulpoor District, and eventually to collect the land tax exacted from them as well as from their neighbours, the Zemindars.

In July last intelligence reached the quiet little station of Bhangulpoor that a band of armed Santhals had decapitated a police-officer in the hills; had wounded several policemen; and were plundering the neighbouring villages. The intelligence, delivered with every semblance of truth, and backed by most minute circumstantial and corroborative evidence, was disbelieved, from the simple fact that the Santhals had up to that moment borne the character of being the most truthful, faithful, gentle, and harmless race in India. Rapid and repeated messages, however, pouring in one after the other, soon confirmed the truth of the first report; and it was too soon discovered that this race of men, naturally the most cowardly and harmless of the human race, were all of a sudden turned into the cruelest, boldest, and most bloodthirsty wretches that ever disgraced the face of the earth. Such a transition and effect was too sudden not to have some deep-seated cause, which I will describe hereafter. In the mean time troops were sent against them; but these troops, being composed of the natives of a tribe very similar to themselves, they fled upon the first attack of the Santhals. Regular troops were then poured in upon all sides; and, after some fighting and scouring the jungles, hanging the rebels, and capturing the chiefs, we may hope that the matter is at an end and that the Santhals have been taught a lesson they will never forget.

The Portrait of Seedhoo Manghee, the chief and miserable origin of the insurrection, was taken whilst he was in prison at Bhaugulpoor, immediately after his capture. He is a short, thin, active little fellow, very unlike a Santhal in appearance. He exulted over his performances, and spoke unreservedly about all he had done. He gloried in the orders he had given for numerous executions of Zemindars, police officials, and others; in the numerous villages he had plundered and then burnt, and in the general devastation and misery he had caused; he declared that he was now a great man—that his name was well known, even all the way down to the banks of the Damoodah river, an insignificant stream seventy miles from the scene of his atrocities. Upon being confronted with an official—I believe in the service of a Zemindar—Seedhoo exclaimed "What! you here? Why, I ordered your execution ten days ago!"

(*Continued on page 200.*)

HILL VILLAGE IN THE SANTHAL COUNTRY.

# THE SANTHAL INSURRECTION:

THE 40TH REGIMENT, NATIVE INFANTRY, BURNING A SANTHAL VILLAGE AND RECOVERING PLUNDER

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Feb. 24.—3rd Sunday in Lent. Late Duke of Cambridge b, 1774.
Monday, 25.—Earl of Essex beheaded, 1601. Sir C. Wren died, 1723.
Tuesday, 26.—J. P. Kemble died, 1823.
Wednesday, 27.—Dr. Arbuthnot died, 1735.
Thursday, 28.—Montaigne born, 1533.
Friday, 29.—Rossini born, 1792.
Saturday, March 1.—St. David.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 1, 1856.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. A. h m h m | M. A. h m h m | M. A. h m h m | M. A. h m h m | M. A. h m h m | M. A. h m h m | M. A. h m h m |
| 0 15 0 30 | 1 0 1 15 | 1 45 2 0 | 2 30 2 45 | 3 15 3 30 | 4 0 4 15 | 4 45 5 0 |
| 5 0 5 15 | 5 30 5 45 | 6 15 6 30 | 7 0 7 15 | 7 40 8 15 | 8 45 9 0 | 9 30 9 45 |
| 10 15 10 30 | 11 0 11 15 | 11 45 12 0 | 12 30 12 45 | 1 15 1 30 | 2 0 2 15 | 2 45 3 0 |

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Foreign Postage.—As newspapers sent to most parts of Europe are subject to a heavy postage, and charged by weight, copies of the Illustrated London News, printed on *thin paper*, may now be had, if specially ordered, for transmission abroad.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1856.*

The latest arrivals from the United States bring before us their harassing question of slavery under an entirely new aspect, from which beams a warrantable hope that it will cease to be ere many generations have passed away. In referring to it, we shall neither cast censure nor offer counsel; we shall merely state facts, and leave our readers, both in England and America, to draw their own conclusions. The subject, at all times delicate and irritating, is now likely to become of such intense interest that we cannot pass it by in silence. The formation, a short time ago, of a new territory, afterwards to become a confederate state, has given occasion to an active feud between the free and the slave parties. In Kansas, as this territory is called, violent quarrels, bloodshed, and apprehended rebellion have for weeks prevailed. The latest accounts state that collisions attended with bloodshed have occurred, that all parties are arming, and that a sanguinary intestine war is imminent. The free party has formed companies, with numerous shareholders, and sent emigrants into Kansas as a profitable commercial and political speculation. The slave party has taken corresponding steps, and to secure the soil for slavery has seized political power. Slavery and freedom are thus brought face to face on the same spot to contend for masterdom.

The people of the Southern states are fully convinced, as is stated in a recent number of *The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin*, that the "growth of manufactures and the mechanic arts is a remarkable feature in the towns of the North and East," and that "they do not increase in a similar manner in any part of the South." This is the testimony of the Southerns. For some time past, accordingly, they have taken great pains to introduce various kinds of manufactures into the South; but even the manufacture of cotton, for which it might be supposed the Southerns have some facilities, does not succeed. With a single exception—that of Graniteville, in South Carolina—all the numerous attempts have failed. The Southerns admit and say, "that the *retrogression* of many of the Southern states is to be traced directly to the want of manufactures and other means of absorbing capital." The same authority records instances of "thrifty planters and successful merchants looking to other lands for employment of the capital which years of assiduous labour and dashing enterprise have accumulated." They want to "invest their earnings in industrial enterprises of sure foundation, with a *moral* certainty" of obtaining profitable and permanent returns. "The absence of such enterprises at the South, and the abundance of them at the North, has proved the strongest incitement to emigration to the North, and the transmission of capital." That no doubt may be left as to what is meant, a lamentation follows that *capital* from South Carolina is "invested in *northern manufactures*," instead of "being applied to drain the swamps, to resuscitate the worn-out lands, and to double the crops" of the parent state. Within twenty-five years it is estimated that a sum of twenty-five millions of dollars, accumulated in Charleston, has been carried off by its owners to contribute to the *progressive* prosperity of the "northern cities."

To the cause of the South these are fatal admissions. Whatever theories may be adopted about "capital," the thing which all agree to call by this name is indispensable to improvement; and where there is no accumulation of capital, and where capital cannot be profitably employed, there is no extension of enterprise, little or no improvements in the arts, and the condition of society approximates to stagnation or to "*retrogression*." Whatever prejudices, too, may yet be nourished against "manufactures and the mechanic arts," it is certain that, unless they increase society cannot flourish. The reason is plain. Agriculture, as the rule, produces the necessaries of life—manufactures and the mechanic arts the luxuries. The necessaries are gained by a small and diminishing quantity of labour, as knowledge and skill are brought to bear upon agriculture, as instruments are improved, and as the principles on which fertility depends are better understood. There would, consequently, be no employment for an increasing population—no want of it—no place for it in the world; and it would not come into existence, or would not continue in existence, if it could not find employment in "manufactures and the mechanic arts." Even the agricultural slaves in the States would not increase in numbers if the growth of manufactures and the mechanic arts in the free states of America and in England did not provide a large and continually-increased demand for their raw cotton. Without manufactures and without the mechanic arts, and without a continual improvement in both, prosperity and progress are impossible. Manufactures are not merely an advantage to a few capitalists, but are essential to the well-being of society. They do not flourish in the slave states of America, they flourish amazingly in the free states. They have been brought to their present condition and are continually improved by discoveries in chemistry, electricity, meteorology, pneumatics, hydraulics,—by discoveries concerning heat, light, friction, &c. Now, in the South, in consequence of slavery, the bulk of the population is doomed designedly to ignorance. In the North, as a consequence of freedom, the whole population is carefully instructed.

Experience has taught us that knowledge or mind working by the help of nature is real power; and every free man in the North, considered as a productive agent, is an intellectual giant. He is equal to any slave-owner, while all the slaves are utter pigmies and dwarfs compared to him. They invent no machinery, they make no discoveries, they can scarcely use machinery when invented, or profit by discoveries when made by free men. They do both only to a small extent. It is reasonable to suppose, therefore, that but for the neighbourhood of freedom, which sheds some of its radiance over slavery, the slave states of the South would fall back to the level of the kingdom of Dahomey. Increase of knowledge is always in proportion to the number of minds free to observe, inquire, investigate, and give expression to thought; and in a society composed of forty-nine slaves and one master the intellect of only the fiftieth portion is developed. Such a society can of itself make no progress in knowledge or in power. All the energies of the intellectual small minority are employed in supporting the system of constraint. Thus slavery dooms the South to comparative ignorance, to comparatively slow progress; or, even as some advocates of slavery admit, to retrogression.

On a future occasion we shall have some further facts to communicate upon this part of the subject. In the mean time we commend those on which we have already commented to the serious consideration of all the opponents of slavery, and of all who look with interest and favour on the growth and prosperity of the United States.

The railway battle goes vigorously on, without any apparent indications of a pacific solution of the quarrel. The Directors, who appear to have been responsible for the particular state of diplomacy at last resulting in war, have had a semi-hostile correspondence; the balance of argument being evidently in favour of the united companies, and against the Chairman of the Great Northern, who is charged with repudiating his authorised agent, Mr. Clarke, and with a refusal to combine, except on his own terms. In the mean time the public appear to be taking full advantage of the low fares and increased facilities accorded to them by the various companies, out of no love for their accommodation, but simply to play out the game of mutual injury. The London and North-Western and Midland Companies commenced their quick trains at greatly-reduced fares on the 1st of February—the Great Northern, pending a negotiation set on foot by the officials at the last moment, deciding not to alter their arrangements until after the 8th of February. The result was that, though little was known of the arrangements afterwards made more public, the North-Western and Midland trains were filled with passengers, and the complement of the Great Northern passengers got at last reduced almost to *nil*. Indeed, it is said that on one day the Great Northern express train from York to London left with a single passenger!

However, on the 8th, the Great Northern Company announced their system of quick trains, timed, apparently, on the principle that whatever the other railways did they must excel, at all events on paper; thus, while the London and North-Western and Midland professed to reach London at four, the Great Northern proposed to reach it at half-past three, and all other times were announced in proportion. The fares, too, between London and Retford and London and Sheffield were reduced below the fares announced by the other side; and at present a second-class passenger can travel between London and Sheffield, or London and Retford, for 5s. 8d. and 3s.

The tone of the combatants, also, which began with considerable moderation, appears every day to be getting more and more determined. Longer advertisements are issued, and larger placards; "sandwiches" perambulate the streets in various directions; and individual touters, armed with piles of small bundles, pester and bespatter the passengers with their recommendations and announcements. It reminds one, in fact, of the old coaching days; and a growing impression seems to exist that fares will be again and again reduced, till at last the intelligent public will be positively recompensed by a direct presentation of food or money for honouring one line with their patronage instead of the other. One feature, however, which we alluded to in our last notice of this contest is evidently developing itself, and that is the creation of travelling consequent upon these extremely low fares. We have heard, on good authority, that the number of passengers is already at least forty per cent more than it was prior to the competition. Some of these passengers are, of course, diverted from other places between which and London the fares continue at the old rates; but the great bulk of them are persons travelling who never would or could travel without the great inducements now offered. It remains to be seen whether this accession of numbers will continue, or whether the novelty of riding 150 miles for a few shillings will not tempt many to see a little more of the world, and whether the curiosity of some, the long pent-up desire to travel of others, or the oddity of travelling so quickly and so cheaply, are not mere temporary influences which time will greatly weaken, if not destroy.

In the mean time each company acts as if it were determined to inflict as much injury upon its neighbour as possible; and it is very likely that the low fares of to-day may become lower to-morrow, and that the competition which now attaches to passengers only will extend itself to goods, to parcels, to cattle, to coals; in fact, to the whole revenues of the railways in question, so far as London is concerned.

At present the stake for which the companies are contending—we mean the total value of the passenger traffic affected—cannot be less, directly and indirectly, than from £300,000 to £350,000 a year. We do not mean that this is the sum represented between the competition with what are called the "Twelve Towns," but the traffic of those towns, together with that of very many other places, such as Manchester, Liverpool, intermediate stations between York and London, and others. It is quite clear that the two companies, wherever directly competing—that is, wherever each possesses stations on its own line communicating with London—has the power of reducing the receipts of the other to *nil*, or next door to it. This was shown during the eight days in which the North-Western and Midland had the whole of the competition to themselves, when they got almost the whole of the traffic. It is clear, therefore, that where only a slight difference of time exists a large difference in fares will take the traffic by the other route.

This is an element, in our opinion, decidedly pacific; for, when these rival companies have had a little more experience of the game they are playing, they will find it too costly a war to be carried on without the interference of the shareholders. The competing companies are not merely suffering loss by the reduction of fares, but also by the large increase in their expenses, caused by running needless trains at excessive speed. The extra mileage on the London and North-Western and Midland Railways is about 1000 miles per day, and the extra mileage on the Great Northern about 800 miles per day. Assuming that these trains cost, to work, only 2s. per mile, there is at once an increase in the working expenses of the three companies of some £60,000 a year. We think we shall not be far wrong in speculating (also considering this large accession of working expense) upon the likelihood that, if the competition goes on in all the intensity, and embracing all the elements of traffic instead of only one element, £100,000 a year net money will be taken out of the pockets of the North-Western and Midland, and £150,000 a year out of the pockets of the Great Northern. In fact, the Great Northern Company's share of the passenger traffic of the Twelve Towns alone is £147,000 a year, while the share of the North-Western and Midland of these towns, as carried under the Gladstone award, is only £23,000 a year. Now, the loss to the Midland and North-Western will represent some ½ per cent of dividend. The loss, however, to the Great Northern will represent a much deeper injury as affecting the question of dividend. The reason of this is that the unguaranteed capital of the North-Western and Midland represents together a total sum of nearly £32,000,000, while the unguaranteed capital of the Great Northern is only about £5,000,000. While, therefore, a given amount of loss—all of which loss, it must be borne in mind, must be borne by the unguaranteed capital of the various concerns—will make a comparatively small per-centage difference, distributed over a capital of £32,000,000, the same amount of loss distributed over a capital of only £5,000,000 means the entire extinction of dividend. It is to some point of this kind that all these contests—entered upon with the worst feelings of mutual antagonism—continued pertinaciously, and with a determination not to concede to the other side—inevitably tend. In the mean time the public are, of course, gratified, because benefited, though it may be that the competition and reduced rates of to-day will only lead, as Mr. Denison declares in one of his letters to the *Times*, to a more complete and rigid monopoly in the future. And there are another class of people also looking on with no great feeling of regret: we mean the smaller companies, over whose lines a new traffic is springing up, attracted to the great high-roads to London by the cheapness of transit therealong.

These companies, though they may profess to regret the shocking spectacle of such a contention on the part of the leading railway companies, nevertheless must be gratified to see their small traffic fanned into a glow of temporary increase and prosperity by the breath of this competition. The Government department, too, which professes to regulate the railway affairs of the kingdom, and to watch over public safety, is looking on, a most interested spectator, no doubt determined, through railway regulation bills, facility bills, accident bills, and the like—involving more employment for civilians and military men now returning from war to peaceful avocations—to enlarge its functions, if only to keep the combatants in future order. All these things point to a continuance of the competition; and, as we said before, it will be a question for the shareholders whether they will remain without dividends, retaining the rural spirits of the directorial contest, or whether they will sacrifice the Directors so as again to secure their dividends.

We think the ultimate result must be obvious; but, in the mean time, a great amount of injury will be inflicted on the pecuniary resources of the companies, and, above all, the moral position of railway administration will suffer in the eyes of all thinking people. It is not the first time, however, when, in the midst of a great amount of reason, of forbearance, and of farsightedness, a single firebrand of obstinacy, or a determined clique, has thrown the world's affairs into confusion.

Sealing Letters.—(*From a Correspondent.*)—First close the envelope with a wafer, or adhesive gum; then perforate it with a cross-cut common wafer seal, drop the melted sealing-wax on the perforated surface, and impress it with your usual seal. A letter so sealed cannot be opened without entirely destroying the paper, as the agency of heat will not cause the gum or wafer to give way; nor will moisture loosen the wax, which will hold through the orifices made by the wafer seal.

The King of Bavaria has presented Mr. Cockburn Thomson, of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, with a gold medal, as a mark of his appreciation of that gentleman's edition and translation of the "Bhagavad-Gita"—the celebrated Sanskrit Philosophical poem. Mr. Thomson is a member of the Société Asiatique de Paris and other learned societies of France.

The committee in the camp at Sebastopol for receiving subscriptions for the Nightingale fund have already received over £4000.

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THERE is to be a public meeting, with Charles Dickens in the chair, and that very soon, about Dulwich College—about God's Gift College—about Alleyn's College. Between 1580 and 1610 a man flourished in London called Edward Alleyn—in those days of familiar shortening of names known as Ned Alleyn. This man made money by cruel bear-baiting and exquisite acting. Like other great actors, he retired from the stage; enjoyed his money; and then, unlike other actors, married a second time—founded a College under the influence of parochial advice—got maudlin—and died. This man, Ned Alleyn, never for a moment dreamt that the land he bought and the Almshouse College he endowed at Dulwich, would ever rise into anything more than a College with an Alleyn master at his head—another Alleyn as warden, four fellows, six poor brethren, six poor sisters, and twelve poor scholars. He never dreamed (on or of the stage) of a John Philip Kemble, a Sir Francis Bourgeois, or even a Picture Gallery attached to his then remote-lying Almshouse College. His was a humble imitation of Sutton's College, now called Charter House; and it is certainly an odd coincidence that two of the most glaringly-mismanaged institutions should have been established in England, and in the then suburbs of London, so near in time to one another.

Well, this meeting is to take place, and Charles Dickens will take the chair. Now the talk is, will Mr. Dickens take up Ben Webster's (we do not write Benjamin Johnson) happy idea that out of the funds now belonging to Alleyn's College a portion of that fund should be given to the poor brethren of the existing craft to which Alleyn belonged, and from which he derived so large a portion of his property. Actors say Mr. Dickens will not—authors say he will. This is a matter we are properly told in which the public is interested. We feel that it is one in which the public does and will continue to take an interest; but our space is short, and we must chronicle other matters—promising, however, to return to the subject.

We advise our readers to see Mr. Burford's excellent panorama—opened to the public on Thursday last—entitled "The City of Sebastopol, including the Assaults of the Malakoff and the Taking of the Redan." There is little of the Redan—perhaps, properly (certainly complimentary)—but there is enough and more to awaken a proud, and at times a subdued, feeling in every English breast. In every way it is a soul-stirring panorama—noble as a contemporary local and life-size illustration of a siege not to be paralleled, and admirable in every respect as a work of art.

This reference to it reminds us of what is doing in the English world of engraving. In a well-sought and much-loved solitude near London, that able artist Mr. Watt is completing an engraving after Eastlake—an engraving in the like manner, that keeps Mr. Alderman Moon (shall we beg his pardon?—Mr. ex-Mayor Moon—and then re-ask his pardon, Sir Francis Graham Moon, Baronet) something like a publisher still. In London Mr. Thomas Landseer is engraving (for Mr. Gambart) Rosa Bonheur's famous picture of "The Horse Fair," and knowing critics affirm that he is engraving Rosa's picture so surpassingly well that malicious critics allege he is working on it as if he savagely intended to do an injustice to Sir Edwin.

Mr. Hamilton Gray has printed a kind of contradiction to a statement in Mr. Roger's "Table Talk." As Mr. Gray's contradiction relates to a book like Boswell, and to the last *living* person mentioned in that admirable work, we may as well state what it is. Mr. Rogers was wont frequently to refer to the marriage of Mrs. Thrale to the otherwise forgotten Piozzi. He was wont to say that the marriage never should have taken place (in which many will concur), and he would occasionally allude to the estrangement between the mother and her children which this second marriage is said to have produced. The (always) careful recorder of Mr. Rogers's "Table Talk" has published an after-breakfast anecdote about Mrs. Thrale and her children (by her first marriage), which Mr. Gray, the friend of the Honourable Baronet Keith Fraser, Mrs. Thrale's eldest surviving child, and the last of the Boswellians), felt himself bound to contradict. Mr Rogers's after-breakfast talk alleges the children would never see their mother after her second marriage, and that Mrs. Piozzi continued throughout life to lament that she was forsaken by her children, and that they would not see her. The subject is a painful one while any yet survive to whom it relates. But was this so? Mr. Gray says it was not so, and we believe him. What say the people of Bath.

Mr. Samuel Pepys, in his pleasant, gossiping "Diary," makes the following entry on the 6th of June, 1667. "With my father and wife to Sir W. Penn to dinner, which they invited us to out of their respect to my father as a stranger; though I know them as false as the devil himself, and that it is only that they think fit to oblige me." Sounding his opinions apparently on such vague statements as this, and other evidence of a like questionable nature, Mr. Macaulay came to the conclusion that Sir William Penn actually was "as false as hell;" and in the first two volumes of his "History of England" the great apostle of Quakerism was held up to execration as guilty of extortion, lying, seduction, intimidation, simony, and treason.

Those of our readers who feel any interest in historical criticism will remember that Mr. Dixon devoted an "extra chapter" of his "Life of Penn" to a careful investigation of these charges, and that he was enabled to return a verdict of "Not Guilty" upon evidence sufficiently strong to satisfy the more important organs of critical opinion. Even the *Edinburgh Review*, the accredited organ of the Whig party, and the defender of Mr. Macaulay's literary reputation, admitted that the most serious charge against Penn had been disproved. No wonder, then, that Mr. DIXON should have taken for granted that such charges would be withdrawn from any future edition of Mr. Macaulay's "History," seeing that there had been no attempt either on his part or that of his friends to throw any doubt upon the exculpatory evidence.

It is alleged, however, that Mr. Macaulay is not willing to make an open confession of error. So far from withdrawing or softening a single item of the charges brought against Penn, he still persists in painting him in colours not less dark than those he formerly employed. "In the eleventh edition of the 'History of England,'" Mr. DIXON remarks, "bearing the date of 1856, Penn still appears as the pandering brokers who accepted an infamous commission from the Maids of Honour; as the agent employed to seduce Kiffin;—as endeavouring to persuade the Prince of Orange to support the Declaration of Indulgence;—as a tool of the Jesuits; and as trying to corrupt the Fellows of Magdalen. Not a word is withdrawn; no charge is softened; all proofs of mistake are overlooked. In the third and fourth volumes of the 'History of England' the same principle of incessant accusation prevails. Every reference to Penn is accompanied by an epithet of condemnation. His conduct is spoken of as 'scandalous,' his life as 'unfavourable to moral purity,' his word as 'a falsehood.'" Yet, from first to last, not one *fact* is consistent with the highest character and the purest principle is proved against Penn." This (too many perhaps think) is certainly a serious charge against the accuracy of Mr. Macaulay as an historian, and furnishes a strong argument to those who complain that he is "too careless about truth and too much of a mere Whig to write an honest history."

Of course the readers of Mr. Macaulay are somewhat at a loss to account for the silence he has maintained with reference to Mr. DIXON's corrections. The only satisfactory mode in which they can account for it is by supposing that he must be preparing an article on the subject for the next number of the *Edinburgh*.

We may add what Mr. Dixon will perhaps not be surprised to hear that Mr Macaulay places Sir Thomas Armstrong's head on Westminster-hall, and not on Temple-bar; and that, in his elaborate account of the execution of Friend and Parkyns, he never takes King William's victims beyond Tyburn, so that his readers are allowed to gather from Mr. Timbs and other authorities that their heads were taken beyond Tyburn and set on Temple-bar.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

### THE PARIS CONGRESS.

It is announced that the first sitting of the Congress will take place on Monday next, the 25th inst., at the Hotel of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Count Walewski will afterwards give a grand dinner to the various Ministers Plenipotentiary, the Presidents of the Senate and of the Corps Législatif, and the great officers of the Crown.

The following despatch from Berlin, in the *Constitutionnel* of Friday has considerable significance at the present moment:—

Letters from St. Petersburg state that the School of Marine Apprentices is to be transferred from Nicolaieff to Cronstadt. Orders will be given to stop the building of the vessel of the line *Wittes*, 130 guns, at Nicolaieff.

Taken in conjunction with the adoption by the *Moniteur* of an article insisting on the abolition of the arsenal of Nicolaieff, this seems to indicate that both Russia and the Allies are prepared to include Nicolaieff as one of the arsenals "not to be maintained" referred to in the Austrian propositions. This view is borne out by the circumstance that, in the alterations of the Austrian propositions proposed by Count Nesselrode, he stipulated for the exclusion of Nicolaieff from the arsenals to be surrendered. The subsequent unconditional acceptance of the Austrian propositions without this alteration, implies, of course, the consent of Russia to the destruction of the arsenal of Nicolaieff, as one of the arsenals whose existence would affect the neutralisation of the Black Sea.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* of yesterday (Second Edition) confirms this view:—

I was informed this afternoon, by a person whose authority I have little reason to question, and who could hardly be deceived on so important a subject, that the point which was expected to present the greatest difficulty during the Conferences—namely, that of Nicolaieff, has been given up by Russia. If this be confirmed, I see no serious obstacle in the way of peace. Indeed, a diplomatist who is a Russian—if not by birth, at least by feeling—said last night that nothing was more certain than that peace would be the issue of the Conferences; and that the Conferences themselves were little more than matter of form. That such a result is owing to the union and identity of views between France and England there can be little doubt.

### *MUSIC.*

THE DEATH OF THE VETERAN BRAHAM, which took place on Sunday last, at his residence in London, though it cannot be called untimely—for he was on the verge of fourscore—yet was unexpected, as he had shown little decay in the health and spirits of which he enjoyed a very extraordinary share at so great an age. Within these few weeks we have seen him at musical performances, enjoying the pleasures of his art with his usual cheerfulness and animation.

Though Braham's career was long and brilliant beyond example, his life was uneventful. He was born in London, it is believed, in the year 1777, and was nine or ten years old when he made his début as a singer at a small house called The Royalty Theatre, then under the management of John Palmer. He appeared in a little opera or burletta, composed by Carter, the author of "Oh, Nanny," "The Mid-Watch," and other beautiful songs, not yet forgotten. Braham's first teacher was the eminent tenor singer, Leoni, one of the original performers in Sheridan's "Duenna." He afterwards became the pupil of the celebrated Rauzzini, who was then the director of the Bath concerts. From that accomplished master he acquired a sound musical knowledge and a pure Italian style. After singing at the Bath concerts—then highly fashionable entertainments—he obtained an engagement at the Italian Opera, where he first appeared in 1796, in an Italian version of Grétry's "Zemire et Azor," and in Sacchini's "Evelina." In the same year he was engaged at the oratorios, and astonished the public by the power and beauty with which, at that early age, he sang the music of Handel.

Though now in the full tide of success, Braham wisely resolved to render himself worthy of still higher triumphs. With this view he went to Italy, still the great school of vocal art. In that country he remained several years, assiduously cultivating his powers, and singing with daily increasing *éclat* at all the principal theatres—his triumphs being frequently shared by his young countrywoman, Mrs. Billington. Before he left Italy he became, in the estimation of the Italians themselves, equal to the greatest of their own singers—an admission made by the elder Asioli, then the greatest tenor of the day, in a manner not a little characteristic. "There are only two great singers in the world," exclaimed David, "when he first heard Braham at Florence, "I and the Englishman."

In 1801 Braham appeared at Covent Garden in Mazzinghi and Reeve's opera, "Chains of the Heart;" and thus began his long and splendid career as an English dramatic singer. The operas of Arne and other old masters were revived, the charming and more modern pieces of Storace were reproduced, and Braham enlarged his repertoire by himself composing a series of works, some of which gained great popularity. Among these was the once-famed "Cabinet," which had a success almost unexampled. It not only drew crowds season after season, in London and all the provincial theatres, but its songs and duets were the delight of every musical lady and gentleman in the kingdom. Braham, of course, sang in all his own operas, but it was not wholly to this that they owed their popularity. As compositions they did not belong to a high order of Art, but they were full of simple, natural, and expressive melody, calculated to please the general taste, in days when the highest works of genius were not so familiar to the public as they are now.

Braham's career continued with uninterrupted and undiminished lustre for more than thirty years. During that long period he was celebrated throughout the whole world as *the* English singer of the age. His sphere was not confined to the English musical stage. He repeatedly held the highest place on the boards of the Italian Operas; and, above all, he was the greatest oratorio-singer that the world has ever seen. It was in this, the most exalted branch of his art that his genius shone with its utmost splendour, and was most free from those faults and failings from which no genius, however great, can ever be exempted. As an English dramatic singer he was by no means without reproach. He indulged in great impurities of style, and was often more solicitous to gain the noisy applause of the galleries than to satisfy the more refined and judicious part of his audience. This he not only did himself but caused to be done by others. On the stage he was "the glass of fashion and the mould of form;" he was copied by all aspirants to fame, and, as it was easier to copy his faults than his beauties, his example, we are constrained to say, did much to corrupt the singing of the English opera stage. As an oratorio singer, and especially as the expositor of the divine conceptions of Handel, he was wholly free from every such fault. He looked upon the text of the mighty master as something too sacred to be trifled with, and uniformly treated it with the deepest veneration. As a singer of Handel, he has no successor. We have able performers, but not one upon whom *his* mantle has fallen.

Braham enjoyed prosperity for the greatest part of his life, but the evening of his days was darkened by misfortune. Unsuccessful speculations—particularly, we believe, the building of the St. James's Theatre and the purchase of the Colosseum—deprived him of a handsome fortune. He went to America, where he remained for several years. After his return, he again took himself to his profession, and sang at concerts; but his failing powers rendered it necessary to abandon public life. His latter years have been spent in retirement, rendered easy and comfortable by the filial affection of his children. He continued to enjoy excellent health, the result of a good constitution and a temperate life, a cheerful temper, and active habits. To the last he retained the kindness of heart which distinguished him through life; and he has left many friends to cherish his memory.

A Memoir of Mr. Braham, with a Portrait, from a Daguerreotype by Claudet, appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 550.

THE PERFORMANCE OF COSTA'S NEW ORATORIO, "ELI," at Exeter-hall, on Friday, last week, was as great a triumph to the composer as attended its first production at the Birmingham Festival, in August last. Having at that time described the subject and outline of the character of this work, it only remains for us to say that the impressions derived from a first hearing have been confirmed and strengthened by further acquaintance. "Eli" is a work of singular power and beauty, and will take its place among the greatest productions of its class. And it receives additional interest from the circumstance that its style is widely different from that of the sacred music with which the public of the present day is most familiar. It belongs to the school in which Leonius was matured—the school founded on the great old days of Italian music. Hence this oratorio is characterised by its simple, graceful, and expressive melody, and by the breadth and clearness of its harmonious combinations. It is always rich and graceful; the ear not being tormented by the discords and crudities which, we think, detract from the beauty even of the best modern German music. The Exeter-hall performance was not inferior to that of Birmingham; nay, in some respects, it was even superior. The principal tenor was sustained, as before, by Mr. Sims Reeves, with undiminished power and effect. As the representative of the aged prophet, Herr Formes was decidedly excelled by Mr. Weiss, who sang the music equally well, and spoke the words much better. Madame Castellan, too, was not less decidedly excelled by Madame Rudersdorff, a lady who, by every successive appearance, has strengthened her claim to a place among the greatest oratorio singers of the present time. The place of contralto, occupied at Birmingham by Madame Viardot, was now assigned to Miss Dolby, who, if less forcible and dramatic than her foreign rival, equalled her in sweetness and grace. The choruses were splendidly executed; and the whole performance was received by an immense audience with the utmost enthusiasm.

MR. AND MADAME GOLDSCHMIDT'S CONCERT, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday morning, was of the same character as their previous concerts of miscellaneous music. The selection, as usual, was calculated to display the prima donna's various powers. She sang Mozart's great scena, "Non mi dir," from "Don Giovanni;" Rossini's gay duet, "Per pieta," from the "Turco in Italia," in which she was accompanied by F. Lablache; Meyerbeer's "Quando lasciai," from "Robert le Diable," and a quaint Swedish national ballad. Mr. Goldschmidt played Mendelssohn's concerto in D minor in a manner which sustained his reputation as a first-rate pianist. The room, as is always the case at these concerts, was crowded to the doors.

THE WIZARD OF THE NORTH is extemporising English opera at Covent-garden Theatre. He has got a vocal company together, and produced his burlesque "Bohemian Girl" on Monday evening—better, on the whole, than we could have expected. Lucy Escott, who was the prima donna, sings prettily, and is a pleasing actress. Mr. Haigh, a tenor, made his first appearance in London. He has a good voice—but, at present, that is all he has: he has everything to learn as an artist. A Mr. Durrant, a baritone, may be described in precisely similar terms. The best male performer was Mr. Farquharson, who is already favourably known to the public. The orchestra was respectable; but the chorus-singing was weak and slovenly. The house was excessively crowded; and everything—good, bad, and indifferent—was uproariously applauded.

A VOCAL and Instrumental Concert took place at the Crystal Palace on Saturday last, in the music room, near the Queen's apartments. The pieces selected were Cherubini's overture "Les deux journées;" a violoncello concerto, performed by Mr. George Collins; Weber's overture, "Precioes;" and the symphony in D minor by R. Schaumann. The songs, three in number, were sung by Miss Palmer, a young mezzo-soprano of much promise.

### *THE THEATRES, &c.*

DRURY LANE.—The playbill of this house has been remarkably steady since Christmas, and the squib and the pantomime have proved sufficiently attractive. A slight chance has, however, now taken place, and the Lyceum portion of the company been again brought into requisition. The revival, added to the usual performances, is the slight vaudeville "Taking by Storm," in which Mr. Charles Mathews, as *Backhuysen Buff*, a marine artist, lays rapid siege to the home and heart of a young lady, and succeeds by the force of his voluble rhetoric and ejaculatory diligence. Miss Oliver, as the persecuted damsel, played with pleasing *naiveté*; and Mr. Rogers, as the painter's man, contributed, by his peculiar humour, to the mirth of the evening. The house on Monday was fully attended, and the new piece was greeted with much applause.

PRINCESS'.—We are happy to perceive that this theatre continues to maintain a dignified position, as almost the only one at the West-end where sterling and legitimate dramas occupy the largest share of attention. "Hamlet," "Henry the Eighth," "The Merchant of Venice," and "Louis the Eleventh," are the stock-pieces. Mr Charles Kean has, in all these, "shone like a bright particular star," and will, by pursuing his present track, make the leading characters in them his own. The repetition of the play of the "Merchant of Venice," on Monday evening last, was attended with that success which distinguished its first representation. The *Shylock* of Mr. Kean justifies the celebrity it has acquired. If there is any portion of so admirable a performance which we should wish to specify from the rest, it is the scene in the third act, where the Jew, letting loose all the pent-up passion of years, delivers the passage "He hath disgraced me, and hindered me of half a million." The highest genius combined with the most consummate skill is required to do justice to this difficult passage; and it is always in such that Mr. Kean excels. Mrs. Kean's *Portia* is a fine impersonation. She delivered the celebrated mercy speech of the court-scene with an exquisite combination of grace and dignity, and received genuine applause at its conclusion. Mr. Ryder, though somewhat too elderly for the generous open character of *Antonio*, performed it with that attention to elocution for which he is remarkable. *Bassanio* and *Lancelot* were admirably personified by Mr. Walter Lacy and Mr. Harley; as were *Nerissa* and *Jessica* by Misses Carlotta Leclerq and Marston. Nor must we forget to award a word of praise to Mr. David Fisher for the excellent manner with which he rendered the sprighly character of *Gratiano*.

CITY OF LONDON.—A posthumous drama of the late Mr. J. Wilkins, the author of "Civilisation," has been produced at this theatre, and merits notice, as a work of psychological curiosity. The piece is in two acts, and is entitled "Selfishness"—the title indicating its moral, and the kind of production designed by the playwright. It is indeed a species of morality, not dissimilar to the "Mammon" of Mr. Chorley attempted at the Olympic; but, unlike that, so constructed as to appeal directly to popular feeling and apprehension. The spirit of the hero's conscience actually forms one of the dramatic persons, and appears with him on the stage as his wraith or double. The spiritual action thus commenced is afterwards corroborated by the usual theatrical appliances of practical waiscoats and trapdoors, through which the supernatural agents of the scene enter and vanish. The whole terminates with a tableau of descending angels. The human persons are not a little weirdlike in some of their attitudes there is, for instance, a wizard endeavouring to escape from the soldiery of *King James*, who claims protection in vain from *Sir Lyonel* of Bagot, and accordingly utters a malediction on his head, after which he disappears through the panel. There is also a disguised person who is confined on a charge of murder, and left to starve, and whose figure is seen in a magic mirror, and, with other pageants of a similar nature, serves to alarm the conscience of *Sir Lyonel*, whose conversion to a right state of mind is the object of all this *diablerie*. *Sir Lyonel* was a tampler in one *Sir Rupert Regnard*, who also is subject to the familiar spirit, with whom he sinks into the earth at the close of the drama. There is much complicated machinery employed in the production of the various requisite changes, which are rapidly executed, and in most cases the delusion is remarkably complete. The dialogue of this piece is marked by those felicities of stage diction which aided Mr. Wilkins in the composition of his many productions; and it is needless to add that, at the east end of London, such a drama has met with abundant success.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 19, 1856.

| Month and Day. | Corrected Readings of Barometer at 9 A.M. (32 Feet above sea level. | Thermometer. | | Mean Temperature of the Day. | Rain in Inches. | Mean Temperature of | | Amount of Ozone. (0-10) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Highest Reading. | Lowest Reading. | | Read at 10 P.M. | Wet Bulb. | Dew Point. | Noon. | Mean amount of Clouds (0-10.) |
| | Inches. | ° | ° | ° | | ° | ° | | |
| Feb. 13 | 29.529 | 49·8 | 41·0 | 45·7 | 0.320 | 44·6 | 43·9 | 2 | 8·5 |
| ,, 14 | 29.478 | 57·8 | 41·7 | 47·5 | 0.005 | 43·8 | 43·7 | 0 | 7 | 4·5 |
| ,, 15 | 29.382 | 52·4 | 41·8 | 46·7 | 0.010 | 44·4 | | 10 | 8 | 7·0 |
| ,, 16 | 29.676 | 56·0 | 41·2 | 46·4 | 0.028 | 39·5 | | 3 | 2 | 6·0 |
| ,, 17 | 29.794 | 49·3 | 33·0 | 37·9 | 0.010 | 35·8 | 35·6 | 10 | 10 | 8·5 |
| ,, 18 | 29.726 | 43·5 | 29·3 | 32·2 | 0.000 | 32·0 | 30·7 | 7 | 1 | 10·0 |
| ,, 19 | 29.764 | 39·1 | 31·0 | 33·1 | 0.000 | | 32·3 | 4 | 2 | 10·0 |
| Mean | 29.650 | 49·7 | 37·0 | 41·3 | 0.453 | 39·8 | 39·8 | 5·0 | 5·0 | 7·8 |

*The range of temperature during the week was* 32°.

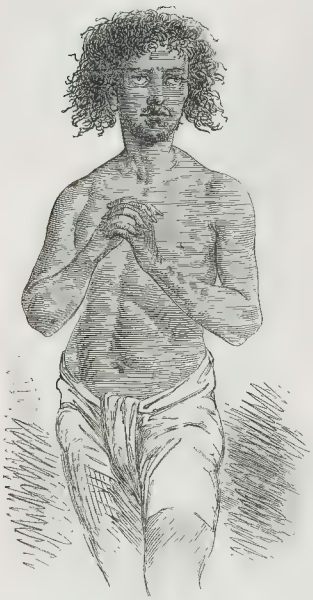
*The weather* was warm till 17th, when a great change to cold occurred, with a cutting E. and N.E. wind.

*The direction of the wind* was on 14th, W.S.W., changing at 3h. 40m. a.m. to W., 4 a.m. to N., 11h. 45m. a.m. to N.E., 1h. 30 p.m. to E., 9h. 30 p.m. to S.S.E., 6th to 8, 8th to S.W., 9h. 30 p.m. to S.S.W., 9th to W.S.W., 10th to S.W., 11th to S.S.W., 12th to S.W., 1 p.m., S.S.W. at 5 p.m., S.W. at 9h. on 14th, to S.S.W. at 2 a.m., at 6h. a.m., S.S.W. at 7 a.m., S.W. at 8h. a.m., S.S.W. 2½ p.m., S. at 3½ p.m., S.S.E. at 4 p.m., moving through S. to W. by N. at 4h. 14m. p.m., and back to S. at 6 p.m.; on 16th became S.S.E. at 10h. 15m. a.m., S.E. at 1h. 15m. p.m., E.S.E. at 7 p.m., E. at 11h. 30m. p.m.; in which quarter it remained till the 18th at 4h. 45m. a.m., when E.N.E., becoming N.E. at 8h. 15m. p.m.; in which quarter it remained to midnight of the 19th.

The 18th was quite a spring day, temperature in sunshine 70°; on 17th was only 51°, and 18th only 38°. Lunar halos occurred on 12th, 15th, and 16th; and a solar halo on the 14th. Splendid snow crystals fell from 10 p.m. of 19th to 2 a.m. on 20th.

E. J. LOWE.

# THE SANTHAL INSURRECTION.



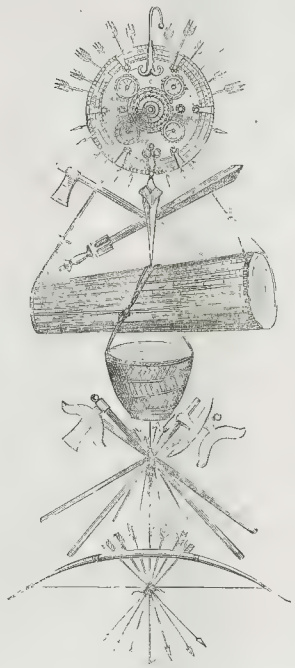
SEEDHOO MANGHEE, CHIEF OF THE SANTHAL REBELS.
SKETCHED FROM LIFE.

(*Continued from page* 196.)

Seedhoo was shot through the right wrist, and through a fleshy part of the body, in the attack of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry upon a large body of Santhals, at Moheshpoor, where the rebels were gallantly led on by Seedhoo in person—he b ing armed with a sword in each hand. He led the attack, and was the last man to leave the field when their numbers were routed.

The origin of the insurrection, he affirmed, was as follows:—Being indebted to his money-lender to the amount of ten shillings sterling, and being very much harassed by the importunities and threats of his creditor, Seedhoo conceived the idea of removing this troublesome man out of the way. As the Santhals in general had been much troubled of late by extortionate money-lenders, and by unfair grain-dealers, who repair at certain periods of the year to purchase the agricultural products from the Santhals, and as the Santhals in these transactions had been for years the duped victims of the most nefarious practices, and as the evil was becoming a universal and a grievous burden, Seedhoo concerted measures with his brothers and friends to expel these traders from amongst them. He gave out that he had been commanded in a vision from Heaven to exterminate all natives from the plains who had any dealings with them or who had in any way oppressed them. The police were the first sufferers, then the money-lenders and grain-dealers, then any one that fell in their way, amongst whom we have to deplore several English, two of whom were females. Having once tasted blood nothing, in the absence of the mi itary, could now check the horrors being daily committed by the Santhals: the whole country was in flames, every respectable man who could not fly the country was murdered, every village within reach was plundered and then burnt to the ground. At this juncture the regular troops arrived, they soon came into collision with the rebels, and of course wherever they met them the rebels were dispersed with great loss of life—being only armed with battle axes, swords, and bows and arrows.

The daring and bravery shown by these deluded men deserved a better channel for its exhibition. I have seen them approach to within fearfully



SANTHAL TROPHY.

THE SANTHAL REBEL, SINGRA.

close quarters to the Sepoys' muskets, and stand repeated discharges before breaking, whilst their numbers were being thinned at each discharge On one occasion, when, in company with Lieutenant and Adjutant J Burn, of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, and Dr. Macnamara, accompanied by fifty Sepoys (see Sketch), we were reconnoitring the road for the next day's march, we were surrounded by about 600 Santhals, who, shouting and screaming, and beating drums, seemed to spring out of the ground, so sudden was their appearance. They advanced, forming nearly a complete circle round our small band, who, with the utmost coolness, under the orders of their Adjutant—when the rebels had approached to within sixty yards, and when the arrows were falling thick amongst the Sepoys—commenced independent file-firing, killing and wounding a number of the rebels before they dispersed.

SANTHAL SACRIFICIAL WEAPON.

The portrait of Singra, one of the supposed murderers of Mrs. Thomas and Miss Pell, presents a good type of the Santhal physiognomy in general

In the Sketch representing the searching for Santhal rebels is a very fine elephant, the property of Mr. Charles Barnes, a gentleman well acquainted with the Santhals, their country and manners, and who was with us in all our wanderings and foraging parties. This elephant, besides being of great use as affording an excellent and an elevated position for viewing the country from, was employed by us in forcing open the doors and pushing over the huts of the Santhals wherever the presence of rebels was suspected. This elephant was in various engagements, and was several times wounded by Santhal arrows.

SEARCHING FOR REBEL SANTHALS.

THE GUN-BOAT FLOTILLA, OFF RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

CAPTAIN CODRINGTON'S DIVISION OF GUN-BOATS COMING TO MOORINGS AT MOTHERBANK, ISLE OF WIGHT.

THIS most interesting event took place on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 5th inst., and is the first division of the numerous fleet of gun-boats intended for the next Baltic campaign. It con-sisted of the following vessels, each carrying two 68-pounder guns and two howitzers, under the orders of Captain Codrington, viz.:—*Sterling, Biter, Dapper, Stork, Charger, Skylark, Snapper, Beaver, Swinger, Jackdaw, Dove, Banterer, Bustard, Bullfrog, Cockchafer;* attended by the commander of Portsmouth Dockyard, Vice-Admiral Sir G. T. Rose, K.C.B., in the *Fire Queen;* and, though a dull, gloomy day, the sight attracted crowds to witness it. Since then the little fleet has been daily augmented by fresh arrivals from different ports; and it is expected that by the commencement of March one hundred and twenty-five gun boats will be anchored between Ryde and Cowes, and all sheltered by the island; where, it is expected, they will shortly be reviewed by her Majesty.

Our Illustration is from a Sketch forwarded to us by Mr. J. R. Smith, of Cowes.

## *NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.*

REAR-ADMIRAL THE HON. SIR RICHARD S. DUNDAS, the late Commander-in-Chief of the Baltic fleet, was reappointed to that command by the Board of Admiralty on Monday; and Captain the Hon. Frederick Feilding, C.B., was appointed Captain of the Fleet, having also held that appointment last year in the Baltic. Rear-Admiral Robert L. Baynes, C.B., who was third in command in the Baltic fleet last year, is also appointed to hoist his flag for service in the Baltic.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR MICHAEL SEYMOUR, K.C.B., who was second in command of the Baltic fleet during the last year, is appointed to succeed Rear-Admiral Stirling as Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies. Her Majesty's ship *Calcutta*, 84, now refitting, is not ready for delay for Plymouth, to be fitted for the flag of Rear-Admiral Seymour. Sir Michael will not wait for the *Calcutta*, but will proceed to relieve Sir James by the overland route.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE SCOVELL retires from the Governorship of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, on the 31st of March, and a Colonel Fraser, the Lieutenant-Governor, is absent on leave, and presumed to be too ill to return, it is probable that a considerable change may take place in its direction at that time. Rumour asserts that there will be also a change in its organisation, and the College will be drawn into closer connection with Woolwich Academy and the Ordnance Corps, with which view the establishment will be increased

THE Admiralty have given directions for a new vessel, to be called the *Cherybdis*, to be laid down at Chatham Dockyard, on the slip from which the *Secrm*, 50-gun frigate, was recently launched.

A LETTER from her Majesty's Consul-General at Hamburg states that the Quartermaster, Samuel Fletcher, and fifteen seamen, of the late *Polyphemus*, who were in the two boats, have been saved by a Danish vessel, and were about to take their departure for London.

ORDERS have been received at Portsmouth Dockyard for the authorities to expedite with all dispatch the refitment of the three steam troop-ships *Fulcon*, Commander Bowyear; the *Perseverance*, Commander Crang; and the *Urgent*, Commander Phillips, as they may be wanted suddenly to embark troops for colonial service.

IN addition to the 56th Regiment and a battalion of the Rifle Corps, which are about to be dispatched to Canada, it is understood to be the intention to send out several other regiments to British North America, so as to form a powerful force in that country. In anticipation of this step being taken, it is rumoured that almost every regiment now attached to the home station received private intimation that their services may be required in Canada, and such early notice has been given in order that the regimental clothing, which is made expressly for that station, may be in readiness on the suspension of navigation, the service should require a large body of troops to be moved to that country.

GOVERNMENT has entered into extensive contracts for tents and a fire-arms of every description, including Minié and other rifles, Victoria rifles and revolvers; the last-named contracts has been taken by the manufacturers of London, Birmingham, Liège, and Namur.

IN addition to the large body of the household troops which embarked recently for the East, it is intended to dispatch a further reinforcement to the service companies of Grenadiers, Coldstreams, and Scots Fusilier Guards. This additional body will consist of 900 drilled and efficient men, viz., 300 Grenadiers, 250 Coldstreams, and 250 Scots Fusiliers.

FROM a detailed account of the officers, non-commissioned officers, artificers, gunners and drivers, and horses, who are to be in immediate readiness for embarkation for the Crimea, to fill up troops, field-batteries, and reserves of the Royal Artillery, it appears that there are altogether a total of 14 officers, 39 non-commissioned officers, 16 artificers, 16 gunners and drivers, and 800 horses, independently of the medical officers and veterinary surgeons.

MAJOR ROBERTSON, one of the members of the Transport Board, has visited Southampton to inspect the various war-transports, the *Orinoco*, *Great Western*, *Candia*, *Calcutta*, *Hydaspes*, *Aryo*, and *Queen of the South*, now lying there, and to give orders for the whole of them to be fitted up immediately for the conveyance of horses and troops. They are all to be got ready by the 2nd of next month. Hundreds of workmen will be engaged at once, and will work night and day to get them ready. The secret in transports is to carry, in the shortest time possible, the largest number of horses and 1500 troops. The utmost secrecy is observed as to the destination of the transports.

IT is understood to be the intention of the Government to establish camps in the spring on Barnham-downs, near Canterbury; Penenden-heath, near Maidstone; and Southsea-common, Hants. The troops to be encamped are stated at 8000 on Barnham-downs, 20,000 on Penenden-heath, and 15,000 on Southsea-common.—It all which places the men will be under tents, and will be drilled in field duties ready for any emergencies.

A LARGE supply of new arms arrived at Brompton Barracks at Chatham, on Monday afternoon from the Tower for the corps of Royal Sappers and Miners. They were immediately served out to companies under orders to embark for the Crimea

THE following screw-steamers are being fitted at Liverpool for the conveyance of troops and stores to the East:—*Sarah Sands*, 1120 tons (ready); *Java*, 2240 tons; *Babiana*, 1830 tons; her Majesty's ship *Resolute*, 1800 tons; and *Ondina*, 2417 tons. Her Majesty's steamer *Hecla*, 6 guns, arrived in the Mersey on Saturday, for the purpose of towing away the new gun-boats recently launched by Mr. Laird and on Tuesday her Majesty's steamer *Cyclops* arrived in the Mersey for the same purpose, while several vessels of war

THE ARMY ESTIMATES for the year ending the 31st of March, 1857, were issued on Tuesday last. The grand total amount that will be required for the financial year ensuing is stated to be £34,998,504, against the sum of £28,670,467 in 1855-6, thus showing an increase of £6,328,037. The sum of £32,758,280 is required for the effective, and £2 240,224 for the non-effective services The items are thus distributed:—viz., £15,206,368 for the land pay (£6,781,744 more than last year), £3,109,179 for medicines and Militia; £68,900 for volunteer corps; £406,395 for the Army Works Corps; £160,021, for the War Department; £292 701 for "Head-quarters, Military Departments;" £514,141 for civil establishments; £215,201 for artificers' wages; £9,866,261 for clothing, barrack-furniture, &c.; provisions, forage, fuel, and light; £4,371,165 for land and sea stores; £2,044,935 for works and buildings; £726,404 for the educational and scientific branches; £23,549 for rewards for military services; £57,090 for the army pay of general officers, £519,934 for the pay of reduced or retired officers; £30,250 for widows' pensions; £83,268 for pensions, &c., to wounded officers; & for "in-pensions;" £1,168,362 for "out-pensions;" and £124,264 for superannuation allowances. Of the sum voted last year, £13,718 678 was under the head of "Army," £9,900,165 under "Ordinance," and £4,376,403 under that of "Commissariat."

THE *Etna* floating battery, now being built at the large new slip at Chatham Dockyard, is expected to be completed and in the launching at the end of about six weeks. About 1000 tons of iron bands have been added to the force work ng on board this vessel, which now exceeds 200 men. Relays of shipwrights are also working over hours in order to have her completed by the end of March. The whole of the large slip is lit up with gas, which is carried into the interior of the battery by means of gutta percha tubing. The *Etna* is intended to be one of the most formidable vessels of her class. She is to carry sixteen guns of the heaviest calibre; and, in order to protect her from the effects of shot, and to render her almost invulnerable, she is being lined on the whole of the sides and ends with iron plates, of four inches in thickness, each plate measuring twelve feet seven inches in length, two feet eight inches in breadth, and weighing between three and four tons. She is to be provided with a picked crew of the most efficient gunners in the Navy, and it is expected that she will be ready to sail with the Baltic fleet in the approaching spring

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The mortality of London is much below the average; but catarrhal affections prevail, and three deaths from influenza have been recorded. 1636 deaths were registered in the week that ended on Saturday, 16th February, or 115 less in number than the deaths in the previous week. Last week the births of 849 boys and 851 girls—in all, 1700 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1846-55 the average number was 1517.

## *IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.*

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE WENSLEYDALE PEERAGE—COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES.

Lord LYNDHURST moved that the House should go into a Committee of Privileges.

The Lord CHANCELLOR said that he had received the following letter from Lord Wensleydale:—

My Lord Chancellor.—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the order of the House of Lords, giving me liberty to be heard by counsel, if I think fit, before the Committee of Privileges, to whom is referred to examine and consider a copy of the letters patent purporting to create me a Baron of the United Kingdom for life. I will thank you to inform their Lordships that I decline to appear by counsel. I have the honour, &c., WENSLEYDALE.

Lord CAMPBELL was greatly rejoiced to see that Lord Wensleydale had not taken the course adopted by the Lord Chancellor, and declined to appear by counsel, on the ground that the House had no jurisdiction in this case, and that as to them the subject was *corpus sine judice*.

Several cases from the Journals and Rolls were laid on the table, after which Lord LYNDHURST said that they only made out an affirmative case. If it was necessary for a further search, to prove the negative question, they must again adjourn

Lord CAMPBELL said they had all the evidence to be obtained, but still it might be necessary to have that proved.

The Earl of DERBY thought that it would facilitate the question if the Lord Chancellor would respond to the appeal of Lord Lyndhurst, and admit that the search was complete. The delay rested with Government.

Earl GRANVILLE said it was impossible for the Government to admit that no further evidence existed, although a further search might not discover any. The noble and learned Lord opposite must pursue the arrangement which he had made; but, while no unnecessary delay should take place, they ought to omit no step likely to lead to a satisfactory result.

Lord ST. LEONARDS understood that the Lord Chancellor relied on the cases before the House as being strictly technical, and he (Lord St. Leonards) therefore, have been glad if the Lord Chancellor had met it in a more generous spirit.

The Lord CHANCELLOR said all he meant was that he would not make any admission which would bind anybody, or shut out other evidence

After some further conversation, Lord LYNDHURST said he should propose the following as their report:—

The Committee have, agreeably to your Lordships' order, examined and considered the copy of the letters patent purporting to create the Right Honourable Sir James Parke, Knight, a Baron of the United Kingdom for life, and they report it as their opinion that neither the said letters patent, nor the said letters patent with the usual writ of summons issued in pursuance thereof, can entitle the grantee therein named to sit and vote in Parliament.

Lord GLENELG suggested that it was desirable to have the opinion of the Judges.

Lord LYNDHURST said the Judges might give an opinion as to the qualification of the patent, but they had in former cases decided that they had nothing to do with the right of any one to sit in that House.

The Earl of DERBY asked whether any other noble and learned Lord, or her Majesty's Government, intended to bring forward any amendment to the motion of his noble and learned friend? If they did, he thought it was only fair and just that they should now give notice of it, as his noble and learned friend had been required to do so

Earl GRANVILLE thought it was only just to the Government that they should have twenty-four hours to consider the motion of the noble Lord, which appeared to carry serious consequences with it. If they decided to propose an amendment, they would give ample notice (Hear, hear).

Earl GREY would, in all probability, move an amendment also, and would give full notice of it, but it was impossible to do so until he had an opportunity of fully considering the motion of the noble and learned Lord opposite.

Lord BROUGHAM hoped that the ensuing twenty-four hours would be employed by the Government in well and maturely considering whether they could not relieve that House Parliament in general, and the country, from the position in which they were now placed by this, in his opinion, ill-advised and altogether unprecedented step.

It was then, after some discussion, decided that the Committee should adjourn to Friday, at five o'clock, when the discussion of Lord Lyndhurst's motion would be proceeded with.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

BREVET PROMOTIONS.—Mr. F. PEEL in reply to Mr. Layard, explained the principles on which the brevet promotions had been made among the officers of different divisions who were engaged in the attack upon the Redan, and other operations connected with the capture of Sebastopol, on September.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—Mr. LOWE announced that a bill was in preparation designed to secure a regular and uniform series of returns relating to agricultural statistics

ORGANISATION OF THE ARMY.—Mr. F. PEEL, in reply to a question from Mr. Ewart stated that steps were being taken to increase the efficiency and improve the organisation of the Staff in the British Army.

COURT OF CHANCERY (IRELAND) BILL.—On the motion that the Court of Chancery (Ireland) Bill should be read a second time, Mr. J. FITZGERALD moved, as an amendment, that the further progress of the measure be deferred for six months. He urged various objections to the bill, and deprecated the proposition in its present form to transfer the monetary arrears of the Encumbered Estates Court to the Irish Court of Chancery He believed that no economy could result from the change, the salaries and offices being quite equivalent to those to be extinguished, while the working of the existing machinery for the sale of real property in Ireland must be seriously obstructed. The amendment was seconded by Mr. POLLOCK.—Mr. NAPIER, on behalf of serious evils would result from the proposed interference with the operations of the Encumbered Estates Court. After a good deal of discussion the bill was read a second time, and referred to a Committee up stairs.

The Drainage Advances Act Amendment Bill and the Commons Inclosure Bill were read a second time respectively.

The Charitable Uses Bill went through Committee.

On the motion of Sir G. GREY, a Committee was appointed to inquire into the present constitution of the Ecclesiastical Commission in England, into the working of the Acts by which its existence had been prolonged, and into the expediency of consolidating with it the Church Building Commission

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES.—PEERAGES FOR LIFE.

Earl GREY gave notice that, upon the motion to be moved by Lord Lyndhurst, on Friday, to the effect that their Lordships were of opinion that the patent creating Sir James Parke a Baron of the United Kingdom for life did not confer on him a right to sit and vote in this House, he should move to omit all the words after the word "opinion," for the purpose of inserting those words, viz.—"That the highest legal authorities having concurred in declaring the Crown to possess the prerogative of creating Peerages for life, and this power having been exercised in former times, the House of Lords is not justified in assuming the inadequacy of the patent creating Lord Wensleydale a Peer for life, and in refusing on that assumption to permit him to take his seat as a Peer." In case this amendment should be carried, the noble Earl further gave notice that he should move the following resolution:—

1. That, though several peerages for life are recorded up to a comparatively recent period, no precedent has been found within the last 400 years for the admission of a commoner to the House of Lords by the grant of a peerage for life.

2 That, the grant of a peerage for life to Lord Wensleydale being a recent precedent, it is expedient that the House should declare its opinion that, as a general rule, the Queen ought not to be advised to put forth, without the consent of Parliament, any prerogatives which may still, in strict law, belong to the Crown, but which cannot be shown to have been exercised except in remote periods of history, which distinction in many respects was unsettled. But that, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, the House, in declaring this opinion, abstain from expressing any approbation of the conduct of the Government in advising the grant of a peerage for life to Lord Wensleydale.

3. That though the grant of a peerage for life might in some cases be unobjectionable, yet that the practice of granting such peerages might be liable to abuse, unless guarded by proper restrictions.

4. That it will require further and mature discussion to determine what steps it may be proper for their Lordships to adopt to prevent the patent granting a peerage for life to Lord Wensleydale from being drawn into a precedent in favour of creating peerages for life, and in order to provide adequate security against any evil as which may hereafter take place.

THE RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET.—In reply to Lord Hardwicke, Lord PANMURE could assure his noble friend that since the Allies came in possession of the south side of Sebastopol they had lost no opportunity of destroying every building and erection that could be applied to naval or military purposes He had only that day received intelligence of the destruction of Fort St. Nicholas. He was quite sure the country might rely on the zeal and ability of Admiral Lyons, that he would lose no opportunity which either science or gallantry might suggest to destroy the Russian ships, whether under or above water (Hear).

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

PURCHASE IN THE ARMY.—Sir DE LACY EVANS postponed until the 4th of March his motion on the subject of the abolition of the system of purchase in the Army.

THE BALTIC FLEET.—SIR C. NAPIER'S MOTION.—SIR C. NAPIER postponed his motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the operations of the Baltic fleet in 1854 and 1855 until the 4th of March.

BANK CHARTER ACT.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in answer to Mr. H. Baillie, said it was his intention to introduce a bill during the present Session for the purpose of continuing the Bank Charter Act, unless it was objected to by the Bank of England.

DISPUTES BETWEEN MASTERS AND WORKMEN.—Mr. MACKINNON moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the inconvenience now felt in the country from the want of equitable tribunals, by whose means any difference between masters and operatives might be satisfactorily adjusted; and also to ascertain whether the *Conseils des Prudhommes* in France have answered the purpose for which they were established. The learned gentleman referred to the satisfactory manner in which the French system had resulted, in having a tribunal composed of delegates from both employers and employed, whose award was final, and he urged the adoption of such a scheme for this country, with such a modification as would suit the manners and habits of the people of England. Sir G. GREY observed that the tribunal alluded to had not the power to decide all questions between masters and men, but only those relating to the subject of contracts.—After a few words from Mr. WILKINSON, the motion was agreed to.

THE STATUTES AT LARGE.—Mr. L. KING moved a resolution, to the effect

That there be prepared, under the direction of the Clerk of the Parliaments, an edition of the statutes at large, for the use of this House, including all public general statutes and parts of statutes in force, and omitting all such statutes or parts of statutes as are expired or have been expressly repealed; and that in place of the statutes or parts of statutes repealed there be inserted the title of the statutes repealed, the respective numbers of the abstracts of the clauses repealed, with a reference in the margin to the statutes by which they were repealed.

Mr. EWART having seconded the motion, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL hoped the hon. gentleman would not press the matter to a division, as there was an insuperable difficulty in the wording of the motion, inasmuch as this House had no control over the Clerk of Parliaments, who was an officer of the House of Lords. He approved of the objects of the motion, but it was not sufficiently definite for the House to adopt it. The task was one of that magnitude that no one person could do it, and, therefore, it had better be kept in the hands of that Commission which had undertaken the consolidation of the statute-book.—Sir F. KELLY considered the motion not only impracticable, but useless, and hoped the hon. member would have a little patience with the statute Law Commission.—Mr. S. WORTLEY also thought the motion impracticable, and urged Mr. King to withdraw his motion.—After a short discussion the motion was negatived by a majority of 164 to 1

MINISTERS' MONEY (IRELAND).—Mr. FAGAN moved that the House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider the Act 17th and 18th Vict., c. 11, with the view of amending the same, so far as respects the tax thereby enacted to be levied in eight corporate towns in Ireland, in lieu and substitution of "ministers' money," in order that the said tax might be wholly abolished.—Mr. HORSMAN acknowledged that the subject was one of great importance. If Mr. Fagan, instead of moving for a Committee, would ask permission to introduce a bill for the amendment of it, on the part of the Government he (Mr. Horsman) would not oppose it, reserving any expression of opinion until the second reading of that bill.—Mr NAPIER thought such a course would be unmanly and disgraceful on the part of the Government.—Mr. Fagan having adopted the suggestion, after a brief discussion, leave was given to bring in the bill.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

EPISCOPAL AND CAPITULAR ESTATES BILL.—On the motion of the Marquis of BLANDFORD this bill was read a second time.—Sir G. GREY moved that it be referred to the Select Committee on the Ecclesiastical Commission, which was agreed to.

MEDICAL PROFESSION BILL.—Mr. HEADLAM having moved the second reading of this bill, Mr. SPOONER remonstrated against proceeding so rapidly with a measure which, in his opinion, contained many objectionable provisions.—Lord J. GROSVENOR objected to the measure on the ground that it conferred upon a medical council the power of framing registration, and authorising persons to act as qualified practitioners. Grey objected to the bill, and that some prospect existed of successful legislation on a subject which had long required it. He admitted, however, that several of the details were susceptible of improvement.—After a brief reply from Mr. HEADLAM, the bill was read a second time.

TENANTS (IRELAND) COMPENSATION BILL.—Mr. MOORE brought in this bill, the second reading of which was fixed for the 27th of March.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Leases and Sales of Settled Estates Bill passed through Committee

The Trial of Offences Bill was reported with amendments

THE CRIMEAN COMMISSION.

Lord PANMURE said that her Majesty had appointed, by the advice of her Ministers, a board of general officers to inquire into the matters adverted to in the report made by the Commissioners sent out to the Crimea. That board would have to receive and consider the statements of those officers whose conduct had been animadverted upon in the report alluded to

The Earl of HARDWICKE thought the proper course in this case would have been for the Commander-in-Chief, the moment the report was placed in his hands, to order a court of inquiry into the conduct of those officers, with a view to a satisfactory decision of the charges against those officers in a most painful and delicate one. They had been obliged to decind their conduct, assailed as it had been by letters in the public press

The Duke of NEWCASTLE asked that he might receive and consider the statements of those officers whose conduct had been animadverted upon in the report alluded to

Lord PANMURE said that there was a broad mark of demarcation between the duties of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and the Secretary of State for War, and they could not conflict. The duty of the Commander-in-Chief was to administer the patronage of the Army The House of Commons voted the supplies, and passed the Mutiny Act. Parliament, holding these powers, had, therefore, a complete command over the Army. In consequences of the changes he (Lord Panmure) had made in the Ordnance, the situation of the Army, in respect to its supplies of food, clothing, and comforts, were such as the British nation could now look at with pride and pleasure. After some discussion, the Earl of DERBY withdrew his motion for the papers.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS. THURSDAY.

Mr. Hardy took the oaths and his seat for Leominster.

A vast number of petitions were presented in opposition to the proposed opening of places of amusement on Sunday. The petitions came down in cabs, trucks, and all sorts of vehicles. Some members presented a hundred at a time

On the motion of Mr. HATTER, a new writ was ordered for the borough of Sligo, in the room of Mr. John Sadleir, deceased

Lord JOHN RUSSELL gave notice that on this day fortnight he should call the attention of the House to the subject of National Education in England and Wales

In answer to Mr. Dunlop, Mr. LOWE said that his Joint-Stock Bill and Partnership Law Amendment Bill would be introduced shortly.

THE NEW MILITARY COMMISSION.—Mr. WHITESIDE asked her Majesty's Government, or the First Lord of the Treasury, when the papers relating to Kars would be laid before the House. Lord PALMERSTON said the papers were in the hands of the printer; and he hoped to lay them on the table in the course of a few days. The noble Lord said that her Majesty was going to appoint a board of general officers, with a view to receive such explanations as the officers inculpated desired to offer, and to report to her Majesty—Sir S. DEACON would like to know what instructions would be given to the board. Would the noble Lord object to lay those instructions on the table?—Lord PALMERSTON said it was unusual to lay such instructions on the table.—In answer to Sir J. Ferguson, Lord PALMERSTON said that no officer who had served in the Crimea would be a member of the Board.

OPENING OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM, ETC., ON SUNDAYS

Sir JOSHUA WALMSLEY moved

That, in the opinion of this House, it would promote the moral and intellectual improvement of the working classes of this metropolis if the collections of Natural History and Art in the British Museum and the National Gallery were open to the public inspection and study on Sundays

The honourable member proceeded to answer the objection that had been raised against the measure, and expressed his opinion that the working classes as a body were strongly in its favour.

Sir J. SHELLEY seconded the motion

Mr. PELLATT moved the following amendment:—

That in the opinion of this House more frequent opportunities should be afforded for the due inspection of the National Gallery, Government Museums, and works of Art; also, that the British Museum should be opened five days in the week, and especially on Mondays and Saturdays—those days being most convenient to the working classes

Mr. BAXTER seconded the amendment.

Mr. MURROUGH supported the motion.

Mr. CROSSLEY opposed it.

Lord STANLEY remarked that the resolution was not compulsory, but simply permissive; and he believed that it could be adopted without running any risk of a desecration of the Sabbath, while its effect could not be otherwise than to improve the tastes and condition of the working classes

Mr. NAPIER believed, on the contrary, that the effect of the resolution,

if carried, would lead to the desecration of the Sabbath when it became a day of pleasure it would cease to be a day of spiritual rest.

The motion was supported by Mr. Heywood, and was opposed by Mr. Cairns, Mr. Roundell Palmer, Mr. E. Ball, Mr. Wigram, and Mr. Muntz.

Lord PALMERSTON said he could not support the motion. He did not view the matter as now proposed to be of much importance; but, on the ground that it might go further, and considering that due respect ought to be paid to the religious feelings of the country, which had been extensively expressed upon the subject, he felt it his duty to oppose the motion. He advised the withdrawal of the amendment, as he knew that, without a vote, the Trustees of the British Museum were quite willing to afford every additional facility for visiting that institution.

Mr. Pellatt having withdrawn his amendment, the House divided upon the original motion—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For the resolution .. .. .. .. .. | | 48 |
| Against it .. .. .. .. .. | | 376 |
| Majority against the resolution | | —328 |

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

### THE WENSLEYDALE PEERAGE.

The interest which this case created from the beginning seemed to have greatly increased. Long before the hour of meeting crowds were assembled near the approaches to the House, a great number of ladies were in the gallery appropriated to them, and the attendance of Peers on the Opposition bench was at an early period unusually large. For a considerable time the Duke of Argyll was the only representative of the Ministry in the House.

Lord GLENELG moved that the following questions be put to the Judges, viz.—Is it in the power of the Crown to create by patent the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom for life? What rights and privileges does such a grant confer? The noble Lord said he did not intend to enter at large into the question of peerages for life just now; but he thought it was the duty of the House in a matter of such difficulty and importance, to seek the advice of the constitutional advisers of the House. These legal advisers were men who, from their ability, knowledge, and impartiality, were well fitted to take into counsel on the present occasion, not for the purpose of overruling their Lordships, but to learn from them what the law had provided in such case. He wanted to know what the law of the land on the matter was. Their Lordships must not think that this question could be described to the House. They must think if they decided hastily that they could avoid collision with the public, for the question was one which had entered into the public mind, and the public would have the matter discussed in its own merits. It was not the feelings of individuals that were to be consulted as to life peerages, the question was simply this, what did the law of the land say respecting them? Legal authority for that House seemed to be divided on the subject. They should, therefore, seek the highest legal advice which the Constitution provided. He did not think that the authority of Lord Wensleydale himself should be considered to have no weight, for when so eminent a lawyer had accepted a life peerage, he had thereby given his opinion emphatically in support of the legality of the act now questioned.

Lord CAMPBELL opposed the motion, contending that the question was one to be decided rather by Parliamentary than by judicial authority.

The Lord CHANCELLOR supported the motion, arguing that the Judges were the proper persons to decide the question at issue.

After some remarks from Lord Winchelsea, Lord Brougham, and Earl Granville, the House divided, when the numbers were—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Contents present .. .. .. | .. | 62 |
| Proxies .. .. .. | .. | 49—111 |
| Non-contents present .. .. | .. | 87 |
| Proxies .. .. .. | .. | 45—142 |
| Majority .. .. .. | .. | 31 |

The motion was, therefore, lost.

The House then went into Committee for Privileges, when

Lord LYNDHURST moved a resolution to the effect that the Committee having examined the letters-patent, purporting to create Sir John Leach, Knt., a Baron for Life of the United Kingdom, was of opinion that those letters-patent did not confer upon the grantee a right to sit or vote in that House.

Earl GREY then moved as an amendment to leave out the words after the word "opinion," for the purpose of inserting the following words —

That the highest legal authorities having concurred in declaring the Crown to possess the power of creating peerages for life, and this power having, in some cases, been exercised in former times, the House of Lords would not be justified in assuming the illegality of the grant creating the Right Hon. James Parke Baron Wensleydale for life, and in refusing, upon that assumption, to permit him to take his seat as a peer.

After considerable discussion, the Committee divided upon the motion, when the votes were:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Contents .. .. .. .. .. | | 92 |
| Non-Contents .. .. .. .. .. | | 41 |
| Majority .. .. .. .. .. | | —5 |

The motion was therefore carried.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

THE ANNEXATION OF OUDE.—In reply to Mr. Otway, Mr. VERNON SMITH said discretionary powers had been sent to Lord Dalhousie to annex the kingdom of Oude, or not, as he thought proper.

### THE NEW LOAN.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in Committee of WAYS and MEANS, made a statement of results for the financial year about to expire on the 1st April next. At the close of last Session the account stood thus:—The income for the year was estimated at £80,126,000, and the expenditure at £88,054,000 showing a margin between income and expenditure of £2,105,000. For the result it was necessary to say that the total receipts from taxes and taxes would be £68,339,000 as against the estimate of £80,126,000, showing a deficiency of £1,800,000. The estimated expenditure having been £88,054,000, the actual payments would be £90,290,000, showing an excess of £1,960,000, so that the actual result of the year would show an excess of expenditure over income to the amount of £3,760,000. This being the state of the account, the question presented itself—how was the deficiency to be met? No doubt, it would be increased by the end of the financial year; and Government therefore proposed to take power to negotiate a loan of £5,000,000 to meet the expenditure of the current year; and to fund £8,000,000 of Exchequer Bills, as it would be cheaper to fund those bills than to continue to pay the present rate of interest upon them. After going through a variety of figures to show that our trade and commerce had not suffered so much from the war as might have been expected; and giving the cost of the war at the rate of £25,000,000, he said he concluded by moving a series of resolutions conferring upon the Government the powers necessary to carry out their scheme.

Mr. W. Ewart seconded the motion.

Mr. WILLOUGHBY expressed his opinion that the loan was unnecessary.

Mr. WILLIAMS condemned the proposal as an improvident one.

Mr. J. MACGREGOR and Mr. WILKINSON gave their support to the motion.

Mr. GLADSTONE also intimated his approval of the Government plan generally, but he entered the House not to be misled by the idea that the amount of money actually borrowed represented the real increase made to the indebtedness of the country: and expressed his conviction that the addition of all the funded debt since the war commenced amounted to £45,000,000. He thought, also, that the power of borrowing money indirectly, by means of Exchequer Bills, was a dangerous power for a Ministry to possess; and recommended that, upon the conclusion of peace, a bill should be introduced to restrict that power.

Mr. P. URQUHART having made a few remarks, the resolutions were put from the chair and agreed to.

ARMY CONTRACTS.—Upon the notion for going into Committee of Supply, Colonel DUNNE called attention to the present system of Army contracts, which he contended was altogether defective, and to the expenses incurred for foreign troops, which, in his opinion, gave no return in actual services for the immense sum spent upon them. He moved that the contracts should be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. MONSELL defended the contract system.

Mr. RICARDO demanded fuller explanations

Lord PALMERSTON deprecated further discussion of the subject at that moment as inconvenient, and called upon hon. members to go into Committee.

Sir DE LACY EVANS accused the Government of sharp practice, in endeavouring to force the estimates upon the House at six-and-thirty hours notice, seeing that they amounted to £36,000,000, upon an entirely new arrangement.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved that their consideration should be deferred till Monday.

After some further discussion, the House went into Committee of Supply, when Mr. MONSELL asked for supplemental votes of money, for expenditure already incurred in connection with the Ordnance department, and especially for the large supply of ammunition sent out to the British army and the Turkish Contingent, preparations for the Baltic campaign of the present year, and the great mortar equipment for Sebastopol. With reference to the military estimates generally, he observed that they were lower than those presented to Parliament during the three concluding years of the past war; and he also remarked that it was intended to give to the new Order of Valour a retrospective effect. With regard to the number of men, he should ask the House to vote 246,716, being an increase of 30,378 on the preceding year. Of this number 224,587 were British troops, and 22,119 Foreign Legionaries. The increase in the militia was from 38,500 men last year, to 66,317 men this year. After going in detail through the military estimates for the ensuing financial year, he concluded by asking the House for a vote on account of various items, which was agreed to.

JEWISH DISABILITIES.—Mr. M. GIBSON obtained leave to bring in a Bill to abolish the Oath of Abjuration.

## THE COURT.

On Monday the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, Prince Arthur, and the Princess Alice, honoured Mr. Burford by a visit to his panorama, in Leicester-square, of the Falland Interior of the City of Sebastopol Later in the day her Majesty received Viscount Palmerston at an audience; and in the evening the Queen and his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Princess Royal and Prince Alfred, honoured the Olympic Theatre with their presence.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert went to Woolwich to inspect the trophies captured at Sebastopol. Her Majesty afterwards inspected, in the committee-room, a number of wounded soldiers recently returned invalided from the seat of war. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred visited Colonel Colt's manufactory of revolvers, at Thames bank.

### THE LEVEE.

The Queen held a Levee (the first this season) on Wednesday afternoon at St. James's Palace. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived from Buckingham Palace at two o'clock, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen-in-Waiting, and escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards Green.

Her Majesty first granted audiences to Count Björnstjerna, Chamberlain to the King of Sweden and Norway, to take leave; and to the Marquis of Aitchison, on receiving the insignia of the Order of the Thistle, worn by his late father: and then, accompanied by the Prince and attended by a brilliant Court, entered the Throne-room.

The Queen wore a train of blue velvet, with white silk brocade, trimmed with white blonde, and a white satin petticoat, trimmed with white satin ribbon and white blonde. Her Majesty wore on the head a diamond and ruby circlet.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were present.

The general arrangements in the diplomatic circle were of an ordinary character. Of the general company presented a large majority were officers who have been engaged in the Crimean war.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

THE leading feature in the Money-market this week has been the announcement of a new English Loan for £3,000,000, and the funding £9,000,000 Exchequer Bills. The terms proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Monday, have not been considered very tempting; yet the whole amount has been subscribed for through Messrs. Rothschild, under the impression that about 89 will be offered for it. The original contract, amounting to twenty per cent, was to be made on the 26th instant; but, from representations made to the Chancellor, it has been found necessary to make it only ten per cent; hence the amended periods for payments stand thus:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 per cent deposit | .. | .. | .. | Tuesday, February 26. |
| 25 per cent instalment | .. | .. | .. | Monday, March 3. |
| 15 | ,, | ,, | .. | Tuesday, March 11. |
| 25 | ,, | ,, | .. | Saturday, March 22. |
| 15 | ,, | ,, | .. | Thursday, April 10. |
| 15 | ,, | ,, | .. | Thursday, April 24. |

The payments on the funding of Exchequer Bills will be as follows:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 per cent deposit | .. | .. | .. | Tuesday, February 26. |
| 10 per cent instalment | .. | .. | .. | Monday March 3. |
| 20 | ,, | ,, | .. | Tuesday, March 11. |
| 20 | ,, | ,, | .. | Saturday, March 29. |
| 20 | ,, | ,, | .. | Thursday, April 10. |
| 15 | ,, | ,, | .. | Thursday, April 24. |

As might be expected, prices have fluctuated considerably since we last wrote; and strong efforts have been made by the leading operators in the Stock Exchange by means of large sales both for Money and Time—to depress the quotations, in order, no doubt, to lower the value of the new loan. These attempts, however—though prices have ruled about one-and-a-half per cent lower than in the early part of last week have been unsuccessful. This is a remarkable feature, because we have complaints on all sides of the scarcity of money, of the high rates of discount, and the continuous outflow of gold. Evidently there is at present a healthy feeling notwithstanding the immense demands upon it, than has been generally supposed.

The dealings in Consols for Money on account of the public have rather increased; but the operations of bankers and others on making advances with great caution, and only upon the best paper. At the Bank numerous applications have been made, and the majority of them have been successful. In Lombard-street the best short-dated paper has been done at ½ to 0⅝; ninety days, at 0⅝ to 7 per cent. Treasury Bills, forty days, have been taken at 6 per cent.

The imports of bullion this week have been under £150,000; but nearly half a million sterling—mostly in silver—has been shipped to India and China. To the Continent very few parcels of gold have been forwarded; but we learn that nearly the whole of the supplies of gold close at hand from Australia will go to Paris. The last returns of the Bank of England show a slight increase in the stock of bullion

On Monday the Consols market was excited, owing to the proposals being made on that day for the New Loan and the funding Exchequer Bills: —Bank Stock realised 213⅜; The Three per Cents Reduced varied from 90⅝ to 90⅜; Consols, for Money, 91⅛ to 91⅜; Ditto, for the Account, 90⅞ to 91⅛; New Three per Cents, 91⅜ 91⅛; Long Annuities, 1860, were done at 3⅜; Ditto, 1885, 16 11-16; India Stock, 223 to 226; Exchequer Bills, par to 6s. discount. Exchequer Bonds, 97⅛ to —. The market on Tuesday was less excited, and the quotations were rather lower than towards the close of Monday's business. Bank Stock, 213½ to 214. Three per Cents Reduced, 90⅝ to 91⅛; Three per Cent Consols, 90⅜ ⅝; Ditto, for Account, 90⅝ to 91⅛; New Three per Cents, 91⅛ to 91⅜; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 74; Long Annuities, 1885, 16⅛; India Stock, 226; India Bonds, 2s. dis. Exchequer Bills, par to 5s. dis; Exchequer Bonds, 97⅛ to 98. On the following day (Wednesday) the Consol and the transactions for the account were very moderate:—Bank Stock marked 214 to 215; Three per Cents Reduced, 90⅝ to 91⅛; Consols for Money, 90⅝ to 90⅞; New Three per Cents, 91⅛ to 91⅜; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 74 to 74½; Long Annuities, 1885, 16⅛; India Stock, 223½ to 90⅝; Long Annuities, 1860, 3⅜; Ditto, 3 6 16; Ditto, 1885, 16⅛; Indn. Stock, 224; India Bonds, 7s. to 3s. discount; Exchequer Bills, par to 5s. dis.; Ditto Bonds, 1858, 97⅝ to 98. On Thursday the Consol-market was heavy, and prices steadily improved:—The Three per Cents, for Money, opened at 90⅝, and closed at 91. Consols for Account were 90⅞ 91 to 91⅛; the New Three per Cents ranged from 91⅛ to 91⅜; and the Reduced 90⅝ to 91⅛; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 5s. discount; Exchequer Bonds, 97⅝ to 98; India Stock was 224. No change took place in the Bank rate of interest.

Miscellaneous Securities have sold as follows:—Canada Company's Bonds, 1 1; Ditto, Government Six per Cents, 109½; Crystal Palace, 2½; Ditto Preference, 6; General Steam Navigation, 2⅞; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 1⅞; London Omnibus, 4; North of Europe Steam, 15½; Victoria Docks, 18; Electric Telegraph, 2⅛; London Docks, 100½; Southampton, 37½; St. Katharine, 84. Dealings have taken place in Stourbridge Canal Shares at 290; Loughborough, 800; Ditto Stamford and Worcester, 420. Hungerford-bridge Shares have been 12; Waterloo, New £7, 26; Vauxhall, 20¾

The transactions in the Foreign House have been small, compared with the previous week; yet the quotations almost generally have continued firm. There have been dealings in Brazilian Five per Cents (Small) at 103; Ditto, New, 103; Ecuador, 5; Granada One-and-a-Half per Cents Deferred, 6¾; Mexican Three per Cent, 20⅝; Russian Five per Cents, 105; Spanish Three per Cents, 42⅜; Ditto, New Deferred, 20⅜; Ditto, Passive, 6¼; Turkish Six per Cents, 9⅝; Turkish Four per Cents, 103½; Venezuela Four-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 20⅞; Ditto, Deferred, 12 per Cents, 5⅛; Three per Cents, 74⅞; Ditto, Five per Cents, 42⅝; Ditto, New Deferred, 20⅛

LIFE PEERAGES.—THE ASSISTANT-KEEPER OF THE RECORDS READING THE PEERAGE PATENT AT THE BAR OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

## THE READING OF THE PEERAGE PATENTS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS

This part of the proceedings in the Wensleydale Peerage Case was performed by Mr H. G Sharpe Assistant-Keeper of the Rolls, who, when called to the bar on Tuesday week, produced the original patents of creation of two peerages of the reign of Richard II.—Guiscard D'Angle, created Earl of Huntingdon; and De Vere, Earl of Oxford, created Marquis, and then Duke, of Dublin. He also gave in a list of several others, which have been printed in the series of national records containing the patents of peerage. The patent of the Earl of Huntingdon was almost illegible from age and discolouration, and the witness read the contents of the parchment roll from the printed volume of the Records The creation of this Peer was for life The patent of the Earl of Oxford was also a creation for life only. While Mr. Sharpe was reading the letter patent he was interrupted by Lord Ellenborough, who requested him to read clearly and slowly, as the House could not follow the old law Latin when read rapidly Earl Grey said it was a waste of time to read the Latin text of these old patents, as they had all been printed by public authority, were known to every one and easily accessible. After some conversation, a list of patents in several reigns and of rolls of Parliament to be so examined was put in and read. Our Artist has sketched this stage of the proceedings.

The Committee having adjourned till Monday last,

Mr Smith, Assistant Keeper of the Seal of the Records, who was then called and examined by Lord Lyndhurst, said:—

I have made copies of journals of 1660, and produce them [handed in]. They relate to the case of the Earl of Banbury I produce copies of journals relating to the Purbeck case in the same year; also relating to the case of the Marquis of Worcester in the same year. I have also a copy of the journals relating to Peers being summoned during the lifetime of their fathers; also, relating to the case of summons by writ to the Ormond case; and also to the case of the Dukes of Hamilton and Brandon, and the Fermoy case I have also copied an extract relating to the creation of the Dukes of Acquitain and Bedford in the time of Richard II.

Mr Sharpe: The extracts from the journals produced at the last sitting of the Committee have been translated and copied by Mr. W. Hardy, of the Duchy of Lancaster. He is not here.

Lord Lyndhurst said that he supposed their Lordships would require the person who made the translation to be here.

The Lord Chancellor thought this was quite unnecessary, as they had the original Latin

Witness: All the extracts on which I was interrogated on the previo day have been put in, and are on the table.

WRECK OF "THE AMELIA," ON THE HERMITAGE ROCKS, JERSEY.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

## MADAME CELESTE.

On referring to a brief memoir of Madame Celeste, we find that she was born in Paris on the 6th of August, 1814, and was entered at a very early age as a pupil of the Académie Royale de Musique. She made a rapid advance in her profession, and in her fifteenth year received an offer of an American engagement. She accepted it, and in the United States visited almost every city, and speedily became a favourite with Brother Jonathan. During her residence in the New World she married a gentleman named Elliot, since dead. By this marriage she had a daughter, a very amiable lady, who is married to Mr. Johnsen, of Baltimore, a member of the eminent banking firm of Lee and Johnsen.

In 1830 Madame Celeste left America, and, sailing from New Orleans, arrived in this country, when she appeared at the Theatre Royal, Liverpool, as *Fenella* in "Masaniello," and exhibited those lights and shades of excellence which have since characterised her acting in so extraordinary a

MADAME CELESTE.

degree, though, at this particular period, she was almost wholly ignorant of the English language. After this we find her in the list of actresses at the Theatres Royal, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dublin, and, finally, at Drury Lane. At this last house she made her appearance in a ballet, but unsuccessfully. Her talents, however, were appreciated, and she almost immediately obtained an engagement at the Queen's Theatre, where she appeared in "The French Spy," and her representations drew extraordinary houses for an immense number of nights.

At the termination of her engagement at the Queen's Theatre she acquired the reputation of an excellent actress. She at once became a sort of constellation at the minor theatres. In melodramatic pieces, and in all the motley mixture of pantomimic entertainments, she gave the greatest satisfaction to the audiences flocking to the Surrey, the Coburg, and the New Strand at all of which houses she afterwards appeared. She soon acquired such a degree of reputation as to induce the manager of a patent house to enrol her among the members of a regular *corps dramatique*. In 1832 she visited her native country, and also Italy and Germany; and on her return to England she made her appearance in Dublin, which city she left for Edinburgh, when under the management of Mr. Murray; and such was her great popularity that an extension of her engagement was necessary to satisfy the supporters of the theatre. In March, 1833, she made her *début* at Drury Lane, at the same time as Mdlle. Duvernay, and in the same operatic ballet of "The Maid of Cashmere;" and on her reappearance at Drury-Lane Theatre—so arbitrary is public taste—she was triumphantly received in the choregraphic exhibition that, but a few years before, had been pronounced a failure. She played in "The Maid of Cashmere," "Prince Le Boo," and "The Revolt of the Harem."

At the conclusion of the Drury Lane engagement she again resolved on visiting the United States of America, where, in the period of three years, she realised upwards of £40,000. Her popularity with our Transatlantic neighbours exceeded anything that in England we can form any idea of. Saluted by the soldiery, cheered by the populace whenever she made her appearance, and elected a free citizen of the States, she was the goddess of American idolatry. In Kentucky all the seats were taken weeks before her arrival; and in Washington the late General Jackson introduced her to the Cabinet, who offered her the congratulations due to her on attaining the honour of being elected a free citizen.

Crowned with honours, fame, and wealth, she returned to the land of her adoption, and, on the 7th of October, 1837, made her appearance before a British public, for the third time, on the boards of Old Drury: the play was "The Child of the Wreck." Though her part in it was a dumb one, ample scope was given for the display of her peculiar powers, and her speechless exertions secured for the play as much applause and success as an entertainment of that description could deserve and obtain. She became a very powerful attraction, and so decided a favourite with the playgoing people of the metropolis, that "The Child of the Wreck" was repeated for thirty nights successively, and always preserved its popularity.

She now assumed her just position on the theatrical boards, notwithstanding all rivalry from older and more experienced performers. Her simple and fascinating manners cast, as it were, a charm over everything she played. On the expiration of her engagement at Drury Lane she went to the Haymarket, and then to the Adelphi, making trips occasionally into the provinces, where she was, and is still, an immense favourite. She was for a short time, in conjunction with Mr. Webster, lessee of the Theatre Royal, Williamson square, Liverpool. In the autumn of 1844 she returned to the Adelphi Theatre, the direction of which she retains to the present time.

The evergreen "Green Bushes" presented her in a character hitherto unattempted on the stage: and the poor Indian girl, *Miami*, has taken a place in the memories of playgoers not readily to be effaced. Among her more recent impersonations have been *Janet Pride*, *Marie Ducange*, *Eulalie*, Molière's *Elmire* (in "Tartuffe") and *Harlequin*—yes, *Harlequin!* She is the first actress that ever impersonated that motley gentleman upon the English stage; and we believe it is admitted by all who have witnessed her performance that nothing more delicate or graceful can be conceived, and therefore it is that, as originating a new and beautiful idea, we have great pleasure in gracing our pages with her portrait, the more so as we are acquainted with the generous motives (by some misunderstood and misrepresented) which compelled her to this novel and arduous undertaking.

We have spoken of Madame Celeste in her capacity of actress only, but this sketch would be considered incomplete by all who have the happiness to know her as a friend, or to be guided by her as a directress, did we not say—briefly, but most honestly—that one more amiable, kind, considerate, and generous, does not adorn any class of society.

EXTERIOR OF THE PAVILION THEATRE, WHITECHAPEL.

## MR. PETER CUNNINGHAM, F.S.A.

Mr. Peter Cunningham (whose Portrait from a photograph by Mr Cundall we engrave this week) delivered a lecture on Monday last, at the

MR. PETER CUNNINGHAM, F.S.A.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY CUNDALL.

Sherborne Literary Institution—the subject, "Temple-bar." The Sherborne Literary Institution was founded by Mr. Macready, the great actor, who, on his retirement from the stage (some six years ago), sought at Sherborne "that lettered retirement which Garrick sought at Hampton, and Kemble at Lausanne." Here Mr. Macready delights to entertain his old friends, and coax them into a lecture in support of his institution. The subject of Mr. Cunningham's lecture was, we believe, suggested by Mr Macready. "News Letters" from Sherborne informs us that the lecturer was well received—that his account of the famous Bar was listened to with great attention, and that the only complaints made were that the lecturer was too rapid in his delivery, and his lecture too short. By the kindness of a local correspondent we are enabled to give one of the striking features of the lecture:—

I have known two persons who had seen "the grinning honours" of Temple-bar—one was a lady, the other a gentleman. The lady I knew much earlier in life than I had the good fortune to know the gentleman. She was a Mrs. Black, the wife of the learned editor of the *Morning Chronicle* newspaper, and sister of that engraver and publisher whose admiration of "Stothard" was the means of giving us the glorious engraving of the "Canterbury Pilgrims." She belonged to a larger class of ladies than those commemorated by the poet who never tell their ages—she belonged to that class of ladies who never tell their ages. Now that she is no more I will own that my dear friend always appeared to me and to my brothers awfully old. Her dress added to the appearance of age. Her milliner's bill seriously affected (when past seventy) the finances of her husband. She delighted in wearing old flannel dresses, and still older fantastic flannel caps. Still more did she delight in purchasing and *secreting* new and expensive caps, gowns, and bonnets. She actually hid dresses in magpie-kind of places; and for the last twenty-five years of her life was from home very rarely more than once a year. Her health was excellent, and her exercise up and down her rooms was constant. I remember her additionally with pleasure, because her envied power of distributing daily two free orders of admission to each of the London theatres—to say nothing of her particular liking for me—enabled me to see that really great actor, my friend, your friend, who has sought in Sherborne that lettered retirement which Garrick sought at Hampton and Kemble at Lausanne. May he long enjoy it

REMAINS OF THE PAVILION THEATRE, AFTER THE FIRE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

I shall not readily forget the time when I first heard that my dear old friend Mrs Black had seen what to me (as a boy) appeared so thrilling a sight. I was in Westminster Abbey, in the dusk, when every verger and sub-verger had disappeared. I was a boy of seven—barely seven. Sir Francis Chantrey and my father were erecting that fine statue of Francis Horner still to be seen in the north transept. That eager and innocent love for historical association which I have ever cherished, and which I shall cultivate and enjoy, was even then strong within me. Before the headless effigy of King Henry V. (in the Chapel of the Confessor, then twilight-lighted), my father, again suddenly stopped (we had seen all that was interesting in the Abbey, for no common man was my conductor). He told the boy of seven and the boy of eleven the story of Henry V.; the story of the missing head of the hero of Agincourt. On our way home he enumerated several political executions; adding, mysteriously, as if to frighten us, that old Mrs. Black had seen, when a girl, human heads fixed on spikes on Temple-bar. We were both silent. My elder brother (now no more, who has left behind him an historical name) looked with wonder at me; not, I fear, from at that age any horror at such public exhibitions, but from wonder at our knowing a person thus privileged. We resolved on asking her about the Bar as she had recollected it. We asked—rather he asked, and I looked up asking. She took us aside, and said (still in the mysterious way of flannels), "Don't ask me, boys. Why do you ask me?" We then told her, as I told her at. She said, collectedly, and, as usual with her, without any parade of telling the story she had to relate, "*Boys, I recollect it well.*" I have seen on that Temple-bar, about which you ask, two human heads—men's heads—traitors' heads—spiked on iron poles. There were two. I saw one fall. Women shrieked at it fell; men, I have heard, shrieked; one woman near me fainted. Yes, I recollect seeing human heads upon Temple-bar."

The other person who remembered to have seen human heads upon spears on Temple-bar was one who has just (at a ripe old age) disappeared from among us; one who enjoyed the pleasures he sang so well till within three years of his death, in December last year, at the age of ninety-three. I allude to Mr. Rogers. "I well remember (he said) one of the heads of the rebels upon a pole at Temple-bar—a black shapeless lump. Another pole was bare, the head having dropped from it." Mr. Rogers, I take it, was the last surviving person who remembered to have seen a human head on a spike on Temple-bar

Mr. Cunningham is the third son of Allan Cunningham, the poet and biographer, the friend of Scott and Southey, of Chantrey and Wilkie—and, indeed, of all who in his time were distinguished in either literature or art. He was born in Pimlico, on the 7th of April, 1816, in a cottage near the Wine Vaults, and within less than a stone's throw of the studio of Chantrey, to whom his father was then, as long after, first assistant, or, not to use fine words, foreman of the works. He received his early education at a day school at Chelsea, kept by a Mr. Law, who still survives to rejoice in the regard and love borne by many of his pupils; for under his rod and eye were educated men distinguished in very different paths: Captain Cunningham, known by his excellent "History of the Sikh Wars;" Mr. Hudson Turner, famed for his insight into English records, and his admirable volumes on "Early English Domestic Architecture;" Mr. Wright, the versatile actor, and favourite of every judge of good acting; Mr. Leigh Murray, the *gentleman* Murray, both on and off the stage; and, lastly, the subject of this brief memoir, the author of "The Hand-Book for London"

From Mr. Law's school Mr. Cunningham was removed, at the age of nine, to Christ's Hospital, where he was more distinguished for the possession of abilities than for the display he made of them, being content. it is said, to have other schoolfellows to make his Latin verses and themes, so that he was allowed to revel in the books he borrowed from other boys, from the libraries adjoining the school, and from his father's shelves. Notwithstanding this absolute inactivity, he rose to the rank of a Deputy Grecian, and might have remained as a Grecian in the school, had not his love for other pursuits than the Church have added fresh indolence to what was then apparently inherent idleness. It may be said, however, in defence of Mr. Cunningham, that neither Charles Lamb nor Leigh Hunt rose to higher honours at the same time school than were attained with ease by Mr. Cunningham; and here we may be pardoned for mentioning what we have heard Mr. Cunningham relate with proper and modest pride—his having sat beside Charles Lamb and Leigh Hunt, and chatted with both about Christ's Hospital, and more especially the close to which all three had belonged—that of the Deputy Grecians.

Of his course of education after leaving Christ's Hospital we are wholly uninformed. He probably went to private tuition; but, more, we suspect, to his own thirst for knowledge. It is easy to see from his writings that he was an early and a constant reader, but chiefly, we see reason to believe, in books (no narrow one) illustrative of the literature of his own country. He was without a pursuit; we found member him at the time when his calling seemed likely to be between a lawyer and a bookseller. He is said to have had a taste of both pursuits, and to have profited by both—not in money, but in knowledge. He was destined, however, for a less anxious life than either; Sir Robert Peel, in the year 1834, finding a clerkship for him in the Audit office—a situation which he still holds, with credit to himself and advantage to the public.

Though only eighteen when he obtained his Government appointment, he had previously appeared in print: his first work, "The Life of Drummond, of Hawthornden," prefixed to a graceful selection of his poems, being dated in 1833. Nor did the Audit-office interfere with his literary exertions. His next work—and it was the first he published after his appointment—was two volumes of "The songs of England and Scotland," dedicated to his father; and, being published anonymously, is now, as it was then, constantly mistaken for the work of the father.

After this he was for some time lost to the public by name; but his hand and course of reading were soon recognised in the pages of *Fraser* and the columns of the *Athenæum*. It was evident that he was *training* to be thoroughly acquainted with English literature, and with the lives of English worthies; and in this belief, and relying on his skill, Mr. Campbell, in the year 1840, intrusted the editorship of the new edition of his specimens entirely to his care. This was Mr. Cunningham's first connection with the house of Mr. Murray, of Albemarle-street, with which he has ever since, as an author, been most intimately and usefully connected

Mr Cunningham's great work (at present) is his "Handbook for London," of which a second edition is already before the public, and a third, with illustrations, is understood to be in the press. He is at present engaged on the edition of Goldsmith's works; and has been called in by Mr John Wilson Croker to his assistance in the long advertised edition of Pope. Mr. Cunningham, it is understood, has made great progress in collections of British poetry, and has large collections for that much needed work, a Biographia Britannica

It is remarkable that the four sons of Allan Cunningham have all been distinguished either in literature or arms, and sons in both. The eldest (Joseph), the author of the "History of the Sikh War," is most honourably mentioned in Lord Hardinge's despatch from Sobraon, and in Sir Harry Smith's despatch from Aliwal. The second (Alexander) fought at Chillianwallah, and was made a Brevet Major for his services on that day. He is also celebrated as the best numismatist in India. Of the third son (Peter) we have spoken above. The fourth son (Francis) was with Sale, in Jellalabad, and inherits (in common with an only sister) all his father's taste for literature, and all his brother Peter's activity in research

Mr. Cunningham is married to a daughter of Mr. John Martin, the distinguished painter of "Belshazzar's Feast," and other noble works.

## TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE PAVILION THEATRE BY FIRE.

On the morning of Wednesday week, at a few minutes before eight o'clock, the Royal Pavilion Theatre, in Whitechapel, was discovered to be on fire. Scarcely had the news been given than smoke in dense bodies burst through a small window over the stage, which at once convinced the inmates of the surrounding houses in Baker's row, Princes-street, and Caroline court, that unless timely assistance arrived, their own habitations would be destroyed as well as the theatre

In the course of a few minutes [illegible] arrived, as well as that of the brigade from Wellclose-square. By that period the whole of the fire were in a blaze, and the burning dragon was falling thickly upon the [illegible] lines were set to work from an adjacent supply [illegible] ed by the East London Company. Before, however, a drop of water could touch the fire, owing to the many lengths of hose required to be stretched to the engines, the flames had extended to [illegible] and nearly the whole of the West of England Insurance Company [illegible] Ross road. Lambeth, now arrived, under the direction of Mr Superintendent Braidwood, Mr. Fogo, the foreman of the A district, and Mr. Connorton, the foreman of the West of England office; the firemen went to work in an admirable manner; and, by conveying the hose through the different entrances to the theatre, and over the roofs of the surrounding houses, the brigade were enabled to throw the water in the right direction; but, notwithstanding, the work of devastation continued, and in less than half an hour after the first appearance of the fire the flames had seized upon the pit, and also the boxes and proscenium To stop the fire at those places the firemen exerted themselves to the utmost, but, unfortunately, without the least success, and in the course of a few minutes the conflagration laid hold of the roof, and, seizing the chandelier, it suddenly fell into the middle of the pit, where the crystal drops soon became reduced to molten masses

The flames, by a quarter to nine o'clock, were at their height, for every part of the theatre, except the dressing-rooms in Baker's-row, presented one immense body of flame; the roof suddenly fell in with a loud noise, which so alarmed the inmates of the surrounding houses that they rushed out of their premises into the street. The flames, on the roof falling, mounted so high into the air as to be visible for miles distant, although daylight; and by ten o'clock every part of the establishment was reduced to a heap of smoking ruins. Mrs. Connorton, the proprietress of the building, was insured for the machinery, wardrobe, and theatre, in the Phœnix and Monarch fire offices. Messrs. Elphinstone and Neale, the lessees, who have lost a vast quantity of property by the disastrous event, were entirely uninsured.

As to the origin of the misfortune, nothing that can be depended upon can be ascertained. The previous night a piece called "The Red Crow" was performed, which terminated with the burning of the Robin Hood Tavern; and it is not unlikely that some of the burning embers may have remained smouldering till the next night.

By six o'clock in the evening the firemen succeeded in getting the ruins sufficiently cooled to allow an inspection to be made; but so extensively was everything within the walls burned that it was impossible to tell how, or even in the slightest degree, the fire had commenced.

We regret to learn that the whole of the performers employed on the establishment have lost their wardrobes, and none of the artistes or others employed in the theatre were insured. We understand that Mr. Douglass, the respected proprietor of the Great National Standard Theatre, Shoreditch, and some other managers, intend to get up benefits in aid of the families of "the burnt-out performers."

The theatre was, it is understood, originally erected for a floorcloth factory; but in the year 1828, after the Brunswick Theatre fell down in order to afford amusement to the East-end playgoing public, it was converted into a large and commodious place of entertainment. Amongst the various parties who have been lessees since the theatre has been erected were Messrs. Wyatt and Bunn, E. Yarnold, Connorton, Denvil, and, finally, Elphinstone and Neale.

A sub-scription has been opened on behalf of the performers Mr. E. T. Smith, the lessee of Drury-lane Theatre, has forwarded to the committee £5 worth of admission tickets for the theatre for three particular evenings, by which benevolent means about £20 will be placed at the disposal of the committee. Mr. Anderson, of Covent Garden, has given £20; and the lessees of the Victoria, Standard, and City of London Theatres have announced their intention of giving up their respective houses for one night for a free benefit in aid of the relief fund. Among the subscribers is Mr Albert Smith.

## *NATIONAL SPORTS.*

THE Derby opponent of Fly-by-Night, after finding that his emissary had only succeeded in poisoning a degenerate four-year-old, brother of West Australian, which had sunk down to hack's estate, has now the satisfaction of learning that a £200 reward is put on his head, with the promise of a free pardon (provided the John Scott interest can possibly procure it) to the actual poisoner, if he will only breathe his name. Of fear that such a promise will be held out in vain, as no man (with the fate of a certain ex-jockey before his eyes) will choose to mark himself for life as a deliberate horse poisoner, when he is certain to be so heavily paid to keep quiet. Tattersall's seems likely to come to a very sensible understanding at last, on the subject of P.P. betting; viz., that it ought to extend only to certain great weight-for-age races, and handicaps where the first forfeit is not below five guineas. The total abolitionists will not thank Admiral Rous for so completely checkmating them and their crude notions Forty-four horses out of sixty, headed by King of Trumps, the last of the Velocipedes, who is entering on his sixth racing season, have accepted for the Doncaster St. Leger, which, as the entry only was filled again, a £100 handicap plate is to be substituted for it. Amaroo's Boy has won again at Derby this week, and seems likely to make a good spring of it.

Arthur Wellesley has gone to the Rawcliffe paddock. Sweetmeat's subscription is announced as full, and two of the first of Stockwell's foals have fallen to the lot of Lord Exeter, who has replaced him at Burleigh, by the Flying Dutchman's own brother, Vanderdecken. Messrs. Stebbing and Morris have also been fortunate in their choice of their early two yearlings; most of them are by Flatcatcher, but his stock have as yet not shown sufficient running to ensure them a long price at the hammer.

The North Warwickshire hounds, after killing, or rather drowning, their gallant Tankerville, of pig-sticking celebrity, with Mr Baker's, near Shughborough, last week, and ran a ring with them before they could be stopped. Sportsmen seldom witness this sort of thing, but we remember a beautiful in-tance of it many years ago, when the Quorn hounds ran to a cover which just then was full of water, with a pond in the middle. The fact with which each of the huntsmen drew his own hounds to his side, as they came out of cover, was, in the opinion of the 300 rival "comrets" present, the "prettiest thing of the season."

The Carmarthen meeting comes off on Monday, and includes four steeplechases on its list—a sport for which the wall jumping Welchmen have always felt a peculiar zest. Liverpool Spring Meeting comes, sandwich-like, on Wednesday, between the two days of the Waterloo Coursing; but there is now, alas! no Earl of Sefton to give the word of command to the steeplechase jockeys at Aintree; or to sally forth each day, with his silver couples slung over his shoulder, at the head of the first coursers of England, on to the plains of Altear.

In addition to the Waterloo Meeting, which will not, we trust, be stopped by a "supplementary winter," the coursers will be out at Brin-y-Fys and Belsay on Monday. Hawkstone Meeting is also fixed for Tuesday; Knipersley and Ardrossan for Wednesday; Brough Cattterick for Wednesday and Thursday; and Nithsdale and Galloway open for Friday. We have heard no betting for the Waterloo Cup, but we believe that Judge, Black Cloud, and Ben-my-chree will be among the principal northern entries.

### TATTERSALL'S—THURSDAY EVENING.

LIVERPOOL STEEPLECHASE.—8 to 1 agst Sir Peter Laurie (t), 9 to 1 agst Emigrant (t), 10 to 1 agst Lucky Escape (t); 10 to 1 agst The Scout (t), 10 to 1 agst Jean de Quiroz (t), 18 to 1 agst Jumpaway (t); 22 to 1 agst Fourandee (t); 25 to 1 agst Potter (t); 40 to 1 agst Little Charley (t); 50 to 1 agst Rosamond (t); 50 to 1 agst Minerva (t)

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.—10 to 1 agst Yellow Jack; 10 to 1 agst Fly-by-Night (t), £50 each between Yellow Jack and Fly-by Night (t)

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—10 to 1 agst Yorkshire Lad (t); 25 to 1 agst Fairlie (t); 50 to 1 agst Lady Tart (t); 50 to 1 agst Kai pygo (t).

DERBY.—7 to 1 agst Wentworth (t); 10 to 1 agst Fly-by-Night (t); 17 to 2 agst Thornton (t), 100 to 1 agst Newington

### DERBY SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Harrington Plate—Little Tom, 1. Romeo, 2
Scarsdale Stakes—Jerry Boy, 1. Red-Knightsence, 2.
Selling Plate of 20 sovs.—Little Tom, 1 Ida, 2
Midland Steeplechase. Hopeless Star, 1. Oldham, 2.
Handicap Hurdle Race. Sandboy, 1. Heedhunt, 2.

THE LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The forty-first anniversary festival of the London Orphan Asylum at Lower Clapton was celebrated on Tuesday evening by a grand banquet at the London Tavern; the chair was taken by the Duke of Cambridge His Royal Highness was supported by the Rev. Dr. Croly, and a large number of influential gentlemen. From the last report it appears that, since the general meeting of 1855, 60 children have left the institution, 3 have died, and 77 have been admitted—viz., 8 by purchase, 31 by presentations through the Commander-in-Chief, as orphans of [illegible] sailors and officers whose fathers have fallen in war, and 65 by election. At the present time the 20 children elected on the 24th inst., there are 426 orphans (137 girls and 289 boys) under the protection of the charity, making the total number benefited by it 2253. In addition to this, arrangements are pending with the authorities of the Horse [illegible] admission of the three other children of non-commissioned [illegible] ed by the subscribers. While the legacies are fewer than in [illegible] subscriptions are slightly in excess—a proof of the undiminished confidence of the public, "although it must be borne in [illegible] exceeds the report, "as an incentive to renewed exertions, that the [illegible] expenses are [illegible] schools

## AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, THE LADY OF LYONS, LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS, and the Pantomime of THE BUTTERFLY'S BALL. Tuesday and Wednesday, THE BUSY BODY, THE LITTLE TREASURE, and the Pantomime. Thursday (last time), THE BRAVO OF VENICE, LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS, and the Pantomime. Friday and Saturday, THE BUSY BODY, THE LITTLE TREASURE, and last night but four of the Pantomime.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday, the MERCHANT of VENICE; Tuesday and Friday, HENRY VIII.; Wednesday (last time this season), HAMLET. Thursday, LOUIS XI., Saturday, the CORSICAN BROTHERS; and the PANTOMIME Every Evening

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—Proprietor, Mr. JOHN DOUGLASS. Great Novelty, and attractive Production of MARKS AND SPENCER, with new Scenery, and great Hit of THE LUCKY HORSE SHOE. The Great National Standard Pantomimist, Drumming, with its Thousand-Guinea Transformation to be. New Tricks, new Dresses, &c.

THE EXHIBITION of the WAR, illustrated by Pictures painted from Sketches and Photographs made on the spot by officers, is NOW OPEN, at Messrs. DICKINSON'S GALLERIES, 114, New Bond-street.

MR. W. A. WOODIN AS RACHEL IN "LES HORACES."
W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES
EVERY EVENING at EIGHT, at the POLYGRAPHIC HALL
King William-street, Strand. Box-office open from Eleven to Five. Morning Performance every Saturday, at Two o'Clock.

MISS P. HORTON'S new and popular ENTERTAINMENT, consisting of Musical and Characteristic Illustrations, embracing a variety of Amusing and Interesting Scenes from Real Life, with English, French, and Italian Songs, EVERY EVENING (Tuesday excepted), at Three o'Clock. ENTIRE CHANGE OF ILLUSTRATION. 14, Regent-street, commencing at Eight o'clock and terminating at a Quarter past Ten. Prices of Admission, 3s., 2s., and 1s.; Stalls, 5s., which can be secured at the Gallery during the day.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, HOLLAND, UP THE RHINE, and PARIS, is now open every Evening at Saturday, at Six o'clock. Stalls (which can be taken from a plan at the Box-office every day, between 11 and 4, without any extra charge), 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 o'clock.—EGYPTIAN HALL.

THE LION-SLAYER AT HOME, 232, Piccadilly.—Mr. GORDON CUMMING DESCRIBES every night except Saturday, at 8, when HE SAW and KILLED in SOUTH AFRICA. Morning Entertainments every Saturday at 3 o'clock. The Pictures are painted by Messrs. Richard Isaacs, Harrison Weir, George Thomas, Wolf, Charles Hagley, and Phillips. The music composed by Mr. J. Calkin. Admission 1s., 2s., and 3s. Private Collection on View during the day from 11 to 6, 1s. Children half price in the Reserved Seats, 2s. and 3s.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, consisting of 1000 highly-interesting Models, representing every part of the Human Frame in health and diseases; as, the various Rates of Mortality, Open for Gentlemen only, every day. Kahn's Lectures delivered at Twelve, Two, and Four precisely, and Half-past Eight by Dr. KAHN. Admission, 1s. 6d., Coventry-street, Leicester-square.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—EXTRA SERIES.—Conductor Mr. COSTA.—On Friday next, February 29, will be performed for the first time in London, ELI (an Oratorio, composed by Mr. COSTA, and the Words selected by Mr. Bartholomew, from the Holy Scriptures and Mr. Mason Neale's Translation of the Hymns of the Greek Church), and Mr. Mendelssohn's 98th Psalm. For tickets or subscriptions apply at the Society's Office, No. 6 room within Exeter Hall. Post-office orders for tickets to be made payable at the Charing-cross-office to Robert Bowley

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC. — JUVENILE MORNINGS every Wednesday and Friday during Lent, commencing with Mr. Hinchcliffe's Astronomy, by J. H. Pepper, Esq., illustrated with magnificent Dissolving Views. Mr. Hinchcliffe's Musical Sketches, Haydn and Handel; and followed at 3 by Curious Inventions, at 4 by Mr. Pepper's Ghost, and at 5 by Mr. Bachoffner's New and Second Series of the Dazzling Views illustrating the Voyage of Sindbad the Sailor. Admission 1s. Schools and Children half price.

ROYAL PANOPTICON.—HANDEL'S BIRTHDAY will be celebrated on MONDAY, 25th inst., by Performances of a selection from the Oratorios, such as the Messiah (for the 2nd Time), Judas Maccabeus, Israel in Egypt, Samson, Jephtha, Saul, Alexander's Feast, Acis and Galatea, Dettingen Te Deum, &c. Electricity, Chemistry, Nature's Magic, and the other Entertainments as heretofore, open from 10 in the Theatre to Five, and from Seven to Ten. Admission, 1s., Schools and Children half price.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S HOSPITAL, New-road.—Patroness, the QUEEN.—A GRAND CONCERT, for the BENEFIT of the above Charitable Institution will take place at EXETER HALL, on WEDNESDAY, next, on which occasion the eminent artistes in London will appear. Full particulars to be had at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

BROOK-STREET RAGGED and INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—New-road, St. Pancras.—THIS DAY EVENING, Feb. 23, 1856, Handel's Oratorio of "THE MESSIAH" will be performed in aid of the Funds of the above Schools, at the MARYLEBONE INSTITUTION, 17 Edward-street, Portman-square. Tickets for the Oratorio, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d., to be had in the Library of the Institution.
JOSEPH BUSH, Hon. Sec.

BRADFORD TRIENNIAL GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL, 1856. A Grand Musical Festival will be held in the Worsted Capital, Bradford, Yorkshire, early in the Autumn of the Present Year. Choirs for Miscellaneous Performances, and Bands for the Selection Concerts, are invited to communicate with the Secretary.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their celebrated Entertainment, entitled "SISTERLY FEELINGS TOWARDS NATURE, ON MONDAY, FEB. 25th, and every evening during the week, at 8 o'clock. SHEFFIELD.

NEW SEEDS for the GARDEN can be obtained from the old-established firm of WILLIAM RENDLE and CO., Seed Merchants, Plymouth, Devonshire.—Have published nearly seventy years.

SEEDS for EXPORTATION.—JAMES CARTER and CO., Seedsmen to ten of the principal Royal Families of Europe, and to the Imperial Agricultural Society of France, have the honour to announce that their Autumn Catalogue of Flower, Vegetable, and Agricultural Seeds, which will be forwarded free of charge; and post-paid to all parts of the world, upon application.—James Carter and Co., Seedsmen, 238, High Holborn, London

FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS.—JAMES CARTER and CO., Seedsmen, 238, High Holborn, London, beg to return hearty Thanksgiving to their Twenty First Annual Catalogue of Horticultural, Vegetable, and Agricultural Seeds, which will be forwarded free of charge; and post-paid to all parts of the world, upon application.—James Carter and Co., Seedsmen, 238, High Holborn, London

ORCHIDES.—MESSRS. RANGEL and MACKAY have received a rare and magnificent collection of ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS, in fine condition, from their Agents in Mexico and Guatemala. Also rare Plants from the Interior of Brazil, now flowering, and other rare Plants, received from the Collectors of H.R.H. Prince Albert, the Royal Horticultural Society, and other Botanical Establishments. Specimens of Plants sent by Messrs. Rangel and Mackay will be forwarded free of charge, and carriage paid to any part of the United Kingdom. Merchants and Botanists desirous of supplied with the above, or other Plants, are requested to favour Messrs. Rangel and Mackay with their commands.—Messrs. Rangel and Mackay, 238, High Holborn, London.

UNDERHILL'S "SIR HARRY" STRAWBERRY. FINE Plants of this greatly-celebrated and hardy Strawberry warranted genuine from runners obtained from the Proprietor, at 10s. per 100, 1s. per dozen, 6d. per half-dozen, 50, 75, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2400, 2500, 2600, 2700, 2800, 2900, 3000, 3100, 3200, 3300, 3400, 3500, 3600, 3700, 3800, 3900, 4000, 4100, 4200,

(Continued from page 206.)

enormous mining operations constantly going on in the quarries, which are, in fact, nothing less than Holyhead mountain itself. Upwards of five or six tons of powder, in separate chambers, are usually ignited every week, producing from 50,000 to 60,000 tons of stone at each explosion.

On Wednesday, the 6th inst., in the lower quarries of the mountain a most stupendous and successful blasting operation took place, when the enormous quantity of 18 000 lb. of powder, contained in four separate chambers, were simultaneously exploded by means of the galvanic battery, producing upwards of 70,000 tons of the hardest schistus quartz, of which the Holyhead mountain is composed.

The respective chambers, four in number, were so judiciously charged that the rock, after the explosion, fell in blocks of a size not larger than from one to twenty tons; thus enabling the contractors, without further expense for reducing the stone, to lift the blocks into the iron waggons; and so to convey them from the quarries over the staging, and thence tipped into the sea, or to build them into the cyclopean structure.

To instance how correctly and to what nicety the calculations are made respecting this powerful agent "blasting powder," and how accurately, from the repeated operations and the experience gained thereby, these calculations have been brought to bear upon the stratification of quartz rock, of which the Holyhead mountain consists, we may mention that a kind of battery was erected at not more than 400 yards distance from that part of the mountain which was to be dislodged, and exactly opposite to it: this proved perfectly safe to those who were behind it, and from which the engineer-in-chief, Mr. James M. Rendel, and Mr. Charles Rigby, took their observations.

Since the commencement of blasting operations at these works on a large scale, and which have exceeded 600 in number, the galvanic battery has been invariably used, without a single instance of failure

A visit to the timber staging, upon which five lines of railroad are constructed, and over which the stone is carried and afterwards tipped through the timbers into the sea, is most interesting and instructive This timber staging, or scaffolding, extends at present nearly 6000 feet into the sea, and is nearly 160 feet high from the bottom. The piles are neither driven nor screwed into the bottom of the sea. They have to resist the pressure of an enormous current, and are fixed up on a most ingenious and novel principle The invention of this principle is due to the engineer-in-chief; and, although it was at first much opposed by scientific men, it has proved triumphant, through the perseverance of Mr. Rendel, the chief Admiralty engineer, and Messrs. Rigby, the contractors for the Harbour works.

From fifty to sixty experienced marine carpenters are employed in throwing out and adjusting new lengths of timber staging, the divisions or bays of which are thirty feet apart from each other, and are a great height above the level of the sea. The embankment or dam is formed by tipping from 4000 to 5000 tons of stone daily, or upwards of one million tons annually, through the timber staging. Many distinguished foreign engineers and scientific men from France, Germany, Italy, and elsewhere, have already visited these works, and expressed their wonder at the magnitude of the operations.

The local Government directions are under Mr. G. C. Dobson, who was formerly at the Plymouth Breakwater; the work is being carried out by the Messrs. Rigby, the well-known Government contractors of Westminster and London, who are represented there by Mr. G. C. Reitheimer, the manager of the works.

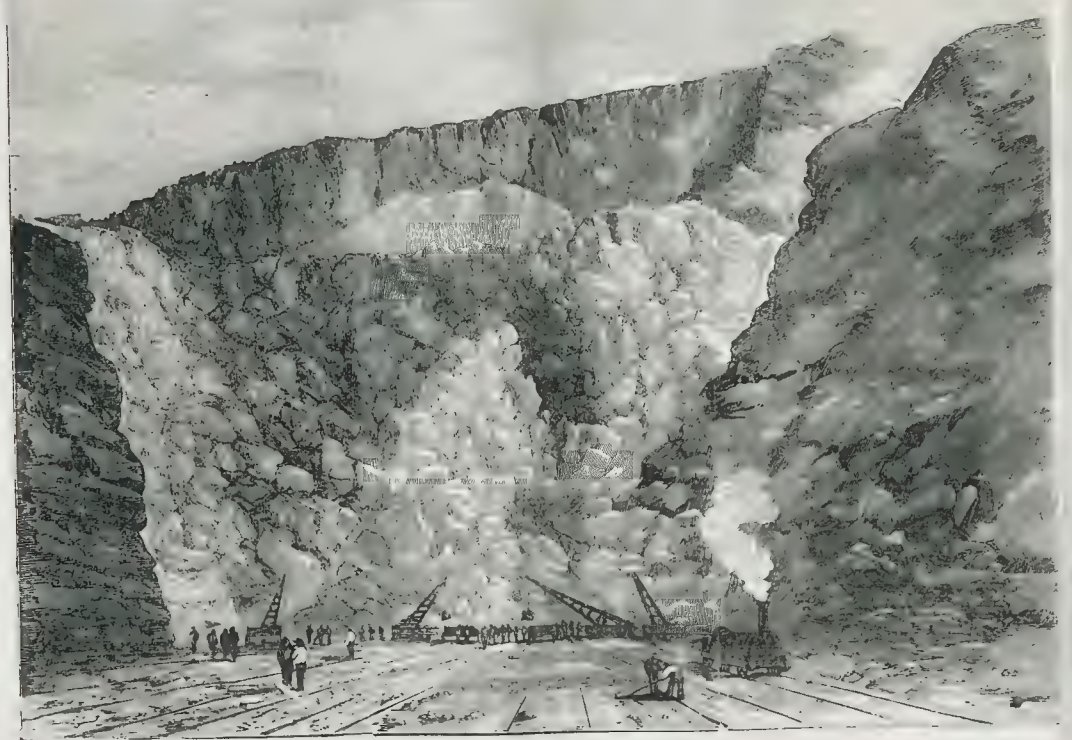
"SANDY," FROM THE CRIMEA, THE DOG OF THE SAPPERS AND MINERS.

## SANDY, THE DOG OF THE SAPPERS AND MINERS.

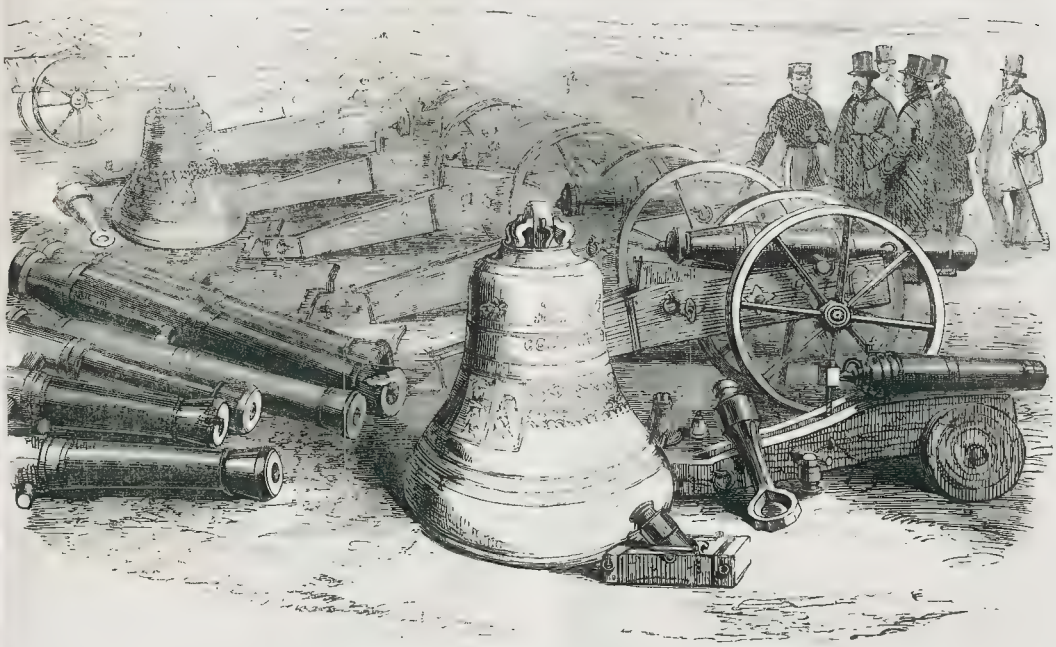
This Dog, who has obtained such notoriety from his adventures in the Crimea and being decorated with a medal, is the property of Lieutenant George R. Lempriere, R.E., the Adjutant of the corps, who bred him—the ...ery being a thoroughbred Scotch terrier, the mother a thoroughbred English bulldog. Sandy is now seven years old, and has travelled ...ngland, where with his master, in ... he went to Gibraltar, whence he took constant trips into Spain. He then came home again, and, after going to several ...tions where ... was quartered ... and the men, at the commencement of the war, for the East, and was constantly with them at Malta, Gallipoli, Constantinople, and Varna—at which latter place being found useful on ... expeditions, and a great favourite with the natives, whose honesty is not ... From Varna Sandy ... Kertch, Kiodout ... and many other ... that coast where the ... was stationed with the Turkish army from time to time. From his being a most excellent water dog he made (which is quite an uncommon thing) great friends with the Turks and Bashi-bozouks; he also greatly distinguished himself on two or three occasions when, in ... off to different vessels, the ... was swamped and capsized, by ... into the most fearful seas and rescuing coats, oars, &c. Thence he went to the Crimea, was present at the battle of Inkerman; received a bayonet-wound, which caused him to go on three legs for some time; from the effects of this wound, although now nearly recovered he is unable to take long continued or violent exercise, and, as will be seen from his portrait, it slightly affects the ... of his seat in repose. His master being compelled from ill health to leave the army, Sandy was taken care of by some of the officers, and returned home some months after on "urgent private affairs," to the great delight of his master, who never expected to see him again. At one place in particular, where the corps were short of supplies, poor Sandy had a narrow escape; serious thoughts were entertained of devouring him—a fate from which he was only preserved by the arrival of supplies—although nearly starved himself.

Sandy always marches out at the head of the men, to whom he has become so attached that he will not follow those of any other regiment. He is well up to all the bugle calls, especially those for dinner, breakfast, and supper, at which hours he generally makes off to one of the barrack-rooms.

Some few months since, before leaving Woolwich for Brompton Barracks, Chatham, he marched into his master's room with a medal round his neck, put on by some one who knew of his having seen active service; but who did so was never found out. This medal being stolen from him, his master procured another for him to appear on parade when Sir John Burgoyne went down to present the men with their medals. From that time he has always worn the medal, on drill parades, attached by a piece of blue ribbon. This second medal was stolen a short time since, but was recovered by some of the men, and the delinquent handed over to the police. The medal is not a real Crimean one, as dogs are not so decorated however distinguished in the service.



RESULTS OF THE GREAT BLASTING OPERATION AT HOLYHEAD, NORTH WALES.



RUSSIAN GUNS AND BELLS FROM SEBASTOPOL, JUST RECEIVED AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL.

## RUSSIAN GUNS AND BELLS, AT WOOLWICH.

In our Journal of Feb. 9 we engraved the wooden sentry-box, and several guns, brought from Hango, by Captain Hall, and recently deposited in the Dial-square, at Woolwich Arsenal. We now engrave several guns, and mortars, and two large bells, brought from Sebastopol, which have since been added to these trophies of the war. They are deposited at the entrance of the Arsenal grounds; some of them are heavy iron guns of large calibre, and of a most singular appearance. The ornamentation of the bells, which bear representations of saints, is tastefully executed. The Dial-square now presents a novel spectacle, having two spaces inclosed, which contain large numbers of Russian implements of war.

On Tuesday last the Queen and Prince Albert inspected these interesting trophies. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness, with the Countess of Desart, the Hon. Beatrice Byng, Major-General Bouverie, and Captain Du Plat, left Buckingham Palace shortly before ten o'clock, in two carriages and four, and on arriving at the Royal Arsenal, viewed the cannon, mortars, and other articles captured in the Crimea and at Bomarsund. The Queen afterwards inspected, in the committee-room, a number of wounded soldiers, recently returned invalided from the seat of war.

A considerable increase has lately been made in the number of labourers employed in the various departments of the Arsenal, at Woolwich. Some idea of the vast amount of labour performed in that establishment, where upwards of 9000 hands are constantly employed, may be formed by stating that the consumption of powder in one day in preparing ammunition for cannon, independently of small-arm cartridges, exceeded 46,000 pounds. Besides the large number of shells cast in this establishment, contracts with the Scotch, Yorkshire, Liverpool, and other foundries are on a very extensive scale. 2000 of these shells are loaded and prepared daily, and 200,000 musket cartridges. The buildings for the standard foundry and the shell factory are progressing rapidly: the spacious area in front of the carriage department having been cleared, and the foundation walls have been commenced.

## SHOEING A REFRACTORY MULE.

In this Sketch our Artist has represented a party of the Land Transport Corps in the rather awkward task of Shoeing a Refractory Mule. The obstinate animal, although laid on its back, appears almost a match for the four sturdy fellows who have taken it in hand.

We are glad to see from recent letters that the health of the Land Transport Corps, as well as that of the rest of the English army, continues excellent. A letter from the Camp, dated Feb. 1, draws the following contrast between the condition of our troops at present and the wretched state of things last winter:—

Last week's return gives 18 deaths (of which 5 are in the Land Transport Corps) in an army of 59,000 men, our present strength in the Crimea, exclusive of the Highlanders, &c., at Kertch. In the corresponding week last year the army here was about 29,600 strong, and there were 533 deaths! Eighteen deaths in 57,000 is about 1 in 3000, or about 1-30 per cent per week, or at the rate of 1 22-30 per cent per annum which would be a low average of mortality in an English population of the same age, all males of say, between 18 and 45 years old.

THE LAND TRANSPORT CORPS BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.—SHOEING A REFRACTORY MULE.—SKETCHED BY J. A. CROWE.

## ANALYSIS OF SOME ENGLISH CASES OF POISONING.

### NO. II. THE WAINWRIGHT CASE.

THE system of defrauding Insurance Societies seems first to have manifested itself in the fraudulent destruction of ships, with their cargoes, or warehouses with their contents. Cases such as these are found often enough to have compelled the attention of our criminal lawyers towards the close of the last century. They were trivial, indeed, compared with the desperate lengths and deadly depths to which in a few short years this new form of crime extended itself. Formerly, we believe, in every office, all the benefits of insurance were forfeited in case of fraud, death by suicide, duelling, or the hands of the executioner. Gradually, but not wisely, most of these provisos for non-payment were abandoned, and soon we hear of various endeavours to deceive and defraud. Lives notoriously unsafe were insured. Suicides, that the premium might descend to the family, strange as it is, have more than once been known to occur; and at last, between the years 1830 and 1835, the various metropolitan offices began to realise the alarming extent to which they were open to the machinations of talented, but unprincipled and designing, men and women. The man by whom this lesson was taught was Mr. Thomas G. Wainwright. He was first known in the literary circles of the metropolis, as an able writer and critic, under the nom *de plume* of Janus Weathercock. It is painful, now that after events have shown the fearful depths to which he fell, to trace in his writings the evil influences which were then plainly operating within. Passionate impulses, not only unchecked but fostered; a prurient imagination, rioting in the conception and development of luxurious and criminal pictures, intimate but too plainly to the moralist the fruit which the sermon of a summer so unhealthy might be expected to produce. In a word, Wainwright was a true specimen of a class thus described by a modern divine of the Church of England:—"There is another and far more numerous class of mankind which claims the credit of a more refined phase of humanity—that in which the animal soul, with its intellectual powers, exercises a supremacy, such as it is, over the body, and controls its animal passions, or, more often, conceals their illicit indulgence. The persons of whom I am speaking rule themselves by the light of nature, of reason, and experience. There have always been considerable numbers of such in every age or the world. Ascending from that perpetual wallowing in the grosser pollutions at which we have reluctantly glanced, they move in an atmosphere less gross. The intellectual but unregenerate man aspires to the higher regions and enjoyments of the psychical soul, refined love, sentiment, the emotions of sensibility, natural perceptions of the beautiful, with many other most mistaken notions of the true and chief nobility and end of man. Literature, art, science, fame, and wealth are the false gods before whom millions who deem themselves the flower of the creation bow down and worship, and to whom they sacrifice the higher hopes and enjoyments of eternity." Men of this class, it may truly be said, are ever trembling on the brink of a precipice: their hour of trial comes and they fall. Such it was with Wainwright. Poverty, that most trying of earthly tests, came upon him, and found him not only unnerved and unarmed, but ready to adopt any means of escape from its galling assaults, however unscrupulous and deadly. An evil imagination, mercilessly forced, and too prolific in the wildest suggestions, flattered him with the means of evasion, nay of obtaining even wealth; and warily and deliberately, but unconscious of an avenger at his heels, he proceeded to carry them into effect.

It is worthy of note that at this period of his history (1825) he ceased to write. The time for action had arrived. I believe it is Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton who has so truthfully remarked that the lives of literary men are, in general, blameless. It is probably difficult to write when conscious crime of any kind is festering at the heart.

We now come to a dark period in the story. Wainwright and his wife (for by this time he was united to an amiable and accomplished woman) went to visit his uncle, to whose property he was believed to be the intended heir. During that visit the uncle died, leaving the property in question to his nephew, by whom it was speedily dissipated.

Shortly afterwards Miss Helen and Miss Madeline Abercrombie, step-sisters to Mrs. Wainwright, fatally for the life of one, and destructively to the peace of all, became inmates of the family. It is, impossible, whatever he our wish, to clear the memory of Helen Abercrombie from the very gravest suspicions. In reverence to the dead, be it supposed she was but a dupe in hands already stained with guilt. Be it supposed that, controlled by a power to which she had fatally rendered herself subservient, it was only intended, when these insurances were effected, that by a fictitious death the means should be obtained from the offices to linger out their lives in some foreign land. Be it supposed that upon that fatal Wednesday at this time really purposed compassing her death is scarcely tenable. She was the most prominent actress in the business, anxious to insure to a considerable extent, and hesitating not at falsehood in the endeavour. It is, therefore, impossible to acquit her of complicity, or to cut wood for gabions, is a mystery to me. It is well known in Sheffield that no manufacturer who makes good articles has any chance of ever obtaining a Government contract for cutlery, as the goods required are so common and so low in price that it is impossible to make an article worthy to receive any maker's name who has any thought for his future standing in trade.

The whole letter is written in an excellent spirit, vindicating the character of the honourable portion of the Sheffield cutlers, while admitting and lamenting that some makers produce worthless articles—worthless because they could only be sold for very little money.

The point which interests the public is the limitation to cheapness consistently with honesty. We are entitled to full weight, and measure, and genuine quality, in all articles exposed to sale in public markets. What, then, determines the minimum of price? The value of every commodity is expressed by the labour it embodies; and if there were no tax it could be sold for that value and yield a living profit to the producer; but if the commodity be loaded with a tax the case is widely different, for a tax adds nothing to the value of the product, though it adds to the cost of production. To express this argument in a simple form—let $x$ represent the value and $y$ the tax; the commodity cannot be sold for less than $x$ plus $y$, whatever they may denote in pounds, shillings, and pence. By this formula let cheapness be tested. If $x$ represent in money four pounds and $y$ two pounds, then the commodity cannot be sold for less than six pounds to give the producer his fair reward, assuming that he gives just weight, measure, and quality. Now introduce a tax, such that six be reduced to five; but is the one which must be subtracted, to be taken from $x$ or from $y$? If from $y$, no complaint will be heard; for $y$ represents the tax, and all rejoice when the tax is lowered. But if the one is taken from $x$ it must be deducted from the profits of stock or the wages of labour, while the tax would remain as high as ever. The first of these forms of cheapness is a real blessing to all classes, for it arises from a direct abatement of fiscal pressure; but the second form is a gross injustice to the producer, for he has now only three pounds to spend on his own wants, whereas he had four pounds so to appropriate. Moreover, it is plain that, under this second form of cheapness, taxation presses relatively with greater force on the producer; for while the tax remains the same, his power to pay the tax is reduced.

Perhaps this view of the subject may explain why food is adulterated and manufactures deteriorated.

A DANGEROUS DEMONSTRATION.—Some time ago took place the funeral of that celebrated sculptor David d'Angers. Amongst the mourners was the poet Beranger. The poet and the sculptor had sat side by side in the Constituent Assembly on the Republican benches; for, although all members professed to be Republicans at the time, yet subsequent events showed that distinctions ought to be made between Republicans from principle and Republicans from necessity. It does not appear that any political demonstration was made at the funeral of the Republican sculptor, and, at all events, no such thing could have been meditated by many in their senses. The appearance of the aged and exceedingly popular Beranger excited the feelings of the attendants, the more so as some abominably gross attacks had just been perpetrated against him by the ultramontane *Univers*. In fact, as Beranger left the cemetery of Pere la Chaise he was treated to an ovation. One man, who cried "Vive la Liberté," was collared by the police, imprisoned and tried, and last week condemned to three months' imprisonment and 100f. fine. The prisoner's admitted offence was that he cried "Vive la Liberté," which was ruled to be a seditious cry. In pronouncing sentence, the Judge said that "the cry of 'Vive la Liberté' preferred under the circumstances could not be explained in the manner pretended by the prisoner, Goudumeche, as homage rendered to a man, but as a seditious manifestation, sufficiently characterised besides by the prisoner's antecedents." It seems that M. Goudoueche formerly edited the *Lanzit*.

## CHEAP PRODUCTS AND NATIONAL INDEBTEDNESS.

DURING the long war between this country and Revolutionary and Imperial France manufacturing industry languished on the continent of Europe, few men of capital venturing to form large establishments which a foreign invader might within a brief period level with the dust. England, secure against a similar calamity, and commanding the markets of the world, cultivated with zeal all the arts of production, and introduced successive improvements into her machinery. When peace was proclaimed, and the sea once more became the highway of industrial exchanges, Britain started in the race of competition with every advantage. Her mercantile reputation was celebrated in every mart of trade in both hemispheres, the superiority of her commodities was universally recognised, and no foreign purchaser doubted the honesty of her weights and measures. But, as years passed on and peace continued, rival industries gradually acquired skill and accumulated capital; our laws prohibiting the export of machinery were repealed; and our mechanics and artisans were exempted from the old penalties inflicted on them when convicted of working in the land of the stranger. British foremen superintended foreign factories, instructed foreign apprentices, and generally imparted knowledge to their new employers. Under such circumstances competition in the markets of the world became more severe.

The doctrine of cheapness was then mooted in England, and became popular. Through its agency we were to undersell all our rivals, and win back that monopoly which we had enjoyed during the war. But the term cheapness was more easily written than understood. Every one desired to sell for a great deal of money, and to buy for very little money, and so an antagonism arose among those who professed to teach the science of political economy; for, as cheapness obviously admitted of two opposite interpretations, it was impossible to please both producers and consumers. He who produced before he could consume wanted many pounds for few articles; but he who could consume without being previously compelled to produce, wanted many articles for few pounds. Cheapness, therefore, did not solve the problem of competition, and suspicions were soon excited that the art of underselling, as the means of securing the home market, consisted in the deterioration of commodities, fraudulent measures, and false weights; the same suspicions were soon extended to the art of defying competition in the markets of the world. What was once suspicion has now ripened into fact, if recent statements in the *Times* are to be credited; but such grave charges are not to be hastily accepted as true. On the contrary, if they can be proved, the delinquency ought to be exposed far and wide, and they who endeavour to conceal this foul taint on manufacturing and mercantile honour should be branded as participators in the crime.

Among other towns inculpated in these dishonest practices is Sheffield. Mr. Mappin, the Master Cutler, addressed a letter to the *Times* on the subject, in which he denies the alleged inferiority of Sheffield wares, where a proper price is obtained, and asserts that foreigners, to make a deceptive appearance in the market, pirate British "marks, labels, and even the colour of the paper." Mr. Mappin, however, does admit that very bad articles are made in Sheffield, and declares that they are specially patronised by the Government. On so serious a charge we must quote the gentleman's own words:—

I refer to knives and forks, gabion-knives, farriers' knives, butchers' knives, &c.; these are made of the very commonest quality that can possibly be imagined. How ever our poor soldiers manage to put their gabions up, or to

I refer to knives and forks, gabion-knives, farriers' knives, butchers' knives, &c.; these are made of the very commonest quality that can possibly be imagined. How ever our poor soldiers manage to put their gabions up, or to cut wood for gabions, is a mystery to me. It is well known in Sheffield that no manufacturer who makes good articles has any chance of ever obtaining a Government contract for cutlery, as the goods required are so common and so low in price that it is impossible to make an article worthy to receive any maker's name who has any thought for his future standing in trade.

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## LITERATURE.

DOCTOR ANTONIO; a Tale. By the Author of "Lorenzo Benoni." Edinburgh: Constable and Co.

This little tale—for it is comprised in a single volume—is not only one of the most charming works of its class, but is also, as well as its precursor "Lorenzo Benoni," an interesting literary curiosity. Both are from an Italian pen. Their author is Giovanni Ruffini, a distinguished Piedmontese, who was formerly the Sardinian Ambassador at Paris. They are not translations, as might have been expected—not written "in choice Italian," but in the choicest English, with a grace and purity of style, a facility and freshness, and an idiomatic freedom of expression, which are quite marvellous in a foreigner, and could be equalled by few even of our native writers. "Lorenzo Benoni" is already known to the public. The present work is exciting still greater admiration; for it equals the former in the beauty of the composition, while its subject excites a deeper and more general interest. It is not only a tale of true love—one of the sweetest that ever was imagined—but is a heart-stirring appeal to the sympathies of our free and happy country in behalf of the people of Italy, now groaning under a load of tyranny and oppression. We need scarcely add that the author does not include his own fellow-subjects in his gloomy picture of debasement and misery. Thanks to the patriotic Monarch who has just visited our shores, the prosperous inhabitants of Piedmont, rejoicing, like ourselves, in a constitutional Government, present a bright contrast to the dark shades which cover all the rest of beautiful Italy.

The tale of "Doctor Antonio" is full of the most touching simplicity. An English baronet (Sir John Davenne), travelling with his daughter, a young girl in delicate health, has his carriage overturned at a little town near Genoa, and Lucy is severely hurt. The physician of the place gives his professional aid, and tends her during a long convalescence. This is Doctor Antonio, a young man, lately settled there, and adored by the rural population of all the district for his skill and benevolence. His intercourse with the English family his frank and manly character conciliates the proud and reserved Baronet; while the friendship between the doctor and his youthful patient gradually rises to a warmer feeling, and at length becomes on both sides a deep and devoted passion. Nothing can be more beautiful and full of sunshine than the description of the growth of their mutual attachment.

"See what a beautiful carpet Nature has spread out for you!" said Antonio, as he handed Miss Davenne into the garden. The night had been windy, and there was on the ground a thick silvery layer of orange and lemon blossoms out of which came forth in strong relief a profusion of violently red wild poppies. "Will you have any such in store for me when I come to Davenne?"

"Not so rich and gaudy as this," answered Lucy; "still," continued she with some archness, "you will find at Davenne, at all seasons, what my country alone can produce—real English turf, as green as only itself ever is, and as soft as velvet."

"I shall admire it very much," said Antonio, "indeed I feel inclined beforehand to admire everything that is English."

"Do you!" was the reply, in a little joyous, triumphant tone. "Oh, then come to England soon, and I shall be your *cicerone* there."

"In that case I must not go for a long time," said the Italian jokingly "or have you forgotten that you are to stay here, and build a cottage out spite to somebody or other!"

"I wish it were true; I could stay here willingly all my life," said Lucy simply

"Could you, indeed!" exclaimed Antonio, with a thrill in his voice, while a column of blood rushed to his face.

She looked up to him.

"But you can't," he added, gravely, nay, with a touch of despondency "you know you cannot. What would the world say," he went on with an awkward attempt to laugh, "if the daughter of Sir John Davenne were to desert her place in society, and bury herself in an obscure Italian village!"

He paused slightly, it might be for an answer, then continued, "Rank and riches are chains of gold, but still chains. It was Seneca, was it not, who said that a great fortune was a great servitude!"

"I fear so," answered Lucy, with a sigh that would not be kept down.

The couple moved on in silence. It was a treat to see them walk leisurely along—he measuring his steps to hers, and supporting her with such gentle care; she leaning on his arm so confidingly, so complacently—both young, elegant, and graceful—both bearing about them the cast of distinction which characterises refined natures; yet, with so much in common, how different in type! Lucy all golden hues and softness, Antonio all dark shades and energy: her little cherub's head bending gracefully forwards as if in search of a stay, his so resolutely upright upon its shoulder; her step so light and childlike, his so manly and steady, as if at every stride he took possession, in right of some unknown power, of every bit of ground he walked upon. Such a contrast, and yet such a harmony—strength and weakness blended together in love. Every characteristic feature in the one setting forth to advantage and giving zest to that of the other—the fiery black diamond casting lustre over the Oriental pearl, the Oriental pearl in return lending softness to the black diamond!

We must pass over many of these pretty scenes, and come to the occurrence which puts an end to them: the sudden arrival of Lucy's haughty brother, whom Antonio is rushing to Lucy's rescue from—

Well, the reading had been going on for some time, and more than once had the condensed *vis comica* of the inimitable poet brought a faint smile on Lucy's pale face. By degrees, however, her perception of the author's meaning became fainter and fainter, and the rich melodious voice of the reader, soothing her like the murmuring of a brook, lulled the weak girl into that state which is not yet sleep, yet neither is it waking, but a voluptuous compound of the two. All on a sudden a heavy footstep is heard coming up the stairs—Lucy started up—"Who can that be!" faltered she with a shudder. At the same instant the glass-door is flung open with a crash, a colossal figure stalks in noisily, and "Hallos, Lucy, my girl!" roars out a voice like thunder, as the Lying tower stoops down to kiss the prostrate form. "Here you are at last! Heyday! what's all this? By Jove! with your green bonghs and waterings-pots, you look as pastoral as one of the shepherdesses in a ballet. *Une chaumière et ton cœur.* Ah! ah! nothing is wanting to the Idyl, as they used to say at Eton! 6—it, not even the shepherd!"

"Shepherd!" cried Lucy, in a tone of reproach, but could say no more. The oath and witty sally, we need scarcely remark, were aimed at our friend the Doctor. Antonio had received such a violent slap from the door, when Aubrey entered, as to be nearly felled to the ground, and in the effort to recover his balance he had run his head against the wall. The sore sensation at the noise, saw Antonio, and uttered the silly vapid joke about the shepherd.

The eyes of the two men met in no friendly way. Aubrey's haughty scowl, curled lip, and somewhat aggressive demeanour, evinced but little good-will towards the object of his present scrutiny. Antonio, on the other hand, his ashy-pale countenance, and collected look of self-defence, gave evidence of his scenting the near approach of a foe. Thus they stood, confronting each other, types of two fine races, very much as even Greek and Roman would seem one like to the other, fair, rosy, blue-eyed (Lucy's very eyes), the other, dark as a tempest the Englishman taller by nearly a hand than his tall antagonist, square-chested broad-shouldered in proportion, the very *ne plus ultra* of muscular develop ment (Antonio's strength; the Italian less bulky, but as firmly knit, sprungy and supple as a tiger, with iron nerves and sinews, ready servants of the indomitable will betrayed in the sombre fire of his eyes. God grant that they may never meet in anger, for there will be like the meeting of two thunder-clouds!

Aubrey's first survey did not last ten seconds, but even that time sufficed to develop between the two a strong feeling of antipathy. Lucy, woman-like, divined it, and her increasing terror loosened her tongue. "My brother, Captain Davenne—Doctor Antonio, my doctor, papa's best friend." The words broke the spell. Captain Davenne bowed slightly, as did Doctor Antonio. A parting recommendation to Lucy to keep quiet, and to go to bed early if she did not feel better in the evening, and the Doctor withdrew.

The result of this arrival is that the lovers are parted. Lucy is carried to England, and her brother at length forces her into a marriage with an English nobleman. Eight years pass in the unhappiness of an ill-assorted union and undying regret. At length her husband dies, and she returns, broken in health and spirits, to her father's house. Sir John remembers learn the Italian physician who had formerly done her so much good, and proposes another journey to Italy to consult Doctor Antonio. Lucy's own heart seconds the proposal. On reaching the town where he had lived they found that he had long left it, having returned to Sicily, his native country. The lovers meet again and have a gleam of returning happiness. But the revolution of 1848 breaks out. Antonio joins the cause of freedom, and is involved in the consequences of that vain attempt to shake off the yoke of the oppressor. We leave it to our readers to learn the catastrophe from the book itself; only saying that, while it is unspeakably pathetic, it rises to the sublimity of moral greatness.

THE BOOK OF SOLOMON: ECCLESIASTES, OR THE PREACHER. By the Rev. AARON AUGUSTUS MORGAN, M.A. James Bosworth.

The English version of the Holy Bible is, with the exception of the original Hebrew, the most perfect transcription of he Word of God which mankind possesses. As a translation it is the most accurate; as a piece of composition it is the most simple and concise, as well as the most venerable and beautiful in any language. The pious men who, during the reign of James I., undertook and completed this noble work claim not

only our gratitude as divines, but our reverence as men of letters. We have only to take up a foreign Bible and compare it with our own to be convinced of the unmeasurable superiority of the strong, pithy Anglo-Saxon language in which it is rendered. It is almost impossible to improve it. The greatest masters of composition have spoken of it in terms of the deepest admiration, and felt it an honour to bow before the genius and conscientiousness of its authors. The language of the Bible sacred in the eyes of every Englishman. Its touching simplicity and solemnity are entwined around the heart, and are as dear to the imagination as to the judgment; and never can we suffer those familiar narratives and precepts which have served us as guides through life to be divested of the glorious words in which they are enshrined.

Had the Rev. Aaron Morgan been a Frenchman, his attempt at producing a new French reading of the Book of Ecclesiastes might have met with encouragement. But, Englishman as he is, his present attempt is not merely rash but irreverent. It is only with the greatest reluctance that the world will allow the alteration of a single sentence or word in the plays of Shakspeare, although such alteration may be not only warranted but absolutely demanded by the context; how much more reluctantly will it acknowledge the remodelling of a whole book in the Bible? Poets of the highest order would shrink before such a task, and deem its performance alike presumptuous and ungracious. Not so Mr. Morgan, and Messrs. Sherbold and Hopkins. Either Mr. Morgan does not appreciate the beautiful English version of the Ecclesiastes—or, admiring it, imagines he can surpass it. All we can say is that his temerity—like that alluded to by Pope in his celebrated line about "fools" and "angels"—has led him into dangerous ground. The two versions of the Ecclesiastes, the original one and the *amendment*, lie open before us. We have perused both with the greatest attention, and comprised them line for line. Our leaders shall have the benefit of the comparison.

The opening verses of the Ecclesiastes are rendered by the ambitious versifier in the following manner:

> [illegible] Jerusalem's Solomon
> From the world extends exact tedious pain
> [illegible] to toil upon and toil in vain.
> Nor use nor permanence has labours crown
> From the sun's rising to its going down;
> Race after race in stated success on rise,
> Flying an endless round at restless
> *On earth's wide surface, labour as*
> *Its toils remains unrewarded,*
> *Created things a changing lot pursue*
> *Old combinations but renew ones.*

The lines which we have printed in italics are intended as a substitute for the passage (c. i., v. 4) —

One generation passeth away and another generation cometh; but the earth abideth for ever.

Can anything be more beautiful than this passage, or more uninteresting than the paraphrase? And yet both are intended to convey the same idea! This is a remarkable instance of the smothering of a thought with commonplace words, put in for the purpose of filling up a line of verse. It is like pouring wine into mud, and deserves the reprimand of the critic no less than of the Christian. Let us pass to another quotation. In exchange for the affecting verses of the final chapter (verses 17 and 18):

> And I gave my heart to know wisdom and to know madness and folly; I perceived that this also was vexation of spirit.
>
> For in much wisdom is much sorrow; and he that increaseth knowledge increaseth sorrow.

the reader is presented with the following doggerel:—

> Nor could I great diversity detect
> Between excess and want of intellect:
> Since Wisdom's depths an infinite abound,
> And Folly shoots her arrows aimlessly;—
> By neither are we led to realise,
> Wherein Man's greatest advantage lies;
> Why sages' toils are spared the fool and sloth,
> While disappointment crowns the sons of both.

One more extract and we have done. How has the author rendered the often-quoted passage (chap. vii, v. 6)?

> For as the crackling of thorns under a pot, so is the laughter of the fool.

The reader shall see:

> For as the *unsteadi thorn's hysteric* (!) *blaze,*
> So is the servile minion's hollow praise.

Surely a clergyman who loves versifying can find other subjects for the exercise of his ingenuity than high and holy ones like these. Bad verse on any subject is an abomination, but on a divine one it becomes an offence, if not a sacrilege.

We turn with pleasure from the literary to the pictorial aspect of the book. The illustrations—all of them from the pencil of Mr. George Thomas—are finely conceived, and do justice to the reputation of the artist. As regards the 'getting up,' the book has all the appearance of sumptuousness on which neither pains nor expense have been spared; and, in this point of view, demands our unqualified praise.

PRACTICAL HINTS FOR INVESTING MONEY. By F. PLAYFORD. Smith, Elder, and Co.

In an age of speculation like the present, when so many channels are open for the investment of capital, not only in the securities of our own and foreign Governments, but also in joint-stock undertakings of every description, "whose name is legion," the appearance of an elementary and familiar guide or book of advice cannot be otherwise than acceptable to the investing public, and more especially to those who, being unacquainted with the routine of business on the Stock Exchange, have hitherto placed unlimited confidence in their banker or broker. The work throughout is written in a frank, generous, and impartial spirit, and it is replete with sound advice and well expressed directions, especially with reference to the Share-market, which now offers such strong temptations for investment, the more so as land and house property has so greatly fallen in value within the last ten years. The Appendix at the end of the work is also well worthy of perusal, especially the table exhibiting the fluctuations of Consols, and its accompanying commentary as to the political, commercial, or domestic causes, to which such changes might have been ascribed. In fine, we hail the appearance of this little work as very seasonable and extremely beneficial to those who would invest their money to the best advantage.

## *MUSICAL REVIEW.*

POPULAR MUSIC OF THE OLDEN TIME: A Collection of Ancient Songs Ballads, and Dance Tunes, Illustrative of the National Music of England. By W. CHAPPELL, F.S.A. Part V.

The fifth part of Mr. Chappell's truly national work exceeds in interest even those which have already been noticed in this journal. The majority of the very beautiful tunes it rescues from oblivion are either mentioned by Shakspeare, or the ballads to which they belong are introduced in his plays. We have thus the most vivid and the most attractive series of illustrations of our great poet, since, in giving us the opportunity to become familiar with the melodies that were so popular in their time as to be the constant subjects of proverbial allusion throughout his works, or as to be incorporated into the performance of them, it opens a train of association that will make us more at home with the master and his age than any other class of facts or speculations that the researches of antiquaries could present.

We have all experienced how strong a bond of sympathy is music; and popular music, the music of the people, most of any. Who can resist the effect of a well-known tune, whatever the means or whatever the situation in which he may chance to hear it? The tune and the words become as the passes to his daily toil awakens similar associations in the mind of his most polished listener; —the same thought and the same emotion pervade both; a popular air will run in our heads in spite of us.

The power that thus links all classes may equally unite remote ages, and when we hear the "Cheer, boys, Cheer," the "Minnie," the "Now so gently o'er me Stealing," the "You'll remember Me," of two hundred and fifty years ago, we feel identified with the time to which they belong, and with the feelings they embody. Such are the "Light o' Love," "Heartsease," "O Mistress mine," "Green Sleeves," "O Death, rock me asleep," "Willow, willow, willow," and the many others—equally popular in their day, equally beautiful now—contained in the publication before us. The extensive and various reading, by means of which alone such a collection of matter, alike valuable for its associations and its intrinsic interest, could only have been accumulated by one in love with his task, as Mr. Chappell everywhere proves himself, and all who are acquainted with his work will feel that he has rendered no less a service to literature than to music.

Another matter for remark must always be the manner in which the tunes are presented to the reader. A tune depends for its effect upon the harmony with which it is accompanied, as much as does an idea in language upon the words in which it is expressed. The uninitiated are, perhaps, not aware of this fact, but they are none the less influenced by it. It might be very possible so to disguise the character of an air, by inappropriate accompaniment, as to destroy its effect, if not to annul its beauty; and it might be possible to make such accompaniment heighten the character, illustrate the beauty, and thus realise the effect which would else be wanting. How well Mr. Macfarren has discharged this duty the work will itself prove.

## TABLE TALK OF SAMUEL ROGERS.*

(In our Journal of last week we characterised this very attractive work. Although it abounds with anecdotes and bon mots which the reading public are familiar, it is likewise rich in that kind of epigrammatic anecdote which conveys the *personnel* of the subject in a few words. The recollections o great men of the last century, and its public life, are extremely interesting.—ED.

Of Garrick not only once—the part of *Ranger*, in "The Suspicious Husband."—I remember that there was a great crowd, and that we waited long in a dark passage of the theatre, on our way to the pit. I was then a little boy. My father had promised to take me to see Garrick, in *Lear*; but a fit of the mumps kept me at home. Before his going abroad Garrick's attraction had much decreased; Sir William Weller Pepys said that the pit was often almost empty. But, on his return to England people were glad to hear about acting; and Sir William Pepys and several others used frequently to get admission into the pit before the doors were opened to the public, by means of bribing the attendants, who bade them "be sure, as soon as the crowd rushed in, to pretend to be in a great heat, and to wipe their faces, as if they had just been struggling for entrance." Jack Bannister told me that one night he was in the scene of the theatre when Garrick was playing *Lear*;—and that the tones in which Garrick uttered the words, "O fool, I shall go mad!" absolutely chilled him. Garrick used to pay an annual visit to Lord Spencer at Althorp; there, as he always entertained the company by reading scenes from Shakspeare. Thomas Grenville, who met him there, told me that Garrick would steal anxious glances at the faces of his audience, to perceive what effect he was producing; that, one night, Garrick observed a lady listening to him very attentively, and yet never moving a muscle of her countenance; and that, speaking of her next day, he said, "She seems a very worthy person; but I hope that—that -that she won't be present at my reading to-night." Another evening Althorp, when Garrick was about to exhibit some particular stage effect of which they had been talking, a young gentleman got up and placed the candles upon the floor, that the light might be thrown on his face as from the lamps in the theatre. Garrick, displeased at his officiousness, immediately sat down again.

I was present when Sir Joshua Reynolds delivered his last lecture at the Royal Academy. On entering the room, I found that a semicircle of chairs, immediately in front of the pulpit, was reserved for persons of distinction, being labelled "Mr. Burke," "Mr. Boswell," &c., &c.; and I, with other young men, was forced to station myself a good way off. During the lecture, a great crash was heard; and the company, fearing that the building was about to come down, rushed towards the door. Presently, however, it appeared that there was no cause for alarm; and they endeavoured to resume their places; but, in consequence of the confusion, the reserved seats were now occupied by those who could first get into them; and I, pressing forwards, secured one of them. Sir Joshua concluded the lecture by saying, with great emotion, "And I should desire that the last words which I should pronounce in this Academy and from this place might be the name of—Michael Angelo." He descended from the rostrum, Burke went up to him, took his hand, and said,—

> The Angel ended, and in Adam's ear
> So charming left his voice, that he a while
> Thought him still speaking, still stood fix'd to hear."†

What a quantity of snuff Sir Joshua took! I once saw him at an Academy dinner, when his waistcoat was absolutely powdered with it.

I have several times talked to a very aged boatman on the Thames, who recollected "Mr. Alexander Pope." This boatman, when a lad, had frequently assisted his father in rowing Pope up and down the river. On such occasions Pope generally sat in a sedan-chair. When Pope began to publish I got acquainted with an elderly person named Lawless, shopman of Messrs. Cadell and Davies, the booksellers. Lawless told me, that he was once walking through Twickenham with Pope, when a young lady, and a little boy the son of that friend. On the approach of a very diminutive, misshapen, and shabbily-dressed person, the child drew back half-afraid. "Don't be alarmed," said Lawless, "it is only a poor man." "A poor man!" cried his friend: "why that is Mr. Alexander Pope."

Boddington had a wretchedly bad memory; and, in order to improve it, he attended Feinagle's lectures on the Art of Memory. Soon after, he called upon Boddington, and, on the termination of the lecture, told him, he could not recollect it. When I was asked if I had attended the said lectures on the Art of Memory, I replied—"No: I wished to learn the Art of Forgetting."

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One morning, when I was a lad, Wilkes came into our banking-house to solicit my father's vote. My father happened to have a bag-wig—the hackney-coachmen in vain calling out to him, "A coach, your honour?"

When a young man, I went to Edinburgh, carrying letters of introduction (from Dr. Kippis, Dr. Price, &c.) to Adam Smith, Robertson, and others. When I first saw Smith, he was at breakfast, eating strawberries, and he descanted on the superior flavour of those grown in Scotland. I found him very kind and communicative. He was (what Robertson was not) a man who had seen a great deal of the world. Once, in the course of conversation, I happened to remark of some writer, "that he was a rather superficial—a Voltaire." "Sir," cried Smith, striking the table with his hand, "there has been but *one* Voltaire!" Robertson, too, was very kind to me. He one morning spread out the map of Scotland on the floor, and got upon his knees, to describe the route I ought to follow in making a tour on horseback through the Highlands. The most memorable day I passed in Edinburgh I never forgot. It was Sunday, and, as the weather was favourable, I went, after breakfasting with Robertson, I heard him preach in the forenoon, and Blair in the afternoon, then took coffee with the Piozzis, and supped with Adam Smith. Robertson's sermon was an excellent both for matter and manner of delivery. Blair's was good, but less impressive; and his broad Scotch accent offended my ears greatly.

When Lord Erskine heard that somebody had died worth two hundred thousand pounds, he observed, "Well, that's a very pretty sum to begin the next world with." "A friend asking," said Erskine, "was suffering from a continual wakefulness, and various methods were tried to send him to sleep, but in vain. At last his physicians resorted to an experiment which succeeded perfectly: they dressed him, in a watchman's coat, put a lantern into his hand, placed him in a sentry-box, and—he was asleep in ten minutes." To all letters soliciting his "subscription" to anything, Erskine had a regular form of reply, viz.:—"Sir, I feel much honoured by your application to me, and I beg to subscribe"—here the reader had to turn over the leaf—myself your very obt servant," &c. I think I could recollect all the anecdotes of this kind that were told Erskine used to relate with such spirit and dramatic effect. He had been in the Navy, and he said that he once managed to run a vessel between two rocks, where it seemed almost impossible that she could have been driven. He had also been in the Army; and on one occasion saved the life of a soldier who was condemned to death, by making an earnest appeal in his behalf to the General in command and his wife. Erskine, having got the pardon, rode off with it at full speed to the place of execution, where he arrived just as the soldier was kneeling, and the muskets were levelled for the fatal shot. When he had a house at Hampstead, he entertained the very best company. I have dined there with the Prince of Wales—the only time I ever had any conversation with his Royal Highness. On that occasion the Prince was very agreeable and familiar. Among other anecdotes which he told us of Lord Thurlow I remember these two.—The first was, Thurlow once said to the Prince, "Sir, your father will continue to be a popular King as long as his wife, Erskine, can

FOXHUNTERS REGALING IN THE "*GOOD*" OLD TIMES.—DRAWN BY JOHN LEECH.—(SEE PAGE 214.)

SCENE FROM "SHAKESPEARE," AS PERFORMED BY THE TESSIER FAMILY AT THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—(SEE PAGE 214.)

## SOMETHING ABOUT FOXHUNTING.

Among the pleasantest recollections of a pleasant life are "days with the hounds" stand forth as "white days" in the calendar of memory. Not that we lay claim to the character of sportsmen, or would have it believed that we have kept hounds or boasted of a stud. We have, however, some grateful recollections of an Irish horse that carried us stoutly and well over grass and furrow in the days when George IV. was King, and of other equine acquaintance to which we have been indebted for many a day of healthful exercise and delicious fatigue. We are old and pursy now, and only fitted to fill the easy chair in which we recline, inhaling the fragrant smoke of the Havannah weed, whilst a younger hand than ours jots down the little we would say about fox-hunting. We are not old enough to remember such a scene of the "good old times" as Mr. Leech has presented to us, but we have heard at our grandfather's table similar occasions recalled by men who had been entered to hounds when hunted by the Earl of Castlehaven in the latter part of the last century. Hunting in those days was something to try the pluck of a man, and none but those who had an ardent love for the thing would brave the difficulties and discomfort attendant upon it. Up before the sun to make a tedious toilet (for powdering and clubbing the hair was not the work of minutes), a long ride to cover on bad roads in the cold mists of early morning, for the chace commenced as soon as there was light enough to distinguish a badge from a house; and this early work was necessary, hunting as they did by the drag and the run lasting for many hours. The horse used as a hunter was then a half-bred of considerable power, with great length of neck a head well set on, and the chest high, firm, and slightly curved. From the clownness of the pace the rider could select his ground, and thus nurse his horse, and render him safe at his fences to the last. There is no doubt that for the thorough sportsman of the "good old times" this slow hunting had its charms, for the hounds had opportunities, of displaying those qualities of scent and sagacity which are not generally noticed by riders to foxhounds now-a-days. After a hard day and with the prospect of a long ride home, it is not to be wondered at that certain of the "good fellows" and "jolly cocks" of the hunt availed themselves of the nearest hospitality, whether offered at the squire's hall or at the no less plenteous inn in the next market-town. And so some sporting rhymester sung years ago:—

> And now that bold Reynard we've killed,
> We'll go back to the Dolphin and dine;
> We'll dip his fore-pad in a bumper,
> And drink my Lord's health in good wine
> Singing Tally-ho! Tally-ho!

Fast and furious we have heard such meetings to have been: the bill of fare, one vast substantial joint of mutton or beef, with a fat capon or two, or a noble turkey, and his faithful servitor, a savoury chine; tankards of ale, begotten of honest malt and hop, that flowed into the heart as you drank it (Oh! the villanous compound that now-a-days calls itself ale! Bah!); then magnums of port (fitting symphons for such bacchanalians!) that poured out their ruby contents at the bidding of those sons of Nimrod, who, when full of the good, roared out paeans in praise of the son of Jove and fair Semele until the candles winked with the vibrations of the "hellody" (to borrow O'Keefe's phrase) which they were pleased to consider harmony. Then came the punch bowl, in which lay seething and smoking a thousand headaches for modern topers, but which only filled those seasoned vessels with more stimulus for roaring jokes which continued long after reason had vacated the chair in their distracted globes. Then if no practical joke or offensive word disturbed the good fellowship as it was called—the roysterers, by the aid of landlord, ostler, and chambermaid, were deposited in bed or saddle to meet the next day as they best could. The tired bagmen (they seen roused from his dreams of honest profit and loss by the stentorian snoring of his drunken neighbour, and the quiet hamlet been frightened from its propriety by the boisterous jollity of the excited hunters still celebrating the glories of the chase. *Vulp. log* :—

> 'Twas in stony fields I did run,
> The bloodthirsty hounds did me follow,
> And it made my old coat stand on end
> To hear how that —— huntsman did holloa.
> "Tallyho! Tallyho!"

The "good old times" were not all good, but let us profit by their warning, and make the present better.

It has been observed that a man is more like the age in which he is born than he is like his father and mother, and thank God that it is so! What a troublesome fellow would Squire Western be now in a modern country house with the customs which obtain in these "degenerate days," as it is the fashion sometimes to call them. We could never understand why a love of the chase should be supposed to necessitate the abandonment of all the refining advantages of female society, or why a man who seeks for healthful exercise and elevating sensations amid the vales, and downs, and woodlands of beautiful England, should be more compelled to hard drinking and coarse pleasures than my Lord Tom Noddy, who "hangs" his life away over the rails in Rotten-row, or saunters along Pall-mall as though he had made a walking match with a snail, and were trying to lose it.

*Castæ Diæ!* but a day with the hounds is worth something. The mere sight of a hunting uniform is exhilarating, be the coat a claret-tailed pink or a yeoman's mixture. The boots! Who remembers his first pair of top-boots, perhaps built by ancient Hoby, or the faultless Bartley? Were they not looked at in the front, in the rear, sideways, lengthways—now placed on the chair; and, as though that pedestal were not elevated enough, now on the drawers—and all but worshipped? Did they not present themselves in the feverish dreams of the night which preceded the induction into them? Was not the morning advent of John Ruggles and the hot water desired with an intensity of longing? Mind we speak only of the *rough* pair, and with the recollections of our youth. Then when they were on, and the bright spurs attached, and "a marvellous proper man" reflected in the *cheval* glass, what heart has not swelled with an emotion far more pleasurable than greater occasions could ever produce again? And if you were received in the breakfast-room by a cousin Clara, with black or blue eyes—it matters not the colour so that they sparkled when they saw you, and her rosy cheeks became a little, just a tint, more rosy—what moment of gratified vanity have you known equal to that, though you may now be a Knight of the Garter.

The meet is at Freshfield Green, at eleven, and we have a ride of five miles to reach it. The road lies down this green lane; and pleasant riding it is, over the elastic turf, now and then plashing through patches of water that give assurance that the ground is soft enough to make a fall positively agreeable. As you look around, you see spots of red and black in the distance, which you know are horsemen converging to the same point as yourself. Some you know to be dear old friends, others good neighbours—and all lovers of the chase. Now on your right hand and on your left ride up the red and black spots, and present objects of interest in the shape of good fellows and fine horses; and so in pleasant chat you pursue your way to Freshfield Green, where there is a large farm-house, with stacks of corn and beans, and ricks of hay, that look like security for five years' rent. The stock are shut in the inner yard up to their knees in litter, and apparently deeply interested in the day's proceedings. In the outer yard some of the hounds are straying about, others are clustering round the house door; whilst the huntsman gives his opinion of the farmer's ale, or perhaps tries the strength of his *jumping powder* in the form of a glass of brandy. The Master has now ridden up, and is welcomed by his intimates, and observed with interest by all. Freshfield Green is alive with horsemen enjoying the respectful equality the hunting-field allows. The huntsman trots away with the hounds—the spotted beauties! Their white sterns fairly sparkle as they go! They are to draw Beechly Wood,—so through this gate and down by the hedge-row! What a country! It is too beautiful to particularise; but you feel its influence, and will do so when you sit years after, as we do now, in an arm-chair by a sea-coal fire on a rainy day in smoky London. They are sure to find in Beechly Wood, and, as the wind is from the south (vent your anger, and you will catch the breeze in a moment), the fox will point for Rosterly,—so get we on the other side. Go on! we will follow you down this ride, which is crossed every now and then by a frightened hare or rabbit disturbed by the hounds, whilst the small birds from the same cause flutter about in great commotion, and make the streaks of sunshine still more dazzling. There goes a pheasant blustering through the air and steering away for yonder copse, where one or two tall elms are already purple with buds. "Ware wheat!" How bright and tender the young blades look! May they prosper and become prolific parents of many bushels, and when they are full of ears be gathered in fair weather. Hold hard! There is a hound challenging! He is a finder, rely upon it; for see how the others acknowledge by flourishing their sterns. How the gorse shakes, and the impatient hounds jump over each other in their eagerness to get at him! Another challenge! Another, and another! He's gone away! and so——

Good day, gentlemen, for another pen than ours must describe the run whilst we content ourselves with ruminating for a very brief space on the change which has taken place since Mr. Meynell made fast riding the fashion of the field—now some sixty years ago. Since then the character of the hunter (it is almost needless to say) has greatly changed, and the increased speed of the hound has compelled an increased speed in the horse; so that in Leicestershire, for example, none but a thoroughbred has a chance. There are many advantages arising from this improvement of pace. Later meets, diminution of fatigue, and less temptation to "exercise" afterwards. Men can now dine and return to the drawing-room; and, with such temptations as Mr. Leech has presented to us, who would not prefer to the riotous orgies of the "good old times" the rational enjoyment of our "degenerate days"?

It is generally painful to think that we visit a place for *the last time*; that we shake some friendly hand for *the last time*; that we have enjoyed some favourite pursuit for *the last time*. O Casta Diva! what is it when you feel that you have had your last day with the hounds?

We are compelled to be content now to hunt with Mr. Jorrocks in the covers of *Handley Cross*; but old friends and old scenes connected with the manliest and best of sports come back to us at will, and make us satisfied with riding only hobbies.

We are vain enough to think, and weak enough to hope, that there are some readers of this paper who may not have forgotten many happy meetings which were shared with one who has often signed himself

Tom Moody.

## AUSTRALIA.

*(Extracts from the Private Correspondence of a Lady)*

June, 1855. Something or other is always presenting itself to view here to dispel the dream that one is treading the soil of dear old England. People often say that Melbourne is like London, but it is not so. True enough it is that if we look at the window of a draper's or a grocer's shop, they may not be distinguished from the best of those in London; but next door you will probably see a wooden house, or an unseemly gap in the street, or it may be a splendid hotel of even more pretensions than those you would meet with in the principal streets of London. We are beset with inconsistencies, for it is impossible to close our eyes to objects so un-English as those which continually present themselves to one they would call a new "c a."

June. We have here American-made carriages that are delightfully easy. They seem to be all springs, and in some that I have seen, the driving seat can be pushed over the seat underneath the hood, converting a double-bodied carriage into a single one. Some of the roads round Melbourne are very bad, having water-holes and large boulders in every direction, and sometimes we find the most terrible ruts filled with stones as high as a person's head. In the American carriage we do not find much inconvenience, where in an English one we must certainly have been jerked out. However, the turnpike-roads that are formed are admirable, and in time the others will doubtless be improved.

Aug. This morning as I was walking along, almost fancying myself at home, I was suddenly disturbed from my reverie by a perfectly un-English exhibition. On passing the Roman Catholic College I saw within its inclosure two animals at play—the tame kangaroo and a little dog. You cannot imagine the ridiculous capers of our singularly disproportionate kangaroo its small short fore legs, as compared with its body; and its somewhat enormous tail, which serves it as an assistant spring to enable it to bound, as it does sometimes to the extent of twelve or fourteen feet. This animal belongs exclusively to Australia, is very good eating, and has a pouch in which it can nurse and carry its young. I am told this is a provision of nature, to enable them to carry their young with them when they go in search of water, which is sometimes very scarce in this colony. But it is not so now, for the last few days rain has poured down in torrents. In England you speak of large drops of rain falling: here we may speak of pailfuls, and, by-the-by, with very minute space between them.

Sept. There have been great numbers of Chinese about the city during the last fortnight. Chinese signs are beginning to make their appearance over little shops. A large house in Lonsdale-street is taken by a Chinaman for a boarding house, and they have likewise a very large Emigrants' Home, which I am told is very well conducted. At an inquest the other day on a Chinaman, some Chinese had to give evidence. Their method of taking an oath varies—some break a saucer; others blow out a candle. There is always much curiosity manifested when a Chinaman is sworn. A witness at the inquest I have alluded to was asked how he took an oath? He said, "On the book." The Magistrate asked if he were a Christian? He replied that he was. The Magistrate then inquired what he meant by being a Christian? He said, "Oh, wearing a coat like yours, and being a great swell."

Sept. The hot weather has come on all at once; this is a peculiarity of the Australian climate. Last week was most delightful, but to-day is the fourth hot wind day we have had in succession; and coming on so suddenly it is most overpowering. On such days we keep the doors and windows closed, and the blinds down. If a door be opened a hot blast, very unlike summer heat in England, rushes in, and with it shoals of flies. The flies are so inanimate you cannot shake them off, but are obliged to brush them away. Sometimes after a most oppressive day the wind will suddenly change, and it becomes cold as a March night in England—these sudden changes are very trying. I never heard such a diversity of opinion expressed on any subject as upon the Australian climate: gentlemen who have been here for ten or fifteen years like it, and think it delightful—the majority of those who have been here only two or three, think it inferior, on the whole, to the climate of their native country, whatever that may be; but I never yet heard one lady speak in praise of it.

Oct. All here—ladies and gentlemen too—are on the *qui vive*. Our Mayor has issued 1500 invitations to his ball. It is to be a magnificent affair, I assure you, and we are all to appear in fancy dresses. Think of this, after what I have told you of dress in Melbourne!

Oct. Pray do not imagine that the city is too new to have either splendid buildings within it, or pretty villas about it. I spent three days last week at Mr. M.'s, and was quite delighted with his new house. He has laid out a large garden all round it, and the house is entirely surrounded by a verandah, underneath which we could always find a pleasant and shady seat. I do not see why these appendages should not be more generally adopted in England. They add much to the enjoyment of warm weather, and form a pleasant place for exercise in wet.

Ancient French Poetry.—The *Moniteur* contains a report from the Minister of Public Instruction to the Emperor, recommending that the Government shall undertake the publication of the most ancient poems of France. He regrets that these literary treasures should be buried in libraries, unknown to the public; and he expresses special regret, that whilst upwards of 120 epic poems of the middle ages exist, only 30 of them should *thus far* have been printed, and some of them only in fragments. A decree of the Emperor, based on the report, orders the publication of the proposed work, under the title of "Anne n Poëtes Français," and that the expense shall be paid out of the budget of the Department of Public Instruction and Worship.

## NOTICES OF NEW INVENTIONS, &c.

BY JOHN BOURNE, C.E.

### Ericsson's new Air-engine.

Captain Ericson, of New York, has patented a new form of his air-engine, by means of which he expects to realise better results than he formerly attained. In common with most of Captain Ericsson's contrivances this new form of air-engine exhibits adequate and, perhaps, exuberant ingenuity; but it also exhibits a remarkable ignorance of those physical laws which lie at the root of all mechanical proficiency, and which regulate the operation of all mechanical combinations. Captain Ericsson says, "Experience has demonstrated that, in order to obtain a sufficient supply of air without resorting to a dangerously high temperature, the supply-pump must be of such large capacity that the differential active area becomes too small. Unless, therefore, future experience should suggest some improvement, the power of such engines will always be found insufficient for practical purposes." In his new engine, therefore, Captain Ericsson dispenses with a supply-pump, and, in lieu of it, he places two pistons in the cylinder, which, by their recession from one another, draw in a supply of atmospheric air, and, by their subsequent approach to one another, force the air into the coil of pipes set within a furnace, where it is heated to the temperature required for operating like steam beneath the piston. Now, any type in mechanics would be able to show Captain Ericsson that this arrangement is only a feed-pump in disguise; and that precisely the same power will be consumed in forcing the air into the coil of pipes by this arrangement as if an ordinary supply or feed-pump had been employed. If, therefore, air-engines provided with a feed-pump must necessarily be failures, Captain Ericsson's present engine must inevitably participate in the same condemnation.

For the last quarter of a century Captain Ericsson has been endeavouring to construct an air engine which would be capable of working in an advantageous manner; and, although there have been at intervals various boastful announcements of the wonderful powers of these engines, the gravitation of physical fact has always in the end brought them to the just level of abortive projects. In his earlier attempts Captain Ericsson professed to be able to work an engine without any expenditure of heat at all; and, as power is always capable of producing heat, such an engine would have been a heat-producing engine, and the problem of perpetual motion would have been solved. Such a proposal only manifested the ignorance of its projector. If, of course, never has succeeded, and has since been abandoned as visionary and impossible. Equally visionary, however, is Captain Ericsson's present hypothesis that the power consumed by the feed pump has heretofore hindered the success of air-engines, or that there is any exemption of power on the feed-pump at all that is not afterwards recovered. It is quite clear that if the engine be moved round without the application of heat, the power consumed by compressing the air in the feed-pump is afterwards given out in urging the piston in the cylinder; and this equilibrium continues to subsist after heat has been applied. With such glaring errors in the principle of his invention, Captain Ericsson cannot be accepted as a very safe guide in such undertakings. I do not say that air-engines can never succeed; on the contrary, I believe that the time is approaching when they will supersede steam-engines. But no such result can ever be brought about by any such contrivance as Captain Ericsson's present engine. He is altogether on the wrong track; and, until he abandons it and takes a totally different one his efforts must necessarily be unsuccessful.

### Whitworth's improvements in fire-arms and projectiles.

Until very recently the production of fire-arms has not participated in that general advance of mechanical art which distinguished most other departments of manufacture; but this state of things has now been very much altered, partly by the enterprise of the Americans, and partly by the importation into this neglected field of mechanicans of Mr. Whitworth's remarkable attainments. Mr. Whitworth has taken out patents for his improvements. His latest improvements are a breech-loading apparatus, an improved projectile, and an improved method of boring and rifling the barrels of guns and cannon. The breech loading apparatus consists of a heart-shaped piece of metal, with two chambers, applied at the end of the barrel, and capable of vibrating on a pin situated at the lower point of the heart. When pushed over to its farthest position in one direction one of the chambers containing the powder is brought opposite to the end of the barrel, and when pushed over to its farthest position in the opposite direction the other chamber is brought opposite to the end of the barrel. One chamber is thus always opposite to the end of the gun, and the other projects sideways for relonding. Suitable arrangements are, of course, introduced for keeping up the metallic plate containing the chambers close against the end of the barrel; the lower point of the heart when pushed over to its farthest position in one direction one of the chambers containing the powder is brought opposite to the end of the barrel, and when pushed over to its farthest position in the opposite direction the other chamber is brought opposite to the end of the barrel. One chamber is thus always opposite to the end of the gun, and the other projects sideways for relonding. Suitable arrangements are, of course, introduced for keeping up the metallic plate containing the chambers close against the end of the barrel; the lower point of the heart strikes upon the nipple of that chamber which is opposite to the end of the gun. The new projectile is formed of a polygonal and screw-formed shape, to suit the rifling of the barrel, whereby a hard metal may be used for the formation of the projectile, and none of the force of the powder is lost in overcoming useless friction. The improvements in boring consist in the use of a tubular boring bar with longitudinal grooves on its circumference. The gun is bored in a vertical position, and the cutters enter at the bottom and travel upwards. The lubricant through the centre of the boring-bar, and the lubricating fluid is conducted to the cutters by the external grooves on the bar being forced up by a pump. To prevent the bar from springing it is kept in a state of tension by a suitable tensile strain applied at each end. In rifling it is, of course, necessary to combine a regular motion of the bar with a longitudinal motion; and, by a proper dividing apparatus being introduced, a light cut is taken out of each spiral groove all round the barrel, so that these grooves are all brought up alike, instead of each groove being finished before proceeding to the next. Fire-arms constructed according to Mr. Whitworth's improvements will have an accuracy of firing hitherto unattained.

### Deoxidising power of wood charcoal.

Some recent experiments have been made by M. Moride, in France, which seem to show that recently-calcined wood charcoal has a greater deoxidising power than it has heretofore been supposed to possess, as it produces effects which charcoal from coal and animal charcoal equally fail to realise. If incandescent wood charcoal be extinguished in cold water, and be then plunged into an acid solution of sulphate of copper, the metal is gradually deposited on the charcoal. The solutions of silver in nitric acid, whether neutral or acid, and of choride of silver in ammonia, deposit a beautiful coating of metallic silver, when treated in the same way. Ethers of various kinds may be produced by plunging the newly-calcined charcoal into acidulated liquors.

### Cannon lined with steel.

Mr. E. Wharton has taken out a patent for a mode of lining cast-iron cannon with steel. He introduces into the mould into which the iron is to run a steel tube of the size of the intended bore; and the molten iron flows round this tube and encases it, whereby a steel lining of the bore is obtained. The cannon should be cast in a vertical position, and the metal being run in at the lower end of the mould arises round the steel tube, and gradually incloses it altogether.

### Improved railway spikes.

Mr. G. Hopperhas patented an improvement in the spikes for fastening the chairs of railways to the sleepers. The spikes are twisted spirally, and are turned round while being driven. They do not shake loose.

### Materials for the manufacture of paper.

Mr. Jullion proposes to make paper out of the fibres of the banana or plantain, as also out of the begass or woody fibre of the sugar-cane, left as refuse after the expression of the juice, and out of the various water-flag plants which abound in tropical climates. He cuts them up in a chaff-cutting engine, boils them in a dilute solution of caustic alkali, and bleaches them by chloride of lime. Mr. Simon proposes to use in the manufacture of paper the plants of the family *sparganium*, especially those varieties known as *sparganium erectum* and *sparganium ramosum*. Another proposal, by a different inventor, is to make paper from seaweed. Messrs. Horton have patented a method of making paper from the spent tan which has been used in tanning leather.

### Thief-proof glass.

Mr. Newton has taken out a patent for forming glass which cannot be broken through, by introducing into the heart of a pane a wire-cloth, or metallic grating, so that even if the glass be broken the pieces cannot be detached.

### Brandy from coal.

M. Berthelot, a French chemist, has demonstrated the possibility of producing alcohol from coal; and in the late dearth of brandy in France, consequent on the vine disease, this discovery excited much interest, as furnishing a new source whence good *cognac* may be derived. The mode of procedure is as follows:—Coal is generated in a retort in the usual way, and is conducted into a receiver. The bicarburetted hydrogen which the gas contains is presented to sulphuric acid, which absorbs it; water is then added and the liquid yields alcohol on distillation.

# Memorabilia,

## LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

*A little chink may let in much light.*—OLD PROVERB.

### NOTES.

CITY POETS.—In your list of the names of City Poets there are one or two errors: Edmund Gayton is not entitled to that doubtful honour, and the names of Thomas Jordan and Matthew Taubman are printed *Jordon* and *Taubman*. The following is a correct list of all the known City Poets, with the years when their talents were employed in the invention of the pageants exhibited on Lord Mayor's Day:

George Peele, 1585 and 1591, and probably the intermediate years.
Anthony Munday, 1605, 11, 14, 15, and 16; and certainly several years prior to 1605, and between that year and 1611. In his edition of "Stow's Survey" (1618) he states that he had been twenty-six years in the City's service. See "Time's Case is Altered," written 1598, where he is ridiculed under the name of Anto. Bellario, *pageant poet* to the city of Milan.
Thomas Dekker, 1612 and 16-9
Thomas Middleton, 1613, 17, 19, 21, 23, and 26.
Pageants for 1618 and 1622 unknown.
John Squire, 1620.
John Webster, 1624.
No pageant in 1625, probably on account of the Plague.
The pageants for 1627, 28, and 30, unknown.
Thomas Heywood, 1631, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, and 39.
John Taylor, 1634.
1635 is unrecorded.
From 1639 to 1655 Puritanism, and other matters, weighed too heavily on the City to allow of the exhibition of ungodly shows. A restoration of City pageantry took place in 1655—the inventor, however, is unknown. Edmund Gayton wrote a congratulatory poem of about eighty lines on the revival of the show.
T. B., 1656. (Probably Thomas Brewer, author of the old play of the "Country Girl," 1647, and one or two poems.)
John Tatham, 1657 to 1664.
From 1664 to 1671 no pageants were got up, in consequence of the misery occasioned by the Great Fire and Plague.
Thomas Jordan, 1671 to 1681, and 1684.
The attack on the City by the Court, which ended in the loss of the City's Charter in 1683, probably put the citizens in too much ill humour to care for pageantry, as there was no "triumph" in 1682 or 1683.
Matthew Taubman, 1682 to 1689.
No festivities recorded in 1690.
Elkanah Settle, 1691 to 1708. The pageant for 1703 was not exhibited, in consequence of the death of Prince George of Denmark, on the 28th Oct.)

The City, from this period, appears to have declined the glory of an annual triumph, and poor Elkanah's talents were no longer required. If your correspondents wish to see the descriptive pamphlets of these ancient ceremonials, the following have been reprinted:—Peele's, Middleton's, Webster's, Mr Dyce's editions of those authors: Munday's, for 1605, 15, 16, and Squire's, for 1620, in "Nichols' Progresses of James I.;" Dekker's, 1612 and 1629, Heywood's, 1638, Taubam's, 1660, and Jordan's, 1671 and 1678. In Farmhole's "Account of Lord Mayors' Pageants," printed for the Percy Society. "The Triumph, compiled by the Water Poet" is extremely scarce; I should be glad if any of your readers can tell me where a copy can be seen.—GOG.

BOOK FOUND WITHIN A CODFISH, AT CAMBRIDGE, ANNO 1626.—Joseph Mead (sometimes written Mede) was born in 1586. He became a Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, and obtained the reputation of being a theologician, an accurate philosopher, a skilful mathematician, an excellent anatomist, a great philologer, a master of many languages, and a good proficient in history and chronology. In Baker's Manuscripts I find a copy of the following curious letter from him, which I have gladly transcribed for you, omitting only a single paragraph, which is of no importance. The book, said to be found within the fish, has been frequently printed, and may be found in any of the large libraries of the kingdom, but Mead's letter, which I send herewith, has, I am tolerably certain, never yet been printed.

*"To Sir Martin Stutville, Knight, at Dalham, Suffolk.*

"Sir, I will now tell you of an Accident here at Cambridge, rare, if not strange, whereof I was yesterday morning an eye witness of myself. A Hookin Decuno Sexto, of the biggest size, found in the maw of a Codfish, then opened in our Fish-Market, in the presence of many. In the same was 2 pieces of Saile-Cloth, one half an ell at ye leaste, of unequall bredth, but in same part very broad. The other about halfe a yard long, of the bredth of a Pudding-Bag. These found wrapped in the bottome of the Stomach, the Book above them. The tale of the Book being opened was on the top of every Page, *A Preparation to the Crosse:* it was printed in an English letter, and seemed to be written about the end of King Henury the 8th. When I first saw it, it seemed almost turned into Gelly, and stunk very much. The Cover, which had bin of Pearl-bord, was altogether consumed, yet though it were loathsome then to handle, or stand neer, yet finding the Table of the 2 Books of Preparation to the Crosse in the middle parts, and not so slyme, with a tender lifinge with my knife, I reed it (q?. recovered?) thens all, but cleane paper betweene those leaves to preserve them, and since shrobed them al, being the contents of every several Chapter. The first was A Preparation to the Crosse,' and how it must be patiently borne. I saw all with my owne eyes, the Fish, the mawe, the peices of cloth, the Book, and I observed all I have written. Only I saw not the opening of the Fish, which yet many did, being upon the Fish-woman's stall in the Market, who first out of his head, to the maw hanging, and seeming much *stynyed* with sowrnesse, it was searched, and all found as aforesayd. He that had his nose as near as I yester-morning would have bin persuaded there was no imposture here, without witnesse. The Fish came from Lynne How they had him there I know not.

"Christ's Coll., June 24th, 1626. "YOURS, &c., JOSEPH MEAD."

I have taken the above short account of Mead from Rose's "Biographical Dictionary." In the preface to the "Book," as printed, it is stated that the author of it was John Frith, and that the cod is supposed to have swallowed the volume from the pocket of some person drowned in Lynn Deeps.—PISCATOR.

LAFAYETTE.—Lafayette sent for a hogshead of earth from Bunker's-hill to be placed over his body at his interment. The select men of Boston received the application from his agent. It was taken from the spot where General Warren (Dr.) fell, and accompanied with a certificate that it was "genuine," signed by three of the oldest veterans in the town.

A PAINTER'S REVENGE.—The ceiling of the great staircase of Burghley House was painted by Varri. There was a domestic in the house who in some way or other offended him whilst he was at work, and when he came to represent the infernal regions, he put her into hell!

HOW COME USED TO KEEP LENT.—During the present season of Lent, the following account may not be inappropriate or unacceptable. I copy it from Turner's "Remarkable Providences, 1697. "Maude, daughter of Malcolm Canoir, King of Scots, and wife to King Henry I., went every day in Lent time to Westminster Abbey bare foot, and bare leg'd, wearing a garment of hair: she would wash and kiss the feet of the poorest people, and give them bountiful alms, for which, being reprehended by a courtier, she gave him a short answer, which I have out of Robert of Gloucester:—

Madam, for God's love is this well do,
To handle sick unclene kynmnes, and to kiss so!
Fowle wolde the Kyng thynk if that hit he wiste,
And right well abyes hym er he your mouth kiste.
Sur surgit the Queene, he stille, why sayeste thou so,
Our Lord himself ensample yaf so for to do.

She founded the Priory of Christ's Church within Aldgate, and the Hospital of St George's in the Fields She built the bridges over the rives Lea, at Stratford, and over the dyke brook called Channelbridge. She gave much likewise to the repairing of the highways."—SHELDON.

OLD ENGLISH SPORTS.—The following account in verse of the popular pastimes of the time of James I. is found in a rare book published in 1611 Can you or any of your multitudinous readers inform me who is the author?—W. CHAPMAN, Hornsgsham.

Man, I do challenge thee to *Throw the Sledge*,
To jump or *leape* over ditch or hedge;
To *wrestaile*, play at *Stoole ball* or to *Runne*,
To *Pitch the Barre*, or to *shoot off a gunne*,
To play at *Loggetts*, *Nine Holes*, or *Ten Pinnes*,
To try it out at *Foot-ball* by the shances:
At *Tlicktacke*, *Irish Noddie*, *Man and Baffle*,
At *Hot-cockles*, *Leap Frog*, or *Blindman Buffe*,
To drink half-pots, or deals at the whole can,
To play at *Bace*, or *Pen and Inkhorne*, *Gleeke*, *Cousan*,
To dance the Morris, play at *Barley-breake*,
At all exploits that man can think or speake.
"
At any of those, or all these, presently,
Wagge but your finger, I am for you, I.

TERMINATIONS OF THE NAMES OF PLACES.—In the county of Norfolk there are nineteen places ending in *by*, eleven in *stead*, none in *hurst*, 58 in *ham*, twenty-two in *thorpe*, and twenty in *ford*.—H. TURNER.

### QUERIES.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.—There is an old tumbledown house in the town of St. Aubins, Jersey, in which the inhabitants maintain Sir Francis Drake was born and spent his childhood. The story goes on to say that the great navigator's name was originally François *Mallard*, "the patos for Drake in Jersey," but that when he became a great man he converted it into Francis Drake. The sad house is still inhabited by a family of Mallards, who pretend to be descended from a brother of Sir Francis. Can any reader inform me where he (Sir Francis Drake) was born, and consequently whether my native isle has the honour of having been the birthplace of such a famed one in England's history!—CELIA YOUNG, Jersey.

SHROVE-TUESDAY CUSTOM.—In many villages in South Wilts, and perhaps elsewhere, it is customary for parties of boys and girls on the evening of Shrove-Tuesday to go from door to door chanting the following doggerel:—

We're come a Shroving
For a bit of pancake
Or a piece of bacon,
Or a little truckle cheese
Of your own making.
Is your pan hot?
Is your pan cold?
Is your bread and cheese cut
Is your best barrel tapped!
We're come a Shroving.

Perhaps one of your correspondents will kindly explain the origin and meaning of this custom, which, without doubt, dates from the old Catholic times?—T. B. L.

ANGLO-SAXON HISTORY.—Will any of your correspondents be kind enough to inform me where to find Anglo-Saxon Manners and Customs best illustrated by plates as to costume, furniture, domestic and ecclesiastical, &c.—WILFRID BELT.

HANDEL'S "HARMONIOUS BLACKSMITH."—Can any of your readers inform me of the origin of Handel's "Harmonious Blacksmith," as I believe there is a story attached to it.—L. M.

PY-CORNER LAW AND PY-CORNER PAY.—What is the meaning of the above phrase? It is used by Pretty Peg in the farcical pamphlet of "Strange News from Bartholemew Fair. By Peter Aratine, circa 1660.—JOHSON.

COSSUMA ALBERTUS.—Who was Cossuma Albertus, Prince of Transylvania, who was murdered while asleep in his coach by his coachman and footboy, on his road to Rochester, October, 1661? I have recently come across several broadsheets giving an account of the event. From these it appears that the coachman was a Jew, named Isaac Jacomb; and that he and his confederates were first examined before the Right Hon. Sir Richard Brown, Knight and Baronet, Lord Mayor of London, but none of them affords any information of who the Prince was, or why he was travelling in this country.—HORTON.

LORD BROUGHAM'S AGE.—In Burke's "Peerage" Lord Brougham is stated to have been born 19th September, 1778. Is not this a mistake? In the *Scots' Magazine* his Lordship's father's marriage appears under the date of May 28th of that year, so that 1779 would seem to be the year of Lord Brougham's birth. Some Edinburgh correspondent should inspect the register. B.

CARTHAGINIAN WOMEN CUTTING OFF THEIR HAIR.—In Dean Liddell's "History of Rome (vol ii., p. 121) he gives the story of the Carthaginian women cutting off their hair. What is the authority for it?—Q.

BANS OF MARRIAGE.—Will you allow me to ask your correspondent C. Egan whether the parenthesis in his extract from Stat. 26 Geo. II., cap. 33, is so in the text. In the direction before the Marriage Service the only words in a parenthesis are "if there be no Morning Service." The real question is, did the statute of Geo. II. alter the time of publication in the Morning Service. Before the year 1764 the Rubric prefixed to the Marriage Service was, "First the bans of all that are to be married together must be published in the Church three several Sundays, or Holidays, in the time of Divine Service, immediately before the Sentences for the Offertory; the Curate saying after the accustomed manner," &c. It depends entirely upon the pointing whether the publication in the Morning Service remains unchanged, and the expression "immediately after the Second Lesson" applies to the Evening Service, if there be no Morning Service in such church or chapel. Acts of Parliament are very loosely worded, as, for instance, the form in which a clergyman is obliged to verify the copies of baptisms and burials is neither sense nor grammar.—T. H.

### ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

GODFREY MEDALS.—There are four varieties of the medal commemorating the murder of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey. That described by H. L. P. is one of the rarest: but it is probably much rubbed, since he has read the reverse—incorrectly (a true reading being "EQUITO: CONSPIRO TUCRI." Godfrey, in his capacity as magistrate, had received the depositions or Titus Oates concerning the Popish Plot, and a few days afterwards was found strangled on Primrose-hill, where, it is said, his body was carried on horseback by night (as represented on the medal), the murder having been committed in the court of Somerset-house, not far from his residence. The application of the legend "Believe in a Horse, O Trojans" is not very clear, but the credulous Trojans are apparently compared with the believers in "The Plot." There is this legend on the edge of the medal—"CERNERE: FRACTA · FIDEM · SUBTULIT · ATLAS SNX (Senex) 1678." One in my possession has the final word XNS (Christmas). The murder of Godfrey is one of those events that will ever be veiled with mystery.—B. N.

THE GREAT BED OF WARE.—"Mirator" will find in Clutterbuck's "History of Herts," vol. iii., p. 265, an engraving of the Bed of Ware, and the following notice:—"It (Ware) has several good Inns, of which one known by the sign of the Saracen's Head, contains a Bed of unusually large dimensions, measuring 12 ft. square, consisting wholly of oak, curiously and elaborately carved. After diligent enquiry I have not been able to meet with any written document or local tradition which throws any light upon the history of this curious bed to which allusion is made by Shakspeare in his play of 'Twelvth Night.' There is a date of 1460 painted upon the back of the bed, but it appears to be more modern than the bed itself, which, from the style of carving, may be referred to the age of Queen Elizabeth."—R. C.

THE PREFIX "UG."—Though the communication of your correspondent, Dr. G. Kaltschmidt, on the subject of the prefix "Ug" is both curious and valuable, I contend that it is not an answer, or at least not a satisfactory one, to the query of your previous correspondent, "A Yorkshireman." I ought, perhaps, to premise that there is no such place as *Ughamby*. The village alluded to by "A Yorkshireman" is *Ugglebarnby*. All the places I can call to mind with the prefix Uggle, Ug, Hug, Houg, and Och, are situated on elevated ridges of land. Ughill, on the Yorkshire moorlands near Wharncliffe; Ugthorpe, in the same locality; Ughill, on the high grounds near Sheffield; Hughgate, on the high Yorkshire wolds; Hougill Fells, masses of slaty rock between Yorkshire and Westmoreland; and the Ochil Hills in Scotland. The prefix Uggle, ignored by your former correspondents, I take as the "key of my position." This prefix, together with the names Hougill and Ochill, exhibit most clearly the Celtic element *uchel* (*elevated*). Ug and Hug are simply abbreviations, and there is every reason to suppose that Ugthorpe is Highthorpe, and Hughgate, Highgate.—JOHN MASON, Sherburn Vicarage, near Malton, Yorkshire.

PRESIDENT BRADSHAW.—"W. B." who stated in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS that James Edward Bradshaw, Esq., of Fair Oak Park, is the lineal descendant and representative of the President, is under a mistake Mr. Bradshaw, of Fair Oak, is descended from the Bradshaws, of Darcy Lever, near Bolton-le-Moors, who first became possessed of that estate in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, being no doubt a younger branch of the Bradshaws, of Bradshaw Hall, near the same town. The President was also descended from the Bradshaws, of Bradshaw, but his ancestors branched off from the parent stock a century before the Darcy Lever family, and seated themselves at Marple Hall, in Cheshire. He was the youngest son of Henry Bradshaw, of Marple, and, dying without any issue, the wreck of his immense wealth descended to his nephew, Harry Bradshaw, of Marple, who purchased Bradshaw Hall, A.D. 1668, when the head of the family died without male issue; since which time the estates of Marple and Bradshaw have continued in the President's family—having descended, in the female line, to the Bradshaw-Isherwoods. It is not only a "popular belief" in Lancashire, but a notorious fact, that several branches of this great and wealthy family became extinct in the male line soon after the President's death. The parent stock of the family whose bad flourished at Bradshaw since the time of the Conquest for twenty-five generations in uninterrupted succession, became extinct in 1693. The President's own family became extinct in the male line about 1700, when the sole heiress of the family married an Isherwood. The Bradshaws of Chapel-en-le-Frith, failed about the same period. The Bradshaws, now of Barton, ended in a female, the beginning of the last century; and the Bradshaws of Haigh, now represented by the Earls of Balcarres, failed at the same time. To these might be added, the Bradshaws of Makeney, and of Morcharne. Thus, within a century of the President's time, seven different branches at least of his family either became altogether extinct, or merged through females into other families.—B.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. DARNHAM.—Simply because we have not space. Solutions, to have a chance of insertion should be sent at the very latest by Saturday in the week.

THETA.—You are quite wrong. 2. "The Chess Players' Handbook," published by Bohn, price 5s.

MEDICUS.—Candidates for admission to the St. George's Chess Club should apply at the Club-House 50 St James's-street.

H. J. ESSEX.—Is recommended, when he writes to a public journal for information, in future, to confine himself to the immediate subject of his inquiry, and to abstain from coarse and irrelevant criticisms on books the merits of which he is evidently incapable at present of estimating. The following are the replies to his three queries—1. There is no probability that the rule which admits of a plurality of Queens will be altered. 2. A King, Bishop, and Knight's move, and a King alone can mate from any position by force. 3. The "Sphinx" problem is unrivalled. The conditions are given at the foot of the very beautiful diagram forming the frontispiece to the "Chess-players' Handbook."

F. R., Derby.—See notice to M. Darnham.

J. C.—Other correspondents seem to be unaware of the well-known privilege every pawn possesses of taking an adversary's pawn *en passant*. She should procure some elementary treatise on the game where this rule and others indispensably necessary for young players to know, are explained.

W. H. A.—The Solutions you require was duly published in the Number for June 23. We cannot possibly spare room for republishing Solutions.

R. J., Bristol's Mount.—The game between Messrs. Ogg and Mercer shall be examined.

F. J. M.—There is no fixed time, but the earlier solutions are sent in the better their chance of appearing.

CHESMATE.—I Buy some book with the first lessons for beginners, or get a friend to teach them to you. 2 The key move is Q to Q R 2nd. Play as Black can, you mate him next move

THOMASINE.—There are none you have yet sent entitled to such distinction; some are very poor indeed, and the best will not for a moment bear comparison with those of our chief composers

SIGMA.—It is decidedly an improvement on your last attempt, and shall be inserted when we can find room.

G. P., (Yoxford).—Quite useless. It admits of an easy mate in three moves

R. M. C.—The conditions of Enigma 969 should be—White to play, and mate in *five* moves.

W. F., Cheltenham.—It admits of two solutions.

J. G. G.—"The Chess Player's Handbook, published by Bohn.

HORATIO.—He cannot.

DISCIPULUS, L. M. N.—You must procure some little work upon the game and learn the rules before you can play.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 625, by P. T. M., W. F., B. B., E. B. of Manchester, H. P., Maize-tobps, W. G. S., E. F. of Norwood, A. B., F. S. of Norwich, Omicron, F. T. Derby, Derevon, Alfred H. are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by Derevon, Phiz, Civus, M. P., Major, A. B., Philip, Cowgog, D. W., Gruffus, are correct.

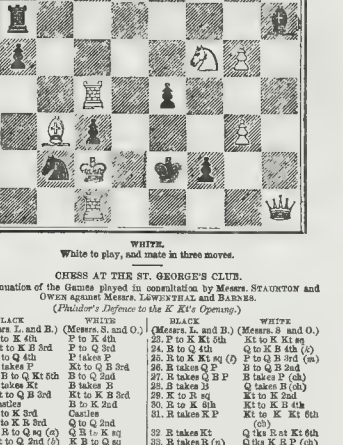
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 626.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Q to her 8th | P to Q 5th | 3. B to B 3rd (dis. ch) | K moves |
| 2. K to Q R 7th | R to Q 6th or 8th, or (a) | 4. Q to Q R 8th—Mate | |
| (a) 2. | B moves | 4. Q to K R 8th—Mate | |
| 3. B takes P (dis ch) | R takes B | | |

### PROBLEM No. 627.

By Mr. W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

### CHESS AT THE ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.

Continuation of the Games played in consultation by Messrs. STAUNTON and OWEN against Messrs. LEWENTHAL and BARNES.

(*Philidor's Defence to the K Kt's Opening.*)

| BLACK (Messrs. L. and B.) | WHITE (Messrs. S. and O.) | BLACK (Messrs. L. and B.) | WHITE (Messrs. S. and O.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 23. P to K Kt 6th | Kt to K Kt sq |
| 2. Kt to K B 3rd | P to Q 3rd | 24. B to Q 4th | Q to K B 4th (c) |
| 3. P to Q 4th | P takes P | 25. R to K Kt sq (f) | P to Q B 3rd (m) |
| 4. Q takes P | Kt to Q B 3rd | 26. R takes Q P | B to Q B 2nd |
| 5. K B to Q Kt 5th | B to Q 2nd | 27. R takes Q B P | B takes P (ch) |
| 6. B takes Kt | B takes B | 28. B takes B | Q takes B (ch) |
| 7. Kt to Q B 3rd | Kt to K B 3rd | 29. K to R sq | Kt to K 2nd |
| 8. Castles | B to K 2nd | 30. R to K 6th | Kt to K B 4th |
| 9. B to K 3rd | Castles | 31. R takes K P | Kt to K Kt 6th (ch) |
| 10. P to K 5th | Q to Q 2nd | | |
| 11. Q to Q sq (d) | Q B to K sq | 32. R takes Kt | Q takes R at Kt 6th |
| 12. Kt to Q 2nd (e) | K B to Q sq | 33. R takes R (n) | Q takes K R P (ch) |
| 13. P to K 3 4th | Kt to K 4th (e) | 34. K to Kt sq | Q to K Kt 6th (ch) |
| 14. Q to Q 3rd (f) | P to K B 4th (e) | 35. K to R sq | Q to K B 8th (ch) |
| 15. K to R 2nd | P takes P | 36. Q to K R 2nd | Q takes Q (ch) |
| 16. Q to K 2nd (f) | Kt to K B 3rd | 37. K takes Q | R takes R |
| 17. Kt to Q Kt 3rd | Q to K B 2nd (g) | 38. K to Kt 2nd | R to K 6th |
| 18. Kt to Q B 5th | Q to Q 2nd | 39. K to B 4th | R to Q B 4th |
| 19. B takes Q B P (h) | Kt to K sq | 40. P to Q R 4th | K to Kt sq |
| 20. B to K 3rd | P to Q Kt 3rd | 41. K to K Kt 4th | K to K B 2nd |
| 21. Kt takes B | Q takes Kt | 42. K to K B 4th | K to K Kt 3rd |
| 22. P to K Kt 4th | Q to Q 2nd (i) | 43. K to K 3rd | R takes P |

The game was protracted many more moves, but terminated in favour of Messrs Staunton and Owen.

(*a*) Not so good a move as it appears

(*b*) Apprehending a triple attack up to the devoted King's Pawn, by White retreating their K Bishop.

(*c*) This threatens much, and greatly impeded the development of Black's game

(*d*) To avoid the consequences of White playing their K Bishop to B 3rd, and then capturing the adverse Kt. We are not sure, however, that Black played the best move. The general opinion was that they should rather have played their King to K 2nd.

(*e*) Threatening, if the Pawn were captured, to move the Kt *instanter* to K Kt 6th

(*f*) They dared not take the Pawn, for the capture would have cost them a Piece, *or, &c.*—

16. Kt takes P | Q to K 2nd | R to Kt sq | Q takes Kt
17. P to K Kt 4th (best) | B takes Kt | &c., &c.

(*g*) This was made without due reflection. They should rather have played P to Q Kt 3rd, to prevent the adverse Kt being moved to Q R 5th, which occasioned, then a good deal of needless trouble.

(*h*) It is not often this Pawn can be taken with impunity; but in the present case White cannot play P to Q Kt 3rd and imprison the Bishop without immediately losing a Piece, through the check of the adverse Queen

(*i*) It was indispensably needful to bring the Queen back, or Black would have obtained a very strong attack on the K's side

(*k*) Threatening to take the K Kt P with their Bishop.

(*l*) Had they gone, to have moved the Rook to Q sq, or the other so Q 5th.

(*m*) The correct move. Black are now obliged either to take the Queen's Pawn (which loses them the "exchange"), or permit their adversaries to establish an irresistible phalanx of Pawns in the centre of the field.

(*n*) Had they played their Queen to K Kt 2nd, White would not have exchanged, but would probably have retreated to Q 3rd, having equally a winning advantage

*(To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Will you allow me to inform the Chess community, through the medium of your columns, that I have in my "Chess-Player's Annual" unwittingly inflicted a great personal injury on Mr William Rome. That distinguished strategist is not (as I was informed on what I supposed to be good authority), dead, but is in full possession of health and mental faculties, which I regret to say have not been devoted to the cause of Chess for some years past.

I am, &c., CHARLES TOMLINSON.

12, Bedford-place, Amphill-square, Feb. 12, 1856.

### CHESS ENIGMAS.

No 975.—By an AMATEUR.

*White:* K at K Kt 3rd, Q at Q R 2nd, Bs at K Kt 4th, Kts at K 7th and Q Kt 2nd; Ps at K Kt 2nd, K B 2nd, K 3rd, and Q 4th.

*Black:* K at Q Kt 3rd, Q at K R 2nd, Bs at Q Kt 4th, Kts at K Kt 2nd and Q 7th; Ps at K 4th, Q 3rd, Q B 2nd, and Q Kt 2nd.

White or Black playing first, can either give mate in five moves.

No. 976 By an AMATEUR

*White:* K at Q 3rd, R at Q B 8th, Bs at Q 7th and Q Kt 4th, Ps at K Kt 2 and K B 5th.

*Black:* K at Q 4th, Ps at K B 2nd and Q 3rd.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 787.—VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1856. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.


## THE ARMISTICE AND THE CONFERENCE.

THE cessation in the strife of arms which has for some months been enforced by the elements has been extended by the mutual consent of the belligerents. The Conference at Paris has agreed upon an armistice to last until the 31st of March; by which day the articles of pacification must be accepted or rejected. The terms of the armistice have reference to land operations only; the Allies expressly guarding themselves against any relaxation of blockades already established; and against any agreement not to institute and enforce during the period of the armistice any other blockade of Russian ports. Although for the next thirty days the northern forts of Sebastopol will cease to throw their useless shot into the city, the British fleet now on its way to the Baltic will not only be a splendid demonstration of our power and resources, but will, as if an armistice were not concluded, prevent all commercial intercourse with the Baltic ports of Russia. As the fleet makes its way to Kiel it will proclaim to Russia, by the mere fact of its existence, how perilous would be any further resistance to the might of the Allies. So far it will serve a high purpose. Without firing a gun, except for pastime, it will preach peace from ten thousand quiescent throats. Every ship will be an oracle of persuasion, and every gun an advocate for justice, to plead for pacification far more eloquently than all the Cobdens, Brights, and Gladstones who have ever striven to defeat the policy and to paralyse the arms of their countrymen. It would not be matter of much surprise if, while the diplomatists of Paris are debating, the Russian Admirals at Cronstadt should gratify their sailors with a holiday trip to Kiel. An excursion down the Baltic would afford them such weighty proofs of the power of England as might be of wholesome operation for a quarter of a century. A few days ago the mere mention of an armistice excited mistrust. The feeling is no longer existent. The armistice has ceased to be unpopular, for the honour of England and France, and the independence of Europe, are felt to be in safe keeping as long as the British fleet is upon the high seas, and ready to sail or steam into Cronstadt.

It can scarcely be expected, however severely the Czar may have suffered from the war, and however urgent may be the reasons that induce him to wish for peace, that he will not use every exertion to yield as little as he can. Not only the sensitiveness of national pride, which has been wounded in the present, but his plans for the future, which may be retarded or defeated by the severity of the terms exacted, will compel him and his diplomatists to struggle, to wriggle, to quirk, to gloze, and to resist till resistance is hopeless. If England and France are thoroughly united, he will resist in vain. He will be compelled, sooner or later, to yield to the terms which it shall please them to exact. If Austria go thoroughly with England and France on all questions at issue—if she have made up her mind to cast in her lot with them, for good or for evil—Russia will, perhaps, yield sooner, but not the more completely than she would have yielded before. Russia knows all this; and that her best chance of procuring terms more favourable than the fortune of war would have accorded her is to break up the formidable phalanx of statesmanship and of military and naval Powers opposed to her. To sever Austria from the alliance will, perhaps, be the object to which her first efforts will be directed. The means to this end are many. Their common sympathies as despotic Powers—their joint share in the plunder and spoliation of Poland—the superstition existing throughout Central Europe that Russia is the grand Conservatrix of European order, and of the *status quo* the remembrance of benefits rendered or accepted in the hour of difficulty and peril;—these and a thousand other circumstances will be urged by Russia, and acknowledged to a greater or a lesser extent by Austria; but none of them, we are tolerably confident, will be sufficient to separate Austria from the Anglo-French Alliance. But Russian diplomacy does not rest on logic alone. It has a large foundation of bribery and corruption, of cajolery and flattery; and a large array of female as well as of male agents, who ply every art, and resort to every manœuvre that talent can imagine and that wealth can put into operation, to influence opinion, and to oil the wheels and cogs of action. These, also, we venture to predict, will fail of their effect. But, even if they should succeed, there would remain the great alliance of Great Britain and France to withstand Russian opposition, as well as Austrian defection. Of course the secret springs of intrigue will be busily at work in this direction also. Of course the agents of Russia, not only in the cabinets of statesmen, but in the boudoirs and drawing-rooms of well-known countesses and duchesses, and of intriguantes of every grade of fashion and renown, will seek to sow dissension between the despotic ruler of France and the Ministers of free England. They will flatter the French Emperor; they will extol to the skies the bravery and the gallantry of the French nation; they will dilate upon the hereditary animosities supposed to prevail between Frenchmen and Englishmen; they will assert that the objects of France in the war are fully accomplished; that persistency in the war would subserve no interests but those of England; that the interests of France and England are not only not identical but antagonistic; and that it would ill become France to aid her ancient foe in preserving that Indian empire which without such aid might slip from her grasp. But these arguments also

THE SULTAN AT THE FANCY-DRESS BALL GIVEN BY THE VISCOUNTESS STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY, AT PERA.—(SEE PAGE 219.)

will fail to sow disunion. The Emperor Napoleon is too just, too prudent, too thoroughly imbued with sound common sense, to be turned from a righteous course of action by such empty palaver—such worthless appeals to a selfishness that, if it existed, would be more worthless still. Against all such dangers there is ample security both in the character of Napoleon III. and his Ministers, and in those of the British representatives at the Conferences. They will neither be bullied nor cajoled by Russia. They know the work they have to do, and the means by which it is to be accomplished. They know the mighty interests at stake. They are fully aware that they have the opportunity in their own hands —that they are the masters of the position, and that the present as well as the future fate of all Europe depends upon the firmness and the righteousness of their decision. Austria might fail them without doing much damage, except to herself; but, if France and England failed each other, Russia would win by her cunning the victory which her arms have been unable to seize, and the civilisation of Europe would be driven back, for we know not how many generations. But such a catastrophe is not to be dreaded. There will be no real difference between the Allied Powers on any point, and Austria will not hold back in any matter of essential importance. It is impossible to believe that the glorious memories of the Alma, the Inkerman, and the Malakoff will be shamed by backsliding, either in Paris or in London.

## *FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.*

### FRANCE.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

PARIS, Thursday.

THE general impression here is that peace will be concluded by the 3rd of March, but those likely to be better informed incline to the opinion that, though a pacific *dénouement* is fully to be anticipated, its arrival is not likely to be at all so immediate, and that much discussion is to be looked for before the consolidation of peace.

The chief point of local interest at this moment is the assassination of the Duchesse de Caumont Laforce. Further investigations, however, have added few details to the facts elicited on the occasion of the first examination. The remains of the Duchess have been conveyed to the burying-place of her own family in Belgium, of which country she was a native.

M. de Brunnow has made a tour of visits to all the members of the Imperial family, and to the high functionaries of State. To the Maréchal Vaillant he expressed himself in the highest terms with regard to the conduct of the French army—the Zouaves, in particular, were the objects of his warmest encomiums.

The Grand Vizier, Aali Pacha, is bringing eight magnificent horses, presented by the Sultan to the Emperor and other members of the Imperial family. He is also the bearer of jewels of enormous value as gifts to the Sovereigns of France and England.

The birth of the Imperial Infant is again said to be anticipated early in the ensuing month; in the event of its being a girl, twenty-one salutes are to be fired, and a hundred for a boy, according to ancient custom. The report that the public were to be admitted into the apartments of the Empress after the accouchement is wholly unfounded; none but the presidents of the great political bodies of the State, whose presence in order to attest the identity of the infant may be considered necessary, are to have that privilege.

It is said that the Maréchale St. Arnaud is to be appointed *gouvernante* to the Imperial infant, and not Madame de Turgot, as was first stated. We are told also that the formation of La Maison des Enfants de France has been definitively resolved upon.

The barracks of the Rue Reine-Blanche, Faubourg St. Germain, are fixed upon for the accommodation of the Cent-Gardes, the staff of which has been suppressed. The barracks at Versailles, appropriated to their use, are not to be occupied by the School of Artillery, which preserves the splendid kitchen-garden appertaining to the Palace, at one time spoken of as being the site selected for the building of accommodation for this body. The ancient edifice now forming the porcelain manufactory of Sèvres is also about to be converted into barracks, and the arrangements for this alteration are already in progress in the levelling of the ground destined to the new fabric, which is to be in the Park of St. Cloud.

The French stage has lost one of its most distinguished ornaments, in the person of Madame Allan, of the Théâtre Français. This celebrated actress united to the talent of her profession the virtues of domestic life. Till within a very few years Madame Allan acted with a degree of finesse, tact, and delicacy rarely equalled, the parts of the younger women in that style of light comedy in which the French dram atic school so particularly shines; later she adopted no less felicitously the graver parts of mothers and matrons. Those who have seen her performance in the *rôle* of *Mdme. Desaubiers* in Mdme. de Girardin's "Joie fait Peur" can bear testimony to the wonderful skill and sentiment with which she rendered a conception comparatively new to her, and the grace with which she accepted the different class of parts assigned her. For a considerable length of time Madame Allan had been suffering from the complication of two most dangerous and distressing maladies, but neither herself nor her family was aware of their nature or full extent. Last week a surgical operation was deemed necessary; but, so little was the patient conscious of her danger, that she purposed, on the recovery she anticipated to succeed this operation, to appear in Madame George Sand's new piece, "Françoise," already in rehearsal. On Friday, however, her symptoms proved so alarming, that it was found necessary to suspend the trial in question, and on the same evening she expired almost suddenly at nine o'clock. It appears that, partly in consequence of this event, partly actuated by other motives, Madame George Sand purposes withdrawing "Françoise" from the Théâtre Français; it is also uncertain whether her "Comme il vous plaira" will be performed there or at another theatre.

A considerable degree of excitement has occurred respecting an arrangement entered into by Madame Ristori for her performance in Paris. This celebrated actress hired the Italian Opera-house from the manager, M. Calzado, for four months of this and four months of the ensuing year, with an agreement that he would permit her to put up bills of announcement within and without the building for the two months preceding, and the use of a bureau for the same period. M. St. Salvi, the proprietor of the house, withdrew the bureau, and tore down the bills, asserting that M. Calzado had no right to underlet. A trial between Madame Ristori and M. Calzado has been the consequence, the verdict in which maintains Madame Ristori's rights according to the terms of her agreement, and leaves M. Calzado to arrange matters as he best may with M. St. Salvi. What may be the termination of the affair it is difficult to foresee.

The anniversary of the birth of Washington was celebrated last week by one of the most magnificent balls of the season. Lord and Lady Cowley, Lord and Lady Clarendon, the Baron Brunnow, the Comtes Orloff, Buol-Cavour, &c., &c.; the chief functionaries of State, the principal officers of the French army, the artists and men of letters of this and other nations, were assembled at this fête, which was kept up to a late hour. A long and apparently interesting conversation took place between Lord Clarendon and the American Minister, who seemed to be on perfectly cordial terms.

M. de Lamartine is correcting a new volume of poetry, his last, as he states, which is shortly to appear, under the title of "Désillusion." The Comte Alfred de Vigny is completing a drama in verse, entitled "Mozart."

At the Italian Opera the "Assedio di Firenze" has had but an indifferent success, owing chiefly to the extreme weakness of the libretto. The music displays much science, and the choruses are fine, powerful, and well harmonised. There is, however, a want of originality and of melody that will prevent the work ever taking a high place on the stage. At the Vaudeville *Madame Lovelace* is being played by Madame Doche. The plot of this piece is eminently absurd, but some of the details are sufficiently interesting, and the style agreeable; so that with these advantages, and the admirable acting of Felix and Delannoy, it meets with a tolerably good reception.

The Variétés has an amusing little piece, "Madame Roger Boutemps;" and the Ambigu an interesting drama, "l'Espion du Grand Monde."

### THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

The letters from the Camp continue to be without interest. Fort Alexander was blown up by the French engineers on the 11th ult. This work, which was immediately opposite to Fort Constantine, and commanded the approach and entrance to the roadstead, was second only in extent and importance to Fort Nicholas, on the south side. It was constructed of stone, and calculated to mount ninety guns. It is said that all the mines necessary for destroying the Quarantine Battery, and various public works and buildings still remaining in the parts of the town and fortifications intrusted to the keeping of our allies, are nearly finished. Between three and four o'clock p.m. of the same day the English engineers destroyed by a succession of explosions all the groups of buildings, some of them rather massive in character, which occupied the area comprehended within the inclosure formed by the Barrack, or White Buildings. It is said that intelligence has been received, through the secret service, of a very large portion of the Russian force having quitted the north side, and proceeded towards Simpheropol, probably with a view of moving towards Perekop. As many as 25,000 men are stated to have left the north and Mackenzie heights together during the last ten days or a fortnight.

### THE WAR IN ASIA.

Accounts from Erzeroum, viâ Vienna, speak of a battle which it is said took place between the Turks and the Russians, on the 5th of January, near Saydidi. Six Russian battalions surprised a single Turkish battalion. The Turks got off with a small loss in men, but left ten guns and all their baggage in the enemy's hands. The Russians then plundered the town, and set fire to the Prince's palace and the neighbouring villages. Letters of English correspondents at the head-quarters of the Turkish army in Mingrelia, dated five days later than the 6th of January, were received a week ago in London. They make no mention of this battle and loss of guns.

### AMERICA.

The steamer *Arabia*, which left Boston on the 13th ult, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday evening.

In the Senate a motion had been made by Mr. Cass for an increase of the navy; the Secretary of War was requested to report whether any, and, if so, what additional fortifications were necessary for the defence of New York and Brooklyn navy-yards.

The Washington correspondent of the *Courier and Enquirer* says:—

The despatches from the British Cabinet to their Minister are said to be pacific and cordial towards the United States, and to be of such a character as ought to dissipate the slightest shade of doubt that any difficulty endangering the peace of the two nations can grow out of the Central American questions. It is astonishing how calmly the public receive all belligerent demonstrations on these interruptions to the even flow of British and American diplomacy. The discussion in the Senate, illustrated as it has been by the learning, sharpness, and eloquence of the leading members of the body—Messrs. Seward, Clayton, Cass, and Foot—has not even arrested public attention. No one seems to care what the President may say of the war party in Congress have said or may say on the British question. Nobody understands why there is or how there can be any, and the reason, probably, is that most of our grown-up population remember the wretched farce of 50 deg. 40 m., or fight.

The *New York Herald*, in a leading article on Central American affairs, says that in the treaty between Sir H. L. Bulwer and Mr. Clayton the former completely outwitted the latter.

The debate on the Central American question was resumed by Mr. Wilson, who said:—

He gave little heed to the apprehension of war with England; merchants continued their trading without any such fears; it was not very probable the Executive desired a war which would extend from the boundaries of that country to the shores of the Polar Sea, gazed at by Dr. Kane. The only result attained by the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty had been a prolific correspondence and an interminable discussion, which had settled no point in dispute, and led to no result. The treaty had not accomplished what the people of this country expected. They thought this Government had been overreached in negotiation, and that the United States ought to declare it null and void, and stand then just as they stood before it was made. The course of Great Britain justified us in abrogating the treaty altogether. We need not fear her in Central America, let her send as many Anglo-Saxons there as she pleased.

Mr. Butler did not look on this question as likely to issue in a war with Great Britain. He concurred in the American interpretation of the treaty, but hoped the matter would be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, instead of being further discussed in the Senate.

Mr. Marcy continued to decline receiving the credentials of Colonel French as Nicaraguan Minister.

President Pierce had ordered the United States' troops to Kansas to preserve order, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion.

The *New York Herald* mentions Mr. Buchanan as a candidate for the Presidency. He will not return to the States, but take a Continental tour.

Affairs at Nicaragua were quiet; the Government had suspended its relations with Col. Wheeler, the United States' Minister.

About one-half of the 3,000,000 dols. due to the Mexican Government, which had been advanced to Santa Anna by certain capitalists of New York, had been paid to Hargrave and Co., and Howland and Aspinall.

The Irish residents of Cincinnati had had a demonstration in honour of the Fillibusters acquitted of an intention to invade Ireland. Much by-talk was indulged in; and, in case of a war between England and the United States, 160,000 Irish-American bayonets were promised.

The Alabama State Convention had passed a resolution denying the right of Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery.

### THE OVERLAND MAIL.—INDIA AND CHINA.

The steamer *Bombay* arrived at Trieste on Wednesday last, at four p.m., in 144 hours from Alexandria. The Indian mail left Alexandria on the 22nd of February, with intelligence from Calcutta to the 24th of January; Bombay, 2nd of February; Hong Kong, 15th of January; Shanghai, 8th of January; Canton, 12th of January. Oude is to be annexed, with General Outram as Chief Commissioner. Lord Canning arrived at Bombay on the 26th of January. There has been a great fire at Macao.

NEW METHOD OF LOWERING SHIPS' BOATS AT SEA.—We are happy to learn that the laudable endeavours of the Emigration Commissioners to clear up the vexed question of the best way of lowering ships' boats has been at last attended with success, and the report of Captain Schomberg, R.N., their officer at Liverpool, appointed to superintend the late trials from the *Commodore Perry*, in the Mersey, is conclusive on the point. After four days' trials with the ordinary crew and with men taken indiscriminately, he states "that everything worked with the most perfect success and uniformity;" and adds, "that in presenting the result of the trials I feel it a great pleasure to state the very high opinion I entertain of the invention. . . I think it simple, practical, and inexpensive, and a very great improvement on the ordinary fitting of ships' boats. It also has the great advantage that any practical seaman can comprehend the working of it at a glance, and I think it well worthy of a very full test at sea." Consequently the Commissioners appointed Captain Lean, R.N., their officer for the port of London, to see this carried out, and the *Sultana*, now in the docks, is to be fitted accordingly, and the apparatus again tested. Captain Schomberg, in his report, states, also, that the entire time taken to unlash, lower, and entirely disengage the boat, though laden with a full crew, was at the longest period *thirty seconds*. Would not such a means have been the salvation of all on board the *Josephine Wilkes*, if at hand? It was ten minutes from the time this ship was struck till she heeled over.

TESTIMONIAL.—On Thursday, at a dinner given at Turnham-green, a handsome testimonial was presented to Jonathan Clark, Esq., a much-respected inhabitant of the parish of Chiswick, as an acknowledgment for the zeal and energy he has displayed as churchwarden; and more especially for his ability and perseverance in investigating the charities of the parish, and placing them before the parishioners in a clear and explicit manner. The testimonial consists of a massive silver salver, with an elaborate border of flowers and scroll-work, the centre bearing a suitable inscription. The salver was made by H. Mills, silversmith, Oxford-street.

## *EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.*

The Queen has created the Earl of Kenmare in the peerage of Ireland, a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Kenmare, of Castle Rouse, in the county of Kerry.

The Queen has been pleased to present to the London Orphan Asylum, Clapton, the sum of three hundred guineas, to purchase for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales the right to keep one child always in the Asylum during the lifetime of his Royal Highness.

The Empress of the French gave a private audience on Monday to Count de Bucl, who presented to her Majesty the insignia of the Order of the Star, which the Empress Dowager of Austria, as the head of the Order, had sent to her Majesty as a mark of her friendship.

The illness of the Russian Empress Mother has put an end to all the Court receptions at St. Petersburg, as well as to the rejoicings which followed the marriage of the Grand Duke Nicholas.

At the American ball given for Washington's birthday in Paris, last week, Lord Clarendon walked about with Mrs. Mason, the wife of the American Minister, on his arm. The "public" are, therefore, perfectly certain that there will be no war between England and America.

Aali Pacha has been charged by the Sultan to transmit to the Empress Eugénie and Queen Victoria two diadems in brilliants. The Sultan has also sent to the Emperor Napoleon a sabre, mounted with precious stones.

The Countess de Montijo and the Duchess of Alba are about to visit Paris, in order to be near the Empress at the time of her accouchement.

Count de Bucl, Baron de Hubner, Baron Meysenburg, M. de Kleyel, and other guests, had the honour of dining at the Tuileries on Sunday. A concert afterwards took place in the Galerie de Diane, at which all the other Potentates, the Lord Count Orloff and Baron de Brunnow, were present.

It is said that an Austrian Archduke will visit Paris to represent the Emperor of Austria at the baptism of the future heir to the throne of France.

In a communication addressed to the *Cork Examiner* the honourable member for Dungarvan states that the Duke of Norfolk "was restored on his deathbed, and in his last moments, to that fold which he scandalised by his temporary apostacy."

The French Emperor honoured the Opéra Comique with his presence on Saturday, to witness the first representation of "Manon Lescaut." He stopped until the close of the performance, and both on his arrival and departure was greeted with loud acclamations.

Major-General Sir James F. Love, the Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey, suddenly left that island for England last week, in consequence of a despatch received from the Government.

It is rumoured in Madrid that General Canrobert is to be appointed French Minister in that capital, in the room of the Marquis de Turgot.

The *Gazette* of Verona of the 20th ult. contains the official authorisation for the return of the Princess Trivulzio Belgiojoso into the Austrian States, and the removal of the sequestration of her property.

A letter from Paris mentions, among fashionable gossip, that Count de Morny is about to be married to a rich American lady, a Miss Hatton.

Letters have been received from the Duke of Newcastle and from the Lord Advocate declining to be nominated for the rectorship of Marischal College.

It is rumoured that, if peace be concluded, Count Medem will be Russian Minister in London, and Baron Brunnow at Paris.

The sarcophagus, in porphyry, which King Oscar ordered twelve years ago, from the mines of Elfdahe, for the mortal remains of his father, Charles John XIV. (Bernadotte), has just been completed, and in a short time will be sent to Stockholm.

Major-General Sir J. Chatterton has resigned the chairmanship of the Cork and Bandon Railway Company, which he has held for many years, his military duties rendering it impossible to attend to the arduous duties of that company.

The Archæological Association of Antwerp have elected Count de Caretovitch, Minister of Russia at Brussels, an honorary member.

A letter from Vienna states that General Williams is re-established in health, and will shortly leave Kars for Moscow.

Mr. Glyn, the member for Kendal, has no less than four sons serving their country in the Crimea.

M. Leverrier states, in a letter to the French Minister of Public Instruction, that he is firmly persuaded that a great number of small planets are situated between Mars and Jupiter, and that before 1860 nearly 100 will certainly be discovered.

Dr. O'Shaughnessy has received orders to proceed to Calcutta, *en route* to England and America, whither he is to go in order to perfect himself in telegraphic matters as carried on in other parts of the world.

M. de Girardin is said to be about to reissue his well-known essay entitled "Paix," in which he calls for the immediate destruction of Gibraltar.

Mademoiselle Rachel arrived at Havre on Monday by the *Fulton*. One of the Havre journals says that, she seems to be completely recovered from the illness which compelled her to give up her American engagements.

Rossini, who has published nothing since "William Tell" and the "Stabat," has just written for a favourite pupil, Madame de Lugi, a noble romance melody, entitled "The Separation."

The Archbishop of Avignon, before he left the Eternal City, went to take leave of the Pope, who announced to him his proposed speedy arrival in France, in case the Emperor should have a son. Pio Nono promised to spend two days at Avignon. His Holiness will then proceed to Paris, there to baptise the Imperial infant.

M. Lajay has been elected to the seat in the Academy of the Fine Arts which was vacant by the death of M. David (d'Angers).

M. Lamartine is said to be revising for the press a new volume of poems, entitled "Desillusion."

M. Meyerbeer, the composer, has left Venice, to return to Germany.

The turning of the first sod of the South Staffordshire Waterworks at Lichfield took place on the 22nd ult. The ceremony was performed by Lord Ward, in the presence of a numerous company.

At a recent copyright trial in Paris it transpired that—though the plaintiff, one M. Vieillot, had sold 250,000 copies of "La Lisette," by Béranger, as set to music by Herart, of which song he is the proprietor—more than a million pirated copies of it had been disposed of.

The cause of the resignation of the Liverpool Local Marine Board is said to be a dispute with the Board of Trade as to the salaries of some of its officials.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree ordering a census of the population of France to be taken, under the superintendence of the mayors, during the course of the present year.

Several custom-house officers in Bristol have been respectively dismissed, suspended, and degraded for culpability arising out of the late robberies of bonded stores in that town.

The Chamber of Commerce of Turin has decided that it would not be advisable at present to hold a Universal Exhibition in that city; but that the sixth Exhibition of the Manufactures of the Kingdom shall take place in 1858 on a larger scale than usual.

The members of the Stamford-hill Cricket Club entertained their friends (to the number of three or four hundred) at a grand ball at the London Tavern on Tuesday evening.

Several political arrests have been made in the French departments. Among other persons a merchant of Marseilles, who was an assistant-mayor in 1848, has been arrested.

The gross earnings of the Southampton Dock Company in 1850 were £20,816; in 1855 they were £38,442. The proprietors now receive a dividend of 4 per cent per annum; for many years no dividends were paid.

The total taken of grain of all sorts imported in 1855 was 5,729,241 quarters; and of flour, 1,922,318 cwt. This presents a considerable diminution on 1854, when the quantities were—of grain, 6,550,498 quarters; and of flour, 3,705,161 cwt.

There are now four vacancies for four participators in the wealthy charity of the Hospital of St. Cross, owing to the deaths of four of the Hospital brethren. The vacancies have not been filled up in consequence of the affairs of the Hospital not being yet settled.

The United States' mails, chiefly for California and Oregon, which passed over the Isthmus of Panama in 18[illegible] were 27 tons, and the amount paid for their transit across the Isthmus was £[illegible].

Mr. William Tatham, the Liverpool stockbroker, who lately cut his throat, died on Sunday from the effects of the wound.

The *Constitutionnel* says that the decoration of the Louvre has occupied more that 1600 sculptors.

The Town Council of Southampton have resolved to petition the Lords of the Treasury to make Southampton a [illegible] port.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

EARLY as it is in the Session, the Government has sustained two repulses—not to say defeats. In the Lords, the Wensleydale Peerage decision has compelled Ministers to announce that they will "consider" what is to be done; and in the Commons, the Local Dues Bill, against which so large an amount of Corporation hostility has been put forth, is shelved, after a few stereotyped flourishes by Lord Palmerston—it is referred to a Select Committee. Upon the first topic we have, in the course of the discussion, ventured to intimate our opinion; upon the second we will merely remark that the result is to be regretted. Homage has been paid to the conventional cant about Corporation property, and a manifest injustice has been permitted to endure; and Liverpool, for instance, is to go on taxing shipping and seaborne commerce in order to buy itself organs and pictures of the Emperor Nicholas. However, the sweep will be all the cleaner when it does come, and Justice handles the legislative besom in right earnest. Mr. Disraeli's exultation at the withdrawal of the bill is sufficient proof that mischief has been done, nor is it quite stoned for by the amusement one derives from the spiteful scolding he lavished upon the Cabinet on Tuesday evening.

The armistice which has been signed is to last "of right" until the 31st of this month. It is not to interfere with any blockade that has been made, or that may be established. The advanced squadron has departed for the Baltic, and the state of things put an end to by the winter will, therefore, be resumed. Prussia, so abjectly eager to be allowed to come into the Conferences, did much to neutralise our Baltic blockade last year; and it is to be hoped that the measures then threatened for thwarting her devices will be carried into operation, should there be a chance of the negotiations terminating otherwise than in a peace. It is stated, however, that the Nicolaieff question (to which we adverted last week as raising a parallel case to that which the Jews and impure bookvenders of Holywell-street might raise, if nuisances were agreed to be cleared from the Strand) is to be surrendered by Russia.

The amiable Empress of the French has received a compliment at which it is supposed that she ought to feel exceedingly flattered. The Austrian Court has sent the Empress the Order of the Croix Etoilée (starry cross), which is given only to ladies of unblemished pedigree, and in this case it is supposed to imply a recognition on the part of the Empress-Mother, the Superior of the Order, that the Empress Eugénie is one of "the family of Sovereigns." In a letter, accompanying the badge in brilliants, this recognition is expressed even more strongly; and it is stated to have been written at the express desire of the young Emperor, who is alleged to have conceived an immense admiration for the Emperor Louis Napoleon. When such presents are exchanged by such persons one is always reminded of a couple of enthusiastic lines into which Mrs. Keeley, in "The Forty Thieves," used to break, when *Ooyia's* fraternal affection awoke on *Ali's* discovery of the riches in the cave:—

O! what a blessed sight to see one brother
Disinterestedly believe another!

Sir Hamilton Seymour appears to be unlucky with his travelling arrangements. On leaving Russia it was said that his "things" were seized; and they were certainly detained a long time, though there is no reason to suppose that the late Emperor Nicholas had felonious designs upon Sir Hamilton's dressing-case and hatbox. But he is still worse treated in Vienna, in which capital he was unable to obtain decent apartments, and therefore went to an hotel, where somebody entered his room in the night and stole all his linen, "except one shirt, one pair of stockings, and one pocket handkerchief." It is made matter of remark, and justly, that an Austrian hotel is not the place for an individual who has to receive and forward confidential despatches. Russian and other spies, of high as well as low rank, are to be found everywhere, and they have no hesitation in using false keys or any other means that can attain their object. Servants, of course, can be corrupted with facility; and, in short, if Sir Hamilton has any secrets, he had better trust to his memory, which is remarkable, than to pen and ink and locked key.

The decision of the House of Commons upon the Sunday exhibition question has not arrested the influx of petitions, chiefly the result of religious "demonstrations," against any relaxation of the present observance of the Christian Sunday, which some sectarians wish, it would appear, to convert into a Jewish Sabbath. It may be well, at this moment, for all who have audiences, congregations, or readers, to unite their efforts upon a point which all agree ought to be carried—namely, the discouragement, as much as possible, of ever-work on the week days, and especially to the trying to obtain general cessation of labour upon a portion, at least, of Saturday. We all work far too hard, and far too long. We waste the best part of our lives in almost preternatural efforts to do more than nature sanctions. What Mr. Everett has been saying to the Americans applies, in not much less degree, to the English. He says "they, as a people—at least the professional and mercantile classes—have too little considered the importance of healthful generous recreation. They have not learned the lesson contained in the very word which teaches that the worn-out man is recreated (made over again) by the seasonable relaxation of the strained faculties. The old world learned this lesson years ago, and found out ("Herod." I., 173) that as the bow always bent will at last break, so the man for ever on the strain of thought and action will at last go mad or break down." And, day by day, and week by week, how many among us do break down, and do go mad? and how many thousands upon thousands, who do neither, simply subside into a steady but weary and cheerless monotonous action, which blinds them to the beauties of God's world, and dulls them for active sympathies with his creatures? Surely, this is not a bad time for a general effort which shall in some measure extricate us from the reproach of the eloquent American orator. A league for the enfranchisement of Saturday would leave its mark in the annals of humanity.

The great Turkish Reform was getting on so very fast that those who know the Turks became alarmed at so much expedition. Everything was being placed upon a right footing, and the Christian and Mahometan subjects of the Porte were at once declared perfectly equal, the greatest achievement ever wrought in a country whose faith is based on the Koran. But there is no occasion for over-exhilaration at present. There is a Great Council in Turkey, just as there is a House of Lords here, and Ministers, in each country, may be, or pretend to be, as liberal as they like; but the bill, here, must be passed, and the firman, there, must be "allowed," or the reform goes no further. It appears more than probable that the fanaticism of the orthodox Moslem—we should, of course, use other words were we speaking of the conscientious objections of our Episcopal bench to admitting the Jews to Parliament—will be so aroused by the proposal to elevate the unbelieving Christians to the rank of citizens that the projected reforms will be materially modified, if not abandoned. Turkey is delivered from any immediate fear of her enemies; and, though the Sultan himself is acquiring a taste for European amusements, drinks champagne and plays on the piano, is very polite to the Frank ladies, and has sent very pretty coronets to Empress Eugénie and Queen Victoria, the bigotry of his subjects may be too much for the enlightened Padishah.

CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS.—*Rural Deanery:* The Rev. G. C. Berkeley to Dengie. *Rectories:* Rev. H. F. Hamilton to Langton Herring, near Weymouth; Rev. H. Hall to Semley, near Shaftesbury; Rev. L. P. Prescott to Willingale Doe, near Chipping Ongar; Rev. R. Lovett to Pickwell, near Oakham. *Vicarages:* Rev. R. M. Hope to Eccleshall, Staffordshire; Rev. W. A. Cartledge to St. Peter's-in-the-Willows, York. *Incumbencies:* Rev. A. Carden to Tredington, near Tewkesbury; Rev. M. Wilkinson to Nether Poppleton, near York; Rev. E. Palin to Summertown, near Oxford.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### SIR JOHN GREY.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR JOHN GREY, K.C.B., of Morwick, Northumberland, a scion of the Greys of Howick, and a distinguished British officer, was the younger son (the elder son, Charles, a Captain in the 45th Regiment, fell at New Orleans) of Charles Grey, Esq., of Morwick, by his wife Katherine, daughter of the Rev. John Skelly, and great-granddaughter of Charles Mordaunt, the famous Earl of Peterborough. Lieutenant-General Sir John Grey's career in the service of his country was long and brilliant. He entered the British Army in 1793, and fought in India against Tippoo Saib. He was at the battle of Mallavelly, and at the siege of Seringapatam; and received a medal for the latter. He was subsequently in the Peninsular war, and was twice wounded at Ciudad Rodrigo.

In the late Indian war Grey's gallantry became again conspicuous. He, with the left wing of the army of Gwalior, defeated a Mahratta force of 10,000 men at Punniar, and captured all their guns, standards, ammunition, and treasure. For this feat of arms he was created a K.C.B. in 1846. At the Battle of the Sutlej Sir John Grey commanded a division. He was appointed Colonel of the 5th Foot in 1849, and became a Lieut.-General in 1851. He was Commander-in-Chief of the East India Company's forces at Bombay, and Second Member of Council there from 1850 to 1852. Sir John Grey married, in 1830, Rosa Louisa, only daughter of Captain Sturt, R.N., but has had no issue.

Sir John died on the 19th ult., at his seat, Morwick Hall, Northumberland. The present Earl Grey is the great-grandson of Sir Henry Grey, the elder brother of the grandfather of the gallant Sir John Grey whose death is here recorded.

### SIR J. F. OUTRAM.

SIR BENJAMIN JONES OUTRAM, M.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., who died, at Brighton, on the 16th ult., was son of Captain William Outram, of Kilham, Yorkshire, and was first employed in the medical naval service in 1794; he rose to the rank of Surgeon in 1799. He was actively engaged in his professional duties during the late war with France, and he received a medal and clasps for the actions in the *Nymphe*, the *Boadicea*, and the *Superb*. He graduated at the University of Edinburgh in 1809, and became a member of the College of Physicians in 1810. He was appointed Inspector of Fleets and Hospitals in 1841, and was made a Knight Bachelor by patent and a C.B. in 1850.

WILLS.—The will of Andrew Colville, Esq., of Crombie, Fife, N.B., and of Eaton-place, London, was proved under £30,000, within the province of Canterbury. John Mercer, banker, of Maidstone, Kent, £80,000. Lieut.-Colonel C. F. Lardy, £8000. Captain Sir Robert Lydston Newman, Bart., who died at Inkerman, £35,000. Major R. F. Phillips, R.A., £3000. Captain H. Mowbray, R.N., £2000. Thomas Fry, of Cannon-street, wholesale [illegible], £40,000. James Edward Mivart (Mivart's Hotel), £30,000. John Joseph Mundell, Esq., of Doctors'-commons, and Hampstead, £9000.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 23, 1856.

| Month and Day. | Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M. (61 feet above sea level. | Thermometer. | | Mean Temperature of the Day. | Rain in Inches. | Mean Temperature of | | Amount of Ozone (0–10). | | Mean Amount of Cloud (0–10). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Highest Reading. | Lowest Reading. | | Read at 10 P.M. | Wet Bulb. | Dew-point. | 9 A.M. | 10 P.M. | |
| | In. | ° | ° | ° | In. | ° | ° | | | |
| Feb. 20 | 29.884 | 44.0 | 30.0 | 37.4 | 0.008 | 37.6 | 37.1 | 7 | 5 | 10.0 |
| „ 21 | 30.014 | 34.0 | 29.5 | 32.1 | 0.005 | 32.2 | 31.7 | 2 | 1 | 9.7 |
| „ 22 | 29.910 | 43.2 | 31.5 | 37.1 | 0.060 | 36.4 | 35.0 | 1 | 0 | 7.0 |
| „ 23 | 29.878 | 44.9 | 34.9 | 41.1 | 0.00 | 38.2 | 37.4 | 1 | 1 | 7.7 |
| „ 24 | 30.302 | 47.8 | 28.0 | 38.9 | 0.000 | 37.6 | 35.1 | 4 | 3 | 5.5 |
| „ 25 | 30.376 | 46.5 | 31.1 | 38.8 | 0.000 | 37.8 | 34.7 | 3 | 3 | 5.0 |
| „ 26 | 30.300 | 45.0 | 32.1 | 38.5 | 0.000 | 37.7 | 34.3 | 5 | 7 | 9.4 |
| Mean | 30.093 | 45.4 | 32.9 | 39.2 | 0.008 | 37.8 | 37.4 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 8.9 |

*The range of temperature during the week* was 29·0 deg.

*The Weather.*—Much cloud; mild after the 21st

*The direction of the wind* was, on the 20th, N.E. until 0h. 45m. a.m., when N.N.E., again N.E. at 10h. 30m. a.m., N.E. by E. at 6h. 45m. p.m.; became N.N.E. at 6h. 45m. p.m. on the 21st and N. at 11h. 30m. p.m.; N.N.W. at 1h. 0m. a.m., N.W. at 4h. 0m. a.m., N.W. at 8h. 0m. a.m., W.N.W. at 9h. 0m. a.m., W. at 9h. 30m. a.m., W.S.W. at 10h. 0m. a.m., S.W. at 10h. 30m. a.m., and S.S.W. at 11h. 0m. a.m.; veering between N.N.W. and N.W. by W. until 11h. 0m. p.m.; N.N.W. at 12h. 30m. a.m. on the 22nd, W. at 4h. 45m. a.m., N.W. at 10h. a.m., N.N.W. at 1h. 15m. a.m., N. at 11h. a.m., N.N.W. at 3h. p.m., N. at 4h. 15m. p.m., N.N.E. at 8h. p.m., N. by W. at 10h. 15m. p.m.; N.N.W. at 12h. 30m. a.m. on the 24th, W. at 6h. 15m. a.m., S.W. at 11h. 15m. a.m., W.S.W. at 11h. 45m. a.m., W. at 11h. p.m., W.S.W. at 11h. 30m. p.m., and S.W. at the 25th, 1h. 15m. p.m. became W.S.W., 5h. 45m. p.m. W.N.W., and W. at 12h. a.m. on the 26th, W.N.W. at 11h. 15m. a.m., W. at 3h. 45m. p.m., and W. at 9h. 30m. p.m., in which quarter it remained.

Solar halo on the 24th.

E. J. LOWE.

RESPONSIBILITY OF PARENTS.—At the Town-hall, Chester, last week, Mr. Morgan stated that he appeared by direction of the Secretary of State to prosecute a complaint against the parents of a boy who was now detained at the Reformatory at Bradwell, which had received the sanction of the Government. The boy had absconded from a workhouse for years past, taken to drink, some pawnable clothing. Last reformatories should prove too attractive, the Legislature had wisely determined to levy a pecuniary burden upon parents by whose negligence or connivance children might fall into crime. Mr. Bridgman, for the defendants, consented to an order for the payment of 4s. per week and costs.

THE TIPPERARY BANK.—The Carlow branch of the Tipperary Bank has suspended its payments, the manager having paid off all the cash on hand up to three o'clock on Monday last. The event has, of course, caused great consternation, especially among the agricultural classes, many of the better rank of farmers being depositors to a considerable amount. Mr. Sadlier, it may be recollected, sat for the borough of Carlow from 1847 to 1852, and it is a singular fact that his predecessor in the representation, Major Layard, also died by his own hand. The immediate result of the winding-up petition to Chancery will be a call on the shareholders who are able to pay, and who will, on payment of it, be protected from any hostile proceedings by creditors until another call be made.

COMMITTAL OF A CLERGYMAN.—The Rev. R. M. Benson, Perpetual Curate of Cowley, appeared on Saturday last at the County-hall Oxford, on a charge of having married Richard Pinnell Carey and Sarah Polley, his parishioners, without duly publishing the bans or without any license. It appeared that on the 23rd of May, 1853, Richard Carey and Sarah Polley were married at the office of the Superintendent Registrar. By this marriage these parties had three children, the two first being twins. A month after the birth of the twins the woman applied to be churched, but the defendant declined to do so until she had been married according to the rites of the Church of England. The result was that Carey and his wife agreed to be remarried, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Benson on the 3rd of May, 1855, no banns having been published nor any license obtained. The defendant admitted the facts, but considered that he had neither violated the spirit nor the letter of the law. He was committed to take his trial at the next session, but was admitted to bail, himself in £100, and two sureties of £100 each. The proceedings caused great excitement. The magistrates' chamber was crowded by clergymen of the high church party and others anxious to hear the result of the examination.

THE RUGELEY POISONING CASES.—We stated in our last that it was intended to institute a fresh inquiry into one or more of those cases before the county magistrates, with the special object of making the accused acquainted with the nature of the evidence which would be brought against him on his trial. We understand that Government has approved of that course being taken, and had instructed Mr. Bodkin, the eminent criminal barrister, to attend and conduct the case for the prosecution. Mr. J. H. Hatton, the chief constable, had, we believe, visited several parts of the kingdom, to apprise the additional witnesses whose evidence would be summoned, and the day had actually been fixed for the hearing to commence—namely, Tuesday next. On Friday, however, a telegraphic message was received by the chief constable, to the effect that the hearing was postponed; and we understand it is now probable that any additional inquiry before the magistrates will be altogether abandoned, and nothing more will be done until the trials commence. The Trial of Offences Bill, with amendments, was "reported" in the House of Lords on Thursday last; and this bill, our readers are aware, has been introduced with a view to remove such cases as that of Wm. Palmer for trial from any place where an unfavorable prejudice may be supposed to exist to the Central Criminal Court in London. There, in due time, a full investigation of these extraordinary charges will take place before a tribunal the competency of which cannot be disputed, and whose freedom from prejudice may be fully relied on.—*Staffordshire Advertiser.*

A company on a very large scale for promoting the working of minerals in France is in course of formation. It is to be under French, English, and Belgium directors, and to be called the Crédit Houiller et Metallurgique.

During the night of Saturday last the church of St. Paul, Over Tabley, near Knutsford, [illegible] fire is supposed to have [illegible]

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CRIMEAN INQUIRY.—On Tuesday, the warrant by which a board of general officers is appointed to investigate the charges against Lord Cardigan and others, contained in the reports of Sir John M'Neill and Colonel Tulloch, was laid on the table of the House of Commons by Lord Palmerston. The general officers named in the warrant are—Lord Seaton, General M'Mahon, Sir John Bell General Rowan, Earl Beauchamp, General Peel, General Knollys.

THE greatest activity prevails in Sheerness Dockyard to complete with all possible dispatch the ships now under fitment there.

A NEW BATTERY is now in course of construction at the dockyard at Pembroke. It is situate at the western side of the establishment, and is intended to mount seven very heavy guns. The contractors are pushing the works on, so that it will soon be ready for mounting.

THE officers commanding the depôts of the 84th Regiment and the 60th Royal Rifles, at Chatham, have received an order from the War-office directing that detachments of those corps are to embark at Gravesend on board the *Earl of Hardwicke* and the *Walter Maurice*, the former for Madras and the latter for Bombay.

THE Board of Ordnance is strongly intrenching Tynemouth Garrison, which, when the extensive works that are now in hand are completed, will be surrounded by the sea at high water. The extensive piers to be built at the mouth of the Tyne by the Improvement Commissioners will be proceeded with this spring, but will take several years to complete.

IN about a fortnight or three weeks' time about 250 gun and mortar boats will be completed. They will be ranged near the northern shores of the Isle of Wight, in front of her Majesty's marine palace, Osborne, from which they will extend up in front of Ryde. Arrangements are making for steam boat and other excursions, for the purpose of visiting this remarkable fleet.

AN Admiralty circular has been issued stating that "it is their Lordships' desire that officers of the Navy should not wear beards or moustaches on board her Majesty's ships. By the regulations of the service men are expected to be properly shaved, and it is essential that a good example on this point should be set by their officers."

THERE is a rumour that, in order to relieve the Commanders' list of many old officers, and thus enable Sir Charles Wood to bring forward for employment a number of rising young men, a circular has been issued from the Admiralty to a certain number of Commanders, intimating to place them, after the 1st of July, on the retired list of captains, with a half-pay of 10s. 6d. per diem.

IN barracks have been received at head-quarters, Woolwich, from Sir Richard Dacres, commanding the Royal Artillery at the Camp before Sebastopol, in which he reports that seventeen companies of the siege train, consisting of 790 officers and men of the Royal Artillery Corps, would leave the Crimea for England shortly after the 5th ult. The Commandant is consequently ordered to prepare barrack accommodation for the men, who are detailed as follows: The 2nd, 6th, 7th, and 8th companies of the 11th battalion; the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 7th companies of the 12th battalion; the 4th company of the 2nd battalion, the 8th company of the 4th battalion, and the 1st company of the 5th battalion.

THE General Screw Company have received orders to prepare their four large ships—viz., the *Argo* (No. 31), the *Calcutta* (No. 186), the *Queen of the South* (No. 135), and the *Hydaspes* (No. 87), for the reception of horses and troops. These ships are to be fitted to convey the following:—*Calcutta*, 26 officers, 140 men, and 160 horses; *Argo*, 26 officers, 150 men, and 156 horses; and the *Hydaspes* and *Queen of the South* will each convey 28 officers, 120 men, and 200 horses. Each vessel will also have placed on board 10 tons of hay and 200 tons of light stores. All four of these large ships will be ready at Southampton for the reception of their freight on the 3rd instant; but the company have only received information that the *Argo* and *Hydaspes* will receive full pay from that date.

THE officer commanding the depôt of the 22nd Regiment, at Chatham, has been directed to select a certain number of the non-commissioned officers of that corps to be transferred to the 2nd West India Regiment, where they will be appointed to the rank of company sergeant-majors. They are to proceed to the West Indies immediately to join that regiment.

AN order has been received at Chatham garrison, from the Horse Guards, directing that the non-commissioned officers and men belonging to the depôts of the 74th Highlanders and 84th Regiment who have been sentenced in the late Army Regulations of the Enfield rifle at the School of Musketry, Hythe, under Brevet-Major W. Justin M'Carthy, are to embark at Gravesend on Saturday (this day) in the *Earl of Hardwicke*, for the purpose of joining the head-quarters of their respective corps.

IN consequence of the interest felt by the Secretary of State for War in the troops attached to the home stations acquiring a perfect knowledge of the use of the Enfield rifle before the are draughted to foreign stations, instructions have been conveyed to Colonel Lord Jervis, commanding the provisional battalion at Chatham, directing him to select a number of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates from depôts of regiments in the British establishment, and to hold them in readiness to proceed to the School of Musketry at Hythe, for the purpose of being instructed in rifle practice, as well as perfecting themselves in a thorough knowledge of that important weapon, in order to act as instructors to other troops.

THE War-office and Admiralty returns of desertions from the regular army, the militia, and the navy, just made up, show a large increase in the offences during the past month, the total number being 731—viz., 326 from the regular army, 230 from the militia, and 147 men from the Royal Navy, including those from the marines. The deserters from the regular army comprise 49 from the Land Transport Corps, 21 from the German and Swiss Legions, 16 from the Household Brigade, 15 from the Royal Artillery and Sappers and Miners, 13 from cavalry regiments, 10 from the Medical Staff Corps, 10 from the East India Company's depôt, at Warley, Essex, and the balance from infantry regiments of the line. Amongst the number of defaulters from the navy are one man and three boys, discharged with disgrace from the service.

ON Friday (last week) Admiral Sir Thomas Sabine Pasley arrived at his residence, Craig Foot, Windermere, from the Black Sea. The gallant commander was received with great applause at the Windermere Railway station; whence, seated in his carriage, he was drawn by fifty stout lads, amidst the shouts of the people, to Craig Foot, which was gaily decorated for the occasion; where the Admiral thanked the people for their enthusiastic welcome.

## FANCY-DRESS BALL AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

*(From a Correspondent.)*

On the 31st January a grand Fancy-dress Ball was given by the Viscountess Stratford de Redcliffe, at the British Embassy at Pera. Great interest was attached to this fête from the diplomatic motives in which it originated, and from its being the first ball at which the Sultan has been induced to appear. It appears that a reconciliation has recently taken place between Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and Mehemet Ali Pacha, the brother-in-law of the Sultan, his Excellency called on the Grand Vizier, and made known his desire to obtain an audience of the Sultan. The audience, of course, was granted, and on the following day Lord Stratford went to the Imperial palace of Tcheregam, where, in a private audience, he solicited the Sultan to honour the ball of the 31st with his presence. His Lordship based his request entirely upon political grounds, and his arguments were of such a nature that the Sultan could not well do otherwise than consent. Preparations on the grandest scale were made at the British Embassy for the reception of the Sovereign of Turkey.

The English artillery stationed at Galata Serail, which is close to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's residence, fired a Royal salute on the Sultan's arrival, and also on his departure. A guard of the 12th Lancers accompanied his Highness to the door of the Embassy; and the grand marble staircase leading to the ball-room was lined by a body of dismounted cavalry in full dress. The excellent band of the German Legion was stationed in one of the corridors; and the orchestra of the Italian Theatre, which was in the gallery in the ball-room, played the Turkish march and the French and English national airs whilst the Sultan proceeded slowly through the splendid saloons of the Embassy. Lord Stratford, accompanied by his secretaries and dragoman, all in full uniform, received the Sultan at the foot of the grand staircase, and accompanied him to a throne placed for him at the head of the ball-room. The French and English Ambassadors, with the whole *corps diplomatique* present, and the Turkish Ministers, stood in the vicinity of the throne. The ladies of the different Ambassadors and Ministers were then presented to his Highness.

The Sultan looked on at the dancing with evident pleasure. The brilliant fancy dresses of the ladies showed off their charms to great effect. Those who had pretty feet wore the picturesque costumes of Spanish, Swiss, and Italian shepherdesses. [illegible] the gorgeous uniforms of the military [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE SULTAN PROCEEDING TO THE BALL GIVEN BY THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR, AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

the Sultan said, in the most gracious way, that it was his wish to be present. It was thus that the Sultan, with a great deal of tact, managed to confer an equal compliment on both Embassies.

THE BALL AT THE FRENCH EMBASSY.

The Sultan, on the evening of February the 4th, accompanied by his Ministers and the chief officers of his household, arrived at the French Embassy shortly after eight o'clock, nearly an hour earlier than he was expected. The guns placed in the garden of the Embassy fired a Royal salute. The streets of Pera, through which the Sultan passed on his way from Topkana, were illuminated, chiefly with Chinese lanterns and variegated lamps, and the front of the Embassy was brilliantly lit up with large oil lamps; and in different parts of the garden blue lights were kept burning, which flung a bright radiance over all around. The street leading to the gate of the Embassy, and the avenue down to the entrance, were lined with French and Turkish troops. A party of dismounted Cuirassiers in full dress, with glittering helmets and breast-plates, kept guard in the anteroom of the dancing saloon. A throne was placed at the further end of the ball-room, under the portrait of the Emperor. On each side of the throne was a gilded column supporting candelabra containing numerous lights. The Sultan, however, instead of sitting on the throne, sat in the dancing saloon; and, as at the British Embassy, seemed to look with great interest on the quadrilles, polkas, and waltzes, which took place immediately in front of his Highness. The French and English Ambassadors stood beside him, and with the latter his Majesty talked a great deal. Amongst the Turkish Ministers, near the Sultan, was Reschid Pacha, who, though no longer in power, took his place immediately after Aali Pacha, the present Grand Vizier. During the absence of Aali Pacha at the Conferences to be held at Paris his place will be filled by Mehemet Pacha, who was Grand Vizier about twelve months ago, and who was formerly Turkish Ambassador in London.

The ball-room and adjoining saloons were brilliantly illuminated, and the crowds of beautifully-dressed women, and of diplomatists, and military and naval officers in uniform, made the scene one of the most animated that can be imagined. Some of the Pachas were literally covered with em-

CHILDREN'S FANCY-DRESS BALL, GIVEN BY THE VISCOUNTESS STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY, AT PERA.

broidery. Baron Prokesch Osten, the Austrian Minister, wore a light blue uniform of a general officer, and the Prussian Minister a white military uniform of the same grade. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe wore over his splendid uniform of Ambassador the red ribbon and insignia of the Grand Cross of the Bath; and M. Thouvenel wore the Grand Cross of the Saviour of Greece and of the Iron Crown of Austria. There were but few English officers present. Amongst them were Lord George Paget, Lord Dunkellin, General Mansfield, General Stokes, and Admiral the Hon. — Grey. Lady de Redcliffe wore a splendid tiara and necklace of brilliants.

The Sultan retired about eleven. During the time of his stay he seemed quite animated and happy. He was saluted by the guns in the garden as at his entry. The soldiers in the ante-room and along the whole line presented arms: and the crash of military music and the acclamations of the crowd added to the excitement of the scene. Most of the Turkish Ministers stopped till late, and the young Turkish Beys who were present remained till the ball broke up at four o'clock in the morning.

Shortly after midnight the supper-room was thrown open, and was instantly invaded by an eager crowd, who found at the buffet a profusion of wines and edibles, the variety and delicacy of which would have done honour to a Soyer.

There was a smoking apartment on the second floor, to which the lovers of chibouks and Turkish coffee retired from time to time.

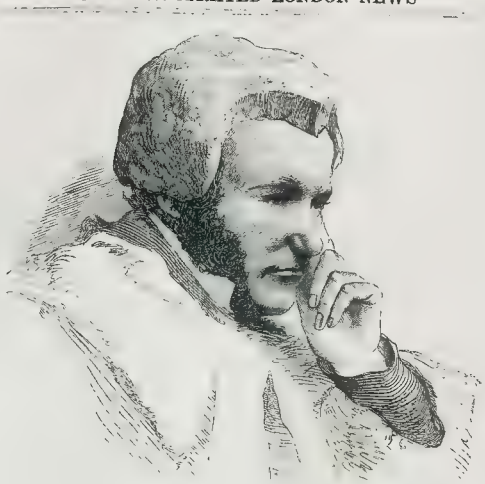
The French Embassy is situated on the declivity of a hill which overlooks the Propontis. If it be not impossible, it is at least dangerous, to descend the avenue from the main street of Pera to the entrance of the Embassy. The Sultan came on horseback. From his palace of Tcheregaun to Tophana he passed in a caique, and from the latter place he rode to the Embassy. There are but very few carriages in Pera, from the difficulty and even danger of using them in the narrow and tortuous streets, or over the broken ways outside the town. Ladies go out in the evening in sedan-chairs preceded by a link-bearer, for the streets at night are as dark as they are ill-paved and dirty. The gentlemen walk, protected from the mud by high boots. As a sedan-chair can only contain one person, the number of them passing through the streets or blocking up the way on the night of an Embassy ball is almost incredible to an inhabitant of civilised Europe. The scene in the hall and at the doors of an Embassy on a ball-night is as odd as can well be imagined. The swearing of the chairmen, the shouting of the link-boys, the occasional screams of an affrighted lady, together with a dingy crowd of servants in wild attire disentangling their masters from their mud boots or squabbling as rival claimants for a pair of goloshes, form the astounding chaos through which the visitor has to pass before he finds himself in the presence of crescents and coronets, stars and ribbons, and all the strange ingredients of an Oriental ball-room.

## CHILDREN'S FANCY-DRESS BALL, AT PERA.

The Viscountess Stratford de Redcliffe gave a children's fancy-dress ball on the 22nd January, at the residence of the British Embassy. An interest attaches to a children's ball in Constantinople unknown in the civilised countries in Europe. Were the 300 little creatures who danced and laughed at Lady de Redcliffe's the other evening to come in their every-day costume, the sight would still have been as varied as an elaborate fancy ball in England. They were real little Turks and real little Greeks, Albanians, Armenians, and Syrians of every race. All were in their richest costumes, chattering each in their own tongue, and dancing after their own fashion. There were the children of diplomatists and of the French colony, dressed in every variety of picturesque costume, and speaking amongst them every language in Europe. Amongst those present were many names well known to the fashionable world in London.

## MR. BARON BRAMWELL.

THE elevation of Sir George Bramwell to the seat in the Court of Exchequer vacated by Lord Wensleydale has given universal satisfaction to the profession and the public. Mr. Baron Bramwell's is one of the few instances of an unbroken career of success at the bar, terminating in its legitimate reward—a place on the Bench. It is understood that he did not receive a University education, and that he was engaged in a mercantile house before he embraced the profession of the law. He was called to the bar in May, 1838; and in a very short time acquired that reputation for knowledge of the law, unceasing attention to business, and largeness of view in relation to legal principles, which have rendered so distinguished the latter years of his continuance at the bar. On the Home Circuit, as well as in town, he acquired that species of business which falls only into the hands of the best lawyers as contradistinguished from great advocates; such a class of business as led to the promotion to the judicial rank of Barons Parke, Alderson, Justices Patteson, Wightman, and Crompton, without having obtained the distinction which the appointment to be a Queen's Counsel confers; a style of business which is above that of the mere special pleader, and which of all others tends to elicit those qualities which go to make up what is technically called a "judicial mind." Mr. Bramwell long held that position at the bar which the profession understands by the term "a middle-man:" that is, the real support of the burden of a cause in all its bearings on evidence and legal requirements, for which purpose a "middle-man" stands between the junior counsel and the leader—always ready in any difficulty that may arise, and prepared from the full stores of his knowledge to supply any deficiency. This position implies the possession of a large amount of chamber business of the very first class of importance. It necessarily leads to considerable employment in cases which are tried in the city of London, where the bar is thoroughly weeded, and only the best men are permitted to flourish. It is a common saying among lawyers that a London common jury is worth a dozen Westminster special juries; and it requires no ordinary powers and no ordinary knowledge of mercantile law to make anything of a figure before the acute and practised men of business who compose the legal tribunals during the sittings at *nisi prius* at Guildhall. From a very early period Mr. Bramwell stood among the foremost counsel in the causes in London, and at length, while still without the bar, obtained the lead in a great many causes. This, with his increasing reputation as a sound, skilful, and tactical, though not showy advocate, induced him, about three years ago, to take a silk gown, since which he has occupied a first-class place amongst the acknowledged leaders of the bar. His manner as a leading counsel was quiet and measured, but occasionally impressive, and his style of speaking neat and correct. His name was always found in all the "heavy causes," at Westminster, in London, and on the Home Circuit. His appearance to argue the case of Baron Rothschild before a Committee of the House of Commons, to inquire whether that gentleman had forfeited his right to sit in Parliament because he had contracted for a loan, was a proof of the general opinion in the City of Mr. Bramwell's capabilities. He has also been not less distinguished as a law reformer than as a lawyer. He was an active member of the commission to inquire into the best means for simplifying the procedure of the Common Law Courts; and to him, in conjunction with Sir John Jervis, Mr. Baron Martin, and Mr. Justice Willes, the country owes the present comparatively simple and inexpensive process in actions at law which has caused the Courts at Westminster to enter into formidable competition with the County Courts, as being, in many instances, the cheaper of the two. Being not only senior in rank as a Queen's Counsel, but senior, by two years, in standing at the bar, to Mr. Justice Willes, some surprise was caused by the latter being promoted to the Bench first; but every one knew that Mr. Bramwell's promotion was only a question of time; and, when he was made a Baron of the Exchequer, no one was sorry that he took his seat in a Court where the celebrity which its Judges have long held, caused a great deal of business to flow into it, and thus afforded a better field for the active display of Mr. Baron Bramwell's acquirements than he could have had in the less busy precincts of the Common Pleas. It has been somewhat jocularly said that Mr. Baron Bramwell will be a useful assistant to his brother commissioner and framer of the Common Law Procedure Act, Mr. Baron Martin, in unteaching the other Barons of the Exchequer their old law, and enabling them to carry out the modern innovations which now prevail. As Sir George Bramwell could hardly have been much above twenty-four or twenty-five years old when he was called to the bar in 1838 he must be, as he looks, in the prime of life. His figure is tall and slight, but he is strongly built and full of vigour. The aspect of his face is grave but good humoured, while there is an acuteness in his deep-set eyes which reminds one of a similar expression in the late Sir William Follett. With every qualification, therefore, there is no doubt that Mr. Baron Bramwell will justify the expectations which have been formed of his future career as a Judge.



MR. BARON BRAMWELL, THE NEW JUDGE, COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—FROM A SKETCH TAKEN IN COURT.

## THE EXTERIOR OF THE NEW BALL-ROOM, BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

THIS is a handsome addition to the southern side of the main body of the Palace, projecting from the side known to the reader as the Dining-room front. The entire length of the building is seen in our Illustration. The throne end of the room abuts upon the garden. The elevation is neat, in the Italian style; the cornice is surmounted and decorated at intervals by vases. The front is relieved by a projection at each end, having two pillars each, and being surmounted by trophies at the angles. Five window light this front. Above them there is a frieze, enriched with a scroll ornament, which gives a finish to the building, which would otherwise look plain. The height of this room externally cannot be less than fifty feet, whilst its length is more than one hundred and twenty feet. The basement floor is a large pile of offices of various kinds for domestic purposes. The whole of this side of the Palace from the Park front has lately been much improved by the addition of a new railing, with stone piers; and some of the open spaces have been planted with shrubs and evergreens.

EXTERIOR OF THE NEW BALL-ROOM, BUCKINGHAM PALACE

TO THE INDEPENDENT FREEMEN AND ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF BOSTON.

GENTLEMEN,—The elevation of Sir Gilbert Heathcote to the Peerage being likely to cause a vacancy in the representation of your ancient borough, I beg to announce myself as a Candidate for the high honour of your suffrages at the next election.

I need not on this occasion enter at any length into the exposition of my political sentiments. I may state generally that I am a supporter of the principles of Civil and Religious Liberty to their fullest extent; and that, on every occasion when my votes in Parliament may be required, it will be given on the side of rational progress, and of the social, moral, and political advancement of the people.

I am a firm friend to a Popular Education; and think it not only cheaper, but more just and more merciful, to spend the public money upon schools, that may prevent the growth of criminality, than upon prisons and penitentiaries, to punish it. I am an advocate for a further reform in our Parliamentary system, and to promotion by merit in all classes and ranks of the public service, not only in the Army and Navy, but in the civil and diplomatic professions, in order that disgrace may not befall the country in the eyes of the world, or that the disaster which springs from incompetency rather than dishonesty may not endanger our position as a leading Power in Europe. I am a friend of economy in all departments of the State; but would not carry economy in any one of them to such a point as to impair efficiency. I am also in favour of an equitable reconsideration of our whole system of taxation, in order that the revenues necessary to the support of the State and of the public credit may not be drawn from those unable to bear the burthen, and that, in their collection they may not prevent the proper growth and expansion of our trade and manufactures at home, and of our commerce with all parts of the world. I am in favour of justice to our Colonies, and of such a system of administration as shall make them a source of strength and not of weakness to the parent country.

While ready to support the Government in any well-considered and well advised projects, having for their object the public advantage in our great towns and cities, I shall decidedly oppose any attempt to interfere with the inherent privilege of Englishmen;—the right of local self-government;—a right which is at the very foundation of our liberties.

On the great question of Peace or War it may be expected that I should express my sentiments. I am, as all Christian men must be, an enemy to war in the abstract, and especially to the wars waged by despots against the rights, the liberty, and the independence of other nations. For this reason I approve of the means taken by Great Britain and France—in their glorious, and as I hope their perpetual alliance—to limit the aggressions of Russia, and to secure the independence of Turkey. While hoping that peace may result from the Conferences now sitting at Paris, I should consider a dishonourable peace as the greatest calamity that could happen to this country and to Europe. In my estimation, the only peace that is worth obtaining is a peace which will effectually restrain the Power whose guilty ambition led to the war; and which will enable the several nations of Europe—and Russia among the number—to prosper in security, developing their resources, extending their system of railroads, and becoming the customers and friends of this country.

Although I have not, of late years, been a resident in Boston, I have not been a stranger to the place of my birth. As many of you know, I have ever been ready to aid any enterprise likely to be of benefit to a town endeared to me by so many associations; and I need scarcely remind you that, if you do me the high honour of returning me as your representative to Parliament, I shall be in a better position than any stranger could be of looking after, and advancing to the utmost extent of my power, your local interests and wants.

In a few days I hope to be able to make a personal canvass, and shall be ready to give a frank and candid expression on all political matters required of me. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient, humble servant,
HERBERT INGRAM.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS OFFICE,
Milford House, Strand, London, Feb. 25th.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 2.—4th Sunday in Lent. John Wesley died, 1791.
MONDAY, 3.—Boileau died, 1711. Otway born, 1651.
TUESDAY, 4.—Saladin died, 1193.
WEDNESDAY, 5.—Battle of Barossa, 1811. Dr. Parr died, 1825.
THURSDAY, 6.—Michael Angelo born, 1475.
FRIDAY, 7.—Perpetua. Bank of England virtually stopped payment, 1797.
SATURDAY, 8.—Raphael born, 1483. William III. died, 1702.

### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 8, 1856.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M h m 9 6 | A h m 9 30 | M h m 10 40 | A h m 11 30 | M h m No Tide | A h m 0 10 | M h m 0 40 | A h m 1 10 | M h m 1 35 | A h m 2 0 | M h m 2 20 | A h m 2 45 | M h m 3 5 | A h m 3 22 |

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FOREIGN POSTAGE.—As newspapers sent to most parts of Europe are subject to a heavy postage, and charged by weight, copies of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, printed on *thin paper*, may now be had, if specially ordered, for transmission abroad.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH* 1, 1856.

THE railway competition, on which we animadverted in our last, came suddenly to an end on the very day that our remarks were before the public. This result, it is said, was brought about through the intervention of one or two anxious friends of the parties, who, finding a great deal in the propositions made on each side which might be combined or reconciled, and that the chairmen had gone beyond the point of negotiation, managed to put the views of each into a different clothing of words, and to induce the belligerents to sign the proposals they had drawn up.

The parties have agreed that Mr. Gladstone shall divide the traffic of all competing places, the Great Northern being treated as one interest, and the North-Western, Midland, and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, as the other. The traffic of any new line made during the pendency of the agreement, in the district affected by Mr. Gladstone's division of traffic, is to be treated as if no such line were in existence; in other words, the traffic of such line is to be accounted for as part of the common fund for division. The agreement is to last for fourteen years, with permission, however, for the three allied companies to terminate it at any time, in the event of the Great Northern Company invading their district, or of that district being infringed in any other manner. Under this agreement the Great Northern Company would appear to be bound over to keep the peace towards its rivals in the penalty of a recurrence of that competition which has threatened so large an amount of its revenue.

This settlement of differences was as unexpected as sudden, but therefore not the less welcome to the shareholders of the North-Western and Great Northern Companies. The chairman of the latter took credit for the agreement as a mere repetition of a proposition which he made some time ago. We understand that this statement is not exactly correct; but it matters little whether this be so or not since peace has been secured.

The competition ends to-day, after which the public will again have to pay the higher rates of fare which existed prior to the 1st of February. This fact is a conclusive answer to statements that the low fares were producing a larger income to the various companies, for we cannot suppose that, if this were the case, the companies would have been so anxious, as they apparently have become, to bring about a peaceful solution of the quarrel.

This competition, which commenced suddenly, which has been conducted with great heat, as exhibited by the correspondence in the papers, and has ended as suddenly as it began, brings us to the very important question—important alike to the public and the shareholders—of the future policy of Parliament towards railways. Parliament has introduced competition in the construction of railways; but still it is now evident that, wherever combination is possible, competition is impossible. In fact, railway companies, though not so immediately amenable to those commercial laws which guide private undertakings, must, after all, be managed in reference to profit. Three hundred millions of money have been laid out, which produces an average return of little more than three per cent; and it is not to be supposed that the body of shareholders, who are the ultimate court of appeal in questions of dividend, will summit to the sacrifice of their property for the behoof of the public. We assert it as a principle, therefore, that all poor railways must be managed against the interests of the public; and that it is, therefore, not the interest of the public that railways should be poor. We point unhesitatingly to the experience of all those who travel upon railways which have paid a fair dividend in proof of the assertion that those railways have given a larger amount of accommodation, in quick trains, commodious carriages, reasonable fares, and low rates for goods, than has been found on unfortunate lines yielding little return to the ordinary stockholder. To a rich company the dread of losing a profitable return, and the vulnerability produced by high dividends, compel a liberality of management foreign to companies in desperate or decaying circumstances. It being conceded, then, that if the public must have high-class accommodation, and if the working of railways must keep pace with the mechanical progress of the age, in speed and frequency of transit, railways must be made to pay a reasonable dividend—the question arises, how? We reply, clearly not by competition, but by combination. If Parliament has sanctioned three railways between two particular points, and if the shareholders have expended three capitals to give this triple accommodation, it is clear that the shareholders will not long submit to the evil of competition of working, superadded to the original evil of excessive outlay, where a fusion of receipts between the given points, and a fair division under arbitration, as in the case before us, one only carrying them, will save the working expenses of two lines out of three, and thus maximise the net profit to be obtained. Granted that the certain result of all railway working in competition is to produce combination, and that fares and rates, where competing lines exist, must ultimately be equal, be the scale high or low, it is clear that the public obtains no advantage from being able to reach the same point by any one of three separate roads, each charging the same fares, running in the same time, and offering equal accommodation. Railways will combine, then, of necessity, because that fair return which the shareholder insists upon can only be secured by such a system. All the Acts of Parliament in the world, passed in a commercial country, cannot compel capitalists to lend money at less than the current rate of interest (witness the usury laws); and shareholders will not permanently provide great iron roads for a less return than other analogous investments would present. In particular cases, from gross extravagance or mismanagement, they may be compelled, nevertheless, to submit to a less rate of remuneration; but they will always be struggling to get more and more out of the public. The only limit to their charges will be that produce d by reduction of traffic, consequent upon excessive fares and rates.

Combination, then, being inevitable, and that combination being in the most rigid form, the question arises whether it would not be far better to legalise that combination by permitting amalgamation on reasonable terms, the country obtaining some revision of rates, or other practical advantage, as the price. It is clear that money is to be made from combination in the way of developed traffic, and that money is to be saved through combination by reduced working expenses. Railways, therefore, could afford to give to the country, in return for the permission to do legally what they now do illegally, and will continue to do, some portion of those advantages which legalised combination would present to them.

It must be recollected, also, that though the railway system, as regards all the important towns of England, may be said to be amply completed, there are many long lengths of line which might be constructed with national advantage in Scotland, in Ireland, and through central Wales. There is also a wide field for the extension of railways, on a different scale of construction, in agricultural districts remote from these means of conveying produce to market. Such railways should be made at a cost not exceeding some £5000 per mile; the trains upon them should run at slow speeds, with frequent stoppages; and they would, in fact, be used as means of collecting traffic from the intervening districts to be poured along the main lines of communication. These lines would not be profitable *per se*, but would give a fair return working in connection with the general system. It might be then for the interest of the country in permitting amalgamation also to attach to the permission the compulsion to spend a reasonable amount of additional capital in filling up particular districts with these new railways. The condition might be enforced gradually, and in such a manner as not to press too hardly upon the companies concerned.

If, however, the policy of Parliament and the public is to centre in an attempt to reduce the profits of railways, which at present are below the commercial standard—at a standard, in fact, which, if existing *ab origine*, would have prevented that extension altogether—are we likely to have the accommodation of the public improved, to find that railways are extendable, or to secure from their wise and liberal use the whole of the advantages which their construction might lead us to anticipate?

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THE excitement on the Slavery question in the United States seems to be increasing in violence; but, as long as it is confined to discussion, which "blows off" the elements of explosion, probably only good will come of it. Our efforts, therefore, to assist in making manifest the extinction which awaits slavery may lessen in the planters the desire to retain an institution now plainly injurious to themselves, and of which the preservation for a long period is impossible, and may moderate in their opponents a righteous but exuberant zeal to hasten its end by irritating political attacks more likely to impede than promote the noble object in view. In the comparative progress of the slave and free states, as partially represented by the following figures copied from the "American Almanack for 1855," will be found, we think, irrefragable evidence of the future fate of slavery:—

UNITED STATES.

| | Total Free Population. Free States. | Slaves Slave States. | Slaves In all the States.* | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1840 ... | 9,654,955 ... | 7,290,719 ... | 2,482,534 ... | 19,423,218 |
| 1850 ... | 13,434,589 ... | 6,412,151 ... | 3,200,505 ... | 23,047,315 |
| Increase | 3,779,634 | Decr. 378,568 | Incr. 717,971 | Incr. 3,619,097 |

* Districts and territories are excluded.

Thus, while the total increase of population in the ten years was a little more than 18½ per cent, the increase of the free population in the free states was above 39 per cent; the increase of the slaves was nearly 29 per cent, and the decrease of the free population in the slave states was above 13 per cent. In the ten years there was a decrease of knowledge-gaining power in the slave states of more than one-eighth, and an increase in the same power in the free states of considerably more than one-third. The slaves receive no increase from abroad; the increase is all bred in the States. The free population is continually receiving an increase by immigration. It has been computed by an American authority that more than one-fourth of the present free population, or 5,600,000 out of, say, 20,000,000, consist of immigrants and their descendants, arrived in the States since 1830. In little more than twenty years, therefore, the increase of free persons from abroad has amounted to almost twice the number of the whole slave population. This numerical increase is accompanied by an increase in power, by increase of knowledge, and the development of intellect, denied to the slave—so that the total influence of the free population in comparison to that of the slave population is augmenting in a compound ratio. It is augmenting even more rapidly than this comparison of a combination of numbers and intellect shows. In some slave states there are certain towns which are increasing very rapidly. St. Louis, for example, in Mississippi. The population in the ten years ended with 1850 increased 172.7 per cent; but of the total population, 77,860, only 37,051 were born in the States, and 40,114 were natives of foreign countries. These immigrants are the principal source of the wealth of the town; they are Germans, English, Irish, mechanics, artisans, and merchants; and all these, with all the free population of the other towns in the slave states, ought to be deducted from the number of free men in the slave states interested in slavery. In St. Louis there were only 2656 slaves; and it is not by them, but by the free Germans, Irish, and free Americans, that the town thrives.

The success of a free population in the towns of the slave states, of which St. Louis is an example, is very important, as a proof of the power of such a population, when not subjected to slave institutions, against which they protect themselves, to thrive in the midst of slavery. It is the more remarkable and the more important, inasmuch as in all the old slave states there exists in the agricultural districts a free white population—debased by the slave institutions in which they share, and of which they are proud—ignorant, indolent, poor, and miserable. It is estimated by an American author that the free whites of the South, not connected with the ownership or management of slaves, constitute three-fourths of the whole white population in them. This is, we believe, an exaggeration; but of them at least ten per cent are unable to read and write; and this portion, obtaining very low wages, and having no companionship with the slaves nor share in the property of their masters, withdraw to the outskirts of civilisation, or squat on the land deserted, because it will not pay taxes—a common occurrence in the South—and lead a semi-barbarous life. Like the lower classes of Spanish origin, who occupy in relation to the Indians and their masters in the Republics of South America a kindred condition, they sink to almost the lowest level of humanity. In every way slavery debases all who are subjected to the institutions and practices it makes necessary, and in every way it lessens their power in comparison to that of free men. The existence of slavery is incompatible with progress in knowledge, with inventions in the arts, and with the extension of manufactures; and the progress of these carries with it a provision for the gradual and certain extinction of slavery. They are the great means of creating wealth, and the only means of nourishing and sustaining an increasing population; and, as they have enabled—or, we may say, forced—the European races to plough the red man almost out of existence, so will they, now that they are brought into a conflict with slavery, "machine" it into oblivion. There can be no rational ground to fear the ultimate and not distant triumph of free labour.

Political power, indeed, has hitherto been in favour of the South, which is united and moves as one man. It has held the balance betwixt all the political parties in the North, and turned them to its own purposes. Political power, however, is sure to follow social power, and the growing and aggressive free North has already made itself heavily felt in the South. The South did not begin the political contest. It originated with the North, properly desirous of extirpating slavery. Each federal state had originally an equal right to share in the unoccupied land which

formed the dominion of the United States. Every limitation of that right in the slave states, demanded and obtained by the free states, was an aggression, however much required by humanity. The Missouri compromise and the Fugitive Slave Law were, on this principle, political obstacles thrown by the South in the way of the aggressive North. The opposition to the election of Mr. Banks, a Republican and a Free-soil man, which kept the House of Representatives unorganised for nine weeks, was, on its part, an ineffectual attempt to arrest the further aggression of the North. The present Congress was elected under the influence of the excitement arising out of the contest between free labour and slavery, and the former obtained a majority in the House of Representatives. This majority bent its whole strength to elect Mr. Banks Speaker; the South bent its whole strength to oppose him; and from December the 4th till the 2nd ult. the contest, by the aid of strugglers from both sides voting for several nominees, while the Constitution required the Speaker to be elected by an absolute majority of the members present, was kept alive. It was then, by restricting the candidates, decided in favour of Mr. Banks, and thus was consummated by far the greatest, if not the first, political victory ever achieved in the States by the advocates of free labour. Only a few years have elapsed since petitions for the abolition of slavery were scornfully rejected by Congress, and the party of the abolition is now the majority. The great increase, then, of social power we have noticed is already followed by a great increase of political power, an additional element of hope that slavery is waning and will come to an end.

MR. JAMES FREEMAN, of Birmingham, a gentleman who has devoted much time and attention to the study of questions connected with Bankruptcy Administration, has called the attention of the Lord Chancellor to certain provisions of the Joint-Stock Companies Bill now before Parliament, which appear to be of a highly objectionable nature. When that bill comes into operation a large increase will, no doubt, take place in the number of Joint-Stock Companies, for the purpose of carrying on certain branches of trade now confined to private firms; and it is generally supposed that many of these undertakings will end in failure from want of business knowledge. Ordinary people would suppose that the prospect of such a result under the best possible circumstances would be bad enough, without any additional aggravation; but the framers of the Joint-Stock Companies Bill are not content with that. It appears from certain clauses of the proposed measure that, in case of failure, or stoppage from any other cause, these new companies are to be wound up in the Court of Chancery; and that new officers, somewhat fancifully termed "official liquidators," are to be appointed for the purpose of discharging, in their behalf, the services now rendered by official assignees in bankruptcy.

Now, considering that the Court of Chancery has quite enough on its hands already, as all the world knows, and that the official staff of the present Bankruptcy Court is nearly twice as numerous as the business of the Court requires, such a change as the one proposed seems most unwarrantable. Mr. Freeman appears to have taken great pains to show how much better it would be to leave the winding-up of such companies to the Bankruptcy Court, of which the following are well worthy of serious attention:—

The Courts of Bankruptcy are situated in all the great centres of population and business, so that creditors, solicitors, and other parties can conveniently give their personal attention to any proceedings in which they are interested. The accordingly would be solicited withdrawn by confining the official transactions to London, and the effect would be that everything would have to be done through the agency of London solicitors, a course which would lead to continual error and delay.

The Courts of Bankruptcy are now well acquainted with the details of Bankruptcy adjudication, and can avail themselves of its assistance without delay and without the liability of indefinite expenses and complications; whereas few people are acquainted with the details of Chancery proceedings; and such is the general opinion of their uncertainty, cost, and duration, that few would voluntarily enter upon them for the partial and uncertain recovery of a bad debt.

Bankruptcy proceedings are prompt, decisive, public, and final; while Chancery proceedings are tardy, indecisive, liable to constant reopening and interruption, comparatively secret, and extremely difficult to be brought to a conclusion.

In Bankruptcy there is no difficulty respecting parties to a suit. Beyond proving their debts, creditors are not required to take any part in the proceedings, and no other notices are required than those in the *Gazette*. Whereas, in Chancery, every one must appear through his solicitor; and frequent interruptions occur through death, absence, irregularities as to service of notice, and other similar causes.

The Court of Bankruptcy is accessible to the public; its transactions are always open to the examination of those interested; and there is, consequently, little danger of error, and still less of default. Whereas, in Chancery, it is almost impossible to learn the progress of a case until its conclusion; and then it may happen that numerous errors have been committed which no one has the power to correct.

In Bankruptcy the business proceeds in a uniform and regular course, without any other interruption than that arising from its own difficulty; while in Chancery every one who possesses an equitable right may interrupt the proceedings, and can employ it as a means of occasioning delay and expense, and can easily use it for purposes of extortion.

This is not a mere technical question, or one affecting a limited class of persons. It comes home to the business and interests of the whole community.

A TRUE HERO.—On the night of the 31st Jan. the packet from Dover to Calais, after experiencing very heavy weather, was unable, in consequence of the continued violence of the storm, to enter the port of Calais. Two English travellers on board expressed great anxiety to catch the train for Paris, and insisted on being allowed to land. For this purpose they got into a small boat, with three sailors. The boat had scarcely left the ship's side when she was capsized by a tremendous sea, and the whole five were precipitated into the waves. An English gentleman, who had remained on deck, immediately took off his coat and sprang into the sea, and, at the imminent hazard of his own life, succeeded in reaching two of the unfortunate passengers, and brought them safely to the ship's ladder. He was himself assisted upon deck, little or none the worse—the wetting excepted—for his gallant exploit. On turning round he saw the other three persons struggling in the water, or holding on to the sides of the boat. Once more, in the coolest manner possible, he leaped into the sea, and succeeded, to the admiration of all board, in rescuing them. Thus the whole five were saved. The gentleman, with a modesty as rare as it was noble, refused to give his name, insisting that he had merely done his duty. The circumstances were made known in Calais in the morning; and, when the passengers landed, the authorities of the town presented themselves to thank the hero of the adventure, and to demand his passport. The passport, on being produced, bore the name of Lieutenant-General Sir Stephen Lakeman. The public will remember this gallant soldier in connection with the Kaffir War—for his services in which he received the honour of knighthood. They will also remember his name in connection with the war on the Danube, and his successful maintenance of the rights of the Sultan in the Principalities, when he was Governor of the town of Bucharest. Sir Stephen holds the rank of Lieutenant-General in the service of the Sultan, under the title of Mazhar Pacha. We learn from Calais that the Société de Secours Mutuel, of the Department of the Seine, a Society instituted for the Protection of Lives from Shipwreck, has just named him one of its Honorary Presidents, and forwarded him its gold medal, together with a diploma of membership,—the latter bearing date the 15th of February. The true hero in war is the true hero in peace. All experience teaches this; and the brilliant example of Sir Stephen Lakeman affords another and striking instance of it.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

### THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The *Dresden Gazette*, in its last number, states that Russia will without difficulty accede to the demand that the islands of Aland shall not be again fortified. On the other hand, she is said not to intend to restore Kars, except on condition of receiving some equivalent. The *Dresden Journal*, which purports to draw its information from official sources, confirms the anticipations entertained—that Russia will yield on that delicate question, the non reconstruction of Bomarsund.

A letter from Berlin, of the 25th ult., in the *German Journal* of Frankfort, says:—

A despatch has been addressed, under date of the 18th, by the Berlin Cabinet, to Count de Hatzfeld, the Prussian Ambassador in Paris. It is said, we are assured, that Prussia is disposed to sign the programme of peace, but that the Western Powers demand more from her than from Austria, when they require that the Berlin Cabinet shall engage to enforce the acceptance of the conditions of peace in the event of the negotiations not proving successful.

A letter from Berlin of the 25th ult. says:—

The negotiations which have been carried on in silence, in order to bring about a complete understanding between the German States as to the common attitude to be assumed by them as regards the eventualities which may arise out of the Eastern question, have just ended in a compromise. This result may be more particularly attributed to the efforts of Bavaria and Saxony. The terms of the arrangement are not yet known; but it is positively stated that Prussia has adhered to the Austrian proposition. What is certain is, that an understanding has been come to, and that a document to that effect has been drawn up.

The following extract from the official journal of Russian military operations in the Crimea, transmitted to the Emperor by General Liders, appears in the *Gazette de St. Petersbourg*, —

From the 26th of January to the 4th of February there was no change in the state of affairs in the Crimea. The artillery of the fortifications of the north, and the Carabiniers in the posts established on Mackenzie's Hill, have continued to fire on the enemy.

In the night from the 28th to the 29th of January, six boats (cutters) endeavoured to pass our guard-vessel in the Bay of Kabardan, near the steamer *Vladimir*. The officer commanding the guard-vessel gave the signal, the batteries of the north side opened fire on the boats, and our troops near the shore stood to their arms, and proceeded towards the ravines. After a cannonade of half-an-hour the boats retired.

## *METROPOLITAN NEWS.*

DINNER AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—On Wednesday last the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained at dinner Lord Elgin and a distinguished party of commercial and other gentlemen, chiefly connected with the American and Canadian trades, members of the House of Commons, and of the Corporation and the Coopers' Company, to meet the American Minister, previous to his departure from this country. Mr. Buchanan, having received an invitation from her Majesty to dine at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday, was not present at the Lord Mayor's dinner.

SOCIETY OF ANCIENT BRITONS.—The hundred and forty-first anniversary festival of this excellent society will be celebrated this evening (Saturday), in Freemasons'-hall, Great Queen-street, in aid of the funds of the Welsh Charity School; the Hon. R. W. Clive, M.P., in the chair. The musical attractions will include a melody by Miss L. E. L. Williams, "the Welsh Nightingale," and performances by Mr. Ellis Roberts on the harp.

STAR CLUB.—The first meeting of the members of this club for the present Session was held on Wednesday last, at Fenton's Hotel. Present:—Mr. Wickham, M.P.; Mr. Digby Seymour, M.P.; Major Reed, M.P.; Mr. Tite, M.P.; Mr. Peel, M.P.; Mr. Lee, M.P.; Mr. Hadfield, M.P.; Mr. Roebuck, M.P.; Mr. Oliveira, M.P.; Mr. White, Colonel Starr, Mr. Rowland Hill, Rev. Geo. Jepson, Mr. John M. Dare, the Master Cutler of Sheffield, Mr. George Powell, &c.

CONVERSAZIONE.—On Wednesday Sir Roderick Murchison, Director-General of the Geological Survey, gave his first soirée for the season, at his mansion in Belgrave-square. The conversazione was brilliantly attended; the company including many of the leading public and members of the principal scientific and literary societies of the metropolis and several distinguished *savans* from the Continent. Among the objects of interest upon the tables were some remarkably fine Silurian fossils, several geological models and maps, and other novelties.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM—MARYLEBONE MEETING.—A meeting of the friends of the Administrative Reform Association was held on Tuesday night, at the Literary and Scientific Institution, Edwards street, Portman-square. The chair was taken at eight o'clock by Mr. Jacob Bell; and on the platform we observed Dr. Challice, Mr. Nicholay, Mr. Joseph, Mr. Daly, Mr. D'Ilfinger, and several other leading men of the district. The chairman in opening the proceedings said the parties most interested in removing the existing abuses, and who had the most power to remove them, were the public; and therefore their continuance rested with the public. The object of the meeting was, in the first place, to point out that in the administration of the affairs of the country there are abuses of a very grevious nature; secondly, to trace these abuses to their source; and, thirdly, to show that the public have the remedy in their own hands. The association had no desire to embarrass the present, but to put an end to a system which had been carried on by all Governments. The only mode of obtaining a remedy for the evils complained of was by public opinion acting on the House of Commons, and an alteration in the mode of administering the affairs of the country. After adverting to the gross mismanagement of the army in the Crimea and other blunders, he said it had frequently been asked, "What is the use of the Administrative Reform Association, and how will it remove the evils complained of?" Its definite object was to inquire into and investigate the inefficiency, dishonesty, and corruption which existed in the public departments of the State (Hear). The association was a medium for the expression of public opinion, and only required to be backed up by the country to become most efficient (Hear, hear). The association had already produced considerable effect. Many of its principles had already been adopted by the present Government, and he had no doubt that if it persevered a great reform would be the result (Cheers). He would, at the next addressed the meeting, and, referring to the report of the Crimean Commission, said it contained what might hereafter prove to be the fate of this country for weal or for woe. There could be not the slightest shadow of a doubt than an enormous number of lives had been sacrificed by the incapacity of the men under whose command they had been placed (Hear). The Commissioners, after due inquiry, had come to this conclusion, and he would ask was it for the Government to reward the men who had been stigmatised, and who had brought such disasters on our troops? The country ought to say, "We are rich enough to reward, but we are also powerful enough to punish" (Cheers). Why were not Lord Cardigan and Lord Lucan tried by a court-martial? (Cheers.) A stop must be put to such proceedings as had recently been carried on, and it was the object of the Administrative Reform Association to do so. The meeting was afterwards addressed by several other gentlemen; among whom was Mr. Nicholay, who expressed his opinion that the association had not gone far enough, and that it might have done a great deal more. He trusted the association would endeavour to reform Parliament, and then there would be some prospect of putting an end to the existing system of maladministration (Hear, hear).

TERMINATION OF THE RECENT RAILWAY COMPETITION.—On Wednesday last notice was given by the Great Northern, the London and North-Western, the Midland, and the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Companies respectively, that the low fares between London and various places on the two north routes, which have been in operation on the Great Northern line since the 1st inst., and on the Midland and London and North-Western since the 15th inst., would be discontinued on Saturday next. Since the commencement of the competition the traffic in dispute between the three companies, the approaching cessation of the cause have to the metropolis, there has been a great rush to the chief towns at Bradford, Leeds, Wakefield, Doncaster, and other places, and the Great Northern alone have had to provide two trains at each of them in the morning. But notwithstanding heavy lift behind at those stations where additional carriages are not kept in readiness.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN LONDON.—The returns of the London registrars continue to show a very satisfactory state of the public health. In the week that ended on Saturday the deaths of 1062 persons—viz., 541 males and 521 females—were registered. In the corresponding weeks of the years 1846-55 the average number was 1209, which, if raised in proportion to increase of population, becomes 1320. Hence the deaths returned last week were less by 258 than would have occurred in the present population under the average rate of mortality at this period of the year. Last week the births of 880 boys and 930 girls—in all 1810 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1846-55, the average number was 1554.

### *THE COURT.*

A second Levee, an Investiture of the Order of the Bath, and a Privy Council, have given full activity to the Court during the past week. The pressing political duties falling upon the Sovereign have not, however, prevented her Majesty from dispensing a magnificent hospitality "at home" and conferring upon several theatres the honour of the Royal presence.

On Saturday afternoon the Queen honoured the Adelphi Theatre with her presence, when a special performance took place by her Majesty's command. The Queen was accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princesses Helena and Louise, and Prince Arthur. Several juvenile members of the nobility had the honour of being invited to witness the performance. The Prince Consort rode on horseback to Sydenham, and visited the Crystal Palace.

On Monday the Queen held a Privy Council, at three o'clock, at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty gave audiences to Viscount Palmerston, the Earl Granville, and Lord Panmure.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, and attended by the Hon. Mary Bulteel, Major-General Bouverie, and Captain Du Plat, visited the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's-park. In the evening her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice, honoured the Princess's Theatre with their presence.

On Friday (yesterday) morning her Majesty and Prince Albert visited the Camp at Aldershott.

Lady Churchill has succeeded the Countess of Desart as the Lady in Waiting. Lord Waterpark and Major-General Berkeley Drummond have relieved Earl Somers and Mr. R. Ormsby Gore in the duties of the Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE LEVEE.

The Queen held a Levee (the second this season) on Wednesday afternoon, in St. James's Palace. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived soon after two o'clock, from Buckingham Palace, and were received at St. James's by the Lord Chamberlain, the Vice-Chamberlain, and the Clerk Marshal. Viscount Palmerston had an audience of the Queen before the Levee; and Viscount Barrington had an interview to deliver to her Majesty the Riband and Badge of the Order of the Bath, worn by the late Sir Robert Adair.

The Maharajah Duleep Singh was present at the Levee.

The Queen and the Prince Consort entered the Throne-room, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, at half-past two o'clock.

The Queen wore a train of white poplin, embroidered in gold and coloured flowers, and trimmed with fringe to correspond. The petticoat was white satin, trimmed with white satin ribbon. Her Majesty's headdress was formed of emeralds and diamonds.

The diplomatic corps having been introduced, the French Ambassador presented M. le Général Prince de la Moscowa to her Majesty.

The general circle was very numerously attended, and the presentations included many naval and military officers. Among other noticeable names were those of—

Rear-Admiral Hon. Sir R. S. Dundas, on appointment to be Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's ships and vessels on a particular service, by Sir C. Wood.
Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. C. R. Lindsay, on his return from the Crimea, by General Sir E. Blakeney.
Lord Ashley, R.N., by the Earl of Shaftesbury.
Major-General Sir R. Bentinck, on appointment as K.C.B., and return from foreign service, by Field Marshal Viscount Hardinge.
Vice-Admiral Sir G. Seymour, on appointment to the naval command at Portsmouth, by Sir C. Wood.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians intends to leave Brussels the week after next, in order to visit her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert. It is said that his Majesty's sojourn will not exceed six days.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, honoured his Excellency the Ambassador of France and the Countess Persigny with their company at dinner on Tuesday evening, at Albert-gate House.

### THE PEACE CONFERENCES—CONCLUSION OF AN ARMISTICE.

The Conferences were opened on Monday, and a most important piece of business transacted—viz., the conclusion of an armistice between the belligerent parties, to last till the end of March—which armistice, however, is not to extend to such naval operations as the Western Powers may deem necessary for the maintenance of their blockade on the Russian ports, whether in the Baltic or Black Sea, or the Sea of Azoff. Though the utmost secrecy will be observed as to what passes within the Conference-room, yet, an armistice being a sort of *fait accompli*, the circumstance of the conclusion of such an arrangement, being, besides, important to merchants and men of business, has been allowed to transpire.

The Plenipotentiaries, all of whom wore the usual morning dress, assembled at half past one at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The Sardinian Envoys arrived first, at three minutes past one, both in a brougham. Then came the two Turkish diplomatists in a very handsome carriage. A few minutes afterwards arrived simultaneously a brougham and a closed caleche bearing the Representatives of England and Austria. The Russian Plenipotentiaries came at a quarter-past one. Count Orloff, though almost sixty-nine, seems scarcely to have passed fifty. His hair, though grey, is abundant, and the firmness of his step is in contrast with the somewhat feeble air of the Baron de Brunnow. It was noticed that he ascended the staircase at a run. There was no guard of honour to receive the diplomatists, and the ordinary duty at the Foreign-office was discharged by a company of the 12th Chasseurs-à-pied. The crowd was not considerable at their arrival, but gradually increased towards three o'clock, forming a line to the Pont de la Concorde, to await their departure, which took place about four o'clock. The hall of the Ambassadors, where the Conferences are held, is hung with crimson satin, and decorated with two magnificent portraits of the Emperor and Empress. It is separated from the Minister's private room by an apartment known as that of the attachés on duty. The Conference table occupies the middle of the hall, and twelve chairs are ranged round it. A second table is for the use of the secretary to the Conferences, and a third for the Plenipotentiaries, when any one of them may require to write apart. The eleven diplomatists take their seats to the right and left of Count Walewski, the president—not in the alphabetical order of their kingdoms, according to the precedent of the Congress at Vienna of 1814—but in the order in which they were presented to the Emperor of the French. So that the seats to the right are occupied by Lord Clarendon, Count Buol, Count Cavour, Count Orloff, and Aali Pacha; and those to the left by Lord Cowley, Baron Hubner, the Marquis Pes de Villamarina, the Baron de Brunnow, and Mehemed-Djemil-Bey. M. Benedetti, director in the political section of the department of Foreign Affairs, acted by a sub-director, has been appointed to act as Secretary.

Count Walewski gave a grand dinner on Monday evening to the Plenipotentiaries on the occasion of the opening of the Congress. All the Ministers of Napoleon III., the great officers of the Crown, the Governor of the Invalides, the Préfect of the Seine, and M. Benedetti, were among the guests. At dessert Count Walewski proposed as a toast, "A happy issue to the negotiations this day opened."

In the evening there was a concert, for which 700 cards of invitation were issued. The Princess Mathilde and Prince Napoleon honoured the Minister with their presence. The splendid *salons* of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs blazed with light on this occasion. The concert, conducted by M. Alary, with Mesdames Frezzolini and Borghi Mamo, and MM. Mario, Graziani, and Zucchini, for performers, took place in the drawing-room, which contains the statue of the present Emperor. This room, not being large enough for the whole company, was almost entirely filled with ladies, and all the doorways opening from the neighbouring rooms were thronged with eminent personages. During the evening the Salon des Ambassadeurs, where the Congress is held, which was thrown open to the guests, was inspected in every part with the utmost curiosity. A few inches from the names of the different Plenipotentiaries were written in pencil in front of the chairs which they occupy. It was remarked as curious that the Russian Plenipotentiaries were so placed that the eyes of the portrait of Napoleon III., which hangs in the room, seem directly fixed upon them. In the centre of the table is a magnificent inkstand of the time of the first Empire, the cost of which, as appears from a memorandum engraved inside a secret drawer, was 16,000 francs. This bauble of gold and silver is to be used there merely for ornament. There is no ink in it, and the Plenipotentiaries when they write make use of much humbler vessels.

The second sitting of the Congress did not take place on Wednesday, as had been expected. This fact has given rise to a variety of rumours, none of which are worthy of credence. It was known before the Conferences opened that the sittings would not follow each other consecutively day after day; and that two, three, and perhaps more days might very probably intervene between two sittings. Neither are these sittings fixed beforehand for particular days in each week. They depend a good deal on the progress of the negotiations, and are determined by the Plenipotentiaries themselves. The *Constitutionnel* was therefore mistaken in saying that the Congress would invariably meet three times a week. The members do not know till the close of each sitting the particular day or hour at which the next will be held.

HALL OF THE CONFERENCES, HOTEL OF THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, AT PARIS. (SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

## THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

We this week continue our Illustrations from this the first Exhibition of the Pictorial Season. Our *third* Illustration is "The Picture of Innocence," by Mr Alfred Corbould—a picture that tells its own story, and has a touch, both in conception and execution, of Sir Joshua about it. "The Picture of Innocence" is Mr Alfred Corbould's solitary contribution to the Exhibition.

Our fourth and last Illustration (for this week) is by a well-known favourite with the public, Mr. G Lance, to whose talents we have frequently sought to do justice in this paper. He calls it "The Stricken Mallard," and, as it shows him in a new light, so does it exemplify the skill he possesses for any branch of the art he is still cultivating to the satisfaction of his many admirers.

Mr Lance's subject reminds us of an anecdote of Mr. Ruskin's hero, the late Mr. J. M. W. Turner, the distinguished landscape-painter. Mr. Turner's father (a barber, in Covent-garden) inflicted on his son that long alphabet of Christian names which troubled the painter throughout his life. Why he had so many he never knew—and one he could never spell satisfactorily. Generally, he described his second initial as Mallord, now and then as Mallard. To a friend who had been teasing him about his superfluous names he replied by letter, in which he drew his second initial as the *mallard*—giving a representation of the bird, and to this spelling he continued to adhere

Our remaining Illustrations will appear in an early Supplement.

When the British Institution Catalogues sank from a quarto shape into an octavo shape a Royal Academician remarked, with as much malice as meaning, that the interest and value of the Exhibition had sunk in the same degree. The change in the size of the Catalogue was called for, and the reduction in the price, from one shilling to sixpence, was still more unmistakably demanded. But there was no public demand for the falling off of the quality and importance of the pictures composing the annual collections.

The decline of the British Institution as a gallery for the sale of the works of living British artists is mainly attributable, we take it, to the fact that when the Institution was started it was almost the only public channel then open to artists for the sale of their works. Dealers in pictures were not then very numerous—patrons, indeed, were very rare. Now dealers are as plentiful as blackberries; and no artist of name has any reason to complain that he is without patrons, purchasers, or commissions The noble race of Arundels and King Charleses that gave birth nearly 200 years after their time to a Vernon and Sheepshanks progeny of sensible and liberal patrons, and to men like Agnew and Grundy and Gambart, has now spread a liking for art throughout the whole length and breadth of Great Britain. The British Institution is, therefore, less a necessity than it was when first opened on the 18th of January, 1806—now fifty years ago. It has done good service in its day, and its usefulness will be duly recorded in every book of any value that chronicles the history of art in this country.

"THE PICTURE OF INNOCENCE."—PAINTED BY ALFRED CORBOULD.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

Photographs of Soldiers and Trophies from the Crimea.—We have been favoured with the inspection of a very interesting series of photographs recently taken by Mr. Mayall, for her Majesty, at Woolwich. First is a group of two figures, representing Sergeant M'Kown and Corporal Murphy, the two soldiers who were intrusted with the care of the Crimean trophies for conveyance to England. Her Majesty, on the occasion of her visit to Woolwich, graciously conversed with the brave fellows—congratulating them upon their return unwounded, and asking a number of questions as to the service they had seen, engagements in the field, &c. Nothing could be more gratifying or touching than the pleasure evidently given and received by their brief narratives, recalling as they did the glories and dangers of the Alma, Inkermann, and the trenches. A group of five figures represents artillerymen who have been wounded in action. Some have been deprived of the use of arms, legs, &c., while others have lost their limbs entirely. A group of four shows a sergeant of the Royal Horse Artillery, a corporal of the Foot Artillery, and two corporals of the Sappers and Miners. They have all seen hard service, and received wounds in action. A group of soldiers round the gun taken at the storming of Sebastopol also represents men of the same important branch of the service (Artillery). Next is a portrait of Major Maude, who saw a great deal of service in the early part of the present war, when he commanded the Royal Artillery. He was severely wounded at Balaclava by the bursting of a shell immediately under his horse's head. On the gallant Major's return to England he was appointed Brigade Major at Woolwich.

A shipment of rather a novel nature, destined for Russia, has arrived at Hamburg in an Italian vessel from Leghorn, accompanied by a Russian gentleman of the name of Weikranch It consists of 148 large cases of Carrara marble, forming the first part of the principal altar for the new cathedral of St. Isaac, at St. Petersburg. There were also two cases containing a couple of magnificent silver vases, to serve as ornaments to the altar.

"THE STRICKEN MALLARD."—PAINTED BY GEORGE LANCE.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE WENSLEYDALE PEERAGE.

A motion that the report from the Committee of Privileges on the Wensleydale Peerage case be received having been made, Earl GRANVILLE intimated that the Government did not intend to oppose the motion. On behalf of Lord Wensleydale, he begged to assure the House that no attempt would be made to take his seat until full time had been allowed for discussion. Earl Granville expressed a hope that, under no circumstances, would party feeling be allowed to interfere with their Lordships' deliberations.

Lord CAMPBELL expressed a similar hope.

The Earl of DERBY also concurred; adding that, for political functions, the introduction of life peers would be altogether injurious. As regarded advantage to the discharge of judicial duties, he believed that the remedy would prove worse than the disease.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Malmesbury, Earl Grey, and other noble Lords having spoken, the motion was agreed to.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE CRIMEAN COMMISSION.—Mr. ROEBUCK intimated that on Friday on the motion for going into supply, he should move a resolution to the effect that the appointment of the proposed board of officers to receive the explanations of the officers implicated by the report of the Crimean Commissioners was only for the purpose of nullifying the effect of the Commission, of cloaking incompetency, and of substituting an inefficient for an efficient inquiry.

THE LOCAL DUES ON SHIPPING BILL.

Mr. LOWE having moved the second reading of the Local Dues on Shipping, &c., Bill,

Sir FREDERIC THESIGER moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months. He felt that he was justified in taking that course by the absolute refusal of the Government to listen to the fair and just claims of those whose interests were affected by it. He regarded the measure as fraught with the greatest injustice, and attempted to be established upon principles which tended to shake the security of all corporate property. He had heard Mr. Lowe's speech with astonishment and with alarm—and he expressed his surprise that, in the latter period of the nineteenth century, a Government could have been found prepared to act upon such principles as those announced and enforced by the Vice-President of the Board of Trade. Attacks, however, had not been reserved merely for corporate property—an attempt had just been made by the revival of a dubious and obsolete prerogative to assail the hereditary peerage. Sir Frederic proceeded to reply to the leading arguments in Mr Lowe's speech, and to instance the case of individual corporations, beginning with Liverpool, with the view of showing that the dues sought to be confiscated possessed all the characteristics of private property. The same remark applied to the Hull Dock Company and the corporation of Bristol. Several precedents had been adduced by Mr. Lowe, but they failed to make good his case as regarded private property held by corporations. The Trinity-house was a public corporation, established for a public purpose, and its revenues were fair subjects for being dealt with by Parliament. There could be no harm in abolishing the passing tolls, for to do so would not interfere with private property; but the arguments under which in the bill were merely calculated to disguise the large act of spoliation. Sir Frederic maintained that no member could vote for the second reading without admitting the justice of the principle of confiscation and spoliation.

Sir F. BARING objected to the bill on two grounds: first, because it exhibited a determination to interfere with local self-government, and, next, that throughout the House will be recognised a reckless disregard of public and Parliamentary faith.

Mr. LOWE defended the bill against the strictures of Sir F. Thesiger, maintaining that the learned gentleman had considered taxes into private property. The claim set up in defence of Liverpool and some other corporations, on the plea of private property was utterly untenable. Corporations were mere creatures of public utility, and must be modified or abolished according to the dictates of that utility. The sweeping municipal reform of 1835 formed a perfect precedent for the course he asked the House to pursue. It was said that reform over argument was raised which had been conjured up against the proposed extension of the same principle, and which unfortunately was overlooked in 1835. The corporations then existing were not the only parties interested. Those who paid the taxes had a right to be heard.

Mr. HORSFALL, speaking of the case of Liverpool, remarked that, of the £10,500 levied by the corporation, £8,000 was received from the shipping; all the rest came from goods, and that was paid by the consumer. He retaliated upon Manchester the fact that the corporation of that city were levying tolls and applying the money to the reduction of the town dues

Mr. RIDLEY, for Newcastle-on-Tyne, opposed the bill.

Mr. TOLLEMACHE regarded the measure as one which should have been brought forward. The principle upon which it was sought to deal with existing dues was dangerous, unnecessary, and unjustifiable.

Mr. COLLIER, on the part of the constituency he represented, saw no benefit to the Government for bringing forward the measure. He believed it rested upon a sound principle, namely, that the shipping interest should not be called upon to pay dues for purposes from which it derived no benefit.

Mr. HILDYARD remarked that, as member for Whitehaven, he would be doing his constituents a base act if he were to remain silent as no local dues were levied there on shipping, and advantage would arise from the abolition of passing tolls. He could not, however, reconcile it to his conscience to take so summary a course in the matter, and he knew his constituents were too high-minded to purchase relief to themselves at the cost of an act of injustice to others

Mr. HUGE, speaking for Dover, strongly opposed the bill; as did Mr. DEEDES, speaking for Ramsgate; also Mr. J. EWART.

Mr. LIDDELL, in opposing the bill, assigned as a reason that to sanction the principle of the bill, as regarded corporate property, would be to open the door to the like assaults as regarded ecclesiastical property. He described the bill generally as a tissue of spoliation, injustice, and involving a breach of Parliamentary faith.

Mr. INGHAM would support the second reading of the bill, believing that it would effect much good, without committing any breach of the rights of private property.

Mr. CAIRNS had entered the House with every disposition to support the second reading of the bill, but the speech of the Vice-President of the Board of Trade had effectually counteracted that intention. Mr. Lowe had spoken disparagingly of "musty charters;" but, if that right hon. gentleman relied at musty charters, he spoke lightly of the tenure by which all the property in the country was held. For the first time the doctrine had been enunciated in that House that taxes were not property; but his own bill falsified that assertion, for taxes were there spoken of and dealt with as "property."

Mr. BAINES made a reply to the arguments urged against the bill. Much of what had been alleged applied not to the principle of the measure, but to some of the details. His constituents, who were largely engaged in manufactures, objected to having every bale of the raw material taxed by a body with which they had no concern, and over the expenditure of which they exercised no control. With regard to the question of property, there was a great difference between corporation and individual property—a distinction which had been recognised by the Legislature over and over again.

Sir F. KELLY contended that the principle of the bill was neither more nor less than to take away from certain corporations property which they held under the law for the benefit of the inhabitants.

At midnight a division was about to be taken on the question of adjourning the debate; but Lord PALMERSTON suggested that, as the feeling of the House seemed to be in favour of adjournment, it would be better to take that course, and resume the discussion on Friday.

Mr. DISRAELI did not see the necessity of adjourning the debate at all; but, if adjourned, it ought to be put off for so long a time as Friday. There was nothing to prevent the debate from proceeding on Tuesday.

Lord PALMERSTON was quite ready to assent to that arrangement, provided those who had motions to give way.

The debate was accordingly adjourned till next day.

THE ROAD THROUGH ST. JAMES'S-PARK.—After some discussion, Sir BENJAMIN HALL'S motion for "a Select Committee to consider the best means of communication between those parts of the metropolis which lie north of the St. James's-park and those parts which lie south and southwest thereof, and to report thereupon to the House," was agreed to.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

MERCANTILE LAW.—The Lord CHANCELLOR called attention to the second report of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the Mercantile Law. He described the various anomalies and absurdities which this section of the code exhibited, and dwelt at some length upon the necessity of assimilating the commercial contracts and habitudes at present in force in different parts of the United Kingdom.

The Joint-Stock Banks (Scotland) Bill went through Committee.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE CRIMEAN COMMISSION.—Sir J. PAKINGTON gave notice that when Mr. Roebuck's motion respecting the Crimean Commission Report was brought forward, he should propose an amendment setting forth that the report should have been submitted to the Commander-in-Chief before its presentation to Parliament, in which case the necessity of any subsequent reference to a board of officers would have been obviated.—Lord PALMERSTON announced the names of officers who were to constitute this board, and laid on the table the Royal warrant under which they were to exercise their functions

LOCAL DUES ON SHIPPING BILL.

The resumption of the adjourned debate upon the Local Dues on Shipping Bill having been moved

Lord PALMERSTON intimated the intention of the Government to refer the whole question to a Select Committee. Explaining the motives on which this determination was based, and which, he observed, arose chiefly from the complicated nature of the local rights and interests to be dealt with in the measure, the noble Lord added that, under these circumstances, it was considered more convenient, as well as more respectful to the House, to withdraw the present bill altogether.

Mr. DISRAELI congratulated the Government upon the wisdom and prudence evinced in this withdrawal of a measure which had received, and as he believed deserved, the condemnation. He proceeded to offer many sarcastic comments upon the unsuccessful and abortive character of all the proceedings of the Administration, including their violent attempt to vitiate the privileges of the House of Lords, by a Peers, since the present Session commenced. The Government, he contended, had entirely failed to improve the opportunity afforded them by the forbearance of the Lords.

Mr. LABOUCHERE replied to the taunts hazarded by Mr. Disraeli, whom he accused of exhibiting the most unscrupulous party spirit while pretending to regard the bill in such a light as Christian charity. The Government, he asserted, required no forbearance from the Opposition; and he pointed to the enormous preparations made, or making, for the prosecution of hostilities, in the contingency of a renewal of the war, as manifesting the energy and industry with which the various executive departments were administered.

A proposal to refer the question of Shipping Dues to a Select Committee was then agreed to, and the bill withdrawn.

The Charitable Uses Bill was read a third time, and passed.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

CONTRACTORS' DISQUALIFICATION REMOVAL BILL.—Mr. MITCHELL withdrew the Contractors' Disqualification Removal Bill, solely on the ground of the strong feeling in the House against it, at the same time defending the principle on which Ducoomb did not approve of increasing the "great unpaid;" but preferred the system of stipendiary magistracy for the whole kingdom.—Mr. EWART thought the bill sound in principle and that it met a crying evil of the times.—Mr. MUNTZ supported the measure. He preferred the present system to that of stipendiary magistrates. The bill was then read a second time.

ANNUITIES BILL.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in moving the second reading of the Annuities Bill, had no doubt of the correctness of the Committee of last Session; but, in deference to some gentlemen of that House, whose opinions were of great weight, who had a doubt on the subject, he would, in Committee, introduce an indemnity clause into the bill, for the protection of those subscribers to existing loans who might be liable to the penalties of the Contractors' Disqualification Act. The bill was then read a second time.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

ROYAL COMMISSION.—The Royal assent was given by Commission to the following bills, viz. —The House of Commons' Offices Bill, and the Metropolitan Police Bill.

The Charitable Uses Bill was read a first time.

The Joint-Stock Banks (Scotland) Bill and the Turnpike Trusts Arrangements Bill were severally read a second time.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—The Earl of DERBY rose to move for a Select Committee to inquire whether it was expedient to make any, and, if so, what, provision for more effectually securing the efficient exercise of the functions of the House as a Court of Appellate Jurisdiction, and to report their opinion thereon. The noble Lord disclaimed, in the first place, any intention of taking the question out of the hands of his noble friend (Lord Lyndhurst), who was better able to deal with it than any other person he knew. He did not consider the appellate jurisdiction to be part of the discharge of the other functions of their Lordships' House, as many thought. If a choice was to be made between the dignity of that House and the proper discharge of its judicial functions towards the country, he should have no hesitation in preferring the latter. How was this judicial tribunal practically constituted? Theoretically, the whole House was the tribunal; but that was a mere legal fiction, for, practically, the lay Lords had nothing whatever to do with the judgments passed by that House. There were numerous objections urged against the present system; and amongst these were the necessity of their Lords' the absence of compulsion to attend, and consequent the uncertainty of attention; the fact of the House sitting only half the year; and the want of a proper tribunal in the case of Scotch appeals. Amongst the remedies proposed was the admission of the Judges to sit with their Lordships when they met in a judicial capacity. He was in favour of this suggestion, and thought that the Judges should be allowed to speak and vote on judicial matters. He also advised that the Vice-Chancellors and the Equity Judges should be included, and that certain of the Lords of Session should be summoned in case of Scotch appeals.

Earl GRANVILLE assented to the appointment of the Committee. He, however, moved the addition of certain words in order to enlarge the scope of the inquiry, and to include some of the questions connected with the Wensleydale peerage.

After some discussion the motion was agreed to.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Sir J. PAKINGTON said that he had that morning received a letter from Mr. Commissary Filder, one of the officers censured in the recent Crimean report. Mr. Filder complained that Lord Lucan, which he wished to be placed upon the table, inasmuch as he felt that he could not satisfactorily vindicate himself before the new commission.—Mr. PEEL was not aware that a letter had been sent in to Lord Rumsey by Mr. Filder, although Mr. Filder had intimated his intention of forwarding such a letter. There would be no objection on the part of the Government to its production.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—In answer to Mr. Heywood, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the British Museum was regulated by the Act of George II., and the office of Principal Librarian could not be abolished without the authority of Parliament. Some years ago a commission was appointed, of which Lord Elgin was chairman. The commissioners were unanimous. They recommended two different plans, and the Government, not knowing how to act, referred the matter to the trustees of the British Museum. Plans were suggested, and were embodied in resolutions, which were drawn up by Sir Robert Peel, and accepted. They were considered satisfactory by the Government of that day, and they were laid upon the table of the House in 1850. Under these circumstances it was not the intention of the Government to interfere with the existing arrangements.

THE CRIMEAN COURT OF INQUIRY.—In reply to Mr. Stanley, Lord PALMERSTON said that it was usual to carry on such inquiries with closed doors, but this would be an inquiry of great public interest, and it would be open to the public.

THE MONETARY SYSTEM

Mr MUNTZ moved for a Select Committee to inquire how far the present monetary system is in accordance with the requirements of the country, and to consider if it cannot be improved and amended. He reviewed the monetary system of the time of William the Conqueror to the present day, and remarked that he had not brought the subject before the House for many years, inasmuch as he wished to ascertain what would be the effect of the Bank Charter Act, which was passed in 1844, upon trade. All he asked for was a fair, well-constituted Committee, whose inquiry he believed would have the effect of giving happiness and prosperity to the country

Mr. PEACOCKE supported the motion, and quoted from the works of Mr. James Wilson, the Secretary of the Treasury, in support of his views. He maintained that the Bank Charter Act of Sir Robert Peel had entirely failed. He did not disapprove of the management of the Bank, which he believed was wisely and prudently conducted; but he did not understand why it should not be subject to the ordinary audit of Boards and Companies of other banks (Hear, hear).

Mr. DRUMMOND did not think the proposed Committee would be of any advantage, for no law that could be passed could prevent the precious metals being the sole measure of value

Mr. MALINS adverted to the alterations Sir R. Peel made in reference to the Bank Act—alterations of which he expressed his strong disapproval.

In the course of some further discussion,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER complained of the vague and indefinite nature of the motion. If the inquiry was to be a general one into our monetary system, he thought that a Select Committee was not qualified to go into so extensive and speculative a subject; and if it were to be only an inquiry into the Bank Charter Act of 1844, he admitted that that would be a fair subject of inquiry at a proper time; but he was of opinion that the present was not the time for such an inquiry, and he therefore felt bound to oppose the motion.

The House having divided, the numbers were:—For the motion, 68; against it, 116: majority against the motion, 47.

Mr. J. G. PHILLIMORE moved for copies of the judgment pronounced by Judge Torrens of the Irish Court of Common Pleas, in the case of Talbot *v.* Talbot, before the High Court of Delegates in Dublin, and of the written proceedings and depositions taken in the same cause before the Consistory Court of Dublin. The motion was founded on the allegation that, in the case referred to, the learned Judge had misapprehended the facts brought under his consideration.—Mr. WHITESIDE defended Judge Torrens.—The motion was ultimately withdrawn.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Earl of ALBEMARLE moved for a series of returns in reference to the presidency of Madras, with a view of showing the system of torture that had been carried on in that presidency, during the last fifty years, with the knowledge of the East India Company. After a brief discussion the motion was agreed to.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

Mr. HAYTER moved for a new writ for Boston, in the room of Mr. Heathcote, who resigns his seat.

Mr. LAYARD gave notice that on the next Supply day he would move, with reference to the Crimean Commission, to call the attention of the House to our relations with Persia.

THE CRIMEAN REPORT.—In answer to questions from Mr. Duncombe and Mr. Otway, relative to the position of Sir John M'Neil and Colonel Tulloch before the new Commission, Lord PALMERSTON replied that both the Crimean Commissioners named could be present if they chose, like any other individuals. With respect to their being enabled to call witnesses, he apprehended that such matters would be entirely in the hands of the new Commission, who would, no doubt, frame rules for their own government as they proceeded.

SLAVERY IN TURKEY.—In answer to Mr. Biggs, Lord PALMERSTON replied that her Majesty's Government had made as strong remonstrances as were possible under the circumstances to stop the exportation of slaves from the coasts of the Black Sea and other slave ports in those countries, which had since been abolished, but he did not think they could interfere in the domestic institutions of Turkey.

EDMONTON ROYAL REGIMENT OF MILITIA.—Mr. EVELYN called the attention of the House to the fact that the above regiment had not been drawn out for active service, whilst recruiting mercenaries were going into foreign countries seeking for men, to the imminent danger of producing a rupture with those countries (Hear, hear).—Mr. PEEL answered, that there were seventeen regiments which had not been embodied, and this was one of the number.—Mr. LAYARD rose and stated, amid much laughter, that the gallant officers of the regiment in question made up a nice little family party. The head of the clan had in a sarcastic vein the consanguinity of the officers of the regiment, and most indignantly denounced the whole as a gross job.—Mr. BYNG made some observations on the question, after which Lord PALMERSTON passed some very culogistic remarks upon the militia as a body, and said that they were officered by gentlemen in the counties where they were raised, and he thought it was highly creditable to those gentlemen that they took upon themselves the labour and responsibility of preparing men for the service of the country (Hear). He looked upon the militia and their officers as a connecting link between the English gentleman and those in a lower position in the social scale, and he would be sorry to see that link severed (Hear). He utterly denied the assertion of Mr. Layard that there was any jobbing or impropriety whatever in the case of the Edmonton corps.

THE CRIMEAN REPORT.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. ROEBUCK moved the following resolution:—"That the appointment of a Commission of General Officers to report upon the Report of Sir John M'Neil and Colonel Tulloch, is to substitute an inefficient for a very efficient mode of inquiry; and that the effect of such appointment will be to nide the misconduct of those by whom various departments of our Army have been subjected to the command of officers who have been inadjusted by the Commissioners appointed to inquire into their conduct."

Mr HADFIELD seconded the resolution.

Sir J. PAKINGTON expressed his regret that he was prevented by the forms of the House from bringing forward the amendment of which he had given notice. He could not assent to the motion before the House, as the subject was to be investigated in a public court by a board of officers appointed by Government. While severely censuring the Government for their conduct towards Commissary-General Filder and other officers, he thought it better to abstain from discussing a question that was now open for investigation.

Mr. HADFIELD seconded the resolution.

Mr. PEEL defended the course which he had taken. Although he had not been actively employed during the late war, he had frequently solicited the Government for active service in the Crimea

Mr. F. PEEL defended the conduct of the Government in respect to the officers reflected upon in the Crimean report.

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MR. RUSSELL GURNEY was on Thursday, at the Common Council, unanimously elected Common Serjeant, in the place of Mr. Bullock, who recently resigned that office. On the same day, the Court resolved to present the freedom of the City to Sir Edmund Lyons, in a gold box value 100 guineas

THE MISSING STEAM-SHIP "PACIFIC."—The following has been posted in the underwriters' room at Liverpool:—"Glasgow, Feb. 27. The *Belvidera* steam-ship, which arrived here 15th inst. from New York, passed, on the 7th inst., a large quantity of broken ice, and in it saw a quantity of broken cabin furniture, fine ornamental doors, with white or glass handles, and a gentleman's portmanteau, all apparently belonging to a first-class ship. The *Pacific* left Liverpool on the 23rd ultimo, and has not yet been heard of as arriving at New York,

ST. PANCRAS WORKHOUSE.—During the past month Dr. Bence Jones, accompanied by one of the inspectors under the Poor law Board, has been making a searching inquiry into the state and condition of the above workhouse and the general treatment of the poor Dr. Jones, in his report, describes the state of the workhouse to be highly unsatisfactory. There are 300 more inmates in the house there were in 1846. The wards are described as being offensive, and almost without ventilation. One sleeping apartment is described as a cellar, where fifteen persons sleep. There was no ablution, and no means of ventilation except one small window in the door. The arrangement for the administration of outdoor relief is depicted as most defective. As many as 600 are sometimes relieved in a day. At half-past five o'clock so many as 100 still remain unrelieved. They had no food all day, and many of them stated that they did not expect any until seven o'clock. Dr. Jones adds, "I cannot sufficiently express the horror which I have formed of the evils which result from the cold, wet, foul air, and fasting, which the poor endure. While endeavouring to obtain outdoor relief they are exposed to disease, and even to death."

ROYAL SWEDISH RAILWAY COMPANY.—A special general meeting of the shareholders of this company took place yesterday (Friday) to take into consideration the alleged issue of Swedish Shares, &c., in the company by the late Mr. Sadleir, and receive a report of the inquiries that had been made in respect thereof. Mr. Rhodes, who presided, stated that the management in England of the affairs of the company had principally been conducted by the late Mr. Sadleir, who, as chairman, undertook all matters relative to the finances of the company. On the discovery that private shares and obligations of the company had been issued and signed, Mr. Sadleir at first absolutely denied that any such issue had been made; but some days afterwards he admitted the fact of his having duplicates in his own possession. This took place on Friday, the 15th February, and Mr Edmonds, on the same day, requested Mr. Sadleir to state the extent to which such issue had been made, and Mr. Sadleir then promised to give an answer by the 18th, a written statement comprising the full account of such issue. The death of Mr. Sadleir took place on Sunday, the 17th; and, therefore, no information or statement was received from him on the subject. A committee of seven shareholders was appointed to investigate the affairs of the company. The meeting was adjourned to the 27th of March, to receive the report of the committee.

ELECTION NEWS.—The Hon. Gilbert Heathcote has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and the writ for Boston will be moved for this evening. Mr. Herbert Ingram will in all likelihood be returned.—The Sligo election takes place on Monday. Mr. Somers is, up to this, the only candidate, and is not likely to be opposed.—*Cooke, Friday.*

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.—An interesting lecture was delivered on Monday night at the St. Leonard's Literary Institution, Westminster, by Mr. Jabez Hogg, on "the Application of the Microscope to the Detection of Adulterations in Food." The lecturer commenced by stating that the practice of adulteration was so prevalent that it might be laid down as a rule, that nearly every article was liable to sophistication which it would pay to adulterate, and the adulteration of which it is practicable. The following is an enumeration of the various articles specially treated of:—Plaster of Paris, alum, acetate of copper or verdigris, sulphate of copper, muriate of copper, ammoniacal muriate of copper, arsenite of copper or Scheele's green, carbonate of lead, chromate of lead, red oxides of lead, cinnabar or bisulphuret of mercury, ferrocyanide of iron or Prussian blue, peroxide of iron, Venetian red, hole armenian, &c., sulphuric acid, cocculus indicus, gamboge, and cayenne. The lecture was most attentively listened to by a crowded and most respectable audience. At the conclusion the lecturer invited those interested in the microscope to view a large collection of the various preparations.

THE CENTRAL FARMERS' CLUB.—"The form of agreement best calculated to give a stimulus to agricultural improvement," is the subject for discussion at the club on Monday next, and an animated debate may be expected. The recent correspondence between the Duke of Northumberland and his best tenant, Mr. Wetherall, which ended in Mr. Wetherall resigning his farm rather than sign an agreement for an annual tenancy, full of pains and penalties, foolish and unjust restrictions, will give more than ordinary interest to the discussion The proceedings of the Central Farmers' Club with the view of establishing it in a club-house near one of the principal thoroughfares, are progressing most favourably; and there is little doubt but that before the end of the year what may be called the "middle class" of the agricultural interest will have, at a very low rate of subscription, an establishment worthy of their numbers and social importance At present they are the only class engaged in a pursuit at once scientific and practical which has not founded a club-house in the metropolis. Habits of travelling are increasing every year, and it is well known that the agriculturists who visited Paris last year felt rather ashamed that they had no establishment in London in which they could attempt to return the splendid hospitality they received from our allies.—*From a Correspondent.*

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

WHAT shall Sir Charles Barry be paid for some twenty years' labour in covering eight acres of ground at Westminster with the new Houses of Parliament? He was glad to begin with a kind of promise that he should have £25,000 in all. This he never had; and now he declines to take three per cent on the actual expenditure. The Lords of the Treasury stick to the three per cent, and the three-per-cent commission is deemed ample remuneration. There is a doubt if engineers get off so well as Sir Charles conceives they do; and Mr. Walker thinks as little of architectural labours as Sir Charles Barry seems to think of engineering ones.

On Tuesday next, in his place in the House of Lords, the President of the Society of Antiquaries is to move an address to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty will be graciously be pleased to take into her Royal consideration in connection with the site for the present National Gallery the practicability and expediency of forming by degrees a gallery of original portraits; such portraits to consist, as far as possible, of those persons who are most honourably commemorated in British history as warriors or as statesmen, or in arts, in literature, and in science. The suggestion is not altogether new, but it is one that deserves to be carried out with as little delay as possible. An historian of England and the President of the Society of Antiquaries is the very person to enforce the propriety of making such a collection. Only start a suitable gallery for the exhibition of portraits of British worthies, and gifts—ay, and good gifts—will be numerous enough. We wish Lord Stanhope every success.

This allusion to portraits of British worthies reminds us that, on Monday next, Messrs. Christie and Manson will have on public view the collection of beautiful enamels made by the late Mr. H. P. Bone. The admirers of Petitot and Zincke, of Rosa and Theobura, should make a point of seeing this collection. On Thursday and Friday it will be scattered by the hammer of the auctioneer.

Though the controversy in the papers respecting photographic facsimiles of old documents has been allowed to drop between M. Claudet and M. Delamotte, it is still maintained in photographic circles, and apparently with a good result; for Dr. Diamond has produced photographs from charters and letters patent, from old but brilliant missals, and from old but faded manuscripts, of every state of mildew, of such unquestionable excellence that antiquaries are on the tiptoe of admiration about them. He can even catch unmistakable indications of colour and gold. We have some before us while we write that are perfect marvels in their way. He is about to give us, "we are glad to hear, photographic facsimiles of remarkable documents; and commences with Shakspeare's Will, and the Warrant for the Execution of Charles I. He will very soon, we may safely suspect, so adjust his light that nature in his hands will transcribe the Vatican MSS. for the benefit of the learned and the religious world.

There is, of course, a difference of feeling about the merits of the recent purchase for the National Gallery. The friends of Sir Charles Eastlake commend his acquisition of the Panl Veronese in terms of almost unmeasured praise. The anti-Eastlakers, headed by Mr. William Coningham, of Kemp Town, condemn it in language just as unmeasured. Here is a letter which we have received from Mr. Coningham on the subject—

*(To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*.)*

Sir, I have seen to-day, for the first time, the new picture for the National Gallery attributed to Paul Veronese.

As one of the witnesses examined by the "Committee on the National Gallery" of 1853, and as one of those who, in 1855, signed the "Protest and Counter-statement" against the report of that Committee, I now emphatically protest against the purchase, at any price, of a picture so bad, and so scoured and repainted, as the one in question.

To expend money on so worthless a picture is not only a gross misapplication of public funds, but is also calculated to bring the nation into contempt, as establishing, presumptively, that works of the lowest type are the most congenial to us, and that in selecting even these we are incompetent to distinguish the genuine from the spurious.

It has been stated officially that "*certain additional expenses*" of *fourteen hundred pounds* were paid for this picture. I will venture to assert that no picture-value worthy of credit would appraise it at one-tenth of the sum; but I repeat that, *at no price*, ought it to have been purchased. Even at a *gift*, it would not be worth the space it occupies in the National Gallery.

Kemp Town. WILLIAM CONINGHAM.

Mr. Coningham has a right to be heard on such a question, for he was once a collector of pictures himself, and evinced his knowledge by the choice examples he brought about him. His condemnation is in this instance considerably overdone.

Now that Sir Henry Ellis has resigned the important office of Principal Librarian of the British Museum, the Trustees of the Museum can have no doubt about the person to succeed him. That one man, it so happens, is the individual on whom, by mere standing in the Museum, the right of election should fall. We allude, of course, to Mr. Panizzi. We are not root-and-branch admirers of the present Keeper of the Printed Books in the Museum. We have some lingering dislike to him for his not liking a printed catalogue of the library; but there can be no doubt whatever respecting his great attainments, and his great efficiency as a public officer. His present assistant, Mr. Winter Jones, will, of course, succeed Mr. Panizzi.

This reference to Sir Henry Ellis reminds us that Sir Henry is now one of the few English living authors whose first work was published in the past century. The "History of Shoreditch," by Henry Ellis, was a publication of the eighteenth century.

The novels known as "Bentley's Standard Novels" were, on Tuesday last, tried by the hammer of the auctioneer, and sold at prices beyond the offer which Mr. Routledge is said to have made for them. Mr. Routledge offered five thousand five hundred pounds, and the series sold for six thousand three hundred pounds. Of this sum the Marryats produced three thousand three hundred pounds. "Peter Simple" realised the largest sum; the next in amount was Mr. Albert Smith's "Ledbury."

One of the best pieces of typography with wood engraving that we have seen for some time has just been executed by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans for Mr. Murray, of Albemarle-street. It is a list of Mr. Murray's publications, with specimens of the illustrations they contain. It is an illustrated List, and excellent as a work of art.

Mr. Rogers' "Table Talk" ran into a second edition the very week in which it was first published. Mr. Dyce, it is said, is replying to Mr. Hamilton Gray's uncalled-for attack upon his correctness as a chronicler.

A meeting of the Committee for Removing the Civil Disabilities of the Jews was held on Tuesday at the London Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. Prescott.

Joseph Lockwood, son of Mr. George Lockwood, Arlington, Doncaster, has been committed to the assizes on a charge of setting fire to a wheat-stack in his father's farmyard.

## THE SHADOW.

VERSES FOR MUSIC.

With lofty song we love to cheer
The hearts of daring men;
Applauded thus, they gladly hear
The trumpet's call again.
But now we sing of holy deeds
Devoted to the brave,
Where she, who stems the wound that bleeds,
A hero's life may save;
And heroes saved exulting tell
How well her voice they knew;
How sorrow near it could not dwell,
But spread its wings and flew.

Neglected, dying in despair,
They lay till woman came
To soothe them with her gentle care,
And feed life's flickering flame.
When wounded sore, on fever's rack,
Or cast away as slain,
She called their fluttering spirits back
And gave them strength again.
Her cheering voice, her smiling face,
All suffering could dispel;
With grateful lips they kissed the place
On which her shadow fell.*

When words of wrath profaning rung,
She moved with pitying grace;
Her presence stilled the wildest tongue,
And holy† grew the place.
They knew that they were cared for then,
Their eyes forgot their tears;
In dreamy sleep they lost their pain,
And thought of early years—
Of early years, when all was fair,
Of faces sweet and pale.
They woke—the angel bending there
Was—Florence Nightingale!

Jan. 1856. FRANCIS BENNOCH.

* She could speak to one and to another, and nod and smile to many more, but she could not do it to all; but we could kiss her shadow as it fell, and lay our heads on the pillow again, content.—*Soldier's Letter from the Crimea.*

† "Before she came there was such cursing and swearing, but after that it was as holy as a church."

## *NATIONAL SPORTS.*

THE racing season has produced but little incident as yet; and we are, in fact, loth to allow that it has begun till we read that the Yorkshiremen have met in congress to scan their two-year-olds in the pretty race-meadow at Catterick-bridge; and the corporation bellman has with his sonorous "Oyez! oyez!" solemnly proclaimed the commencement of the sports at Northampton. The Ring have, therefore, three weeks of anticipation still, the first of which will be partly filled up by the Nottingham Meeting, which is fixed for Monday and Tuesday. The handicap is to be run on the first of these days, along with the Two-year-old Stakes, in which Annot Lyle will meet her Lincoln conqueror, Amorous Boy, who will have to carry 5 lb. extra, and not improbably find the tables turned on him. Stork has appeared in good form at Liverpool; and, although he had no very difficult task to achieve, he did it cleverly, and will find many fresh admirers for the Chester Cup. The Steeplechase, for which twenty-one went, was a complete surprise, and three apparently hopeless outsiders fought it out at the finish. The ground was light and the pace very severe throughout. Sir Peter Laurie and British Yeoman broke down; Harry Lorrequer "ran against some people;" Victor Emmanuel and Daniel O'Connell fell; Emigrant got the reins over his head; and Banstead dislocated his shoulder. One third of the horses were thus put *hors de combat*, but the three first finished almost within a length of each other. The quotations about the first two were 25 to 1, and the third, Minos, who was not even mentioned, is the horse which tried the promising dark Derby colt, Verdant Green, on whom many Newmarketers still pin their faith.

Wentworth continues very firm at the head of the Derby betting, and we understand that Sam Rogers is engaged to ride him in case Mr. Harry Hill claims the services of Alfred Day for Rogerthorpe. Marlow will be well enough to ride again this season; and, as Mr. Clarke and Mr. John Stanley are still the first and second masters of Bartholomew, we shall see him on either Vandermeulin or Porto Rico, who may not improbably have a trial together before the day. The rumour that the former sported a looking son of Van Tromp had migrated from Redmarshall to Bisley is at present purely fabulous, and we expect ere long to see him at a much shorter price than 25 to 1. The racing world have been a little taken by surprise at the sudden announcement that Antaplan with his engagements is to be sold at Didcot, of all places, between twelve and one on Saturday, (this day). Although the old horse's legs were rather puffy at the end of last season he has some running left in him yet, and there is bone enough in his 16-hands frame to carry 16st. to hounds. As we have hardly any of the Baron's blood left in the country he would not be dear as a stud horse at 2500 guineas; and it is said that he will fetch a good deal more, as England and France are determined to have a tussle for him. If the latter win we shall have a rare souvenir of him in a very capital engraving after Mr. Harry Hall, of Newmarket, which will shortly be published. Apropos of animal painting, we may mention that a well-known artist, who certainly ranks among the first ten in this branch of the profession, has been obliged to give up his easel in consequence of a severe attack of scarlet fever last May, which carried off two of his children, and impaired the accuracy of his "near sight" for painting purposes. Luckily, he had always given a great deal of attention to farming, and had just got some land (a few acres of which were his own) into thorough condition, almost entirely by his own personal labour, when his calamity overtook him. We believe that he is at present looking out for a situation as farm-bailiff, to any gentleman who has a farm of from 400 to 600 acres of light land, with the management of which he is thoroughly conversant.

The Yorkshiremen have filled up Voltigeur's subscription; and Mincemeat, who has never run in public since she so unexpectedly defeated Meteora for the Oaks, has gone with Clementina to King Tom's paddocks. Mr. Sykes, who never seemed to come to his running till he was nearly six, has also retired; and we hear that Virago will be sent to Orlando.

An attempt, which did not succeed, was made last week to fix the followers of the Clayton barriers with trespass; and the evidence, which was rather conflicting, went to prove that they did not go on to the land in question to look for a hare, but were running a fox when they passed over it. The two Mr. Suttons are showing good sport in Leicestershire, which is swarming with foxes; and when, next season, Lord Stamford enters on the country north, and Mr. Richard Sutton on that south, of the Wreke, it will be more completely hunted than it has been for many a year. The Earl will accept no subscription except for the covers, many of which produce far more to their owners in that shape than if they were cropped; and they are so multiplied that the old straight-going breed of foxes have too often degenerated into mere "ringers."

The coursing meetings for next week commence with Bywall, and "Newcastle, Northumberland, and Durham Union," on Monday; Ashdown-park follows on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday; Spiddall Union and Border (Roxburghshire) on Wednesday and Thursday; and Aldford and Borcalton (Baschurch) on Friday.

LIVERPOOL SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Stork, 1. Palogist, 2.
Tyro Stakes.—Wells Crawford, 1. Peggy c., 2.
Alntree Plate.—De Ginkel, 1. Pallure, 2.
Optional Selling Stakes.—Little Tom walked over.
Liverpool Spring Cup.—Mary, 1. Little Davie, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Junior Selling Stakes.—Hopeful filly, 1. Good Girl, 2.
Sefton Handicap.—Mary, 1. Little Davie, 2.
Grand National Steeplechase Handicap.—Weatherader, 1. Minerva, 2.
All-aged Selling Stakes.—Menzie, 1. Little Tom, 2.
Handicap Hurdle Race.—Stamford, 1. Freedom, 2.

TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY EVENING.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.—5 to 2 agst Fly-by-Night (t). 3 to 1 agst Yellow Jack (offd) DERBY.—7 to 1 agst Islington offered); 9 to 1 agst Fly-by-Night (t), 25 to 1 agst Vandermeulin (t) 40 to 1 agst Newington (t)

## *MUSIC.*

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC gave its first concert of this season on Tuesday morning, at the rooms of the institution in Tenterden-street. The purpose of these concerts is to exhibit the progress of the pupils, and on this occasion the exhibition was certainly creditable both to the young persons themselves and to the tuition which they receive. The programme (the concert happening in Lent) was made up (except two instrumental pieces) of sacred music. Haydn's Third Mass, a grand and beautiful work, was given entire, and exceedingly well performed, not only by the youthful solo-singers, but by the chorus and the instrumental orchestra. Hummel's fine quintet in E flat for the pianoforte, violin tenor, violoncello, and double-bass, showed to great advantage the abilities of Mr. Waddell, a young pianist of very great promise. Palestrina's solemn and beautiful choral hymn, "I will give thanks," was sung with great precision and purity. Several solo vocal pieces were given in a very good style by Miss Spiller, Miss Whyte, and Miss Mackenzie; but the most remarkable feature of the concert was the performance, by Mr. Isaacs, of the first movement of Mendelssohn's celebrated and enormously difficult Concerto for the Violin. This young gentleman played more like a master than a pupil: his execution of the most arduous passages was free and unembarrassed; his tone was beautiful; his intonation true: his style finished and graceful. It will be this young man's own fault if he do not turn out to be one of the greatest performers of his time. The concert-hall—which has been much enlarged and improved since last season—was full in every part.

COSTA'S new oratorio, "Eli," was performed a second time at Exeter Hall on Friday last week, with increased precision and smoothness, and with undiminished success. This work promises to become one of the regular stock-pieces of the Sacred Harmonic Society.

IT is announced that Benedict and Dr. Wylde are to conduct the concerts of the New Philharmonic Society.

A MUSICAL PRODIGY in his way—though it is a small way—has arrived in London. He is a Signor Picco, calls himself "the Sardinian Minstrel," and "discourses most eloquent music" on a pipe of the smallest dimensions—a sort of flageolet, as insignificant in appearance as a child's halfpenny whistle. He had a private performance at Coventgarden Theatre last week, at which many musical people were present, and certainly surprised his hearers very much; playing variations on popular airs, not only with marvellous brilliancy of execution, but with taste and expression. He has announced a concert this evening at the Hanover-square Rooms, when his solos on his whistle are to be accompanied by the Orchestral Union, under the direction of Mr. Alfred Mellon.

THE judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of Lumley *versus* Croft has been affirmed, on appeal, by the Court of Exchequer. There were two questions, it will be remembered, involved in this case: first, whether Mr. Lumley had forfeited his lease of Her Majesty's Theatre; and, secondly, whether, if there had been a forfeiture, it had been waived by subsequent acceptance of rent. The Court of Queen's Bench found that there had been a forfeiture, but that it had been waived; and, by the confirmation of this judgment, the question is now definitively settled in Mr. Lumley's favour. The rumour about the opening of Her Majesty's Theatre has been revived; but on no other ground, that we can discover, but this final judgment in favour of the lessee.

THE little English operatic party, of which the Misses Pyne, Harrison, and Stretton are the principal members, are continuing to do great things in the United States. The last accounts of them are from New Orleans, where they were enjoying the warmest favour. The *Picayune* is enthusiastic in describing the perfections of Louisa Pyne; and we might suspect the critic's grandiloquent language, if we did not know that it is scarcely possible to speak too highly of that charming young singer. By the way, what flowers of eloquence might be culled from the rhapsodies of the Transatlantic critics! The following, from a New York paper, *Dwight's Journal of Music*, is by no means an extraordinary specimen. Speaking of Rossini's "Semiramide," the journalist exclaims:—"And what sumptuous, voluptuous music it is! What an abounding wealth of melodic invention, at the same time that *every character sings in the same strain, as if true to the gorgeous purple and gold mendacity of Eastern life!*"

## *THE THEATRES, &c.*

ASTLEY'S.—As we approach Easter the spirit of theatrical enterprise decreases in activity, and the playgoing world suspends its interest in favour of the forthcoming entertainments of the holidays. Expectation regards too much the future, and the present is of little account. There is, therefore, scarcely any novelty stirring; and, as the pantomimes take off, the theatres subsist on revivals, stock pieces, and benefits. Here and there, however, a dashing speculator will, even in these dull seasons, attempt something to vary the prevailing uniformity. The management of the equestrian theatre have made a successful venture of the kind, and we have to record the production of a new spectacle. It is entitled "The Arab of the Desert and his faithful Steed." This interesting drama is in two acts, and relates to the despotism of a decapitating Pacha, whose taste for decoration appropriate to all the theatres honest Arabs are strangers to, and who in the end is slain by the outraged husband. In all this the hero is much aided by his white horse, whose services in the various combats and incidents are conspicuous. This dumb agent is represented by Mr. Cooke's favourite steed "Reindeer." The concluding tableau, in which the faithful animal forms the centre of the victorious group, is exceedingly picturesque. The feats of the elephants also demand praise since they extort wonder; for, according to the poet, "wonder is involuntary praise."

COVENT GARDEN.—Professor Anderson has announced what he calls a "Farewell Benefit" to take place on Monday next. The performances will consist of the farce of the "Great Gun Trick," the opera of the "Somnambula," the drama of "Time Tries All, the new squib of "What Does He Want?" the melodrama of "Gilderoy," and the pantomime of "Ye Belle Alliance; or, Harlequin and the Field of the Cloth of Gold." This extraordinary combination of entertainments is to commence on Monday forenoon, and continue till midnight. The cast will on this occasion consist of the united houses of Covent Garden, Drury Lane, and the Strand Theatre; and we have no doubt that the stupendous performance will meet with a corresponding success. The carnival is to be concluded on Tuesday night by a grand *bal masqué*.

ON Monday and Tuesday evenings, at the Town-hall, Newark, Mr. W. Boutcher, the artist, attached to the last Expedition to Nineveh and Babylon, gave his Arabian Nights' Entertainments; being a description of a tour through Turkey, Arabia, &c., to the sites of the above named cities. The lecture was illustrated with sculptures and paintings of the more interesting portions of the countries through which Mr. Boutcher and his companions had passed.

## THE WRECK OF THE "POLYPHEMUS."

THE *Polyphemus*, war-steamer, sailed from Hull on Sunday, the 27th of January, having only a few days previously arrived at that port from the Baltic. On the following Tuesday, about ten in the morning, the vessel was driven on shore about seven miles south-west of Hantsholm Lighthouse, on the coast of Jutland. Minute-guns of distress had been fired for some time, to call the attention of a vessel which was seen at a short distance, but, owing to a thick fog which prevailed, no assistance could be obtained from her. The cutter and second gig were lowered, and a number of the crew jumped into them, but, not being able to pass the breakers, they pulled out to sea, in the hope of reaching the vessel before mentioned. Nothing has been heard of the men in either of these two boats.

Mr. Herbert, master, and other twelve men, launched the paddle-box boat, but she swamped almost immediately, and only two of those on board of her were saved. The remainder of the crew were landed by a party of Danish coast-guard men who had been watching the vessel for some time. A hawser was made fast to the pinnace before lowering her into the surf. A large cask was slung to the hawser, and thus the men were enabled to reach the shore one by one.

The men found the country covered with snow when they landed, and the lakes and rivers all frozen over. Lieutenant Frederick Pyne, Messrs. Warrington, Jones, Burnett, Stracey, Morris, and Chambers, officers, together with thirty-four sailors and eight marines, set off instantly for Hamburg, travelling through Jutland, Schleswig, and Holstein in open carts—the only vehicles they could obtain.

Captain Hay, Dr. Everest, Lieutenant England, Mr. Wood, chief engineer, and twenty-seven of the crew, remained for some time at the village of Thisted. On the 1st February, three days after the shipwreck, the *Polyphemus* was totally dismasted, full of water, and breaking up. Captain Warren and the chief engineer expected to save some of the machinery.

## BELVEDERE-CRESCENT REFORMATORY.

THOSE who have occasion to pass southward over Hungerford-bridge may observe a large board, surmounting a building on the Lambeth side of the river, on which are inscribed the words "Industrial Home for Outcast Boys." Should curiosity, or a better motive, induce them to pay a visit to this place, a spectacle will present itself to their notice which it will be good for them to have witnessed. One caution, however, must be given —they must not be disappointed at finding but slight resemblance to the well-appointed boarding school for the scions of gentility or even of respectability. Neither must they be surprised if there should be little to remind them of institutions redolent of patrons and governors. They must attend chiefly and mainly to the tone of the inmates, remembering

A "CITY ARAB."—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BEFORE ADMISSION TO THE BELVEDERE-CRESCENT REFORMATORY.

who and what they were, and inspect the nature of the influences brought to bear upon these most refractory of pupils. That the once filthy, vagrant, emaciated, idle, reckless, and obscene, should not only present an appearance of cleanliness and comfort, but actually come to be industrious, prudent, and moral, is a phenomenon well deserving the attention of those who are able to appreciate the difficulty of the process, and the reality of its achievement.

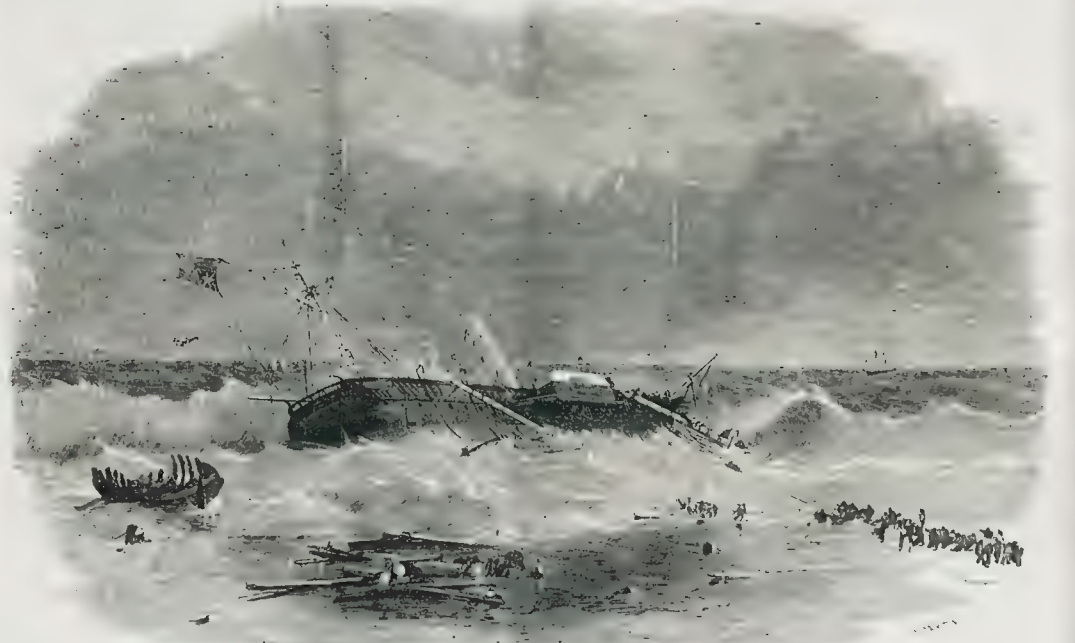
The best, and perhaps only, account of the means by which so happy a result has been effected is contained in the words of the founder and superintendent of the institution, Mr. William Driver. He lives among them, and shows them how to live. By way of illustration of this remark, a slight sketch of his history since he first began to labour among the outcasts of society may be acceptable. Originally a draper's assistant, Mr. Driver voluntarily quitted an employment in which, to persons of his intelligence and energy, worldly advancement is not frequently denied, for the seemingly thankless occupation of a ragged-school teacher. In his new vocation he necessarily became familiar with every phase of ignorance, destitution, and vice. Gradually there deepened in his mind the conviction that to the teaching of a school

WILLIAM DRIVER, FOUNDER OF THE BELVEDERE-CRESCENT REFORMATORY.

must be added the influence of a home. So, recognising the old proverb, "what is learned at school is too frequently unlearned at home," to be a rule hardly admitting an exception, where that home is the street, he, with little else of pecuniary assistance than the promise of £15 from some few persons who were aware of his intentions, ventured in July, 1853, to hire a house, close to St. Luke's Church, Berwick-street, where he might be to the outcasts whom he hoped to reform not merely a master, but a father. With this view he sallied forth in quest of inmates for his, as yet, empty house. Seeking them in their well-known haunts, he gave preference to the most destitute and depraved—avoiding, however, except under special circumstances, to have anything to do with such as had parents within reach. A motley collection of seven ragged vagrants was soon gathered together. By degrees a complete change came over them, and those who had opportunities of watching the experiment affirm that a happier family could not have been found. The very straits and perplexities to which they were sometimes reduced seemed but to serve as so many links to bind them the more closely together. With right cheerful alacrity would they work, master and pupils, at the making of paper bags for the greater part of the day, whilst an hour or two in the evening would be devoted to secular instruction—the business of each day being regularly commenced and ended with reading the Scriptures and prayer. On Sundays they attended Divine Service as soon as the kindness of the neighbours enabled them to exchange their rags for less objectionable attire, and, by the unaffected seriousness of their behaviour, they won from their fellow-worshippers a sympathy which has survived their removal from that locality. Before this removal, which took place in the summer of 1855, their number had increased to fifteen, and a committee, chiefly composed of neighbours, interested in their welfare by personal inspection, had been formed for the purpose of basing an institution upon so successful an experiment. The committee selected very suitable premises in Belvedere-crescent, Lambeth, capable of accommodating nearly sixty inmates. At one time since this removal the establishment contained thirty boys; but, failing to secure local support as readily as experience had led them to anticipate, and beset, moreover, by other inevitable difficulties, the committee have been compelled to leave unfilled the vacancies made by emigration and other causes, so that the present number is only nineteen. The main difficulty has been, of course, want of capital. A large dilapidated house had to be put in order by the inmates themselves, their previous remunerative work being entirely stopped for that purpose. This they did with great spirit and ingenuity. It took considerable time, and the value of their labour has been computed by a practical man at about fifty pounds. Having set their house in order, they found that their former industrial occupation was gone, for employers who require their demands to be regularly executed cannot consult the convenience of philanthropic institutions. In this emergency

"CITY ARABS."—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AFTER A COURSE OF TRAINING AT THE BELVEDERE-CRESCENT REFORMATORY.

they aspired to turn the place into a factory of a somewhat more complicated character. Any man of business knows what an uphill task it is to attempt anything of the kind without capital and experience. Nevertheless, the thing has been done. We have no space here for anything like a description. Suffice it to say that, after many disappointments, this Ragged Factory is now systematically at work; and, though still hampered by a debt incurred in its past stages, is steadily progressing towards self-support. All the inmates are employed in making boxes upon contract for certain wholesale establishments. They work at this about nine hours a day; the principle here asserted being that it is of less consequence to prepare them for any special occupation which they are hereafter to pursue than to train them to habits of industry upon some uniform system which shall be most profitable to the institution. It may be that this is the principle which is destined to solve this difficult social problem for a city in the same way as a Reformatory Farm is supposed to have solved it for the country. The misfortune is, that just at present there is a sad apathy in London upon a subject which is so profoundly exciting the provinces. The case we have cited is, to our certain knowledge, but one among several metropolitan instances of intense individual devotion to a cause which the general metropolitan public seems slow to recognise and support.



WRECK OF "THE POLYPHEMUS," OFF HAUSTHOLMEN LIGHTHOUSE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

## DISTRIBUTION OF MEDALS AND CROSSES AT PARIS.

A VERY gratifying reward of the bravery of heroes from the Crimea took place at Paris on Thursday and Friday week. The first of these distributions took place in the Bois de Boulogne, when the Emperor of the French presented medals to a number of Zouaves who have recently arrived from Sebastopol. The Emperor shook hands with each Zouave as he gave him the medal. The Zouaves were in full dress, and wore their characteristic white turbans.

A very interesting incident occurred during the proceedings. While the regiment of Gendarmerie of the Imperial Guard was filing before the Emperor, at the end of the review, his Majesty remarked in the last platoon two men who had been wounded, but had not received any decoration, and he called them to him to interrogate them on the subject. The Emperor then spoke a few words to one of his aides-de-camp, who went into the palace, and returned with two military medals, which his Majesty himself attached to their breasts, and at the same time shook them by the hand. On this incident being noticed by the crowd standing near, a loud cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" rose on all sides.

## PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

THE gaieties of Mid-Lent have brought out a host of Parisian novelties. Balls have already assumed greater brilliancy; and to the costumes worn at these fêtes our chronicle of fashions for March more especially refers.

The Duchesse de Castiglionne, whose beauty has for some time made a great sensation at Paris, wore lately a bandeau of pearls and diamonds, finished with sheaves of the same at the back of the head, the gems mingling with the plaits of her Grace's beautiful light hair. Her robe was of *tulle illusion, à trois tuniques*, all *bouillonnées*, half clear lilac *tulle illusion*, and half white; below each tunic were bows of ribbon, in the middle of which was a little star of diamonds and pearls.

The head dresses are mostly composed of white ostrich feathers, generally held in by diamond hooks, the gems of which harmonize best with the hair. The cactus flower is in great request; and we noticed recently on a brown head of hair a magnificent coiffure of *cactus pourpre*, with a brilliant foliage of *poudre de diamant*, which gave an additional lustre to the flowers. A *bouquet de corsage*, similar to the flowers of the head dress, is also much worn; as are also bouquets disposed in tufts upon the skirt, or in long trains falling on each side of it, and forming a sort of apron on the front of the skirt. Coiffures called *Peruviennes* are much in vogue They are of red velvet; and are composed of tropical red fruits, mingled with coral branches and golden globes, which latter fall down over the shoulders. *Coiffures en ambre jaune* are also much worn. They are disposed in several rows of pearl, either round or *à facettes*, of different sizes.

A robe of sky-blue *tulle illusion à trois tuniques*, each ornamented with three rows of English point-lace, a bouillon tulle, surmounted with a light fringe of white marabouts. *Redites en velours*, either black, pink, or red, with some ornaments on both sides of the head—either feathers, flowers, or velvet of all shades, and often of the two of which the *resille* is composed—are much worn.

At the fancy-dress ball given during the Carnival, and especially the one at the Tuileries, given by M. le Comte—e de ——, Watteau's shepherds were the most numerous. These graceful costumes are composed o silk and black velvet, which best harmonize with the *coiffure poudrée*. Great historical costumes were rarely worn at these fêtes. They were seldom faithful.

### THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

*Toilettes de Ville:* Chapeau *en peuil de soie*, and squares of jet, with

DISTRIBUTION OF MEDALS, BY THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, TO THE ZOUAVES FROM THE CRIMEA.

trimmings of tufts of feathers; the edge trimmed with black velvet ribbon. Mantelet of black velvet, with a braid trimming, serving for heading to a deep lace flounce. On the shoulders another row of narrow braiding supports a lace flounce, also narrower. Robe of maroon silk. Chapeau of rose taffetas, trimmed with a row of black velvet, with black ostrich feathers on both sides. Robe of pearl-grey *Broquet de soie*, with a single plain skirt. The corsage *à basques*, with braces formed with a trimming of feathers *posées à plat*. The sleeves are *à deux poignets*, also formed by similar feathers. A trimming of velvet buttons closes the front of the robe.

*Girls:* Chapeau of white taffetas, with the under part of blonds. Robe en taffetas of blue; the corsage, open in front, shows a white muslin chemisette, over which is passed a black velvet ribbon in squares. The sleeves are high, ornamented with a bow of ribbons to match. The waistband is made of similar ribbons, but wider.

Evening Dress for girls, of rose taffetas. The skirt has two flounces, both trimmed with black velvet; below a lace. Sleeves, ornamented with black ribbons, have two wristbands. The waistband hangs down behind in ends. The fichu, *à la Jeannette*, is held in by a pin. The under part of the sleeves is of embroidered muslin. In the head-dress is a row of ribbons, to match the waistband.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

THE market for nearly all National Securities has been very sensitive this week; and, no doubt, it will continue so during the sitting of the Peace Conference at Paris. In its early part prices improved under the influence of ready money purchases of Stock; but they have since become lower, owing to some large Lots having realised. The whole of the Loan has now been allotted, and we understand that the applications to the contractors for it rather exceeded £25,000,000; consequently, large amounts of deposit money have been returned to the applicants, and which have led to a principle of some ease in the discount market. It would be a matter of considerable difficulty to obtain advances upon short-dated bills in Lombard-street under six per cent; but in the Stock Exchange short loans have been freely offered on Government Securities at four per cent. We may observe, however, that this figure does not represent the state of the discount market in the Exchange generally, because it is well known that from seven to eight per cent has been paid for accommodation; of course, upon other security than Consols.

The imports of the precious metals have been very limited, and the shipments to the Continent have not increased. From a most favourable change having taken place in the exchange at New York, it is inferred that the next two packets from that port will bring large supplies of gold; and we may now expect the arrival of from £700,000 to £800,000 from Australia, as several vessels having gold on board are now overdue.

The Board of Trade returns for the month ending the 31st of January exhibit not at all unfavourable results. The total exports amounted to £7,005,839 against £5,709 268 in 1855, and £5,813,093 in the corresponding month in 1854.

On Monday the following quotations were realised in the English Market:—Bank Stock, 213; Reduced Annuities, 92¾; Consols, 91¾; New Three per Cents, 92¼ to 93; Five per Cents, 114; Consols for Account, 91¾ to 93; Long Annuities, 1885, 16⅛; India Stock, 224; Consols, Scrip, 1⅞ pm.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. dis. to 1s. pm.; Ditto, Scrip, 1⅝ ⅞ pm.; Exchequer Bonds, 1858, 98. On Tuesday there was an improvement in the quotations, and a steady business was transacted:—Bank Stock marked 215; the Reduced Three per Cents were 92¾ ⅞; Consols, 92¾ to 91¾; Ditto for Account, 91¾ ⅞ to 92; Consols, Scrip, 2¼ ⅛ pm.; New Three per Cents, 93¼ to 93; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 71¼; Long Annuities, 1885, 16⅛; Ditto, 1885, 16 5-16; India Bonds, under £1000, 6s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. dis. to 2s. pm.; Ditto, Scrip, 1¼ dis.; Exchequer Bonds, 98¾. The market on Thursday was rather heavy, and prices drooping. The Three per Cents for the Account opened at 91¾ ⅞, and closed at 91¾ ⅞. The Reduced were 91¾ to 91¾. The Scrip was 1¼ 2 pm. New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 71¼ to 72⅜; and the Reduced, 91¾ to 92. Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 2s. pm. Bank Stock, 213½ to 215; India Stock, 222; Long Annuities, 16 3/8; Ditto, 1885, 16 5-16.

No little excitement has been produced in City circles on the subject of the numerous forgeries committed by the late Mr. Sadleir. The committee of the Stock Exchange have announced that no further transactions in the Bonds or Signatures of the Royal Swedish Railway Company be recognised until further notice, it being impossible to ascertain the exact numbers of the forged bonds in the hands of dealers. It is supposed, however, that the losses will principally fall upon parties residing in the provinces and in foreign parts.

There has been a firm market for nearly all Foreign Bonds, and prices have further improved. It is stated that the greater portion of the last instalment of the new Spanish loan money (the total amount of which is about 3,000,000 dollars—will be realised by the bondholders here: but this intelligence has had very little influence upon the quotations, as the sums now in hand will be absorbed in the payment of the Coupons due on the 1st of March. Chilian Six per Cents, 105¾; Equador Bonds, New Consolidated, 14¾; Ditto, Land Warrants, 6; Portuguese Five per Cents, 83; Russian Five per Cents, 108; Ditto Four per Cents, 94¼; Ditto Four per Cents (Stieglitz), 85; Turkish, Six per Cents, 86⅝; Ditto, Four per Cents (guaranteed), 100¾; Ditto Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64; Dutch Four per Cents, 95¾; Danish Three per Cents, 83¾; Spanish, One-and-a-Half per Cents, 21; Belgian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 8⅞.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been very firm, and prices have continued steady:—Australasia have realised 54½ ex dividend; London, 58½; City, 88; Colonial, 20; London Chartered of Australia, 10¾; Union, New, 14; London and County, 35 ex. div.; London and Paris, 9⅜; London and Westminster, 45; New South Wales, 37½; Oriental, 38½; South Australia, 39; Union of London, 5.

Most Miscellaneous Securities have been steady as to price, but the business done in them has been comparatively small:—Australian Royal Mail, 4⅜; Canada Company's Bonds, 121; Ditto Government Six per Cents, 103½; Crystal Palace, 2¼; Ditto Preference, 6¼; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 1⅝; London Docks, 100¾; Mexican and South American, 6⅜; North British Australasian, ⅞; North of Europe Steam, 1⅝; Peel River Land and Mineral, 8½; Peninsular and Oriental S eam, 63; Ditto, New, 14; Scottish Australian Investment, 13⅜ ⅝; Ditto, New, 8⅜; South Australian Land, 3⅝; Van Diemen's Land, 1⅝.

Mining Shares have sold slowly:—Cobre Copper at 88; Copper Miners of England, Seven-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, 20⅜; Linares, 7; Santiago de Cuba, 2¾; Tin Croft, 4¾; United Mexican, 3¾.

Most Railway Securities have been steady, at very full prices. It must be a source of satisfaction to learn that the ruinous competition between the London and North-Western Company, and the Midland and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Companies, on the one part, and the Great Northern on the other, has been brought to a conclusion. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Bristol and Exeter, 89; Caledonian, 87½; East Lancashire, 72½; Great Northern, 98; Ditto, B Stock, 102½; Great Western, 59½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 92⅜; London and Blackwall, 7½; London and Brighton, 97½; London and North-Western, 101½; Ditto, Eighths, 1⅛; London and South-Western, 90⅜; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 24½; Midland, 70¾; North British, 29¾; North Eastern—Berwick, 77¾; Ditto, G.N.R. Purchase, 11¾; South-Eastern, 65¾.

LINE LEASED AT A FIXED RENTAL.—West Valley, 23¾.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Chester and Holyhead, 16½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 79; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 108¾.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 3⅛; Eastern of France, 38¾; East Indian, 22; Ditto, New, 1⅝; Great Indian Peninsular, 20⅜; Great Western of Canada, 25¾; Madras, New Five per Cent, 15¾; Sambre and Meuse, 9⅛; Sandre Five per Cents, 6.

*Friday Evening*

A RUMOUR having gained currency that Russia has demanded a European Congress to settle her dispute with the Allied Powers, Consols have been heavy and drooping since the morning. The Three per Cents opened at 91¾ ⅞ for the Account; but they have since declined to 90¾ ⅞ 91 and up to 91¾. The Reduced have been done as low as 91¾ ⅞; and the New Three per Cents, 93. An official notice has been issued to the effect that the next issue of Exchequer Bills will be made at the present rate of interest, viz., 2½d. per diem. Consol Scrip and Exchequer Bills Scrip, 1 to 1⅛ pram. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares have become rather heavy.

## *THE MARKETS.*

COAL EXCHANGE, *Thursday*.—Less pleasure was manifested in business to-day, and by landowners and others who have been waiting for a few days for samples here to be submitted to purchasers, the demands for all kinds rather heavy, at 1s. to 2s. per quarter beneath Monday's prices. The imports of foreign, whose have been under 4000 quarters. For all descriptions we had a very slow sale, at Monday's currency. Fine barley was steady, at full prices, but other kinds were a dull sale. Oats were wholesome in mait, at late rates. The oat trade was inactive, but no change took place. Beans, peas, and flour were dull, at Monday's currency.

Arrivals this week:—

| | Irish. | Foreign. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 1020 | 6 |
| English | Wheat, ... Kent, 66 ... | |
| East Suffolk, 66 to 72s. Rye, 40s. to 43s.; grinding barley, 32s. to 33s.; distilling ditto, 36s. to 37s.; malting ditto, 39s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 68s. to 74s.; brown ditto, 62s. to 65s.; Kingston and Ware, 70s. to 74s.; Chevalier, 72s. to 76s.; Yorkshire and Lancashire fed oats, 22s. to 24s.; potato ditto, 21s. to 23s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 20s. to 22s.; ditto white, 20s. to 24s.; tick beans, 33s. to 35s.; grey peas, ... to ...; maple, ... to ...; white boilers, 42s. to 43s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 52s. to 53s. per sack. Foreign, ... to ... per quarter. | | |

Linseed, English crushing, 70s. to 72s.; Mediterranean, 68s. to 72s.; homeseed, 63s. to ... per quarter. Linseed cake, 22s. to 23s. per cwt. Rapeseed, ... to ... per ton. Brown mustard-seed, 30s. to 32s.; white, 12s. to 13s.; tares, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, 48s. to 50s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £13 0s. to £13 5s.; ditto, foreign, £12 10s. to £13 0s. Rape cakes, £6 12s. to £7 5s. per ton. Canary, 60s. to 62s. per quarter.

*Bread.*—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9½d to 10d.; of household ditto, 7½d. to 8d. per 4lbs. loaf.

*Imperial Weekly Averages.*—Wheat, 69s. 2d.; barley 35s. 8d., oats, 23s. 6d.; rye, 45s. 4d.; beans, 43s. 7d.; peas, 43s. 6d.

*The 33s. Duty.*—Wheat, 73s. 11d.; barley, 37s. 6d.; oats, 24s. 11d.; rye, 48s. 10d.; beans, 42s. 9d.

*Seeds.*—Grass Seeds last Week.—Wheat, 90,2—, barley, 7,423, oats, 14,954; rye, ... ; ... 547 peas 1897 quarters.

... There has been an improved feeling in the demand for nearly all kinds of butter, at full late rates, and a genuine. The imports are steady, at full rates. We quote 80s to 82s. landed. In other kinds of provisions only a limited business is doing.

*Tallow.*—The market is steady, and prices are well supported. P.Y.C., on the spot, 50s 6d. to 50s 9; February to March, 50s.; March to April 51s. 6d.; last three months, 51s 6d. Town tallow is 2s. per cwt. net cash. The supply of the latter is very moderate.

*Oils.*—Linseed oil, on the spot, is ... 1 down to 35s 1 ... Palm is quoted at 36s. 6d. to 37s.; brown, 34s. to 35s. 6d. Cocoanut, 34s. to ... Sperm, 98s to 100s. Turpentine supports last week's quotations.

*Spirits.*—Only a moderate business is doing in rum, at about stationary prices. Proof Demerara, 2s. 5d to 2s. 6d.; Leewards, 2s. 3d to 2s. 4d.; East India, 2s to 2s. 1d. per gallon. Brandy moves off slow.—Cognac Ferme, Half and other sorts are dull.

*Hay and Straw.*—Meadow hay, £3 10s. to £5 10s.; clover ditto, £5 0s. to £6 10s.; and straw, £1 3s. to £1 8s. per load.—London.

*Teas.*—The transactions in all kinds of tea continue very moderate. In prices, however, we have no change to notice. Common sound congou, 8d. per lb.

*Sugar.*—The transactions of raw sugars have been in good request this week, and, in some instances, a further advance of from 6d. to 1s. per cwt. has been realised by the importers. Crystalised yellow Manilla has changed hands at 37s. 6d. to 38s. 6d. per cwt. The refined market is steady. Brown lumps, at 43s., and low to fine grocery, 45s. to 48s. per cwt.

*Coffee.*—We have to report a limited inquiry for all kinds, at late rates. Good ordinary Ceylon has realised 80s. per cwt.

*Rice.*—Our market is heavy, and sales have been made at a decline of from 3d. to 6d. per cwt. Ord. to fair cargo, 9s. to 9s. 6d. per cwt.

*Hops (Friday).*—There is not a fair demand for ... Low and middling qualities change hands slowly, at ... Ashes 250 bales of foreign hops have arrived this week. Mid and East Kent pockets, £3 5s. to £6 10s.; Weald of Kent, £3 0s. to £5 15s.; Sussex, £3 5s.

*Potatoes.*—Hamilton, 145; Stradbally, 97s.; Alan Main, 105; Scotch, 85; South Halton, 175.; Regent, 105.; Flukes, ...; Flukey Regents, ...

*Provisions (Friday).*—The supply ... market was not semi-porkers, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.; and large Logs, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 2d. per stone, on the average. Prime Scots, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.; prime Cumberland and Yorkshire, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.; prime Small Pork, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 2d.; inferior ditto, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 2d. Bacon in fair demand, at 6s. 2d. to 6s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 2d.; prime Calves, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 8d.; prime Sheep, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 2d.; prime Lambs, 8s. 6d. to 8s. 10d.; large Pigs, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 2d.; small ditto, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 10d. Milch cows were dull, at from £16 to £20 each. Total supply: boasts, 1... cows, 110; sheep, 3890; calves, 239; pigs, 1... Beasts, 9... calves, ... sheep, ... pigs, ...

*Cheese and Leadenhall (Friday).*—The general demand was inactive ... The Kent Bye-day has been somewhat better ... Mid and fine ... at a decline in the prices realised on Monday of quite 2s per 8 lbs. Sheep—the show of which was moderate—were in fair request, at the currencies of that day. Calves—the number penned was small—sold slowly, at 2d. to 3d. per 8 lbs. The supply of calves was good, and the veal trade ruled heavy, at 2d. per 8 lbs. less money. Lambs—the show was ... Milch cows were dull, at ... each. Total supply: boasts, ... prime Scots, &c., at 6d. to 6s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.; prime Downs, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 8d.; large Logs, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 2d.; small ditto, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 10d.; prime Calves, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 8d.; prime Sheep, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 2d.; large ditto, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.; small ditto, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 10d. ROBERT HERBERT.

## *THE LONDON GAZETTE.*

TUESDAY, FEB. 26.

WAR DEPARTMENT, FEB. 26.

1st Life Guards: Lieut A. W. Peyton to be Captain, ... Captain, Cornet and Sub-Lieut. Lord C. W. H. Bruce to be Lieutenant.

Lieutenant, H. F. ... to be Captain.

Cornet ... Lieutenant ... Hon. W. Trasson to be Dispenser of ... Adjutant ... Hatchell) to be Ensign.

... Ensign ... to be Ensign.

... Ensign ... to be Ensign.

7th Dragoon Guards: ... to be Captain, ... Assist.-Surg. W. H. Yates to be ... Surgeon.

7th Hus. W. Allcroft to be Dispenser of Medicines.

... Assist.-Surgeon ... to be Surgeon.

18th Hus. Staff Dispenser of Medicines E. O'Leguin to be Dispenser of Medicines.

... Assist.-Surg. W. F. ... to be Surgeon.

... 4th Regt. to be Lieut.-Colonel. ... to be Lieutenant-Colonel. ... to be Major.

... Assist.-Surg. W. F. Cullen to be Assist.-Surgeon.

... W. M. Cochrane to be Ensign.

... 58th Lieut. J. R. C. Lindsay to be Captain, ... Ensigns C. F. Fitzgibbon, A. T. Fawcett to be Lieutenants. W. Peat, J. D. Dean to be Ensigns.

... Ensigns S. C. W. ... to be Lieutenants. A. T. Jones, to be Lieut. and Adjutant. ... to be Lieutenant. ... to be Adjutant.

... Lieut. ... to be Captain. ... Ensign ... to be Lieutenant. ... to be Ensign.

... Lieut. ... to be Captain. ... Ensigns ... to be Lieutenants

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On Monday, MONEY. Tuesday and Wednesday, SEE STOOPS TO CONQUER; Thursday and Friday, MARRIED LIFE. On Saturday (first time), a New Comedy, entitled THE EVIL GENIUS. In consequence of its increasing attraction, THE LITTLE TREASURE, as a matter of choice every night. With, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS, concluding every evening with the Opening Scenes (only) of THE BUTTERFLY'S BALL.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday will be produced a new and original Play in three Acts, entitled THE FIRST PRINTER. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, THE FIRST PRINTER. Wednesday, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Friday (a Juvenile Night), THE WONDERFUL WOMAN, THE PANTOMIME, and A GAME OF BOWLS. To conclude with a PANTOMIME Every Evening.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—MONDAY, and during the Week, BLUFF KING HAL, BETSY BAKER, THAT BLESSED BABY, and JACK and the BEAN-STALK. Jack and Harlequin, Mr. Frederick Celeste, Mother Goose and Columbine, Miss Wyndham; as per Bill, to conclude with the Royal Family.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN DOUGLASS. Great Novelty, and attractive Production of MASKS AND FACES, with new Scenery and great Bit of THE LUCKY HORSE SHOE. The Great National Standard Pantomime still running, with its Transformation Scene. New Tricks, new Dresses, &c.

MR. W. S. WOODIN AS RACHEL IN "LES ROHACHS" at W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES [illegible] ENGLISH and FOREIGN PHOTOGRAPHS HALL King William-street, Strand. Box-office open from Eleven to Five. Morning Performance every Saturday, at Two o'Clock.

THE EXHIBITION of the WAR, illustrated by Pictures Painted from Sketches and Photographs made on the spot by officers, is NOW OPEN at Messrs LEMINSON'S GALLERY, 4, New Bond street.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their celebrated Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES FROM NATURE, on MONDAY, FEB. 25th, and every evening during the week, at 8; and on SAT. BIL HALL, next to Exeter Hall.

MR. CHARLES OKEY'S DESCRIPTIVE [illegible] Paris—its People—Exhibition—Ring—Black Forest—Carlsruhe—Rhine—Rough Sketches Every Evening—every Saturday, at Eight Tuesday and Saturday Mornings at Three o'clock. Admission, 1s. 6d.—REGENT GALLERY, Quadrant.

THE only GRAND MOVING DIORAMA now exhibiting is the TRIP ACROSS the ATLANTIC with SAM SLICK, and a Tour with him through the States, visiting the principal cities accompanied by Mr. Seba Smith's Reminiscences from Old Virginia, and a Haunted Cave.—Linwood Gallery, Leicester-square, daily at Three and Eight. Admission 1s.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, [illegible] HOLLAND, UP THE RHINE, and PARIS, is now open every Evening (except Saturday), at 8 o'clock. Stalls (which can be taken from 9 to 5 at the Box-office every day, between 11 and 4, without any extra charge), 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Morning Performances have also taken place every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 o'clock.—EGYPTIAN HALL.

THE LION-SLAYER AT HOME, 232, Piccadilly.—Mr GORDON CUMMING DESCRIBES every night except Saturday, at 8, what HE SAW and DID in SOUTH AFRICA. Nothing of interest whatever, unconnected with Lions, Lionesses, Cubs, are related by Messrs. Richard Leech, Harrison Weir, George Thomas, Wolf, Charles Hughes, and Phillips. The whole Collection painted by Mr. J. Coleon. Admittance, 1s., 2s., and 3s. The Collection on View during the day (from 11 to 5, 1s. Children half-price in the Reserved Seats and Stalls.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, [illegible] of 1000 highly-interesting Models, representing every part of the Human Frame in health and disease; also, the various Races of Men, &c. Open for Gentlemen only, from Ten till Four. Lectures delivered at Twelve, Two, and Four, Morning; and Half-past Seven, Evening, by DR. KAHN, and at Half-past Eight by DR. KAHN. Admission, 1s.—4, Coventry-street, Leicester-square.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—JUVENILE MORNINGS every Wednesday and Friday during Lent, commencing at 3 o'clock, Elementary Astronomy, by J. H. Pepper, Esq., illustrated with magnificent Dissolving Diagrams, and appropriate Experiments. Hydrostatics and Pneumatics, with numerous Illustrations Showing Modes of Curing Smoky Chimneys; 4, the Steam Engine—First and Last, the New and Second Series of the Dissolving Views Illustrating the Voyages of Sindbad the Sailor. Admission for Schools and Children half-price.

ROYAL PANOPTICON.—Machinery in Motion, Electric Telegraphs, Electrical Machine—Honiko's Living Apparatus and Submarvels Light Dioramas Venice, Fountain of Whittington and Puss in Boots—Conservatories, St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Natural Exhibition Lectures on Chemistry—Natural Magic, &c.—Orphans of the Union. Every Evening, at 8.30. Grand Organ Open, Mornings, 12 to 5; Evenings, 7 to 10. Admission, 1s. Open, Mornings, 12 to 5; Evenings, 7 to 10. Admission, 1s.

MILLINERS' and DRESSMAKERS' PROVIDENT and BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION. The SIXTH ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT will be given at the HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS, on THURSDAY Evening, March 13, to commence at Eight o'clock precisely. Vocalists: Mesdames Rudersdorff, Messent, Sterndale, and Miss Sunderland; and Messrs. Mr. Miss Reeves and Mr. Wilde, Signor Vesoni. The Amateur Quartet Association will also sing some of their favourite Pieces, &c. Instrumentalists: Pianoforte, Messrs. Lindsay Sloper, Harold Thomas, and W. S. Rockstro; Organ, Mr. W. H. Bellamy; Violin, M. Ramberg; Trombone, M. Wallen. Conductors: Messrs. Benedict Powers, W. S. Rockstro, and W. C. Stanley. Reserved Seats, 7s. each, may be had of the Committee and of the Hon. Secretary, Mr. William Harper, 33, Sackville-street, also at Cock W. Offices, 19, Old Bond-street.

HENRY RUSSELL at the SURREY THEATRE.—PASSION WEEK For Five Nights only, Monday, 25th, Tuesday, 26th, Wednesday, 27th, Thursday, 28th, and Friday, 29th. Mr. HENRY RUSSELL will have the honour to announce that he will repeat his Vocal and Dramatic Entertainment, entitled THE FAR WEST, or, Life in America, by Land and Sea, and sing his New Song, "Sir Richard, Men, Strike!" also his celebrated compositions, "Cheer, Boys, Cheer," "Lady in Fire," "Virtual," "Woodman, Spare That Tree," and the Second Part of the Entertainment will consist of a series of Sketches, entitled NEGRO LIFE in Freedom and in Slavery. Mr. Russell's company will consist of Collard and Collard's magnificent Bi-chord Pianoforte, expressly manufactured for him. Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at eight.

TWELVE REASONS WHY EVERYBODY ought to VISIT LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS, at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. [illegible] London as well as the Provinces, and the above Entertainments have been honoured with the patronage of the Royal Family. Because [illegible] Because [illegible] Because [illegible]

WROUGHT-IRON RAILWAY-BRIDGE ACROSS THE NILE, AT BENHA.

(*Continued from page 230.*)

The engineer of this fine work is Mr. Robert Stephenson, M.P.; and the contractor for the whole work is Mr. E. Price. This bridge, and another of the same kind at Berket el-Saba, were manufactured at the works of Messrs. Grissell, London, under the entire superintendence of Mr James Wilson, C.E., who also designed the large machinery for turning the centre trams.

## THE ELEPHANT ENGINEER.

THE wonderful sagacity of the elephant has been a frequent theme. In the Island of Ceylon, where these animals in a wild state abound, the Government employ the natives to catch them in immense *kraals* erected in the jungle, into which great herds of elephants are driven; and, after they have been ensnared and secured, they are tamed and made to perform the heavy detail of the various public works, such as piling timber, launching ships, dragging ponderous materials, raising blocks of stone, and pulling waggon loads of road-metal. It is asserted that some of the most sagacious of the elephants, when piling up timber, have been known to retire a short distance to scan the proportions of the heap; and, if the eye detected any deflection from the proper angle, not another stick would they put on until the proper slope was restored. It is a fact that, in building retaining walls, erecting bridges, &c., the masons rely very much upon the efficient co-operation of the attendant elephants—of some of whom it has been said that, with the direction of the keeper alone, and without any artificer or plumb-line, they could pile block upon block with almost human intelligence.

The accompanying Sketch shows in a remarkable manner not only the great intelligence of these brutes, but also their prodigious physical power, which enables them to break down the trees of the forest for food, equally as the feeble reeds of the stream. The great waterworks at present in course of erection upon Messrs. Morton and Tytler's Rajawelle estate, near Kandy, in the Island of Ceylon, would, in more respects than one, command a space in your columns. For the present it is enough to say that the cast-iron piping, extending to a length of nearly two miles (each length of pipe weighing about six hundredweight), has to be carried to the position it has to occupy, across logs of felled timber, over rocky and broken ground, up hills, and across ravines, where cart-roads could not be made, nor the feebly native Coolys possibly carry them. In this dilemma the energetic local engineer, Mr John Brown (an Aberdonian), had recourse to elephants. In the Sketch is seen how the pipes are taken up upon the tusks and trunk by the elephant. By this means the piping will be laid at a moderate cost; though the elephants, from never having been trained, may not be able to screw the pieces together. Still it is interesting to to see how, in a colony where scientific appliances are either not within reach or are too costly, engineering difficulties are successfully mastered.

ELEPHANT ASSISTING TO LAY DOWN WATER-PIPES NEAR KANDY, IN CEYLON.

It may be interesting to add to our Correspondent's letter the following testimony to the services of the elephant as an assistant builder in Ceylon, narrated by Mr. S. W. Baker, in his "Eight Years' Wanderings in Ceylon," just published. The author had purchased a large tract in the Ceylonese highlands, with the view of establishing there a European community, in the Newara Ellia—the sanatorium of the island. Here Mr. Baker erected a church, and had for one of his assistants an elephant whose services he thus acknowledges:—

The most extraordinary part of her performance was the arranging of two immense logs of red keenar (one of the heaviest woods). These were about eighteen feet long and two in diameter, and they were intended to lie on each bank of the stream parallel to the brook, and close to the edge. These she placed with the greatest care in their exact positions, unassisted by any one. She rolled them gently over with her head, then with one foot; and, keeping her trunk on the opposite side of the log, she checked its way whenever its own momentum would have carried it into the stream. Although I thought the work admirably done, she did not seem quite satisfied; and she presently got into the stream, and gave one end of the log an extra push with her head, which completed her task, the two trees lying exactly parallel to each other close to the edge of each bank.

PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS TO THE 28TH REGIMENT, BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY, AT UMBALLAH.—(SEE PAGE 230.)

THE NEW SHIP "CITY OF MOBILE."

## THE NEW AMERICAN MERCHANT-SHIP "CITY OF MOBILE."

THIS noble merchantman has just arrived in the East India Docks, Blackwall, from the United States, with the largest cargo of wheat that has ever left the shores of America, or ever entered this or any other port in the world—the quantity brought being about 9000 quarters, and stowing, besides, an immense quantity of barrelled flour and staves.

The *City of Mobile* was built at New York, for the house of Horbeck and Co., of that city, she is of 1750 tons register burden, and is built throughout with oak. She has been visited and inspected by the captains of some of the most celebrated vessels in the port of London, and pronounced by competent judges to be the best built and fastened ship that has ever been in this port.

The *City of Mobile* is constructed with three decks for cargo, and with passenger accommodation on the upper deck. She is rigged in the newest American style, with double or rather divided topsails, known in the nautical world as Hodge's system—which plan is giving the greatest satisfaction to all who are using them, and they are being now very generally adopted. The main and fore yards are eighty feet in length, with her other yards in proportion: her enormous canvas has been manufactured by the Messrs. Speller and Co., of Wapping. Her length over all is 225 feet, on keel 210 feet, beam 43 feet 6 inches, depth of hold 29 feet 6 inches. She is commanded by Captain Marshall, a gentleman well known and greatly respected in the service; and left Blackwall on Tuesday last for Liverpool, from which port she will make her return voyage.

## MISS P. HORTON'S ENTERTAINMENT.—POPULAR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THIS delightful entertainment—which, under the name of "Illustrative Gatherings," attracted much attention some time ago at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre—is now being presented daily at the Gallery of Illustration, Regent-street; where the labours of Messrs. Grieve and Telbin, in the pictorial and decorative art, have contributed to produce an *ensemble* such as Madame Vestris would have rejoiced in when the Olympic Theatre was under her tasteful direction. The stage is arranged as a drawing-room, most elegantly appointed, and looking out upon a conservatory, with a garden beyond. The scene thus presented adds greatly to the charm of the entertainment, and produces an effect which at once imparts to it the appearance of novelty, no such advantitious aid having been employed on the occasion of the original performance. As regards the merit of the entertainment, it will be sufficient to say that, clever and amusing as it always was, great improvements have been made, and many new songs introduced, which give Miss P. Horton a more favourable opportunity than she previously enjoyed of displaying her musical accomplishments. Miss P. Horton's powers of impersonation have never been so skilfully or so fully exercised as on the present occasion. The contrasts of character are marked with the most admirable precision; and it is almost impossible to believe that a crabbed spinster of some sixty winters, and a pert charity-boy, who goes through an examination after a fashion which would seem to show that his object is rather to display his ignorance than his learning, are one and the same person. In the first part the various characters are represented as visitors at Holly Lodge, each having a denomination tending to justify the general title of "Flowers Gathered

MISS P. HORTON'S ENTERTAINMENT, AT THE ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, REGENT-STREET.

from Real Life." Every one of these is individualised with the most consummate skill, and the laughter, no less than the applause, elicited throughout, testified to the manner in which the performances were appreciated by the audience. The second part is called the "Enraged Musician," the object being to depict an aspiring genius in the agonies of operatic composition; and the fun which is produced arises from the continual interruptions he is exposed to by the appearance of a variety of persons who inflict upon him their woes and idiosyncrasies, until at length he is completely bewildered and unable to proceed with his work. These individuals are all represented by Miss P. Horton, and the various characters—from an Italian Wanderer to a Maid-of-all-work, and finally to a French Teacher of Music—are embodied with a degree of excellence which makes each a dramatic picture in itself; whilst the introduction of "Robert, toi que j'aime," by way of finale, offers an opportunity for testing the lady's powers in the execution of a class of music which scarcely admits of burlesque. On the whole, the entertainment is in every respect a musical and certainly a most amusing treat, and there can be no doubt that in this locality it has already proved a source of great attraction.

## THEATRICALS IN THE CRIMEA.

*(From a Correspondent.)*

ALTHOUGH active warfare in the Crimea is temporarily suspended the soldier is not exactly "coddled," as the *Times* would have you believe. During the day he has still plenty of severe work in the shape of fatigue parties, drill, and regimental duty; and no effort is spared to maintain the efficiency and discipline of the army in the highest degree of perfection. But when night sets in, and January's rain, sleet, and snow sweep the Camp, the festivities of a soldier's life commence. Light blazes from the windows of house, hut, and hovel; glimmers from the canvas of the tented plain, and peeps from the crannies of mysterious caves underground. Songs and dance music are heard on every side, accompanied by the clattering of feet in Irish jigs and Highland flings. The French have even instituted a select series of "fashionable balls:" price of ticket, half-a-guinea each: "N.B. No attendance of ladies most respectfully invited." And in spite of the unfavourable reports sent home concerning the female followers of the Camp, no one can justly deny that their occasional appearance adds much to the gratification of life under canvas; and many of them can boast, not merely of skin-deep personal attractions, but of tender sympathies and rare virtues.

The comparison is indeed extraordinary between January last year and the same month in the present year. The Russian guns firing sullenly from the north side upon the giant skeleton of Sebastopol's temples and terraces, alone remind us that we are in the midst of war, recalling for a moment dismal recollections of trenches, quarries, and advanced works, now habituated only by lizards, snakes, and rats of presence ubiquitous. The horrors of the past winter are, however, well nigh forgotten. The dangers, cruel deaths, toils, pestilence, cold, misery and famine, the night sorties, and the yawning graves to which comrades were daily consigned, these are seldom even spoken of. Indeed, the constitution of the soldier's existence appears to be precisely the same now as in the old time when the Simois and Scamander ran blood through the plains of Troy, and Homer's celebrated lines apply with singular truth even at the present hour:—

> The great, the brave, by thousands daily fall,
> And endless were the grief to weep for all:
> Enough, when Death demands the brave, to pay
> The tribute of a melancholy day!"

Amateur theatricals form one of the most popular amusements in the Camp. A statement appeared in the English newspapers a few weeks ago that a French theatrical company had embarked for Kamiesch. But the Theatre Royal, Kamiesch, has been anticipated in various English regiments. More than one successful manager might be named, who with the usual risks attending lessee-ship, can boast the possession of a company of such "unrivalled merit" that even the sage and critical *Polonius* would have approved their "good discretion and excellent judgment." Prelgha from Malta and Constantinople have brought socks and buskins, courtly suits, and bespangled robes, masks and dominoes, *Hamlet's* sables, *Shylock's* Jewish gabardines, *Malvolio's* yellow stockings, and *Desdemona's* handkerchiefs; to say nothing of flowing wigs, fashionable bonnets, bodices, paddings, and satin slippers, wreaths of artificial blossoms, and other appliances supposed to indicate the correct portrayal of the female form divine, as usually exhibited in public. Charles Kean himself might envy our dresses, decorations, and ingenious machinery. Rehearsals are generally take place every afternoon, and a grand performance twice a week. Officers and men are thus making the most of their winter's brief holiday, and we have all passed from "grave to gay." After the heavy tragedy of the last campaign the curtain has drawn up to a "comic interlude;" and, whilst we are having our game, "umour tells us that the busy diplomatists of Europe are also having theirs. Let them take care that they do not pirate our stage effects and perform our plays "without permission:" that they do not suddenly wind up the serious drama now enacting upon the world's stage, and give us comedy and farce by way of afterpiece.

The best theatre in the Camp is undoubtedly to be found in the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade. The building, which was comfortably accommodate 250 persons, has been erected solely for the purpose of dramatic entertainments; and the wood and stone which enter into its formation were brought from Sebastopol, the ruins of the magnificent Muscovite theatre furnishing a portion of the materials. The interior of the building is elegantly decorated, and the drop-scene painted by Lieut. Sinclair, Aide-de-Camp to General Eyre, is deserving of especial notice. This scene represents the struggle of Europe for the unfortunate carcase of the sick Ottoman. In the centre appears the wretched invalid writhing in the entanglements of a cord, dislocated on one side by England, France, and Sardinia (represented by a rifleman, a Zouave and Sardinian); strained and twisted on the other side by Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

The latter, however, takes no very energetic part in the struggle, but squats upon the ground grasping tightly a bottle of champagne and feebly leering at his companions-in-arms. In the background appear gabions, earthworks, and embrasures, over which two Muscovites intently watch the progress of the struggle. Other scenes, side-wings, &c., have been painted by officers of the regiment. A landscape by Colonel Macdonnell, C.B., is worthy of especial commendation; and it is only fair to add that to the exertions of Capt. the Hon. Barrington Pellew, who superintended the entire arrangements of decoration and wardrobe, the officers of the battalion are principally indebted for their very elegant and "practicable" theatre. The opening night was on January 29th, and the play-bills announced the following entertainments:—

THEATRE ROYAL,
SECOND BATTALION, RIFLE BRIGADE.
On Tuesday, January 29, 1856,
Will be Performed
A THUMPING LEGACY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pillippo Geronimo (Innkeeper) | ... | ... | Sergeant March. |
| Jerry Ominous (Nephew) | ... | ... | Assist.-Surgeon Reade. |
| Sambogetti | ... | ... | Sergeant Tapley. |
| Leoni ... | ... | ... | Sergeant Bourne. |
| Brigadier of Carbineers | ... | ... | Lieut. J. C. Moore. |
| Rosetta (Filippo's Daughter) | ... | ... | Lieut. Eccles. |
| (Two Carbineers.) | | | |
| GLEE ... | "Drink to me only with thine eyes." | | |

To conclude with
NUMBER ONE ROUND THE CORNER!

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Flipper | ... | ... | Capt. the Hon. B. R. Pellew. |
| Mr. Nobbler | ... | ... | Sergeant Bourne. |
| First-floor Lodger ... | | ... | Sergeant-Major Waller. |

Previous to the performance, a PROLOGUE will be spoken.
Doors open at Half-past 7 o'clock, Performance to commence at 8 precisely.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Amongst the visitors who early presented their tickets for admission were Major-General Lord William Paulet, Major-General Windham, Brigade-Generals and Mrs. Strangways, Earl Sefton, Captain Lord R. Browne (7th), Major the Hon. L. Curzon, Major the Hon. H. Chichester (77th), Colonel Goodenough (84th), &c. The band of the regiment—one of the finest and most celebrated in the service—formed the orchestra, and, previous to the rise of the curtain, performed the overture to "Guillaume Tell" in splendid style, conducted by Bandmaster Cordielle. The prologue—written by a regimental surgeon—was recited with much taste and feeling by the Hon. Captain Pellew; and the curtain drew up immediately afterwards to the tergiversations of *Mr. Jerry Ominous*, the heir to "The Thumping Legacy." The genuine drollery of Mr. Reade in this part elicited rounds of applause; and the fair *Rosetta*, on her first appearance, gained a host of admirers. She was modestly attired in white book-muslin over a blue satin petticoat, and a shower of curls, falling from a broad and highly-fashionable summer straw hat, revelled upon her graceful shoulders. The lady acted well, but she is yet young, and will doubtless improve upon acquaintance. The bashfulness of her deportment (especially her anxiety to avoid any undue exposure of foot or ancle) was the theme of universal admiration; and after the play, when *Jerry Ominous* led her blushing before the curtain, a tumult of applause greeted the happy pair. The other characters in the farce were well performed, and Mr. Moore, as the *Brigadier of Carbineers*, looked and acted the part to perfection. After the glee, sung with much taste by six members of the band, Colour-Sergeant Kemp went through the "Highland Fling," which was encored, and the curtain again rose to "Number One Round the Corner"—*Flipper* and *Nobbler* keeping the house in roars of laughter. At the conclusion of the performance a large party sat down, in the officers' mess-room, to a supper which may have reflected credit upon even a West-end clubhouse. Wines flowed in profusion, and scarcely a delicacy in or out of season was wanting. An honourable visitor remarked, in the course of a speech, that "the officers of the 2nd Battalion appeared to be revenging themselves for the warm work they had seen in the last campaign." The chairman happily replied, "Yes; and in anticipation of the warm work we are ready to see again!"

W. C.

## KARS.

*(To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

IN vol. xxii of the *Asiatic Journal* there appears a paper entitled "A Hindoo Colony in Ancient Armenia," from which it would seem that Kars, or Kaurs, as the writer of the paper in question calls it, was founded by a colony of emigrants from India upwards of a century before the Christian era, and that it was besieged and captured by a Christian army in the third century. The account of this sangular colony, Monsieur Audall, of Calcutta, the writer in the *Asiatic Journal*, informs us, is derived from an historical work written by Zenobius, a Syrian Bishop, who flourished in Armenia in the beginning of the third century This work was first published in Venice, in the year 1832.

Zenobius, after describing the appearance, manners, and religion of the idolatrous colony, relates that they were driven from their Indian princes, who, driven from their native land, took shelter in the dominions of King Valarsaces,* who bestowed on them the principality of the country of Taron † Three of the sons of these Princes founded villages and called them after their own names—Kaurs, Meghri, and Horsus.

Zenobius goes on to describe the wars that took place between the Christians and the idolaters, and in one of the campaigns, in which he seems to have been present, Kaurs, after a siege of seven years, fell into the hands of the Christians, who razed it to the ground, and removed all its inhabitants as prisoners to Meghri. After this defeat the idolaters retreated, but were afterward rallied by their High Priest, Arzan, who challenged an Armenian Prince to single combat. Arzan was killed and buried on the spot where he fell, which to this day, Zenobius says, is known by his name. This is, in all probability, the Erzngen or Erzin-room of the present day. In a pitched battle fought shortly afterwards the idolaters lost 1036 men, their temples were razed to the ground, and the images of their gods, Kenaca and Anaitis, were thrown into the flames. On declaration of peace the inhabitants of Kaura embraced Christianity, and 5050 men and children were baptised by St. Gregory.

SEPOY.

* Appointed King of Armenia A.M. 3682. † Can this be Tebraun of the present day?
I M. Audall in a note says this, in the Armenian, means idol; but is it more likely to be the Hindoo god Arnum, still a common name among Hindoos.

## THE NAVIGATION OF THE DANUBE.

—Count Picquelmont, who cannot forgive or forget that the British Government in 1848 and 1549 was willing to deprive Austria of a part of her Italian possessions, has just published a work on the Eastern question, which contains a great deal of abuse of the policy of England, and one or two facts worth notice. The Count, who not long before the Hungarian revolution had been Austrian Minister at St. Petersburg, relates that in 1840 the Russian Government organised the project of the freedom of the Danube, and formally pledged itself to keep the Sulina arm in such a state "that there should always be water enough for merchantmen." After the convention between Russia and Austria was laid before the Conference of Nations exchanged, the St. Petersburg Government ordered the naval authorities at Odessa to see that the sand did not accumulate at the entrance to the Sulina, and they for a time obeyed the instructions which had been given them. The importance of the Danube to Austria and Southern Germany was at once seen, and the traffic increased so rapidly that Galatz speedily became a place of importance, and the Russian and Austrian Governments signalised the principality of the Principalities. As soon as the Odessa authorities remarked that Galatz was likely to become a formidable rival, they neglected to remove the sand from the embouchure of the Sulina, and the navigation of the Danube was interrupted. As soon as it was evident that the larger vessels could not pass the bar, a company of speculative Greeks appeared with a little flotilla of lighters, and demanded and received enormous prices for their services, that they could afford to allow a certain salary to the Russian *employés* for their inactivity." Such was the state of things ten years ago, and such it is even now.

IMPORTANCE OF NICOLAIEFF.—Nicolaieff is not merely a port of construction, as is generally believed in Europe, but a port for actual vessels of war. In grave circumstances, the Russian squadron of reserve used to station there; and if that has not taken place during the present war the reason is that Prince Menschikoff must have, from the beginning of the war, under official orders in the port of Sebastopol all the armed vessels which were in the Black Sea. In order, too, that vessels of war should be able to navigate between Nicolaieff and the sea, the Board of Admiralty has had a channel made which the whole way down, from which every rock or impediment has been carefully removed, and in which during eight months of the year there are twenty-three feet of water. This channel becomes considerably greater when the river rises. The Russian fleet in the Black Sea at the commencement of the war consisted of sixteen ships of the line, amongst which only three were of the first class; the others, all of the third class, drew only twenty-two feet of water when fully armed. The arming of these vessels had been effected altogether at Nicolaieff, and they arrived at Sebastopol without the slightest difficult by following the channel above described, having her guns on board, as well as her full complement of men, and an entire supply of provisions and stores. It results from what has just been said, that ships of the line can be built and armed at Nicolaieff, and can then, during the greater part of the year, proceed to sea quite ready to fight. As to vessels of 120 guns and upwards, they can take all their guns on board, with the exception of those of the lower deck, and complete their armament at Sebastopol. It may thus be seen what advantages can be derived from Nicolaieff. Both that place and Sebastopol are classed in Russia among the ports of the Black Sea, just as Rochefort and Lorient, which are some way inland, are in the list of the ports of France. The official name given to Nicolaieff by the Imperial Government speaks more strongly than anything else that can be said. Nicolaieff, according to the literal translation of the name, is "the chief place of the Russian military marine in the Black Sea." The establishment of Sebastopol was only the chief station of the Russian fleet, and the place of assembling when any expedition was in contemplation.—*Monteur de la Flotte.*

A GLOOMY PROSPECT FOR THE SUTLERS AT KADIKOI.—It is curious to hear the diametrically opposite opinions that are emitted:—"Peace is certain, we shall all be home in a few weeks," is the assurance you receive from officers who did not enter the army to fight, and whom honour obliges to no taste for the work, has brought and kept so long here. "The Russians are only trying to gain time," says the next man you meet, a thorough soldier, to whom hardship and danger are as sunshine, and who covets promotion and the higher pay it will bring, for he has a wife and children at home, and little but his pay to maintain them with; "the report of peace is all humbug. See yonder, they are erecting platforms in Balaklava Harbour, to ship the troops to Asia." Each man sees through his own glasses. The platform would serve equally well to ship troops to England. Among the mercantile community in the Crimea, the vendors of wines and spirits, pickles, preserves, biscuits, tea, coffee, hams, cookery, butter, cheese, and a multitude of other groceries and Italian warehouseries, great alarm has been spread by the announcement of probable peace. Forgetting their enormous past profits, they think only of their approaching loss. As far as concerns the English dealers and sutlers at Kadikoi and Donnybrook, and a few isolated shops scattered through the Camp, their cases does not call for, nor is likely to excite, much commiseration. With very rare exceptions they have sold bad things at exorbitant prices. At Kamiesch the French reckon on getting rid of their good qualities of wine to the Russians; but there is a monstrous quantity of *vin ordinaire* (most of it extremely *ordinaire*, and rather logwoody), concerning the disposal of which they are very uneasy, since they know the Russians to be too good judges to buy it, and those they will be obliged to insure the expense of shipping it to Constantinople, where they hope to find customers for it among the principal hotel-keepers, who will bottle it, put seals on the corks and labels on the glass, and retail it at 6*l.* or 8*l.* the bottle as the choicest products of Burgundy and Bordeaux vineyards, sacking, with that peculiar calmness and complacency which are characteristic of your thoroughbred Constantinople shop-keeper, some 500 per cent profit, and grumbling the while at the hardness of the times.—*Letter from the Camp.*

AN UNPLEASANT DISCOVERY.—As Sir Hamilton Seymour has been unable to find a suitable house or apartments, he has been living with his family in an hotel, where he has made the most unpleasant discovery that his goods and chattels are not in safety. A few nights since some one entered his room and carried off all his linen, with the exception of one shirt, one pair of stockings, and one pocket-handkerchief. It must be supposed that the robber was disturbed in his operations, as the writing-desks, containing State papers, money, &c., were untouched. When Government has leisure to think of such matters, it would, perhaps, do well either to purchase a house here, or to take one for a series of years, as a Vienna hotel is no fitting place for a man in whose keeping are State secrets. It is not necessary to say more on this subject; but very singular and authentic stories might be related if prudence did not bid me stay my pen. For a long time a Russian Prince, with a polysyllabic name, which has escaped my memory, had the very next room to that which served the British Minister for his *salon de reception*, and it is highly probable he heard a great part of what was said, as Vienna doors are by no means remarkable for their thickness, or for being good fits.—*Letter from Vienna.*

## ABOUT WENSLEYDALE.

SIR JAMES PARKE is not the first eminent lawyer who has been associated with Wensleydale. It may be interesting to glance at Wensley and its remarkable men. The elevation of this Judge to the dignity of a Peer with legislative functions, but the Peerage to last only for his own life, is an event in the current page of constitutional history which will, in many forms, recur in future controversy. On each occasion, to those who know the scenery and history of the dale, visions of beauty and of awe may arise; while others may inquire, "Where and what is Wensleydale, whose names have become celebrated by a political accident?"

At the bottom of an ancient ocean, with a stream flowing constantly from west to east, like the great Gulf Stream of the Atlantic, lies a floor of limestone rock, which in some dire convulsion was upheaved, and remained a range of hills, with rents, chasms, ravines and dales, breaking eastward through Yorkshire, and westward through Lancashire. Hills more lofty than the rest rose in the convulsion, which in after days men called Pennighent, Pendle Hill, Ingleborough Fell, Whernside Fell, and such like names. These are connected by high moorlands, under the healthy moss of which lie the fossils and floor of the old ocean. But in some parts this floor lies bare over spaces of miles, and shows the action of some ancient gulf stream as distinctly as rocks on the seacoast show the present action of the tide-wave. Into the chasms and ravines issue rivulets from caves, until, fed by surface streams, they become rivers, wasting away and widening the narrow boundaries of rock to grassy meadows and fertile dales.

The Yore (spelt also Ure, and Eure) dashes down from its parent caves in cataracts between whitened walls of rock many hundred feet high, on which are the homes of birds of prey—of hawks especially; whence were once supplied the Royal and many noble falconries of England. Over those cataracts rushes the Yore, till it waters the village of Wensley, the meadows below, and rock-built castle walls still further down in Wensleydale.

The Yore and Swale unite and flow to York, as the Ouse; their journey thither rapid, comparatively free of land labour, and very pleasant on every hand. Not so the journey of the twin drudges Aire and Calder, offspring of the same range of caves and moorlands, hardest toiling of rivers out of Lancashire. These receive at their time of greatest industrial pollution their brother Wharfe, whose bright waters have not been stained by work. Impetuous Wharfe escapes from his mother's lap, and halts not to smooth a ruffled wave for many, many miles, except to loiter for a while about Bolton Priory after passing that abyss the Strid, of which Rogers (just deceased) has chanted in his "Boy of Egremond":—

> Rythe was his song, a song of Yore;
> But where the rock is rent in two,
> *And the river rushes through,*
> His voice was heard no more.

Working Calder, working Aire, impetuous Wharfe of unsolled stream, Yore of Wensleydale, Swale of Swaledale, and gentle Ouse, unite in one; and, receiving Trent from the Midlands, they become sonorous Humber—commercial estuary of the eastern sea. Willfe to the western sea, from the bosom of the same parent caves and moorlands, runs Lune to Lancaster, with a short life and a merry; where, like a spendthrift, he is soon after lost in quicksand. The Colne and Ribble are of the same family, after a youth of delightful wandering, are caught by the men of the dales and made to spin cotton. The Roobe and Irwell, their cousins, are not only put to work young, with Medlock and Irk in their infancy, but are worked to death—boiled into steam at Manchester, their remains putrefying for the next thirty miles till gathered up and salted in the Mersey.

And now of the lords and the men of the dales. Sir James Parke, we have said, is not the first lawyer associated with Wensleydale. In the reign of the second and third Edwards, Henry Scrope, a lawyer, founded a family of peers, and built a house in Wensleydale, which, with a castle built by his successor, were transmitted to a notable posterity in direct line for three hundred years, afterwards through marriage to the Powlets, Marquises of Winchester, and Dukes of Bolton Castle, in Wensleydale. Henry Scroop, in the second year of Edward II., was one of the Justices of Common Pleas; and in the tenth year of the said reign was made Chief Justice of the King's Bench. In the first year of Edward III. he was deprived of his political honours, from the Chief Justiceship to that of Puisne Justice of Common Pleas; "but," says the chronicler, "paid his court so well to the new Sovereign, that in three years he was reinstated in the highest office; and in seven years after, when he died, so well had he employed his opportunities, that he was possessed of many manors." [Then follow a list of his estates and castles.] His successor was a greater lawyer and better man Lord Scroop, Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal, builder of Bolton Castle. His son was Richard Scroop, Archbishop of York, headed in the Wars of the Roses. The executioner was se appalled by the dread of decapitating an Archbishop, that he did not sever the head until after five strokes of the axe.

The Scroops were now married into the family of the Nevilles, the King-makers. Sir John Neville, of Wensleydale, kinsman of the Earl of Warwick, had Edward IV. in keeping at Middleham-in-the-Dale, when, on pretence of hunting, Edward escaped by the help of his brother Gloucester (Richard III.). When Edward VI. was in the ascendant, and Henry VI. a fugitive, the latter wandered on the moors between Wensleydale and Bowland, finding shelter with the family of the Pudseys, and longing in his soliloquies that he were a shepherd:—

> Oh God! methinks it were a happy life
> To be no better than a homely swain,
> To sit upon a hill as I do now,—
> To carve out dials quaintly point by point,
> Thereby to see the minutes how they run,
> How many makes the hour full complete,
> How many hours brings about the day,
> How many days will finish up the year,
> How many years a mortal man may live.

On the same moors, and on the fells of Cumberland, the second generation following, the successor to the "bloody Cliffords" of the York and Lancaster wars was secreted as a shepherd, and only emerged from obscurity after twenty-five years of pastoral life. When he was aged sixty the Scotch invaded England, to be overthrown on Flodden Field. An old metrical history tells of the gathering of his forces by this Henry Clifford, the shepherd, thus:—

> From Pennighent to Pendle Hill,
> From Lonton to Long Addingbanne,
> And all that craggy mountain hill,
> They with the lusty Clifford came;
> All Stainforth hundred went with him,
> With arrplings strong from Wensleydale,
> And mickle bold fellows of Bowland,
> From Longstraths eke and Lattondale.

In the next generation Wensleydale held within the grim walls of its Bolton Castle a fair captive—marvellous in beauty, marvellous in her misfortunes—Mary, Queen of Scots. She was allowed to join the chase; but at the outcome, far up the dales, met a disguised stranger more than once—the chivalric Duke of Norfolk, who fain would carry her out of captivity and Wensleydale. But the regal hawk of England heard of this, and ordered her prisoner to be removed to safer custody in Staffordshire.

At Giggleswick, in a cave of the limestone rock from ancient ocean, lived a schoolmaster named Paley. He had a son, William, whom he on horseback, escorted to Cambridge University. The son rode also, and fell so often, that Paley senior ceased to look round, but contented himself, when he heard a sound on the road, by calling, "Take care of thy money, lad!" William Paley, this soft lad (who told the story himself), became the great Archdeacon and famed philosopher of Christianity, whose name and memory the world will not willingly let die.

About the head of Wensleydale, and thence to Bowland, where bows bows and pike-handles were the crops of greatest value in days of old, the natives saw, a few years ago, a young Quaker brushing the dew from the heath at early dawn and late twilight. This was a sickly youth who had been at school in a lower part of Yorkshire, but was removed and sent to the forest of Bowland and Fells, overlooking Wensleydale, in the hope that he might be saved alive in that region of health, of which there was little hope elsewhere. He rambled over those uplands, under guidance of the private tutor for a space of five years. There, on the very ground where peaceful Henry VI. meditated and envied

> the shepherd's homely curds,
> His cold thin drink out of his leathern bottle;
> His wonted sleep under a fresh tree's shade,
> All which secure and sweetly he enjoys.

There meditated, there grew to strength and intellectual vigour, on the shepherd's homely curds and cold thin drink out of a leathern bottle, one of the men of mark in our time—Mr. John Bright M.P. for Manchester. Of other notable persons belonging to that region of romantic scenery, of vigorous health, and wondrous longevity, there is not now convenient space to say much. The Lord Wensleydale, about whose peerage the guardians of the Constitution are now so much concerned, is a native of the vicinage of Liverpool, where his father was a merchant; but maternally, and (it has been said) by still more tender associations than the ties of his maternity, he feels an attachment to Wensleydale

## THE COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS POLICE BILL.

Local Government is dear to Englishmen, and any attempt to destroy the spirit of those institutions which have descended to us from the time of Alfred is sure to be unpopular. Such is the fate of Sir George Grey's Bill, which proposes to centralise all control over all the constabulary in every county and borough in the hands of the Secretary of State for the Home Department. The Justices in counties and the Watch Committees in boroughs are to be deprived of all substantial power. The Secretary of State is to nominate a Chief Constable in every county; or, what amounts to the same thing, no person can be appointed to that office without his sanction; and the Chief Constable is to select all the other constables. The second section of the Act authorises the Secretary of State, of his own will and pleasure, and without consulting the local magistracy, to order the division of any county into police districts; nor have the ratepayers, who must pay the police, any right of protest or interference whatever. The fifth section, which relates to the duties or interference whatever. of constables, is vague and undefined, and thus invests the Secretary of State with arbitrary power. No settled rule of conduct or action being laid down, the Secretary, may from time to time, and according to his own political prejudices, prescribe what are and what are not police duties; so that if he has the audacity to despise public opinion and set it at defiance, he may, with the Act in his hand for his justification, actually introduce a spy system. The sixth section gives him power to make rules for the government, pay, clothing, accoutrements, and necessaries of constables—duties now executed by the Watch Committees in boroughs, having local knowledge of these subjects. If the tailoring department is to be given up to the Home Secretary, it is to be hoped that the contracts will be so arranged that the poor women who are now making shirts and trousers for soldiers and sailors may escape that physical and moral degradation to which they are now subjected by the miserable pittance they are compelled to receive for their labour. The eighth section directs that the Chief Constable in each county is to furnish, when called upon so to do, information to the Secretary of State; and as the former functionary is to be the nominee of the latter, should peculiar circumstances arise, it is easy to predict in what spirit this correspondence will be framed. By the tenth section the Secretary of State will be empowered to nominate three inspectors, whose business it will be to frame reports; and thus additional patronage will be thrown into his hands, and a further step made in governing districts through commissionerships. The tenth section holds out a gilded bait to allure into acquiescence with this measure. It proposes to pay one-fourth of the charge for this new constabulary out of the Consolidated Fund; but this grant is only to be made on the certificate of the Home Secretary that the *number* of the police has his approval.

Such is a summary of the principal clauses in this last attempt at centralisation. The mayors of several towns have held a meeting in London on the subject, and condemned the whole scheme in the most unqualified terms. They have had an interview with Sir George, and refused any concessions; and Sir George appears determined to persevere. Whoever looks to foreign countries where local government has no existence will discover one of the main reasons why nationality with them is a feeble principle. There all authority is concentrated in the capital. The rural districts and the smaller towns know no other duty than the duty of obedience. The people have no practical school in which they can learn the elements of legislation and administration even on the humblest scale. In Italy, in Austria, in Prussia, there is no nobility corresponding to our House of Peers, no middle class which can be compared to our country gentleman. The foreigner is quite ignorant of the activity of political life, and never trains himself for functions which he is assured he never will be called upon to fulfil. Continental centralisation deadens intellect, for there is no scope afforded for its honourable exercise, even in the laudable pursuits of ambition. How different is the case in England, where local government opens up a career of usefulness and distinction in every city and borough, and holds out inducements to all to acquire knowledge, and win for themselves a mental qualification for at least some municipal office. It is this certainty of reaching a higher position by almost all who use the right means to attain it that gives strength to national character and national independence. We have seen some fifty or sixty Mayors of towns assemble in public meeting in the metropolis and protest against a Government measure,—what would our astonishment be were an equal number of French Prefects or German Burgomasters to adopt a similar course in their countries?

It is very probable that our provincial system of police requires amendment, and that its efficiency would be improved by a greatly reformed organisation. Let this be granted; still the major question remains, whether all needful improvements may not be secured without breaking in on the ancient principle of local or self government? Gold itself may be purchased at too costly a rate, and a wise conservatism will not rashly lift any of the anchors of the Constitution. A measure of the sweeping character proposed wears on its face the aspect of destructiveness, and from what has transpired at the interview at the Home-office the door is closed against compromise. Such being the nature of the struggle, even should Government triumph, discontent will remain; and the new policy, instead of being welcomed as one of beneficial progress, demanded by the popular voice, will be regarded as anti-national and coercive.

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The Sound Dues.—It is said that the fresh proposals made by Denmark to the Sound Dues Congress consist in the offer to abolish them for ever on the payment of a sum of thirty-five millions of rix dollars, to be borne in fixed quotas by the Maritime States. The Councillor of State, Tengeberski, accepted this very moderate demand in the name of the Russian Government immediately and without any reserve, although Russia will have to bear nearly one-third of the whole sum. The Mecklenburg and Hanoverian Plenipotentiaries, who have all along supported Russia, also accepted the proposal, subject to the confirmation of their respective Governments, which there is no reason to doubt will be granted, as by that act they will be acknowledging the validity of Denmark's claims to the Sound Dues, and probably calculate on a similar future recognition of the equally-illegal demand for the river dues at Baitzenburg on the Elbe, which bring in about 150,000 dollars to the Treasury of Schwerin, and the Stade dues, which produce double that amount annually to the King of Hanover. If the Danish proposals for capitalisation are generally accepted, it is intended to pay off with the proceeds the foreign debts of the kingdom, contracted during the last war, including the English Three and Five per Cent Loans of 1825 and 1826; so that in future the whole of the national debt of Denmark will be confined to the loans contracted within the kingdom.

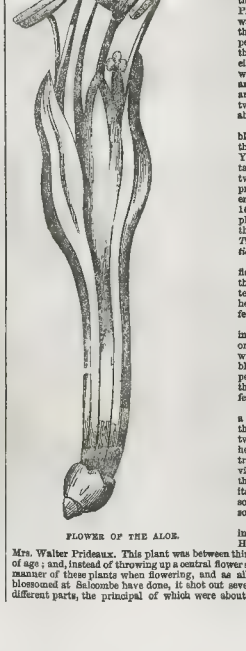
Minie Rifle-rest.—The invention of a rest for the Minie and other rifles has been a want very much felt by all persons who are aware of the precision and steadiness required in taking aim, especially at long ranges. This has just been accomplished by Mr. Charles Wentworth Forbes, of Ealing, in Hampshire. The process is as simple as the effect is remarkable. It consists of a line, which can be drawn out from the end of the rifle, near the muzzle, and placed under the left foot. The line is lengthened or shortened by a self-acting spring in the stock, and steadiness is obtained by the action of the spring resisting the upward pressure. All who have experienced the difficulties attending the clumsy fork-rests in deer-stalking, the seeking a place for a rest in the field, and the greater steadiness obtained by this rest over every other kind hitherto invented, will at once appreciate this valuable improvement, more especially when it is ascertained that no additional weight is added to the rifle. We understand the invention has been highly approved of by gentlemen accustomed to deer stalking and military men accustomed to rifle practice.

## THE SALCOMBE ALOES.

The year just past is rendered remarkable by the fact that no less than *three* plants of that beautiful and interesting exotic the *Agave Americana*, or Great American Aloe, have flowered in the open air, at Salcombe, near Kingsbridge. This place is situated at the extreme south of the county of Devon, and enjoys a climate and shelter unknown in other parts of England. Here oranges citrons, lemons, and limes come to perfection in the open air, and are equal, if not superior to, any that are brought from abroad. One tree, a Seville orange, is known to have attained the age of 200 years. In the grounds of the different

ALOE IN BLOOM, AT SALCOMBE.

seats belonging to Lord Kinsale, Lord Courtenay, and Mrs. Walter Prideaux, they may be seen trained like pesches against the walls, and are only sheltered in the winter nights by a mat hung against them. In these gardens may also be seen healthy and vigorous plants of the American Aloe (*Agave Americana*) and various other exotics, which here flourish in the open ground, though elsewhere they are carefully kept in greenhouses and conservatories.



FLOWER OF THE ALOE.

The first Aloe known to have flowered here did so in 1774, and hundreds of people came from great distances to see it. It was then twenty-eight years old, and grew in the grounds of Cliff House, the seat of Mrs. Walter Prideaux. The growth was very rapid, being at the rate of nine inches per day, until it reached the height of twenty-eight feet; the leaves were six inches thick and nine feet in length, and the flowers on forty-two branches innumerable.

In 1820 a second Aloe blossomed, at Woodville, then the seat of James Yates, Esq., which attained the height of twenty-seven feet, and produced forty-two flowering branches, bearing 16,000 flowers. This plant is fully described in the fifth volume of the *Transactions of the Horticultural Society*.

In 1832 a third Aloe flowered, at the Moult, the seat of Lord Courtenay, and reached the height of twenty-eight feet.

A fourth Aloe flowered in 1835, at Woodville, ornamenting the grounds with its almost countless blossoms and stately appearance: this reached the height of twenty-four feet nine inches.

In the autumn of 1840 a fifth Aloe flowered, at the Moult, and was twenty-seven feet in height. It had been transplanted the previous year, which perhaps threw it into bloom, as its leaves were not quite so large as its predecessors.

In 1842 a sixth came into bloom, at Cliff House, the residence of Mrs. Walter Prideaux. This plant was between thirty and thirty-five years of age; and, instead of throwing up a central flower stem, which is the usual manner of these plants when flowering, and as all the others that have blossomed at Salcombe have done, it shot out seven separate stalks from different parts, the principal of which were about ten feet high. From this circumstance the peculiar character of the plant was lost. Its appearance was, however, extremely beautiful, and it continued in bloom without the slightest protection through the whole of the succeeding winter.

In the autumn of the year 1847 another aloe came into bloom at Woodville. This was a fine specimen, and formed the seventh that had flowered at Salcombe. It was twenty-eight feet high, and had the magnificent central flower-stem which is the characteristic of these splendid plants.

In the year 1855 three Aloes were in flower at once. Of these, one was in the gardens at the Moult, another in a small garden by the side of the sea, and the third flowered at Clifton House.

This plant is twenty five feet in height, and full of splendid blossoms, and was planted in 1836. It forms a beautiful specimen of these noble plants, as may be seen from the Engraving which is copied from a photograph taken in June, and kindly permitted by Mrs Prideaux to be engraved for this Journal. The small engraving is one of the flowers which form the clusters at the end of each branch, and is of the full size. The colour is a delicate pale green.

The other two, which are also yet in blossom, are two noble plants, and, should there be no severe frosts, will no doubt remain until late in the spring, towards the end of which they gradually die away, and are succeeded by hundreds of little suckers, each of which will in its turn become an exact copy of the parent plant.

From the thread of the Aloe that blossomed at Cliff House in 1842, after it had been prepared, numerous little articles in fancy needlework were made, which look extremely pretty.

In the different gardens above named the luxuriance of the New Zealand Flax (*Phormium tenax*) is remarkable, some immense masses being more than seven feet high, and very beautiful. They are in the strongest health, and are uninjured by the severest Devonshire winters. Two smaller plants have blossomed, the flower-stalks being between two and three feet higher than the leaves.

C. P. T. Young.

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James Punch, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, in his one hundred and eighth year, expired in this city on Friday, the 25th of January. Punch was the slave of Colonel Warren Washington, of Virginia, nephew of General George Washington. He came to this city about twenty-five years ago, after having been set free, in company of J. H. Platt, Esq. During our struggle in the Revolutionary War, Punch acted as servant to officers in several of the most important engagements, and often recurred to the sights he had seen, and part of which he was. He died in poverty, and was permitted to be buried at the expense of the county.

St. James's-Park.—We have received a communication from Messrs. Homer and Molesworth, Civil Engineers, of Beaufort-buildings, Strand, who propose to solve the *vexata quæstio* of the road across St. James's-park. We recommend, say these gentlemen, that the communication shall be made by a sunk road, commencing at Pall-mall (between St. James's Palace and Marlborough House), and falling with an inclination of 1 in 24 until it reaches a sufficient depth to pass underneath the roads of the park and the ornamental water. After crossing over to Queen-square, it again rises with an inclination of 1 in 37 until it reaches the level of the street at Broadway. Where it passes through the park it would have retaining walls on each side, coped just above the level of the ground, and surmounted with a light iron railing. Shrubs would be planted against the railing, so as to hide it completely from view. The road would be arched over where it passed beneath the Mall, the ornamental water, and the Birdcage-walk; and a circular opening of fifty or sixty feet diameter would be left in the middle of the water, which might have the appearance of a basin, or rockery on which creepers or shrubs might be planted. The road would thus be kept entirely distinct from, and out of sight of, the park, and would not affect it in any way. The road need not to be sunk lower than is necessary to allow the crown of the arch to be one foot below the surface of the water. The inclination of 1 in 24 would not be inconvenient, being much less than that of Holborn-hill, which is 1 in 20; and it might be decreased still further by slightly raising the roads under which it passes with the materials excavated. Should the sunk road be below the level of the sewers, the drainage might be effected by forming a large receptacle, into which the surface water can flow, and employing a small high-pressure engine to pump it into the sewers. The engine may be placed beyond the park. It will, perhaps, be objected that the cost of this plan would be greater than that of the plan proposed by Government. Undoubtedly it would. Still, when we consider that it gives that *direct* communication which is so much desired, and keeps the traffic entirely out of the park—thus leaving "London's lungs" unaffected—we think that the money would be *well* spent.

The Duchess de Caumont Laforce.—This lady who was assassinated on the night of the other day, was exceedingly eccentric, and had in her life been famous for the strange things she did. Some years ago she chose to separate from her husband, and actually profited by the privilege of pleading her own cause, which she did plead with great remarkable eloquence. Separated from M. de Caumont, her children were left under her care as first, but subsequently taken from her, because it was found out that she positively did not allow them enough to eat. Since then she had led the most curious kind of life, living alone, with the exception of one female servant, in her spacious hotel of the Champs Elysées, and hiring an outdoor servant by the day. On Wednesday night the female attendant was absent, and, therefore, the real circumstances of the murder remain still a mystery. A great noise of screaming was heard by the neighbours, between nine and ten o'clock; the alarm was given, and as a policeman was trying to enter the house a man emerged from it, his face much scratched, and with an air of general confusion about him. He was arrested and instantly avowed himself. The wretched victim was found in a frightful state of mutilation, her head literally dashed to pieces. But the most melancholy part of the story was perhaps that concerning her only sister, the Countess de L'Aigle, who lived close to her, and was her only associate. This poor lady was returning from daily mass, when, not far from her sister's door, she saw a concourse of people, and perceived a man led away by two officers of police. She desired her footman to inquire how what had happened, and the reply was that it was a man who had murdered his mother. "But ask how, and find out some details," continued she; and, as she pressed forward, a person in the crowd said to her, "Oh, no, Madame, that is not it; the man they are carrying away there has just assassinated Madame de Caumont Laforce, who lives at No. 78,—that is the real story." On hearing this horrible announcement, the unfortunate lady rushed forward, and could only just reach her sister's house when a sort of fainting fit seized her, and she was admitted into the courtyard by the commissary of police, who recognised her.—*Paris Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian.*

The American Treaty with Japan.—Our much-vaunted treaty with the Japanese seems to work no better than the boggled Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The Japanese are very strict constructionists, and interpret the treaty as only binding them to admit American vessels in future to put into either of the three ports named for wood and water. Having obtained these, they are expected to depart with the utmost dispatch. The Japanese authorities, in fact maintain that the treaty does not make the ports named in it ports of call for American vessels, but merely ports of temporary refuge; and, consequently, that vessels not under stress of weather, or out of the most indispensable supplies have no right to enter. Our American shipmasters have interpreted the treaty differently; and this is not strange after the amount of fuss and fustian published in the newspapers about Commodore Perry's great naval and diplomatic achievements in breaking down the barrier of exclusion which Japan had long maintained against the ships and commerce of the civilised world. Our practical-minded merchant captains cannot understand the use of the expensive naval parade made in the seas and harbours of Japan, if it was not intended to gain for them something more than the barren privilege of entering certain ports and leaving them as speedily as possible, without holding communication or trade of any kind with the people of the country. The last mail from Europe brought the report of difficulties having sprung up at the port of Simoda between the Japanese and a fleet of American vessels which put in under the treaty to obtain supplies. The Japanese refused to furnish the supplies, and treated the Americans with harshness. The latter were not disposed to submit, and, it is said, took what they wanted, paying for it what they considered a fair price. A collision occurred in consequence of these difficulties, and several Japanese are said to have been killed. It is evident that the Perry treaty requires amendment, and it should be amended as soon as possible, to prevent too much bad blood getting up between our people and the Japanese through disputes regarding their respective rights.—*New York Gun.*

Take Care of Your Wine.—A number of labourers and workmen of Putoaux and the neighbourhood having been observed for several days to be in a state of continual intoxication, and numerous bottles, which had evidently contained wines of the finer sorts, having been found strewed about the roads and fields in that neighbourhood, it was deemed advisable to make an investigation, and it was discovered that a number of labourers, employed in making improvements in the grounds of a gentleman of property, had, on the instigation of a discharged gardener, cut a subterranean passage from the outer wall to the cellar, and had stolen from the latter no fewer than 720 bottles of burgundy, Johannisberg, tokay, and other wines. The gardener and a number of men were yesterday arrested for the robbery.—*Galignani.*

Beautiful Visions.—Prince Augustus of Wurtemberg, a member, by marriage, of the Imperial family, and who has just returned from a military mission to Berlin and Hanover, had a private audience of the Emperor yesterday, and expressed the great satisfaction felt by the Court of Prussia at the adhesion of Russia to the propositions of Austria. The Emperor again expressed his desire to see peace concluded in the interest of the general tranquillity of the world, and in that of the amelioration which he has in contemplation for Russia. It is said that the Czar intends to completely reform the customs régime, and to replace the present system, which is nearly prohibitive, by one framed with more liberal views. People who pretend to be well informed on those intended reforms, say that foreign commerce will hereafter find all the frontiers open. They go even further, and affirm that the commercial treaty between Russia, France, and England is already drawn up and will be signed immediately after the conclusion of peace and the recognition of Alexander II. by the Courts of Paris and London.—*Letter from St. Petersburg, Feb. 12.*

STATE PROCESSION BEARING PRESENTS FROM THE

-GENERAL OF INDIA TO THE KING OF AVA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## MISSION FROM THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA TO THE KING OF AVA.

*(From a Correspondent.)*

THE Mission to the Court of Umeerapoora, bearing presents from the most noble the Governor-General of India, the Marquis of Dalhousie, to his Majesty the King of Ava, left Rangoon in flats, or large accommodation-boats, towed by two steamers, on the 1st of August; and, after a very interesting journey up the Irrawaddy, and being joined near the frontier by various Burmese officers of State as escort, guides, and entertainers *en route*, were finally met by a deputation from the Court; and, accompanied by a host of war-boats as escort, containing, probably, four thousand men, conducted to the capital, which was reached on the 1st of September.

A very commodious dwelling had been erected as Residency on the eastern bank of the Lake Toungzeman, and every careful and liberal provision made for the wants and comforts of the Mission. Elephants and horses were placed at hand for service; provisions—bread, vegetables, fruit, fish, rice, and such things—were daily sent in; and with equal regularity supplies from his Majesty's larder, consisting of fruit and sweetmeats—the latter said to be prepared under Royal feminine superintendence, and filling eighteen immense silver dishes—were brought to the Residency, a distance of two miles and a half.

The 13th of September was fixed for the public audience with the King. At an early hour of that day eight Burmese officers of State, in their ceremonial robes and caps, assembled at the Residency; and one was attached, as escort, to each member of the Mission. About nine o'clock, the escort and presents having already been sent to the other side of the lake, the Mission quitted the Residency, and embarked in boats; the Envoy accompanying the principal officers in a handsome war-boat, pulled by upwards of fifty men. On reaching the city side—where a score of the finest and largest elephants, with howdahs, were in waiting to convey the deputation to the palace—the procession, of which the Drawing is a representation, formed as follows:—

A small body of the 5th Bengal Irregular Cavalry, with their native officer, Resaldar Meer Wallanet Hoosein, commanded by Captain A. M. Mackenzie, second in command of that corps.

The band of H.M. 90th Regiment.

About eighty men of H.M. 84th Regiment, with their subaltern officers, Lieutenants Hardy and Woolhouse.

The Secretary to the Mission, Captain H. Yule, on an elephant, bearing the Governor-General's letter on a gold salver, surmounted by the Company's jack, carried by a European seaman of the H.C.'s war-steamer *Zenobia*, and followed by two others.

The Envoy, Major Phayre, Commissioner of Pegu, in his tonjon, carried by six Bengal bearers, and escorted by two very beautiful gold kinoob umbrellas—which, it is necessary to mention, form in Burmah the distinguishing mark of rank or dignity, a plurality being always used by those high in station. At his side were two other similar umbrellas, borne aloft by two of the *Zenobia*'s crew, and intended to cover the Governor-General's letter.

Immediately behind the Envoy, or nearly on each side of him, were the two principal officers of State who had accompanied the deputation from the Residency—namely, the Nama-Gee Woon, or Queen's Minister, and the Woondouk, or assistant Minister to the King.

Then followed the gentlemen of the Mission, each on an elephant, and accompanied by the officer already mentioned, as being attached as complimentary escort, viz., Dr. J. Forsyth, Superintending Surgeon; Major Grant Allan, D.Q.M. General, 3rd M.L.I.; Captain J. Rennie, I.N., Commander *Zenobia*; Professor T. Oldham, Geologist; Captain Willis, Commanding Escort, H.M. 84th Regiment; Captain L. Tripe, 12th Regt. M.N.I. accompanying Mission as Photographist; Lieut. Heathcote, I.N. *Zenobia*; Mr. C. Grant, Artist; Mr. R. S. Edwards, Attaché to Mission; Dr. Cholmeley, 26th Regt. M.N.I., Captain Porter, Commander steamer *Nerbudda*; Captain Duncan, Commander steamer *Proserpine*; Mr. Ogilvie, I.N., *Zenobia*.

Beades Burmese functionaries, or subordinate officers of the Government in attendance on the Envoy, riding in gold mounted saddles upon horseback, there followed the Guard from the Residency, about 500 Burman infantry, who closed the cortège.

It was a lively and showy day in Umeerapoora, all the inhabitants of which were assembled on both sides of the road seated (the customary Burmese attitude of respect). The distance of the route from the landing to the palace was upwards of three miles; and the whole crowded on both sides throughout the entire march was lined with the Burman troops—infantry and Cassay horsemen: the former armed with muskets, from the muzzles of many of which projected sprigs of grass or flowers—a very pleasing idea, reminding us of Landseer's beautiful pictures of "Peace" and "War." The horsemen were armed with spears, and mounted on ponies.

After a burning ride of about two hours and a half, the palace was gained; the gates opened, and, after the customary little delay and ceremonies, the audience-hall was entered, where were assembled all the nobles of Ava, and the Mission was received in front of the throne.

In a few minutes a procession and music were followed by the entrance, through a pair of folding doors at the back of the throne, of the King and Queen, who presented a most magnificent spectacle in regal splendour—sparkling in massive robes of gold and innumerable jewels.

The ceremonials consisted in prayer or invocation for the King, reading a translation of the Governor-General's letter, and a list of the presents for his Majesty and the Queen. This done, questions were put to the Envoy, touching the health of the British ruler, the journey, and the seasons; and these being answered, were followed by presents to the Envoy—a gold chain of dignity placed round his neck, a handsome gold cup, a valuable ruby ring, &c.; and to the Mission, gold cups, ruby rings and Burman silk dress pieces called putsos. This being done, and the silent acknowledgments of the Envoy and Mission made by bowing to the throne, their Majesties arose and retired, and the Envoy and Mission withdrew.

The moment represented by the Sketch is that when the procession is drawn up at the gate of the Palace, the gilt spire of which appears in the rear; and the troops of her Majesty's 84th and Irregular Cavalry, with their leader, Captain Mackenzie—his horse taking fright at the appropaching elephants—are saluting the Envoy on his passing between them towards the Palace.

CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—The Minister of the United States in PARIS and the American residents gave a grand ball on the 22nd ult., in commemoration of the anniversary of Washington's birthday. It took place in the magnificent apartments of the new Hôtel du Louvre. The saloons were thrown open at ten o'clock; before eleven not less than 500 or 600 persons had arrived; and up to an advanced hour company continued to flow in. The ball-room, which is one of the finest in Paris, was most brilliantly lighted up. At the further end, and immediately over the gallery where the orchestra was stationed, hung the portrait of Washington, surmounted by the American eagle, and by clusters of flags, with the well-known "stars and stripes." On the right was the portrait of Franklin, and on the left that of Lafayette, all in richly-gilt frames, and adorned with similar national emblems. At the other extremity, immediately over the entrance, was the portrait of President Pierce. To the right was the full-length likeness of the Empress of the French; and on the left that of the Emperor, habited in military costume, and wearing the Imperial mantle. In the anteroom the Minister of the United States, and the gentlemen who acted as Commissaires—a number of blue ribbons on the breast being the distinctive mark of their office—received the company.—*Letter from Paris.*

M. CABET'S COMMUNIST COLONY IN THE UNITED STATES.—The *Independance Belge* states that the communist republic of Icaria, established at Nauvoo, is in a state of disolution. The President, M. Cabet, is represented as meditating a *coup d'état* against the minority of his adherents, who are in the habit of questioning the expediency of many of his acts, and are therefore enough for him to wish him at Sea were not a common mortal like themselves. M. Cabet declares, in his official journal, that "Icaria is in danger in consequence of the audacity of some ungovernable men plunged in vice;" he then proposes a new constitution in ten articles, by which he is to be invested with absolute authority.

THE ATTEMPT TO MURDER AN ENGLISH LADY AT PAU.—The trial of the Swiss *femme de chambre*, Dufey, for an attempt to murder her mistress, an English lady, Mrs. Brock, has just taken place at Pau. Mrs. Brock, an infirm lady, had, it appears, forty-three gold pieces stitched in her corset, which had attracted the cupidity of her maid. One morning she attempted to smother her mistress, and would have succeeded, had not the latter's cries alarmed a servant, who brought in the landlord of the house in time to recall the lady, who lay senseless, to life. The jury found the woman guilty, and the court sentenced her to twenty years' imprisonment with hard labour.

DISCONCERTING AN ORATOR.—It is an astonishing thing how little a matter will sometimes disconcert a man who is accustomed to speak in public, and to have his thoughts about him and ready at command on almost all occasions. "I was once opening a speech from the stump," said a distinguished western political orator to us recently, "and was just beginning to warm with my subject, when a remarkably clear and deliberate voice spoke out behind me, saying, 'Guess he wouldn't talk quite so bifalicatin' if he knew that his trousers was bu'st clean out behind!' From that moment I couldn't get on. The people in front began to laugh, and there was a loud roar in my rear, and I dared not reverse my position for fear of having new beholders of my condition. I made, or rather invented, an excuse for delay, and sat down. The malicious scoundrel!" continued the orator, "it was only a mean trick, after all. There was nothing under heaven the matter with my unmentionables.—*American Paper.*

## A CALL TO POLAND.

By L. L. SAWASZKIEWICZ. Paraphrased from the Polish by Miss CATHERINE FOSTER.

[These touching lines, written many years ago, are now published for the first time. M. L. L. Sawaszkiewicz is known as an historical and political writer, connected with the press of this country as well as with Continental journalism. He was, after 1848, one of the editors of the daily Parisian paper, *La Tribune des Peuples*, in which capacity he was associated with the late Adam Mickiewicz, the celebrated Polish poet, called by M. Michelet the "Homer of the North." Miss Foster, whose elegant translation or paraphrase of the original Polish we here present to our readers, is known for an able poetical version of the Psalms which she executed some years ago, in conjunction with Miss Collins.]

Or! pardon, island of the generous stranger,
That from the gardens of thy bright and gay
(Ah! never may they know or blight or danger!)
An exile's weary eyes I turn away—
Through those fair fields where I was once a ranger,
In younger, happier days—to bid them stray;
And, passing thy calm heavens no respite make me,
Seek other dearer skies where lower the clouds of war.

Sullen and dark they frown above the land
Whose slaughtered sons unburied rest below;
Sullen and dark, as Nature's mighty hand
Her funeral pall did o'er the sleepless throw.
O, England! fair thy goodly plains expand,
Yet pardon that I seek that scene of woe;
Where, though with anguish pale, on Poland's face,
To cheer her suffering child, a mother's smile I trace.

Still, still to her I sigh across the floods
That rear between us; still I hear in dreams
The hearing of her heart; forgive the moods,
When sick I turn, from all that brightest seems,
Where wave, though but to sigh, my native woods;
Where flow, though mixed with tears, my native streams;
Where stand my native halls, that ruin fills;
Where rise, as in appeal to Heaven—my native hills.

Of all thy slaves, none wretched as their king,
O man! creation's sovereign though thou be
I envy every—ay, the meanest thing
In the vast chain of life through earth and sea.
Thou pilgrim swallow, that dost plume thy wing
To fly th' impending frosts, I envy thee.
For thee the spring shall come again. But oh!
What spring shall ever chase the winter of my woe!

The season of the snows shall pass away,—
Thou shalt return, and find thy home again;
And the same shrub shall shield the walls of clay
Thou knew'st so well ere thou didst cross the main.
But when shall I, on stranger soils that stray,
And waste my soul in longings sad and vain,—
Oh! when shall I once more behold the sea!
Bird of the ever-shifting wing, I envy thee!

Would I were thee—thou most despised of all
That cleave the waters, or the blue air beat,
That proudly tread on earth, or lowly crawl—
Would I were thee—thou worm, beneath my feet!
Unseen, I might have gained my father's hall,
My father's heart—he knows no more its heat!
And mid the wreck of houses, dods o'erthrown
Where its cold ashes lie, well pleased, have left my own.

Lend me your pinions, O ye birds of heaven!
That I may flee away and be at rest -
I envy you, your wings far stretching, given
(Or so I deem) to bear you from the West.
I envy thee, unthinking atom, driven
To light perchance upon my country's breast.
I envy thee, bright tenant of the wave,
Thy fins may find the stream my native fields that lave.

Why have ye wings, ye denizens of air!
You are no sailing pining for your home.
Hard by, yon forest holds your callow care,
There is your treasure—wherefore should you roam!
Lend me your wings, thus struggling frame to bear—
(Where is my heart)—far though yon sea may foam:
From Warsaw's towers—an eagle on my prey
Let me swoop down, and bear the oppressing Russ away.

Far, in some savage howling wilderness,
To cast him out; or on some utmost shore,
Where Nature wears her most horrific dress,
To perish mid the wrecking breakers' roar,
Greedy like him of havoc and distress—
You ship, the wind that ruleth them forbore,
Lies shattered, sunk, 'neath their relentless waves:
So Poland 'tis with thee—enslaved, and laid, by slaves!

Oh, bitterest drop in all that cup of gall,
Which, with averted face, Fate hids thee drink,
Lest pitying tears dilute the draught, and all
Her soul should from its savage purpose shrink!
Oh, bitterest drop, beneath the fall'n to fall!
Oh, bitterest drop, beneath the crush to sink!
Bondage is worse than death, e'en from the free,
But slavery from slaves, what horror equals thee!

Bird of Jove's lightning! Rider of the storm
Cosequat with the thunderbolt of heaven!
And did I ask thy strength-subduing form
With Poland's desolator to have striven!
No—were that horrid vengeance to disarm,
Be Philomela's soul of sorrow given;
To calm, to soften, and—oh! sweet relief—
On Lithuanian plains, dissolve in tender grief.

With eagle wings to cleave the azure flood,
Till I could fold these, Warsaw, o'er thy towers,
With night's sad mantle, charm the watchful eye,
And my own anguish—through the silent hours;
Where all unspeiched, the brave and good
Whiten in heaven's sunshine and its showers.
This were to soothe my yearning heart; but, oh!
Still, still I am but man—that other name for woe.

O Thou, that hast thy seat above the skies!
O Thou, who through infinity art found!—
As mounts to Heaven, unseen of mortal eyes,
The pearly dewdrop that late gemmed the ground,—
So let my tears, O God! to Thee arise,—
My voice of wailing. Thine our resource;
Though 'neath Thy throne the very stars be dust,
Thou hast regard unto the low—and unto Thee I trust.

Thou wilt restore our land—I will not weep,
For the glad presage that my bosom cheers
Thou send'st, an earnest that we yet shall reap
In joy—who long, too long, have sown in tears.
Oh! let me sleep, an adamantine sleep,
Till the fair dawn of that blest day appears,
Make me a rock!—insensible to pain,
'Gainst which the surge of Fate, unfelt, may rise and fall.

THE MISSING TRANSATLANTIC STEAMER.—The anxiety felt for the steam-ship *Pacific* had become intense. For the date of our last advices from New York, she had been out twenty-two days. It is thought that she may, perhaps, have been detained by the foe. If so there is no cause for serious alarm. The United States propeller *Arctic* sailed from New York on the 11th February, for a voyage along the coast in search of the *Pacific*. The *Arctic* is supplied with abundant provisions and stores for the support in comfort of a hundred persons for two months' voyage. Spars, sails, and other rigging is supplied to refit any ship that may have lost theirs by the storms. There are also on board a large quantity of blue lights, Congreve rockets and the like, to signal vessels in distress. The *Arctic* was to sail for the Grand Banks, and stand on and off the usual course of vessels sailing for New York—hailing every vessel for information of the missing steamer.

## THE SUICIDE OF MR. SADLEIR.

The adjourned inquiry into the circumstances connected with the death of Mr. James Sadleir, M.P. for Sligo, was held on Monday last, at the workhouse, Hamistead, where the letters that had been ordered to be produced were brought forward in pursuance of the Coroner's summons. Mr. Keating produced the letters addressed to him, and the letter addressed to Mrs. James Sadleir by Mr. Sadleir.

Mr. Anthony Norris, of 2, Bedford row, solicitor, stated that he left Mr. Sadleir a little after eleven o'clock on Saturday night. He remained with Mr Sadleir half an hour, during which time he received a telegraphic message from Dublin, relative to the affairs of the bank. It did not appear to make any deep impression on his mind. He read it and threw it over to witness to read.

The Coroner having looked over the letter, said every word of it should be read, except the names of certain parties who were mentioned. Several of these persons were said to be ruined by the villany of Mr. Sadleir; and if they were not quite ruined the publication of their names would complete their misery.

Mr. Norris then read the following letter:—

Saturday night.

I cannot live. I have ruined too many. I could not live and see their agony. I have committed diabolical crimes unknown to any human being. They will now appear, bringing my family and others to distress, causing to all shame and grief that they should have ever known me. I blame no one, but attribute all to my own infamous villany. . . . Hundreds of hundreds others have been ruined by my villany. I could go through any torture as a punishment for my crimes. No torture could be too much for such crimes, but I cannot live to see the tortures I inflict upon others.

J. SADLEIR.

Telegraph to ——— and others when you read this.

Mr. R. Keating, M.P. for Waterford, who was next called, said he was most intimately acquainted with the late Mr. Sadleir. The last written communication he received from him was on Sunday week, about eleven o'clock in the morning. He received two letters. He saw him in the City about five o'clock the evening before. It was at the offices of Messrs. Wilkinson, No. 2, Nicholas-lane. There was a great deal of excitement about him, in consequence of the failure of the Tipperary bank. He heard in the morning that one of Mr. Wilkinson's firm was going to Dublin, but he did not know that he had any thing in connection with Mr. Sadleir's affairs. In justice to himself, he (witness) felt bound to say that it was a very painful thing for him to be compelled to produce the letters, as he looked upon them as private and confidential. The first letter was as follows:—

Feb. 16, 1856.

Dear Robert,—James sent me over his title-deeds of Coolnamuck and Kilconnell. I have not used these deeds in any way. I gave Gurney a letter from James, intrusted to me by him, which J. Gurney had sent to him. This letter cannot be acted on by J. Gurney without my brother's express authority

E. Keating, Esq., M.P. J. SADLEIR.

T. Uzzlib has a bank bill, £2000, on which nothing is due; it should be at once cancelled. If on Monday the £2000 is not lodged, £2000 must be paid—to East Kent Railway, for £3 orders, £6200, and the £2000. £2500 must be paid in to Glyn's, to meet order at sight issued to-day. At Carrick Gurney knows the orders falling due on Thursday. All are advised, save the one for £6200, my favour. This must be taken up on Monday, not being advised. I cannot live.

J. S.

Mr. Keating then read the second letter, which was as follows:—

1, Gloster-terrace, 16th Feb., 1856.

Dear Robert,—To what infamy have I come, step by step, heaping crime upon crime, and now I find myself the author of numberless crimes of a diabolical character, and the cause of ruin and misery and disgrace to thousands—ay, to tens of thousands.

Oh, how I feel for those on whom all this ruin must fall! I could bear all punishment, but I could never bear to witness the sufferings of those on whom I have brought such ruin. It must be better that I should not live.

No one has been privy to my crimes. They spring from my own cursed brain alone. I have swindled and deceived without the knowledge of any one. Stevens and Norris are both innocent, and have no knowledge of the fabrication of deeds and forgeries by me, and by which I have sought to go on in the formal hope of retrieving. It was a sad day for all when I came to London.

I can give but little aid to unravel accounts and transactions. There are sections of crimes as to my interest in the Tipperary and other undertakings. Much will be left to the creditors if these cases are not fairly treated. The Great Junction, the East Kent and the Swiss Railways, the Rome line, the Con. Company, are all liable to be entirely lost now, so far as my assets are concerned.

I authorise you to take possession of all my letters, papers, property, &c., in this house, and at Wilkinson's, and 2, Cannon-street. Return my brother his letters to me, and all other papers. The prayers of one so wicked could not avail, or I would seek to pray for those I leave after me, and who will have to suffer such agony, and all owing to my wicked career.

O that I had never quitted Ireland! O that I had resisted the first attempts to launch me into speculations! If I had less talents of a worthless kind, and more firmness, I might have remained in private, honest and truthful, and I would have lived to see my dear father and mother in their old age. I weep and weep now, but what can that avail?

J. SADLEIR.

Mr. Keating, on reaching that part of the letter which related to Mr. Sadleir's father and mother, paused briefly, and a profound sensation was created amongst all present. He said he had received a letter from Mrs. Sadleir (a sister-in-law of the deceased) inclosing the letter which Mr. Sadleir wrote to her the day before he died. It was as follows:—

James is not to blame. I alone have caused all this dreadful ruin. James was to me too fond a brother; but he is not to blame for being deceived and led astray by my diabolical acts. Be to him my honoured all the support you can. O, what would I not suffer with gladness to save those whom I have ruined! My end will prove at least that I was not callous to their agony.

A telegraphic message, which was received by Mr. Sadleir while Mr. Norris was with him on Saturday evening, was handed in. It was as follows:—

Telegraphic message from James Sadleir, 30, Merrion-square, South Dublin, to John Sadleir, Esq., M.P., Reform Club, Pall-mall, London.

"All right at all the branches, only about a few small things refused here. If found, £20,000 to £30,000 over here on Monday morning, all is safe."

Mr. Josiah Wilkinson, of the firm of Wilkinson, Gurney, and Stevens, was examined. His evidence related to the possession of a forged deed given to him by Mr. Sadleir:—"He gave me the deed I have spoken of; and when I found the Tipperary bank was in difficulties, I determined to register it before it could be claimed by the creditors. It purported to be of an estate under the Encumbered Estates Court. I have heard that there are a great many forged deeds in existence, but I have not obtained any of them. I have seen a great many of Mr. Sadleir's lately, and they are all genuine except that which I unfortunately possess. I do not think the matters are so bad as Mr. Sadleir's letters seem to imply."

The Coroner said it would be a question for the jury to consider, whether Mr. Sadleir did really commit the acts of forgeries and frauds alluded to, or whether they were mere delusions. The question with regard to the property was very important; for if Mr. Sadleir destroyed himself in sound mind, all his property, his goods and chattels, would be forfeited to the Crown. Up to the present time he (the Coroner) saw no signs of insanity; but if it could be proved that these documents were written under the delusion that he committed what he considered he never committed, that would be positive proof that he committed suicide in an unsound state of mind. It was due to the deceased, his friends, and to the public at large, that there should be a full enquiry.

The jury expressed themselves desirous of further evidence upon this point, and after some discussion the inquiry was adjourned for a fortnight.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NUMISMATIST.—A sterling of John Count of Hainault, struck for Mona. The best works on coins are—For English: "Snelling on the Coins of Great Britain, France, and Ireland" (1 vol., 4to, 1833); and "Ruding's Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain and its Dependencies" (3 vols., 4to, 1840). For Scotch: "Lindsay's View of the Coinage of Scotland" (1 vol., 4to, 1845)

MARIUS.—Arms of Saunders—Per chev. az. and arg. three elephants' heads erased counterchanged.

A CONSTANT READER.—The Arms of the famous William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, son of Hugh de Brun, Earl of March, by Isabel, his wife, widow of King John, were "Barry of six, arg. and az. An orle of martlets gu." We cannot trace the Crest (if any) he bore.

A READER.—To almost every shield of arms there is a crest. We have, however, some instances of the contrary. A motto may be adopted at will, but not a crest.

T. S. J., Camelford.—A grandson, in the male line, is entitled to the same coat of arms as his grandfather.

EUREKA.—Application should be addressed to "The Offices in Waiting, College of Arms, London." The fee for a search is trifling.

S. A.—Sir Thomas Gwynne Morgan, the husband of the distinguished writer, Lady Morgan, was a physician. He received the honour of knighthood in 1811, married Miss Sydney Owenson in 1812, and died in 1843. We have no further particulars of his professional career.

GENEALOGUS.—The Viscounty of Baltinglass was conferred 26th June, 1542, on Thomas Eustace, Lord Kilculien, and is now vested (where the attainder removed) in Captain Charles Stannard Eustace, only son and heir of the late Rev. Charles Eustace, of Robertstown, co. Kildare, declared to be heir to the title by the report of H.M. Attorney-General.

NUMMUS.—Apply to Mr. Webster, 17, Great Russell street, Covent-garden.

ANTIQUARY.—Your first coin is a 10 Kopeck piece, of Elizabetha Petrowna of Russia; and the other a billon coin of Victor Amadeus III. of Sardinia.

B. A. C.—By applying to Professor Taylor of Gresham College our Correspondent will ascertain how to become a member of the "Purcell Musical Club, and what qualifications are necessary to obtain admittance.

# Memorabilia,

LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

"*A little chink may let in much light.*"—OLD PROVERB.

## CUP, PRESENTED BY HENRY VIII. TO THE BARBER-SURGEONS.

IN a secluded turning, a short distance from the back of the General Post-office, the very name of which (Monkwell-street) carries us back to the feudal times, and seems an appropriate designation for a spot so gloomy and retired, stands the Hall of the once-flourishing Company of Barber-Surgeons.

The Hall itself is not without interest, being a lofty and spacious room, with a handsome semi-circular end, built on a bastion of the ancient London Wall; but it is on what is called the "Court-room"—an admirably-proportioned apartment, built by Inigo Jones, and having a richly-decorated ceiling, that the treasures of this ancient Company are contained. Upon entering the Court-room the visitor is at once struck by a magnificent picture of Holbein's—one of that great master's grandest performances, representing King Henry VIII. Conferring the Charter on the Company. This fine painting is ten feet six inches long, and seven feet high, and fully justifies the admiration with which it has been regarded by the best judges. There is a pleasant story told of the late Sir Robert Peel, who was a frequent visitor to the room, having been so enchanted with this painting, and with one head in it particularly, that he offered 2000 guineas to be permitted to cut out the head in question and substitute another in its place!

Near to Holbein is a masterly portrait of Inigo Jones, by Vandyke; and opposite, over the fireplace, a gorgeous full-length of the well-known Countess of Richmond, by Lely. Surrounding these are well-executed portraits of Sir Charles Scarborough, Chief Physician to Charles II., Dr. Arris, Dr. Green, and other esteemed members of the Worshipful Society.

Here, too, are deposited the curious and valuable records of the Company, and what remains of their once-costly plate. The latter, it appears, has undergone strange perils and vicissitudes—having been sometimes pledged and once sold; but the most interesting portions, consisting of the Royal presentations, have always found their way back to the Company's coffers. It is recorded, that on one occasion the Hall was broken open and all the plate, with a considerable sum of money, carried off; but, one of the thieves confessing, a clue was obtained and good part of the treasure recovered. The plate still preserved consists of a splendid silver-gilt cup and cover, given by Charles II. (engraved in one of our Exhibition Volumes for 1851); a large chased silver punch-bowl, the gift of Queen Anne, four crowns or "gurlands of silver, enamelled, garnished and set forth after the meatest manner:" and various beakers, goblets, flagons, dishes, &c.; and last, not least, the elegant silver-gilt cup which adorns the present column. This cup was given to the Company in 1540, by their great patron Henry VIII. It is richly embossed with ornaments in the style of Holbein—among which occur the rose, *fleur-de-lis*, and portcullis. Four lions' masks are on the bowl, from which depend bells, and in the interior are engraved the arms of the Company.

At the period alluded to above, when circumstances compelled the Society to sell their plate, it is told, to the honour of Dr. Arris, that he repurchased this cup and presented it to the Company. We hope the generous act is not forgotten on those few high days and holidays when the old Hall table is resplendent with the "beakers, goblets, flagons," &c., of which we have been talking, but that on such occasions one toast, from the cup just described, is invariably drunk—"the memory of loving brother Arris!"

### NOTES.

KITTY FISHER'S JIG.—Mr. Rimbault is quite correct in stating that Kitty Fisher flourished in the reign of George II. In my youth I was accustomed to hear a song, of which she and the famous Countess of Coventry, who were rival beauties in their respective lines, were the heroines. As well as I can recollect—for I never saw it in print—the song ran thus:—

> I sang not of wars or invasions,
> I tell you a merrier theme,
> How Fisher and Covey were met, Sir,
> And sent all the people to goal.
>
> The one was a modest-faced sinner,
> The other a quality-hunt.
> * * * * *

The song then alludes to the perambulations of the ladies in the Park, before dinner, and proceeds:—

> But Covey could not bear a rival;
> She thought it a terrible case
> That first they should gaze at Kit Fisher,
> And then come and stare in her face.
>
> "Indeed, if I were but Moll Gunning,
> They might have done just as they chose;
> But now I am married to Covy,
> They shall not thus tread on my toes."

I forgo what immediately follows; but a little farther on the lady says:—

> "I'll make my case known to the King,
> The Monarch I know he adores me,
> And won't suffer any such thing."
>
> Then straightway to Court she betakes her:—
> "I'm come, Sir, to make my complaint;
> I can't walk the park for your subjects,
> They stare without any restraint.
>
> "Shut, shut up the park, I beseech you;
> Lay a tax upon starling so hard;
> Or, if you're afraid to do that, Sir,
> I'm sure you will grant me a guard."
>
> The boon thus requested was granted:
> The warriors were drawn up with care:—
> "With my slaves and my guards I'm surrounded,
> Come, stare at me now, if you dare!"

The circumstance is mentioned in "Mr. Grenville's Correspondence," lately published by the Duke of Buckingham, as having really occurred; and it is an historical fact, curiously illustrative of the state of society and manners in the middle of the last century, that this beautiful but very foolish lady did actually, upon such a plea as that described in the song, obtain a grant of a band of soldiers to attend upon her in her walks in the park, then the favourite resort and fashionable promenade of the aristocracy. Her sister, Elizabeth Gunning, who was, I believe, a much more sensible person, married successively the Dukes of Hamilton and Argyll; and because by her first marriage the ancestress of the Earl of Derby, who was supposed to have a claim, through that succession, to the Dukedom of Hamilton; and, by her second marriage, the present Duke of Argyll is her immediate descendant.—OCTOGENARIAN.

SONG OF THE JOLLY MILLER.—If the inclosed verses, which I believe to be the original stanzas belonging to the song "There was a Jolly Miller, &c.," deserve a place in your Memorabilia, you are welcome to publish them. I found them many years ago written on the fly leaf of an old volume of "Dryden's Miscellany Poems," published by Tonson in 1737.—FALLAL, Islington.

THERE WAS A JOLLY MILLER.

I.

There was a jolly miller once
Lived on the river Dee;
He worked and sang from morn till night,
No lark more blithe than he.
And this the burden of his song
For ever used to be—
I care for nobody, no, not I,
If nobody cares for me.

II.

The reason why he was so blithe,
He once did thus unfold,—
The bread I eat my hands have earn'd;
I covet no man's gold;
I do not fear next quarter day
In debt to none I be
I care for nobody, &c.

III.

A coin or two I've in my purse,
To help a needy friend
A little I can give the poor,
And still have some to spend.
Though I may fall, yet I rejoice
Another's good hap to see.
I care for, &c.

IV.

So let us his example take,
And be from malice free;
Let every one his neighbour serve,
As served he'd like to be!
And merrily push the can about,
And drink and sing with glee.
If nobody cares a doit for us
Why, not a doit care we.

### QUERIES.

WILL you be kind enough to inform me who is the author of the beautiful lines beginning

When my soul flies to the first great Giver

quoted in your columns some two months since as Rogers' (the poet) favourite lines?—R. A. F., Holmfirth.

[The lines occur in Charles Mackay's poem "The Hope of the World," which was dedicated to Mr. Rogers.]

MOXLEY'S SHORT SONGS, TO SING AND PLAY TO THE LUTE, &c., 1600.—Should any of our readers possess a copy of a now very scarce musical work entitled "The first booke of Ayres, or little short songs, to sing and play to the lute, with the base viole, newly published by Thomas Morley, Bachelor of Musicke and one of the Gent. of her Majesties Royal Chappell. Imprinted at London in Little St. Helens by William Barley the assigne of Thomas Morley and are to be sold at his house in Gracious Streete, 1600,"—he will confer a favour by communicating with the Editor respecting it forthwith.

ANTIQUE SPOON.—A friend of mine is in possession of a curious and ancient teaspoon, with the head of Melanethon upon it, with the words "Will God I shall." Can any of your correspondents inform me under what circumstances he made use of these words, or the peculiar reference contained in them?—M.

TAYLOR the Water Poet's "Triumph of Fame and Honour," at the inauguration of Sir Robert Parkhurst, Kt., Lord Mayor in the year 1634. This little tract was sold, at the sale of Mr. West's library in 1733, with another for the year 1636, as noticed in Nicholls's "List of London Pageants." Can you inform me how a copy of it can be obtained?—O. F. A.

[The tract in question is extremely rare, and, if this inquiry meet the eye of any one fortunate enough to possess a copy, we shall be obliged by his communicating with us.]

THE ORIGIN OF MALT LIQUOR.—In an ancient Welsh document, the origin of malt liquor is thus described:—"Ceraint the Drunkard was the first who made malt liquor properly: and the commencement was thus:—After he had boiled the wort, together with field flowers and honey, a boar came there, and drinking of it, cast in his foam, which caused the liquor to ferment. The boar thus prepared was superior to any ever known before, and thence arose the practice of putting barm in wort." I shall be glad to know whether a boar's foam would have the effect described or not!—CYMRO.

### ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

JOHN GILPIN.—In reply to Edmonton's inquiry as to the existence of any written legend respecting *the John Gilpin* who is the hero of Cowper's ballad, I can state that upwards of fifty years since I had in my possession a small octavo volume with a prose history of the birth, parentage, and life of the said John Gilpin. It was bound up together with the ballad, which retains so much of its amusing interest after such a lapse of years. I am causing inquiry to be made in a quarter from which I hope to obtain information as to the possibility of recovering possession of the volume alluded to; and, if successful, I shall have much pleasure in placing it in the hands of Edmonton, through your means, for his perusal.—C. V.

THE CHRISTMAS MUMMERS.—The "guisings," or Christmas mummings, mentioned by your correspondents, may be traced back to the palmers and pilgrims, who, "dressed in chaplets and cloaks covered with many-coloured scalops," were wont to recite to wondering assemblies their adventures in the "holy places" in which they had sojourned. These followed the monks, with their mysteries and miracle-plays; and, although these exhibitions were superseded by the regular drama, Scriptural plays were not entirely laid aside, and are still acted in many parts of Italy and Spain. The "guisings" are still common in various parts of England about Christmas-tide "in Lancashire and Yorkshire," says the late D'Israeli ("Amenities of Literature," ii., 177), "and also in Dorsetshire, families are visited by 'the great Emperor of the Turks,' and St. George of England, or by the Red-hearted Richard. After a fierce onset, ringing their fin swords, the Saracens groan and drop. The Leech appears holding his phial; from some drops the dead survive their fate, and rise for the hospitable supper. The dialogue, however, has not been so traditional as the exhibition. The curious portion of these ancient exhibitions is, therefore, totally lost in the substitutions of the rude rustics." Edward Jones, in his valuable "Musical and Poetical Relicks of the Welsh Bards" (l., 108), says:—"It is customary in North Wales, about Christmas, for the young farmers, both men and maids, to go about to their neighbours' houses disguised in each other's clothes, and sometimes in masks. They are called *Gwrachod*, probably from their assuming old characters or wizards. They act various antic diversions, and dance and sing, for which they get good cheer; or ale, apples, and nuts." He then prints the following curious specimen of a "mumming," which in his time (1788) was still acted in Oxfordshire. A Knight enters with his sword drawn, and says:—

> Room, room, make room brave gallants all
> For me and my brave company!
> Where's the man that dares bid me stand!
> I'll cut him down with my bold hand
> *St. George.* Here's the man that dares bid you stand;
> He defies your courageous hand!
> *The Knight.* Then mind your eye, to guard the blow,
> And shield your face, and heart also.
> [*The fight.—St. George gets wounded and falls.*]
> Doctor, doctor, come here and see,
> St. George is wounded in the knee:
> Doctor, doctor, play well your part,
> St. George is wounded in the heart!
> [*The Doctor enters.*]
> *The Doctor.* I am a doctor, and a doctor good,
> And with my hand I'll stop the blood.
> *The Knight.* What can you cure, Doctor?
> *The Doctor.* I cure coughs, colds, fevers, gout,
> Both pains within, and aches without;
> I will heed him in the thumb!
> *St. George.* O! (will you so!) then I'll get up and run;

[*Some more Mummers, or Minstrels, come in, and they sing the following sonnet, accompanied by the hurdy-gurdy.*]

> My father he killed a fine fat hog,
> And that you may plainly see:
> My mother gave me the guts of the hog
> To make a hurdy-gurdy.
>
> [*They then repeat the song in full chorus and dance.*]

Such is the primitive dialogue handed down to us by tradition, and it is interesting to compare it with the following ancient scrap extracted from Harl. MSS., No. 1197:—

| KNIGHT. | ST. GEORGE |
|---|---|
| I ame a knighte, | Thou marvail wite |
| And comes to fight, | That comes to fight, |
| And armet well am I; | And sette upon me so, |
| Lo, here I stand, | Lo, here I stand, |
| With sword ine hand, | With sword in hand, |
| My manhood for to try. | To dubbelle every blowe. |

EDWARD F RIMBAULT.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. METCALF.—It is a copy of the warrant for the execution of Charles I., and may be obtained for a trifle at any old print shop

THE CONSTABLE FAMILY.—"Antiquarian" will be glad to address a note to Mr Baker, if the latter will send an address

W. C., Bristol, will, perhaps, be good enough to forward the original letter.

A. W., VIATOR, J. F., G. N.—Apply to Mr. Lilly, bookseller, King-street, Covent-garden London.

A Member of the Somersetshire Archæological Society will, perhaps, favour us with his address.

R. A.—who contradicts Mr. B.andell's statement relative to the burial-place of Marshal Schomberg, should not write anonymously

E. H. S.—The letter of Charles the First is interesting, but we presume it may be found in any History of Cornwall.

A GLOUCESTERSHIRE MAN "George Nidler's Over" is undoubtedly a curious ballad, but it is well known, and the "explanation" which you say has recently been discovered, is unmitigated nonsense

RECLAIM'D. W. H. B., H. Harris, Jan Dhu, W. P. Howard, M. S. F., A Translator of Shakespeare, The Daughter of a Frenchman, T. Mac, A. Z., Peter Y., Colonel H. quash Boehm, "C. C., Alfred, R. A., W. D., Stella, Montezuma, Horace Johnson, T. C. P. F. O., J. D. Perry, B. W., J. Hanilon, A. Z., Various, L. L., L. de L. R. C., Quasimodo, A Gloucester Man, G. P., N. Hooke Robinson, C. B. H., W. G., Anne, Leo, T. C., Norwich, A. B., C. P. C., George Shiers, R. B., Reading; Constant Reader, Dawlish; C. V., Boulogne, P. S., W. C., M. Y., Ilfracombe; John Key, M., Hawkhurst, A. B., M. C., IOTOPEC, H. Smith, Black heath; A. F., Shanley, H. A., W. M. Y., R. Y. N., Brighton, F. R. T., J. A., Liverpool H. L. R., H. A. F., Stephen, J. Tucker, W. D., La Stella di Speranza, W. H. B., Dr Rimbault, R. C., W. Hadley, Fortebatnor, Thomas it Browne, A. M., VIATOR, J. F., R. W. Dr. Kalterbrunner, C., Herson Johnson, L. L., A Subscriber, Casalmondi, S. C., de L. Antiquarian, T. P. Langmead, Oldbuck, Stic, Sunderland, Alexander Whamond.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. MCL.—Under any such circumstances a player cannot Castle.

T. K., Reading.—It shall be examined

C. P. J., Oxford.—The Solutions you speak of were doubtless wrong, or they would have been acknowledged.

T. C., Longford.—1. Your suggestion regarding the Solutions is not practicable. 2. See Notice to "J. G. G." in our last. 3 The term can be taken or allowed to pass, as the adversary chooses.

MARS, Dudley.—In the Solution of Problem No. 623, White's second move is *R* to *K B* 6th; then, play as Black may, Mate must follow next move.

WAINMAN, Oxford.—We are sorry we have not leisure to examine the game again; but you will find the opening thoroughly examined in the German "Handbuch."

GREGORY.—THE NEW SERIES OF LA REGENCE.—This magazine may be obtained on application to Messrs. Williams and Norgate, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden; and Messrs Nathan and Lowell, Great Marlborough-street, Oxford-street.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—The Solution of Problem 624 is

| WHITE | BLACK. |
|---|---|
| 1. Kt to Q 7th | R to K 8th (best) |
| 2. Kt to K 5th | Any move |
| 3. K, R, &c., or P, according as Black played, gives mate | |

The "numerous solutions" our correspondent speaks of are, of course, the same as the above. If the Problem admitted of two solutions, it would be imperfect.

J. D. is thanked for his consideration. We wish other correspondents would exhibit a little of the same—seeing, as they must see, how inadequate the space we have at command is to the calls upon it.

BERKSHIRE AND READING CHESS-CLUB.—The anniversary meeting of this long-established Club is appointed to be held at the New Public Hall, London-street, Reading, on Wednesday, the 5th of March; and on the following day the committee and visitors will dine at the George Hotel. Applications for tickets should be made to Mr. W. Rodgers, Reading.

PEBBLES.—The Solution you ask for is as follows:—

| WHITE | BLACK. |
|---|---|
| 1. Kt to K B 5th (ch) | R takes R |
| 2. Kt to K 6th (dis ch) | |

If Black take the Kt, then Pawn takes Pawn, discovering ch: and Black, to avoid mate, must take the Q, in doing which he leaves White in a stale-mate. If Black, instead of taking the Kt, play his King to Kt sq. White then takes the R Pawn with his Kt, checking, afterwards repeating he checks at Kt 6th and K 7th and captures.

E. F., A. B. The first move of the Solution of Problem No 614 should be *Kt* to *K* 7th.

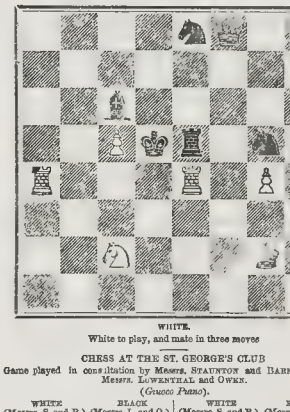
H. S., W. FORD.—We believe, upon again looking at Problem 623, it can be solved in the way you and others suggest—namely, P to Q 4th; R takes P (ch); K to Kt 3rd (ch), &c.

J. C. J. B.—If he had not quitted hold of the Piece he had a right to play it elsewhere.

### PROBLEM No. 628.

By Signor ASPA

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves

### CHESS AT THE ST. GEORGE'S CLUB

Game played in consultation by MESSRS. STAUNTON and BARNES, against MESSRS. BOUCHENTAL and OWEN.

(*Grœco Piano*).

| WHITE (Messrs. S. and B.) | BLACK (Messrs. L. and O.) | WHITE (Messrs. S. and B.) | BLACK (Messrs. L. and O.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 20. K to R sq | R takes K P |
| 2. K Kt to K B 3rd | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 21. K Kt to K R 4th | Q to K sq |
| 3. K B to Q B 4th | K Kt to Q B 4th | 22. P to Q 4th | P takes P |
| 4. Q Kt to Q B 3rd | P to Q 3rd | 23. Q Kt to Q B 5th | P to Q 4th |
| 5. P to Q 3rd | K Kt to K B 3rd | 24. Q Kt takes Q B | P takes B |
| 6. Q Kt to K 2nd | Q B to K 3rd | 25. Kt takes K R | Q takes Kt (*d*) |
| 7. Q Kt to Q Kt 3rd | P to K R 3rd | 26. Q to K 2nd, | P to Q B 6th |
| (*a*) | | | (*e*) |
| 8. Q Kt to K Kt 3rd | Castles | | "Queens" |
| 9. Castles | P to Q 4th | 27. R takes Q | R takes R |
| 10. P takes P | K Kt takes P | 28. R takes R | R to K sq |
| 11. K B to Q 4th | K Kt to Q 2nd | 29. Q to Q Kt 5th | Q to Q 3rd |
| 12. Q Kt to K 4th (*b*) | K B to Q Kt 3rd | 30. R to K R sq | P to Q Kt 3rd |
| 13. P to Q B 3rd | P to K B 4th | 31. Q to Q B 4th (ch) | K to K R 2nd |
| 14. Q Kt to K Kt 3rd | Q to her 3rd | 32. Kt to K B 5th | Q to K 4th (*e*) |
| 15. Q to Q B 2nd | P to Q Kt sq | 33. Q to K B 7th (*f*) | K to R 3rd |
| 16. K B to Q B 2nd | K Kt to Q 4th | 34. P to K Kt 3rd (*g*) | Q to K 3rd |
| 17. Q to K sq (*c*) | Kt takes Q B | 35. Q to K R 5th | Q to K 4th |
| 18. P takes Kt | P to K B 5th | 36. Q to K Kt 4th | Q takes Q |
| 19. Q Kt to K 4th | Q to K 2nd | 37. Q R to Q sq | Kt to K 4th |

And, in a few moves, White resigned.

(*a*) The opening of this game is very indifferently played by White. In this case they ought to have driven off the Bishop, instead of losing time by retreating.

(*b*) Quite useless; worse than that, indeed, since the Kt, after forcing the adverse Bishop into considerable quarters, remains himself a mark for attack by the K P.

(*c*) They should have taken off the Bishop, but the game as far as White are concerned is evidently conducted without anything like plan or due reflection. As a proof of this take the present instance. It required only to look two moves forward to see plainly that anyone Queen to K sq must cost their best Pawn; and yet they lost her there.

(*d*) To have taken with the King would have been very bad play. For example—

| | |
|---|---|
| 27. K takes Kt | K takes Kt |
| 28. Kt to K Kt 5th (ch) | Q takes Kt |
| 29. Q takes B—With the best game | |

(*e*) Well played. The only really good move made throughout the game. Had they played otherwise, White must have won the disputed Pawn by force.

(*f*) Had they taken the Kt, Black would have answered with R to K 3rd. If, instead of taking the Kt, they had taken the K Kt P, the game would have proceeded as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 33. Kt takes K R (ch) | K to Q R 6th |
| 34. Q to K B 7th | R to K 2nd |
| and wins the Kt. | |

So also if White take the K R P, Black in like manner first attack the Queen with their Kt, and then captures the adverse Kt.

(*g*) Too late. The Pawn should have been advanced long, long ago.

Present Score—Messrs. S. and Ally, 3. Messrs. L. and Ally, 1. Drawn, 1.

### MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL CHESS-CLUBS

The Tourney between these clubs came off on Wednesday, the 20th ult., and the result was another decisive victory for the Manchester players. The play took place at the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, and began about three p.m. It was arranged that the combatants on each side should not exceed five in number

The following is a list of the players and of the games won by which it will be seen that of ten games played Liverpool scored but one:—

| MANCHESTER.— | GAMES WON. | LIVERPOOL.— | GAMES WON. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Duval .. .. .. | 1 | Sparke .. .. .. | 0 |
| Kipping .. .. .. | 2 | Senz .. .. .. | 0 |
| Chitey .. .. .. | 1 | Sinclair .. .. .. | 1 |
| Cohen .. .. .. | 2 | Jones .. .. .. | 0 |
| Pinder .. .. .. | 3 | Smith .. .. .. | 0 |
| Total .. | 9 | | 1 |

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Any Proprietor desirous of proposing a Candidate for the Office of Director must give the name of such Candidate to the Secretary, at least fourteen days before the day of meeting. The ballot will commence at Eleven, and close at Two o'clock
An election of an Auditor (on the part of the assured) will also take place on Wednesday, the 5th day of March, between the hours of Eleven and Five o'clock.
BONUS.
The Sixth Division of Profits will be made in January, 1857. Those who complete Policies before the end of June next will participate.
CHARLES D. SARGEANT, Resident Secretary.
99, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London, 25th Feb., 1856

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London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, and Milford House, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LYTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1856.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 788.—VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1856. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.


## FREEDOM OF TURKEY.

A GRAND ceremony took place at Constantinople on the 21st of last month. At three o'clock on that day there assembled at the Porte the Grand Vizier, all the Ministers, all the members of the Council of State, all the chief functionaries of the Government, the Sheik-ul-Islam or Chief Mahometan Priest, the Patriarchs, Archbishops and Bishops, who are the heads of the different religious communities in Turkey, a large number of the most conspicuous men resident in Constantinople, of different nations and professing different creeds; and at that hour there gathered round the Palace a considerable crowd from every part of the capital. There and then was read by the Chief Secretary in the office of the Grand Vizier, Halaat Effendi, whose name is worthy of being remembered, an Imperial Firman, or New Grand Charter for Turkey, placing all the subjects of the Sultan, of whatever religion, on an equal footing. After the reading the Sheik-ul-Islam pronounced an appropriate prayer, appealing to the one God who reigns over all and everywhere, who is worshipped by Mahometans as by Christians, to bless and consecrate the freedom and equal rights which the Sultan granted to all his people. A solemn earnestness, a good omen of success, as indicating that all parties felt their responsibility, and that the ceremony was more than show, marked the whole proceeding. Even the crowd outside was awed, and received with veneration the firman signed by the Sultan. Everybody, we are told by eye-witnesses, seemed penetrated with the solemnity of the moment, and to be aware that he was assisting at the birth of freedom for many nations.

The reign of ancient bigotry in the East has been for centuries crumbling to decay. The fiery passions which spread it formerly like a lava stream over the finest countries of the old world, some time ago burnt themselves out, and humanising wants and pursuits have begun to substitute agriculture and commerce for its scorching flame. For a considerable period the political institutions of Turkey have been gradually, though slowly, brought into conformity with these new conditions of society; and, though long-standing habits of arrogance and servility, accompanied by fierce personal and national animosities, cannot be annihilated by decrees, Turkey has made in modern times a great progress towards religious toleration and political freedom. Commerce has carried thither new ideas and new practices: it has been encouraged for the wealth and revenue it yielded, it has given riches and power to those engaged in it, and made it necessary for their ancient masters and enemies not merely to tolerate but to protect them. The trade of England with Turkey—which may be taken as a type of the whole—has been for several years past gradually extending, and it was at once foreseen and predicted, when the war began, that the armies of the West, in saving Turkey from becoming the prey of Russia, would carry with them the wants and the civilisation of the West, and hasten the social improvements which had previously set in. Accordingly, our exports to Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Malta (a half-way house), and Balaclava, increased from £3,400,000 in 1853, to £8,900,000 in 1855. This sum does not include the large amounts of specie which of late have been continually flowing into Turkey and the adjacent countries, and have increased the stimulus to industry. They have multiplied wants, and made additional freedom necessary to rouse into existence the energies which only can supply them. It has now become more than ever requisite for Turkey to conform to Western civilization; and the gratitude she has felt for the friends who have rescued her from Russia has increased their influence, and is hastening her political regeneration.

"The consecration which the rights of the empire have received from the benevolent and friendly assistance of the Great Powers, the Sultan's noble allies" is one of the reasons assigned for now extending religious and political freedom amongst all his subjects, of whatever religion or race. All rights and privileges previously granted to non-Mussulman communities are confirmed and maintained. Fixed incomes are to be substituted for ecclesiastical dues, and all the property of Christian and other communities will be placed under their own laymen and clergy. New churches and places of worship may be erected, when police considerations are not opposed to the erection; and all is to be done in "a spirit of charity and tolerance," while the freest exercise of every religion is guaranteed to all. From the official vocabulary all epithets, and from official dealings all distinctions, are to be excluded, which remind classes of old oppressions, and are of themselves rankling insults, and are to be abolished for ever. All offices are to be opened to all the Sultan's subjects, according to their capacities; and, to fit the humblest for the highest places, schools for art and science are encouraged. Justice is to be publicly administered—no longer bought and sold; and men of different creeds will be partly under the jurisdiction and pre-

THE EARL OF CLARENDON (ENGLAND). BARON DE BOURQUENEY (FRANCE).—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

PLENIPOTENTIARIES AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

tection of judges of their own faith. A code of laws and rules for the administration of justice in mixed courts, are promised, and are to be published—not kept locked up in unintelligible jargon, as is the case in one civilised country that we know—in all the languages used in the empire. Prisons are to be substituted for filthy dungeons, and torture is to be abolished, as the slave trade has already been prohibited. All are to be equally liable to defend the country, which implies that all may bear arms; and, while all are made equally subject to taxation, all are to be protected from official robbery. The taxes will not hereafter be collected at the point of the sabre; and, in imposing them, care is to be taken not to make them impediments to the development of trade. Military service may be commuted for money. Roads and canals and banks are all promised; and, under the beneficial influence of private enterprise, some of all these are already begun.

These stipulations, promises, and guarantees are as yet, indeed, little more than words, and men do not now need to learn that the best-drawn charters do not confer freedom. This is rather to be won than granted. Nevertheless, as laying down principles and rules worthy to be followed, as acknowledging limits which ought to be enforced on arbitrary power, and so creating a safe guide to a better future, honoured—at least, nominally—by Pachas and Rajahs, the granting of this Charter is to be set down in our histories as the commencement of a new era in the moral life of all Musaulman nations. Nor can it be otherwise than beneficial in Western Europe that the high principles of its own political morality, which are far more generally taught by its sages than acted on by its rulers, are echoed in the East and come back to affright despotic rulers and encourage people in struggling for freedom. When there is moral progress in Turkey there can be no lagging behind in Christendom. It seems now tolerably certain, from the general craving for moral improvement, from the fact that of late prodigious advances have been made in all the mechanic arts and sciences, and from the fact that one kind of improvement is ever the parent of another—a common growth being necessary to preserve the general harmony—that the coming age is to be one of general moral progress, and of this progress the charter of religious and political freedom now drawn up for Turkey is one of the many signs. We must add, to do proper honour to an individual, that the Grand Vizier, Mehemet Emir Aali Pacha is charged with the execution of the ordinance, and is the Minister to whom the credit is due of having counselled and prepared it.

## PLENIPOTENTIARIES AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

### LORD CLARENDON.

AMONG the Plenipotentiaries actually assembled at Paris to deliberate and decide upon the momentous question of the peace of the world none holds a higher place than George William Frederick Villiers, Earl of Clarendon. It is not to his illustrious descent—for to him is fully applicable the "Mœcenas atavis edite regibus;"* nor to the many honours and titles conferred upon him, that he owes that position; but rather to that manly, frank, and English spirit which is his peculiar characteristic. It may be averred that previously to the declaration of war against Russia Lord Clarendon placed too implicit a confidence in the good faith of the late Emperor Nicholas, until his eyes were opened by the despatches of Sir Hamilton Seymour; but it was the error of an honest heart, that harboured neither guile nor deceit.

England could not have selected a more fitting or distinguished representative than the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. For some years Lord Clarendon was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid; he was subsequently Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Privy Seal, President of the Board of Trade, and Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. In February, 1853, he was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs under the present Ministry.

Well versed in the politics of Europe and of England and with every phase of the present negotiations, no better guarantee could be given that the rights of Great Britain and the interests of Europe in general will be well cared for at the Conferences at Paris than his appointment as Plenipotentiary of Great Britain.

Lord Clarendon married, in 1839, Lady Catherine Grimstone, daughter of James Walter, first Earl of Verulam, and relict of John Foster Barham, Esq., of Trerkeom, co. Pembroke, and has a large family.

### BARON DE BOURQUENEY.

Baron de Bourqueney, the adjunct of Count Walewski in the Paris Conferences, is well known as a diplomatist and a writer. Since 1853 Baron de Bourqueney has fulfilled the functions of Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary of the Emperor Napoleon III. at Vienna. In this capacity he took part in the late Vienna Conferences, where England was represented by Lord John Russell. This fact alone would have pointed him out as the person best suited to attend the present Conferences; but, in addition, the French Plenipotentiary possesses a profound knowledge of the Ottoman Empire, where he acted as Ambassador under Louis Philippe.

Baron de Bourqueney was First Secretary of the French Embassy in London in 1840, when the Treaty of July was signed. He was Chargé d'Affaires during the long and critical negotiations which preceded the Treaty of 13th July, 1841, when he ably seconded the policy of Guizot. It was as a recompense for these services that he was given the Embassy at Constantinople.

Previous to this M. de Bourqueney had made his début in diplomacy as Attaché to the French Legation at Washington, and was Third Secretary to M. de Chateaubriand when the latter was Ambassador at the Court of St. James. He was afterwards Secretary of Embassy in Switzerland. Though actually serving the Napoleon dynasty, Baron de Bourqueney was of strong Orleanist principles, and a warm supporter of the late King. His articles in the great Orleanist organ, the *Journal des Débats*, chiefly on foreign politics, acquired for him the reputation of a clear-headed politician; and to the talent he then displayed as a journalist his reputation and subsequent rise to high honours may in a great measure be attributed.

Baron de Bourqueney is one of the veterans of the French diplomatic corps, having served his country in various diplomatic offices for more than thirty years.

ANNEXATION OF OUDE.—An army of 16,000 men is now collected at Cawnpore, and in a few days will be pouring towards Lucknow. No resistance is expected, but Lord Dalhousie never leaves opportunities to the disaffected by any mistimed affectation of security. There are rumours that the Nepaulese are inclined to put in a claim for a slice of the cake, but they are already fully occupied, and Jung Bahadoor understands our policy too well to attempt any insane freak. The King will be dismissed with a pension of a lac of rupees a month (£120,000 a year), and will retain, I presume, his personal immunities. The Jaghirdars will retain their rent-free lands for life, and a new settlement will be immediately commenced. In three years it is expected, according to the official estimate, that the surplus revenue will be £1,500,000 sterling. According to my estimate—the source of which you know—the surplus will be considerably nearer £2,500,000. Oude is one of the richest countries in Asia. The soil is as fertile as that of the Doab, while the eastern districts are as rich in minerals as Cornwall. Under our rule the population will, doubtless, increase as rapidly as that of the north-west provinces, and districts which, like Nanparah, have been recently and wilfully desolated, will recover their prosperity.—*Letter from Bombay.*

* This branch of the house of Villiers is derived from Thomas, second son of William, second Earl of Jersey, and his Countess, Charlotte, grandda.ghter of Henry Hyde, last Earl of Clarendon and Rochester, of that line, which gave a Queen to James II. in the Lady Anne Hyde, daughter of Lord Chancellor Clarendon, and mother of the sister Queens, Mary (consort of William III.) and Anne.

## *FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.*

### FRANCE.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

PARIS, Thursday.

THE progress of the Conferences is, of course, the grand interest of the moment. A great *fête* is in preparation for the 13th, connected with the negotiations, and various others are in progress:—indeed, so innumerable are the invitations extended to the foreign Plenipotentiaries, the Russians more especially, that their stay in Paris is an endless succession of *fêtes*.

Count Orloff is the great lion of the day. At seventy-one he has all the strength, activity, and vigour of a man in the prime of life. He is upwards of six feet high, and moderately stout; his face is intelligent-looking, and he has a profusion of dark grey hair, thickly curled. His strength is herculean. An anecdote relates that at a dinner at his house, one of the lady-guests admiring a magnificent bouquet placed on the centre of the table, the Count was about to offer it to her; but, finding the stalks were wet, he took a silver-gilt plate, and, twisting it into a bouquet-holder, presented it to the lady with the flowers. In the *salons* he has a feminine rival, the beautiful Italian Countess G., whose marvellous loveliness is joined to an absence of vanity so entire as to render the wondering homage paid to her beauty a subject rather of embarrassment (she is but eighteen) than of triumph.

On the 1st of March M. Dubois, the accoucheur of the Empress, took up his abode at the Tuileries on the final conditions of not quitting his post until the fulfilment of the expected event, and remaining in the apartments of the Empress at night.

The accouchement of the Empress is supposed to be likely to take place almost any time within the next ten days. The *layette* or outfit of the Imperial infant is to be seen at the establishment of the *lingère* in the Rue Vivienne, where it has been executed. The trimmings are all in blue, the colour reserved to boys in France, that of girls being pink. Three rooms are appropriated to the display. It appears decided that the child, if a boy, is to bear the title of Roi d'Alger, and great preparations are in progress regarding the organisation and government of this important conquest. It is, in the first place, to be established under the viceroyalty of the Prince Napoleon, and all the administration of the colony, now in Paris, is to be transported thither. On the establishment of peace the advancement of this important territory, and its colonisation, will be one of the points to which the Emperor will especially direct his attention. The birth of the infant will be the occasion of a number of promotions in the army: the Generals Canrobert and Bosquet will be elevated to the rank of Marechal.

It appears that there is no doubt that the unfortunate Duchesse de Caumont-Laforce was in a state of insanity, notwithstanding that the attempt made some time since by her husband to establish the fact judicially was rejected. Although possessed of a fortune of 80,000 £., upwards of £3000 a year, she lived, as has been shown, with but one servant, and that a groom; she slept with no covering but a horse-cloth, and for many weeks lived exclusively on dry bread and tablets of chocolate. She had also, it appears, been for some time since in the habit of writing numbers of letters to her friends and acquaintances of a nature which could leave no doubt as to the aberration of her intellect. It has been whispered about that the real cause of the groom's attack was, that she detected him in the act of robbing her; but there seems little ground for such a supposition. It is reported that the hotel where the event occurred is to be pulled down.

On Monday occurred the opening of the theatre of the Hôtel Castellane—an event which was anticipated as much as two months back. Two new pieces, from the pens of MM. Jules Lecomte and Alexandre Dumas *fils* served for the inauguration.

On Friday takes place a splendid concert, at the hotel of the Marquise de Bolsay (late Countess Guiccioli); and the Countess Pozzo di Borgo opens her magnificent mansion, newly decorated from top to bottom, with a grand *bal costumé*. In the midst of all these festivities the Abbé Ravignan, orders a retreat for the younger female members of his flock, comprising the chief portion of the Faubourg St. Germain. The struggle will prove a wonderful test of their fluelity.

Madame Ristori and Mdlle. Rachel have arrived in Paris: the latter, it appears, is about to console the disconsolate public, which laughed in the sleeve with which *La Grande* believed it was wiping its eyes, by reappearing for a fresh series of eternal farewells. Certainly, Mdlle. Rachel has tried all *rôles* with equal success: having triumphed in tragedy and comedy, she turns with undiminished vigour to *farce*. M. Jules Lacroix's new drama, "La Jeunesse de Louis XI," is said to be the piece by which she proposes to make her next début, at the Théâtre Français.

The new work of Victor Hugo, long ago commenced, but delayed in the publication by a variety of obstacles founded on the erroneous supposition of its containing a political tendency, is at last authorised to appear, and is now going through the press. The title is "Contemplations;" and it forms two thick volumes, which will shortly be produced.

On Wednesday Mdme. Ristori commenced her series of representations at the Italian Opera-house with *Mirra*. The appearance of Grisi on Monday in *Semiramide* was more successful than it was expected to be. Here it was reported that La Diva was a complete wreck, and, though numbers of persons attended the representation from curiosity, every one anticipated attending an entire failure. Partly owing, however, to the exaggerations of the rumour, and partly to the good effects of repose, the impression made was much better than the public was prepared for; and it is probable the series of representations will, on the whole, be tolerably successful. M. Bottesini's "Assedio di Firenze" rather gains in esteem, and the performances of this composer on the contre-basse are miracles of art and execution that place him among the first on the list of contemporary musicians. No one has hitherto obtained the same perfection on an instrument generally regarded as merely an aid in accompaniments. The appearance of Madame Marie Cabel, at the Opéra Comique, in MM. Scribe and Auber's new opera of "Manon Lescaut," has been brilliantly successful. The work, as far as the music is concerned, bears not the slightest evidence of the fact that its composer is between seventy and eighty: it is full of vivacity, sentiment, and freshness, and equally suited to the part and the singer. M. Scribe, in endeavouring to render the heroine of the Abbé Prevost a personage presentable to a respectable audience, has falsified the character. Certainly, this was necessary, with a view to this purpose; but why, if such travestissement were needed, take the subject at all? Why not choose, in history or fiction, a heroine who could afford to present herself according to the impression already existing as to her life and character?

### SPEECH OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

The Legislative Session was opened on Monday at a few minutes after one o'clock, by the Emperor in person, at the Tuileries, in the Salle des Marechaux. On entering the salle a loud cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" was raised. The Emperor then said, "Gentlemen, be seated," and took his seat himself upon the throne. His Majesty then, in the midst of the most profound silence, delivered the following Speech:—

Gentlemen,—When last I called you together it was a time of serious solicitudes. The Allied armies were being exhausted by a siege in which the obstinacy of the defence made success appear doubtful. Europe, under a sense of uncertainty, seemed to await the end of the struggle before pronouncing on either side. To sustain the war I asked a loan which you voted unanimously, although it might appear excessive. The high prices of commodities threatened the labouring classes with general distress, and a perturbation of the monetary system gave cause to apprehend a decline of the transactions of commerce and manufactures.

But, thanks to your aid, thanks to the energies displayed in France and England, thanks especially to the support of Providence, these dangers, if they have not entirely vanished, are for the most part overcome. A grand feat of arms has decided, in favour of the Allied armies, a war whose intensity is without example in history. Since that event the opinion of Europe has been more openly pronounced. Everywhere our alliances have been extended and confirmed. The third loan has been opened without difficulty. The country has given me new proofs of its confidence by subscribing a sum five times greater than that which I had asked. It has supported with admirable resignation the sufferings inseparable from a dearth of provisions—sufferings which, however, have been mitigated by private charity, by the zeal of the municipalities, and by the ten million francs distributed to the departments. Arrivals of foreign wheats are now producing a sensible diminution of prices. The fears caused by the disappearance of gold are passing away, and employment has never been more plentiful nor the public revenues more considerable. The adventures of war have re-awakened the military spirit of the nation. Voluntary enrolments were never so numerous, nor was more ardour ever exhibited by the conscripts drawn by lot.

To this brief outline of the situation I have to add facts of a high political signification. The Queen of Great Britain, wishing to give a proof of her confidence and her esteem for our country, and to render our relations more intimate, has visited France. The enthusiastic reception which she found here must have convinced her Majesty how profound were the sentiments inspired by her presence, and how well they were calculated to fortify the alliance of the two peoples. The King of Piedmont, who, without looking behind him, had embraced our cause with that vigorous courage which had formerly distinguished him on the battle-field, has also visited France to consecrate a union that was already cemented by the bravery of his soldiers.

These Sovereigns have had opportunities of seeing a country but lately so agitated and disinherited of its place in the councils of Europe, to-day prosperous, powerful, and respected, making war, not with the momentary delirium of passion, but with the calmness of justice and the serenity of duty. They have seen France, which sent two hundred thousand men across seas, convoke at the same time, at Paris, all the arts of peace, as if she had meant to say to Europe, "For me, the war that now rages is but an episode; my mind and my strength are still engaged in the arts of peace; let us neglect nothing to understand each other, and do not compel me to bring all the resources and all the energies of a great nation to bear upon the battle-field."

This appeal seems to have been heard: and the winter, by suspending hostilities, has favoured the intervention of diplomacy. Austria resolved on a decisive step, which introduced all the influence of the Sovereign of a vast empire into the deliberations. Sweden united herself more intimately with England and France by a treaty which guaranteed the wholeness of her territory. Lastly, from the Cabinets, counsels or prayers arrived at St. Petersburg.

The Emperor of Russia—the inheritor of a situation which he had not created—appeared animated with a sincere desire to put an end to the cause which had brought on this sanguinary conflict. He accepted with determination the propositions transmitted by Austria. The honour of his arms having been satisfied, the Emperor did himself honour when he deferred to the clearly-expressed wish of Europe.

The Plenipotentiaries of the belligerent and allied Powers are now met at Paris to decide on the conditions of peace. The spirit of moderation and equity which animates all of them bids us hope a favourable result. Nevertheless, let us await with dignity the end of the Conferences, and be equally ready either to draw the sword, if we must, or to extend the hand in friendship to those who have fairly met us in the field. Whatever may happen, let us occupy ourselves in striving by all proper means to increase the strength and riches of France. Let us draw yet closer, if that be possible, the alliance formed by a community of glory and sacrifices, and the reciprocal advantages of which peace would make yet more apparent. And finally, in this solemn moment of the world's destinies, let us put our confidence in God that He will guide our efforts in the way most conformable to the interests of humanity and civilisation.

The Speech was received with loud and enthusiastic applause, and by loud cries of "Vive l'Empereur!"

### THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.—THE ARMISTICE.

Just at the very moment when the two belligerent armies in the Crimea were apparently about to recommence active warfare, the news of the armistice arrived at the French Camp.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday states that Marshal Pelissier has informed the Minister of War that the resolution passed by the Plenipotentiaries on the 26th of February last, relative to the armistice, which is to extend to the 31st of March, was known in the Crimea on the 28th of February.

On the 29th of February, at a conference held at Traktir-bridge, between the Chiefs of the Staff of the Allied armies and General Tutchimeff, delegated by the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army, it was decided that there should be a complete suspension of hostilities.

Some alarm was caused on Thursday by a statement that a large body of French troops—some said 30,000 or 40,000—were about to embark from Marseilles for the Crimea. It is now said that only 12,000 men are to be sent, and that they have been ordered to Constantinople, to support the Sultan in carrying out the Hat-Houmaloun emancipating the Christian populations, and to suppress any insurrectionary movement that may be attempted by the fanatical party.

### AMERICA.

The *Persia* steamer, which left New York on the 20th ult. arrived at Liverpool on Sunday last. Up to the time of her departure nothing had been heard of the *Pacific*. The steamer which had been sent in search of her had not returned.

In the Senate a long-continued party contest as to the election of a printer had at last resulted in a selection. Several discussions without result had taken place respecting the affairs at Kansas. In order to arrange his committees without annoyance, the new Speaker, Mr. Banks, had deserted his usual place of residence, and taken lodgings in some undiscovered place of concealment. The State Department had sent to the Senate a mass of documents bearing on the Central American question as far back as 1850.

The *New York Herald* says:—

We published on Sunday several extracts from the London newspaper press on the Central American question. That from the London *Times* is unexpectedly generous and conciliatory, and the protocol of the Thanksgiving for a pacific settlement of this warlike entanglement is a refreshing novelty in its way. This arrangement, if duly ratified and carried out between the two Governments, would certainly make clear work of the whole business; but we agree with the London *Globe*, that the proposal to root out that alleged gang of pirates and murderers is just the point where the shoe would pinch: there would be no such thing. Those men have expatriated themselves; they are no longer citizens of the United States. We are no longer responsible for their acts, and if, upon a call from one native revolutionary party in Nicaragua acting against another such party, General Walker and his American force goes and conquered the country, it is an affair to be settled by the sovereign people of Nicaragua.

Speaking of the declaration of Lord Clarendon, that the London Cabinet had proposed a reference of the matter in dispute to the arbitration of a third Power, the *Herald* says:—"The United States have no friends in Europe, and therefore reject the idea of arbitration."

The members of the Western Anti-Slavery Society have memorialised the Legislature of Ohio to withdraw from the Union.

Barbour, the witness against the acquitted Irish Filibusters at Cincinnati, had been put on his trial for perjury. The English Consul had given evidence in favour of the veracity of the accused.

Mr. Dallas, the new Minister to England, was to leave in the *Baltic* on the 5th inst.; his son had been appointed Secretary of Legation.

The Governor of Kansas (Shannon) had left for his post, with full instructions to execute and carry out all the laws of that territory. He carried with him instructions to Colonel Sumner, who had charge of 800 troops, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, to hold himself in readiness for any emergency that might arise.

The United States Sloop-of-war *John Adams* had arrived at Panama from the Feejee Islands, where she had been to chastise the natives for cruelties to American seamen. During the cruisings of the *John Adams* five sharp engagements took place between her crew and the Polynesians. Five of their largest towns and all the large canoes therein reduced to ashes. A treaty was ratified between Commander Boutwell and the King of Feejee on behalf of the American Government. The Isthmus of Panama was very free from epidemic or contagion. There had been some slight insurrection in Costa Rica.

In Nicaragua affairs were quiet. General Walker had about 1000 men with him. President Rivas had issued a decree suspending all official communication with the Ministers of the United States. Mr. Manning, Acting Vice-Consul of the British Government at Realejo, had addressed an official letter to the Minister of Foreign Relations at Nicaragua, in which he sympathises with the Provisional Government of Nicaragua in its endeavours to maintain quiet among its disorganised population, and to bring prosperity to a people reduced to want by aimless revolutions. He assures the Executive of the good-will of the British Cabinet while the affairs of the Republic are conducted in accordance with the "usages of the laws of nations;" he also recognises Walker's commission as a General, and promises to transmit to Sir Charles Wyke, English Consul in Guatemala, a copy of the Walker-Rivas treaty.

## TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Last Wednesday morning the Royal Italian Opera House was totally destroyed by fire. So rapid was the work of destruction, that in a few hours from the breaking out of the flames nothing but the bare outer walls remained of that magnificent temple, which, under the management of Mr. Frederick Gye, had become world-famous as the seat of music and of song.

It had always been intended to re-embellish the interior before the opera season of 1856; and the lessees had, consequently, enormously heavy expenses to provide for. The house was therefore let to Mr. Anderson for the performance of legerdemain and pantomime, at a rental of £3000; and after a season of six weeks' duration the Wizard, with a view to reimburse some of the losses he had incurred, announced a "Carnival benefit," to extend over two days, after a fashion too prevalent in America, terminating with a *bal masqué* on Tuesday night. As Gye, whose personal superintendence of the theatre has always been laudably anxious, was in Paris when this announcement appeared; but the moment he became acquainted with the fact he put his veto upon it, and forbade Mr. Anderson to open the theatre for a masquerade. An earnest appeal was made to Mr. Gye to reconsider his decision on this point; and it is understood, chiefly on account of the reverend standing of Mr. Anderson's profession, he consented to do so. In an unfortunate moment he gave an unwilling permission for the masque to take place, and while this revel was proceeding the calamity occurred which has robbed the musical world of its brightest shrine, and London of one of its most magnificent architectural ornaments.

At twenty minutes to five o'clock on Wednesday morning the company had dwindled down to the last dregs. Not more than 300 persons were assembled in front of the temporary orchestra, which, on this occasion, was thrown back to the extreme end of the stage. The ball was nearly completed, and Mr. Anderson, observing the flagging spirits of his guests, gave the signal to his master of the ceremonies to close the revels with the usual finale of "God Save the Queen." At this moment a man who was engaged in conversation with Castles, the fireman, happened to look upwards, and observed a bright light shining through the chinks and crevices of the carpenter's shop, directly above his head. On calling Castles' attention to this, the latter instantly replied, in a low voice, "Why, good God, the house is on fire!" In an instant both left the stage, and hastened up towards the point of danger. Neither their departure nor the object of their errand had been observed, and the crowd below them still kept up their chorus to the music of the National Anthem.

It should here be stated that the carpenter's shop in this theatre extended, with the single exception of a comparatively small space devoted to the scene-painters, from one end to the other of the building, and that it lies between the ornamental ceiling and the roof of the theatre. Through an open space in the floor of this workshop the central chandelier was lighted; and the place itself was generally filled with materials of the lightest and most combustible character. When the two men entered this place they were nearly suffocated by dense black smoke before they had proceeded many yards. Coat-on threw himself on his hands and knees, and endeavoured to crawl towards a smouldering heap which he observed near the centre of the place. The smoke was, however, too much for him, and he was compelled to make a speedy retreat, without having been able to open the fire-mains on this floor. Descending to the next "flies," he succeeded in turning on the mains; but before he could fix the hose the descending fire from the workshop above overtook him, and drove him to the next "flies." The imminent peril was now evident to him. He saw the fire had obtained a power which could not be combatted, and his next step was to cut away and cut away those parts of the scenery most likely to be affected by the increasing fire. The orchestra had not ceased playing the National Anthem when the sudden descent upon the stage of one of the men around which the canvases are rolled gave the first intimation of danger to the motley assemblage below. Immediate alarm was taken by the whole house, and that alarm was instantaneously increased by the pouring down of a shower of sparks upon the stage. "The house is on fire!" resounded from all quarters, and "Where is the fire? where is the fire?" was repeated by a hundred voices. The terror and tumult occasioned by this outcry may readily be imagined. The few remaining masquers rushed precipitately to the doors and entrances of which the police, with ready presence of mind, took immediate possession, and were there enabled to rescue from the effects of the selfish alarm of many of the stronger sex the weaker and more delicate portion of the fair Parisian partners. Several women were trampled on, and some were carried out in a fainting state, but none were seriously injured. There was something fiendish in the rapidity with which the flames laid hold of the building. Already the rush of air towards the roof had fanned the fire into brighter life and fiercer energy. Wreaths of white smoke, with here and there a lurid tinge, began to issue from the entrances of various parts into the body of the theatre. The musicians leaped from their seats and fled, in many cases, without even saving their cherished instruments.

The interior of the house was a picture of dismay for the visitors. The officials were in terror, and totally at a loss what to do. There was no time for thought or plan. The flames rushed forward, and, while the musicians fled at once their several ways, the whole of the male and minor characters of the masque came flying from their dressing rooms into the passages of the theatre, and were in many instances with difficulty forced into safety by the police, who behaved with the greatest coolness and courage. A body of officers, under the direction of Superintendent Durkin, took early possession of the various doors and entrances, and judicious efforts prevented the excited multitude outside from forcing their way madly into the burning house.

It was now hardly five o'clock, and yet in the few minutes which had elapsed the fire had obtained the mastery of the whole building. The flames had burst through the roof, shooting high up into the air columns of fire, which threw out into bright reflection every tower and spire within the circuit of the metropolis, illuminating St. Paul's as if gilded with burnished gold, and shedding a flood of light across Waterloo-bridge, which set out in bold relief the dark outline of the Surrey hills in the distance. This glare was a speedy messenger in forming up the engines, which now arrived from every quarter of London at a gallop. There was no want of water, but by this time nothing would have saved the property. The theatre, blazing within its four hollow walls, was like a well of fire, or rather a vast furnace. An intense heat such as this soon burnt up every timber on the walls, and at half-past five o'clock the roof fell in with a tremendous crash. Showers of fiery sparks were thrown up and poured down upon the streets, which were now crowded with masses of people hurrying from all points. The immediate danger of the houses surrounding and confacing the theatre attracted the earliest efforts of Mr. Braidwood. In Bow-street the Royal Italian Opera Hotel and the adjoining houses were almost on fire several times, and it required the constant application of large volumes of water to cool their blistered fronts. In Hart-street, a narrow thoroughfare, bounding the theatre on the north, great danger was apprehended, and an incessant vigilance applied. At the south side of the theatre, in Bow-street, the back of the police-office had at one time ignited. The Piazza, Tavistock, and Bedford Hotels were all more or less endangered by the fire; and, the wind set from the eastward, nothing could have saved that side of the market.

The value of the property destroyed is something fabulous. An approximate estimate may be formed from the fact that in mounting the two several operas contained in the *repertoire* of the theatre, when under the management of Mr. Bunn, no less than £20,000 was expended, of which the first operas of the "Prophète," the "Huguenots," "Lucrezia Borgia," and "La Donna del Lago," cost £25,000. The valuable dramatic library belonging to the theatre—unique of its kind as gone in the general wreck. The original manuscripts of "The School for Scandal," "The Miller and his Men," the opera of "The Slave," and hundreds of other curious works, were here preserved. The armoury, consisting of more than 100 suits, and occupying a series of rooms, is wholly destroyed. In fact, nothing is spared. Four original pictures by Hogarth, representing the Seasons, which hung upon the walls of Mr. Gye's private room, with only a few pieces of the box-office, could not be saved, so rapid was the progress of the fire.

In Princes-place, the courtyard by which her Majesty entered the house, one attempt at saving the stage was successful. The nicknacks appertaining to the Wizard's tricks were housed in an apartment very near to the stage-door, and those were, in great part, saved. A small quantity of furniture belonging to Mr. Costa, including his piano, was also rescued. While engaged in this duty the police were surprised at the unexpected appearance of a man at one of the windows overlooking the courtyard. He had been asleep, and not even the raging of the fire, or his close vicinity, nor the shouts of the people, had sufficed to awake him, until the room became full of smoke, and breathing difficult. A ladder was brought, and he was just rescued from the perilous position in which he must have lain for an hour, when the flames broke into the apartment. In this particular many scenes several persons exhibited instances of great courage and coolness. Mr Ponteau especially preserved his presence of mind, and only desisted from attempting further exertion when persuaded by the interference of the superior officers of the fire brigade. It is due to Mr. Anderson to say that he energetically endeavoured to render any service in his power. Mr. Francis, the painter to the theatre, and Mr. Nimmo, were also especially prominent in their assistance. But the crown of merit on this occasion belongs to a humble individual named Burgess, the billsticker to the establishment, who, at the imminent risk of his life, pushed his way into the burning building and brought back with him several valuable books and papers. Mr. Hingston, secretary to Mr. Anderson, also exerted himself manfully. It was an affecting incident to see Mr. Lumley, the music librarian, a well known lover of his art, moved even to tears at witnessing the loss of so many objects whose precious value he was so well able to estimate. The music library of the Royal Italian Opera contained the score of no less than twenty-eight operas, many of them written by the composers themselves.

Among the sufferers by the calamity is Mr. Payne, the proprietor of the refreshment department of the Royal Italian Opera. He had contracted to furnish the supper at the *bal masqué*. Everything in the shape of glass and plate which he had in the theatre is destroyed, besides a large quantity of surplus wine. Mrs. Payne narrowly escaped with the money taken during the evening—upwards of £300. There had been a large room re-lived at the doors; £300 for admission and £90 for balcony seats were taken. All this and other cash was got out of the theatre early, and deposited in a place of safety.

At six o'clock, when all hope of saving any portion of the building or its contents was at an end, Mr. Ponteau felt it right to telegraph the fact to Mr. Gye, in Paris, which he did in a few expressive words. The intelligence must have been one of the severest blows that could have befallen him. All his engagements for the forthcoming season were completed, and he had brought together a company of *artistes* exceeding in attractiveness those of any previous campaign, with whom he had arranged to open the Opera on the 29th instant. Mr. Gye left Paris immediately on the receipt of the disastrous intelligence.

The loss to him and his copartners will scarcely bear contemplation. There is no hope looming in the distance. One thing only are they spared, and that is the necessity of keeping their engagements with the *artistes* they have enlisted, a proviso being always inserted in foreign engagements to the effect that, in case of death in the Royal family, the prevalence of plague, or loss by fire, such agreements shall not be binding. It is distressing to think of the misery and inconvenience which the destruction of this theatre will occasion. It is not too much to say that at least one thousand families will be thrown into poverty by it—to say nothing of the national inconvenience which must arise from the loss of an opera which has of late become one of the charms of the London season.

As to the origin of the calamity nothing is known at present. That the fire broke out in the carpenter's shop there can be little doubt, from what has been already stated, but how there is too much reason to fear will remain a mystery. It was the duty of one of the firemen to accompany the gasman when he ascended into the carpenter's shop to light the central chandelier, and this office on Tuesday night fell upon Castles. The latter says he went over the head of the gasmen in the service of Mr. Payne (who has the direction of the lighting of the theatre), and that after completing the duty they tested the safety of their lighting-rod by pouring over the wood a can and the rod a small quantity of spirits of naphtha. The rod was then left suspended over the basin of the chandelier, and Castles and the gasman returned down stairs by the light of a glass lantern. This was done before seven o'clock in the evening, at which hour both these men declare all was perfectly safe. At four o'clock in the morning one of the "flymen" had occasion to ascend to the second "flies," and even then he detected no smell of smoke or indication of danger of any kind. It is clear, however, from the rapidity with which the flames gained head that the fire must have been smouldering for some considerable period. In what manner it originated—whether from carelessness or any other cause—it seems impossible to say. It appears generally admitted that for some time past there has been an unusual escape of gas in the house. Mr. Sloman, who has for many years held the office of machinist and carpenter at this theatre, has been so forcibly impressed with the danger arising from it that he has gradually waited upon two or three of the proprietors—Mr. Surman and Mr. Robinson among others—and represented to them that, if something was not done, he feared the theatre would some day be burnt down. Mr. Sloman had also called the attention of the fireman to the same circumstance, but nothing seems to have been done. Whether the fire originated from a gas leakage or not is, of course, uncertain.

The following *précis* of the history of the theatre is from the Curiosities of London":—

Covent-garden Theatre, Bow-street, was the second theatre of that name. The first theatre was built upon part of the Convent site, by Shepherd, architect of Goodman's Fields Theatre. Covent Garden was opened December 7, 1732, by Quin, the celebrated tragedian; and Hogarth's caricature of "Gin Lane" and "Beer Street, or his Triumphant Entry into Covent Garden," refers to his removal here: it shows one entrance, a magnificent Ionic archway, at the end of the eastern arcade of the Piazza. Here the Beefsteak Society was formed in 1735, by Rich and Lambert the scene-painter. In 1746 Garrick played here for the season. In 1808 John Kemble became a proprietor and stage-manager. On Sept. 20, 1808, the theatre was burned to the ground, and twenty persons killed in the ruins. It was rebuilt by R. Smirke, R.A. The first stone was laid by the Prince of Wales, Dec. 31, 1808; and the theatre was opened Sept. 18, 1809, when the "new price" caused the O. P. (*old prices*) riot of seventy-seven nights, since which "a London audience has been found more captious than they previously had been" (C Dickens). In 1817 John Kemble here took leave of the public; and in 1840 Charles Kemble retired his brother. The house was subsequently leased to Mr. C. Mathews and Madame Vestris, and Mr. Macready. In 1843-45 it was let to the Anti-Corn-law League, who held a bazaar here in 1845. In 1847 the auditory was entirely reconstructed by Albano, and opened as the Italian Opera April 6, by Albano, at a cost of £40,000. The decorations were gold and white; and the ceiling was enriched with allegorical figures. There were six tiers of boxes (210), in part divided by caryatides.

The northern panel has figures of Æschylus, Aristophanes, and Menander; Thalia, Polyhymnia, Euterpe, and Clio, Minerva and Bacchus; Melpomene, two Furies, and Apollo. In the southern panel are figures of Shakspeare and among Caliban, Ferdinand, Miranda, Prospero, and Ariel; Hecate and Lady Macbeth. Also Milton, with Urania and Samson Agonistes, an incident from "Comus," &c.

First Appearances: Indedon, the singer, 1790; Charles Kemble, 1794; Mrs. Glover, 1797; G. F. Cooke ("Richard III."), Oct. 31, 1800; Miss Stephens (Countess of Essex), 1812; Miss O'Neil (Lady Beadley), 1815; Macready, 1816; W. Farren, 1818; Fanny Kemble, 1829; Adelaide Kemble, 1841. Here Edmund Kean last acted, 1833. Braham's first appearance on the stage was at the old Covent-garden Theatre in 17—.

On Thursday the Queen visited the ruins of the theatre. Her Majesty was received by the lessee, Mr. Frederick Gye, and conducted to a point whence she obtained a perfect view of the whole ruin. The Queen graciously expressed her deep sympathy at the catastrophe, and particularly desired to be informed as to the amount of Mr. Gye's personal loss. The Princess Royal accompanied her Majesty. Prince Albert afterwards visited the ruins, on his return from Somerset-house.

Yesterday (Friday) his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited the ruins. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and numbers of the nobility and gentry, also inspected the scene of destruction.

(Three Views of the late Theatre, as altered for the Royal Italian Opera, appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 258, April 10, 1847. Next week we shall illustrate the Conflagration of Wednesday last, and engrave the Ruins of this magnificent Theatre.)

## *METROPOLITAN NEWS.*

THE CITY CORPORATION AND THE POLICE BILL.—The Court of Common Council held a meeting on Monday, when Mr. Woodthorpe produced the report, and, in the absence of the chairman, which is the bill, as creating an infringement of the rights and liberties of the people, increasing the tendency towards centralisation, and making the local authorities of cities and towns the mere agents in the hands of the Minister of the Crown. After several speeches, the council adopted a petition against the bill in the spirit of the report.

YOUNG MAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—On Wednesday evening, the 27th ult., a *conversazione* of the members of the Bloomsbury branch of this excellent association was held at their house in Queen-square, when the rooms were hung with a collection of the works of eminent modern painters. In the course of the evening Mr. G. Lowe delivered a highly-interesting address on painting, divesting the subject of technicalities, and presenting his leading ideas in a popular form, adapted for his, to appear, juvenile audience. He characterised the essentials of a good picture, illustrating his treatment by reference to the works of the great masters, and showing how many sublime subjects were to be found in the incidents, parables, and Holy Writ. Mr. J. W. Inchbold followed with an address on the same subject, in which he drew attention to the great benefits of the institution, more especially in bringing its members in contact with the great truths of Christianity. Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Lance and Mr. Inchbold; and the proceedings terminated.

NATIONAL REFORMATORY UNION.—An influential and numerously-attended meeting of the friends of the reformatory movement was held on Saturday last, at the rooms of the Law Amendment Society, Waterloo-place, for the purpose of formally organising an association bearing this title. Amongst those present were Viscount Ebrington, M.P., Lord R. Cecil, M.P., Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., Lord Lovaine, M.P., Sir T. Winnington, M.P., the Hon. Mr. Liddell, M.P., Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., Mr. Adderley, M.P., Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. T. B. L. Baker, manager of the Reformatory at Hardwicke, Hitcepiece, Mr. Hoyer, manager of the New-road Reformatory; Prebendary Fane; the Rev. W. Hatch, Chaplain of Wandsworth House of Correction; Captain O'Brien, Inspector of Prisons; and many other distinguished supporters of the movement. Mr. T. B. L. Baker was called on to preside. The following are declared to be the objects of the institution:—To collect and diffuse information bearing on the reformation of criminals; to promote the formation of reformatory institutions where needed, and generally to advance the further practical development of the reformatory movement; to consider and promote such legislative measures as are still required for the better care and reformation of youthful offenders; to assist in the placing out and subsequent guardianship of young persons leaving reformatories; to consider and promote means for the employment and restoration to society of discharged prisoners; to promote the practical training and preparation of efficient masters and teachers for reformatory institutions. Sir S. Northcote read a report from the committee appointed at a preliminary meeting, which stated that they had drawn up and circulated a prospectus explanatory of the objects of the association, and had received the adhesion of a large number of influential persons. The number of those who had already signified their intention of joining the union amounted to upwards of 150. The report was agreed to *nem. con.* A resolution, to the effect that a deputation should wait upon his Royal Highness Prince Albert to request him to become president of the society, was also agreed to, and the deputation nominated accordingly. The election of the other officers then took place; and, some other formal business having been transacted, the chairman closed the proceedings.

PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting and thirty-seventh election of this society, which was established in the year 1827, for the relief of aged and infirm printers and their widows, took place at the London Tavern on Monday, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee for the past year, the election of officers for the year ensuing, and the election of seven pensioners on the funds of the society; Mr. William Scott (of Eyre and Spottiswoode's) in the chair. Mr. Hodson, the secretary, read the report, from which it appeared that the mortality in the number of pensioners had been great during the year, eleven having died, seven men and four women. The amount of the capital stock of the society is £6,807 4s. 6d., invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, and £754 3s. 7d. Three per Cent. Consols; in addition to which £156 had been invested during the year, and £30 as a legacy of the late Mrs. McArthur received from her executors. The financial statement showed that the annual subscriptions amounted to £498 13s.; annual subscriptions and donations, £38 10s. 7d.; quinquennial subscriptions and donations at the annual dinner, £246; which, with interest on stock and balance in hand last year, made the total receipts £10,075 10s. 9d. The disbursements, including payment of £601 1s. 6d. to quinquennials, invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt £156, leaving, after payment of salaries and other expenses, a balance in hand of £43 7s. 9d. Mr. Holland moved, and Mr. Edwards seconded, the adoption of the report, and that it be printed and circulated. Mr. F. Sedgewick gave notice that at the next annual meeting he should move that the time for eligibility of candidates should be twelve years for men and ten years for widows. The following persons were elected pensioners out of a list of twenty-seven candidates:—W. R. Turtle, 5,711; Sarah Sophia Glasgup, 3,811; Hannah Fry, 3,310; Thomas Roe, 2,667. Unsuccessful candidates—Charlotte Case, 2,605; Sarah Ann Pennington—Wm. Harding, 2,581. Fley Pension—Thos. Needham, 2,254. The treasurer, Wm. Clowes, Esq., the committee, and other officers, having been elected, the meeting terminated.

## *THE COURT.*

The Queen and Prince Albert, with the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, visited the National Gallery, in Trafalgar-square, on Saturday last. In the afternoon her Majesty inspected forty-three of her Guards, invalided from the Crimea, in the Grand Hall of Buckingham Palace. Ten men of the regiment of the Grenadier Guards were first introduced—Colonel Wood, the commanding officer, naming each soldier to her Majesty, together with the different battles in which they had received their wounds. Sixteen of the Coldstream Guards were then and similarly introduced, and lastly seven men of the Scots Fusilier Guards. Her Majesty questioned all the men about their wounds, the actions where received, and the present state of their health. At the close of the inspection the soldiers were conducted to the lower dining-hall, where dinner was served to them. In the evening her Majesty had a dinner party.

On Monday the Judge Advocate-General had an audience of the Queen, and submitted the proceedings of some courts-martial. Prince Albert rode on horseback in the forenoon with the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, and in the evening her Majesty and the Princesses visited the establishment of Messrs. Gray and Davison, in the New-road. In the evening the Queen had a dinner-party.

On Tuesday her Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen, at Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode on horseback, attended by Captain the Hon. Dudley De Ros. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, attended by Mr. Gibbs, visited the British Museum.

On Wednesday evening her Majesty and the Princess Royal honoured the Haymarket Theatre with their presence. Prince Albert went to the meeting of the Society of Arts, in the Adelphi.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.—The proximate arrival of the King of the Belgians in this country, on a visit to her Majesty, has been announced. The immediate occasion of the King's visit is in order to be present at the confirmation of her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, who is the Queen of Majesty's god-daughter. The ceremony will take place in St. George's Chapel at Windsor.

## THE LOUVRE AT PARIS.

WE, this week, engrave the New Court of the Louvre, showing that portion which has been most recently finished, and completes the great square contained within the Carrousel, the façade of the old Louvre, and the new constructions. The buildings which join the Tuileries to the Louvre embrace, on the side of the Rue Rivoli, the Pavillon de Rohan, the grand central Pavilion on the square of the Palais Royal, and the Pavillon at the corner, on what was formerly the Place de l'Oratoire. The Pavillon de Rohan, which is used as barracks by a detachment of the Imperial Guard, is now completed, and has been decorated with eight statues representing Generals of the Republican army; viz.—Marceau, Hoche, Desaix, Kleber; and the Marshals of the Empire—Massena, Soult, Ney, and Lannes. During the last year the Pavilion at the corner of the Oratoire has also been finished, as well as the line of buildings which unites it with the ancient palace. It has been decided by the Emperor that the library of the Louvre and the permanent Exposition should be placed in the transverse line of building joining the Pavilion, on the square of the Palais Royal, with that on the Place Napoleon; and a large staircase has been built to give access to the apartments which it contains. Within this square, a portion of which is seen in our Illustration, and which is called La Place Napoleon, two great colosseums, like our squares, have been laid out, which it is intended to ornament with statues. They are already planted with trees, and a principal object in introducing them has been to connect and divergeants with the strict parallel of the Pavilion forming the centre of the old Louvre, and that of the Tuileries. They are separated by a large esplanade, and surrounded by a pavement of granite. A similar pavement runs the whole length of the new buildings. In the midst of the Court of the Louvre is to be erected a colossal equestrian statue of Francis I. The plaster model of this statue stands at present on a temporary pedestal, and affords an opportunity of judging of the effect of this production. The buildings which face the Place Napoleon and the Carrousel are surmounted by a balustrade with sixty-three pedestals, on which are as many allegorical groups of statues representing the Sciences, the Arts, Agriculture, Industry, Commerce, the Seasons, &c. Sixty statues of men illustrious in politics, science, literature, the arts, &c., decorate a portion of the balustrade along the galleries of the first floor, and among them are included the most celebrated architects who have aided at various periods in the construction of the Louvre. Two hundred and sixty-one places of sculpture have been distributed among one hundred and fifty-five artists, and have cost 1,645,000 francs.

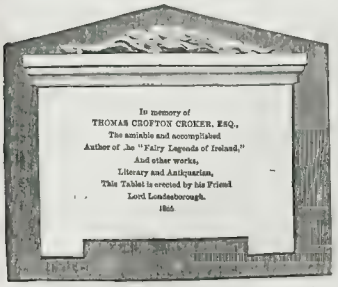
## GRAND BALL GIVEN BY THE MINISTER OF THE UNITED STATES AT PARIS.

THIS splendid fête (engraved at page 249) was given at Paris, in commemoration of the anniversary of Washington's birthday—the 22nd of February. It took place in the magnificent apartments of the new Hôtel de Louvre. The saloons were thrown open at ten o'clock: before eleven not less than 500 or 600 persons had arrived, and up to an advanced hour company continued to flow in. The ball-room, which is one of the finest in Paris, was most brilliantly lighted. At the further end, and immediately over the gallery where the orchestra was placed, hung the portrait of Washington, surrounded by the American eagle, and by clusters of flags, with the well-known "stars and stripes" On the right was the portrait of Franklin, and on the left that of Lafayette, in richly-gilt frames, and adorned with similar national emblems. At the other extremity, immediately over the entrance, was the portrait of President Pierce. To the right was the full-length likeness of the Emperor of the French, and on the left that of the Empress. In the ante-room the Minister of the United States, and the gentlemen who acted as commissaires—a rosette of blue ribbon on the breast being the distinctive mark of their office—received the company. The refreshment-rooms were amply supplied, and the attendance all that could be desired. Among the guests were members of the Cabinet and of the diplomatic corps General Canrobert, who arrived about eleven o'clock, attracted much attention. He appeared in plain evening dress and wore the Star of the Legion of Honour. One of the earliest to arrive was Signor Calderon de la Barca, who was so long Spanish Minister at Washington. On the whole, the fête was one of the most brilliant of the season.

NEW COURT OF THE LOUVRE, PARIS.—(SEE PAGE NO PAGE.)

## THE LATE THOMAS CROFTON CROKER, F.S.A.

The little interesting old church of Kirby Wharf, near Tadcaster, in Yorkshire, stands at the corner of Grimston Park, and is the place of family worship of Lord Londesborough. His Lordship has recently erected in it a tablet, honourable alike to his kindly feeling and good taste,




MONUMENT TO THE LATE THOMAS CROFTON CROKER, F.S.A.

to the memory of the late Mr. Crofton Croker, to whom he had long been much attached, and who was one of the little circle of literary and antiquarian friends whom Lord Londesborough delighted to assemble at his house in the north. This monument, which is placed on the wall exactly opposite his Lordship's pew, is chaste and simple in design, its only ornament being a palm branch.

## EXHIBITION OF PICTURES BY FRENCH ARTISTS.

We are happy to learn that the above Exhibition which has been opened in Liverpool, at the Academy-rooms, Old Post-office-place, has been eminently successful; the rooms being crowded day after day with fashionable visitors.

The "Horse Fair," by Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur, which forms part of the Exhibition, is, of course, the principal attraction. The collection contains 215 pictures, the work of more than one hundred artists, including the most eminent names of the French school. Amongst the pictures are fine specimens of Delaroche, Vernet, Scheffer, Biard, Auguste Bonheur, Pissaan, Dubuffe, Ed. Frere, Isabey, Trayer, Chavet, and others—whose performances we have had the opportunity of appreciating at the Exhibition in Pall-mall. Upon the present occasion we shall direct our attention more particularly to the works by artists who are now exhibiting for the first time in England. Foremost is M. Brion, whose "Raft on the Rhine" occupies the place of honour, and is well worthy of such distinction. The scene is one familiar to all Continental travellers. A large raft, a quarter of a mile long, is descending the river, with its population of Black Forest peasantry; the time is early morning, when the vapours still hang over the horizon, and give a fantastic appearance to distant objects. The muscular figures of the men directing the course of the immense raft are drawn with a vigour, correctness, and originality which reveals at once an artist who is destined to attain a high position in the arts. Equally remarkable is M. Breton, in the "Masquerade of the Portel Archers" on St. Sebastian the patron saint's day. Lake Brion's, his style is novel; and we think them both very valuable additions to the list of contributions to the Exhibition.

In *genre* subjects we remark the "Nursery Scene" of M. Trayer, who reminds us of our own Frith. We engrave a fine work by M. Trayer—"The Industrious Needlewomen."

Amongst landscape painters is M. Tournemine, who has contributed some beautiful little pictures, with figures very correctly painted; they are charming reminiscences of the Danube. Mr. Charles Muller, whose two large pictures formed the chief attraction in the Large Room of the Universal Exhibition in Paris, has sent a fine picture, the subject three ages, drawn in his usual correct manner, combined with fresh colouring and delicacy of expression, which are not often found amongst French painters. Toulemouche, Duval, Pallizi, and others, have contributed works of much interest; and the Exhibition altogether is superior in importance and merit to any former collection of the French school which we have yet seen in England.

## HEINRICH HEINE.

The death of Heinrich Heine, which occurred on the 16th ultimo, leaves a vacancy in the world of Continental literature. Although for eight years he has been reported in a dying condition, his activity has never ceased; and on the arrival of each successive season we have been accustomed to expect the appearance of one more volume from the pen of the most reckless and facile of contemporary wits. Even his lengthened

THE LATE HEINRICH HEINE.

illness had given a new impulse to his fancy; and he who had laughed without scruple at everything which was deemed serious in his fellow-men found also an inexhaustible source of mirth in his own dilapidated state. The wild pleasantries which are attributed to Rabelais on his deathbed are as nothing to the long deliberate scoff with which Heinrich Heine surveyed his own gradual descent into the grave. It was not that he blinded himself to the horrors of his situation; shut up as he was on the second story of a house in Paris, ultimately deprived of the sight of one eye, and concealing having the use of the other, and finding in opium alone a solace to his pain, he actually loved to intensify the consciousness of his own agonies, mental and bodily, by minutely describing them; and then came the strange inward laugh, so often expressed before in mocking verse and epigrammatic prose.

The date of Heine's birth, according to the best authority, was the 13th of December, 1799, and the place where the event occurred was Dusseldorf, on the Rhine. His father, who belonged to the Jewish persuasion, was a merchant in moderate circumstances; but he had a wealthy relative in the person of his uncle, Solomon Heine, the banker of Hamburg, to whom he was indebted for his education. In 1819 he commenced the study of jurisprudence at Bonn; but soon showed a preference of literature to law, which manifested itself both in short poems and in two tragedies, entitled "Almansa" and "Ratcliffe," which but for their connection with a name afterwards rendered famous would now be forgotten altogether. In 1820 Bonn was exchanged for Gottingen; but his career at the latter University was interrupted by a residence of nearly three years at Berlin, where he mixed with fashionable literary society. When he returned to Gottingen, in 1823, he seems to have resumed his legal studies with some vigour, for he quitted the University two years afterwards with the title of "Doctor of Law."

It was in the year 1826 that the literary reputation of Heinrich Heine really commenced. In that year he published the first volume of his "Reisebilder" (Pictures of Travel), which he completed in 1829, and which narrated, in the fantastical manner peculiar to himself, his travels in Germany, Italy, and England, for which last-named country he professed the deepest detestation. The religious sentiment—which is so much more visibly manifested in our island than on the Continent—was naturally distasteful to a wit who was never so well pleased as when he could give loose to his profanity with a freedom on which none of his contemporaries would have ventured.

The "Reisebilder" may be accepted as the type of Heine's general manner, in both prose and verse; for, though he continued writing till within little more than a year of his death, his idiosyncrasy never varied. To know the "Reisebilder," therefore, is to know Heine; and we may take the opportunity of informing those of our readers who, not being masters of German, are still anxious to become acquainted with a writer of such European renown, that a very fair (though not always accurate) translation of the book, by Mr. C. G. Leland, has been lately published at Philadelphia.

In 1827 Heine brought out his "Buch der Lieder" (Book of Songs), in which the short lyrical pieces contained in the first two volumes of the "Reisebilder" were reprinted, together with others that had previously been scattered about in various directions. The poetry of Heine is perhaps even more worthy of study than his prose. In the latter he shows himself to a great degree, a sort of flippant Frenchman; but the mixture of deep feeling and persiflage in his short songs is a peculiarity which is not to be found in any other writer.

"Other bards," says a critic in the *Athenæum*, in an article published about a year ago, "have passed from grave to gay within the compass of one work; but the air of constantly showing two natures within the small limit of perhaps three ballad verses was reserved for Herr Heine. No one like him understands how to build up a little edifice of the tenderest and most refined sentiment for the mere pleasure of knocking it down with a last line. No man like him approaches his reader with doleful countenance,

"THE INDUSTRIOUS NEEDLEWOMEN."—PAINTED BY M. TRAYER.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF FRENCH ARTISTS.

pours into the ear a tale of secret sorrow, and, when the sympathies are enlisted, surprises his confidant with a horse laugh." It is scarcely necessary to state that the poetry of the "Reisebilder" will be found (for the most part) very well done in Mr. Leland's translation.

In 1831, when the revolution of the preceding year had made Paris the most promising city to the political aspirants of the Continent, Heine visited the French metropolis, which thenceforward became his permanent residence. Here he wrote his "Salon," his "Romantische Schule" (Romantic School); two collections of poems, respectively entitled "Neue Gedichte" and "Romanzen;" a book on Borne, which appeared in 1840; and the "Vermischte Schriften" (Miscellaneous Writings), which he published in 1854. In the mean while the excessive freedom—political and religious—of his productions had rendered him an object of animadversion to the authorities of "fatherland;" and his writings, including not only those already French metropolis, which thenceforward became his permanent residence. Here he wrote his "Salon," his "Romantische Schule" (Romantic School); two collections of poems, respectively entitled "Neue Gedichte" and "Romanzen;" a book on Borne, which appeared in 1840; and the "Vermischte Schriften" (Miscellaneous Writings), which he published in 1854. In the mean while the excessive freedom—political and religious—of his productions had rendered him an object of animadversion to the authorities of "fatherland;" and his writings, including not only those already published, but all that might be published in future, were proscribed by the German Diet in 1835.

Had the offences of Heine been confined to attacks on the German Governments and orthodox religion, he might still have held a high position among the chiefs of the ultra-liberal party. But the manner in which he ridiculed Börne, who was an earnest labourer in the Republican cause, and an exile at Paris like himself, compromised him for ever with the democratic enthusiasts, and he thus found himself isolated altogether—scarcely less obnoxious to the Liberals than to the friends of Absolutism. Even during the lifetime of Börne (after whose death the offensive book was published) charges of venality were made against Heine; and there is no doubt that from 1836 to the fall of Guizot in 1848 he received an annual stipend, derived from the French Government, though this fact alone does not prove that he sold either his words or his silence.

About the year 1850 an opinion was spread about Europe that Heine had renounced the Pantheism of which he appeared so ardent an advocate in his younger days, and had embraced more positive religion, though so vague was the rumour that Catholics and Protestants vied with each other in claiming him as a convert. To this story of conversion he makes special allusion in the "Gestandnisse" (Confessions), which are contained in the first volume of the "Vermischte Schriften," his last published work. The appearance of this book must greatly have disappointed those of the religious world who had begun to exult in the acquisition of so renowned a proselyte; for, in the first place, the creed which he acknowledges is little more than a sort of sentient Pantheism, accompanied by a profound respect for the Mosaic institutions; in the second place, the undiminished levity and profanity of the writer leave room for serious doubt whether he was in earnest about any creed at all, and was not rather bent upon once more mystifying a world he had so often mystified before. An impartial observer will probably come to the conclusion that Heine was never really in earnest about anything.

The London reader may take interest in the fact that about the year 1846 Heine composed a ballet for Mr. Lumley on the subject of "Faust," in which he adheres more closely than Goethe to the old legend. It was never produced—indeed, no manager in his senses would ever think of producing it—but it has been published, with a prefatory disquisition, as a work by itself.

## *COUNTRY NEWS.*

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 4, 1856.

| Month and Day. | Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M. 32 feet above sea level. | Thermometer. Highest Reading. | Lowest Reading. | Mean Temperature of the Day. | Rain in Inches. Read at 10 P.M. | Mean Temperature of Dew Point at 10 P.M. | Amount of Ozone. (0–10) In the Night. | In the Day. | Mean amount of Cloud. (0–10) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inches. | ° | ° | ° | | ° | ° | ° | |
| Feb. 27 | 30.294 | 47·4 | 43·6 | 45·0 | 0.000 | 40·2 | 5 | 5 | 5·5 |
| „ 28 | 30.390 | 49·8 | 42·4 | 45·0 | 0.000 | 43·0 | 4·4 | 1 | 5 | 9·9 |
| „ 29 | 30.416 | 47·7 | 37·2 | 42·3 | 0.012 | 42·0 | 4·8 | 1 | 1 | 9·5 |
| Mar. 1 | 30.389 | 46·0 | 37·6 | 42·1 | 0.000 | 40·6 | 4·0 | 7 | 7 | 10·0 |
| „ 2 | 30.464 | 47·8 | 41·5 | 42·9 | 0.000 | 41·7 | 4·6 | 6 | 8 | 9·4 |
| „ 3 | 30.510 | 43·0 | 38·2 | 40·5 | 0.000 | 37·9 | 3·2 | 9 | 2 | 9·6 |
| „ 4 | 30.468 | 39·9 | 32·4 | 36·1 | 0.000 | 34·8 | 2·4 | 1 | 0 | 9·9 |
| Mean | 30.440 | 47·4 | 39·0 | 42·7 | 0.012 | 40·8 | 4·0 | 4·9 | 3 | 9·1 |

*The range of temperature during the week* was 25·0.

*The Weather.*—Fine, but mostly overcast; with the barometer at an extraordinary height.

*The direction of the wind* was—on the 27th, W., became W.N.W. at 9h. a.m., N.W. at 10h. 30m., moving to N. by E. at noon, N.N.W. at 12h. 15m.p.m., N.W. at 1h. p.m.; remaining N.W. till 12h. 15m. a.m., on 28th, when it became N.N.W., and again N.W. at 6h. p.m.; moving through the N. to N.E. at 2h. 30m. on the 29th, by N.N.E. at 7h. 45m. a.m., to N.E. by E. at 4h. 30m. a.m., E.N.E. at 10h. a.m., and back to N.E. at 3h. 30m. p.m.; in which quarter it remained till 2h. a.m. on the 1st of March, when E.N.E., becoming E. by N. at 6h. a.m., N.N.E. at 9h. a.m., N. at 10h. 45m. a.m., N.N.W. at 8h. p.m., N. at 10h. 45m. p.m., N.N.E. at 11h. 30m. p.m.; on the 2nd was N.E., becoming E.N.E. at 4h. a.m., again N.E. at 8h. a.m., in which quarter it remained throughout the 2nd, 3rd, and the 3rd, and till 24h. a.m. on the 4th, when N.N.E., becoming N.E. by E. at 6h. 15m. a.m., N. at 7h. a.m., N.E. at 7h. 15m. a.m., N.N.E. at 7h. 30m. p.m., N.N.W. at 10h. 15m. a.m., W.N.W. at 12h. 45m. p.m., W. at 4h. 40m. p.m., W.S.W. at 6h. 45m. p.m., S.W. at 8h. 50m. p.m., in which quarter it remained.

E. J. LOWE.

THE TIPPERARY JOINT-STOCK BANK.—Tuesday being the day appointed for the hearing of the petition filed by Messrs. Murrough and Kennedy, at the suit of Rafferty, a shareholder in the Tipperary Bank, praying that the company might be placed under the provisions of the Joint-Stock Winding-up Act, the Court was crowded by parties interested in the case. After hearing counsel the Master of the Rolls proceeded to deliver judgment, and having reviewed in general terms the case as it was brought before him, pronounced it to be a fraud of so gigantic a character that no living being had ever seen anything like it. He read extracts from the report issued by the bank to the shareholders at a meeting held on the 1st February, 1856, in which it was stated that the assets of the company were equal to £100,000, whereas it appeared to him that their assets would not exceed £35,000. That Mr. James Sadleir, the sole manager and director, had permitted his brother, the late Mr. John Sadleir, to overdraw £900,000, by which the bank had become a defaulter to the amount of £400,000, whilst at that very period, on the 1st February last, Mr. James Sadleir declared the payment of a dividend at the rate of six per cent to the shareholders, carrying over £2000 and upwards to the reserved fund, which was represented to be £17,000, and further representing the bank to be in a flourishing state. In conclusion, his Honour said he could have no difficulty in complying with the petition, that the company should be wound up, and that it should stand dissolved from that day. His Honour referred to the Master to appoint a solicitor in the cause, taking care that no solicitor having connection in any way with Mr. James Sadleir, or with the drawing up of the report of the bank read on the 1st February, 1856, should be appointed to the office

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.—At the annual meeting of the Manchester Botanical Society, Mr. James Heywood, M.P., moved "That the society's gardens in Old Trafford should be opened to the proprietors and subscribers from 2.30 p.m., until dusk every Sunday." The motion was seconded by Mr. R. N. Phillips, and opposed by the Rev. J. Bardsley, Professor Williamson, and others. A poll resulted in 53 votes for and 362 against the motion As the motion would require, by the rules, a majority of two thirds of the votes, it was consequently lost by a large majority, than the above numbers would indicate. At the first meeting at which the motion was made, some years ago, only three persons supported it; but last year there was a majority for the opening, though not the majority of two-thirds, required by the rules. The advocates for opening the gardens on Sunday have therefore lost ground this year as compared with last. The number of persons voting on the present occasion was 240 for, and 797 against, the motion.—*Manchester Guardian.*

ILL HEALTH OF MR. BRIGHT.—Mr. Bright's health is so unsatisfactory as to compel him to relinquish, for a time, the attention upon his Parliamentary duties. His medical attendant has absolutely prohibited him from attending to business of any description for some months to come. In a letter to the Rochdale Town Council on the subject of his matter is this: for fifteen years I have work'd closely in public affairs, with very little relaxation, and I am fully aware that the brain has had too much exercise and the body too little. I have gone to London twice since the opening of the Session, but have found myself quite unable to attend the House of Commons. My medical advisers strongly urge me to give up all attention to business for three months, and to spend the time in seeking relief in a Continental journey.

GREAT FITMEN'S FEAST.—An extraordinary and interesting demonstration took place at Chilton-moor, near Durham, on Saturday, when Lady Eleanor Mordaunt, Lord Londonderry, assembled nearly one thousand men, employed in her collieries, on the moor, and entertained them with a liberal feast, consisting of an abundance of roast beef and mutton, plum pudding, potatoes, and strong beer. Earl Vane occupied the chair. Lady Mordaunt addressed the company at considerable length, addressing herself especially to the homely sympathies of her hearers, and was frequently interrupted with loud applause. A collbrewer then addressed the Marchioness in the name of his fellow-workmen, and proposed her Ladyship's health, which was drunk with great enthusiasm. (We shall next week present our readers with an Engraving of this stupendous entertainment.)

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 9.—5th Sunday in Lent. Rizzio assassinated, 1566.
MONDAY, 10.—Sir Hugh Myddelton died, 1632.
TUESDAY, 11.—Benjamin West died, 1820
WEDNESDAY, 12.—St Gregory. Chelsea Hospital founded, 1682.
THURSDAY, 13.—Sir J. Gwyn born, 1764. Dr. Priestley born, 1733.
FRIDAY, 14.—Cambridge Term ends.
SATURDAY, 15.—Oxford Term ends.

### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 15, 1856.

| Sunday. | | Monday. | | Tuesday. | | Wednesday. | | Thursday. | | Friday. | | Saturday. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | A. | M. | A. | M. | A. | M. | A. | M. | A. | M. | A. | M. | A. |
| h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 2 45 | 3 4 | 3 25 | 3 50 | 4 5 | 4 30 | 5 | 5 | 5 45 | 6 | 6 30 | 6 50 | 7 | 7 15 |

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FOREIGN POSTAGE.—As newspapers sent to most parts of Europe are subject to a heavy postage, and charged by weight, copies of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, printed on *thin paper*, may now be had, if specially ordered, for transmission abroad.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, MARCH 15,
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
WILL CONTAIN
LARGE ENGRAVINGS
(WITH AUTHENTIC PORTRAITS)
OF THE
COUNCIL OF WAR,
AND THE
PEACE CONFERENCE, AT PARIS;
ALSO,
ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE
DESTRUCTION OF COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE BY FIRE,
ON WEDNESDAY LAST.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1856.*

THERE is an interest, entirely apart from local or personal considerations, which renders the Boston election a fitting subject for general notice, and this is the interest which the people of England are gradually learning to take in a due selection of representatives. The excitement of two years of war, the avoidable disasters which have awakened the national indignation, the stern investigations which have followed those disasters, and the unanimous concurrence of the people in the conviction that our administrative system has been grossly and coarsely bad, have united to produce in the popular mind a distrust of a large portion of those who have appropriated to themselves the title of "public men." The plausible conventionality which has so long induced Englishmen to fold their arms, and to trust their welfare and the honour of their country, if not implicitly to any set of Ministers, at least to the presumed vigilance of Parliament in the aggregate, has lost no small part of its influence; and men are disposed to ask themselves what is the rationality of supposing that, while they know numbers of their so-called representatives to be careless, inefficient, prejudiced, or incapable, a united body of such men should be found watchful and intelligent guardians of the public weal.

The simple question which every elector, no matter his politics, should ask himself, when he is considering his reply to canvassers, is this:—What does he want in his representative? Let the elector have the courage to answer this question honestly and in plain language. Does he want a highly-connected gentleman, with pleasant manners and some recollections of the Latin grammar, to rise occasionally in the course of the Session, and deliver a neat speech, with appropriate action, and a welcome quotation? Such men are to be had for the asking, and indeed without it. Does he want a fierce orator, pledged to remodel everything in the world, from the Queen's sceptre to the truncheon of policeman A 450, to make the budget as simple as a bill of parcels, to render the law as clear as a notice to quit, and to reduce the taxation of the country to such duties as shall be so light as to become pleasures? There are also a host of men who will promise him this, and much more, at the briefest notice. Does he want for representative an elegant young officer, whose toilet is rather more irreproachable than his spoken or written language, and whose logic is that of the mess-room, and who fascinates his lady constituents upon the rare occasions when he can bring himself to flutter them by a visit? The service can afford a plentiful supply of such statesmen; and, as we are likely to have rather a glut of Crimean heroes returned upon our hands, there will be ample choice for the intelligent electors. Finally, does he want a barrister, who will get up his speeches as, if their subjects were cases, who will argue them with whatever ability he may possess, and who (according to his temperament) will either assail or support the Minister, until his talents are discovered, and rewarded with a place? There are not above a hundred and twenty of such gentlemen in the present House of Commons; but, if the nation desires more, the Inns of Court swarm with rising men. The elector, therefore, has but to answer the question we have suggested, and then choose from amid the varieties of legislator which will be submitted to his notice.

But, from the present tone of the popular mind, it seems improbable that a candidate of any of the above types will in future exactly satisfy the demand of a constituency which has a will of its own. Its requirement will gradually become larger; and at the same time more and more defined. The House of Commons is felt to be rich enough in orators, dandies, wind-bags, and placehunters. Every man for himself is a good rule, but it may be followed out too far. Electors are learning that it is possible to find representatives who have an honourable ambition to do their fellow-subjects service in the high court of Parliament, and who, also, have practical views as to the mode of rendering such service. From this class of men we apprehend a considerable number of the next Parliament will be chosen; and it would be a platitude to insist upon the importance to the country that a large return should be made of those who enter the House with an earnest resolution to address themselves to the questions of the day, great and small, in the spirit of men who know the work they ought to do, and also believe that they know the way to set about it. Of the election at Boston there are reasons, of course, why we should speak only in the most general terms; but it would be affectation to pass without notice a contest in which the principles for which this Journal has contended were especially urged by one of the candidates as his political profession of faith.

THE result of Sir Do Lacy Evans's motion for a Select Committee "to examine evidence, and report to the House, on the expediency of abolishing the system of sale and purchase of commissions in the Army," must be highly satisfactory to those who take an interest in that question. Much as the House of Commons may dislike to give way to public opinion, even when that opinion is uttered by the universal newspaper press, it has prudently come round to the conclusion that the system must be reformed. The speeches of the gallant General, and of Lord Goderich, who seconded the motion, were unanswerable; and, although Mr. Peel and two or three military members of the House stood up in defence of the system, they were utterly unable to make out a plausible case in favour of it. Of course, Mr. Peel was opposed to the system "in theory." If the whole of our army could be disbanded to-day and reconstituted to-morrow, he would willingly vote in favour of the proposed change; but he entertains the most profound respect for "the majesty of use and wont." The army has existed in its present form upwards of one hundred and fifty years; the system of purchase has coexisted with it during all that time; and, therefore, he does not like to see any innovation. Another argument against alteration—which ought to have come from the Manchester school, rather than from the Treasury bench—is the cost of the proposed reform. Mr. F. Peel tried to frighten Parliament from meddling with the present system because its abolition will cost the country nearly half a million a year more than at present. That consideration may possibly have some weight with men who confound niggardliness with economy; but it is not likely to go far with a people who have seen the cost of the army trebled during the last three years without a word of complaint. What the nation demands is that the army shall be efficient. Let that only be properly secured and there will be no disposition to grudge the requisite cost.

## *CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.*

APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. F. C. Wintour to Haweby, near Grantham; the Rev. R. C. Lovell to St. Swithin's, Norwich; the Rev. J. Homan to Sapcote, Leicestershire; the Rev. H. J. Hordern, M.A., to Kingsdown, near Sittingbourne; the Rev. C. W. Heaton to Plumpton, near Towcester; the Rev. C. Bowen to St. Mary's, Chester; the Rev. E. Rice to Great Risington, Gloucestershire. *Vicarages.* The Rev. T. C. Barker to Spilsbury, near Oxford; the Rev W. Featherstonhaugh to Pamenboys, near Stanhope; the Rev. L. Gregory to Oadby, near Leicester; the Rev. W. W. Kirby to Appledore with Ebony, near Tenterden; the Rev. T. Rowland to Penmint, Montgomeryshire; the Rev. T. H. Button to Newlyn, near Truro; the Rev. J. C. Morris to Fishnaghy, near Coventry *Incumbencies.* The Rev. W. Cobb to Shoulden, near Deal; the Rev. E. Pain to Summertown, near Oxford; the Rev. J. H. Thompson, M.A., to Cradley, near Stourbridge.

A TESTIMONIAL of esteem and respect, amounting to £408 18s., has been presented to the Rev. G. D. Hill, late Assistant-Minister at St. Philip's Chapel, Regent-street.

ACONITE AND HORSERADISH.—With the view of instructing the public in the distinctive appearances between Aconite and Horseradish, there have been placed in the Museum at Kew, specimens of the two roots side by side. In the Museum at the Edinburgh Botanic Garden, also, specimens of the roots of the above plants (in their several states) are an interesting addition, viz., roots of the Aconite from the garden at Dingwall, where the late fatal occurrence took place. The latter were obtained by Dr. Maclagan.

BAZAAR IN REGENT'S-PARK.—The committee of the Hospital for Consumption at Brompton are about to hold a bazaar and fancy fair in aid of the funds of the institution; for this purpose the Zoological Society have kindly granted the use of their rooms as adjoining the Botanical Gardens, Regent's-park. The hospital has lately been enlarged, so that 250 in-door patients are now accommodated instead of 50. So large an increase has necessitated an addition to the expenditure, and the committee hope to aid the funds considerably by the bazaar. Her Majesty has graciously accorded her patronage to the undertaking.

THE PROPOSED ROAD THROUGH ST. JAMES'S-PARK.—The Committee appointed to consider the various plans for making a road through St. James's-park met on Tuesday for the first time. The Committee consists of the following members:—Sir B. Hall (in the chair), Lord J. Manners, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Disraeli, Lord R. Grosvenor, Lord Hotham, Sir J. Pakington, Sir R. Stephenson, Sir John Shelley, Mr. Hutchins, Colonel Boldero, Mr. Drummond, Mr. Stuart Wortley, Colonel Wilson-Patten, and Mr. R. M. Milnes. Mr. Page, the architect to the office of Woods and Forests, explained the plans he had prepared for a communication between Pall-mall and Westminster. The first plan was for a road commencing at Pall-mall to the road in the park, the cost of which would be £50,350. This would include a new bridge over the ornamental water in St. James's-park. The Mall would be widened about £20,000, and the whole ten or eleven feet from the water. Another plan was from Cleveland-row, by Lord Hopetoun's house, proceeding in front of Bridgewater House, through Lord Sidney's and Sir John Parsons's, into the Green-park, by return to the south, coming to the front of Buckingham Palace. The expense of this would be £153,290. This line would involve an actual expenditure for the Green-park. The expense would be in the purchase of the property. Another line was proposed commencing at Waterloo place, between the Athenæum and the United Service Clubs, by the Duke of York's Column into the Mall, and thence to Storey's-gate. For that line there were two estimates—one, supposing the Duke of York's Column were left standing, would be £4890, and a second, assuming it to be removed, or to some other spot, would be £7,830. A builder had undertaken to take the column down, and rebuild it on any spot within a quarter of a mile, for £2000. Including the road from the Mall to Storey's gate, the total expense, supposing the Duk of York's Column were moved, would be £..8,0, and not £17,800. After receiving these plans the committee adjourned.

## THE BOSTON ELECTION.

THE active proceedings in the contest for the representation of this borough did not begin till the latter end of last week, the writ not having been moved for till Friday evening. On Saturday Lieutenant-Colonel Sleigh made his appearance in the town, and addressed a small audience from the balcony of the Red Lion inn, at five o'clock; and at seven o'clock he held a public meeting at the Dolphin inn, which was but thinly attended.

On the same evening, at eight o'clock, a large and influential meeting of the supporters of Mr. Ingram was held at the Lord Nelson inn—Captain W. Richardson in the chair.

Mr. INGRAM, having been introduced, rose amidst loud applause, and said:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—This is not the first time I have had the honour to address the inhabitants of this ancient borough, and I sincerely hope it may not be the last by many hundreds (Cheers). I hope in a few days to have to thank you for returning me as your representative in the House of Commons; for the result of my canvass, so far as it has gone, has told me that it is not unlikely you will return me (Cheers). During the last few days I have been out amongst my friends, and I must be allowed to say that I have had nothing but a work of triumph from one end of the borough to the other (Cheers). I have not throughout my canvass heard a single word to give me pain; and, even were the contest to end now, I should have no cause to regret that I have come amongst you to solicit the honour of representing you in Parliament. Indeed, I cannot be too grateful for the very kind and flattering reception which has been accorded me by my old schoolfellows and friends of twenty or twenty-five years since. I am not going to detain you with a long address, but at the same time I think it only right that upon this occasion I should say something as to what you may expect from me, and what I am sure I shall fulfil if you do me the honour to elect me. As I have already stated, you will ever find me in the ranks of the friends of progress. I shall feel it my duty to support by every means in my power the establishment of a system of national education, by which every one may be benefited, the moral and social condition of the people improved, and talent, be it found in what rank it may, be brought forward alike to the advantage of the possessor and the benefit of the country (Cheers). I am a sincere friend to the great principle of local self-government, which has done much to raise this country to greatness, and it will ever be my earnest endeavour to support and extend it (Cheers). I am one of those who believe that great reforms are wanted in both the civil and military departments of the Government, and I shall give my best support to those distinguished members of the House of Commons who have been labouring to effect so good an object, and whose labours, I am sure, will be ultimately crowned with success (Cheers). On the important question of peace or war my sentiments are well known. In common with every true man in the kingdom, I shall be delighted if peace can be secured on fair and honourable terms; but I would rather that the war should be energetically continued—no matter how great the cost—than that the honour of England should receive the slightest tarnish, or the civilisation and liberty of Europe be in any degree infringed upon by despotism and barbarism (Cheers). I am a sincere friend to every proper extension of the franchise, and giving to the elector the best protection for its independent and honest exercise. I need not further detain you with an exposition of the principles upon which I ask your support, for they are already before you; but I may be allowed to add that, if you do me the honour to select me as your representative, you will always find me watching narrowly your local interests, and using my utmost endeavours to further the prosperity of the borough of Boston, with which I have the honour to be connected by local ties and by birth (Cheers). If I have not been resident amongst you of late, it has only been because I have been engaged in the busy walks of life in a more extended sphere of action; but it is not unknown to many of the gentlemen now present that I have ever been ready to assist in carrying out local improvements to benefit the borough and its neighbourhood (Cheers). If, therefore, I should become your representative, you will always find me in my place in the House of Commons, endeavouring to the best of my ability to fulfil the duties which devolve upon me as your representative. I will now only further detain you to thank you for the kind attention you have paid me, and the great support I have met with throughout my canvass, which leads me to the conclusion that I may fairly look to a successful result of the contest (Cheers).

The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. Jonathan Duncan, Mr. Watkin (manager of the Manchester and Lincolnshire Railway), Mr. R. Hall, Mr. Mark Lemon, Mr. Tuxford, and other gentlemen.

Mr. Mark Lemon, in the course of a short speech, said it was many years since he first came to Boston, where he resided for some time, and met with so much kindness and consideration that he had always felt the greatest interest in the prosperity of the town. He had come to Boston from a feeling of curiosity to see whether his old friends were changed, and whether they would not make an addition to the Independent members of Parliament by the return of their townsman (Cheers). He had a deep personal regard, as he knew many others had, for Mr. Ingram, and he could not conclude without wishing him every success, and assuring them that they had found an honest, earnest, and energetic man, who, if they returned him to Parliament, would serve them well, and never look to any other interest than that of his constituents and his country (Cheers).

The Chairman having announced that there would be a meeting in the Corn Exchange, on Monday evening, a vote of thanks was given to him for presiding over the meeting. Three hearty cheers were again given for Mr. Ingram, and three for the Chairman, which terminated the proceedings.

## THE MEETING AT THE CORN EXCHANGE.

On Monday evening the Liberals mustered in immense strength within the walls of this spacious building. A powerful array of elected friends thronged the platform, and every nook and corner of the ample hall was crammed. As a mere display of numbers the scene was imposing, but the spirit and enthusiasm manifested from the opening of the proceedings to the termination unequivocally declared that Mr. Ingram was the choice of Boston. Every hand was raised in his favour; every voice hailed his triumph. In his speech he was frank and straightforward, and called on every man to ask him any question on which he entertained a doubt. On the motion of Capt. W. Richardson, seconded by Mr. T. S. Cooke, Capt. W. Wilkinson was called to the chair.

Mr Ingram, who was received with great enthusiasm, adverting to the remark of the *Times*, that he was not sufficiently definite with regard to his principles, said:—"This is a complaint which no one in Boston has made. I am sure no one has said that my principles are indefinite. Let there, however, be no mistake in the matter. Let me tell you what I propose to do, and let me be perfectly understood. I will say distinctly that I am in the main a supporter of the principles which actuate the Government of Lord Palmerston (Cheers). I am not the political adviser of the noble Lord; I am not one who has recently come forward to say that no one but Lord Palmerston can govern the country. When he was attacked in 1850, so far as my humble ability would allow me, I supported him to the utmost, and I was one of those who put down their names to give his Lordship a dinner at the Reform Club (Cheers). I have always believed him to be the man of the country, but I do not propose to go to Parliament to support Lord Palmerston only, but I shall go with the determination to support the cause of the people (Loud Cheers).

Mr. Douglas Jerrold, in an eloquent speech, supported the claims of Mr. Ingram, whom he described as eminently a business man, though not a wordy talker. God knew they had enough of those in the House of Commons (Cheers). He had heard of a bird in India which had a tongue twice as long as his body, and he believed that bird had returned members to the House of Commons (Cheers and laughter). If they wanted long speeches, they got them to their heart's content, and he generally found that the longer the speech, the smaller the sense it contained (Laughter). It was like a baby in very long clothes, an endeavour to make a great show of a very little child (Laughter).

Mr. Watkin supported Mr. Ingram because he knew the interest he took in the progress of the people, in great and extensive works for the improvement of the country, and the advancement of civilisation.

Mr. Shirley Brooks, after adverting to the peculiar claims of Mr. Ingram, went on to say that he had a far deeper and stronger reason for urging the claims of that gentleman to their suffrages. You will all remember that some twenty-two months ago one [illegible] were dispatched from England went forth to the strife in the Crimea. A few months later, and twelve thousand five hundred [illegible] were lying corpses—victims, not to the sword of the [illegible] to an atrocious system of maladministration—[illegible] wickedest folly that ever was permitted to deal with the lives of men. Forgive me if I speak more warmly and earnestly than your brief acquaintance might seem to warrant. I have good right to raise my voice against the system. It robbed me of a young brother. When the excitement of approaching war began to be felt, he, a bold and [illegible] young man, was inspired with a resolution to join the army, and without waiting for advice or assistance, he volunteered into the Rifle Brigade, from which he resisted all attempts to remove him, and sailed with his comrades for the East. He shared in the glories of the Alma, where he did a soldier's duty, but shortly afterwards he was seized with the epidemic of the climate. Had the most ordinary common-sense arrangements been made for the sick soldiery, he would, in all human probability, have survived to serve his country, to witness the brilliant madness of Balaclava, to share in the undying glories of the Soldiers' Battle—Inkerman. But the scoured system of mismanagement was then in full play, there was as yet no Miss Nightingale to shame our authorities into some sense of humanity; and my brother's young life, like the lives of thousands of your brothers' lives, was cast away—he sleeps by the great hospital of Scutari. Against that abominable system the British press has, to its everlasting honour, made unceasing war; and no journal has spoken out more constantly, manfully, and damagingly, than the journal conducted by Herbert Ingram" (Cheers).

The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. Staniland, and Mr. Duncan.

The following resolution—moved by H. Harwood, Esq., and seconded by W. Caister, Esq.—was carried by acclamation:—

That the electors here assembled, having heard with great satisfaction the statement of the successful canvass of Mr. Ingram up to this day, pledge themselves to continue their exertions until he has been triumphantly returned to Parliament on the present vacancy.

Mr. Ingram thanked the electors for the very kind reception they had given him, several other gentlemen said a few words as to the canvass, and the meeting broke up with three cheers for Mr. Ingram.

On Tuesday it became known that Lieutenant-Colonel Sleigh had withdrawn in favour of Mr. Adams. In the evening another enthusiastic meeting in favour of Mr. Ingram was held; Mr. F. Groom in the chair. The principal speakers were Mr. Francis Bennoch, Mr. Mark Lemon, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Ingram. A resolution similar in purport to the one passed on Monday evening was carried by acclamation, and the meeting then broke up.

## THE NOMINATION.

The nomination of candidates took place on Thursday, at twelve o'clock, in the Market-place; the candidates and their friends being accommodated in the balcony in front of the Assembly-rooms.

Mr. White proposed Mr. W. H. Adams as a fit and proper person to represent the borough in Parliament, he being an old inhabitant of the town, and a consistent supporter of Conservative and constitutional principles. Mr. Wren seconded the nomination.

Mr. W. Tuxford, sen., proposed Mr. Herbert Ingram, and said that he was a native of the town, a Reformer, and a man of strict honour and determined enterprise. Mr. Thomas seconded the nomination.

Mr. ADAMS said he only presented himself before them as a Boston man; he was a plain man, and could only depend upon his own homespun abilities to recommend him (Cheers). He considered that the war had been drawn upon us by the incapacity of the Government of the day (Loud cheers). Had the Government, when the dispute first began, opposed the encroachments of Russia with firmness and decision, we should not have had war (Cheers). England had drifted into it, for want of a skilful pilot. It would be to the shame of England, and he hoped no Englishman would sanction anything in the shape of peace, if this war was not carried on until the object for which it had been begun was completed (Great cheering). He was in favour of a revision of taxation, of the extension of education, and of army reform; and was opposed to the ballot; and whether they returned himself or his honourable opponent he hoped that they would return the man best calculated to promote the interests of the town of Boston ("Hear, hear," and cheers).

Mr. INGRAM then came forward amidst the most enthusiastic cheering, and said: Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,—I have the honour to stand on these hustings as a candidate seeking to represent this borough—my native town—in Parliament (Cheers). I am happy to see that I am the popular candidate (cheers)—that of itself is a great satisfaction to me (Cheers). I had great diffidence in coming forward, but I have none now. I can have none whilst I am surrounded by so many friends (Cheers). I feel proud that I have been proposed by my old friend Mr. Tuxford—the old veteran of Boston in the cause of civilisation and freedom (Cheers). I am also much gratified that Mr. Thomas, who was apprenticed at the same time as myself, should have come forward to second my nomination. I am likewise surrounded by very many kind friends, for whom I have the greatest respect (Cheers). I also have the pleasure of knowing that I have the undivided support of the great Liberal party of the borough (cheers), and I may say of the county. (Cheers). During my canvass I have met with many friends of the Conservative party who have promised me their support at the next election, while others have promised not to vote against me at the present one (Cheers). It is but justice to say that I have received the greatest kindness from all parties—especially from my friend Mr. Adams. I came here to ask you for a seat in Parliament, not for the purpose of serving any interest of my own, but to endeavour to advance great Liberal principles; and if you do me the honour of returning me I shall enter the House a thoroughly independent man; and I am sure I shall so faithfully serve you that you will be glad of the opportunity of returning me another time (Cheers). I have spoken so often at the Corn Exchange and other places that I am sure you must, by this time, be fully acquainted with my political sentiments. I will not, therefore, go through them at length, as I am afraid of tiring your patience (Cries of "Go on"); but I will say a word or two on a few important points. I support the principles of that great party of progress in the House of Commons of which, through your kindness, I hope to become a member (Cheers). I think I may say, without vanity, that I have done something in the cause of progress. I have endeavoured for the last ten or twelve years, through the columns of that newspaper with which I have the honour to be connected and in my own private capacity, to support that cause; and I believe I have to some extent assisted in benefiting the people (Cheers). I believe that the assistance I gave to the repeal of the corn-laws had some effect; and all of you have felt the benefit of that measure (Cheers), and will much more when the principles of Free-trade are extended, as they must be, much more, for the advantage of all parties (Cheers). I am also in favour of the Vote by Ballot (Cheers). I am aware that many of my friends object to the ballot, and state that they like to see men stand up and openly vote as they please. But do they always vote as they please? I deny that they can (Cheers). And it is to enable them to do so that I advocate the ballot, the excellent working of which I have seen in the clubs and in the parishes of London (Cheers). I am also in favour of a complete reform in the Army, Navy, and Civil Service of the country; so that every man shall have a fair prospect of partaking of the honours of his profession (Cheers). Gentlemen, I am one of the firm supporters of the alliance between England and France (Cheers), which some statesmen have endeavoured to disturb; and I am determined, as you are determined, to use every effort to ensure the war being carried on with vigour, unless such a peace can be concluded as will be just, honourable, and righteous (Cheers). I will not further detain you. I have been since Tuesday last anxiously engaged night and day canvassing the electors. As yet I have not been enabled to see the whole of them; but I pledge myself to endeavour to do so before the day of election. Standing, as I now do, on the site of my father's house (the late Mr. Ingram's house formerly stood on the spot on which the Assembly Rooms have since been erected) I pledge myself, should you return me to Parliament, to serve you honestly and truly (Long-protracted cheering).

The Mayor having put the names of the candidates to a show of hands, about thirty or forty were held up for Mr. Adams, amidst loud laughter, whilst for Mr. Ingram there could not have been less than three thousand. The result was hailed by the clapping of hands over their heads, and long-continued cheering.

The Mayor having declared the show of hands to be in favour of Mr. Ingram, a poll was demanded on the part of Mr. Adams, which was fixed to take place the next day.

Mr Ingram bowed, and Mr Adams seconded, a vote of thanks to the Mayor, which was given by acclamation. Three cheers, and one cheer more, for Mr. Ingram closed the proceedings.

THE POLLING, FRIDAY.—RETURN OF MR. INGRAM.

NINE O'CLOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ingram | .. .. .. .. .. | 112 |
| Adams | .. .. .. .. .. | 44 |

TEN O'CLOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ingram | .. .. .. .. .. | 274 |
| Adams | .. .. .. .. .. | 124 |

ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ingram | .. .. .. .. .. | 412 |
| Adams | .. .. .. .. .. | 181 |

TWELVE O'CLOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ingram | .. .. .. .. .. | 418 |
| Adams | .. .. .. .. .. | 219 |

ONE O'CLOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ingram | .. .. .. .. .. | 438 |
| Adams | .. .. .. .. .. | 261 |

TWO O'CLOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ingram | .. .. .. .. .. | 500 |
| Adams | .. .. .. .. .. | 273 |

THREE O'CLOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ingram | .. .. .. .. .. | 514 |
| Adams | .. .. .. .. .. | 289 |

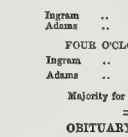
FOUR O'CLOCK—CLOSE OF THE POLL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ingram | .. .. .. .. .. | 521 |
| Adams | .. .. .. .. .. | 296 |
| Majority for Ingram | .. .. .. | 225 |

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

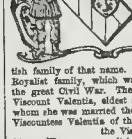
### FRANCES COCKBURN, VISCOUNTESS VALENTIA.

THIS amiable and respected lady died on the 27th January, at High Beech, Essex, at the residence of her maternal aunt, Dame Mary Cockburn, widow of the Right Hon. Sir G. Cockburn, Bart., K.C.B. Frances Cockburn, Viscountess Valentia, was the only daughter of the late Charles James Sims, Esq., who was the eldest son of John Sims, Esq., of North Grove House, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and Church-hill House, Walthamstow, Essex, by his wife, Frances James; who was a granddaughter and coheiress of Rutherford of Spring Garden, of the great Scottish family of that name. The Simses were the junior branch of an ancient Royalist family, which was ruined by its exertions for King Charles I., in the great Civil War. The Viscountess was widow of the late George Arthur Viscount Valentia, eldest son of the third and last Earl of Mountnorris, to whom she was married the 21st October, 1824. Her Ladyship was the last Viscountess Valentia of the line of the house of Annesley. The remains of the Viscountess have been deposited in the Mountnorris vault in the parish church of Arbury, Staffordshire.



### SIR HENRY HUNLOKE, BART.

SIR HENRY JOHN JOSEPH HUNLOKE, sixth Baronet, of Wingerworth, in the county of Derby, was the only son of Sir Thomas Windsor Hunloke, the fifth Baronet, by his wife, Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Eccleston, Esq., of Scarisbrick Hall, county of Leicester. He was born the 20th September, 1813, and succeeded to the Baronetcy on the demise of his father, the 19th January, 1816. He never married. He died in Grafton-street, on the 5th ult. The Hunlokes are a very ancient and honourable Derbyshire family. Sir Henry Hunloke, the first Baronet, was so created by Charles I. in 1642, soon after receiving knighthood from that Monarch on the battle-field of Edgehill, in reward for the valour he displayed during the engagement.



### KYRE EVANS, ESQ., OF ASHHILL TOWERS.

THIS gentleman was the representative of the Milltown Castle branch of the noble house of Carbery, being grandson of Thomas Evans, Esq., of Milltown, county Cork, M.P. in 1737 for Castlemartyr, younger brother of George, first Lord Carbery, and one of the heirs in remainder to that peerage. Kyre Evans was born the 23rd May, 1778; and married, the 20th March, 1805, Anna, eldest daughter of the late Robert Maunsell, Esq., of Limerick, formerly a Member of Council at Madras; and by her, who survives him, had issue six sons and three daughters; of the latter two have been married—viz., Mrs. Maunsell Kyre, of Galway, and the Viscount de Montmorency. Mr. Kyre Evans' eldest son Eyre died in 1853, having married, in 1837, the Hon. Sophia Crofton, sister of the present Lord Crofton, by whom he left a son, Kyrans Eyre, now successor to his grandfather, and a minor in his eleventh year. Mr. Eyre Evans died at his seat, Ashhill Towers, county Limerick, on the 29th January. The name of Evans came into this family through the marriage of Anne, the Right Hon. George Evans, of Caherass, in 1670, with Mary, daughter and heiress of John Eyre, Esq., M.P., of Eyrecourt Castle, county Galway.

MILLINERS' AND DRESSMAKERS' PROVIDENT AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Thursday evening a very agreeable musical entertainment was given at the Hanover-square Rooms to the members and friends of this institution. The programme contained the names of Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Messent, Miss Ransford, Mdlle. Matilde Rudersdorff, Mdlle. Weiss, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Vercni, Mr. Weiss, &c. The Mdlle. Weiss, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Vercni, Mr. Weiss, &c. The music comprised selections from the most popular works of Donizetti, Verdi, Weber, Costa, Muller, Dr. Arne, Meyerbeer, Mendelssohn, Benedict, Hatton, &c. The entertainment, in short, was most efficiently conducted throughout.

THE SOHO MURDERS.—At the Central Criminal Court, on Thursday last, William Bousfield was found guilty of the murder of his wife and three children, on the morning of February 3rd.

## THE BALTIC FLYING SQUADRON OF 1856.

THE campaign of this year in the Baltic has already commenced, the ice having left much earlier than on previous occasions; and the vessels of the advanced or Flying Squadron have again entered the seas, the ports of which they so successfully blockaded last year. This squadron will be composed of the noblest frigates and corvettes in the service, consisting of the *Imperieuse*, 51, Captain Watson, C.B., in command of this squadron; *Euryalus*, 51; *Arrogant*, 47; *Amphion*, 38; *Pylades*, 20; *Falcon*, 17; *Harrier*, 16; the *Driver*, *Dragon*, and *Samson*, paddle frigates, and others. Of these the *Pylades*, *Falcon*, and *Samson*, are already off Elsineur, the mouth of the Sound; and the *Imperieuse* has proceeded through the Great Belt: the other vessels are joining them as fast as they can be got ready for sea. The present destination of the Flying Squadron is Kiel, from which for sea. The present destination of the Flying Squadron is Kiel, from which place the vessels will receive orders for their future movements—the armistice not interfering in any way with the blockade.

At Spithead the squadron of Admiral Dundas is becoming daily more formidable; and in a week or two the fine fleet of first-rates, two-deckers, frigates, corvettes, all steam propelled, with the flotilla of two hundred and fifty gun-boats, mortar-boats, &c., will form in the Solent—by far the grandest naval display that has ever been witnessed in the world.

## SKETCHES IN THE BALTIC FLEET.

*(See the Tinted Engravings in Supplement.)*

WE this week present our readers with a pair of interesting scenes from the inner life of the fleet, from sketches taken by Mr. Carmichael, during his stay last year among the vessels in the Baltic. One Engraving represents the gun room of H.M.S. *Cæsar*, with the midshipmen of that vessel invited to an entertainment with the Admiral. This squadron will be composed of the noblest frigates and corvettes in the service, consisting of the *Imperieuse*, 51, Captain Watson, C.B., in command of this squadron; *Euryalus*, 51; *Arrogant*, 47; *Amphion*, 38; *Pylades*, 20; *Falcon*, 17; *Harrier*, 16; the *Driver*, *Dragon*, and *Samson*, paddle frigates, and others. Of these the *Pylades*, *Falcon*, and *Samson*, are already off Elsineur, the mouth of the Sound; and the *Imperieuse* has proceeded through the Great Belt: the other vessels are joining them as fast as they can be got ready for sea. The present destination of the Flying Squadron is Kiel, from which place the vessels will receive orders for their future movements—the armistice not interfering in any way with the blockade.

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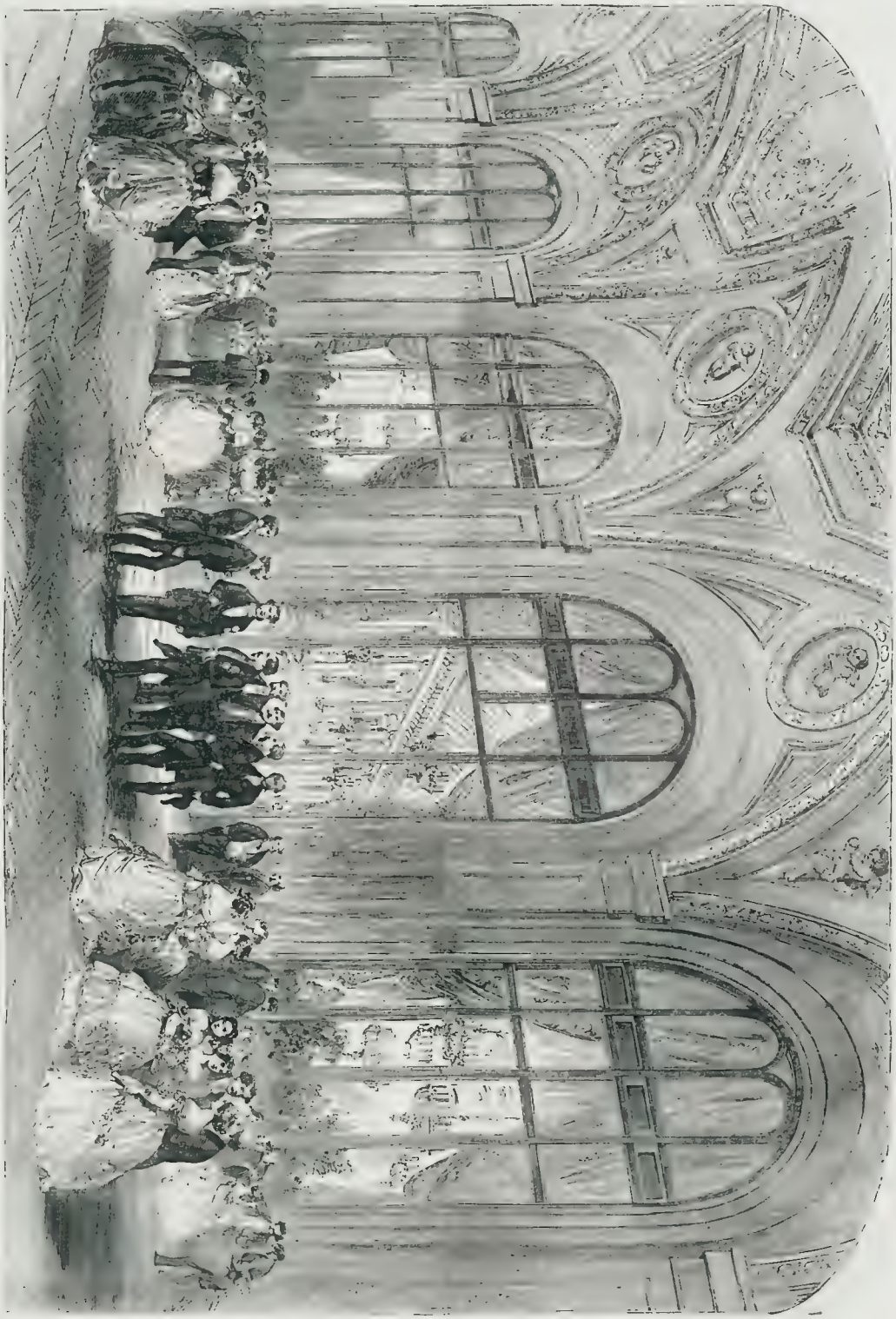
In the other subject above the ward-room officers of H.M.S. *Duke of Wellington* entertain among the Admiral. It is customary for all the officers of every ship to dine in turn with the Admiral, or Captain, as he may invite them; and he in return has the same compliment paid him, by being invited to an entertainment with them. This custom in some vessels happens as frequently as once a week, in others but once a month. At these dinners the guests are in full dress; each officer is attended by his servant—selected from the jack tars; and fine, noble-looking fellows they all are. The ship's band commences playing on the removal of the cloth: music of the highest class is performed, and all your best senses are engaged in the midst of brave and happy men.

THE BALTIC FLYING SQUADRON OF 1856.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



THE BALL GIVEN BY THE MINISTER OF THE UNITED STATES AT THE HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.—(See Page 247.)

## *IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.*

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.—Lord BROUGHAM moved for certain returns on the subject of judicial statistics, setting forth periodically the number and character of the decisions given in the Courts of Common Law, the Criminal Courts, in Bankruptcy, &c.—After a few words from the LORD CHANCELLOR the returns were ordered.

The Commons' Inclosure Bill went through Committee.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE CRIMEAN REPORT.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply,

Sir DE L. EVANS explained, and in some measure apologised for, certain statements he had made during Friday's debate respecting the conduct of Colonel Gordon, the Duke of Cambridge, General Simpson, and other officers. Letters, it appeared, had passed between himself and the representatives of the officers in question, which had resulted in correcting various misapprehensions in the opinions previously entertained by the gallant member, and under this new view of the circumstances he complied with a sense of duty in setting before the House the extent and causes of this misunderstanding in the keenest convictions. Referring to a statement made by Lord Claud Hamilton, that he had, after the battle of Inkerman, advised Lord Raglan to abandon the Crimea, Sir De L. Evans declared himself ready to give full explanations on the subject at a fitting opportunity.

Lord C. HAMILTON, after expressing his satisfaction at the withdrawal of the principal charges against Colonel Gordon, was proceeding to repeat and enforce his accusation against Sir De L. Evans, respecting the suggestion of retreat from before Sebastopol, when the House interposed with so unmistakeable a expression of disapproval, that the noble Lord broke off his remarks on the topic.

MR. A. GORDON also rejoiced to find the character of his relative so satisfactorily vindicated, but was at a loss to understand the attempting to introduce some counter charges against the gallant Member for Westminster.

Lord PALMERSTON suggested the propriety of allowing all personal topics to drop, after the full and satisfactory explanation given by Sir De L. Evans.

MR. DISRAELI having spoken in a similar sense, the subject was permitted to drop.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH PERSIA.—MR. LAYARD called attention to the present state of the diplomatic relations between England and Persia. Recapitulating the incidents which had led to the departure of MR. MURRAY from Teheran, and the consequent breach of official intercourse with the Court of the Shah, the hon. member enlarged upon the uncertain position of affairs in Asia, and expressed much fear that, for the sake of following up an unworthy squabble, we were throwing Persia into the arms of Russia.—Lord CLARENDON regretted that, while the Governments were still endeavouring to reconcile the misunderstanding which had arisen between England and Persia, a discreet silence had not been observed in Parliament on a subject which discussion would inevitably surround with augmented difficulties. After stating some particulars of the recent controversy at Teheran, and exculpating MR. Murray, the noble Lord declined to enter into the question as between the two countries, remarking that the dispute was still pending, but announcing that nothing like an actual breach of amicable relations had as yet taken place. Under these circumstances he hoped that the discussion would not be pressed further at the present moment.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.—MR DISRAELI, after alluding to the important announcement which had obtained publicity within the last few hours, inquired whether it was true that the preliminaries of peace had been signed in Paris?—Lord PALMERSTON explained that, at the last Conference, it was agreed to put on record the articles which were originally proposed by Austria, and which Russia had given her acceptance *par et simpole*, and to adopt them as being equivalent to formal preliminaries of peace.

SUPPLY.—The House having gone into Committee of Supply, passed several votes on account of the Army and Ordnance services amidst a prolonged and miscellaneous discussion. In Committee of Ways and Means, a vote of twenty-six millions was granted towards the services of the year.

On resuming, the Trial of Offences Bill was read a second time, after a brief conversation. The Annuities Bill and the Exchequer Bills Funding Bill were read a third time and passed. The Mutiny Bill and the Marine Mutiny Bill went through Committee. The Out Pensioners (Greenwich and Chelsea) Bill was read a second time.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Turnpike Trusts Arrangement Bill passed through Committee.

The Commons Inclosure Bill and the Metropolitan Sewers Bill were read a second time.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.—Earl STANHOPE moved an address to the Crown, recommending the formation, upon the site of the present National Gallery, of a Gallery of Contemporary Portraits, executed by the most eminent artists, composed chiefly of the likenesses of living celebrities in war, politics, literature, and art.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Ellenborough, and the Earl of Carnarvon, having briefly intimated their assent to the proposition, the motion was agreed to.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Lord PALMERSTON laid on the table the papers relating to the fall of Kars

EASTER RECESS.—In answer to MR. SPOONER, Lord PALMERSTON said the House would rise for the Easter holidays on Friday, the 14th instant, and meet again on the 21st.

SALE AND PURCHASE OF COMMISSIONS.

SIR DE LACY EVANS rose to move for a Select Committee to consider, examine evidence, and report to the House on the expediency of abolishing, the system of sale and purchase of commissions in the army. He admitted that the present system of obtaining commissions by purchase had a show of economy, in enabling an officer to retire. But he contended that this was more apparent than real, and besides that, the question ought not to be regarded as one of economy, as great national interests were mixed up with it. He showed that purchase did not exist in the Artillery, and our Artillery was not surpassed in the world. It was said that if purchase were abolished favouritism would supervene; but, even if it did, he thought the personal favour of a commander was as good a recommendation as the possession of a few thousand pounds. He then proceeded at some length, and in a very indistinct tone, to state several instances of the general evils which had arisen from the system of promotion by purchase.

Lord CODRINGTON seconded the motion He considered the system of promotion by purchase as one which tended to under pay the officers, and to give them vested rights which prevented reforms from being carried out, whereas the staff of the officers complained of public money having been broken with them. As a proof that this was no imaginary case, he quoted from the Guards' memorial of the Queen, where the charge of a breach of faith was brought against the Government. It also tended to discourage the education of officers, as promotion did not depend upon professional proficiency. But it was said the system gave a good promotion. He doubted whether that was not be carried too far. Its practical working during the present war was to give generals of seventy and captains of eighteen. He then adverted to the question of promotion from the ranks, since the Duke of Wellington had left the War-office fewer non-commissioned officers and privates had been promoted than before. The middle classes did not go into the army at all, because they had not access to promotion on commissions, and no hope was held out to them of gaining one by desert. He instanced France, Sardinia, and Russia as cases where the army had been organised on a most efficient scale without adopting the system of promotion by purchase. He strongly recommended the adoption of the Sardinian system in this country—a system which provided for the creation of young officers, out of which should be selected the regiments into the army, and then that promotion should take place according to a combined system of seniority and merit.

MR. LEIGH thought they ought not to refuse the inquiry, considering the feeling that was abroad upon this subject.

SIR J. FITZGERALD supported the existing system.

MR. PEEL admitted that the existing system was objectionable in theory, and that if the army was to be created to-morrow for the first time, the purchase system would not find a place in it. But the army was of 160 years' standing, and the system could not have existed so long without bringing to light some advantages which had ensured its existence for so long a time. He contended that the system of purchase was a great convenience in affording an outlet to officers who wished to retire. He was sure that the abolition of the purchase system would require six or seven millions of money to replace it, and he for one considered this would be a wasteful expenditure of public money. For these reasons he was opposed to the motion now before the House

Lord STANLEY was in favour of an inquiry being made into this system at the present moment, while the public feeling was favourable to any reform. If they allowed the present opportunity to pa[illegible] not likely to return.

MR. SIDNEY supported the motion.

Colonel LINDSAY held that the present system led to officers attaining field rank more rapidly, and also that it prevented jobbery or obtaining promotion by interest

MR. [illegible]HILNES was favourable to inquiry, but he did not think a [illegible] was the proper tribunal. He would suggest as a preferable alternative, that a commission composed of civil and military men should be appointed for that purpose.

Colonel SIBTHORP ADAIR was also in favour of the [illegible] motion, though he preferred a commission rather t[illegible] mittee.

Sir S. HERBERT did not think any benefit would arise from inquiry, if it were but to disabuse the public mind of the misapprehension which was entertained as to the effect of purchase. He deprecated handing the question over to a Committee of the House of Commons, as he did not believe they had among them a sufficient number of men conversant with these details. He would much rather have a mixed commission of military men and civilians.

Lord PALMERSTON said his opinion was against the system of purchase in the abstract. As the system had existed so long, and was so interwoven with all the habits of the army, that it was very difficult to abolish it. The great evil of a different system was, that the higher ranks of the army became clogged with a number of officers who were unfit for their duties. To avoid that the country must be at some expense to provide for the retirement of old officers, who now sold out; and they must also compensate those officers who had purchased their commissions. He did not see that purchase prevented them from examining officers any more than he saw how the abolition of purchase would exclude the officers. But he thought the House was agreed that the matter ought to be inquired into; and, while he agreed with those who thought that a Committee was not the fittest mode of inquiry, he would have no objection to a mixed commission. He was ready to adopt that course; and if his gallant friend would withdraw his motion, he would undertake that the Government should issue a mixed commission to inquire into the whole subject.

SIR DE LACY EVANS agreed to the suggestion, and the motion was withdrawn.

TITHES COMMUTATION RENT-CHARGE.—MR. ROBERT PHILLIMORE obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate parochial settlements, and to provide for a juster and more uniform rating of tithe commutation rent-charges to the relief of the poor.

ANNEXATION OF OUDE. Sir ERSKINE PERRY moved for some returns connected with the annexation of Indian territories. In the course of which he condemned the annexation of Oude.—MR. V. SMITH and Lord JOHN RUSSELL had no objection to the returns, and refused to enter into the question of Oude till the whole papers on the subject were ready to be laid before the House.—After some remarks from Mr. OSWALD against the policy of annexation, and from MR. KINNAIRD in defence of the Governor General, the returns were agreed to.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

ABOLITION OF CHURCH-RATES.

Sir W. CLAY moved the second reading of his bill for the abolition of Church-rates, which he stated was, in its main provisions, the same with the bill he introduced last year on the same subject. He dispensed with saying anything new upon this subject; argument for and against the rate had long ago been exhausted; the time for action had come. He referred to the warning uttered in a former Session by Lord John Russell, that the abolition of Church-rates might shake the other institutions of the country. He regretted to hear the noble Lord make use of warnings which had been raised in opposition to all reforms. Yet these reforms had been carried, and the only effect was that the people were more united, more contented, and more loyal than ever.

The motion having been seconded by

Lord J. MANNERS moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months He admitted as fully and as broadly as the honourable Baronet could do the grievances that were entailed by the present state of the law with regard to Church-rates, but he contended that this was not the proper remedy. The truth was, that the authors of the bill looked at the question as if relief to the great towns, and they took no account of those thousands of rural parishes where the Church-rates were at present paid without a murmur, and where no other provision could be made for the maintenance of the fabrics of the churches.

SIR S. NORTHCOTE seconded the motion.

Sir G. GREY said the Government were prepared to support the principle of this Bill, in so far as that they would consent to the abolition of Church-rates in all those parishes where the rate had been discontinued, so long as to show that there was no chance of its being levied in future. If the Bill were read a second time, he had been hoping to work a second, before the Easter recess, to lay on the table the amendments they meant to propose in accordance with the views he had stated

MR. DARGAN could not say it would be much better if the bill were withdrawn to allow the Government to develop their views in a new measure.

Lord J. RUSSELL regretted that the Government had not dealt more vigorously with this question. He considered that they ought to have introduced a measure of their own, instead of supporting a measure of which they did not approve, and of then hanging it with a series of complicated amendments.

Lord PALMERSTON defended the conduct of the Government Church-rates were now virtually abolished. The rates at present levied were, in point of fact, levied on the voluntary system; and all the Government proposed to do was to recognise the existing facts of the case. It was said that the Government would have rejected this bill, and introduced one of their own; but he held it was their duty, agreeing as they did on the main principles and provisions of this bill, to support it in its present stage

MR. MIALL supported the bill; after which

The House divided, when the second reading was carried by a majority of 221 to 178.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

CHURCH-RATES.—The Bishop of EXETER presented several petitions praying that Church rates be not abolished until an equivalent be provided. The right rev. prelate alluded to the bill introduced in the other House, which her Majesty's Government were prepared to support, on condition that certain amendments be made in it. The grounds alleged for this support were fully explained by the right reverend prelate and their Lordships' House last Session by the Archbishop of Canterbury. He (the Bishop of Exeter) contended that that measure was not sanctioned either by the clergy or by the laity generally; that it had not received a second reading, and that it did not furnish sufficient grounds for supporting the present bill.

THE EXCHEQUER BILLS FUNDING BILL.—Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY having moved the suspension of the standing orders Nos 27 and 28, with a view to the second reading of this bill, Earl GREY protested against any further increase of the National Debt, which the present bill would accumulated to effect. No less than £22,000,000 had been already added to the Debt during the last Session, and now, with a further sum of £5,000,000 proposed to be added, the enormous sum of £28,000,000 would be added to the National Debt in one financial year. Forty-six millions of expenses had been already incurred for the present war. This was a vast sum. It had been stated at the beginning of the war by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer that the expenses of the war should, so far as possible, be met by the taxation of the country. Now most of the members of the present Administration, and of the Government which the present Chancellor of the Exchequer belonged, and were, therefore, responsible for his opinions. He entirely approved of that proposition.—Lord MONTAGALE also commented at some length upon the financial policy of the Government.—The bill, however, was read a second time, and then passed through its remaining stages

The Consolidated Fund (£1,631,603 18s. 8d.) Bill was read a second time.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

UNSAFE RAILWAYS.—MR. R. E. BALL asked the Vice-President of the Board of Trade what measure, if any, was part of her Majesty's Government to introduce a bill in the present Session of Parliament giving power to the Board of Trade, in case of any line of railway that may be reported unsafe by their officers, to compel the necessary works to be done for the safety of the public, at the expense of such railway company, and that the certificate of the Board of Trade's engineer shall entitle the party having done such work to immediate payment from such railway company?—MR. LOWE said it was not the intention of Government to introduce such a bill

EDUCATION

Lord J. RUSSELL said he never rose with deeper anxiety than he did on the present occasion. The subject of education had been broached by Mr. Whitbread, by Lord Brougham, and last year by Sir J. Pakington; but little had been done, or trusted that henceforth the standard of education would be raised, and that in that respect we should be placed upon an equality with other nations (Hear, hear). Wherever he [illegible] prevailed, in Switzerland and in the New England States of America schemes of education had been framed with perfect success

In this country, there other [illegible] and plans had been proposed, [illegible] were deprecated, there ought not to be any difficulty in agreeing to a sound and efficient system (Hear, hear). He found by the Census of 1851 that there were four millions of children of the ages of five and ten, and of [illegible] there were only 1,709,000 in the schools which had been inspected by the inspectors appointed by her Majesty's Council. He found that a vast number of [illegible] were employed as teachers between the ages of 15 and 20, [illegible] likely that they would become competent to afford [illegible] like a useful education; in fact many of such teachers were [illegible] ignorance, and of [illegible] conveying common messages. The grants which had been distributed [illegible] Presidents of the Council since 1839 had been productive of great good, especially in the formation of normal schools; and this system he proposed to extend. It was impossible not to admit that, though many advantages had flowed from the system that had been adopted, there were some disadvantages in connection with it. He regretted to find that in the reports of 1854 the [illegible] the inspectors was that of disappointment. (The noble Lord extracts from the reports of the Rev. M. Moody and [illegible] spectors in confirmation of this view.) In many of the [illegible] the grossest ignorance prevailed. Many of the scholars were [illegible] how much [illegible] a day would amount to in a week; they [illegible] know the names of the Evangelists; and, when asked who was the [illegible] who betrayed Jesus, some said Peter, and others Abraham (Laughter [illegible] could now proceed to state what he thought should be the attem[illegible] Parliament on this great subject. Two great principles ou[illegible] could be departed from. First, to ma[illegible] complete; and, secondly, to maintain [illegible] to improve, that which was good in existing systems. He advised a revision and consolidation of the minutes of Council, so that they might have more the air of a systematic plan than at present existed, and that would be the object of the first resolution he should propose—namely, "That in the opinion of this House it is expedient to extend, revise, and consolidate the minutes of the Committee of Privy Council on education" (Hear, hear). The next resolution would affirm that it was expedient to add to the present inspectors of Church schools eighty sub-inspectors, and that England and Wales be divided into eighty districts. The third would affirm that it was expedient to engage as many inspectors not connected with the Church of England [illegible] the fourth would give power to the inspectors to form school [illegible] parishes, in united parishes, and parts of parishes Another resolution would state that it should be the duty of the sub-inspectors to report upon the available means for education of the poor in every school district. He also proposed a resolution to enlarge the powers of the Commissioners of Charitable Trusts for the extension of the means of education for the lower and middle classes; also one to levy rates for educational purposes in districts reported to be deficient in that respect. With regard to the difficult question of religious education, it was his opinion that they could leave no system of national education which was not founded upon Christianity. He proposed that a portion of the Scriptures should be read daily in the schools, supported by rates; but at the same time he thought that no child should be compelled to receive religious instruction contrary to the conscientious objections of its parents. He proposed that children between the ages of nine and fifteen years of age, particularly in factory districts, should be required to attend school a certain number of days or half-days in the year, and that half-yearly their employers should be obliged to furnish evidence of such attendance at the schools, and that they should be compelled to pay for their instruction. As to the children between ten and fifteen who were about the streets doing nothing, he proposed that the education should be given to them free. Having explained certain other details of the system he proposed, the noble Lord concluded by moving his resolutions amid much cheering.

MR. HADFIELD, Lord R. Grosvenor, Mr. Ewart, Mr. G. Butt, and Mr E. Denison, severally expressed their approval generally of the noble Lord's resolutions.

MR. BOSCAWEN was in favour of secular education apart from religious differences.

Sir J. PAKINGTON thought the resolutions of the noble Lord worthy of their best consideration, and promised to give him every support he could consistently with his opinions.

MR. M. GIBSON contended that the proposed plan of Lord J. Russell of reading the Scriptures without note or comment would not satisfy any party. It would be too much for the one class, and too little for the other.

Lord PALMERSTON admitted the full competency of Lord J. Russell to deal with the question, and expressed his confidence that the House at some future day would deal fearly with his resolutions. It was impossible to attach too much importance to the proper education of the lower classes, and, although the views of the noble Lord might not be entirely adopted by that House, he hoped they would be able to come to some satisfactory conclusion as to what should be done in connection

MR. HADFIELD advocated the voluntary system.

After some further discussion the resolutions were withdrawn, with the understanding that Lord John Russell was to move on Thursday, the 10th of April, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee to consider the present state of public education in England and Wales, when he would propose his resolutions formally. In the interim those resolutions were to be printed and placed in the hands of members.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

MR HEYWOOD moved an Address to her Majesty praying that she will be graciously pleased to withhold her approbation from the regulations and ordinances recently sanctioned by the Oxford Commissioners, and laid before Parliament.

After some discussion the motion was withdrawn.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

ROYAL COMMISSION.—The Royal assent was given by commission to the following bills:—viz., the Exchequer Bills Funding, the Annuities, the Consolidated Fund (£1,631,605 18s. 8d.), and the Joint Stock Banks (Scotland) Bills.

THE PROPOSED PORTRAIT GALLERY.—The Marquis of BREADALBANE brought up her Majesty's answer to the Address of the House of Lords on the subject of a new National Portrait Gallery. Her Majesty said:—

"I have received your Lordships' Address, praying that I shall take into my consideration the expediency of forming a Gallery of Portraits of the most eminent persons in British history. I will direct inquiry to be made as to how the objects which your Lordships have in view may be best attained.

The Mercantile Law Amendment Bill, and the Mercantile Law (Scotland) Bill, were severally read a second time.

The Turnpike Trusts Arrangement Bill was read a third time and passed.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

ST JAMES'S-PARK.—Sir B. HALL brought up a report from the Committee appointed to consider the communications between the districts lying on the north side of St. James's-park and the south and south-western parts thereof. The Committee had several plans submitted to them, which they had considered with great attention. The plan No. 1 was to make Pall-mall, past Marlborough House to the Mall, and thence by a bridge across the ornamental water to Birdcage walk. The plan No. 2 was for a road from Pall-mall across the site occupied by Lord Spencer's house, which would be taken down, to the Green-park, and thence to Buckingham-gate to the offices of the Duchy of Cornwall. Although the road through the Park, by means of a bridge across the ornamental water, would offer many advantages, the Committee did not think it advisable to recommend the intersection of the Green-park (Hear). They recommended that there should be made a new line of road in plan No. 1 as proceeded from Marlborough-house to the Mall, and thence past Buckingham Palace to Buckingham-gate, the road being inclosed in a manner similar to that in which the Park in Hyde-park was inclosed. The road, including the pulling down and rebuilding the German Chapel, would be about £25,000 They recommended that a footbridge should be thrown over the ornamental water. They were of opinion that the Duke of York's Column should be removed, and a road made from Waterloo-place to Storey's-gate, the cost of which would be about £20,000. They were of opinion that a carriage road through the Park should be made from Trafalgar-square.

CRIMEAN GRAVES.—Sir J. FERGUSSON called the attention of her Majesty's Government to the necessity of taking steps for obtaining a pledge from the Russian Government to secure that the graves of the British officers and soldiers in the Crimea shall be respected, in the event of the present position occupied by the allied armies being evacuated. Peace was in all probability about to be established, in which case an arrangement could easily be made; but, if the war went on, and our troops were compelled on a different spot, it would be impossible to say what might occur. There was a large burying-ground, in which Cathcart, Strangways, and others, were lying, and this would no doubt be protected, but there were many other places, in which the hearts and hopes of many were buried, and which might not receive so much consideration.—Lord PALMERSTON said the question was one which must excite the feelings of all the honourable Members present. The subject should not escape the attention of her Majesty's Government during the negotiations which were now taking place. He did not anticipate that there would be the slightest difficulty in getting from the Russian Government an assurance —"if an assurance were necessary—that monuments which recorded the fact of our brave countrymen who had sacrificed their lives in the Crimea, would receive that respect which, throughout all civilised nations, they commanded. We must do the Russians the justice to say that they had exerted all the war within all its bounds as much as could be expected. The treatment of the gallant men who surrendered at Kars had been most generous and humane (Hear, hear). They had received every attention which the generosity of victors could afford; and there was no reason to suppose that those who had so treated the living would be wanting in due respect to the dead. Sir DE LACY EVANS said that, although the Russians had behaved with the greatest possible generosity to the living, the general population of the Crimea was of a mixed character, not to [illegible] particularly inclined to respect the graves of our soldiers, and [illegible] urge the necessity of obtaining a distinct pledge from the Russian Government.

Lord PALMERSTON gave notice of his intention to move that after [illegible] day [illegible] be taken precedence of notices of motion.

[illegible] JURISDICTION OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—On the [illegible] going into Committee of Supply, Mr. BOWYER moved [illegible] resolutions, viz.—"That the present state of the Appellate [illegible] is unsatisfactory." "That a supreme Court [illegible] council to be constituted, presided over by permanent Judges [illegible] Peer." The hon. and learned Member argued at considerable [illegible] of Appellate Jurisdiction [illegible] and in favour of a distinct judicial scheme, founded upon [illegible] —There being no seconder, the motion fell to the ground.

The House then went into Committee of Supply upon the Army Estimates.

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On Saturday last Sir Charles Wood, First Lord of the Admiralty, accompanied by Rear-Admiral Sir M. F. F. Berkeley, paid a visit to Woolwich Dockyard for the purpose of inspecting the dispatch and gun boats They were joined by the Superintendent of the yard, Commodore Shepherd, and the officers commanding the various vessels under fitment there, over which they were successively conducted. They expressed themselves extremely satisfied with the [illegible] department.

## MUSIC.

THE Concert of the AMATEUR MUSICAL SOCIETY at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday evening, was very brilliant, and presented several interesting features. MOZART's fine Symphony in C was played with a precision and effect which did honour to the amateur performers, and their able conductor, Mr. Henry Leslie. The other great orchestral piece was Mendelssohn's Pianoforte Concerto in D minor, the principal part being sustained by "Angelina," in a manner which could have been surpassed by very few of the greatest professional pianists of the day. This young lady considered as an amateur, is nothing less than a prodigy; she is not merely an exquisite performer, but excels in the highest branches of her art. Several excellent original compositions, by members of the society, were brought forward: a romance for the oboe, with orchestral accompaniments, by Mr. Wasley, and played by Mr. Pollock; a vocal trio, "O Memory," composed by Mr. Henry Leslie, and sung by Miss Rainford, Miss Lascelles, and Herr Kumpel; and a brilliant orchestral march by one of our most accomplished amateurs, Lord Gerald Fitzgerald, son of the Duke of Leinster. There were also two pretty songs, "Mine be a cot," and "Years are flested past," both composed by Mr. Val Morris. The room was crowded by the most fashionable company in London.

ON Tuesday evening there was a musical performance of a humbler character than the above, though probably of greater public importance. It was a choral meeting of the "Tonic Sol-fa Association, for the Promotion of Vocal Music in Schools, Families, and Congregations," an establishment of which we have repeatedly had great pleasure in chronicling the progress. This meeting was held, as usual, in Finsbury Chapel, and this great edifice was crowded to the doors by a most respectable assemblage of shopkeepers, and people engaged in industrial occupations, with their families, and young persons in their employment. The number present exceeded two thousand five hundred. The Rev. Mr. Binnie presided; and was supported by the Rev. Mr. Curwen, the founder of the association. The choir, consisting of picked voices from the London schools, sang a selection of hymns, choruses, and secular part-songs—acquitting themselves in a manner which would have done credit to the most regularly-trained choral band. Several of these pieces were of a very high order, and of no small difficulty; there being among them two fine part-songs of Mendelssohn, a choral hymn of Haydn, and Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus." The others were more simple; but all were pure, and in excellent taste. The voices were united by any instrumental accompaniment; and it was equally pleasing and surprising to observe the sweet and tunable quality of the voices (especially the trebles), the correct execution of every part, and the spirit and feeling of the whole performance. It would have gratified the most delicate ear, and it gave the utmost delight to the immense audience, who would have encored every thing had their wishes been complied with. A few appropriate and impressive remarks by the rev. chairman terminated the meeting, which broke up at the reasonable hour of ten o'clock. The admission to these meetings is free, people who are so disposed contributing some trifle towards the support of the singing-schools—the rates charged for tuition being, of course, very low.

THE fourth concert, this season, of the BEAUMONT INSTITUTION, took place on Monday evening. It was attended by a crowded audience, and an elegant selection of music (chiefly vocal) was exceedingly well performed, and received with great applause. Mr. Sims Reeves sang a number of pretty things, nearly all of them being encored. The most remarkable were the Irish melody, "The Last Rose of Summer;" the duet from "Don Pasquale," which he sang with Mr. Farquharson; the ballad, "O, is it not a pleasant thing," from Smart's opera of Berta; a new ballad of Linley's, and "The Bay of Biscay." The other vocal performers were Miss Lucy Escott, Miss Winning, Miss Eyles, and Mr. Miranda. The instrumental pieces were a solo on the flute by Mr. Richardson, on the oboe by "Rousseau's Dream," and Pauer's pianoforte solo, "The Cascade," played by Mr. W. G. Cusins. Both were much applauded, especially Mr. Cusins's performance, which was remarkably brilliant and effective.

THE one hundred and forty-first anniversary festival of the society of ANCIENT BRITONS was held on Saturday last in Freemasons' Hall, under the presidency of the Hon. Robert Windsor Clive, M.P. The following selection of vocal and instrumental music, by the musical performances were under the direction of the eminent composer and pianist Mr. Brinley Richards, who, as usual, gave his services gratuitously. The band of the Grenadier Guards played during the dinner. The National Anthem was sung by Madame Weiss, Mr. Benson, and Mr. Weiss, with the choruses by the children belonging to the Welsh school. Weiss gave his own song, "The Village Blacksmith;" Benson sang "My Pretty Jane;" Lover's pretty ballad, "Oh, native music," was sung by Madame Weiss; Mr. Ellis Roberts, the Welsh harpist, played "Sweet Richard" on the national instrument; and the children sang an ode written for the occasion by Miss Florence Wilson, and adapted to the Welsh melody, "Llwyn Onn," by Mr. Brinley Richards. The assemblage was very large, and a number of ladies graced the festival with their presence.

## THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'.—A new play in three acts, called "The First Printer," was produced at this theatre on Monday evening last, by Messrs Tom Taylor and Charles Reade—the modern Beaumont and Fletcher. In an introductory note on the play bill we are informed that there are two accounts of the invention of printing; one ascribing it to John of Gutenberg, a citizen of Mentz; the other, to a certain Laurence Coster, a native of Haarlem. The latter version is strenuously upheld by the Dutch, who assert that Gutenberg stole Coster's secret, and fled with his types to Mentz, where he became schoolmaster. The author of "First Printer." Messrs. Taylor and Reade, taking advantage of this tradition, which, whether true or false, has at any rate the merit of being highly interesting, have produced an exquisite—and, what is more—a genuinely successful play. By the introduction of a graceful love story into the rough material of the piece—the rival printers being represented as rival suitors for the hand of a young lady, the beauty of Haarlem—the plot becomes twofold, and the play, by the devotion of the heroine to the Illused Coster, is prevented from being a tragedy.

The story is this:—*Margaret* (Miss Heath), the daughter of the Burgomaster of Haarlem (Mr. Frank Matthews) holding her little court as reigning beauty, is beset with eager suitors, to wit—*Jacob Boris*, a painter (Mr. Gathard); *Vauderlode*, a poet (Mr. Everett), *Otto of Aspren*, a soldier (Mr. H. Mellon); and *John of Gutenberg*, a ruined noble (Mr. Ryder). After the fair *Margaret* has received and acknowledged the tribute of a portrait from the painter, a flattering couplet from the poet, and a vow of eternal fealty from the soldier, *Laurence Coster* (Mr. Charles Kean), to whose love the Burgomaster's daughter is not indifferent, enters and presents his tribute—a piece of printing blurred and crooked *Margaret*, grieved and offended at what she considers a slight, tears the paper to fragments and tramples it under foot; while *Coster*, picking up his bosom the outcast labour of his life, goes home disconsolate amidst the jeers of his rivals. *John of Gutenberg*, however, struck with the conduct and strange words of *Coster*, and determined to become master of his secret and of his lady-love, follows him to his workshop, where he knows that the unfortunate *Countess Jacqueline of Holland* (Miss Murray) will disguised as a boy, repair with the repentant *Margaret*, for the purpose of having copies made of an insurrectionary placard. Things happen precisely as the schemer imagines. While the unsuspecting *Coster* is on his way to affix the treasonable notices on the walls of the town, *Gutenberg* hoists a signal to a body of soldiers waiting outside, destroys the printing-press, pockets the types, and—last stroke of all—induces *Margaret* and her mistress to fly with him, by declaring that *Coster* has betrayed them to the soldiers. The poor printer returns to find his press broken, his fair guests flown, and himself arrested for treason. After the lapse of four years, when *John of Gutenberg*, formally installed as chief of the guild of printers, is about to claim the hand of *Margaret*, *Coster*, released from prison by the death of *Jacqueline*, comes begging to the gates of his despoiler. Learning, however, the name of the person whose bread he begs, he lays wait for *Gutenberg*, crosses his path, and denounces him before his guests, *Margaret* and the betrothed, as "a liar, a villain, and a thief." In proof of his apparently wild statements he produces the fragments of that blurred printing which had been his love-offering in Haarlem; the soldier who arrested him confesses that he did so at a signal from *Gutenberg*—*Margaret* kneels to the beggar, and, praying for forgiveness, offers him her hand, and the curtain descends upon a brilliant and affecting tableau.

Mr. Charles Kean, in the character of *Coster*, has gained for himself another claim to admiration, and has added another name to the long list of imaginary personages who find in him their true embodiment. The part of *Coster* is threefold—a different character for each act. In the first he appears as a disconsolate lover and a crushed enthusiast; in the second, a proud man, boasting of the glory of his invention; in the third, a beggar. In each of these various states Mr. Kean achieved a signal triumph; and—as if every descent of the curtain were the conclusion of a play—was loudly called for at the end of each act. The scene in the Burgomaster's garden, where the poor printer, drawing the dishonoured scroll to his breast, exclaims—"Come to my heart; we will go home together!" was full of pathos and melancholy earnestness, and affected the audience, not to rude applause, but to breathless silence, and perhaps even to tears—an eloquent testimony of approbation which there is no mistaking. *Coster's* meeting with *Margaret* in the courtyard of Gutenberg's house was also very fine; but the finest piece of all, both as regards language and delivery, was the concluding scene, where the beggar challenges his prosperous despoiler, and delivers the denunciation-speech which covers the villain with shame and brings the haughty *Margaret* to his feet. Here the acting of Mr. Kean reached its climax. Those startling words of accusation, so grandly spoken, roused even the audience to a sense of the hero's wrongs; and acclamations resounded on every side, amidst a chorus of prolonged hissing. Of the other performers, Mr. Ryder deserves particular mention for his admirable impersonation of the difficult character of *Gutenberg*. Miss Heath performed the part of the heroine with extreme grace and feeling, and Miss Murray made an excellent cavalier.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE topic of conversation, in London at least, this week is the repetition on Wednesday of the catastrophe of the 20th September, 1808, when Covent-garden Theatre was destroyed by fire. The magnificent theatre, the finest we had, is in ruins. We have not, however, the species of consolation which the London of 1808 had, in witnessing the destruction of one of its ornaments. The old theatre was burned after the performance of a play, and the conflagration was attributed to an accident legitimately connected with the business of the stage. The play had been "Pizarro," and it was supposed that the wadding of some of the guns fired at John Kemble (when, as *Rolla*, he saved the child) had lodged in the scenery. This was an accident, but it could not be called one for which anybody was to blame. But Smirke's building has fallen disgracefully. A quack benefit, protracted throughout a whole day—Bartholomew Fair-fashion—was followed by the dull folly, and, later, by the vulgar debauchery, of a masked ball. Whether a chandelier, overheated by being kept burning an enormous time, fired the place, or whether some of the vulgarians, who remained drinking and smoking (English notions of a *bal masqué!*) until a late hour, did the mischief with their tobacco-lights, in drunkenness or in mischief, was at first in doubt, but the former cause seems now to be recognised as that which led to the lamentable result. But, in any case, Covent-garden Theatre has fallen the victim to a low device for attracting a crowd; and a disgusting revel (incidents of which may be gathered from Thursday's police-reports) ends the history of the most beautiful *salle* in London—and, indeed, of Covent-garden Theatre; for we can hardly imagine that it will be rebuilt. While we write there is no reason to believe that any loss of life has occurred; and, in this respect, the event is a subject of congratulation when we compare it with the fire of 1808, when no less than thirty persons were killed by the falling of the roof and otherwise. The *Covent-garden Journal* remarks that the Bedford Hotel, and also the Piazza, were saved by the strong party-wall that isolated them from the theatre. It is gratifying to record that, a second time, these celebrated houses have been preserved, alose as was the terrific mass of fire. Let us add—for it is never too early to speak of those who require aid—that the actors and actresses here, as at the recently-burned Pavilion, have suffered severely, as have humbler employés of the house. There seems to have been neglect of their own interests on the part of the proprietory, who are fearful losers from the theatre having been devoted to an unworthy purpose.

The topic of conversation in Paris is the speech of his Majesty the Emperor, on the opening of the Legislative Assembly. The Emperor congratulates his subjects on the improvement in the state of France since he last convoked the Assembly. He alludes to "the great feat of arms which decided a desperate struggle," to the ease with which a third warloan was obtained, and adds that labour never was more active, nor the revenues more considerable. Of the visit of our own Sovereign, his Majesty says: "The Queen of Great Britain, desirous of giving a proof of her confidence, of her esteem for our country, to render our relations more intimate, visited France. The enthusiastic welcome she met with must have convinced her how deep were the sentiments inspired by her presence, and that they were of a nature to strengthen the alliance of the two nations." In referring to the Peace Conferences the Emperor is equally prepared, if necessary, again to draw the sword, or to extend the hand to those with whom we have honourably fought. The announcement that a preliminary treaty of peace has been signed confirms the hopes of those who desire a pacification at the present moment, but may not be, in reality, any very onward step—the battle of the negotiations is yet to come. Meantime the Russians are removing all the buoys and landmarks in the Baltic, and extinguishing all the lighthouses—inhospitable preparations for the reception of our advanced squadron.

The Earl of Albemarle has done a service to humanity in bringing before the House of Lords the subject of the use of torture for the collection of the revenue of the East India Company. That such means were employed, was, when the topic was first brought up, denied by the Company's officials and tools with a solemn audacity that was almost convincing. But still the investigation was pushed, and now the case is proved to the confutation of the most determined asserter of the virtues of the Company—its Chairman himself—at whose "ready indignation" Mr. Roebuck scoffed to his face, the other night, in the most unkind manner, warning the House of Commons to pay no heed to it. Lord Albemarle has demanded returns, which were reluctantly consented to by the Government. They will have to be procured from India, and there will, of course, be no undue speed in furnishing them. If the Lords take up the cause of outraged humanity, they will deserve better of India than her so-called friends, who clamour against the annexation of Oude, or, in other words, the delivery of an oppressed population from a foolish, cruel, and grinding tyranny.

While our own Eastern system awaits reform, it is significant to see Turkey proceeding to the most important alterations in her whole domestic policy. On paper, at least, the Turkish revolution is complete. The Sultan's firman has been read to his subjects, and is an extraordinary document. Equality of rights is given to the Christians; the requirements of their different churches are to be accorded; and, better still, their clergy are forbidden to levy contributions. The public service is to be open to all who are qualified for it; taxation is to be equal; and all the Sultan's subjects are to be liable to the conscription. Christians, and even foreigners, are to be allowed to possess land. Taxes are to be no longer farmed (an immense social step); roads are to be made by the State; and there is to be a Turkish Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is to publish an annual Budget. It is a magnificent firman, and ought to be printed in letters of gold, and hung up in the divan of every believer; for, if a quarter of what is promised be carried out, Turkey has flung back her *kismet* for half a century; and if she can but get rid of her Koran and its faith—a reform which, after this one, seems not impossible—she may take her place as a new Power, about to begin a race instead of ending one.

PRINCE LEO OF ARMENIA.—The pretended Prince Leo of Armenia has addressed a curious printed document from Hamburg to the principal European journals. In this document he first complains to the civil authorities of his illegal imprisonment during 100 days, and claims the immediate indemnity of 100,000 thalers; the dismissal of the head of the police, Stiebe; and the sum of 12,450*l.* for the jewels which, he says, were taken from him at his arrest. He next claims from the [illegible] jewels, which, he states, were [illegible] at a million francs; and, lastly, complains that the [illegible] him on his expulsion from Russia, has never [illegible] to the Prince of Prussia, he affirms that the Prussian Minister at Hamburgh had informed him that the police had committed a great injustice in arresting him.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

HER Majesty has given her consent to a new entrance being made into the Regent's-park, opposite the end of Charles-street, Portland Town.

The French Emperor has just given his sanction to the draught of a bill for advancing 100,000,000 francs to agriculturists, to be employed in draining.

Sir William Gomm has taken a final leave of the Bengal army, at the conclusion of a five years' administration.

The Emperor of Austria, "desiring to recognise the services which Baron de Rothschild has rendered to the State," has conferred upon him the decoration of the Second Class of the Iron Crown.

The King of Denmark has opened the Session of the Council of the Kingdom. In his Speech his Majesty expressed a hope that threatening eventualities would be soon removed.

The world counts one Emperor more. Kasa, brother-in-law of one of the petty kings of Abyssinia, after dethroning his relative, has assumed the Imperial crown, under the name of Theodore I.

The French Emperor, at the personal request of Professor Nisard, has pardoned five of the students who were lately sentenced to imprisonment for the disturbances at the Sorbonne.

The Bishop of London has not had a relapse, as has been erroneously stated. The right rev. prelate is, if anything, better, being able to take considerable carriage airings. It is feared that his Lordship will be unable again to attend to the active duties of his episcopate.

The hereditary Prince Albert of Saxony is now at Prague with the Emperor Ferdinand. Prince William Madiswill has been sent by the Court of Prussia to congratulate the ex-Emperor and Empress on the 25th anniversary of their wedding-day.

The successor of Count Colloredo at the Court of St. James's is to be Count Appony. A rumour has gone abroad that Count Colloredo, on having England accepts the embassy to Rome; but the more prevalent opinion is, that he retires to Italy in search of the repose required by his infirm state of health.

Among the persons present at the service held at the Russian chapel in Paris on Saturday last, the anniversary of the death of the Emperor Nicholas, were the grand equerry of the Imperial household; the first aide-de-camp to Prince Jerome; Princess Mathilde, in full mourning; Count Hatzfeld, and all the attachés of the Prussian Embassy. The Princess Mathilde was led into the chapel by Baron Seebach, and conducted to her carriage at the close of the service by Count Orloff.

A Special Court of Common Council will be held in a few days for the purpose of presenting Admiral Edmund Lyons with the freedom of the city, in a handsome gold box, valued at 100 guineas.

Count Orloff, encountering Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers in the saloons of the Tuileries, is said to have observed smilingly, "Ah! M. le Marshal, it is you, I think, who lately visited our country?" "Yes, Count," replied the Marshal, "it is I who had the pleasure of leaving a card at Sebastopol."

The merchants of Liverpool are making efforts to adorn with *chefs-d'œuvre* of sculpture St. George's Hall. Statues of Peel and Stephenson are already placed; and they have now invited twelve of our most eminent sculptors to send in models for a statue of Archdeacon Brooke. The sum named for the work is £1750.

The Prince of Carini, the Neapolitan Minister at this Court, is expected to return to England in the course of the present month from the Continent, to resume his diplomatic functions. The Prince has been absent from London for several months on temporary leave.

The Count Medem, who has been named as likely to be the Russian Minister in London in the event of peace, is at present the Czar's representative at the Court of the Brazils.

It is rumoured that Prince Gortschakoff is likely to be raised to the rank of Marshal, as a reward for his services on the Danube and in the Crimea.

Cardinal Wiseman has acceded to a solicitation made by the committee of the Marylebone Literary and Scientific Institution to deliver a lecture for its benefit, on Wednesday, April 23. The subject is to be—The Influence of Words on Thought and on Civilisation.

It is said that the widow of Admiral Bruat has been designated for the high position of governess to the expected Infant of France; and that Madame de Brancion, widow of the Colonel killed before Sebastopol, is to be sub-governess.

The long-vexed question relative to the claims of the Military Knights of Windsor will be brought to a final issue in the course of a few weeks, as the case will be put down for hearing before the Master of the Rolls in Easter Term.

Prince Paskiewitsch died worth 70,000,000 Polish florins (the florin is equal to 2*s.* 0*d.*), 30,000,000 of which are bequeathed to his only son, and 20,000,000 to each of his two daughters.

Among the passengers by the *Euxine*, which left Southampton with the India and China mail, was Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, the Commander-in-Chief of the China Squadron.

Mr. John Wood, Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, has placed two appointments, annually, in the surveying department of the Excise, at the disposal of the Council of the Society of Arts.

Miss Fredrika Bremer, in the Swedish newspapers, thankfully acknowledges the liberal gift of 12,000 thalers, destined for the establishment of an asylum for old deserving governesses, and sent to her by a lady who wishes to remain unknown.

It is rumoured that Mr. Richard Pemberton Milnes, of Frystonhall, will shortly be made a peer. It is understood that a peerage was offered to him some time ago by Lord Palmerston, but that it was then declined, owing to Mr. Milnes entertaining opinions on public questions at variance with the Government.

The Earl of Southesk has disposed of the Highland estates of Glendye and Strachan to a neighbouring proprietor, at the price of £70,000. These properties were purchased by his Lordship's father, the late Sir James Carnegie, about twenty years ago, and cost, with buildings since erected, about £35,000.

General La Marmora left Turin on the 27th ult. for the Crimea.

On Saturday last the students of Marischal College and University, Aberdeen, elected Mr. Layard Lord Rector for the current year.

The Marchioness of Downshire has lodged £474 3*s.* 2*d.* in the names of the trustees of the Irish Academy of Music, being the amount realised by the concert performances of the Amateur Opera for its benefit.

The *Milan Gazette* announces that Princess Belgioioso has returned to Lombardy, and taken up her residence at her villa of Locate.

The pension of £25 per annum which was granted to the late Joseph Haydn, previously to his death, has been bestowed upon his unfortunate widow.

M. Alexandre Dumas is present, with all his decorations, at the numerous political *soirées* now being given in Paris in honour of the Plenipotentiaries

The sea-serpent is reported to have appeared in an inland freshwater lake, in the parish of Lochs, Lewis (in the Highlands). It is said to be 40 feet long, and to have swallowed a blanket.

The St. Pancras vestry are commencing a movement to obtain for the public the enjoyment of Hampstead-heath and certain adjoining lands as a place of public recreation.

A private letter received from St. Petersburg states that the retirement of Count Nesselrode is at length absolutely decided on.

Sir Thomas Redington has resigned his office of one of the Secretaries to the Board of Control. The office is now a permanent one, unaffected by Ministerial changes, and is, therefore, incompatible with a seat in Parliament, which Sir Thomas seeks, having just addressed the electors of New Ross.

The number of emigrants who sailed from Liverpool during the past month was 5937. Of these, more than 4000 were for the United States, about 800 for Sydney, and 400 for Melbourne.

The *Invalide Russe* announces that it will no longer be an exclusively [illegible] journal. In future it will contain theatrical articles, military [illegible] which are likely to be of sufficient interest to the people.

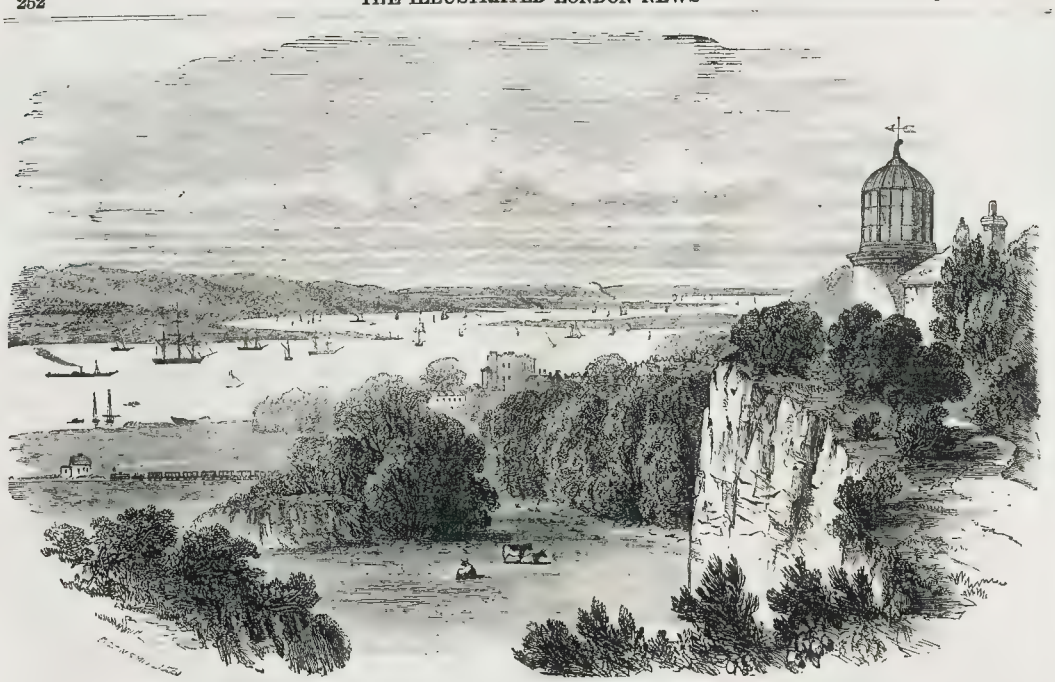
The enlargement of specie to India and China continues heavy. The *Euxine*, which left Southampton for Alexandria the other day, had on board [illegible] than £470,568. Of this, only £22,200 was in gold, the remaining £448,368 consisting entirely of silver.

The cholera is said to be manifesting itself in many districts around Lisbon.

The owners of the United States' mail steamers have notified that the vessels of this line, to avoid the dangers from ice, will not cross the Banks north of 43 degrees until after the 1st of August.

A railway train weighing eight tons crossed the Potomac River on the ice a fortnight ago.

Westron, the murderer of Mr. Waugh, [illegible] by the decision of the Home-office, to be condemned to penal servitude for [illegible]. The Jury, it will be remembered, found him guilty of the murder, but also found that he was "predisposed to insanity."



THE LONDON, TILBURY, AND SOUTHEND RAILWAY.—THE PURFLEET STATION.

## OPENING OF THE LONDON, TILBURY, AND SOUTHEND RAILWAY.

The portion of this line of railway extending from London to Tilbury was opened to the public in April, 1854; a further extension to Leigh, a fishing town on the Thames, in June, 1855; and the concluding part, to the terminus at Southend, was opened on Saturday last, March 1st. The length of the railway is forty-two miles; being thirty-six miles and a half of its own line, and five miles and a half on the Blackwall Railway, to Fenchurch-street, and the same distance on the Eastern Counties line to Shoreditch. A double line of rails is not yet laid down to Southend; but it is stated that, owing to the very favourable nature of the country, the cost per mile will not exceed £12,000.

The railway passes through Stepney, Stratford, Barking, Rainham, Purfleet, Grays, Tilbury, Stamford le Hope, Pitsea, Benfleet, Leigh, and Southend. The construction has been carried on under the joint superintendence of the well-known engineers, Mr. Bidder and Mr. John Fowler. The fares being extremely reasonable, it is expected that Southend—the nearest sea-bathing place to the metropolis—will, in consequence, become a more popular resort.

We have engraved two Views upon this new line—Purfleet, at which there is a station; and Southend, the terminus. The hamlet of Purfleet is on rising ground, and near the mouth of the Mardiich stream, which here forms a little harbour. Here are the Government powder-magazines, consisting of storehouses, barracks, storekeeper's residence, and a good quay. Here are also chalk pits. In the View is shown a portion of the railway, passing very near the river.

Southend, the well-known watering-place and steam boat station, is pleasantly situated near the mouth of the Thames, and nearly opposite to Sheerness. It dates its celebrity as a watering-place from the visit of Queen Caroline and her daughter, the Princess Charlotte, in 1804. The town has several commodious residences and hotels, and the country is fine; its most picturesque feature has been sketched by our Artist, so as to show a portion of the pier, which is a mile and a quarter in length, and has a railway on it for the convenience of passengers to and from the steamers: it cost in construction altogether about £42,000, but was subsequently sold to the Eastern Counties Railway for £17,000.

Tilbury, which is included in the name of the railway, is hedged with associations of the modern-antique, and sets even the railway traveller thinking of the modes communication in other days. There are two villages of the name. Tilbury East, five miles east from Grays Thurrock, is situated near the Thames, below Tilbury Fort. In this parish was the ancient ferry over the Thames: the place being denoted by the famous Higham causeway, from Rochester, by Higham, which is still visible. This is supposed to be the place where the Emperor Claudius crossed the Thames in pursuit of the Britons, as related by Dion Cassius. At Tilbury West, the second village, three miles E by *N* from Grays Thurrock, the four Roman proconsular ways crossed each other. When the Spanish Armada was in the Channel, in 1588, Queen Elizabeth had a camp here; and here she addressed her army in her celebrated speech to her "loving people." In this parish is Tilbury Fort, a regular fortification, which may be termed the key to London. The plan was laid by Sir Martin Beckman, chief engineer to Charles II. Its chief strength on the land side consists in its being able to lay the whole level under water. On the side next the river is a strong curtain, with the water-gate in the middle. The high tower, called the block-house, is said to have been built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The platform, bastions, and curtains are planted with guns. To the playgoer the sight of the fort is more likely to recall the inimitable scene from the "Critic" than any real warfare.

SOUTHEND AND PIER.

## MR. BRODERIP.

Mr William John Broderip, who has recently retired from the magistracy of the Westminster Police Court, was born at Bristol, where his father, William Broderip, was one of the principal medical practitioners, and sent his son early to the school kept by the Rev. Samuel Seyer (author of "The History of Bristol") at the Fort in that city. The numerous boys came, mostly, from the west of England; and when young Broderip entered as the lowest boy, Richard Jenkyns, afterwards the Very Rev. Dr. Jenkyns, the distinguished Master of Balliol College, Oxford, and Dean of Wells, was head of the school—a position which the subject of this notice rapidly attained: subsequently, he went to Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his degree. Thence he proceeded to London to study the law with the well-remembered Godfrey Sykes, under whose tuition he was a fellow-pupil with Sir John Patteson and Mr. Justice Coleridge. Mr. Broderip was called to the bar in 1817; went the Western Circuit; published an edition of "Callis on Sewers," and, in conjunction with Mr. Bingham, three volumes of Law Reports. In 1822 he was appointed a police magistrate of the metropolis by Sir Robert Peel.

The time not occupied in his laborious office was devoted by Mr. Broderip to science, literature, and art. During four successive years he was honorary secretary of the Geological Society of London, with Sir Roderick Murchison as his colleague, when that office involved very onerous duties.

Mr. Broderip is the author of the greater part of the zoology and of some of the biography in the "Penny Cyclopædia;" of "Zoological Recreations;" "Leaves from the Note-book of a Naturalist," and of many literary essays and scientific papers—for some of which we may refer to the catalogue published by the Ray Society, to the Transactions of the Zoological and Geological Societies, and to the "Zoological Journal." His fine collection of shells was bought by the nation, and is now in the British Museum, to which institution he presented the celebrated Stonesfield fossil jaw, which, from the discordant opinions which it elicited among the learned, induced a contemporary jocosely to propose the name of *Botheriotherium* for the animal. It turned out, however, to be the jaw of a marsupial animal, as Mr. Broderip, who first named it *Didelphys Bucklandi*, had asserted.

Mr. W. J. Broderip.—From a family painting.

Mr. Broderip is a Fellow of the Royal and many other scientific societies, a Bencher of Gray's Inn, and Master of the Library of that ancient and honourable Society, to which Gascoigne, Bacon, Romilly, and so many other worthies, belonged. He is one of the executors of the will of the lamented Robert Vernon, who did so much for British art, and whose munificent gift to the nation is his best monument.*

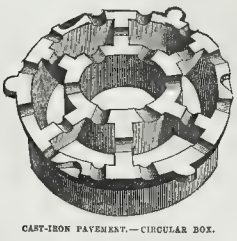
After an unremitted and most able serv ce of nearly thirty-four years, Mr Broderip has retired from office upon a full pension. He has numbered, and still includes, among his many friends, some of the brightest names in science, literature, and art; and he has always been ready to assist his fellow-labourers with any information on documents in his possession, as appears, among other instances, from the dedication to him of the second volume of Sir Charles Lyell's "Elements of Geology" (first and second editions); the notice appended to Dr. Buckland's "Bridgewater Treatise;" the table added to the late Sir Henry de la Beche's "How to Observe;" the preface to Yarrell's "British Fishes;" Sir Roderick Murchison's "Silurian System;" and the note appended to the 54th page of the recently-published third volume of Macaulay's "History of England."

Mr Broderip's benevolence is well known; his patronage of art has ever been liberal, and it can be said of him what can be said of very few of those whose fortunes very far exceed his means—namely, that he never was known even to suggest a less price than that asked by the artist.

## IRON ROADWAY IN LONDON.

In no aspect has the metropolis been more chequered by change of late years than in its roadways; and we have now to illustrate an ingenious addition to the list. The principal material of the invention is iron: not that "iron ways" are a novelty in this age of railroads; but the form of this pavement is altogether new, and its construction presents peculiarities which promise compactness and durability to withstand the wear and tear of the streets by their almost unceasing stream of traffic.

The inventor of this new pavement is General O. K. Knapp, of the United States: the invention has been patented in Great Britain and Ireland: and the pavement has been experimentally laid down in Leadenhall-street, between St. Mary Axe and Aldgate: Cooke and Sons, of Tower Royal, being the contractors; Ransomes and Sims, of Ipswich, the founders: and W. Haywood, of Guildhall, the engineer. The pavement consists of circular boxes, made of iron, and divided into sections so small as not to admit the hoof of a horse; whilst the compartments of iron are so arranged as to strengthen one another and the whole pavement. The boxes are grooved in such a manner as will effectually prevent the feet of horses from slipping. The boxes are also keyed or linked together, and the interstices are filled with asphaltum and a composition made of stone and shells, broken small, and mixed with hydraulic or other cement.

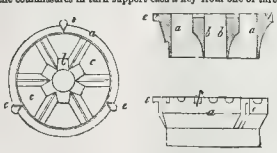


Cast-iron pavement.—Circular box.

* The last of the commissions left by that great patron is now, we understand, in progress under the gifted hand of Mr. Mulready, R.A. The executors have lately placed Sir Edwin Landseer's grand picture, "A Dialogue at Waterloo," in the Vernon Gallery.

The Manchester three-horse omnibus.—(See next page.)

The boxes may be of different forms; but the circular box combines the greatest advantages with the fewest disadvantages. We have engraved one of these boxes. It consists of a circle of cast iron, five inches in height, about one inch in thickness at the top, and twelve inches in diameter, inclosing a smaller circle of the same height and thickness, and five inches in diameter. The intermediate space between the outer and inner circle is divided into six sections, by as many compartments of cast iron; every part of the boxes preserves the same thickness as at the top for the distance of about one inch below the surface, and then gradually diminishes in thickness to the bottom. The whole surface of the box is grooved, to make the pavement, when laid, rough and unlikely to cause slipping. At equidistant points on the outer edge of the box are three keys, supported by shoulders, and set off to prevent the rims of the boxes from coming into immediate contact with each other; and at equidistant points, also, are three commissures for a key of each of the adjoining boxes to lie in; the several keys of each box resting each in the commissure of the adjoining boxes, while the commissures in turn support each a key from one of three other

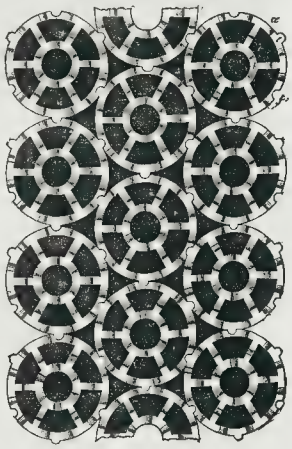


Section of cast-iron pavement.

boxes laid between the first three, and connected in the same manner with them. Thus, every box rests upon the ground, and is also supported by three others, while it in turn is held down and firm in its place by three other boxes, which it also aids in supporting. Thus, the whole pavement is firmly linked together, and it becomes impossible for any one box or more to rise above or settle lower than those around it.

We have also engraved a portion of the pavement, as laid in Leadenhall-street, in addition to the sectional cuts explaining the construction of the pavement: *a*, *a* circle of cast iron; *b*, inner or smaller circle; *c*, section; *e*, key; *f*, commissure. A railroad track may also be laid upon this pavement by a rail being cast in about the surface of the centre of the boxes, and even therewith, connecting three boxes together, the rails being connected at the ends by means of hooks; and all the block comprising the track may be connected in the same manner.

It appears that a piece of this pavement was put down in Boston, U.S., in the autumn of 1852, in Howard-street, not one of the most travelled streets of that city; another piece was laid in the autumn of 1853 in Court-street, "one of the most travelled parts of any city," says the inventor, "and where it has been very thoroughly tested by a constant use of omnibuses and other heavily-loaded carriages; and, so far, not one block has been broken, nor has the pavement in either street settled, or in any



The patent cast-iron pavement, as laid down in Leadenhall Street.

Pike-headed rorqual whale taken in the dart.—(See next page.)

manner given way, although several new locomotives, which, with the carriages on which they were transported, weighed some thirty tons, have passed over that portion in Court-street. The test in Boston, both as to its strength and freedom from injury by frost, has been perfect." Two prizes were also laid down in 1854, in New York, with equal success.

Still, iron pavement is not of United States origin as it is claimed to be; for, so long back as 1826, an experiment of the kind was made on Blackfriars-bridge; and, before that, a foot pavement at the corner of Old-street and the City-road.

One of the advantages of General Knapp's pavement urged by the patentee is the removal of the blocks for gas, water, sewers, &c., at a trifling expense.

## MANCHESTER OMNIBUS.

WHILE the omnibus companies of the metropolis are busied with the many projects in model, and on paper, which have just been submitted to them, it may be interesting to glance at a specimen of this species of public accommodation in the provinces. Such is shown in the accompanying Illustration of one of the three-horse Omnibuses which are used in Manchester. Among them, however, are several variations: that which we have engraved carries seventeen passengers inside and twenty-five outside—two on each side the driver, five on the seat behind, and eight on each side-seat. The raised part in the roof serves as a back to the seats on the sides, and also as a space inside for a good-sized man to walk up the centre of the omnibus. There is no door; the conductor communicates with the driver by means of a bell placed under the seat of the latter. The driver can put the breaks on the wheels to facilitate the sudden stopping, by a treadle on the foot-board. The driver and conductor do not wear any uniform.

## WHALE CAPTURED IN THE RIVER DART

At high water on the north shore of Millbay creek, nearly opposite the Castle, in the Wood, in Dartmouth, on the 18th ult., was discovered at eight a.m. by a cottager a fine specimen of the Pike-headed Rorqual, which has excited great interest in that part of the country. It was nearly dry when found, and the cottager thought that if he left it alone it would soon die for want of water; but, on visiting it again at four p.m., it was as lively as ever, and after trying to stab it with a knife he made no impression on it, when he cut it with a bill-hook over the back of the neck, soon dividing the large vessels, which bled profusely. The creature got into its "flurry," drove the sand up in tremendous hills by the blows of its tail, and death soon put an end to its struggle. The man took it for a Shark, and thinking it of no value sold it for a few shillings. After being exhibited at Dartmouth it was removed to Totnes, with the intention of being taken to Exeter and Bristol for a similar purpose. The animal has been thus described in the *Devon Chronicle*.—

Its dimensions were—18ft. 5in. long, depth 3ft., width across the tail 4ft. 9in., length of lower jaw, 4ft. 7in., length of pectoral fin 2ft. 4in. by 6in. wide, height of the dorsal fin 9 inches, distance of fin from tail 6 feet; and its estimated weight two tons. It was a remarkably handsome fish, devoid of slimy matter or smell. The back was of deep bluish-black—the belly beautifully white, the two boldly commingling along the sides, with not a slight shading off of the black. The remarkable longitudinal lines commenced between the eye and the pectoral fin, and gradually extended from the latter to the extremity of the lower jaw; these lines or furrows were about two inches deep throughout, terminating abruptly in their depth on the belly, but gradually becoming more shallow as they were prolonged towards the lower jaw. On separating these folds, the lower portions of their sides and bottom were found to present a series of minute folds running parallel with the larger ones. When viewed from the surface these folds were about one inch apart, but as we were to be disappointed in the canal to take in a large quantity of water, and consequently of food, into his mouth without putting the skin of the lower jaw on the stretch. The sides of the upper jaw were lined with whalebone, arranged in plates closely packed, having their inner edge, or the portion presented to the tongue, fimbriated, the fringe consisting of fibres of whalebone about the thickness of horsehair. The longest of these plates, commencing at the corner of the mouth, was about six inches long and an inch wide, gradually diminishing in length and width; till they reached the angle of the jaw, where they were about three inches long, and little more than bristles in substance.

The lower jaw projected three inches beyond the upper (hence the name of Pike-headed). The tongue, of firm elastic feel, lay about two feet back in the mouth. The tip of the tongue not more than two inches free, so that it had quite a "tongue-tied" appearance. When the animal was turned on its back and the lower jaw separated, the skin between the tongue and the angle of the jaw fell down in a fold, at least eighteen inches deep. The looseness of the sublingual integuments would enable the animal to bring its indiarubber-like tongue in contact with the whole of the whalebone fringe, and thus effectually crush every portion of its food, which is naturally of a minute character, and abounds in the Northern Seas. The creature feeds in this way: the mouth is opened, an immense mass of water and medusæ enter, the jaws are then closed: the water, aided perhaps by the action of the tongue, is forced through the meshes of the fringe, where the smallest portion of even gelatinous matter would be readily retained.

The presence of the dorsal fin separates the Rorquals from the true whales—they have consequently received the name of Fin Fish, or Razor-backed Whale, or Bunner, from the speed of their movements. Though they attain at times a considerable size, and are common on the coast of Shetland, yet their strength and activity are such that they are seldom hunted for their blubber.

## *NATIONAL SPORTS.*

THE ensuing week is big with promise to the sportsman, and the first four days of it are occupied in succession by the two-day race meetings at Warwick and Salisbury. On Wednesday the steeplechase commences with Market Rasen and Warwick; Diss, Hexham, and Moreton in-the-Marsh have fixed theirs for Thursday; Drogheda stands for the same day, and the men from the Yorkshire Wolds will be found in great force at Driffield on Friday.

Champagne is still in the market; and Polestar—whose name is so associated in the public mind with the fate of the unhappy Mr Cooke is to be sold by order of the executors, along with two others, at Tattersall's, next Monday. The name of the Kanglan has been changed from Didcot to Tattersall's; and there will, no doubt, be some very spirited biddings for him. Rumour at present points to the Emperor of the French and Baron Roth-child as likely competitors; and, of course, mentions Lord Londesborough, who possesses the means as well, and seems hardly likely to buy more of the same blood. Stockwell and West Australian alone cost his Lordship about 8500 guineas, so he is afraid of no price

Cameron and Miss Bowe are gone to the Flying Dutchman's paddocks, along with West Australian's dam, whose Melbourne foals have trained very badly of late; and the dam of Knight of St. George (who all but broke down in training last season) is at Birdcatcher's. Job Marson has received a retainer from Captain Peel's stable; and, unless he is specially required for one of Lord Chesterfield's horses, it is understood that Nat will ride Fly-by-Night for the Derby. For this event the Yorkshiremen (who are beginning to be very fond of Artillery) do not fancy him; but it is generally believed that he will be very hard to shake off for the Two Thousand Guineas.

Coursers are fast bringing their sport to a close for the season, which has been one of the most open they have had for many a long year. Cork Southern Club (Upton) stands for Tuesday; Altcar Club for Tuesday and Wednesday; the Caledonian (open) for Thursday, &c.; and "Count and Loungher," and Belleck (Fermanagh), for Thursday and Friday. The magnificent Black Cloud was beaten for his very first course by Knight of St. George, in the Altcar Stakes; while his old opponent, Judge, the winner of the Cup in 1855, was defeated in the deciding course by Protest. Lord Sefton was not present; but his Superfine kept up the pristine fame of the Croxteth kennel; and, after winning two cup courses, was only conquered in her turn by Judge.

The late Lord Sefton's hunters have been brought to the hammer at Tattersall's, where ten of them averaged 96 guineas. We hear that Lord Stamford has found a purchaser for his favourite old haunch in the country next season; and it seems to be now pretty certain that Mr. Richard Sutton will give him up the whole of the country south of the Wreke, where there is no cub-hunting. Besides the Albrighton and the H. H., the Bicester hounds are now in want of a master, as Mr. Anstruther Thompson is going to resign. The hunt is said to be slightly in financial difficulties about its covers, for which the owners persist in requiring such large rents. Mr. Richard Sutton is spoken of for this country, as well as for two others (after one of which his father was latterly casting a longing eye); but at present they are not declared vacant. The supply of foxes in countries is very variable. One great hunt is almost bereft of them, while we heard, on the contrary, of three being poked out lately of one earth, in a house shrubbery, and killed one after another in short "rings."

Cricket-clubs are beginning to issue their circulars, and look out their bats and stumps, to be in preparation for the coming campaign; and Oxford and Cambridge inaugurate the boating season on Saturday, by their annual struggle from Mortlake to Putney. We may add, for the information of University men, that the boat in which "The Seven" rowed their winning race at Henley in 1843 has been bought for the purpose of being put up into miniature cane waiters, and paper-knives, as mementoes of that glorious day in Oxford racing annals a day which the boating men of the Isis think quite worthy to rank with Thermopylæ.

### NOTTINGHAM SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

**Trial Stakes.—Fisherman, 1. Anthracite, 2.**
Nottingham Spring Handicap.—Fulbeck, 1. Mary, 2.
Grand Stand Handicap.—Lady Golightly, 1. Lady of the Lodge, 2.
Little-John Stakes.—The Doctor, 1. Lotty Queen, 2.

### WEDNESDAY.

Forest Plate.—Follux, 1. Sir Rowland Trenchard, 2.
Farmers' Cup.—Tweedmouth's Filly, Vestiary, 1. Jacky Lath, 2.
Innkeepers' Plate. Sir Rowland Trenchard, 1. Ida, 2.
Great Annual Hurdle Race.—Stamford, 1. Potter, 2.

### TATTERSALL'S—THURSDAY EVENING.

CHESTER CUP.—12 to 1 agst Yellow Jack (1); 25 to 1 agst Coroner (1); 40 to 1 agst Born (1).
(LIST AND SUBLIME (10 to 1 on the field, off.)
TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.—7 to 4 agst Fly-by-Night (1); 100 to 30 agst Yellow Jack (1).
DERBY.—7 to 1 agst Ellington (off); 15 to 1 agst Rogerthorpe (1), 20 to 1 afterwards laid; 30 to 1 agst Vandermulin (1); 2000 to 30 agst Barbarian (1).

MACAULAY BURNT IN EFFIGY.—The Highlanders of Glenmore, in Inverness-shire, feeling aggrieved and indignant at the slanderous charges brought by Mr. Macaulay against their forefathers, in his last volume of the "History of England," assembled together, and, headed by a piper playing the "Rogue's March," proceeded to the Black Rock, near Glenmore House, and there burnt in effigy the distinguished historian. The assembled crowd gave three shouts of execration as the effigy was consuming. Macaulay, when in the Highlands, resided for a considerable time at Glenmore House.—*North British Mail.*

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The total number of deaths registered in London last week was 1029. Of these, 539 were deaths of males, and 500 of females. The return is satisfactory, as tested by experience; for it is less by 221 than the average number of deaths (corrected for increase of population) in the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1846-55. Last week the births of 1002 boys and 974 girls, in all 1976 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1846-55 the average number was 1575.

DESTRUCTION OF DARNLEY BY FIRE. The magnificent mansion of Lord Cremorne was totally consumed by fire on Saturday last. The fire broke out about eleven o'clock in the morning, when great exertions were made to extinguish it, and after some time it was considered to be finally put out. Unfortunately, however, such was not the case, for about five o'clock in the evening flames were observed to burst through some of the windows; and, although the country folk gave active assistance, the fire continued to rage with unceasing violence, and very soon all hope of saving the castle was abandoned. By great exertion the paintings, sculpture, and furniture, excepting that of the room in which the fire originated, were saved.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

ALTHOUGH money continues very scarce and dear, rather above an average business has been transacted in the Stock-market this week; and, on the whole, prices have ruled tolerably firm, though frequently subject to rather extensive fluctuations. The payment of ten per cent upon the new English Loan has been met without difficulty; but the principal feature in the immediate future operating upon Stocks is the progress of the Peace Congress at Paris. On this subject a variety of rumours have been afloat; but we believe that we may state, with some degree of certainty, that, up to the present time, it has been satisfactory: in other words, that there is every reasonable prospect of peace being concluded in a few weeks from this time. Such being almost the general impression in the City circles, very little opposition has been offered to all Consols; and, at the same time, the operations for a rise in them have not been to say extensive.

The imports of bullion have been nearly £300,000; but we find that upwards of £250,000 has been purchased for exportation to the Continent, and £170,000, chiefly in silver, has been forwarded to India and China; and about £40,000 to other quarters. Until peace is established it would be idle to expect any increase in the value of gold, or any supply of money in the Exchange has rather increased, and rates have ruled easier

The following are the highest quotations of stocks:—On Monday:—Reduced Three per Cents, 93¾; Consols, for Money, 93¾; Ditto, for Account, 93¾; New Three per Cents, 93¾; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 74½; Long Annuities, 1860, 3¼; Ditto, 1885, 16 15-16; India Stock, 224½; Consols, Scrip, 1¼ prm.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. dis. to 1s. prm.; Bonds, 1858, 85s.; Ditto, 1859, 85s.; Ditto, 1859, 92. Owing to a notice having been issued to the effect that the next issue of Exchequer Bills will be at the present rate of interest—viz., 2½d. per diem—the market was very heavy on Tuesday, and prices fell off. On the market was steady, and prices generally were well supported:—Bank Stock was done at 214 to 213; Reduced Three per Cents, 93¼ to 93⅜; Consols, for Transfer, 93⅜ to 93½; Ditto for Account, 93½ to 93⅝; New Three per Cents, 93⅜ to 93½; Long Annuities, 1859, were 3⅛; Ditto, 1860, 3⅛; Ditto, 15-5, 17; Consols, Scrip, 1⅝ prm.; India Stock, 222½ to 225; India Bonds, 2s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. dis. to 1s. prm.; Ditto, advertised, 2s. 3s. dis. The market on Wednesday was decidedly firm. Bank Stock was done at 215. The Three per Cents Reduced marked 93½ to 93⅝; Consols, for Money, 93½ ⅛; New Three per Cents, 93⅜ to 93½; Consols, for Account, 93⅝; Long Annuities, 1860, 3 9-16; Ditto, 1859, 3 5-16; Ditto, 1885, 16⅝ 15-16; India Stock, 225; India Bonds, 2s. to 4s. dis.; Consols Scrip 1⅝ prem.; Exchequer Scrip, 1⅝ prem.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. dis. to 1s. prem.; Ditto, Advertised, 3s. to 2s. dis.; Exchequer Bonds, 99⅝ ⅛. On Thursday there was a steady business doing, at very full prices:—Consols for Account were 93⅝ ⅞; Ditto, Money, 93⅝; Reduced, 93⅜; New Threes per Cents, 93⅜ to 93; Long Annuities, 1885, 16⅝; Exchequer Bills, 2s. dis. to 1s. prem.

Nearly all foreign Bonds have been very firm, and prices generally have slightly improved. Brazilian Five per Cents have realised 104⅛; Chile Seven per Cents, 101: Danish Three per Cents, 83¾; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 88; Chilian Three per Cents, 68; Equador New Consolidated, 18⅝; Ditto, Funnisland Loan Warrant, 4⅛; Granada Own-and-a-Half per Cents New Active, 21⅛; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 80 ex div.; Russian Five per Cents, 101⅛ ex div.; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 93⅛; Spanish Three per Cents New Deferred, 23⅜; Ditto, Passive, 6⅛; Turkish Six per Cents, 96⅛; Ditto, Small, 96⅛; Ditto, Four per Cents (guaranteed), 100⅝; Venezuelan Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 29; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 63⅞; French Three per Cents, 76f 90c.; Sardinian Five per Cents, 90.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have changed hands steadily, as follows:—Australasia, 96; Bank of London, 24½; Ditto, Provincial of Ireland, 5¾; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 16⅛; London Joint-Stock, 28⅜; London and Westminster, 44; Oriental, 4¼; Provincial of Ireland, 6½; Royal British, 5⅛; Union of Australia, 54; Ditto, New, 5.

Miscellaneous Securities have been rather heavy. In prices, however, no material change has taken place:—Australian Royal Mail, 4¼; Canada Company's Bonds, 103; Ditto, Government Debentures, 109; Crystal Palace, 5¾; Ditto, Preference, 5⅞; General Iron Screw Colher, 5; London Docks, 100; London General Omnibus Company, 3⅝; Netherlands Land, 1; New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land, 2⅜; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 63½; Ditto, New, 13⅛; South Australian Land, 3¾; Victoria Government Six per Cents, 105. Ashton and Oldham Canal Shares have been done at 145; Derby, 84; Leeds and Liverpool, 470; Loughborough, 250; Rochdale, 290; Stafford and Worcester, 420. Berlin Waterworks have been 6⅞; East London, 104; Grand Junction, 70½; Kent, 75½; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89½; West Middlesex, 93⅜. Hungerford-bridge Shares have been 12; Waterloo, New £7, 3s.; Vauxhall, 9¾.

There has been a steady business doing in most Railway Shares, and prices have had an upward tendency. The total sales for the present month amount to £802,528. The following are the leading quotations for the week:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 26¾; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Extension, 9⅝ ex div.; Eastern Counties, 6¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 56¾ ex div.; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 86¾; Great Northern, 93 ex div.; Ditto, A Stock, 79 ex div.; Ditto, B Stock, 126¾ ex div.; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 103 ex div.; Great Western, 62 ex div.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 83⅜; London and Blackwall, 7¾ ex div.; London and Brighton, 99⅜; London and North-Western 100 ex div.; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 30½; Midland, 70¾ ex div.; North British, 31; North-Eastern, Berwick, 76⅜; Ditto, Extension, 15¾ ex div.; Ditto, Leeds, 18⅜; Ditto, York, 62¾ ex div.; North Staffordshire, 11; South-Eastern, 66¾ ex div.; South Wales, 78.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 94 ex div.; Hull and Selby, 104½ ex div.; Midland and Bradford, 92 ex div.; Northern and Eastern, 59¼ ex div.; West Yorkshire, 90.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Aberdeen, 113; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 70; Great Northern Five per Cent, 107½ ex div.; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 101 ex div.; Great Western, Five per Cent, 99; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 92; Midland Consolidated, 134; North British, 100½; Stockton and Darlington, 26½ ex div

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 3; Ardennes, 1¾; Dutch Rhenish, 11½; East Indian, 22⅝; Grand Trunk of Canada, A Issue, 11½; Great Indian Peninsular, 21; Great Western of Canada, 26⅝.

Mining Shares have been steady:—Imperial Brazilian have marked 2; Copiapo, 2¾; Santiago de Cuba, 2⅜; Tin Croft, 4¼.

*Friday Afternoon.*

Most national Securities have been flat to-day, and prices have shown a tendency to give way. The Three per Cents for Money have realised 93⅛ ⅜; Ditto for the Account, 93⅛ ⅜; the Reduced, 91½; and the New Threes per Cents, 92⅜. Bank Stock, 215. Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 1s. prem. Consols' Scrip, 1⅛. Exchequer Scrip, 1¼ prem. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares are flat.

## *THE MARKETS.*

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Although the supply of English wheat on sale in to-day's market was very moderate, we experienced a dull sale for all descriptions at Monday's decline in the quotations. The general quality of the samples was inferior. Rather over 6000 quarters of foreign wheat have come to hand this week. Even the finest samples were very dull in sale, and the value of most kinds was almost nominal. Barley and malt moved off slowly, at Monday's currency. The oat trade was in a sluggish state, at the late decline in value. Both beans and peas sold heavily. In prices, however, no change has taken place. The flour trade was very dull

*Arrivals this Week.*—English: wheat, 3810; barley, 2580; malt, 3190; oats, 310; flour, 1980. Irish: oats, 6830. Foreign: wheat, 6290; oats, 1950; flour, 80 sacks, 4450 barrels.

*English.*—Wheat, Essex and Kent red, 54s. to 70s.; ditto, white, 58s. to 72s.; Norfolk and Suffolk red, 54s. to 68s.; rye, 44s. to 47s.; grinding barley, 29s. to 31s.; distilling ditto, 32s. to 35s.; malting ditto, 36s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 68s. to 74s.; brown ditto, 60s. to 63s.; Kingston and Ware, 74s. to 76s.; Chevalier, 72s. to 76s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 25s.; Youghal and Cork black, 22s. to 23s.; ditto, white, 19s. to 23s.; tick beans, 32s. to 34s.; grey peas, 34s. to 36s.; maple, 37s. to 38s.; white, 40s. to 43s.; boilers, 40s. to 44s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 51s. to 56s.; Suffolk, 47s. to 49s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 47s. to 49s. per 280 lbs. American flour, 34s. to 35s. per barrel.

*Scotch.*—Linseed and oakes are in moderate request, at full prices. Most other articles are unaltered in value

*Irish.*—Linseed, crushing, 70s. to 72s.; Mediterranean, 69s. to 72s.; hempseed, 36s. to 38s. per quarter. Coriander, 32s. to 36s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 20s. to 30s.; white ditto, 10s. to 12s.; tares, 7s. 6d. to 8s. per bushel. English rapeseed, 35s. to 36s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £13 to £13 5s.; ditto, foreign, £12 10s. to £13; rape cakes, £5 12s. to £7 5s. per ton. Canary, 60s. to 63s. per quarter.

*Bread.*—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9d. to 9½d.; of household ditto, 7½d. to 8½d. per 4 lbs. loaf

*Imperial Weekly Averages.* Wheat, 62s. 7d.; barley, 33s. 5d.; oats, 23s. 9d.; rye, 47s. 7d.; beans, 41s. 5d.; peas, 39s. 5d

*The Six Weeks' Averages.* Wheat, 78s. 9d.; barley, 37s. 6d.; oats, 24s. 5d.; rye, 50s. 6d.; beans, 42s. 1d.; peas, 41s. 8d

*Aughst Gross Bold Last Week.* Wheat, 113,949.; barley, 83,203; oats, 16,607; rye, 154; beans, 6453; peas, 1668 quarters.

*Trade.*—The business doing in all kinds of tea is very moderate, and some forced sales of common sound congou have been made at 8½d. per lb. The public sales have gone off heavily

*Sugar.*—Our market has been very firm; and some large parcels of raw sugar have found buyers at full prices. Refined goods have sold slowly at from 45s. to 47s. per cwt. Buyers of crushed are coming forward freely, on Continental account. Refined goods have sold steadily, and grocery lumps are worth 50s. to 57s. per cwt

*Coffee.*—The very limited business doing in all kinds of coffee, at barely last week's quotations. Good ordinary native Ceylon is selling at 50s. 6d. per cwt

*Rice.*—Owing to the heaviness in the corn trade, the demand for rice is heavy, at a decline in prices of from 6s. to 9d. per cwt.

*Provisions.*—All the leading articles have met an active demand, at a considerable improvement in the quotations. Inferior kinds have sold steady, at full prices. The bacon-market is steadily firm, at an improvement of 2s. per cwt. Hams are quite as dear as last week; but other kinds of provisions are slow sale.

*Potatoes.*—All the leading varieties have sold at 95s. to 80s.; March, 69s.; March & April, 54s.; April to June, 35s. to 45s. 6d.; October to December, 51s. 6d. per cwt. Town tallow, 34s. 6d. per cwt.; rough fat, 2s. 4d. per 8 lbs.

*Oils.*—Linseed oil is steady, at 34s. 9d. to 35s. and 34s. 6d. per cwt., on the spot. Brown rape is selling at 40s. 6d. to 42s.; pale ditto, 45s.; palm, 37s. to 40s.; cocoanut, 36s. to 37s. per cwt. Sperm, 84 guineas. *Linseed*, £27 10s.

*Metropolitan Cattle Market.*—Monday. The supply of beasts on sale in the Metropolitan cattle-market was moderate, but the demand for all breeds was dull, at Monday's quotations. Most of the sheep were of middling quality, and the trade was heavy. The supply of calves was limited; yet the veal trade ruled inactive, at last week's rates. Pigs of all descriptions, but not choice, were in good request, at 4s. to 4s. 2d. per 8 lbs.

*Newgate and Leadenhall* (Friday).—Per 8 lbs. by the carcass, to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; large pork, 3s. 2s. to 3s. 10d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime ditto, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; prime ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; small pork, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d. ROBERT HERBERT.

## *THE LONDON GAZETTE.*

TUESDAY, MARCH 4.

BIRTH.

Royal Marines: Second Lieut. A. H. Pa[illegible] Lieutenant

BANKRUPTS.

W. [illegible] Draper, [illegible] Strand, [illegible] and porter merchant [illegible] P. POOLE, Lawrence-[illegible] Strand, [illegible] and porter merchant

[illegible] Twyford, near Winchester, brewer: [illegible] J. J. CUTTLES, Gosh-street, City, merchant. J. HISCOCK, Brook-street, Holborn, boot-manufacturer.—T. HILL, Cirencester, ironmonger.—W. BIRD, Bond-street, City, merchant. H. HOMES, Birmingham, publican.—T. JONES, Shrewsbury, draper. R. NEWTON, Birmingham, baker.—R. SIDEBOTTOM, Birmingham, tailor and draper. [illegible] Bristol, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

## AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On MONDAY, MARCH 10, and during the week, the new Comedy of THE EVIL GENIUS; after which, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, for the last times but once, The Little Treasure, and the opening scenes of the Pantomime. After the Comedy on Thursday, A Love by Proxy and Gretchen; Hagshaw, and Lightfoot. After the Comedy, Friday, after the Comedy, a Sailor; and, by desire, Only a Halfpenny, as performed at Wauds'r Castle. Saturday, after the Comedy, for the last time, The Little Treasure, and Lend Me Five Shillings.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE. — Last Six Nights of the Pantomime.—Monday and Thursday, THE FIRST PRINTER. Tuesday, HENRY VIII. Wednesday, LOUIS XI. Friday, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Saturday, A WONDERFUL WOMAN, A GAME OF BOMBS, and the PANTOMIME Every Evening.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—DULWICH COLLEGE, founded by Alleyne, the Actor.—PUBLIC MEETING of the Profession and Friends of the Drama THURSDAY next, March 13, Chair—Princess, Esq., in the Chair, to consider the best means of obtaining the claim urged by Mr. Benjamin Webster for a small share of that great charity.—Chair taken at one

ROYAL ADELPHI THEATRE.—Last Six Nights.—MR. and MRS. KEELEY and that BLESSED BABY. The Royal Pantomime of Jack and the Bean Stalk; or Harlequin and Mother Goose, Harlequin, Madame Celeste; Columbine, Miss Wyndham. Betsy Baker. Mr. Wright Easter Monday.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—Proprietor, Mr. JOHN DOUGLASS Producer and Manager of Miss Jane Thomas's Star Play of THE BOATSWAIN'S DAUGHTER OF TOULON. Great Success of MASKS AND FACES, and the Pantomime of the Season. Messrs. Chappell and Lamb's Celebrated SONGS. Every Evening.

THE EXHIBITION of the WAR, illustrated by Pictures Painted from Sketches and Photographs made on the spot by officers, is NOW OPEN at Messrs. DICKINSON'S GALLERIES, 114, New Bond-street.

MR. W. S. WOODIN AS RACHEL IN "LES HORACES."

W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES EVERY EVENING at Eight, at the POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William-street, Strand. Box-office open from Eleven to Five. Last performance every Saturday at Three o'Clock.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC HOLLAND, UP THE RHINE, and PARIS, is now open every Evening (except Saturday), at 8 o'clock. Stalls (which can be taken from a plan at the Box Office), 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. (without any extra charge), 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 o'clock.—EGYPTIAN HALL

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, consisting of 1000 highly-interesting Models representing every part of the Human Frame in Health and Disease, also the entire Anatomy of Man, &c. Open (for Gentlemen only) from Ten till Ten. Lectures delivered at Twelve, Two, and Four, Morning; and Half-past Seven, Evening, by DR. SEXTON, and at Half-past Eight by DR. KAHN. Admission, 1s.—4, Coventry-street, Leicester-square.

THE LION-SLAYER AT HOME, 232, Piccadilly.—MR. GORDON CUMMING DESCRIBES every night except Saturday, his WILD LIFE AMONG THE LIONS OF SOUTH AFRICA. Morning Entertainments every Saturday at 3 o'clock. The Pictures are painted by Messrs. Bichard Ansdell, Wolstenholme, Gilbert, Thomas, Wolf, Charles Hague, and Phillips. The music conducted by Mr. J. Collinet. Admission 1s., 2s., and 3s. Children half-price to the Reserved Seats and Stalls.

ADAMS'S TWENTIETH ANNUAL BALL, at the QUEEN'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, THOMAS ADAMS has the honour to announce to his patrons that his ANNUAL BALL will take place at the above rooms on TUESDAY next, 11th inst. Gentlemen's tickets, 10s. 6d.; ladies', 7s. 6d., including refreshments. Tickets to be obtained of Mr. Adams, 77, John-street, Fitzroy-square, and at the Rooms. Master of the Ceremonies, Mr. Frampton.

CONCERT MONSTRE.—Mr. GEORGE CASE begs to announce that his ANNUAL CONCERT will take place at EXETER HALL, on MONDAY, March 17. Artistes and Programmes are now ready, and may be had at the Musicsellers' and Ticket-offices.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—On Wednesday, March 19 the usual Passion Week performance of Handel's MESSIAH. Vocalists: Miss Dolby, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss, with orchestra of nearly 700 performers. Tickets, 3s., reserved, 5s.; stalls, 10s. 6d. each; at the Society's Office, 6, Exeter-hall.

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY. EXETER HALL.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 19th of MARCH, will be performed HAYDN'S CREATION. Tickets: 3s., 5s. 6d., and 7s.—At the Office, No. 9 Exeter Hall, where may be had copies of Books of the Words, at the lowest prices. 150 Stools: Reserved Seats will be appropriated for sale for the Benefit of the Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, at Mr. Kingston's, Thames.

HERR IGNACK TEDESCO (Pianist to H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Oldenburg), begs to announce that his SECOND EVENING CONCERT will take place MARCH 19th, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, to commence at Eight o'clock. Herr Tedesco will perform, in addition to several of his own popular compositions, Beethoven's Grand Sonata in B flat, op. 22; and, in conjunction with Messrs. Jones, Kottaun Goffrie, and Paque, Spohr's Grand Quintet in E flat, Op. 52. Vocalists: Mesdames Ferrari, Schiassi, Willport, and Signor Ferrari. Instrumentalists: Messrs. Oborne, Lazarus, Paque, and Alfred Mellon, R.A.M. Friday Evening, it is to be assured of Herr Tedesco's Publishers, Wessel and Co., 229, Regent-street.

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—AN AMATEUR SOIREE MUSICALE will be given by the Members of the Vocal Classes of the St. James Literary Society, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. A. Gilbert and Miss H.A.S., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 12, at half past eight precisely. The selection will comprise Mendelssohn, Glees, Part Songs, Duets, &c. Conductor MR. PYNE. Tickets, 5s. each, to be had of the Members, and of Mr. Austin, Piccadilly. Application for tickets is requested to be made by Invited Tickets and Programmes may be had of the Secretary at the Library, 14, Clifford-street, Bond-street.

ROYAL PANOPTICON.—Machinery [illegible]

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—ASTRONOMY. The Theatre is entirely Remodelled and Decorated by Gruby and Digaram, with appropriate Music from Haydn and Mozart, and Illustrations on the above, by J. H. Pepper, Esq., every Wednesday and Friday Morning, at 3, Evenings at 8.—Mr. Pepper's Lectures and Diagrams of Fitzroy are entirely different from those of Wednesday. The mathematical Lecture every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings at 3. Evenings at 8.30. Simbad the Sailor every morning except Saturday at 1-15, and Wednesday and Friday Evenings at 8. Mr. F. Lonor Horne's Socio-Comic Musical Lecture every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evening, at 8. Grand Monday Evening Lecture by J. T. Topham, Esq., on Shakspeare.—Admission to Scientific and Children half-price.

SPRING-GROVE STATION, on the Windsor Line, Eight Miles from Hyde-park-corner. Trains every hour from and from the Waterloo Terminus SUBSTANTIAL VILLA RESIDENCES are finished and elegantly Finished on one Improved plan, on the SPRING-GROVE ESTATE, which is delightfully situate on a soil of pure gravel, between Osterley-park and Hounslow. Omnibuses have good gardens attached to them, and additional land may be obtained if wanted. Particulars for rent, on lease or purchase, may be had from Mr. COLE, at the Estate Office, opposite the Station; or, in town, at 17, Warwick-street, Regent-street.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, Fireproof Safes, Cash and Deed Boxes.—CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 28, Lord-street, Liverpool, 16, Market-street, Manchester, and Wolverhampton

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for ADOPTION. A good or better condition.—Mr. and Mrs. JOHN ISAACS, 319 and 320, STRAND, opposite Somerset-house, continue to give the highest price in Cash for Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Wearing Apparel, Regimentals, Underclothing, Books, Jewellery, and all Miscellaneous Property. Letters for any day or distance most promptly attended to. Parcels sent from the country, either large or small, the utmost value returned by Post-office order the same day. London and Westminster Bank.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for EXPORTATION.—Mr. and Mrs HART, 81, Newcastle-street, Strand, beg respectfully to acquaint Ladies and Gentlemen that they continue giving the highest price in Cash for every description of Wearing Apparel (including bronzed velvet, satin, and silk dresses, regimentals, uniforms, swords, spontoons, outfits, India shawls, point lace, trinkets, scarf trains, furs, table-linens, bedding, furniture, books, miscellaneous property, &c. Ladies or gentlemen wishing to dispose of any of the articles named, will be punctually waited upon at any time or distance, by addressing a letter as above. Parcels sent from town or country will get instant attention and the utmost value remitted by Post-office order.—Established 1801.

THE TURKISH GAS COMPANY, Provisionally Registered, pursuant to 7 and 8 Vic., Cap. 110. CAPITAL £100 000, (With Power to increase). IN SHARES OF £1 EACH, TO BE FULLY PAID UP ON ALLOTMENT.

(The holders of Original Shares will be entitled to a pro rata interest in all future issues of SHARES.)

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Messrs. Hill, Fawcett, and Hill.

The effects of civilisation have been spread far and wide from Europe to the remotest parts of the world, have not failed, in spite of ancient prejudices, to penetrate gradually the Turkish Empire; and it is not too much to say that a complete revolution in the manners and customs of that country is rapidly progressing, and that but a short time will elapse before Turkey and its population will enjoy the advantages of European institutions.

The project now submitted to the public has been for some time under the consideration of leading and influential parties in Constantinople, who have long resolved to have, and still is, deprived of many useful and even necessary provisions for the comfort and ornament of its numerous cities, not excepting even the Capital itself of that; amongst its most urgent requirements must be placed the adoption of gas, now widely known there; and it has been ascertained that the introduction of this admirable and economical mode of public and private lighting will be hailed as a boon by all classes of the population, from the lowest up to its high-minded and enlightened Sovereign, whose munificent patronage it is proposed to place the present undertaking.

The Company, as it affords a wide scope for the operations of this Company, as the following facts will demonstrate. Constantinople has a mixed population of Musselmans, Europeans, Greeks, Armenians, &c., &c., approaching a million of souls: it contains a large number of palaces and public edifices. The Sultan alone has several immense palaces on the Bosphorus, where the Governments affairs are carried on, forms of itself a small city; there are also extensive Barracks, Colleges, Manufactories, Cafés, Theatres, Hospitals, and other places of public entertainment, several hundred Mosques and Bath houses, a large number of which, for the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants, are kept open during the whole night, as the time when they are most frequented by that oriental luxury.

Supe have been taken to procure from the Sultan of Turkey a Firman or Concession, securing to this Company for a term of years the exclusive privileges of supplying with gas all places within the sovereignty and dominions of the Turkish Empire.

Two of the Directors are having an intimate knowledge of the country, the other being practically acquainted with all the details in relation to the manufacture of lighting by gas—have already left this country for Constantinople, with full powers to conclude the necessary arrangements.

Coals are to be had in Turkey, and it is believed that English cannel-coal will work the entire collieries more vigorously than hitherto; but shipping employed extensively between the countries, especially in the Black Sea, always carry coal ballast, in lieu of ballast from England as a moderate rate.

The coals, tar, and other products arising from the manufacture of gas, are sure to meet with a ready market

Calculations have been made so as to the expense of the present mode of lighting with olive oil, and the Directors are enabled to state that gas can be supplied at a rate which will compare so favourably as to render certain its general adoption.

Power will be reserved to take advantage of the provisions of any law that has been or may be passed for limiting the liability of Shareholders in Joint Stock Companies.

The Directors have every confidence that the privileges they are [illegible]

The Governors and Directors have resolved to recommend to the holders of Life Policies effected on the system of Participation in Profits adopted by the Corporation in December, 1841, that a Second Septennial Bonus has been declared in respect of the surplus realised on that account. Such Bonus to all Policies—Whether actually subsequently to 1841 for the whole term of life, on the participating scale of premiums which were subsisting up to the close of the 31st day of December, 1855, and on which three or more annual Premiums had been paid.

The following Table shows the amount of Reversionary Bonus added to British Policies of Fourteen Years standing, for the Sum of £1000 each:—

| Ages when Assured. | Additions made in 1848. | Further Additions in 1856. | Total Additions. | Per Cent per Annum on Sums Assured. | Per Cent on the Premiums Paid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 30 | 102 | 119 | 221 | 1 15 3 | 30 3 |
| 35 | 108 | 118 | 226 | 1 16 0 | 34 3 |
| 40 | 113 | 121 | 234 | 1 17 3 | 50 5 |
| 45 | 121 | 128 | 249 | 1 19 6 | 46 2 |
| 50 | 130 | 140 | 270 | 2 1 9 | 43 0 |
| 55 | 149 | 154 | 303 | 2 6 9 | 39 7 |
| 60 | 172 | 180 | 352 | 2 12 0 | 37 2 |

Equivalent Reductions have been made in the Annual Premiums payable by those persons who preferred that form of Bonus.

The future divisions of Profit will take place every Five Years.

The Capital now stands at £1,000 000 and the Annual Life Fund this Corporation affords to the Assured a liberal participation in Profits, with exemption from the liabilities of Partnership.—a rate of Bonus equal to the average returns of Mutual Societies. with less guarantee of Capital and Investment in Joint Stock Companies of modern practice, with the security of an Office whose resources have been tested by the experience of nearly a century and a half.

Fire and Marine Assurances are granted on liberal terms.

Tables of Premiums, Prospectuses, &c., may be obtained at the Chief Office of the Corporation, in the Royal Exchange, London, or at the Branch Office, No. 29, Pall-Mall, or from the Agents appointed in the principal Towns in the United Kingdom.

JOHN A. HIGHAM, Actuary and Secretary.

TO THE GENERAL PRACTITIONERS IN MEDICINE, SURGERY, MIDWIFERY, AND THE ALLIED SCIENCES AND ARTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES

THE SOCIETY of APOTHECARIES

Is earnestly invite the attention of their Licentiates to the BILL which has been introduced into the House of Commons to AUTER and AMEND the LAWS regulating the MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The Society have not thought fit in publishing any opinion that they consider in the law which are contemplated by the Bill would prove highly detrimental to the interests of General Practitioners, but entirely to the interests of a great majority of those who are practising the healing art in this country.

The Society, therefore, have appointed a Committee to examine the provisions of the Bill for themselves, and to form their own opinion of its real merits and demerits, and they have, in the meanwhile, against accepting the Bill upon the opinion and recommendation of a prominent feature of the Bill, which will not escape attention, is this, that a person who does not actually exercise the medical art (such as that of Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary) will be at liberty to practise any branch of the profession without the necessity of undergoing an examination, or receiving any medical education whatever. Consequently, Chemists and Druggists, should the Bill become law, will be entitled to practise each and every branch of the profession. By order of the Society of Apothecaries.

ROBERT D. PETTOR, Clerk to the Society

Apothecaries'-hall, 9th Feb., 1856

THE DROITWICH SALINE BATH COMPANY, (Limited.)

The Right Hon. Sir J. S. WILLIAMS, Bart., M.P., Chairman

For full prospectuses, medical evidence, lithographic sketches, and sample bottles of these valuable waters, apply to Mr. Hartley, 66, Old Broad-street, City; and at 215, Regent-street.

The Bath will be allotted by the 25th inst.

Droitwich, March 4. WM. GABB, Secretary.

BEST WORKMANSHIP and MATERIALS at 48, Cornhill, in DESPATCH-BOXES, Writing-cases, Travelling Dressing-cases and Bags, Envelope-cases and Blotters, Pocket-books, Wallets, Ball-cases, Purses, &c. A large assortment of Bibles, Prayer-books, and Church Services.—WATSON and WILLAN, 48, Cornhill.

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PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY'S new concentrated, distilled GLYCERINE, without unpleasant taste or smell, may now be had from all Druggists, in shilling bottles with sealed corks.—A few drops cure chapped hands.—At the Universal Exhibition in Paris (in competition with the candle manufacturers of all nations), Price's Patent Candle Company carried off one of the two gold medals of honour awarded for the Candle Manufacture.—Belmont, Vauxhall, London.

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THE ARMISTICE, PRELIMINARIES of PEACE, &c.—See these matters stated in KAUKIEL'S ALMANAC for 1856. A few Copies still on hand. Price 6d. PITMAN and Co., No. 32, Paternoster-row, London.

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ON BOARD H.M.S. "NORTH STAR," in the Black Sea, Feb. 2, 1856.—Sir, Enclosed I send you a draft which I this week kept by one of JONES'S Levers, all other Watches on board having stopped. In Silver, £4 4s.; in Gold, £10 10s.; at the Manufactory, 33, Sackville-street, Piccadilly.—I remain, Sir, Edward JONES'S "Crack" Watch Work." Sent free for a 2d. Stamp.

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SOLDIERS' READING-ROOM, ST. MARY'S BARRACKS, CHATHAM.

## SOLDIERS' READING-ROOM, ST. MARY'S BARRACKS, CHATHAM.

THIS extended line of Barracks was built during the Peninsular War, and was first used to accommodate the French prisoners: here it was so many expressed their sense of the great consideration shown them by the Government of this country. When the Barracks ceased to be in requisition for the above purpose they underwent material alteration, and, after being rendered bomb-proof, were converted into extensive powder-magazines, continuing to be used as such for many years. Being at a considerable distance from the other buildings occupied by troops, and great inconvenience arising from this cause, detached powder-magazines, more compact and contiguous to the different stations, were erected; when St. Mary's Barracks were used as stores for the Royal Engineers. As our Indian territory increased a corresponding supply of well-trained young men from the Provisional Battalion became necessary; in consequence of which, during one period of the year especially, the entire space of Chatham Barracks was required for this additional influx, and then it was thought expedient to appropriate a part of St. Mary's for the reception of such regiments as might arrive from foreign stations, or as a temporary barrack for a part of the Provisional Battalion, instead of sending them to Canterbury.

The annual return of between three and four thousand soldiers from India and the British Colonies—who, either from impaired health, or, having served their full term, were considered exempt from further active service—induced the authorities to decide upon St. Mary's Barracks as the fittest place for them, and since the year 1844 they have been exclusively set apart for the temporary quarters of such previously to their final disposal.

The situation of St Mary's Barracks is remarkable for salubrity of air, and the surrounding scenery is exceedingly picturesque On the east, the river Medway extends as far as the eye can reach, studded with numbers of men-of-war, and enlivened by the constant passing of vessels. Towards the south, the rich valley of Gillingham and Rainham presents a pleasing view, which, during summer and autumn, is rendered still more attractive by its numerous cherry and apple orchards. On the west, Upna Castle, with its surrounding panoramic scenery, and the river in the foreground, invariably offers a pleasing prospect. Indeed, St. Mary's Invalid Barracks, standing on a light loamy soil, within the line of fortifications, are capable, with their many natural advantages, of being rendered by a little taste a most desirable station.

St. Mary's Barracks have, of late, been a place of special interest, they having been the receptacle of so many thousands of men—some, after a long and honourable career, to return to the place of their birth, carrying with them the rewards of merit; some, less fortunate, to whom loss of health in a tropical clime has proved a barrier to their promotion; and last, though not least, the fearful number of the wounded, whose military career has been arrested by those many casualties war so necessarily entails. The Barracks have lately been honoured with the visits—first of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, when he became a spectator of the mode of attack scaling of walls, hand-grenading, and the explosion of mines, attending a siege; and next by that of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen to such of her brave army as returned invalided from the seat of war.

For the use of the invalids in the Barracks, a Library is now being fitted up in one of the rooms of the Upper Gallery, and will form a most important feature of attraction to the soldiers, and a general acquisition to these Barracks. About 800 volumes of historical and miscellaneous works have already been provided. Bookshelves are to be arranged on each side, a table extending down the centre, and the apartment will be lighted with gas. The heads of the different departments of the garrison have been very anxious for this important object; and it will, doubtless, be a great inducement for numbers of the invalids to remain quietly in barracks instead of passing their time so unprofitably in the town.

The accompanying Illustration shows the Reading-room, as far as this very desirable improvement has progressed.

ALTAR-PICTURE FROM A CHURCH IN THE CRIMEA.

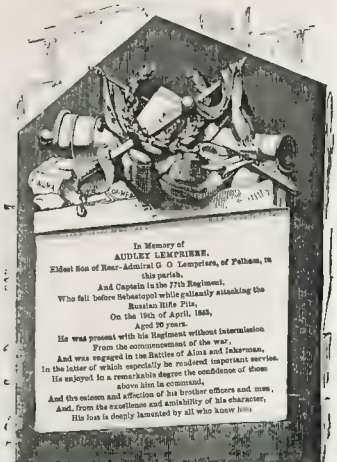
## ALTAR PICTURE FROM THE CRIMEA.

AMONG the many spoils brought from the Crimea have been objects of very opposite character and associations; and in these groups of memorials of conquest it has not been uncommon to see the implement of fierce war lying beside pictures typical of everlasting peace. The Crimean guns in Woolwich Arsenal, and the interesting object we now engrave, would make up such a picture. The latter is of small size, and is stated to have been taken from above the altar of a church in the Crimea. The shrine which one of the figures is presenting bears a resemblance to the form of the monastery at Balaclava. This painting is highly finished and harmoniously coloured, and would be commended by the pre-Raphael community. It was brought from Yalta to England by Mr. D. A. Abraham, son of the architect of that name, and is curious, as showing that art has a large share of patronage in Russian colonies.

RUSSIANS AND THEIR EMPEROR.—The Emperor is the chief business man of the empire. He does everything. Every man who has any authority whatever in the empire gets it from the Emperor direct, and is accountable to him alone. In Russia no man moves without a passport, and every Russian's name is registered in his police district; if he steps beyond that line, it must be by the Emperor's authority. Once a year every Russian has to swear before Heaven that whatever the Emperor does, or may do, is right. The privilege is paid for every twelve months. If a Russian wishes to change his residence, even to the next door, he must have permission from the police, wait three days before he moves, and pay for the privilege of locomotion, as he pays for every official paper he takes out; all of which makes it expensive to breathe, much more to move, in Russia. No contract is binding, no title to real estate can be transferred, except on stamped paper. The percentage that goes to the Government as a tax for the sheet depends on the value of the property. Some of these sheets of paper bring the Government from 500 to 2000 dollars. Every Russian, and everything that belongs to him is the Emperor's. The great estates are held by the nobles; but their titles exist at the will of the Emperor. He can confiscate their property at any instant; and they are as absolutely his slaves as are the meanest of his serfs. [illegible] one great railway is finished in Russia; that is from St. Petersburg to Moscow. The Warsaw road is completed only thirty miles—from St. Petersburg to Gatchen. A portion of the rest of the road is graded, but nothing more has been done to it since the war began. They have no large canals in Russia; those which exist being only short sluices between the rivers, to promote internal navigation.—*Letter from an American*

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.—The *Peking Gazette* says that Lu-chan-fu, after being occupied two years by the rebels, has been recovered by the Government, and that the insurgents of Tsung-yang have also been routed. They wander about the neighbourhood of Wu-chang-fu, the capital of the province. The province of Szechuan is in rebellion, caused mainly by famine, twenty-four districts suffering from that condition. On the other hand, the rebels of Chin-kiang-fu are exposed to a worse visitation—a sort of plague, of which it is said upwards of 100,000 have already died. The disease attacks the throat, which speedily becomes so painful as to prevent food being taken. The teeth turn black, and fall out, and death is sure and sudden. The commandant of Chin-kian having sent to Nankin for reinforcements, a strong body was ordered to move; but it was encountered by the Imperialists, and, after a comparatively severe and bloody struggle, gave way, and retreated to Nankin. Should the communication between the two strongholds of the rebels be cut off, the recapture of Chin-kiang by the Imperialists is pretty certain, and the evacuation of Nankin by the rebels at no very distant period may be regarded as probable. With any other people these cities would have been recovered long ago; but the Chinese prefer patient endurance to fighting, and generally find it effectual in the long run. The roving bands who caused so much alarm about Canton last year are still about the upper part of the province, but their numbers are not formidable.

## MONUMENT TO CAPT. LEMPRIERE, AT NEWTON-VALENCE.


In Memory of
AUDLEY LEMPRIERE,
Eldest Son of Rear-Admiral G. O. Lempriere, of Pelham, in this parish,
And Captain in the 77th Regiment,
Who fell before Sebastopol while gallantly attacking the Russian Rifle Pits,
On the 19th of April, 1855,
Aged 30 years.
His was present with his Regiment without intermission
From the commencement of the war,
And was engaged in the Battles of Alma and Inkermann,
In the latter of which especially he rendered important service.
His enjoyed in a remarkable degree the confidence of those above him in command,
And the esteem and affection of his brother officers and men,
And, from the excellence and amiability of his character,
His loss is deeply lamented by all who knew him

THIS handsome mural Tablet has just been erected at Newton-Valence Church, near Alton, to the memory of Captain Lempriere who, it will be remembered, fell so gallantly on the night of the 19th April at the Rifle Pits before Sebastopol. The Tablet is by Mr. Theed, the sculptor and is a meritorious work.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, and Milford House, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1856.

ENTERTAINMENT TO ADMIRAL DUNDAS, ON BOARD H. M. S. "WELLINGTON."—BALTIC FLEET

# Memorabilia,

## LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

*"A little chink may let in much light."*—OLD PROVERB.

### THE CAMDEN CUP.

The annexed Engraving represents the silver-gilt Standing Cup and Cover, bequeathed by the celebrated William Camden, Clarenceux King of Arms, to the worshipful Company of Painter-stainers. Camden, in his will (proved Nov. 10, 1623), after directing "the sum of eight pounds to be given to the poore of that place (Chiselhurst), when it shall please God to call me to his mercie," continues, "I bequeath to Sir Foulke Greville, Lord Brooke, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who preferred me gratis to my office, a piece of plate of ten pounds; item to Company of Painter-stainers of London to buy them a piece of plate in memoriall of me, sixteene pounds;" the inscription of which is directed to be, "Guil. Camdenus Clarenceux Elmis Sampsonis Pictoris Londonensis dono dedit." This stately and richly-decorated cup and cover is always used on Corporation festivals, in memory of the illustrious donor. In height it is altogether twenty-three inches and a quarter—the cover only being eight inches and three quarters; and the cup, independently of the stand, five inches and a half. The inscription encircles the upper rim of the cup, and directly under it is an engraved escutcheon of Camden's arms. The cover presents an object of much elegance—a richly-ornamented pyramid, based on the heads of birds, the breasts bending gracefully with cartouch ornaments. The pinnacle of the pyramid is surmounted by a female figure, the right hand resting on a shield charged with the same arms as are shown on the side of the cup.

### NOTES.

**RITSON'S SHAKSPEARE.**—As a pendant to your correspondent's notice of "Ritson's Shakspearian Notes," perhaps the following copy of a prospectus issued by that learned antiquary may be worth a place in "Memorabilia." It may be necessary to premise that the work itself never appeared.—EDWARD F. RIMBAULT.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS, AN EDITION OF THE PLAYS OF WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE. WITH NOTES. BY JOSEPH RITSON.

This edition will be comprised in eight duodecimo volumes, and will be carefully and accurately printed from the only copies of real authority—the two first folios. But although these editions will be the standard of the intended work, such passages in the old quartos as may appear to have been omitted by accident, or with a view to shorten the representation, and every various reading, will be maturely considered, and, if worthy of insertion, be adopted, either in the text or margin, as their importance or merit may seem to require. No variation, however, will be made from the standard editions without apprising the reader of it, unless the difference should consist merely in a slight typographical error. Nor any difference between the various editions in other respects intended to be otherwise than occasionally regarded. The orthography will be reduced with the utmost care to a modern and uniform system, except where a change would be injurious to the author's sense and meaning. Various or doubtful readings will be settled from an attentive examination of the several ancient impressions. The notes—which will be very sparingly introduced, and never but where they seem absolutely necessary or peculiarly proper—will be chiefly extracted, under the names of their respective authors, from the editions of Theobald, Warburton, Johnson, and Steevens; but not to the exclusion of better, though perhaps anonymous, intelligence, if it can be given. It is, however, no part of the editor's design to fill his margin with a view of the corruptions, or a refutation of the errors, of preceding commentators.

The author's life, with the usual documents (particularly a more exact copy of his will than has yet been published), and the prefaces of his various editors, will be prefixed to the work; which will likewise be attended with a new, copious, and accurate glossary. And, in no additional volume, it is proposed to give a complete verbal index, adapted to the intended edition.

This edition will, with regard to the correctness of the text, be infinitely superior to any that has yet appeared. It will possess all the advantages of every former edition, and be as little liable, it is hoped, as possible to the defects of any.

18th April, 1783

*Printed for J. Johnson, in St. Paul's Churchyard.*"

**PORSON AND PALEY.**—"My relation, Dr. Maltby (Bishop of Durham), once invited him (Porson) to meet Paley at dinner. Paley arrived first. When Porson (who had never before seen him) came into the room, he seated himself in an arm-chair, and, looking very hard at Paley, said, 'I am entitled to this chair, being president of a society for the discovery of truth, of which I happen at present to be the only member.' [Query, the only member present?] These words were levelled at certain political opinions broached in Paley's works."—*Parsoniana*, in *Rogers's Table Talk*. A Scotch paper, the *Inverness Courier*, adds to this anecdote:—"One of this learned party—to the benefit of society and the delight of his friends—still survives; and we learn from the venerable Bishop of Durham that the meeting took place at the house of the late Dr. Davy, Master of Caius College, Cambridge. Paley was very anxious to see a man so extraordinary as Porson, and Dr. Maltby obtained permission from his friend Dr. Davy (to whom he was then on a visit) to invite them to his Lodge. 'I was in some respects a curious meeting,' says the Bishop; 'but it did not give occasion to so much conversation between two men very eminent in different ways as I anticipated and wished.'"

**AN OLD SAYING REVIVED.**—"When I was asked if I had attended the said lectures on the Art of Memory (Venalgie's Lectures), I replied 'No: I wish to learn the art of forgetting.'" *Rogers's Table-Talk*. Turn to Langhorne's "Plutarch" (Life of Themistocles), and in a note will be found this saying, preserved by Cicero—"When Simonides offered to teach Themistocles the art of memory, he answered, 'Ah, rather teach me the art of forgetting; for I often remember what I would not, and cannot forget what I would.'"—M.

**A LITERARY MALEFACTOR.**—Some of the old newspaper notices are curious. Here is one extract:—"Monday, Feb 20, 1749. On this day were executed at Tyburn, [the notorious] Terence Connor, and Joseph Mapham, for filing gold money. Gahagan and Connor were Papists of considerable families in Ireland. The former was a very good Latin scholar, and editor of Bradley's edition of the Classics. He translated Mr. Pope's "Essay on Criticism" into Latin verse; and, after his confinement, "The Temple of Fame," and "The Messiah," which he dedicated to the Duke of Newcastle in hopes to obtain a pardon. In a poem addressed to Gahagan (in the Ordinary of Newgate's account) are the following verses:—

Who not condole with thee 'twixt fear and hope;—
Who not admire thee thus transating Pope!
Translating Pope in never-dying lays,
Bereft of senses, of liberty, and ease;—
Translating Pope, beneath several doom,
In numbers worthy old Augustan Rome,
Whose ashes sons might glory in thy strains,
Tho' sung in massy, dire, incumbring chains.

The Irish ear of this encomiast is finely displayed in his rhyme of *ease* for case.

**RAMPANT WHIG LOYALTY.**—I subjoin two more of these newspaper gleanings:—"Last Sunday Dr. Sacheverel preached a virulent and railing sermon at St. Clement's Church, in the Strand. He was attended by a numerous mob, who testified their high approbation of his Billingsgate discourse by huzzaing him to his coach, so that we find other Princes have savage beasts to govern, as well as the Czar of Muscovy."—*Weekly Journal, June* 1, 1717.—"This is to give notice to all disaffected persons, whether Papist, Jacobite, or Tory, that William Marvel, executioner-general of Great Britain, is preparing a great quantity of whipcord for the gentle flogging of those pretty women who shall make themselves oak-gowns, with curious needlework, representing oak-leaves, both in colour and form, against the anniversary of the Restoration of King Charles II., in order to revive their old tumults."—*Weekly Journal, May* 11, 1717.—T.

**LIBERALITY OF AN OLD PUBLISHER.**—BURNS AND CREECH.—In an unpublished letter by Burns, addressed to a friend in Edinburgh, the poet says:—"Ha (Creech) wrote me a fine, fair letter, telling me he was going to print a third edition: and, as he had a brother's care of my fame, he wished to add every new thing I had written since, and I should be amply rewarded with—a copy or two to present to my friends! He has sent me a copy of the last edition to correct, but I have as yet taken no notice of it, and I hear he has published my name. You know, and all my friends know, that I do not value money; but I owed the gentleman a debt which I am happy to have it in my power to repay." The irate bard and his publisher made up matters afterwards.—INQUIRER.

### QUERIES.

**THE FAMILIES OF FFRANCE AND FFARINGTON.**—I beg to appeal to your numerous readers for the reason why the families Farington and France use the small "f" when signing the name, in opposition to general usage. No doubt it is an old custom with them, but whence comes it?—FRAGER.

**YEOMEN OF THE GUARD IN CROMWELL'S TIME.**—Can any of your historical correspondents inform me what became of the Yeomen of the Guard during the protectorate of Cromwell? I have found no account of them whatever in my history of that time. Their duty was to attend the King's person—did Cromwell make use of their services?—E. R. J M

**VALUE OF A BAD EAR.**—Can any of your readers inform me what Englishman of mark in the olden time it was who said he cut waked a bad ear, because it enabled him to enjoy bad music as well as good? Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Hobbes, Andrew Marvel, Fletcher of Saltoun, are among the characters who have been consulted as likely, but without success.—T.

**THE GOOD COUNTESS OF MONMOUTH.**—Will your correspondent "Carpe Diem," who states that a pane of glass on which was the inscription, "The chamber of the good Countess of Monmouth, &c.," was found in an old house now pulled down, at Watford, in Hertfordshire, give a more particular description of the house and the time when this pane of glass was found? Although well acquainted with Watford and its celebrities, I had not heard previously that the Countess of Monmouth had either lived or died there.—R. C.

**ANECDOTE OF PRINCE GEORGE OF DENMARK.**—A romantic incident, resembling the well-known ballad of "The King and the Miller of Mansfield," is told of the reign of Queen Anne. "Prince George of Denmark, having landed unexpectedly at Bristol, and not having been recognised by the merchants who were at the time on the pier where he was walking, was accosted by a poor artisan, who asked him if he were not the Queen's husband, expressed his regret that so little respect had been shown to him, and invited him to partake of his own humble fare. The Prince dined with the artisan, who was afterwards sent for by the Queen, invited to Court by the Queen, and himself knighted, and his wife presented, if we remember rightly, with a watch." Is this story, which is thus related in Wright's "Literature and Superstition of England in the Middle Ages" (ii., 173), given by any contemporary annalist? EDWARD F. RIMBAULT.

### ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

**SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.**—Sir Francis Drake was born at Tavistock, in Devonshire, a country which produced several Elizabethan heroes, among them Sir Francis's "worthy companion, both in life and death, Sir John Hawkins." Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, and others of less note. Sir Francis died in 1596, off Nombre de Dios, on the Isthmus of Panama, upon whose death one wrote thus:—

The waves became his winding-sheet, the waters were his tomb;
But for his fame, the ocean sea was not sufficient room.—H.

**SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.**—Devonshire has the honour of giving birth to the great circumnavigator. He was born in a farm-house in the parish of Musbury, about three miles from Axminster. This was originally the family seat, and there is not a question as to the fact I state. If proof, however, be required, I can refer your correspondent to my friend, the Rev. George Roberts, the Rector of Musbury, an accomplished scholar of great research, who will readily furnish conclusive evidence.—FRED. TOLFREY. P.S. The monuments of the Drakes are in the parish church of Musbury.

**GRAMMATICAL QUERY.**—One of your correspondents, defending Charles Mackay from a critic, asks whether are liberty to use in poetry either forgot, or forgotten; broke or broken. Forgot is undoubtedly an extensive use, both in colloquial speaking and composition, and is sanctioned by the most undoubted grammarians; hence we find it in Murray and Lennie. Walker, that ruling lexicographer of his time, has "forgot, or forgotten, past part.;" and it is to be found in later authors, and in the first productions. Pope, in his translation of Homer's "Odyssey," has—

"In pomps or joys, the palace or the grot,
My country's image never was forgot."

W. T., Daventry.

**LORD BROUGHAM'S AGE.**—In answer to your query of Lord Brougham's age, I find that this nobleman was born 19th September, 1778, and that his Lordship's father married, May 22nd, 1777. The mistake consists in the year of the marriage, not in that of the birth.—H. T.

**CARTHAGINIAN WOMEN.**—C. will, I believe, find the circumstance of the Carthaginian women cutting off their hair to make ropes for the catapults in Strabo lib. xvii. Compare Cæsar Bell. Civil. lib. ii. Vegetius de re. Mil. iv. 9. Vitruvius, lib. x. c. 16, says—"Nam quæ funt in capitibus feminarum, per corporis spatia contendunter capillo maxime muliebri vel nervo fumes." See the article "Fermentum," in Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities.—H. F. W.

**THE PREFIX "UG."**—Messrs. Kaltschmidt and Mason appear to follow the example of the old lady who looked everywhere for her spectacles, except on her nose, where they happened to be. If any one will turn to the word "ugly," in Johnson's "Dictionary," he will find that the present form was *uygll*, that there was a substantive *ugge*, horror; and a verb *ogan*, to dread. This being the case, what occasion can there be to search into the mysteries of ancient dialects to have, and it is now written plain Ugley, as any roadbook will show. Herr Kaltschmidt's numerous illustrations would apply to any short word beginning with a vowel, be its construction what it might. According to his theory, every brief prefix or terminative means water—ug among the rest. This is far too indefinite, and, moreover, the word water could scarcely be used as an adjective to brook, as in Lord Cafford's seat, Ugbrook. A similar objection applies to *uchel*: it is a different word from the one in question: and its Celtic origin renders it a very suspicious appendage to the Saxon thorpe. The great advantages of the old English Ugge or Uggyl over these is, that we can say, in adopting it—

Here shall the muse frame no excuse,
But frame the *thing* itself.

BERM.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

REVIEWS.—Dr. F., H. C., T. P. D. S., Henry A. Murray, Z., Mackenzie Walcott, An Inhabitant of Edgeware, Edward Cox, A. J. B., H. B. Sargent, P. M., Anti-Gary, Gradatim, A. K. E., R. H. Y., Nonconformist, J. H. Langshaw, Cambridge Lodge, D. F., Gloucester, A. R., Mario, C. A., Nicholas, An Old Subscriber, Dobbin, E. H., A. V. Sinfield, L. J., Cheriton, H. T., Alfred Kingsford, Ed. W. Godwin, Spes, N. G. W., Brown, Charles, Ignoramus, W. Trebble, S. Peyton, L. H. S., "530," J. A LISTER OF OLD THEOLOGY must be good enough to write the title of the work and the name of the author to which he refers more legibly. Neither in his present note is he distinct.

E. Y. S., Ely, will perhaps be good enough to intrust to us the original letter of Garrick of which he sent a copy. It shall be carefully preserved and speedily returned.

G. A. R.—"The soldier's book who pitch the pipe." What evidence have you of its antiquity?

ARCHBISHOP LAW.—A. T. L. may obtain the information required on the subject of his Query if he will send his name and address to the Editor.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. K., Manchester.—Thanks for the games played in the late Tourney between Manchester and Liverpool. Some of the best are to be given in due course.

C. W., Sunbury.—The last Problem sent are now in the examiner's hands.

R. HERBEN and G. BOLTON.—It is four out of the five instances adduced of Problems admitting a double solution which have you sent right. 2 Your own Problem is ingenious, though very difficult, and we also endeavour to give it a place in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LOUISA, B. S.—In the Evans' Gambit published in the number for February 16th, Black's 15th and 16th moves must have been transposed in taking them down or in printing them, as the White Queen, in the game as actually played, when moved to Q R 4th prevented the advance Q Kt from being moved.

D. T. W.—The consultation games at the St. George's Club are calculated to benefit the Club as materially that nothing it is to be said will interfere to stop them.

F. T., Derby; H. TUPTON, W. GAINSHAW, J. T., ENQUIRER; J. DOYLE, Oldham; W. H. WHITE.—Under consideration.

JAMES B.—The letters mentioned are simply the initials of the Pieces—as K for King, Q for Queen, R for Rook, or Castle, &c.

STUDENT.—The games played between Messrs. Anderssen and Harrwitz in the annexed [illegible] for 8st. 8. No such match was ever played.

J. S. HIES.—It shall be reported on immediately.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 626, by A. Cockburn, F. T., Enquirer, C. W., Sunbury, E. F., Norwood; J. E. Rees, of Scarborough; F. R., of Norwich; W. G. C., G. F. J., Yeaford; J. W., Dover; J. D., Manchester; Bodmin, Dereven, Alfred, Holloway, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 627, by Dereven, Bamish, Staddon, F. R., Norwich; J. Morley, Cheeknate, J. Barnett, J. N. A., Ames, Perth, W. H. D. E. D., Dr. Field, E. Lee, R. C. Wright, Wallace, Mrs. Pilkocky, J. L. B., Leuston, C. W., Sunbury, H. Whitton, Melrose, Mount Pleasant, J. B. J., W. H. W., Waltham, Mabie, C. M., G. F. J., Yoxford; SOLUTIONS BY ENIGMA, by Dereven, Singleton, Œdipus, Lynx, M. Moore, Dr. Field, Alfred, Holloway, Dan, Mor., by Delta, Anne Lovelace, Omega, B. F. W., Al. P., D. B. G. M., O. O., L. S. D., are correct. All others are wrong.

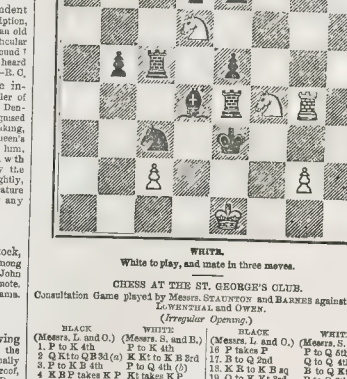
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 627.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. B to Q B 6th | R takes R or (*a*) | 3. Q Mates | |
| 2. B to K B 7th | Anything | | |
| (*a*) 1. | B or Kt takes R | | |
| 2. B to B 4th | Kt takes B | 3. Q to Q sq.—Mate. | |

### PROBLEM No. 629

By J. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

### CHESS AT THE ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.

Consultation Game played by Messrs. STAUNTON and BARNES against Messrs. LOWENTHAL and OWEN.

(*Irregular Opening.*)

| BLACK (Messrs. L. and O.) | WHITE (Messrs. S. and B.) | BLACK (Messrs. L. and O.) | WHITE (Messrs. S. and B.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 16. P takes P | P to Q 4th (*e*) |
| 2. Q Kt to Q B 3d (*a*) | K Kt to K B 3rd | 17. B to Q 3rd | Q to Q 4th |
| 3. P to K 4th | P to Q 4th (*b*) | 18. K Kt to K B sq | B to Q Kt 3rd |
| 4. K B P takes K P | Kt takes K P | 19. Q to K Kt 3rd | P to Q 6th |
| 5. K Kt to K B 3rd | Q B to K Kt 5th | 20. Kt to Q B sq | Q B to Q sq |
| 6. K B to K 2nd | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 21. Kt to Q Kt 3rd | P to Q R 4th |
| 7. K B to Q Kt 5th | K B to Q Kt 5th (*c*) | 22. P to Q B 4th (*g*) | Q takes Q B P |
| 8. Q to K 2nd | K Kt to K Kt 4th | 23. B to Q B 3rd | B to Q 5th (*h*) |
| 9. Q to K B 2nd (*d*) | Q B takes K Kt | 24. Kt takes B | Kt takes Kt |
| 10. K Kt P takes B | Castles | 25. P to Q 3rd | B to K 3rd |
| 11. B takes Kt | P takes B | 26. P to Q 4th | Kt to Q B 4th |
| 12. Kt to Q 4th | P to K B 3rd | 27. Q B to K sq | Kt to K 5th (ch) |
| 13. P to K R 4th | Kt to K 3rd (*e*) | 28. K takes Kt | Q takes R |
| 14. P to Q B 3rd | B to Q R 4th | 29. Kt to K B 2nd | K to K B 2nd |
| 15. P to Q 4th | P takes K P | 30. Q to K 3rd | Q to K B 4th |

The remaining moves were not recorded, but the game was won by White. The score at the conclusion standing:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Messrs. Staunton and Barnes | ... | ... | 3 |
| Messrs. Lowenthal and Owen | ... | ... | 1 |
| Drawn | ... | ... | 1 |

(*a*) Playing out the Q's Knight, instead of the King's, is not a favourite way of beginning the game in this country. We have seen many games, however, played abroad, particularly those between Mr. Hampe, an amateur player of Austria, and various opponents, in which this departure from the routine has proved highly advantageous.

(*b*) The usual move is P to K B 3rd, but in this position it is likely to compel the second player to a very difficult and dangerous course of action.

(*c*) A good move undoubtedly, but the original one suggested, by White, *K B to Q B 4th*, which must evidently have given them a position eminently confined. If, in answer to K B to Q B 4th, they ventured to throw forward the Q Pawn, the consequences are pretty obvious—

| | |
|---|---|
| 5. | K B to Q B 4th |
| 6. P to Q 4th | Q R takes Kt |
| 7. Kt takes B (best) | B takes Q P, &c., &c |

(*d*) The best move, perhaps; and one not his upon without long consideration.

(*e*) The superiority of this play to mere moving the Kt to K Kt 4th will soon be manifest.

(*f*) Such an attack as White have now obtained must have proved decisive in a few more moves had they made the most of their opportunity. From over-confidence, however, they let slip their opportunity, and permitted their adversaries to recover themselves and make a long and excellent resistance.

(*g*) The only possible resource they had.

(*h*) A fault which cost them much time, and might have proved even more serious: while, by simply playing on the Q Pawn, they would have rendered Black's game hopeless. For example:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 23. | P to Q 7th (ch) |
| 24. Kt takes P (best) | Q to Q 6th |

(White have other ways of taking the Queen's Pawn, as this is quite conclusive, it is needless to examine further.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25. Castles,* | | B to K 6th | |
| And the attack is manifestly irresistible. | | | |
| *25. P to K B 4th | B to K 6th | 1 26. Q to K R 3rd | Kt takes K B P |
| | And Black can no longer defend themselves. | | |

(*i*) Playing out the Q's Knight, instead of the King's, is not a favourite way of beginning the game in this country. We have seen many games, however, played abroad, particularly those between Mr. Hampe, an amateur player of Austria, and various opponents, in which this departure from the routine has proved highly advantageous.

CAMBRIDGE CHESS TOURNAMENT.—This tourney, which was open to all members of the University, was begun on Friday evening, the 15th ult. The contending players met as Mr. Skipworth's room, St. Catherine's Hall (Mr. S. being the hon. secretary of the University Chess-club), at seven o'clock, when they were paired by lot, and the several contests immediately commenced. Three prizes are to be given in chess-men to the three most successful combatants, and the winners of the first three games in the several parties to be declared victors. It is the intention, we hear, of the University Chess-club to establish annually this Chess Tripos (if we may so term it) open to all resident members of the University. This being the first year, the List is naturally a small one, but doubtless it will greatly increase when Cambridge theophilers will take that stand (if they do not already occupy it) in the chess world, which Cambridge mathematicians hold in the world at large.

## ART REFORM.—No. II.

### THE BURIED TREASURES OF HAMPTON COURT PALACE.

All the Attic facility and philosophy of Hume, and all the narrative powers of Macaulay—that *facile princeps* of the domain of journalistic talent—have not produced so clear an idea of the History of England as that which could be managed by a strictly chronological arrangement of the historical pictures of Hampton Court, with such additions as are, no doubt, from time to time, capable of being procured from the dispersion of private collections. Even without such additions we have a large and capital stock to commence with, whenever we choose to create order out of chaos by a simple rearrangement. We are told that difficulties stand in the way of such a project, from the principle of never altering the number of a picture; but after all the number was adopted for the picture, not the picture for the number; and, if chronological arrangement be preferable in the case of paintings having a merely pictorial value, it is still more so in the case of a historical series. One room is entirely devoted to naval scenes—an ostensible specimen of classification, but only productive of monotony. Curiosity is extinguished when we find smoke of cannon and sea spray in almost every picture; whereas, were they dispersed through the Historical Collection, they would have agreeably diversified the illustrations of our national life and action by scenes from a sphere peculiarly our own.

With Henry VII. the Middle Age may be said to close in England; not the barbarous age, but the so-called Gothic one, when the Pointed style of architecture attained its most elaborate perfection, and just before the period when Italian art shed a splendid halo beyond the Alps on the France of Francis I. and the England of our eighth Henry. Of this period we have several historical portraits attributed to Mabuse, comprising the children of Henry VII. in the costume of the epoch. But it is with the Holbeins of Henry VIII. that the series fairly commences. This remarkable artist had not a fine sense of the beautiful, and his productions contrast poorly with the high Italian ideal of his great Ultramontane contemporaries; but he was a genuine and conscientious artist; with a marvellous knack of hitting a likeness; fair as a colourist; masterly in handling, and possessing the force of truth, and of what the French critics call *naïveté*; consequently utterly free from all meretricious mannerisms. He was, therefore, the very artist to translate to canvas with fidelity and felicity the Court of the wayward blood-stained voluptuary, who in theology would strain at a gnat, and in morality swallow a camel. We have the man himself, at home and abroad, sitting amid the newly-reared Renaissance architecture, with his family, and Court-fool with ape on shoulder; or on the Field of the Cloth of Gold in knightly tourney. Here is the Earl of Surrey (306), also by Holbein, a noble work of art, notwithstanding a certain antiquated hardness of the lines. For truth, vitality, and brilliancy, this most interesting performance is far more worthy of a place in the National Gallery as a specimen of the German artist than the portrait lately purchased at so long a price. But, from the genius and misfortunes of this the most illustrious of all the Howards, its place would, on a rearrangement, be under the rubric of Henry VIII. Nor are inferior personages wanting to complete the panorama of an English Court under the Tudors. The professional jester, or clown, is now to be found in no part of Europe, except in Turkey, where the Albanian or Roumelian Deli is the paid and licensed joker of the great man of the locality at the festive board, at the chase, the joust, or the target practice; but how frequently and pleasantly the function itself in Old England has been embalmed by the observant and inventive genius of our great dramatists. Will Somers, the Court fool of Henry VIII., as in the Holbein mirror, is as indispensable an appendage of Royalty as page or yeoman; and we have him pleasantly grinning through the lattice, or in companionship with the ape in the sunny courtyard.

Elizabeth, too, comes before us in her distinct individuality—in grasp of intellect, strong as a man; in her foibles and vanities, weaker than womankind. Her brawny, gigantic porter—a Cyclops in vision as well as in stature—introduces us to this Court, whose portrait (No. 17), by Zucchero, is of a vigour, tone, and execution corresponding with the subject, and bears the distinct stamp of the golden age of the Cinque-cento. But the Zuccheros had not the inborn genius of Holbein. It was in the beginning of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries that we find the artistic taste expand. Under Harry, Holbein painted, and the Renaissance in architecture took root. Under the Charles of the following century we had, at a corresponding period, the constellation of Rubens, Vandyke, and Inigo Jones. In the middle of these centuries we find a great derangement of the tranquillity indispensable to art by religious and political broils. From these latter sprang naturally two great poetical periods towards the close of both centuries. In the age of Elizabeth reason soared on the wings of imagination and fancy to the greatest elevation ever attained by northern genius. And nearly a century later the terrible excitements of intestine hostility—most nurses for a poetic child—drew forth the poetry of a Dryden and a Milton, who, although opposed to each other on every matter of Church and State, remained, in their best efforts, children of the strong feelings of the civil tempests. But both Courts both that of Elizabeth and of Charles II.—had the poetastry of gallantry and of the conceits of artificial society; the one with something of the ancient severity of English manners, the other with that exotic laxity which we find difficult to associate with the sobriety of the genius of the British nation.

In 283, 284, and 285 we have Elizabeth the Queen; in other numbers the Leicesters, the Walsinghams, and Bacons—the men of Courts, Camps, and Councils; but in 304—"Elizabeth in a Fancy Dress"—we have not the Queen, but the woman, standing to Federigo Zucchero; and Poetry, usually mated with Music, is, on this occasion, in a state of less-exciting union with Painting, for we read on a scroll:—

> The restless swallow fits my restless minde,
> In still revenge, still renewinge wronge.
> Her just complaint of cruelty unkinde
> Are all the musique that my life prolonges.
>
> With pensive thought my weeping steppe I drowe,
> Whose melancholy tears my cares expresse.
> Her teares in silence, and my sighs unknowne,
> Are all the physicke that my harmes redresse
>
> My onely hopes was in this goodly tree,
> Which I did plant in love, bring up in care.
> But all in vaine, for now to late I see,
> The *sauses* be mine, the kernels others are.
>
> My musique may be plaintes, my physique teares.
> If this be all the fruite my love-tree beares

Of the period of James I. there is not much illustration. We would, however, remark a representation of Sir Henry Wotton presenting his credentials to the Doge of Venice in the Ducal palace, at a period when this republic had its weight in the politics of Europe. In the portraits of James and of Christian of Denmark we have excellent specimens of Van Somer, who, without attaining the elegance of his great immediate successor Vandyke, had much of his force and that magical power of giving the electricity of vitality and intelligence to inorganic canvas and colour.

Under the rubric of Charles I. we have, of course, those charming Vandykes with which all are familiar; and we can only reiterate our regret that they are disjointed at Windsor and Hampton Court, instead of forming, with the other Honthorsts, Poelembergs, and Van Bassens, one grand whole illustrative of the reign of this most splendid, tasteful, and munificent patron of the arts, however greatly he may have misapprehended the letter of our laws and the genius of our people. Vandyke certainly was the greatest master of elegance of manner—that eminently courtly quality which pleases by a pervading harmony and moderation, without strong passion or emotion. The great equestrian portrait being in duplicate, the principal ornament of the Vandyke-room at Windsor may remain where it is without affecting our proposal.

Several other meritorious masters illustrate this reign. We have a sea-piece by Parcelles depicting his return from Spain after his sterile and romantic adventure in that quarter. Of his ill-fated sister, the Queen of Bohemia, we have (121) Gerard Honthorst's portrait. As illustrations of manners the companion pictures of Van Bassen, representing the dining in public, are curious and instructive. The architecture of the apartments is Royally magnificent—massive without heaviness; and leaving no doubt on the mind of the spectator that that portion of the age of Charles I. before the commencement of the Civil Wars was the period when internal architecture in England had attained the climax of solidity and elegance. There is a very clever picture (398), by Poelemberg, in which there is evidently a theatrical performance; the features somewhat resemble those of Charles I., and it is set down as probably his Majesty, in a moment of relaxation, acting apart. But is such vivacity and faculty compatible with the gravity and self-respect of the traditional character of Charles? We leave the professed historian to solve our doubts on this head. That the chief figure of the later years of James and first years of Charles should not be wanting may be well believed. We have here Buckingham with all his family (322) by Gerard Honthorst—that is to say, we have not only the favourite and his household, but an excellent picture by a celebrated artist—the friend of Rubens, and his colleague as Court painter—who, although far from possessing the genius of this master, is one of the few Northerns who has a high Italian reputation, partly in consequence of his system having coincided with that of the *realists* of the South. We think, however, that both Gerard and his patrons might have done better on this occasion. A little more *desinvoltura*, and a little less strait-lace, would have made posterity prize higher both subject and treatment. Chiaroscuro and impasto both delicious.

The illustrations of our Civil Wars—our Marstons and our Naseby—fail totally. It is not so with the Restoration, which begins with the beginning; and we sincerely compliment the Lords Commissioners of the Woods and Forests in procuring the very curious picture (1030) of King Charles II. taking leave of the Court of the Stadtholder and embarking at Schevening for Dover. Heinrich Heine says that the Dutch school of painting is a window opened upon the seventeenth century, and certainly neither Miaris nor Gerhard Douw gives a more ingenously-truthful glance at the outward Dutchman of this period. The pictures of Vandevelde show the reverse of the medal. Our long and terrible wars with this obstinate maritime republic—not the pageant on the coast, with sunlit sand and troops ranged on the "new model" but raging seas and raging fights with swell and spray. The pleasant cadences of Dorset's songs recur to the memory, connecting these smoke-obscured Vandevelde with the fair and frail beauties whom Lely limned with his voluptuous brush. All around harmonises; the trickling fountain glistening in the sun, the neat trim Dutch parterres in the foreground of the window views, and the symmetrical vistas of the fine-grown timber of those royally luxuriant gardens that nearly encircle this vast pile.

Hampton Court having been rebuilt by Dutch William, the collection abounds in illustration of his reign. We have, in 1028, 29, companion pictures, purchased by the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods and Forests, representing his embarkation in Holland, and disembarkation in England; and Kneller's great allegorical picture-portrait (No. 18) of William landing in Torbay, in which is expended all his power, but without any very striking result. It was painted when the silver tone was in the height of the fashion, and allegory still dominant. This Roman in a flowing peruke, and this Neptune on dry land, appear ridiculous in our time, and contrast marvellously with the equestrian Charles I., by Vandyke, in his own costume, and minus all mythology; but we must remember the artist, his age, and its conventional style and colour, and then Kneller's picture has in our eyes a value entitling it to a prominent place in our historical gallery. Newton and Locke, by the same artist, preserve to us the features of the two men which the subsequent eighteenth century erected into demigods. Admiral Russell, and many others so brilliantly painted in Mr. Macaulay's recent history, are also to be found under the head of William, whose reign, style, and period are well represented both in court and camp.

Illustrations of the next reign are scant, and we miss something more abundant of the wits of Anne and the wars of Marlborough. Party spirit then ran too high for the arts to flourish luxuriantly. George II.'s period furnished Sir Robert Walpole—a vulgar portrait, belonging to a vulgar, inelegant, and inartistic period of material prosperity. The Constitution, cast from the fiery furnace of the Revolution, was cooling in its new mould, and Ruby Jollity held his jovial sway over society.

> Servior armis—luxuria incubuit.

From the foibles of a sensual society sprang the harvest of the satirist—the verse of Pope, the prose of Fielding, the comedy of the English dramatists of the eighteenth century, and the hard hits of Hogarth, whose portrait, as a work of art, besides his own pictures at Marlborough House, is, we think, still more worthy of a place among the great men of the eighteenth century at Hampton Court.

A remarkable picture closes the illustration of the reign of George II., and commences that of George III. West's picture of the "Death of Wolfe" is not only the masterpiece of this undeniably considerable artist, but it marked the revival of the military anecdotical style which Grey, in the beginning of the nineteenth century, carried to such splendour and magnificence. Sir Joshua's remarkable portrait of Elliot, with the Key of Gibraltar in his hand, however admirable as a work of art, ought clearly to be transferred from Marlborough House to Hampton Court; and the same distinction ought also to be given to Copley's "Death of Lord Chatham"—the end of the greatest civil figure of the period, which, although respectable as a work of art, is more essentially a picture of historical illustration.

Other materials for an illustration of the reign of George III. are most abundant both at Hampton Court and Marlborough House. In Beechey's "Review" (No. 166) the artist has surpassed his usual self in depicting the Royal personages and British military costume of the age of the Bonapartes and Nelsons. Hoppner's portrait of the younger Pitt ought certainly to pass to its place among the Sovereigns and statesmen of Hampton Court. But we doubt if Marlborough House would lose much by such an arrangement. West's "Peter Denying Christ," and the others of the same description, filling a large room at Hampton, ought to be keeping company with the "Lazarus" in Pall-mall, by the same master. Several other pictures ought also to go to Marlborough House; for instance, Gainsborough's "Colonel St. Leger" (662), one of the best specimens of his portrait manner; but the subject himself, not conspicuous enough to rank among our remarkable historical characters, ought to be cleared out from Hampton Court.

But should such a glorious historical collection for which we have such abundant materials stop short? We think not. If, for the sake of leaving undisturbed the new internal architecture of Windsor, we cannot have the Lawrences of the Waterloo period transferred to Hampton Court, we should above all pictures desire to see Landseer's "Visit to the Field of Waterloo," cost what it may, in the historical series.

Our own age teems with materials for a further continuation. Our union of science with industry, and of dominion with opulence, surely forms an Augustan age which posterity would willingly see reflected in the mirror of our national art.

## SAINTE CHAPELLE, AT PARIS.

This superb edifice has been characterised as one of the glories of Mediæval Paris, the remains of which are comparatively few.

Saint Chapelle occupies the site of an ancient chapel dedicated to Saint Nicholas, at the south end of the Pont Neuf. The history of its erection is ably narrated in the *Builder*, No. 664, whence we abridge the following details:—

In 1239, through the necessities of the reigning Emperor of Constantinople, Louis IX. ("Saint Louis") obtained possession of the Crown of Thorns. Two years afterwards other relics of the Saviour came into his possession, and he determined on building an edifice for their reception. He therefore instructed his architect, Pierre de Montereau, or Montreuil, to prepare a magnificent shrine, and himself laid the first stone in 1246. In three years—with the expenditure, it is estimated, of £40,000 Peter finished his noble work; and on the 26th of April, 1248, it was consecrated. Well did Pierre de Montreuil realise the wishes of his master, and in so doing he raised a monument to himself.

The building is in two stories, the lower chapel and the upper chapel. The extreme outer length, including the buttresses, is 118 feet; the extreme width, 55 feet; the width between the walls, 35 feet; the height from the ground externally, to the apex of the gable, 138 feet; the height of the upper chapel from the pavement to the crown of the vault, 67 feet; and the height of the spire from the ridge to the weathercock, 114 feet. The rose window was the work of a later period.

In the decoration of it internally, gilding, painting, enamel, and stained glass, were used lavishly, and all the resources of art were drawn upon. Royal marriages, betrothments, and coronations, took place in the Sainte Chapelle; and it was the starting point of numerous expeditions to the Holy Land. In 1791 it was given up to lay purposes, became the meeting-place of a club and a dépôt for flour, and was much injured.

Louis XVIII. and Charles X. showed their desire to bring it back to its original purposes and condition; but it was not till the reign of Louis Philippe, in 1837, that its restoration was decided on; the task being intrusted to M. Duban, architect, with Messrs. Lassus and Viollet-le-Duc as assistants. After twelve years' work it came wholly into the hands of M. Lassus, by whom it has been carried satisfactorily to completion.

The following details of the exterior (of which we give a View) are from the new edition of Galignani's *Paris Guide*:—

The building consists of an undercroft portico (once a parochial church), of three Gothic arches, intersected by buttresses reaching beyond those of a higher upper one, symmetrical with the former; two more lateral buttresses end in two attached spired towers, connected on the outside by a gallery and parapet crowning the upper portico. Between the towers is a crocketed gable, surmounting a splendid circular window contained by crocketed arches. The spires are octagonal, of the fifteenth century, and charged with tracery, crockets, and a crown of thorns at half their height. The southern side consists of four large pointed upper windows, in the Three-in-one style, with three narrow mullioned clear windows. The upper windows are surmounted by crocketed canopies, connected by a sweeping open-worked parapet crowning the whole. On this parapet stand eight statues of angels, cast in lead, by Geoffrey Dechaume. The northern side is blocked in part by the buildings of the Palais de Justice. The height of the edifice from the ground is 110 feet; its total length the same, and its breadth 34 feet. The roof is very sloping, and of excellent construction, and is surmounted by a lofty and beautiful spire, 120 feet in height, richly crocketed, and gilt. It was erected in 1853, to replace another 100 feet high, which was partly burned down in 1630, and removed a little before the Revolution of 1789.

The writer in the *Builder* thus comments upon the work of the restoration. It will be noticed that on the pinnacles of the turrets at the west end, on each side of the rose-window, the Crown of Thorns is represented above the Crown of France. The spire, which M. Lassus has erected with much skill and taste—adopting, nevertheless, the style of a later period than that of the building—is the fourth that has surmounted the Sainte Chapelle. The third of these, erected by Louis XIII., was destroyed in 1721. Around the octagon base of the spire are figures of the Twelve Apostles, larger than life. The figure of St. Thomas is a representation of the architect. M. Lassus; St. Philip is a likeness of M. Steinheil, glass painter; and various figures scattered about the spire represent the carver, the modeller, the lead-worker, and others immediately concerned in the restoration, and are inscribed with their names. With the exception of the cross and weathercock, which are of iron and copper, the whole of the ornamental work is of lead, formed with the hammer, and gilt: the ornamental work on the ridge, very large and elaborate, is also of lead. At the eastern termination of the ridge is the figure of an angel, nearly ten feet high, which revolves, by means of concealed work, with the sun. One hand holds a cross, and the other points to the position of the sun. Messrs. Durand, of Paris, by whom the works in lead were executed, deserve mention. "No hammered leadwork," says M. Froehe, "had been executed since the fifteenth century; this, then, is the first instance wherein for four centuries such work has been done, a circumstance we consider as a fresh and precious conquest for industry. We must, logically, infer that one of the unquestionable advantages of monumental restoration is to establish intelligent workmen, to elevate them in a degree, by bringing them nearer to the artist, and to create new resources for the arts and commerce." In this way restorations, and more especially this of the Sainte Chapelle of Paris, have revived branches of industry extinguished, or rather forgotten, for a long time, such as working in iron, painting on enamel, glass staining, repoussé work, and embroidery.

The interior glows with colour, gilding, and enamel: the windows are filled with stained glass, and every inch of the walls and ceiling is painted—on the whole, as it seems to us, very successfully. There is a prodigious quantity of stained glass, and the ancient portion is particularly valuable in the history of the art, because we know that, with the exception of that in the rose-window, is was there when the chapel was consecrated 1248. Much of the ancient glass was destroyed.

The windows consist mostly of a dark blue ground, with red and yellow upon it. The ceiling is blue, sprinkled with the everlasting goldstars, and there is a large amount of gilding amongst the colours on the stonework.

* In the "Itinéraire Archéologique de Paris," by M. Guilhermy, the cost is stated at 300,000 livres. But this must be an error; France must be meant, including the relics and the shrines to contain them, about £120,000 were spent

THE SAINT CHAPELLE, PARIS.—RESTORED.

MALTA, FROM A PAINTING BY J. W. CARMICHAEL.

## "MALTA."—PAINTED BY J. W. CARMICHAEL.

THIS fine picture was exhibited last year at the British Institution, where the painter, Mr. Carmichael, soon found a purchaser.

The Harbour of Malta has been often described; it is thus vividly pictured in the work just published with the attractive title of "Inside Sebastopol:"

In a few moments we came round the point, and the harbour of Valetta burst upon us as a thing of wonder. Two long deep bays run inland. The tongue of land between the two bears the town of Valetta, so that the streets are, for the most part, terminated by the sea at either end. But these terminations are by long flights of steps down the steep ramparts, for this tongue of land is abrupt, and the cliffs are crowned by continuous fortifications hewn in the soft stone, and built up high, with formidable embrasures, where silent cannon lurk unseen, or just peer forth at the sea.

The first blue bay we pass. It is the Quarantine Harbour; and happily we are not laither bound. We pass, also, the tip of the tongue of land on which the city stands, and that Castle of St. Elmo, which, nearly three centuries ago (1565) bore the first brunt of the attack of Mustapha Pasha, and was taken at last by storm. St. Elmo still guards the entrance to the two great harbours. But Valetta was not then. The tongue of land was, at that day, bare rock. We are within the harbour. Look to the left, to those deep creeks wherein, at that side is fastened, and whence is completed, the system of harbours run landwards. There is Bighi Bay, and Dockyard Creek, and the inlet which makes Sangleia an island. There is the Malta of history. Dockyard Creek is now crowded with shipping. Large white houses, which might be palaces, are shown by tall letters, rudely painted, to be appropriated to the carousals of English and French sailors. "The Golden Gun," with a bad effigy of a ship, and other announcements of similar import, give reason to suspect that a Wapping exists among that solid masonry; and that those towers and parapets look down on coarser scenes than they beheld towards the end of the last century, when Mr. Brydone saw the knights departing in their galleys to assist the French against the Bey of Tunis.

## THE MOTHERS-IN-LAW OF ENGLAND.

### MRS. GROSE

MR. JONES, you are pusillanimous as a mouse: we shall not be quiet and say nothing about Mrs. Grose, because it was at your request that we undertook this short series of papers. You know, and so does every one who has the honour of Mrs. Grose's acquaintance, that she is a woman of most irascible and violent; but, as you have not asked us to dinner for a month, and have expressed your determination not to do so for a much longer period *in futuro*, we shall tell the truth, the whole truth, and as much more beside the truth as we please, Mr. Jones. That you sold your marital freedom to Mrs. Grose for fifteen hundred pounds is as well known as the fact of your marriage. In the neat and appropriate speech you made in the front of your wedding-cake on "the happiest day of your life"—I declare those were your very words, whatever you may call it now—I say on that the happiest day of your life—I *shall* repeat it if I think proper—on that day you burst into tears of rapture when you announced the munificent gift of Mrs. Grose fifteen hundred pounds unexpected pounds, and declared that as long as memory held a seat in this distracted (you declared that as long as memory held a seat in this distracted (you forgot the text and laid your hand on a water-bottle)—you never could, would, or should forget the proud position which that moment had made you under the present circumstances of occupying the twofold relation of father and son, not father and son, but husband and son-in-law, with hip, hip, hurrah! and "she's a jolly good fellow." You never made such a speech as that? You did, Mr. Jones; for Tom Jollivet took it down in shorthand, intending to publish it for the use of bridegrooms in general. Well, then, you were a fool! We did not say so, however disposed we may be to subscribe to the opinion. The gift was clogged with a condition. You undertook to provide Mrs. Grose with board and lodging for the term of her natural life, and you'll have to do it. Meat breakfast, hot lunch, hot dinner, tea and supper, and something hot after supper. You don't mind that, we know; because you are fond of good living, and plenty of it. What do you object to? That Mrs. Grose is never satisfied, but always complaining of something, and drawing unfavourable comparisons between you and the late Mr. Grose. The butter they had in Mr. Grose's time: bought by that excellent man on his way home from the City—*You* never think of such a thing. The delicious bacon that Mr. Grose had in by the side:—but *you*, you will only have it in as you want it. Mr. Grose brushed his own hat and coat, thereby allowing the servant more time to attend upon her mistress. *He* never dawdled about the house till nine o'clock, but left by the half-past eight omnibus every morning, Sunday excepted. *He* never kept the dinner waiting, but remembered that he had a wife at home who could not begin without him. He never read after dinner, and fund much fault with people going to sleep. He never insulted any female by asking her if oxides combine with water? and, if so, do they present the same phenomena as alloxan and alloxtin? Mr. Grose never was mean enough to look at the housekeeping-book and require to know what was the meaning of "Sundries, £2 10s." *He* used to take his family to the play, and not leave his wife and her mamma to mope themselves to death. He never thought Ramsgate expensive; or that two nurserymaids were unnecessary to manage three children. He never allowed any one to beggar herself for him, and then treated her like a negro slave—that is if she would put up with such treatment. He never made his home so miserable that, but for his children's sake, their dead mother had better live on the interest of fifteen hundred pounds, Three-and-a-Half per Cents, which were her due according to all the laws of honour and morality. There she has you, Mr. Jones! You only thought of her money when you were wont to carney her and make her presents of preserved mangoes, and buffalo-humps, and all kinds of out-of-the-way condiments. You never cared a brass button for her, and yet you pretended that, much as you loved (Boah!) Maria, home would not be home without dear Mrs. Grose—and her fifteen hundred pounds. Mercenary Jones! You are justly rewarded for your avarice and duplicity. Mrs. Grose is your Nemesis; and it is to punish such sons-in-law that such mothers in-law are permitted!—M. L.

DECREASE OF EUROPEAN EMIGRATION.—According to the report of the New York Commissioners of Emigration, it appears that the arrivals of emigrants from Europe in the port of New York were to the 19th of December:—For the year 1854, 309,918; for the year 1855, 128,503: decrease, 174,415.

THE FALLS OF GARONNE.—We have received from the sketcher of a series of the picturesque falls, (reviewed in our journal of Feb 16) the following additional descriptive details.—"Low Bridge, the farthest, was about a mile from the junction of the streams. The stone arches were standing towards the south, where the river was deepest and widest. The dark shadow of which is in deep entire to the shining belt of water that extends into it. The detached arches, seen through the bold outlines of the nearer arches in the far fall, and the rich foliage on the rocks, were seen by the telescope at that distance, they are cold, and of fantastic and picturesque red masses, which were not, however, found on descending to the bed of the river below the falls. The water falls in rocket-like forms, covering the whole surface of the falls: masses of water, tons in weight, disappear in silvery, glittering forms. The descent to the bed of the river, by a zigzag path, is very difficult and dangerous; in many places ladders of ten or twelve feet are required to ascend and descend. Two parties are seen cooking their luncheon some splendid immense delicious trout, which have just been brought up from the stream below by the wild inhabitants of the forest. At the base of the Rocket Fall a huge jutting rock projects into the abyss, scattering the centre of the fall into a thousand sparkling streams, glittering in the golden rays of the sun, surrounded by magnificent rainbows, which baffle all description, either by pen or pencil."

SCIENTIFIC EXPLORATION OF CALIFORNIA.—The Boston *Atlas* announces that Mr. E. Samuels, an enthusiastic naturalist of that city, left New York in the California steamer of the 5th ult., on a pilgrimage of scientific research. He proposes to make a thorough exploration of Northern California, in all the departments of Natural History, and with that object will remain in that region one or two years, devoting all his time to making collections in its animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdom. His collections will be for the joint enrichment of the museums of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington and of the Boston Society of Natural History, of which last institution Mr. Samuels has been for some years the taxidermist.

## ANALYSIS OF SOME ENGLISH CASES OF POISONING.

### NO. III.—MARY ANNE BURDOCK.

So determinedly is the public mind bent on investigating the system of secret poisoning, which it is undeniable has existed for some years in this country, and on administering to some unscrupulous caterers for its appetite, whether healthy or morbid, in supplying it with food, that we are driven, as it were, to take up the painful subject, and extract from it some inferences which may tend at least to diminish its many attendant ills.

It is easy—very easy—to take life by poison; but by no means easy to do so without detection. Suspicion once aroused, and the beckoning of the hand of God duly obeyed by the children of science, detection becomes a matter of most perilous certainty. We shall, perhaps, be met in the front of this statement, by adducing a few examples, in which length of time has not baffled the investigations of science, in which, though the grave has closed over the victim of secret assassination, it has, at the call of justice, yielded up its silent yet convincing testimony of the irreparable wrong inflicted on its tenant.

In the month of April, 1835, Mary Anne Burdock, the subject of the present paper, was tried at the Bristol Assize, before the Recorder, Sir C. Wetherell, on a charge of poisoning Mrs Clara Anne Smith, by means of yellow arsenic (the arsenic sulphuret). We shall, presently, speak of this latter statement, by adducing a few examples, in which length of time has not baffled the investigations of science, in which, though the grave has closed over the victim of secret assassination, it has, at the call of justice, yielded up its silent yet convincing testimony of the irreparable wrong inflicted on its tenant.

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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 789.—VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1856. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.


## THE NEW EDUCATION SCHEME.

To Lord John Russell belongs something more than the merit of good intentions. If he be an unpractised diplomatist, unskilled in the chicanery which is taught and practised in foreign Embassies, and liable to be overreached by the wily adepts of that great Bamboozledom, the *corps diplomatique* of Europe, he is a man who in his time has done noble work in the cause of the people. There is a candid honesty about him, which, though it may unfit him to cope with the Nestors of Intrigue, gives him strength as a philosophic statesman. If, during his long and brilliant career, his performances have fallen short of his attempts, the fault lies not so much with him as with the opposition he has had to encounter, and—worse than all—with the potency of that great *vis inertia* of popular apathy with which it is the fate of all men who are wiser than their time to be beset or conquered. His last attempt to benefit his country by the introduction of his resolutions on the subject of the Education of the People cannot, whatever their immediate fate, be altogether unfruitful. It is necessary that from year to year—even from day to day the voices of those who can speak with power and authority, should be raised in behalf of the children of England, in order that all may be made sharers in the civilisation of our time, and that millions of citizens may not be suffered to reach adolescence and maturity without receiving the education which there seems to be the will, but not the machinery, to bestow upon them. Among these voices—including as they do those of the most thoughtful, the most earnest, the most able, and the most humane and enlightened men and women of the age—that of Lord John Russell has long been pre-eminent for the clearness of its tone, and the eloquence of its reasoning.

We shall not recapitulate either the statistics or the arguments of his Lordship, or of those who followed him in the important discussion of last week; but, in the little we shall have to say upon the subject, shall confine ourselves to the assertions of those excellent persons—those good friends of Popular Education who are too painfully alive to the difficulties caused by religious differences, to labour zealously in any project which shall either conciliate or override opposition. Lord John Russell is himself among the number; and is not yet so bold in the cause as we venture to predict that he will be, if life and health are spared him to fight this good fight. These good but timid friends of the poor trust entirely to voluntary effort to do what is needed. They point with pride to the schools which have been built, to the masters and mistresses who have been appointed—to the hundreds of thousands of infants of tender years who have been brought within the circle of their kindly and

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.—INTERIOR OF THE REDAN.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY ROBERTSON. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Christian operations. When it is alleged that England is either hostile or indifferent to public education, they point to the statistics which prove that, although there are three millions of children—between the ages of five and fifteen—(as stated by Lord John Russell on the authority of the returns prepared by Mr. Horace Mann for the Census of 1851)—who do not attend school, there are, nevertheless, two millions between these ages who are entered on the school books and receive instruction. They say that every year the number of scholars increases; that every year it will continue to increase. They assert that public attention is alive, that good men and rich men are bestirring themselves, that Coercion is impossible in this matter, and that Persuasion is doing all that can reasonably be expected in such a country as this, where there is perfect freedom of conscience and an almost infinite diversity of religious and political opinion. Far be it from us, or from any friend of Education, to undervalue these labours; but in such a cause we must not allow our judgment to be warped by deceptive arithmetic. While not one-half of those children who ought to be receiving school instruction are receiving it, voluntary effort, laudable and righteous as it may be, cannot be allowed to discourage or supersede the exertions of other and more active agencies. If we investigate more closely, and ask what kind of education Voluntaryism is able to bestow upon the 2,000,000 of children whom it has gathered into the fold, the answer is not satisfactory. A very large proportion of the two millions only attend school upon the Sunday. Better, infinitely better, is Sunday-school education than none; but will any sincere advocate of education put, his hand upon his heart and say that, as a friend of the children, or of his country, he ought to be satisfied with Sunday-school teaching? The child requires to be taught to write; but writing is forbidden in the Sunday school. It requires to be taught arithmetic; but arithmetic is secular, and profane in the estimation of Sunday-school teachers. It requires to know something of geography -of the world in which it lives and moves, and has to act its part; but the Sunday-school teacher forbids the child to study geography, on the only day which it has at command. He teaches it all about Jerusalem, about the Brook Kedron, about the Dead Sea, about Mount Ararat or Sinai; but London, Paris, New York, Constantinople, St. Petersburg, are not to be mentioned. The Thames, the Mississippi, the Danube, and the Volga, are unknown; and all the mighty interests of European civilisation —all the triumphs of our Arts—of our Arms—of our Literature —of our Commerce—are as untaught in Sunday schools if English infants were Japanese, or naked cannibals in New Zealand. It is but to delude ourselves with statistics, and to shut our eyes against the truth, to assert that this is Education. The time has gone by when we can frame excuses for our apathy, and sit down contented to say, "Let us alone; voluntary exertion is combating the monster evil of Popular Ignorance; its progress may be slow, but it is sure; and the day will come, without the aid of legislation, when every English child shall be fitted by sound education to play his proper part in this world—and to become a free and enlightened citizen of a free and a religious State." It is of no use to deceive ourselves. Voluntary effort cannot overtake the evil. The difficulties that beset the question must not be considered to be insurmountable. They must be met and combated; and, perhaps, like other giants or lions that block the way of timid men, they may prove to be less substantial than they appear. Sectarianism has been far too much flattered and encouraged in all the discussions that have taken place on this subject; and the time has come when true statesmanship must nerve itself to a work which may be inconvenient and arduous, but which is essentially Christian and patriotic.

Would it not be well if the House of Commons would affirm and promulgate a great principle in this matter? Our English law asserts that it is the right of every child born in England to its physical life, and to the food that shall maintain that life. A father may not wilfully starve his child. If he do, it is murder. If he cannot feed it, the parish must; and if the parish refuses, it is murder also. Why should we not assert a similar principle with regard to the intellectual life? The means of instruction are as abundant in England as the means of subsistence; and, if it be once decreed that it is as contrary to the English law to starve a child's mind and soul as to starve its body, a vast superstructure might be raised on the foundation of the principle. England cannot, and will not, afford to let her children die of hunger in the streets. Can she, or ought she to, afford to let them die morally and intellectually?

## INTERIOR OF THE REDAN,

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY ROBERTSON.

As a memorial of the War we engrave, from Mr Robertson's very effective photograph, the Interior of the hotly-contested work at Sebastopol known as the Redan, two Plans of which appeared at pp. 511 and 702 of the volume of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS last completed. Other views of the Storming and the Explosion of the Work, with the episode of the great struggle, will be found in the above volume; and the present Interior View completes our illustration of this important fortification. It has more than once been described by our own Correspondent, in his narrative of the war, as well as from other sources. The following details are from the work recently published under the title of "Inside Sebastopol," which has become popular from the graphic minuteness with which it describes the engineering works:—

Descending from Cathcart's Hill, we struck into the Woronsoff road, whereon we trotted jauntily, until we brought the Great Redan in view. The Redan is a portion of a line of natural mounds, which has its highest elevation in the Malakoff; and it is that portion which lies between two ravines (the Woronzoff-road ravine and the Karabelnaia ravine) that run from the Camp plateau down into the city. The fortifications connect these two ravines by a line of earthworks.

Small things are made great by events. The Cydnus, the Granicus, the Issus, and the Tchernaya, are ridiculously small rivulets, yet they are bigger in men's minds than the St. Lawrence or the Mississippi. Primrose Hill and Harrow Hill are infinitely higher than the Redan or even the Malakoff; and our old friend Holborn-hill would be quite as high, and nearly as steep, as the latter, seen from the besiegers' point of view. The Redan is a stony mound, the last undulation citywards of the table-land on which the besiegers sat down. It overlooks the descent down into the harbour of Sebastopol. Approaching it as we did from the south side, it appeared a very gentle elevation; but there were abundant evidences that it was an elevation very difficult to reach. For many hundred yards before we arrived at the foot of it the earth was scarred with trenches fortified with gabions, with heavy guns couched between them, allowing us just room to pass between their platforms and the rock.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

PARIS, Thursday.

THE French papers give at full length the ceremonies to be observed on the occasion of the birth of the expected Prince with a minuteness that leaves no grounds for mistake—supposing it be, indeed, a Prince—but making no provision whatever for such modifications as must necessarily be introduced in the event of the birth of a Princess. The Empress's health and looks continue to be wonderfully good, and she goes about as usual. It appears that, with the want of punctuality habitual in this country, certain details are yet required to complete the magnificent cradle we lately described, the curtains of point d'Alençon and portions of the woodwork being yet in progress. Magnificent preparations are being made for the illuminations to take place on this occasion, and a variety of fêtes are to be held in celebration of it.

The widow of Admiral Bruat is officially announced as the future *gouvernante* of the heir to the Imperial throne, with two *sous-gouvernantes* under her.

The *layette* or outfit of the Imperial infant is being daily visited by such crowds that only a certain number of persons are admitted at a time, and the rest are ranged in a line, like the carriages at a fête. It is said that the cost of the whole amounts to 250,000; the baptismal robe alone has cost 1000. The costume of the nurse forms part of the exhibition; it is that of the peasantry of her province, but composed of rich and costly materials. The Pope has accepted the office of godfather, but there is no talk of his coming, as was reported, to Paris to perform the baptismal ceremony, and we are assured that this possibility was never contemplated or requested by the Emperor. The christening (the infant will be baptised within a day or two of its birth) will not, we believe, take place before May or June, when the Legate charged by the Pope to perform the solemnity will be received in Paris with great pomp. The Queen of Sweden, daughter of Eugene Beauharnais, brother of the Queen Hortense, and consequently first cousin of the Emperor, is to be godmother.

The alarming illness of the Prince Jerome, from a violent attack of inflammation of the chest, is a cause of most serious apprehension to the Imperial family. The malady having, after the first day or two, taken a favourable turn, this uneasiness subsided; but the reappearance of the dangerous symptoms have renewed it. The Emperor and Empress have both visited the invalid. The Prince Napoleon hardly stirs from his room, where the Princess Mathilde also remains the greater part of the day.

The celebrated artist, Ary Scheffer, has just put the finishing touches to a portrait for which Mr. Dickens, during the intervals of his active literary labours, has been giving sittings through the winter. The work is worthy of the painter and of the sitter: nothing can be happier than the likeness: the remarkable expression of the original is seized with a vigour and a reality that are most striking; and, apart that there is a little too much of a coffee tint throughout the work, we can see no gro und for aught but the most favourable criticism.

A project exists at present for making of the foundling children of France an element for the colonisation of Algeria. It appears that the report mentioned in our last week's letter of creating in this colony a viceroyalty for the Prince Napoleon is at least premature. To establish this it is first necessary that the Imperial infant be a boy, and that his succession to the throne of Algeria be assured. The Prince talks of an excursion in the course of the summer to Norway and Sweden.

A great stir has been excited in the fashionable world by a sermon preached at St. Sulpice, by the Abbé Combalot, censuring in the most violent and unmeasured terms the extravagance of feminine attire in the present day. The Abbé has even gone so far as to apply a term seldom addressed to ears polite to such of his fair parishioners as indulge to the full extent in the ruling mania. The Abbé Ratisbonne, in a subsequent sermon, has endeavoured somewhat to soften the effect of the vehemence of this censure; but, whatever offence may be taken at the terms in which M. Combalot's zeal has clothed itself, no reasonable person can object to the subject of his discourse. Perhaps in no period has the insane rage for extravagance in toilet, extravagance both as to expense and as to effect, been carried to the same degree as at present. Women of less than moderate fortunes appear now attired in a style that double their means would but justify the cost of: who pays for this, or who suffers by the nonpayment, are questions that would reveal many painful and some disgraceful secrets.

Active measures are going on for the formation of new regiments of the Imperial Guard. Orders are given that the men for this select body shall be chosen equally from all the regiments in the army without distinction, thus avoiding the jealousies which are otherwise certain to occur.

The project of another new boulevard, on the left bank of the Seine this time, is talked of. This opening is intended to begin at the Chamber of Deputies, to proceed to the Luxembourg, and thence to the Jardin des Plantes. The scheme is, however, so enormous, and must entail such immense expense, that it will require no small degree of consideration ere it be ventured upon.

The students condemned to various degrees of punishment for the troubles on the occasion of M. Nisard's lectures have had their penalties reduced in severity. Among those engaged in these disturbances was the son of Madame Pauline Roland, whose death in exile in Algeria caused so strong and so painful a sensation. The personal circumstances that in this, as in some other instances, created so powerful a feeling a mong the student class form a certain excuse for these ebullitions; but none whatever can be found for the unmanly and disgraceful manifestations that on a late occasion took place at the Odéon on the appearance of a certain illustrious personage whose sex and position ought to have proved an abundant protection against such outrages.

It has been necessary to adopt the strictest surveillance and the most active measures to expel from the Bourse the female speculators in male attire who, urged by the activity caused in the movement of affairs by the immediate prospects of peace, have succeeded in penetrating into the building.

A new report states that Madlle. Rachel is about to enter into the marriage state with a rich financier; the rumour, however, is generally regarded with about the same degree of faith as that accorded to her last appearance. The appearance of Grisi in "Norma" has been hailed with vehement applause—*genuine* applause, with which the *claque* has had nothing to do. Lafontaine, one of the caricatyde of the Gymnase, joins the *troupe* of the Théâtre Français. The former theatre is to give Mdme. George Sand's "Françoise;" the latter her "Comme il vous plaira."

THE GREAT KUSTENDJEH CANAL.—Mr. Forbes Campbell, who proceeded to Constantinople in July last, as the representative of Mr. Thomas Wilson, of London, for the purpose of obtaining, in conjunction with the Count de Moruy and M. de Breda, the concession of the Kustendjeh Canal, arrived at Vienna a few days ago on his way back to England. The firman which, as already stated, the Porte has granted for this affair, contains a privilege highly advantageous to European commerce, and one which surpasses the provisions of the treaty of commerce (of 1838) now in force between Great Britain and Turkey. Under Art. III. of that treaty three per cent. duty is levied upon all foreign goods warehoused in Turkish ports, whereas Art. VII. of the Canal Concession "absolves the establishment of a free entrepôt at both extremities of the canal, and stipulates that grain and all other goods may be stored, re-exported, and transit piped, and may be carried through the canal without being subjected to any duty or imposition whatever." In token of his satisfaction the Sultan has, we understand, conferred on Mr. Campbell the order of the Medjidié, and the Sublime Porte has further accorded a separate concession, with a grant of land, for the establishment of an entrepôt and warehouses within the Golden Horn. This will be an immense boon to the shipping interests of all nations.

## THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

The latest despatches from the Crimea come no further down than the 28th ult., when the news had arrived at the English Camp of the armistice having been concluded. The Russians appear to have had the news first, by telegraph from St. Petersburg. On the morning of the 28th ult. a boat bearing a flag of truce put off from the north side of the harbour, and was met half-way across by one from the French. The Russians brought a communication of the armistice from General Luders, and the mati from Constantinople, which arrived the same day, brought its confirmation to the Allies. The English troops were generally well pleased that the suspension of arms is to be only until the 31st of March. Previously to that date little could be done in the way of military operations. Meanwhile, and as if to celebrate the armistice, the so-called White Buildings were blown up on the afternoon of the 28th ult.

The health of the English army continues highly satisfactory. That of the French soldiers is not so good, and the Russians are said to be suffering greatly from disease. A letter from St. Petersburg of the 3rd, in the *Débats*, says:—

Mournful accounts are constantly arriving from the Crimea, where epidemic diseases appear to be committing as many ravages as ever. Typhus fever has recently carried off several officers who were serving as volunteers in the Crimea, and who were not well prepared for supporting the fatigues which they have had to encounter. A great number of medical men, many of them foreigners, have also fallen victims to this malady. It is said that the ranks of the army have been thinned by disease that, even should peace be concluded, it will be necessary to keep all the militia, in order to fill up the blanks, so as to maintain the army even on a peace footing.

## THE FLYING SQUADRON IN THE BALTIC.

The latest accounts from Hamburg state that the flying squadron has proceeded on to the further part of the Baltic, and probably may extend its visit to the Gulf of Finland if not prevented by the ice, large quantities of which are floating about at a considerable distance from the coast, thereby rendering any passage for the vessels extremely dangerous.

There was a rumour that several Russian war-vessels had left Svenborg, and that the Grand Duke Constantine intended to have a fight with the English in the neighbourhood of Sveaborg or Cronstadt, preferring to run the risk of a defeat to prolonging the inaction of the naval forces of Russia for another year.

Later intelligence, however, contradicts the fact of the Russian vessels having ventured out.

## AMERICA.

The royal mail-steamer *Atlantic* which left New York on the 1st inst., arrived at Liverpool on Thursday afternoon last. Up to the time of her leaving no tidings of the *Pacific* had been received. Mr. Dallas, the newly appointed United States' Minister to the Court of Great Britain, has arrived in the *Atlantic*.

In the United States' Senate, up to the 24th ult., the proceedings were of an unimportant character. On the 25th Mr. Mason submitted a resolution requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate all the correspondence which may have taken place with this Government and that of Great Britain regarding the enlistment of soldiers in the United States to serve in the British army, accompanied by such evidence and documents as the President may deem proper, to show the connection of the agents or officers of the British Government with the violation of our laws and national rights. Mr. Mason said the statement of Lord Clarendon in the British Parliament in regard to this matter had recently appeared in the English papers, and unless the American side of the argument were likewise made known the community would be misled. It was, therefore, important that all the correspondence should at once be made public. Mr. Cass not only agreed heartily with every word which Mr. Mason uttered, but would go further than he had. He (Mr. Cass) would be happy to be able to say he had seen a statement so utterly contrary to fact as that of Lord Clarendon. He showed, from the evidence on the trial of the British agents for violating the neutrality laws, that the complicity of the British Government could not be successfully denied. Mr. Cass considered that the paying the passage of men to Canada, and then enlisting them, was a culpable violation of our neutrality laws. Mr. Chittenden thought the British Government had made all the apology that could be expected of it when it acknowledged its error, declared it unintentional, and promised that it should not again occur. He understood that, as soon as the British Government was apprised of the dissatisfaction of this Government on account of the recruiting operations, the work was promptly desisted from. This was the only satisfaction for such an injury, and no further apology ought to be demanded. Mr. Mason said that, whatever might have been the statements made across the water, no atonement had been offered by the British Government for its violation of our neutrality laws. After some discussion Mr. Mason's resolution was adopted.

On the 26th Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, spoke on Central American affairs. He did not apprehend that war would ensue unless those controlling the Governments of England and America lost their reason.

In the Senate, on the 27th ult., the Secretary of State laid on the table the important diplomatic correspondence between the Government of Great Britain and that of the United States upon the enlistment question.

The Washington correspondent of the *Boston Courier* writes, on the 25th, as follows:—

It is understood this evening that Mr. Crampton will be dismissed; in that case intercourse between England and the United States will be suspended, as England will, as soon as she learns that her Minister has been dismissed, also refuse to receive our Minister. Thus there will be no diplomatic intercourse for some time at least between the countries until there is an amicable settlement of our differences.

A letter from Washington, dated February the 23th, states that the rumour that the President had determined to dismiss Mr. Crampton immediately, and that a letter for that purpose had been written, is entirely unfounded.

This is not a mere assertion, but from an incontrovertible source. The ultimate determination of the Administration upon the subject will depend upon the tenour of the next foreign advices, unless Mr. Crampton should previously withdraw.

Accounts from Mexico state that Puebla was still in the possession of Haro Ytamarez. The leaders of the insurrection at the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa had been considered to be shot.

Letters from Havre of the 1st of February report that on the morning of that day a proclamation was published, and that the Hayden troops were on their way to their homes, by order of the Emperor, and that the invasion of Dominica had been abandoned.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. A. Paris to Ludgvan, Cornwall; Rev. H. M Stowers to Walton, near Huntingdon; Rev. J. S. Hall to Dalby, Yorkshire; Rev. J. F. H. Mills to Hockerton, near Southwell; Rev. J. M. Nisbet to Deal, Kent; Rev. H. J. Ordern to Kingsdown, Kent; Rev. G. Fardell to Banham, near Attleborough; Rev. R. J. H. Thomas to Llanwnda, near Pwllheli. *Vicarages:* The Rev. T. H. Greene to Leominster, near Arundel; Rev. T. Hopkins to Newbyn, Cornwall; Rev. W. C. S. Addison to Hartpury, near Newent, Gloucestershire; Rev. G. Chute to Drayton-in-Hales, near Market Drayton; Rev. J. W. Heslop to Weaverthorpe, near Malton, Yorkshire; Rev. W. Leeper to All Saints, Lynn Regis; Rev. T. H. Kereley to Middleton, near Lynn; Rev. A. M. Parkinson to Helperthorpe, Yorkshire. *Incumbencies:* Rev. E. T. Scott to Stoke Ferry, Norfolk; Rev. G. E. Symonds to Tilty, near Thaxted; Rev. C. P. Phinn to Cowley, Somerset; Rev. R. Jones to Nerquis, near Mold, Flintshire.

THE REV. G. A. OLDHAM, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, late Curate of Dorking, Surrey, has left the Church of England, and joined the communion of the Church of Rome. Mr. Oldham was formerly Curate of Godshill, Isle of Wight.

ST. MATTHEW'S, BRIXTON.—A salver and a set of robes have been presented by the ladies, and a purse of gold by the gentlemen, of St. Matthew's, Brixton, to the Rev. George Eastman, as a testimony of their respect and esteem on his leaving the Curacy.

MESSRS. STRAHAN, PAUL, AND BATES.—At the Court of Bankruptcy, on Tuesday last, Messrs. Strahan, Paul, and Bates passed their last examination. The proceedings were then adjourned, no date being fixed for the hearing of certificates; but it was intimated that if Mr. Bates should obtain a pardon from the Crown he can apply to the Court in the ordinary manner.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE Covent-Garden catastrophe continues to supply the chief theme of metropolitan discussion, and the investigation before the Coroner adds some new features to the lamentable story. The ruins are now the great object of curiosity in London. They have been visited by the Queen, who expressed the most earnest regret at the destruction of the beautiful building, the first stone of which was laid by her uncle, the Prince of Wales, in 1808. Various charitable individuals are already active in exertion for the benefit of the humbler sufferers by the loss. A performance is being organised by some first-class amateurs; and though two of the principal librarians (Messrs. Mitchell and Sams), at once repudiated any connection with the authors of a vulgar puff thrust forward with effrontery while the ruins were yet blazing—those gentlemen will receive subscriptions for the persons entitled to sympathy, described by *Punch* as

> those who weep
> Their tools—by no means cheap—
> In a charred and melted heap
> On yon floor.

The fate of the one house has naturally made the curators of the other great theatre doubly vigilant; and it would seem that their watchfulness has been with cause. A report that a portion of Drury-lane Theatre had been on fire was at first treated as a *canard*, and afterwards some uncharitable people suggested that some trumpery accident had been magnified into a fire, for the sake of one of those sensations which some managers do not always dislike. But we have seen a piece of unmistakable charcoal which was taken from one of the beams, and which could not have been produced without a long process of burning; and the public may reasonably be congratulated that Wyatt's building did not follow Smirke's even faster than Holland's followed Shepherd's. While alluding to the subject we may mention that M. Albano, the architect who almost reconstructed Covent-garden Theatre for operatic purposes, has published a statement that the cost of his work was not "extravagant," as had been stated, but was under £23,000. The extravagance of expenditure was in the mounting the operas so splendidly. Anybody who remembers the gorgeous scenes, crowded with mobs or armies, and will begin to estimate the cost of one tableau, taking a single suit of armour at £60 (which the well-informed *Musical World* states to have been the price paid by Mr. Delafield), will speedily see where the money went, without suspecting the architect of needless outlay—a charge which ignorant people are always specially fond of bringing against members of M. Albano's profession, whose work they are entirely incapable of estimating, either artistically or financially.

Parliamentary doings have not been very interesting. Government made a struggle on Monday night to show that its being defeated was not an unvarying rule, and carried the second reading of the County Police Bill; much modified, however. The plan for affording better accommodation for persons having to traverse St. James's Park is before the House, and the propo-ed openings seem advantageous. It ought, however, to be distinctly understood that the Park remains a park, that is to say, a pleasure-ground for the Queen and the people, and that it is not to be converted into a mere thoroughfare. Every kind of traffic, except that for passengers, must be rigidly excluded—carts, drags, waggons, vans, and every vehicle of commerce, must be shut out, or the Park is no longer a place of recreation. This should be at once made clear, for the sake of the thousands who find health and pleasure in the magnificent areas, and must not have their comfort destroyed by the turning the Park into a set of busy streets. Imagine the savage driver of a railway van bearing down upon the horrified mendicus car upon the nursery-maids and perambulators, and the poor children screaming in terror as they hurried off right and left under the fire of his execrations. The Park for the people, not for Pickford and Co.

The inquest upon the late Mr. Sadleir has resulted in a verdict with which no one can quarrel, but which is seldom found in these days, when almost any act of crime is held to imply a state of mind incompatible with moral responsibility. The verdict is "*Felo de se.*" What will be the verdict upon the poor Irishwoman whose husband "beat her to death," in his rage at the loss of some of his money sacrificed by the Sadleir operations—money which the poor creature had dissuaded him from taking out of the Tipperary bank? What will be the verdict in the case of many a heart that will be broken through the "speculation" of the devil-driven adventurer? It is stated that one way and another the amount of ruin may be calculated at little under a million. The other "speculator," Sir John D. Paul, has been before the Bankruptcy Court, and looked as "dejected" as any of the honest men whom he has sentenced to hard labour for the rest of their natural lives.

The Kars papers, which have been at length produced, will form the subject of a debate in the House of Lords; and, though it could be wished that the initiative were intrusted to a more competent person than Lord Malmesbury, he may be regarded as the junior counsel who opens the pleadings before a more able advocate rises. Lord Ellenborough, who will deal more worthily with the question, and who gave, months ago, a singular warning as to the fate of Kars, a prediction literally fulfilled, will, of course, deal with the case after the Forcible Feeble,—sometime Lord Derby's Foreign Minister, and Austria's,—has exhausted himself upon it. The documents are of a character which will defy the ingenuity of any official defender of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe; and the most honourable course which his friends can adopt will be to say that his Lordship has rendered, in his time, invaluable services both to Turkey and England, but that his inconceivably arrogant and petulant nature has at last betrayed him into conduct for which there is no excuse; but for which it is hoped that his prior services will be considered a recall will be deemed some atonement. Let us add that the bad news of the health of the gallant Williams has been followed by more satisfactory accounts. He was stated to be on his way to Moscow.

The great Turkish reform is to be rapidly followed up. We do not despair of seeing Constantinople rendered habitable by colonists from London and Paris. We shall soon hear of a metropolitan board of eminent Turks, meeting to consider the Bosphorus drainage question, and the appointment of two-legged scavengers in lieu of dogs, and the necessity of making camels keep their own side of the way instead of walking over people. The paper lanterns which one carries at night, to avoid tumbling over the above-mentioned dogs, the enlightened Ottoman company has been formed for lighting Oriental cities with gas, and some of its directors are on their way to Constantinople with all sorts of credentials, and with the view of obtaining a firman which will give them an exclusive privilege. A Turkish Gas Company! How the old-fashioned Turks will growl as they watch the lamplighter bring fire out of nothing, and broach their theories—for they are very Calvinistic—that the process will be hereafter repeated upon his unbelieving soul. A Protestant church, too, is talked of, which, it is to be hoped, will advance faster than the one at Alexandria. And as the Sultan, according to Mr. Leech, has learned the polka from some of "the deep-bosomed daughters of the Frank," and has acquired a taste for fancy balls, the Refuge of the World and Manslayer may, ere long, signify his royal wish for an Oriental Almack's, with six of the Lights of the Harem as the first ladies patronesses!—vouchers to be exchanged at the *Serai Bornou*. Are not we Anglo-Saxons converting the world?

THE RUGELEY POISONINGS.—True bills were found yesterday (Friday) against William Palmer, for the murder of Cooke, and for the murder of Ann Palmer. The bills were ignored in the case of Walter Palmer.

Some discussion having arisen as to whether Sisters of Charity should be admitted to the workhouse, Marylebone, the following resolution has been carried:—"That ladies being members of the Roman Catholic Church be admitted into the workhouse, subject to the same terms and conditions as other ladies of various religious denominations."

## *COUNTRY NEWS.*

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 11, 1856.

| Month and Day. | corrected Barometer at 9 A.M. (Inches above sea level. | Thermometer. Highest Reading. | Thermometer. Lowest Reading. | Mean Temperature of the Day. | Rain in Inches. Read at 10 P.M. | Mean Temperature of | | Amount of Cloud (0—10) | | Mean amount of Cloud (0—10) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Wind. | Evaporation. | In the Night. | In the Day. | |
| | Inches. | ° | ° | ° | | | | | | |
| Mar. 5 | 30.187 | 48·6 | 33·0 | 39·8 | 0.020 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 2·0 |
| ,, 6 | 30.085 | 43·7 | 26·8 | 32·8 | 0.010 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1·0 |
| ,, 7 | 30.205 | 44·5 | 35·5 | 40·4 | 0.004 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 4·0 |
| ,, 8 | 30.217 | ... | ... | 39·7 | 0.000 | ... | ... | 2 | 0 | 2·0 |
| ,, 9 | 30.097 | 47·0 | 27·2 | 37·0 | 0.000 | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0·0 |
| ,, 10 | ... | 44·8 | 29·7 | 41·1 | 0.040 | ... | ... | 6 | 4 | 10·0 |
| ,, 11 | 29.992 | 44·0 | 31·6 | 37·7 | 0.000 | ... | ... | 4 | 3 | 7·0 |
| Mean | 30.109 | 46·8 | 34·8 | 40·3 | 0.014 | 38·6 | ... | 4·7 | 2·4 | 7·6 |

*The range of temperature during the week* was 23·8°.

*The weather* on the 5th and 6th dull; 7th, 8th, 9th, fine; 10th, dull; 11th, fine.

*The direction of the wind* was—on 5th, S.W., moving at 8h. 40m. a.m. to N., soon to N.N.E., 1h. 15m. p.m. to N. 6h. 45m. to N.N.W., 10h. p.m. to N.W.; on 6th, at N.W. at 12h. 30m. a.m., on the 6th, N. at 12h. 50m. a.m., N.N.W. at 1h. 45m., N. at 2h. a.m., N.N.E. at 3h. a.m., N. at 7h. a.m., N.N.E., at 2h. p.m.; becoming N.E. at 3h. a.m., on the 7th, E.N.E. at 11h. a.m., N.E. at 1h. p.m., N.N.E. at 2h. p.m., N. at 8h. p.m.; changed to W.N.W. at 3h. 15m. a.m., on 8th, W. at 9h. 30m. a.m., W.S.W. at 10h. 15m. a.m., S.S.W. at 3h. 30m p.m., moving at 4h. 15m. p.m. through S. to S.S.E.; passing at 12h. 30m. a.m., on 9th, through S. to S.S.W., became S.E. at 8h. a.m., on 10th, S.S.E. at 10h. 45m. a.m.; became E.S.E. at 8h. a.m., on 11th, S.S.E. at 10h. 45m a.m., S.E. at 11h. a.m., S.S.E. at 1h. p.m., S. at 9h. 15m p.m., in which quarter it remained. E. J. LOWE.

REPRESENTATION OF FLIGO.—The result of the Sligo election is the return of the Right Hon John Wynne, the Conservative candidate. The numbers at the close of the poll were—Wynne, 183; Somers, 109: majority, 40.

CAPTURE OF A RIBBON GANG.—A letter from Roscommon announces the capture on the 7th inst. of a band of fifteen Ribbonmen. They formed part of a gang who for some time past have been traversing the county, attacking houses, and demanding arms. Their arrest has caused great consternation among their associates yet at large, many of whom have fled the neighbourhood of their exploits.

DEATH BY A CRICKET-BALL.—On Saturday Henry Simpson, aged nine years, son of Mr. Joseph Simpson, inspector of ways, was on Parker's-piece, looking on at a game at cricket, when he was struck on the right ear by a ball from the bat of Mr. Remington, of Pembroke College, with such force as to produce insensibility. He was conveyed home, and every care bestowed upon him, but he died on Tuesday morning.—*Cambridge Independent.*

ALLEGED POISONING IN LANARKSHIRE.—Archibald Rollo, about thirty years of age, and his sister-in-law, Mary Smith, both lately residing at the farm of Blairmuckhill, parish of Shotts, have been committed for trial on the charge of poisoning the mother-in-law of the former and the mother of the latter. The deceased had a life interest in the property of Blairmuckhill, and resided with her two daughters; the elder of whom was married to Rollo, and has a family of four children. She died at the close of November last, and on the night of her death the relatives were summoned to her funeral for the day following—the reason ascribed for the hasty interment by Rollo being that the deceased had died of cholera. From rumours which began to spread, however, an investigation was instituted by the procurator fiscal of Airdrie; and on the 31st December, a month after the interment, the body of the deceased was exhumed. The stomach and other parts of the body were placed in a jar, and sent to Edinburgh for the purpose of being analysed. The result of this examination was, that arsenic, in considerable quantities, was detected in the stomach.—*Scotch Paper.*

SEIZURE OF ADULTERATED FLOUR AT GOOLE.—At the Goole petty sessions, on Saturday last, Messrs. Rhodes and Rockett, millers, carrying on an extensive business at Snaith and Goole, were charged with having a large quantity of adulterated flour and meal on their premises on the 1st inst. Mr. Superintendent Burke stated on that day he visited the defendants' premises, and on the millstone in the warehouse he discovered a piece of white clay. In the flour-mill he took samples out of one sack of each of nine lots of flour and meal. These samples had been submitted to Mr. Wood and Mr. Dresser, analytical chemists, who, Mr. Wood stated that in one lot which he had analysed he found three-quarters per cent of alumina, or white clay, which was equal to two per cent. of clay. More or less, he discovered the presence of the same foreign substance in every lot except three. The magistrates fined the defendants £10 and costs, and ordered the sixteen sacks of adulterated flour found upon their premises to be sold for feeding swine; the proceeds to be given to the Rector of Goole for distribution among the poor.

DARING ESCAPE FROM YORK HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—John Lyons, tried at the last York assizes and sentenced to penal servitude, effected his escape from York House of Correction the other day. The mode of exit was by the garden behind the governor's house. By means of a rope formed of handkerchiefs and a blanket, Lyons got over the outer wall. A ticket-of-leave convict, named Riley, in attempting to follow the example, fell upon the *chevaux de frize*, and thence to the ground, the iron spikes having entered the flesh of his left leg, and severely lacerated it, rupturing an artery. He was consequently seriously injured, and there was a considerable flow of blood from the wound. The prison surgeon stopped the wounds. On Lyons' escape being discovered, he was pursued, and traced towards Bishopthorpe, by the governor and others. On coming near him, seeing no other means of escape, he took to the river Ouse, where he swam about ten yards, and twice attempted to cross, but being exhausted he gave up the attempt, and returned to *terra firma*, where his pursuers were ready to receive him, and convey him back to his old quarters.

SINGULAR CONFIRMATION OF A DREAM.—The *Durham Chronicle* contains the following statement in reference to the Burnopfield murder, the trial for which Richard Rayne and John Cain was postponed on Thursday last, to the next Durham assizes:—"In reference to this case we have to place on record a circumstance of a very remarkable and affecting nature, which, however it may be accounted for or disbelieved, is nevertheless perfectly true. Mr. Stirling's gardener, who, it will be remembered, resided in Kirkintilloch, near Glasgow, have been in Durham during the assizes, attending the court, for the purpose of hearing the trial of the alleged murderer of their unfortunate son, and the statement which we subjoin is from Mr. Stirling himself. On the night of the 1st of November, the day on which the murder was committed, Mrs. Stirling had a remarkable dream, which she terms a fearful dream. She dreamt that some parties were outside of the house intending to break into it. In a short time a man with dark complexion and dark dress looked in upon her at the window, presented a gun, and discharged it at her. At this juncture she awoke in great trepidation; and since then the dream—most strongly impressed upon her mind by the fact of her son's murder, intelligence of which would not reach her until six or seven days later than the dream—has ever been vivid in her recollection. Mrs. Stirling accompanied her husband to Durham, for the purpose, as we have said, of being present at the trial. She expressed a great desire to see the two men who were accused of the murder, and for that purpose visited the prison on Wednesday. Several persons were walking in the yard at the time, including Cain, Rayne, a turnkey, and three or four others. Immediately on perceiving Rayne, without being told the name of any of the men, she recognised in him the features of the man whom she saw in her dream fire through the window at her, pointed him out, and burst into tears. Mrs. Turner still expresses her positive conviction with respect to Rayne."

POISONING OF A WIFE BY STRYCHNINE.—An inquest was held at Fleischman's Hotel, Leeds, on the 7th inst., on the body of Harriet Dove, aged twenty-eight, the wife of Mr. William Dove, a gentleman of independent means, residing in Cardigan-place, Burley, near Leeds, whose death had been caused by poisoning by strychnine. Mrs. Dove had been suffering from disorder of the nervous system since December, but was so far recovered at the end of last month that she was able to take out-door exercise. On the 22rd of February she became worse, and on the evening of the 29th ult. she died under circumstances which left little doubt as to her having been poisoned. From a careful post-mortem examination the presence of strychnine has been detected in the stomach. On the opening of the inquest, which has been adjourned till Monday next, it was ascertained that Mr. Dove had obtained strychnine on four separate occasions a few weeks before the death of his wife. Other evidence was given to affix guilt upon him having transpired, he has been taken into custody.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS OF PERSIA.—The *Court Journal* of Teheran reports that the Shah's forces have been chastising some Afghan bandits. The heads of forty thieves were paraded lately in Teheran, "under the eyes of the Shah." The *Journal de Teheran* announces the death of the Minister of War of the Shah of Persia, and the arrest of the Khan of Baradachan. The journal announces further, that the Persian troops which had arrived at Bender-abouhir, with eight cannons, have occupied the Island of Kharak in the Persian Gulf.

## MR. GEORGE BIDDER ON MENTAL CALCULATION.

Two of the recent evening meetings of the Institution of Civil Engineers have been devoted to the hearing of addresses by Mr. George Bidder, the eminent engineer, conveying to the Members that process of reasoning, or action of the mind, which constitutes the power of Mental Calculation. The boyhood of Mr. George Bidder will be remembered among the few records we possess of this class of eminent mental calculators: his object in these communications was truthfully to submit the result of certain facts connected with his own training in Mental Arithmetic; in short, to detail the progress, as it were, of an experiment worked completely out upon himself, and to give a faithful record of the result. The interest excited by these communications has been so great, not only in scientific circles, but with the general public, that we propose to present to our readers an abstract of Mr. Bidder's *viva voce* addresses, as an accompaniment to his Portrait engraved upon the next page.

Mr. Bidder is convinced that mental calculation can be taught to children, and be acquired with greater facility and less irksomeness than ordinary arithmetic. Still the eminent mental calculators have been extremely few during the last two centuries, among whom Jedediah Buxton and Zerah Colborne were the most remarkable; but even their powers have not been usefully employed, in consequence of their not having subsequently had the opportunity of receiving a mathematical education. It has been commonly thought that Mental Calculation is an art naturally regarded upon peculiarly constituted minds, it has also been attributed to the possession of great powers of memory; and it has been generally thought that Mr. Bidder himself has been indebted to unusual powers of memory and a natural mathematical turn of mind for the celebrity he has acquired. Now, Mr Bidder emphatically declares it is not to have been the case; he has sought every opportunity of examining himself with boys and men who possessed this faculty, and, except so far as being carefully trained and practised in the cultivation and use of figures, he has not found that his memory was more than ordinarily retentive. In fact, while at school and at college, he had some difficulty in maintaining a decently respectable position in the mathematical class.

Mr. Bidder enunciates, as a principle, that there is not any royal or short road to Mental Calculation; the processes are, like all others, in arithmetical computation, to be performed serially, as whatever may be the number of figures employed in a calculation, they are only so many compounds, to be dealt with precisely as they would be in algebraic formulæ, with which the calculations may be considered as identical in point of fact, many of the processes of Mental Calculation, if proposed on paper, would appear most complex and complicated. They can, however, be accomplished mentally, in consequence of the faculty of occupying the mind simultaneously with the double task of "computing" and "registering." They would appear to require no executive or reasoning, and is that portion of the process which, while it is the most active, is not that which causes the greatest strain on the mind. The result is recorded by the second faculty, registering, which is the real strain upon the mind, and that by which alone the power of Mental Computation is limited.

Experience has shown that, up to a certain point, the power of receiving is as rapid as that of thought; but the difficulty increases, in a very high ratio, in reference to the number and extent of impressions to be registered, until a point is reached, the registration of which in the mind and by writing are exactly balanced. Below that point, mental registration is preferable: above it, that by writing will be as quick, and more certain. Therefore, the mental process, as compared with the operation of writing, is as the speed of thinking to that of an express train; and, if the power of registration could be maintained at all times upon a par with the executive faculty, there would be no difficulty in accomplishing with immense rapidity a table of logarithms up to ten places of figures.

All the rules employed by Mr. Bidder were invented by him, and are only methods of so arranging calculation as to facilitate the power of registration; in fact, he thus arrived at a sort of natural algebra, using actual numbers in the place of symbols. He believes it was in about the fifth year of his age that he began to deal with numbers; he had not then learned to read, and certainly long after that time he was taught the symbolical numbers from the face of a watch. His earliest recollection is that of counting up to ten, then up to 100, and afterwards to 1000; then, by intuitive process, he taught himself the method of abbreviating the labour of counting—arriving, in fact, at the natural multiplication of numbers into each other, attributing to each a separate and individual value.

In this manner the actual value of every number, up to 1000, was impressed upon the memory, and he then proceeded onwards, ascending, up to a million. It was his practice to count numbers practically with peas, marbles, or shots, to compose rectangles of various values, and, by counting them, the multiplication table was practically the result of actual experience and test, and thus he had attained an intimate acquaintance with numbers multiplied with each other, by a tangible process, divested of that formidable character under which it was generally brought before the young student.

In this way he learned to multiply up to two places of figures before he knew the symbolical expression for the process, or the meaning of the word "multiply," as, instead of the term "multiplying 27 by 73," he only understood the expression "27 times 73."

The 9 varieties of numbers up to a million, being represented by six different designations, or varieties of numbers, viz., units, tens, hundreds, thousands, tens of thousands, and hundreds of thousands, their permutations were but only eighteen in number. A boy, therefore, who knows his multiplication table up to 10 times 10 registered 50 facts in his mind, and with the permutations above mentioned has only to store 68 facts. The whole of the multiplication table of 12 times 12 gives him 72 facts to store, or 4 additional facts. The machinery, therefore, necessary to enable him to multiply to 6 places of figures consists of 4 facts less than that required to enable him to carry the multiplication table in his mind.

The application of this, when fairly acquired, may be thus illustrated; for example, multiplying 173 by 27, the following process is performed mentally—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 × 27 | = 2700 | | |
| 70 × 200 | 21,000—60,700 | | |
| 70 × 70 | ... | +6,300=67,000 | |
| 70 × 7 | ... | 490 | 67 490 |
| 3 × 200 | ... | ... | 600 64,390 |
| 3 × 70 | ... | ... | ... 210 64,600 |
| 3 × 7 | ... | ... | ... ... =21 64 681 |

The last result in each operation being alone registered by the memory, all previous results being obliterated.

To show the aptitude of the mind by practice, he will know, at a glance, that 7 × 7 = 490 × 173 = 69,200

and then ... ... ... 3 × 173 = 519

the difference being ... ... ... ... = 68,681, as above.

In addition and Subtraction the same principle as already explained for Multiplication is applied—that of commencing with the left-hand side of the large numbers, and adding successively, keeping one result only in the mind.

Division is a far more complex arithmetic, much more difficult than multiplication, and must be a tentative process, and is only carried out by a series of processes of course, but no doubt, in the concept, the trained mind of the Mental Arithmetician gives the power of guessing to a greater extent than is usually admitted, and affords a corresponding facility in the process. Supposing, for instance, it is necessary to divide 7569 by 73, the following would be the process: Taking 70 as the first figure of the factor, it must be 100 or less known at once to be 17,000 subtracting that from 75,690, there remains 5690. It is perceived that 80 is the next number in the factor, because 1600 is the next figure of the product, but that 1700 is known at once to be 17,000 subtracting that from 75,690, there remains 5690. It is perceived that 80 is the next number in the factor, because 1600 is the next figure of the product, but that 1700 is known at once to be 17,000 subtracting that from 75,690, there remains 5690. It is perceived that 80 is the next number in the factor, because 1600 is the next figure of the product, but that it is immediately perceived, gives a remaining factor of 6, making in all 146. Thus only one result is retained in the mind at a time; but, as contrasted with mutually identical, it is necessary to keep registered in the mind two results which are always changing, viz., the remainder of the number to be divided, and the numbers of the factor, as they are determined; but if it is found, as in the present instance, that 70 is the exact factor, without any remainder, having got the first factor 100—which is perceived at a glance, it is known that there are only four numbers which, multiplying by 70, can produce a result terminating in 56—viz. 21, 46, 71, and 96; and therefore the immediate inference is that it must be 46, as 121 must be too little, and 171 must be too much, therefore 146 must be the factor. Thus, the only facility afforded by Mental Calculation to the greater power of guessing at every step towards the result.

Mr. Bidder then proceeded to make a few remarks on the Rule of Three, its application to money, weight, measure, and time—then on the Square and Cube Roots, Compound Interest, and Prime Numbers, with instances of their application to subjects connected with the profession of civil engineering; concluding with what would appear to be the true course of education in teaching arithmetic. Of the latter we quote a short resumé:—

"The first step that Mr. Bidder recommends, even before any knowledge of figures is symbolically acquired, is that the process of counting, to ten should be mastered, then up to 100, and subsequently to 1000; then the multiplication table up to 10 times 10, should be taught practically, by the use of peas, marbles, or shots, or any bodies of uniform dimensions, by placing them in rectangles and squares.

"Having thus introduced the student to teach himself the multiplication table, nothing will be more easy than to teach him to multiply up by 12, which will be 10 × 10 + 10 × 7; having accomplished this, the multiplication will easily follow, being 10 × 17 + 3 × 10 + 3 × 7. This being executed, it only remains for him to practise multiplication up to two places of figures. Concurrently with this should be taught the permutations of 100, 1000, &c., into each other, and thus will be laid the basis of Mental Calculation, for whatever extent the individual may desire to carry it to; but the early training should be such as to enable the student to rely upon his own resources for framing his rules for any other branch of arithmetic. In order to do this, however, his mind must be stored with a certain number of facts, which must be completely at his command; and advantage should be taken of the mode of giving him an insight into natural algebra and geome-

MR. GEORGE P. BIDDER, C.E.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY MAYALL.

try. With this view, the training should be extended, and there would be no difficulty in conveying to young minds the knowledge of certain leading facts connected with the sciences, long before they are capable of comprehending the beautiful truths of reasoning by which their truths were established. There is no difficulty in impressing, permanently, an appreciation of the relative proportion of the diameter to the circumference of a circle, of the beautiful property of the square of the hypothenuse of a right-angled triangle being equal to the squares of the two sides containing the right angle, or of the equality of the areas of triangles on the same base, contained between the same parallel, and many others which must occur to all geometricians

The same with respect to the properties of several series of numbers—for instance, $1+2+3$, &c., or $1+2+3$, &c., or $(1)+(1\times6)+(1+2\times6)+(1+6\times6)$, &c

The task proposed having been accomplished, Mr. Bidder concluded by addressing to the Institution a few remarks of a more personal nature.

## ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY—FOUNDATION OF THE NEW MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

THIS interesting ceremony was performed on Friday week, the 7th inst., by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, in presence of a highly numerous and distinguished assembly, upon the lawn of the Royal Dublin Society's premises, Merrion square, the intended building, when completed, being designed to form a wing of the main edifice, and to present a corresponding façade to the Dargan Institute, or Irish National Gallery, which is in contemplation also shortly to erect at the opposite or northern extremity of the lawn. The day was remarkably fine, and the gathering was numerous and brilliant. A company of the 2nd Somersetshire Regiment of Militia, with band and colours, were drawn up at the grand entrance to the Royal Dublin Society's premises; and a guard of honour, consisting of a troop of the 18th Lancers, escorted the Viceregal cortège to the principal gate. His Excellency arrived at three o'clock, accompanied by Lady Fanny Howard, Mr. F. Howard, Lieut.-Col. Udney, Lieut.-Col. Baring, Captain Willis, Captain Fitzroy, Dr. Hatchell, Captain Williams, Captain Ellis, Cornet Gore, and other members of the Viceregal Staff; and, having been received by the Marquis of Kildare, V.P., Mr. Weld, V.P., and the members of the Council, was conducted to the board-room, where the presidential chair was taken by the Earl of Carlisle, in virtue of his office of Viceroy.

Mr. Foot, Honorary Secretary to the Society, then read to his Excellency an address, recapitulating the progress of the Museum of the Royal Dublin Society, from its origin to the Treasury grant in 1853, in aid of founding "the National Museum of Ireland," the first stone of which his Excellency was about to lay. The proposed building, according to the plans and elevation of Mr. Frederick V. Clarendon, architect, will be 225 feet in length, 45 in breadth, and 55 in height, ornamentally faced with cut stone.

The Lord Lieutenant returned an eloquent reply, concluding by expressing a hope "that the building about to arise on the spot already connected with high ancestral recollections of Ireland may, with its kindred departments, furnish ever-increasing accommodation for the pursuits of useful knowledge and humanising accomplishments, and open for the coming generations worthy temples of science, art, and learning, at whose shrine they may be taught how most to reverence their Creator, and how best to benefit their fellow-creatures."

His Excellency, having been duly furnished with a mason's apron, then proceeded to the future site of the Museum, when a glass vase, containing coins of the realm, medals of the Society, and a medal struck expressly for the occasion, was deposited in a cavity in the foundation; which having been hermetically closed up, his Excellency, plied the handsome silver trowel, mallet, and plumb-line with considerable dexterity, and said, amidst loud applause, "I declare the first stone of this building well and truly laid," and called for three cheers for the new Museum. These having been cordially given,

Mr. Henry Kemmis, Vice President of the Society, then, on the part of the Royal Dublin Society, thanked the Lord Lieutenant. His Excellency replied, and concluded by mounting the block of granite, and called upon the assembly to give "three cheers for her Majesty the Queen." The call was enthusiastically responded to, his Excellency setting the example. The Viceregal party then took their departure, amidst the same ceremonies as observed upon their arrival. The general company, however, induced by the fineness of the day and the presence of the band, remained for a considerable time afterwards.

## PICCO, THE SARDINIAN MINSTREL.

THIS young man, who has been astonishing the Parisian musical world by his performances on an instrument of the humblest possible kind—a little pipe or flageolet, no better than a child's penny whistle—has arrived in London, and had a concert at the Hanover-square Rooms on Saturday evening last, when the effects which he produced by means of his poor little instrument were at once so marvellous and so beautiful that a large audience, among whom were many of our most distinguished musicians and *dilettanti*, were filled with wonder and delight.

Picco is a young man, the son of a Piedmontese shepherd blind from his birth, and destitute of any musical education. Some time in the year before last, as we are told, his extraordinary attainments were discovered by accident. A sportsman, wandering among the Apennines, was struck by hearing at a distance a singular strain of music, and found that it proceeded from a country lad, playing on the rude instrument we have mentioned. Charmed and astonished, he accompanied the youth to his father's cottage; and the result was that the old man was persuaded to allow his son to be taken to Milan, with the view of making something by his talent. In December, 1854, young Picco obtained an engagement to perform at the theatre of La Scala, where his playing created such a sensation that his fame spread over Italy, and he was engaged at all the principal theatres, from Milan to Naples. At Rome he was made, by a formal diploma, a member of the Academy of Saint Cecilia, in that city. From Naples he went to Paris, and appeared at the Théâtre Italien, in December last; and the impression he made on the public was described in glowing language by the *Journal des Débats*, the *Presse*, and other leading journals of the French metropolis; and it was made apparent by his performance at the Hanover-square Rooms last Saturday that their accounts were by no means exaggerated.

On that occasion the audience were much interested by Picco's appearance and manner. He was in the picturesque attire of an Italian mountaineer with an open, intelligent face, and a simple, modest deportment. His instrument was precisely what it had been described to be—a mere child's toy of the rudest construction, about three inches long, and so minute that, while he was playing, it was almost hid by his fingers. It has only three holes, and yet he contrives to produce from it, by means which we confess our inability even to imagine, a complete chromatic scale of three octaves, with every semitone perfectly in tune. The tones which he draws from it are clear, sweet, and brilliant, and he executes the most rapid passages with a freedom and fluency which could not be exceeded by the most skilful performer on the violin. But, beyond these mechanical attainments, which must have been gained by ingenuity and application, he possesses the more precious gifts derived immediately from nature—taste, refinement, and feeling. He has a powerful imagination and an inventive genius—the faculties necessary to make a composer as well as a performer. He is able to extemporise on a given subject with great brilliancy, and in a style entirely his own. At the concert on Saturday he played two pieces, the "Casta Diva," from "Norma," and the "Carnaval de Venise," with variations, partly Paganini's, and partly his own. His performance of Bellini's celebrated air was exquisitely beautiful; quite vocal in its effect, and full of expression. His "Carnaval de Venise" was absolutely marvellous, and quite indescribable: it must be heard to form any idea of it. It contained the wildest and most fantastic flights of Paganini, whose variations he must have learned from some of the great violinists whom he may have heard in the course of his Italian travels—none of whom, however, could have surpassed him in brilliancy of execution. The only defects in his performance are those which could not possibly be avoided by any degree of skill. The first is the high pitch of his instrument and its want of low notes; and the second is the piercing shrillness of the very highest sounds of his scale. Both are necessary consequences of the minuteness of his tiny plaything, which, in any other hands, could not have been called an instrument. But they detract much less than might have been expected from the power and beauty of his playing.

His concert, we must add, was exceedingly well got up and interesting, even independently of his performances. The admirable band of the Orchestral Union, under their able conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon, played several fine pieces; and songs by Miss Lascelles and Signor Veroni gave additional variety to the concert. We advise our musical readers to hear this Italian youth; their astonishment will not be greater than their pleasure.

PICCO.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.

THE LORD-LIEUTENANT LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW MUSEUM, AT DUBLIN.

DINNER GIVEN BY FRANCES MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY TO MINERS ON CHILTON MOOR.

THE occurrence of festivals of various kinds is from time to time illustrated and recorded in our pages; but a great festal meeting of between three and four thousand pitmen in the north, which we have now to chronicle, is, indeed, a most extraordinary event, and altogether worthy of occupying a place in page of our Journal.

The vast gathering took place, on Saturday, the 1st instant, on Chilton Moor, the centre of that great colliery district which Frances Marchioness of Londonderry brought to her husband as the heiress of the Vane-Tempest family, and to which, and to the development of its resources, the late Marquis of Londonderry devoted his energies. This is the largest colliery property in England in the hands of one individual. It extends over an area of 12,000 acres, lying between Sunderland and Seaham on the coast, and extending inland as far as the city of Durham, producing an average approaching one million tons of coal per annum. One of the proudest compliments ever paid to an individual was addressed to the late Lord Londonderry by Sir Robert Peel, when that great Statesman attended the opening of Seaham harbour, and congratulated his Lordship in the name of his country, on the accomplishment of a gigantic and patriotic work which had cost his family an expenditure of £250,000. Nor did the efforts of the late Marquis stop at this point, for, by carrying out a railway connecting the two ports of Sunderland and Seaham, he has made his family the only one in England possessing, as their exclusive property, a line with passenger traffic. To these great works and the extensive duties connected with their management, daily important, she has added many thousands of persons. Frances Marchioness of Londonderry has exceeded [illegible] in proving their respective value herself not unequal to the task. He [illegible] determined upon enlarging Seaham harbour at an outlay of £100,000, and, with a [illegible] the immense importance of that already thriving seaport town, [illegible] with great foresight and judgment, taken extensive [illegible] mines in the Cleveland district of Yorkshire, whence the inter-secting railways will bring the ore to the coast at Seaham, where blast-furnaces on a large scale are to be erected.

Meetings, such as that on Saturday week between coalowners and their men are not unprecedented; but they have usually been confined to assemblies at the mouth of each separate pit, and even these of late years have fallen into disuse. It has remained for Lady Londonderry to restore this ancient custom, and to enhance its value by making it an aggregate assembly, a general meeting of the employer and the employed, as well as to mark it by a festival which will long be remembered in the county Durham. A finer body of men than the [illegible] sturdy pitmen who turned out at the bidding of their noble mistress could not have been assembled in any agricultural or manufacturing district in the kingdom. Their all looked clean, well fed, and manly. And even during their hours of labour, when they were well clothed, and in intelligence were certainly superior to many working men who are conventionally called upon as their superiors. The assemblage on Chilton Moor for the assemblage arose from the circumstance of the being the central point of that great colliery district owned by Lady Londonderry, and from the fact of a building existing there, the property of Mr. [illegible], admirably adapted, in the vicinity of Lord Londonderry's [illegible], but now for an eminent manufacturer, in which ample accommodation could be afforded for the large number of persons invited. The building was [illegible] festival. The walls were hung with coloured drapery and ornamented with appropriate banners and mottoes. There were three tables in the building, each of which was capable of seating 600 men. The first was in the centre of the building, facing the entrance, and opposite was a gallery which afforded to 500 female spectators an opportunity of witnessing the gratifying sight.

The men from the various collieries arrived by special train and otherwise during the morning and at twelve o'clock took their places under the banners inscribed with the names of their respective pits.

Lady Londonderry occupied the chair, having her noble mother on his right hand, and the [illegible] Vane upon her left. The Marchioness was supported by Mr. Hugh Taylor, chairman of the Coal Exchange, and on the dais were the Mayors of Durham, Sunderland, Mr. Mowbray, M.P., Mr. Hudson, [illegible], Chief Agent to the Londonderry [illegible], the Mayor of [illegible], Seaham, and several influential residents in the county.

After the having been [illegible] the enjoyment of the good things provided, the Chairman claimed silence for grace, which was very [illegible] sung by the Durham Minstrels, and to the accompaniment of the privileged party received from the guests the unexpected compliment of a rattling round of applause.

The healths of the Queen and Royal family were then given, after which the noble Chairman solicited on behalf of her mother, their attention for a few moments. Lady Londonderry was very anxious to express her great gratification at meeting them, and he was sure they would listen to what she had to say.

The Marchioness rose, and, at first, spoke in a voice tremulous with emotion; but, as she warmed with the subject, her mode of utterance gained strength and she proceeded with emphasis and marked feeling to address the meeting as follows:—

My friends,—I have invited you all to dinner to-day that we may become better acquainted—that you may hear from my own lips an assurance of the deep interest I feel in your welfare, and that I may have an opportunity of expressing the pride and satisfaction I have in presiding over so large a body of so intelligent and well-conducted people. I have asked all in my calling to participate in that pride, and I bid you all a friendly welcome. But I confess myself principally to the parents, many of whose fathers worked under my predecessors. It is pleasing to trace back this bond of union, which I fondly hope may extend to the next generation, and that their children may continue to serve under mine. I regret that since the management of these great concerns has devolved on me I have not had health or strength to visit you underground as I could have wished. I plead I have never been able to persuade Mr. Elliot to promise to take me down, and I am afraid I should hardly succeed in finding my way alone. But I hope, nevertheless, I may be permitted to say, without vanity or presumption, that no collieries are more carefully looked after. Your workers, your houses, and your schools, have been anxiously watched over. The latter have long enjoyed a proud pre-eminence; and, although I have refused to place them under Government inspection and supervision, I know that they are well managed; and it is your own fault if you take your children away too soon, and thus deprive them of the benefit of the good education I am provided for them. You well know how necessary that is for success in after life. We need not travel beyond the precincts of this building for instances of persons who have been the architects of their own fortunes. It is too pride and boast of your head viewer that he was reared and nursed a baby in these pits, and it must be encouraging to look at and this great mining company and see the many instances of men who have risen by the way to wealth and fame by labour and perseverance. On the other hand, I am proud to say you have set an example to the whole trade. You were the first to return to the old-fashioned system of "bonding" coal, and you have worked on and viewers, and have let me endeavour to impress strongly upon your minds how much depends on your own prudence and care. I would I could find words or all eloquence to make this warning emphatic for, I regret to say, the reports I receive of recklessness fill me with pain and alarm; and I know that Mr Elliot has lately had occasion to visit most severely some fearful instances of negligence with the safety-lamp, that might have caused fearful results. You see that, although I have not been down, I am well informed of what passes below. You are all aware of the circumstances I allude to, and that those careless people have been punished—some by law, some by dismissal. Let me implore, I beseech you, that you will be careful and watchful; and remember, each of you, that not only your own lives, but those of hundreds, hang upon a thread—upon the safety of your lamps—he shutting of the opening of a door. And, while I ask for God's blessing on your undertaking, fail not to do all in your humble power to deserve it. I advise you to frequent and support your schools, your mechanics' institutions, your temperance societies, and to avoid the public-house—to be orderly, industrious, and religious. I speak not of men's creeds. They rest between a man and his Maker. Nor do I presume to dictate on this momentous subject beyond expressing my anxious hope that you will all view the Sabbath, and each attend your own place of worship. That duty paid, you will better enjoy the rest and recreation of Sunday afternoon and evening for your wives and your families (Cheers). As a friend of religious liberty, I have not refused sites for chapels of different persuasions, where the numbers have justified my doing so; and I open in a few months one which at New Seaham will be fit and suitable for the mining population residing there. I wish you were nearer to Wynyard, which was lately visited by 600 members of the Stockton Mechanics' Institute, who applied to me for permission to see the House. They expressed themselves highly gratified, and were most orderly, quiet, respectable, and well-conducted. And now, my friends, I will not detain you longer than to tell you how much pleasure it has given me to see you all here, and to express my hope that you will remember and heed my words. I feel deeply the responsibility of my position, and I have thought it right to advise and counsel you to the best of my humble power; and I hope that, while I am permitted to preside over you, we may each individually and collectively continue to endeavour to do our duty in that state of life to which it has pleased God to call us

At many points of this speech, address-ing itself so particularly to the homely sympathies of her hearers, the Marchioness was interrupted with loud applause, which, at the termination of her address, swelled into a perfect clamour of cheers, followed by an ebullition of sympathy such as is seldom witnessed in a public meeting. Amidst this the Marchioness resumed her seat, but it was some time before the assembly had returned to its former order. Upon silence being restored,

John Cuthbertson, a coal-hewer, then rose from the body of the assembly, and addressed the Marchioness as follows:—

My Lady, I rise with feelings of the greatest diffidence to propose your Ladyship's good health. Being one of your Ladyship's coal-hewers, and having been born and passed all the days of my life under you, I have been honoured by the choice of this vast assemblage of my fellow workmen to present to you our dutiful and sincere thanks for your condescending and unrivalled kindness which your Ladyship has so strikingly manifested time after time to us who are employed by you, and for this present extraordinary display of your Ladyship's good feeling and generosity; and entertaining, as I do, and must ever entertain a grateful sense from your Ladyship, to which we have all listened with feelings of extreme delight. In that address your Ladyship has made particular mention of the schools existing throughout your collieries, and the advantages which the rising generation, and which have been established and are entirely supported by your Ladyship. We regard the great privileges of these schools will ever be commanded among us, and will be handed down from sire to son as an inestimable boon to each of the untiring zeal and interest which your Ladyship has manifested for the religious and secular improvement, and for the general comfort of all those employed by you. For which we workmen, we are thankful, and glad that we live in so bright an age—an age of light and of intellectual improvement, characterised as it is by every facility for acquiring information. The most useful and important knowledge is not now confined to the higher walks of life—to the affluent circumstances. Those days have passed away, and a brighter and more luminous age has burst upon our pathway; and we all we know and feel that your Ladyship has taken an extremely active part in bringing it about. Your Ladyship has also referred to the "buildings" For my own part I can say, and I think it is the general opinion of my fellow-workmen, that we prefer the yearly engagements. For these engagements are a direct preventive of many evils to which we have been overlong exposed. For instance, the dividing of families—the non-civilization of that portion of land which is allotted, free of charge, to every workman employed by your Ladyship—the temptation to accumulate debt and going away without settling or agreement with the creditors. These, and many other evils to whom I might refer, if not entirely removed by the engagements, are in a great degree curtailed. And I believe your Ladyship was the first who endeavoured to bring back to us the valuable boon—our lost inheritance. These are a few of the many benefits of the humble proofs we have had of your Ladyship's extraordinary benevolence and most abundant kindness, manifested to all of us who have the good fortune to be employed by you. It would be well for the people of Staple-d if so happy a country an example worthy of imitation. I would be well-indeed, if the acts of charity and benevolence I have adverted to were imitated by every lady and gentleman connected with the mineral interest. Your Ladyship will be among us to-day, and we observe there is recorded among you have acquired during us. That is written in indelible characters on the tablets of many a grateful heart. It is enshrined in the memory of living thousands, and will be handed down to our posterity with delight. Ladies and gentlemen on the platform, and ladies and gentlemen in the gallery, I call upon you to join my fellow-workmen in the vast assemblage with these humble lines and thanks again to Lady Londonderry's good health, and long life and happiness to her!

The speaker delivered this address in a plain, str- [illegible] manner. He evidently felt what he said, and the manner in [illegible] was received by his mates showed that it was a true reflection of the sentiments that he proposed, as a matter of course, was received with tumultuous applause.

The Durham choristers here sang "The Women of England;" after which

Lady Londonderry rose and said—

My friends, on an occasion like the present I cannot ask my son to respond on my behalf (Cheers). Overpowered as I am by his feelings to which such a scene as this must naturally give rise, I can only respond to your kindness by considering myself as the head of a great family, and saying to you all, My children, I thank you from the bottom of my heart.

The Marchioness delivered this expression of her feeling with much emotion, which was evidently shared by the great majority present

The noble Chairman then proposed "The Health of our Visitors, and Success to the Mining Interest in the county of Durham; coupling with the toast the name of Mr. Bowbray, upon whose character he observe he should enlarge, who has kindly honoured this meeting with his presence." The toast was drunk with enthusiasm, and Mr. Hugh Taylor returned thanks

John Potter, a coal-hewer employed on the estate more than fifty years, next rose. After expressing his own gratitude, and that of his comrades, for the many kindnesses shown to them, he proposed, in a few appropriate words, "The Health of the Earl Vane, Chairman of the Day"

The noble Chairman returned thanks

Mr. Hugh Taylor then proposed "The Health of the Agents of Lady Londonderry;" which, being drunk, was acknowledged by Mr. George Elliot, head viewer.

Mr. Mowbray, M.P., then proposed "The Health of the Countess Vane."

Earl Vane acknowledged the compliment paid to his wife, and as a parting word gave them, "Sweethearts and Wives—the single married, and the married happy."

This happy sentiment put the whole assemblage into the greatest possible good humour and, during the merriment which succeeded, Lady Londonderry retired from the hall amidst the long continued cheering of its occupants. And thus ended this most remarkable meeting.

The arrangements of the *fête* were under the direction of Mr. Elliot, who was ably assisted by his Hentenants—Mr. Green and Mr. Craig. Not the slightest accident occurred, and everything passed off with the greatest possible success.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 16.—Palm Sunday.
MONDAY, 17.—St. Patrick.
TUESDAY, 18.—Princess Louise born, 1848.
WEDNESDAY, 19.—Sun rises 6h. 5.m., sets 6h. 11m.
THURSDAY, 13.—Maunday Thursday.
FRIDAY, 21.—Good Friday
SATURDAY, 22.—Southey died, 1843.

### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 22, 1856.

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| m. h. m. | m. h. m. | m. h. m. | m. h. m. | m. h. m. | m. h. m. | m. h. m. |
| 10 0 | 10 16 | 10 36 | Time | 0 15 | 0 45 | 1 10 |
| | | | | 1 | 30 | 1 50 |
| | | | | 2 | 20 | 2 35 |
| | | | | 3 | 5 | |

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## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1856.*

A veil of impenetrable secrecy shrouds the proceedings of the Paris Conferences. The rumours of each day differ from the rumours of the day preceding. At one time there is "*hausse*" on the Bourse, at another there is "*baisse*;" and both the rise and the fall are unwarranted by anything better than the conjectures of speculators and jobbers;—which in their turn are based on nothing more substantial than a smile from Lord Clarendon, a shrug of the shoulders from Count Orloff, or a nod from Count Buol, as impenetrable and solemn a personage as the *Lord Burleigh* of the play. At the end of last week it was feared that there was a "hitch" in the Conferences, and the Funds went down. During the present week hope is in the ascendant, and the Funds have obeyed the favourable impulse. But nothing is known, nor will be, until the Conferences close, when the result will be formally and officially proclaimed. Most people believe that peace will be the result of the negotiations, Yet it is to be feared that the peace will not be of a character to satisfy the British people, however much it may accord with the notions of those who hold the reins of Government in London and Paris. If one thing were needed to confirm the people of this country in their misgivings, it has been supplied by the announcement which has been simultaneously forwarded from Vienna and Berlin, that Prussia has been invited by the French Government to appoint a Plenipotentiary, or Plenipotentiaries, to attend the Conferences, and that Prussia has accepted the invitation. We are loth to believe that the Governments of Great Britain and France have lent themselves to such an act of political cowardice. Yet it is to be feared that the statement is true, and that the Allies have voluntarily—we will not say treacherously descended from their high and dignified position, and admitted into their councils a secret foe, whose dastardly neutrality prolonged and embittered the war; whose aid and advice are not needed for justice, and still less for honour; and who has neither legal nor moral right to exercise a voice in that settlement of Europe which he has done nothing to expedite and simplify, but very much to retard and complicate. The admission of Prussia to the Conferences is only justifiable upon one supposition;—that the Allies will attempt a perfect settlement and adjustment of the affairs of Europe, inclusive of Poland. Upon that supposition, and the consequent disgorgement by Prussia of her share of the plunder of that unhappy country, it may be right that Prussia should have a vote in what so greatly concerns her. Upon no other can we imagine that the Allies have acted rightly in admitting to their councils a Power who wilfully abdicated her high functions as a leading State of Europe when there was work to be done, and a broad path of duty to be honestly and courageously trodden. We shall be glad to learn that the affairs of Poland have entered into the serious consideration of the Conferences; and that on this account alone the representatives of Frederick William have been summoned to Paris. If not, we wonder if the Prussian Envoy will be able to look in the face the Sardinian Ambassador without a blush, and what account the British Government thinks it will have to render to the British people for so needless, if not so dishonourable, a subserviency to Russian influences, and for so flagrant a bonus upon political cowardice. If any considerations of a personal character connected with the young Prince of Prussia have entered into its calculations in this matter, the public displeasure will only be the more vehement. The mere announcement has already shaken faith in the Conferences; and, if the report be true, will shake faith in persons nearer home who have permitted, if they have not encouraged, the degradation.

For the first time during the eleven years that the Income-tax has been in operation, the Board of Inland Revenue has put forward a pretension to levy the tax on the annual interest of moneys deposited with banks. This demand has been made on a country bank in the north of England, and may be considered as an attempt to insert the small end of the wedge; for, if this novel claim is in conformity with the legal interpretation of the Act of Parliament, it must in justice be extended to all banks in the United Kingdom, to all discount-houses, and to all bill-brokers. From the letter issued by the Board, and signed "Thomas Keogh," we make the following extract, showing the construction now put upon the Act by the Government:—

It is expressly enacted that in estimating for assessment the amount of profits or gains arising from any business no deduction shall be made on account of any annual interest payable thereout, but that the person carrying on the concern shall be charged with the whole amount of the profits or gains without distinguishing such interest, and that he shall be entitled on payment of interest to deduct the tax thereon. By making the return on the erroneous plan adopted by you the recipients of the interest have escaped their liability to the tax. The Board must, therefore, require you to furnish their surveyor with an amended return of assessment for the current year of the profits of your bank, including the whole of the annual interest which you pay, in order that you may charge the several persons entitled to such interest with the proportion of the tax to which they are liable pursuant to the provisions of the Act.

The bank to which this application has been made objects to the demanded payment, and expresses astonishment that this new interpretation should be given to the statute. It argues that, as money is deposited at call, it may only remain a month, a week, or any other uncertain period, even a single day; so that the allowance made on deposits cannot, under such cases, be treated as "annual interest." It denies that the law will bear the construction put upon it by the Board of Inland Revenue; but, if it does, complains of the invidious selection of a single establishment in a single town to test the validity of a claim hitherto left in abeyance.

This question is one of great importance. The Joint-Stock Banks allow interest on deposits at rates varying with the fluctuation of the Money-market, and according to the period during which it is arranged that the deposits are to remain. Men having spare capital, but who are disinclined to speculate, are content with moderate profits derived from such investments, because they know them to be safe from experience; but, if the Income-tax were to ride over the low rate of interest they are content to receive, it is very probable they would withdraw from the banks and seek some private channel concealed from the prying eye of Government. The favourite character of this form of investment is proved from the enormous amount of deposits intrusted to the London Joint-Stock Banks, which, in December, 1855, reached the prodigious sum of £30,093,114. Undoubtedly the full pressure of taxation ought to weigh on banking-houses, as on other mercantile firms; but, if the new rule be enforced against them, it ought to be of universal application. Every house of discount, every bill-broker, and every attorney, should fall within its operation. It appears to us that every house of deposit would have to keep two distinct sets of books—one to show their own profits, the other to show the profits of their depositors. We have called attention to this subject because it has come unexpectedly before the public, and in a very partial and obscure manner; and it is to be hoped that some independent member of the House of Commons will ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer or the law officers of the Crown whether the course adopted by the Board of Inland Revenue is legal.

### THE LATE ELECTION FOR BOSTON.

Instead of indulging in any remarks of our own upon the result of the late election for Boston, we prefer to borrow the following from a local journal the *Boston Guardian*:—

We have inaugurated a new era in political life—we have sent a real "representative man" to a house of nonentities—we have discarded and refused to be served by more of that "special pleading" of which that House is but the most exalted arena, and in bidding defiance to the thousand-and-one influences of bribery, intimidation, and corruption, we have torn the last crutch from the tottering hands of Toryism and have cleared the field as far as in us lies for a new order of things, and have opened up a brighter prospect for the fortunes of our country

We have returned a man pledged to advocate the Ballot,—forty more such men in the House, and very clear notice shall, without let or hindrance, help the progress of reform.

We have returned a man whose great desire and whose peculiar interest, too, lies in the immediate enlargement of secular education,—education, that invigorating draught, ever close to our lips, and ever dashed aside by the "short-armed ignorance of theological bigotry."

We have returned a man pledged to support a reform in his country's service, both civil and military; pledged to open the doors of state preferment to all merit, wherever it shall be found; to open up to our sons and sons' sons the rewards of talent, of genius, and of valour, and we find in our member's own career the most hearty assurance that he will redeem his pledge.

We have returned a man, the influence of whose Journal is weekly felt in every quarter of the civilised globe; and that influence has always been exercised in the attainment, for the people, for the glory of his native land.

Above all, we have returned an honest man, a plain, blunt-spoken Englishman, and we feel that, if this were all, in these days of professions and of shams, of false patriotism and of secret self-seeking, we have established some little claim as a constituency to the attention of our common country, and have, to the best of our limited capacity, "done the State some service."

But while these are considerations for the friends of Liberalism, wherever they may be found, we have another duty, as editor of the *Boston Guardian*, to perform, and it is therefore contemplate this great victory from a local point of view, [illegible] the temper of the time which we ought to be, and to pay open to our readers the exact [illegible] case in our own borough of such a triumph as the success of Mr. Garnett [illegible] day has been "a soldiers' victory," the working men of Boston may call this day their own, they have chosen for themselves a man sprung from their own ranks—a man of work, a man of energy, a man whose name is associated with the thought of material good to all of them, and their strong arms have lifted him high aloft on the shield of victory, and their determined voices have proclaimed him the leader of their choice.

We call this a noble result of a noble effort. Not by intimidation, not by corruption, not by treating, have the working men of Boston been induced to prostitute the franchise; but by intelligent [illegible] and by loyal action, have they returned a man of the people as a lawgiver. For this we honour them; for this we respect them, and for this we promise them that, if the working man shall persevere in the path, disdaining corruption and progressing forward to the development of his native worth, he shall reach a happier period in the world's history than as yet has ever dawned [illegible] for [illegible] or his [illegible] material prosperity for his children and himself, and the glorious independence of every man who has earned the proud lesson of self-respect.

To conclude—we have won the day, the field is ours, the future is ours also; we have established the great principle of the old song "The right man for the right place," and no great principle ever yet was barren of fruit. We have only to persevere as we have begun, and we shall shortly send to the Commons House of Parliament a man worthy to be the colleague of him who, sprung from the humblest rank of life, declared on Friday last, on the hustings of his native town, that, standing there on the site of his father's house, he pledged himself to remember what he was, and what he represented, and to do his duty.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Dulwich College Charity Meeting at the Adelphi Theatre.—A very large gathering of the theatrical profession took place on Thursday last, at the Adelphi Theatre, to memorialise the Secretary of State for the Home Department to insert in the Report of the Charity Commissioners the proposition of Sir Benjamin Webster—to admit a certain number of actors and actresses, and actors' children, to the benefit of "God's Gift," at Dulwich, founded and endowed by Edward Alleyn, the friend of Shakespeare. Alleyn was himself an actor, and proprietor of the Fortune Theatre; and endowed Dulwich College during his lifetime with the large sum of £800 a year. The income of "God's Gift" has increased very largely of late years, being now about £2000 per annum; and it has been proposed by Mr. Webster that, in the redistribution of the funds about to take place, under the direction of the Charity Commissioners, the poor player should be considered to the extent set forth in the annexed resolutions. Mr. Charles Dickens, with his usual kindness, took the chair, and we regret the space at our disposal this week does not allow us to report in full the excellent address, which delighted his auditors. Mr. Webster detailed at length the history of the charity and grounds upon which he proved the claim of the actor to a share in "God's Gift." The resolutions were carried unanimously; and the meeting, which was composed of nearly all the leading actresses and actors in the metropolis, thus showed the great interest felt by the members of the theatrical profession in the success of Mr. Webster's applica ion. A memorial has also been presented to the Charity Commissioners, signed by upwards of seventeen hundred London and provincial performers. The resolutions were as follows:—

Proposed by Mr. Keeley and seconded by Mr. Buckstone—

1. That this meeting has before it the following proposition made by Mr. B Webster to the Commissioners of Charities:—That one actor and actress, as inder pensioners. That one actor and actress as out-door pensioners. That four children of actors and actresses be placed upon the foundation of the upper school. That four children of actors and actresses upon the foundation of the lower school. And that the selection of the most deserving claimants to be made by the committee of the Drury Lane, Covent Garden, General Theatrical Fund, and General Benevolent, Equestrian, and Musical Sick Fund Association, as most likely to be acquainted with the merits of the applicants; and that this meeting is of opinion that such proposition involves a just, reasonable, and moderate recognition of the claims of poor players to participate in the great extension of Dulwich College proposed by the said commissioners.

Proposed by Mr. Harley and seconded by Mr. T. P. Cooke—

2. That a memorial be presented to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department, praying that Mr Webster's proposition, already appended by the Commissioners of Charity to their report, with their recommendation in its favour, be embodied as part of any Act of Parliament that may be prepared for carrying into effect the recommendations of the Commissioners of Charities in reference to Dulwich College.

Proposed by Mr. Robert Bell and seconded by Mr. Albert Smith—

3. That the memorial mentioned in the last resolution be couched in the following terms (see Resolution 1), and that Messrs. Webster, C. Kean, Buckstone, and A. Wigan be requested to present it.

Proposed by Mr. Creswick and seconded by Sir Joseph Paxton—

4. That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to communicate with members of Parliament known to be interested in the drama or dramatic literature, interesting them to support the object of this meeting, when the introduction of any Act of Parliament on the subject of Dulwich College shall and afford them that opportunity:—Messrs. Webster, Keeley, Wigan, Buckstone, and T. P. Cooke.

Proposed by Mr. Phelps and seconded by Mr. A. Wigan—

5. That the thanks of this meeting are cordially tendered to the conductors of the public journals for their generous advocacy of the claims of the actor to participate in some of the advantages derivable from Dulwich College.

We propose next week to give a fuller report of the meeting and an Engraving of the scene it presented.

Dinner to the American Minister at the Mansion-House.—A grand dinner was given on Tuesday evening at the Mansion-house, London, to a numerous party, including the American Minister, Mr. Buchelan. A large number of members of Parliament were present. After the usual loyal toasts, the Lord Mayor proposed "The Health of the Minister of the United States," who was about to take his departure from this country, his successor being on his way to England In expressing his pride at having Mr. Buchanan as his guest, he said he looked upon the interests of the Republic of America and of England to be identical, America being an offshoot of this great country, of which both people ought ever to be proud. Mr. Buchanan replied in a friendly speech, in which he expressed a confident belief that the two countries would be able to settle the temporary differences which now existed between them.

Excursion Tickets.—On Saturday last, in the Southwark County Court, an action was brought against the South Western Railway Company by Mr. Mogg, a gentleman residing in Albion-street, Hyde-park, to recover the sum of £5 under the following circumstances:—The plaintiff stated that, on the 15th of August last, he took a first-class ticket at the Waterloo station by the Southampton Railway throughout to Paris, *viâ* Southampton and Havre, for which he paid the advertised price (28s.), his intention being to go to witness the reception by the Emperor of the Queen of England. When the train arrived at Southampton there was no conveyance provided by the company to take him to the steam-boat, and he was obliged to pay for the omnibus himself. When he got on board the vessel he found it so crowded that there was no bed for him, and though the steward offered him a mattress on the floor he could not be in such a place, and went on deck, where he stayed all night in one of the boats. This gave him a severe illness, and compelled him, when arriving at Havre, to stay two days at the hotel there before he could proceed to Paris. On the French side of the water he was also obliged to pay for the conveyance of himself and luggage to the railway station. For these various disbursements, want of accommodation, trouble, and annoyance he had been put to, he brought the action to recover £5. His Honour said the case was one of vast importance to the public. He thought the railway company were bound to take the passengers throughout to Paris, according to their contract, and there should be no outlay on the part of the passengers for travelling expenses beyond the 28s. Whether every passenger was entitled to a bed he could not say, but certainly every one was entitled to proper shelter; and, under all the circumstances, he should give a verdict for the plaintiff for the whole amount claimed.

Statistical Society.—The paper for next Monday evening will be on "The Bank of England, its present Constitution and Operations." By W. C. Jellicoe.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and the Princess Royal, attended by Lady Churchill, Major General Buckley, and Captain the Hon. Dudley de Ros, went to Woolwich, on Thursday, to witness the arrival of the officers and men of the Royal Artillery Siege Train direct from the Crimea. The Queen was received at the Royal Artillery Barracks by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Viscount Hardinge, and Lieutenant-General Sir Hew Ross. The Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary were likewise present to meet her Majesty and Lord Panmure. At four o'clock the officers and men of the Siege Train, in number about 200, marched up from the Arsenal, where they were disembarked, headed by the Royal Artillery band, and passed by her Majesty. They were then formed in line on the Common, and the Queen passed down the ranks for the purpose of minutely inspecting their appearance. The whole having marched past in quick time, wheeled into line and presented arms. The Queen and the Royal party then returned to London, and arrived at Buckingham Palace at a quarter before six o'clock.

The Queen has sent to the Commander of the Forces, ten portable boxes of a library for the use of the troops. These books are trusted, by her Majesty's desire, to the honourable keeping of the soldiers, who will remember that less or damage hurts their comrades and their own good name. They will be distributed, in turn, to each division.

The *Great Western* left Southampton for the East on Wednesday. She took out an artillery force, also some Sappers and Miners and Royal Engineers, and a quantity of siege tools for the Sappers. The *Budapest* left it at port on Sunday. She took out an artillery force with a few sergeants belonging to the Connaught Rangers.

On Saturday last Messrs. Scott and Sons, of Greenock, launched another of the mortar boats which that firm is building for the Government. Like the former, this vessel is constructed in the most substantial and even ponderous manner She is 600 tons burden, and her magazines will contain 1500 shells, with the requisite store of powder, &c.

The preparations for war continue at Woolwich undiminished. Last week so great was the number of Artillery which started thence for the Crimea, that twelve special trains, independently of the ordinary departures, were dispatched from the Arsenal station to Southampton direct. Two trains were occupied with gun-carriages, and one train conveyed the baggage alone. The horses numbered 680.

A large number of mortars have recently arrived at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, from the works of Messrs H. and M. D Grissell, Regent's Canal These mortars weigh five tons and a half, are one foot thick, and will propel a shell a distance of two miles and a half.

A brass mortar was cast in the Royal Arsenal on Saturday last which, when finished, will weigh no less than seven tons, and is calculated to propel a 13-inch shell This is stated to be the largest brass mortar ever cast, and several of a similar description are to be manufactured.

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

There was a great gathering on Wednesday last at the annual general meeting of the Literary Fund. Public notice had been given of an important motion for the reformation of the society—a motion emanating from a well-known number of literary gentlemen, well-wishers to the fund when it was conducted on the principles of its founder, but active and openly-expreered opponents to it "as now conducted." For the first time since the formation of the society notices were issued to its members of the annual general meeting of the fund. About sixty gentlemen attended, and fifty one remained to vote. The reformatory motion was lost by a majority of 21; the numbers being—for Mr. Dickens and his friends, 30; for Mr. Murray, of Albemarle-street, and h his friends, 51. All the booksellers, printers, and stationers present voted with Mr. Murray; all the authors present (Mr. Robert Bell excepted) with Mr. Dickens. Mr. Dickens and his friends are desirous that the management of the Literary Fund should be intrusted entirely to literary men. Mr. Monckton Milnes opposed any change of the kind, and met the arguments put forward by Mr. Dickens by a circumstance within his own knowledge. An author of eminence, to whom the society has occasionally granted relief, observed to him that, if he had to lay his case for relief before his brother authors, he would rather starve than do so. This, perhaps, is a little over-sensitive. And yet this author by profession has been, and is, in the habit of submitting his claims for relief to a committee on which publishers are allowed to sit, and do sit—the very men to whom he would sell his writings; and who, of course, will not think the better of him because he is in need, or offer him more for his MS. because he is in want. Publishers and booksellers are the very last men who should be allowed to form a part of the committee to whom the relief of distressed authors should be intrusted. They do not admit authors into the Company of Stationers—the only London company entirely restricted to members of its own craft. There is no entry for authors into that mysterious company—no poet can invest his little savings in that rich, restricted society, and receive his thirty per cent. on the sum he has invested. Publishers will not believe that authors are *now* as perfectly capable of attending to their own class as publishers themselves. But they are. Mr. Dickens will finally triumph in this good cause.

The trustees of the British Museum submitted the names of two persons to her Majesty for the vacant office of Principal Librarian and Secretary to the British Museum. The names submitted were those of Mr. Panizzi, the present Keeper of the Printed Books in the British Museum, and of Mr. John Mitchell Kemble, son of Charles Kemble, the actor, and himself a very celebrated Saxon scholar. Great interest, we are told, was used for both parties. Her Majesty finally selected Mr. Panizzi, who has accordingly received the appointment. As we have previously hinted, Mr. John Winter Jones will succeed Mr. Panizzi as Keeper of the Printed Books; and another highly-deserving officer, Mr. Watts, will succeed Mr. Jones. These promotions will, we are glad to hear, give Mr. Bullen a lift. Indeed, the whole arrangement is received with satisfaction in the Printed Book Department, and by the public generally. Mr. Panizzi may now recover some lost popularity by improving the salaries throughout the Museum—all very much too small; and Mr. Winter Jones, by giving us a printed catalogue of any portion of the Library, may confer a public benefit that scholars will be thankful for. Could not the trustees, it is asked, find a suitable place in the British Museum for so accomplished a scholar as Mr. Kemble? Parliament never grudges a vote for the Museum; and Mr. Kemble deserves well of his country. The situation should be one that is well paid, and with a duty attached to it for which Mr. Kemble's studies peculiarly fit him. The whole establishment of the Museum requires to be remodelled.

A speech and paper war is waging between the architect of the Royal Exchange, London and the architect of the Town-hall at Hamburg. The scene of their spoken contest is the Royal Institute of British Architects—the theatre of their written war is the columns of the *Builder*. The point in dispute is whether Classic or Gothic architecture is the best adapted for the requirements of the Church of England. Mr. Tite is for the Classic style, Mr. Scott for the Gothic style. Both find glaring examples of ill-contrived edifices, and both exhibit a little temper in conducting their controversy. In the midst of the argument Mr. Petit enters the lists and deals some heavy blows against Gothic architecture as now practised. Indeed, he abandons his once-loved style in a way that has startled all who remember how ardent he was in the Gothic cause.

Lord Stanhope has carried his motion in the Lords, and one of the three estates of the realm has sanctioned the formation of a collection of portraits consisting, as far as possible, of the most eminent persons in British history. The proposition is one that deserves to be carried out, but the sum asked for—five hundred pounds a year—is surely too small. Lord Stanhope was perhaps afraid of asking for a larger sum. He had the fear of the Chancellor of the Exchequer before him, and doubtless thought that a thousand pounds would be refused where five hundred would be conceded. His speech was sensible and to the point.

Readers of British history who go with Lord Stanhope in this movement are hoping that his Lordship will not restrict his collection to persons eminent by their virtues, their mental attainments, or by actions of public utility alone. The careful reader of English history will desire to see Guy Fawkes, Felton, Titus Oates, and Judge Jeffreys. Will his Lordship admit such peculiar worthies? We hope he will. He might have, like Madame Tussaud, a Chamber of Horrors. A gallery of portraits is always instructive and agreeable. Remember the series of portraits at Rainham of the Low Country soldiers who fought under Sir Francis Vere—pictures actually painted for Vere himself. Remember the Windsor Beauties of Sir Peter Lely, and the Hampton Court Beauties of Sir Godfrey Kneller Of a like interest is the series of portraits of the Kit-Kat Club now at Bayfordbury. At Greenwich may be seen the portraits of the English Captains who fought the Dutch under Van Tromp and De Ruyter—a series painted for King James II. when Duke of York. And who that has ever been at Windsor has forgotten the Waterloo Gallery? We shall watch the progress of Lord Stanhope's plan with a lively interest.

The sons of the late Samuel Williams, the eminent designer and engraver on wood, have just presented to the Trustees of the British Museum a large number of fine proofs from the works of their late father; showing the progress of the untaught genius in his art from almost boyhood to his later years.

The Raglan Memorial.—A meeting of the subscribers to the "Raglan Memorial" was held on Thursday in the Theatre of the United Service Institution, for the purpose of presenting to the present Lord Raglan the title-deeds of an estate near Raglan Castle, purchased by subscription, as a testimonial of the respect and esteem in which the private character of the late noble Lord was held; as also for the vast renown he had achieved as a military commander. The meeting was numerously attended by the subscribers, amongst whom were the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Richmond, Major-General the Earl of Cardigan, and several other general officers lately serving in the Crimea. The Duke of Richmond, who was called to the chair, read a statement drawn up by the committee expressive of the feeling of the subscribers in presenting the testimonial as an heirloom to his Lordship. Lord Raglan expressed his grateful thanks to the subscribers for the honour conferred on him.

Fire at Mr. Scott Russell's Shipyard, Millwall.—On Wednesday afternoon a fire broke out on the ship building premises of Mr. Scott Russell, Millwall, Poplar. Notwithstanding the most active exertions of the firemen, the whole of the workshops connected with the mills, the joiners' and painters' houses, as well as the mills themselves, were totally destroyed, with their contents. The loss is very heavy. The origin of the disaster is not known. This makes the third serious conflagration which has taken place in the yard since 1854 The leviathan ship now building was, fortunately, not injured.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen has forwarded £20, and the Prince Consort £10, to the fund now being raised for the addition of a swimming bath to the other advantages of the Royal Naval School at New Cross.

The French Emperor has conferred the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour on General Count Lavenbielm, who for nearly forty years has filled the post of Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Sweden and Norway at Paris, in consideration of his services.

A letter from Berlin, of the 6th inst., says:—"Prince Frederick William, only son of the Prince of Prussia, and heir presumptive to the crown, will pay a visit to England in May next, and it will be of some duration."

The confirmation of her Royal Highness the Princess Royal will take place in her Majesty's Private Chapel, in Windsor Castle, on Thursday, the 20th inst. The King of the Belgians (who is godfather to her Royal Highness), the members of the Royal Family, and a select circle have been invited to be present at the ceremony.

A solemn service and requiem were performed on Monday at the chapel attached to the Bavarian Embassy, in Warwick-street, for the late Duke of Norfolk. The service was attended by most of the Roman Catholic nobility in town, and by several distinguished foreigners.

The Emperor Francis Joseph returned on the 2nd to Vienna from Prague.

At the Union (Oxford), on Monday last, the question for discussion, "Has Lord Aberdeen merited the esteem and gratitude of the country?" was lost on a division, by a majority of 28, the numbers being—ayes, 8; noes, 36.

Count Chreptowitsch, the present representative of Russia at Brussels, is spoken of as the future Minister of Russia at Paris after the conclusion of peace. M. de Kisseleff will, it is generally understood, proceed to Rome, and it seems equally certain that Baron Brunow will not return to London.

After many years' retirement from public life, the Duke of Buckingham appeared at Aylesbury, on Friday, to preside at a spousal meeting of the Royal Bucks Agricultural Association, founded in 1833, under his auspices.

The Bishop of Ripon was at Berlin last week, for the purpose of confirming the children of English residents there.

Count Orloff and Count Buol continue to show marked coldness in their intercourse with each other. At an official soirée last Monday night they were not seen to speak, or even to bow as they met.

The Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia has placed 150 guineas at the disposal of the Government to present a sword to General Williams, who is a native of that province.

A Secret Consistory is reported to have been summoned at Rome on Monday next, at which Prince Lucien Bonaparte is to be admitted a Bishop *in partibus*.

The eleventh anniversary festival of the Royal General Theatrical Fund takes place on Monday next, under the presidency of Lord Panmure.

The Russian Chancellor of State Jakowleff, who is the proprietor of large metallurgical works in that country, has given the Government about 40,000 poods (the pood is about 40lbs.) of metal for the extraordinary wants of the army and navy.

Mr. Hindley, M.P., is to be presented with a testimonial, consisting of his portrait, at the Town-hall, Ashton, on Easter Monday, the 24th instant.

The *New Prussian Gazette* announces that Prince Peter of Oldenburg has been named Governor of the Russian provinces of the Baltic.

Gustavus Heine, the brother of Henry Heine, who lately died at Paris, is about to erect to the memory of the latter a monument which will cost 10,000 f.

The annual dinner of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution will be held at the Freemasons' Tavern this day (Saturday); Lord Stanley in the chair.

A marble monumental tablet in memory of the late Colonel Yea, who died so nobly before Sebastopol last summer, has been erected in the parish church of St. James's, Taunton.

The indictment in the case of the Rev. Mr. Benson, the clergyman charged with solemnising matrimony between parties previously married under the Dissenters' Marriage Act, will not be tried at the present Oxford assizes.

On Monday last the President of Police, Berlin, Herr Von Hinckeldey, was shot in a duel by Herr Von Rochow, whom he had felt obliged to challenge.

Mr. Francis Russell, advocate, is appointed private secretary to the Lord Advocate of Scotland.

Mr. Saunders, of the Western Circuit, and Recorder of Devonport, has been appointed to the Recordership of Plymouth, in the place of Sir William Carpenter Rowe, now Chief Justice of Ceylon.

The property of the Marquis Georgio Pallavino, lately under sequestration, has been restored to him by the Government, in execution of the late decree revoking the sequestrations laid on the property of political refugees.

The University of Dublin has conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine, *honoris causa*, upon Dr. Andrew Smith.

The latest news from St. Petersburg is that General Williams had left Tiflis for Moscow in recovered health.

It is understood that the trial of William Palmer, of Rugeley, will be fixed for the May session at the Central Court, under the new Criminal Bill, which will shortly become an Act of Parliament.

The Chamberlain and Treasurer of the Bristol Corporation, who filled that office for fifty years, is said to have unapprehended the Corporation funds to the extent of £4000.

Mdlle. Rachel has received numerous visits from distinguished personages since her return to Paris. Notwithstanding the losses which she is said to have sustained by her visit to America, will continue to the embellishments of her hotel in the Rue Trudon on the most expensive scale.

The Great Beer Question again occupies a prominent place among subjects awaiting the attention of the Bavarian Legislature. There are no less than eleven bills, motions, and resolutions before the Chamber of Deputies at Munich for improving the terms on which the subjects of King Max may drink their beer.

The Committee of the Crystal Palace intend to devote a portion of the building to form a gallery for the exhibition of pictures. They are to be the works by living painters of all the schools in Europe.

The Russian Government is about to establish journals, as organs of its views, in the various capitals of Europe. *Le Nord* is said to have been a failure.

The Governor of Vienna has given notice to the journals of that capital not to publish any articles unfavourable to the Concordat, or any attacks against the establishment of the Lloyd's of Trieste for the navigation of the Danube.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has offered a reward of £100 for the conviction of the murderers of Mr. O'Callaghan.

The Supreme Council of Denmark has decided on the establishment of a journal to give short-hand reports of their proceedings, and the admission of the public to their sittings. The speeches will be reported in the language in which they are delivered.

Some English agents have arrived at Madrid commissioned to purchase between 4000 and 6000 mules for the army.

A special commission for Cavan to try the persons charged with the murder of Miss Hinds will be opened the first week in April.

The *Madrid Gazette* contains an official denial of the statement that the French Government has established a remonstrance to that of Spain on the internal state of the latter country.

Quartz rocks impregnated with gold have been discovered in Argyllshire. In the specimens exhibited the gold particles are seen most distinctly imbedded in the quartz and they exactly resemble the auriferous specimens from Australia.

The customary annual performance of Handel's "Messiah" by the Sacred Harmonic Society, on the Wednesday in Passion Week, takes place on the 26th of March.

All works of art intended for exhibition at the Royal Academy this year must be sent in on Monday the 7th and Tuesday the 8th April next.

The Austrian Minister of Justice has announced that Jews may be henceforward admitted to exercise the functions of avocat.

A corporal of a line regiment stationed at Calais has inherited a fortune of 75,000,000 of francs.

George Jones, convicted of the wilful murder of Mr. Hope, the surgeon of the convict hulk at Portsmouth, will be executed at Winchester on the 22nd inst.

A sum of £50 sent by Mazzini to some friend at Rome has been seized at the Post-office and applied to the fund for raising a statue to the immaculate Virgin

Letters from Hamburg mention a commercial crisis in Norway. At Bergen twenty-five houses have suspended payment.

AALI PACHA. BARON DE BOURQUENEY. COUNT WALEWSKI. LORD COWLEY. COUNT BUOL.

THE PEACE CONFER

EARL OF CLARENDON. BARON BRUNNOW. COUNT DE CAVOUR. COUNT ORLOFF.

T PARIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## THE PEACE CONFERENCES.

THE diplomatists met on Saturday last, and again on Monday and Wednesday, but nothing has transpired as to the result of their deliberations. The sitting of Monday is said to have produced no sensible progress in the negotiations, the whole of the day having been occupied in discussions of a general character. This is now the third week of the Conferences, and those who prefer to be acquainted with what is going on affirm that little progress has been made. The French Emperor is beginning to grumble at the waste of time, and insists on their getting on more energetically.

A despatch from Berlin, dated Wednesday evening, says that "Prussia has been invited, in the name of the Congress, and for reasons of European interest, to send representatives to the Paris Conferences, and she will accept the invitation."

On Monday Count Walewski gave a grand diplomatic dinner, at which the members of the Congress were present. In the evening there was a concert, supported by MM. Mario, Bonnehée, Roger, Zucchini, and Mesdames Grisi, Borghi-Mamo, and Cabel. The *salons* of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were blazing with light till past one o'clock on Tuesday morning.

Upon the two preceding pages we have engraved a sitting of the Peace Conference. Of the Plenipotentiaries—the Earl of Clarendon and Baron de Bourquency—memoirs appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week; of Count Walewski, in No 688; Count Buol, in No. 739; Baron Brunnow, in No 686; and Count de Cavour, in No. 772.

Lord Cowley may be said to have been cradled in diplomacy; his father, the first Peer of that title, having, as Sir Henry Wellesley, distinguished himself at nearly every Court in Europe during the last great war. His Lordship commenced his official career in 1824, as an Attaché to the Embassy at Vienna, and in 1828 was promoted to the Hague as paid Attaché. From this period his promotion was regular, and proceeded with his diplomatic education and experience. In 1852 he succeeded Lord Normanby as Ambassador to the Imperial Court of France. The specialties of Lord Cowley have been displayed in the joint Plenipotentiary to the Conferences on the part of Great Britain, will tend to facilitate the proper settlement and co-ordination of many arrangements which must necessarily succeed any agreement upon the great points under discussion.

ALI PACHA commenced his career in an humble employment in the public offices of the Sublime Porte, and, by dint of a severe application to serious studies, he has raised himself through all the intermediate steps to the Grand Viziership. He bears also the reputation of being the most erudite scholar of his nation.

COUNT ORLOFF, Aide-de-Camp General, General of Cavalry, Commander of the Military Household of the Emperor, and member of the Council of the Empire, is still in the prime of age, and is still active and healthy. He took part in almost all the wars at the beginning of the century. Wounded at Austerlitz and at the battle of Borodino, he was made Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor Alexander I. In 1825 he had reached the rank of General, and in that quality commanded the regiment of Horse Guards which on the 26th September first hastened to repress the *émeute* at St. Petersburg. On that occasion he displayed great courage and devotedness, which secured him the friendship of the Emperor Nicholas. In 1828 he commanded in Turkey the Division of Light Horse. In 1829 he was combated Plenipotentiary, and signed the treaty of Adrianople. In 1833 he was at the head of the expedition which saved Constantinople from the victorious army of Ibrahim Pacha, and he signed the treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi. Since 1842 he has replaced the late Count de Benkendorff as chief of the third section of the private chancellery of the Emperor, and as head of the gendarmery of the empire. This place gives Count Orloff free access at every hour of the day to the Emperor, and the right to speak to him of every person and of every event.

## *IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.*

### HOUSE OF LORDS. MONDAY.

The Earl of MALMESBURY gave notice that, on the expiration of Armistice, he should call their Lordships' attention to the fall of Kars.

LEASE AND SALE OF SETTLED ESTATES BILL.—On the motion for going in to Committee on this bill, Lord ST. LEONARDS drew the attention of the House to what had been done by the Government to amend the law and its administration. The noble Lord also stated the principles lately submitted to Parliament for the reform of these laws, particularly that relating to the transfer of the Encumbered Estates Court of Ireland to the Court of Chancery in Ireland—The LORD CHANCELLOR having replied to Lord St. Leonards, the bill passed through Committee.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY.

MR. HERBERT INGRAM took the oaths and his seat for Boston.

CAPTAIN DOWBIGGIN.—Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to a suggestion from Sir De Lacy Evans, put the House in possession of the words of the telegraphic message sent to General Simpson, in reference to Mr. Dowbiggin, by Lord Panmure (the usual). The message was—"I recommend young Dowbiggin to your attention, if he is fit, and you have a vacancy." The second was from General Simpson—"In the trenches last night the Russians made a strong attack to regain the cemetery, but we were prepared, and Captain Dowbiggin and his party behaved admirably."

ST. PANCRAS WORKHOUSE.—MR. BOUVERIE, in answer to Sir J. Pakington, mentioned that the guardians of St. Pancras, elected under the Local Act, were taking measures for improving the state of matters in the workhouse. These measures would undergo his consideration.

THE BAY ISLANDS.—MR. LABOUCHERE, in answer to Mr. M. Gibson, stated that the Bay Islands had been created into a colony by warrant dated March 20, 1852.

LOCAL DUES.—Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to Sir F. Thesiger, mentioned that it was intended to amend Mr. Lowe's motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the question of Local Dues, so as to meet the views of all parties

POLICE (COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS) BILL.

Sir G. GREY, in moving the second reading of the Police (Counties and Boroughs) Bill, availed himself of the opportunity to explain anew its objects, scope, and provisions, with the view of removing the misconception which prevailed on these points, and which threatened a determined opposition, not to certain clauses, but to the whole bill. These explanations were accordingly given, and an array of facts presented, with a view to show the urgent necessity which existed for rendering the police force throughout England more efficient. Several modifications in some of the clauses, intended to meet prominent objections, were also mentioned.

Mr. C. S. FORSTER did not think that the modifications announced by the Home Secretary were such as would justify him in withdrawing his amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day, or six months. Although the boroughs had been excluded, the principle of centralisation would still apply to the counties; and, at a convenient time, that principle might be extended to the boroughs. He could not, however, still object to both counties and boroughs; and hence the necessity for resisting the measure on its principle.

Captain SCOBELL denounced the bill, declaring that it was part and parcel of the plot to do away with the unpaid magistracy, and add patronage to the Minister. He would vote for measures which conferred additional rights upon the people, but he would never consent to diminish or control the rights already existing. The proposed measure might do well enough for Naples, but it would not suit Englishmen.

Mr. H. BERKELEY did not share in the apprehensions entertained by the opponents of the bill as to its probable working. Very little additional power would be placed by the measure in the hands of the Secretary of State, and his government generally would tend to improve the police establishments of the country.

Sir G. PECHELL said the speech of the Home Secretary, elaborate as it was, had failed to remove his objections to the bill. The town of Brighton would be seriously injured by it.

Mr. PACKE could see nothing in the bill (as modified) which justified the opposition of borough members.

Sir J. WALMSLEY asserted that the boroughs had no objection to the most efficient regulations being adopted as regarded the management of the police; but they objected to the appointment of the Secretary of State in such a matter. A case for interference may have been made out as regarded counties, but no case whatever had been made out as regarded boroughs.

Mr. J. G. SMITH admitted that the bill would be improved by the proposed modifications, but thought the better course would be to withdraw the bill and introduce another.

Mr. LENTAIGN suggested, as an improvement, that a minimum number of police should be named, found upon the number of inhabitants in the respective districts.

Mr. W. J. FOX joined in the recommendation to the Home Secretary to withdraw the bill and introduce another. It was admitted on all hands that the police in counties stood in need of improvement and extension. There was no evidence of dissatisfaction as regarded the police of boroughs.

Mr. HENLEY advised the boroughs to keep close by the counties, so that a combined movement may be made against provisions which injuriously affected both. In favour of the Bill he had heard a great deal of opinion; but what he wanted was facts, to show him what would be gained by adopting the measure before he was asked to take that course.

Sir W. HEATHCOTE did not consider the proposed interference was so great as had been represented. It amounted to this—that, in return for certain financial advantages to be derived from the State, the counties and boroughs were to be subjected to a certain amount of Government supervision. The bill ought certainly to be read a second time

Mr J. B. SMITH could not agree to the second reading. The measure was a direct assault upon the principle of self-government, and he deeply regretted that it should have proceeded from his (the Ministerial) side of the House.

Mr. RICE maintained that there was no invasion attempted in the bill of the rights or liberties of the boroughs. Borough members were frightened at a shadow.

Mr. DEEDES opposed the bill. He saw no necessity for any such compulsory measure

Mr MUNTZ advised the Home Secretary to withdraw his "mutilated bill."

Mr. WARNER saw nothing in the bill (as modified) which should rouse the opposition of borough members.

Mr. BARROW, Mr. Cobbett, and Mr. Knight opposed the bill; Mr. Cayley supported the second reading.

Sir G. GREY, in reference to the suggestion that the measure should be withdrawn, stated that he could not take that course. If the House agreed to the second reading, he would introduce the amendments he had mentioned in Committee.

On a division the numbers were—For the second reading, 259; against it, 106: majority for the second reading, 153.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE DEFECTIVE MORTARS.

The Earl of DERBY put a question to the Minister of War with respect to a statement made by Mr. Monsell, that mortars had been supplied to the Government by one of the contractors in which a piece of iron had been inserted to conceal a flaw; and he asked the name of the parties who supplied those mortars.

Lord PANMURE was sorry to say that too good grounds existed for the statement of Mr. Monsell. The mortars in question were supplied by Messrs. Grissell, and passed the primary proof, but on ten rounds being fired from them they burst. That led to the discovery of the insertion of a piece of metal screwed into the mortar in such a skilful manner that it covered the flaw; and on examination a similar flaw was found in others of them. It followed as a matter of course that the Government would not enter into any further contract with that firm, but whether they could proceed against them at law was a question which he was not yet able to answer.

The Agricultural Statistics Bill, the Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, the Consolidated Fund (£26,000,000) Bill, the Drainage Advances Act Amendment Bill, and the Bankruptcy (Scotland) Bill, were read a second time.—The Leases and Sale of Settled Estates Bill was read a third time and passed.—A bill for amending the County Court Act was read a first time.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS. TUESDAY.

At four o'clock there were only thirty-two members present, and the House therefore stood adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS (SCOTLAND) BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of the Reformatory Schools (Scotland) Bill,

Mr. MAGUIRE complained that no provision was made for the instruction of Roman Catholic children in their own faith in the reformatories which the bill was designed to establish. There were 250,000 Catholics in Scotland, who practically found no representation in the Legislature, and whose interests, he contended, were inconsequence neglected.

Mr BOWYER concurred in the views expressed by Mr. Maguire, and insisted that separate instruction on all topics involving religious belief should be provided for the members of every sect.

Mr DRUMMOND retorted upon the Roman Catholics the charge of urging to extreme lengths their attempts at proselytism. He declared, however, that he had no fault in reformatory schools.

Sir G. GREY pointed out that the bill contained provisions for the removal of children from the reformatories to other institutions, which, he submitted, supplied the means of accomplishing everything desired by the advocates of the Roman Catholic Children.

Ultimately the bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed *pro formâ* on Thursday.

The Bankruptcy (Scotland) Bill was read a second time.

Mr ELLIOTT obtained leave to bring in a bill to provide for the better prevention and punishment of aggravated assaults upon women and children. The bill was afterwards read a first time.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

TORTURE IN INDIA.—The Earl of ALBEMARLE gave notice that on Monday, the 14th of April, it was his intention to present a petition from the inhabitants of the Presidency of Madras, praying for the abolition of the practice of torture in that Presidency, and to move certain resolutions binding the House to take every step calculated to abolish that practice. He also gave notice that he would, early after the Easter recess, ask certain questions of her Majesty's Government relative to the cases of torture said to have been inflicted on subjects of that Presidency for the purpose of raising revenue

THE FALL OF KARS.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, having referred to certain omissions in the correspondence relating to the Fall of Kars which had been laid upon the table, asked whether it was the intention of the Government to supply these omissions before the subject was brought under discussion.—Lord WODEHOUSE replied that it would not be convenient for the Government to revise those papers.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH expressed his surprise that the explanation on this subject had not been left to the Secretary for War. He said that it was well known that before the investment of Kars nothing had been done by the Allied Powers for the defence of that place. But he wanted to know what had been done by them after the investment of it at latest. In reply to the Earl of Malmesbury, Lord WODEHOUSE stated that a correspondence had taken place on the part of her Majesty's Government with the Turkish Government with respect to General Williams.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.—The Earl of ST. GERMANS brought in a bill to legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister when contracted in the Registrar's office. It was not his intention to require clergymen to solemnise such a marriage.—The bill was read a first time.

The Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, the Consolidated Fund (£26,000,000) Bill, and the Drainage Advances Acts Amendment Bill, were read a third time and passed.

EDUCATION.—Earl GRANVILLE, in reply to the Earl of Shaftesbury, said that he did not intend to move the second reading of his bill on the subject of Education until he saw what effect was likely to be produced by Lord J. Russell's resolutions on this subject. He did not make any statement when moving the first reading of his bill, as he proposed to reserve that statement for the second reading. His bill was very simple in its character, avoiding as much as possible the introduction of any restriction. He was clearly of opinion that to carry out a proper system of education, they must rely upon local and self-government. His bill went to enable the town councils and parishes to rate themselves for the purpose of promoting education, and it left to the good sense of the districts themselves to deal with such questions as were likely to cause differences of opinion on the subject.—The Earl of HARDWICKE urged the importance of improving the system of education in the Army and Navy.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The LORD-ADVOCATE gave notice, that on the 31st of March he should move for leave to bring in a bill to improve entails in Scotland, and for the extension of education in the burghs of Scotland.

Mr H. BERKELEY gave notice that shortly after Easter he should bring forward the question of the Ballot.

METROPOLITAN LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACT. Viscount CHELSEA asked the Attorney-General whether any answer was given in as his question, that, by the provisions of the Metropolitan Local Management Act, 18 and 19 Vict. c. 120, s. 3, all existing vestries, whether general or otherwise, are superseded, and transferred to the vestries constituted under the said Act?—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL having explained the provisions of the bill, said he believed that further legislation on the matter would be inexpedient.

THE PARIS CONFERENCES.—Mr. BOWYER asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether there was any truth in the report that the attention of the Paris Conference would be directed to the affairs of Italy? Also, whether the Sardinian Government had suggested, or requested that any, and what, matters of Italian politics might engage the attention of the Conferences?—Lord PALMERSTON said he was sorry he could not give the hon gentleman any information upon the subject. One of the first resolutions of the Conferences was, that their proceedings, from day to day, should only be known by their results.—In answer to a question from Mr. Disraeli, Lord PALMERSTON declined to give any information as to what the Conferences were about to do. What the Prussian Minister was about to do he could not say.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

Sir CHARLES NAPIER moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the operations of the British fleet in the Baltic in the years 1854 and 1855. The gallant Admiral adverted to the miserable condition of the Baltic fleet when he took the command of it, and to the expectations raised at home, mainly by the great banquet at the Reform Club. He believed that after that banquet if he had succeeded in taking the Emperor of Russia prisoner people would not have been satisfied if he had not brought St. Petersburg with him. The gallant Admiral, in the course of a very long speech, read copious extracts from a mass of papers which he had beside him. In an elaborate statement he brought under the notice of the House the condition of the fleet at the time he was appointed to the command, and the various efforts he had made to secure the sanction of the Admiralty for placing our naval force at the commencement of the war in a condition to meet the Russian fleet. Sir Charles proceeded to detail the contradictory instructions he received from the Admiralty and to justify the course which he had deemed it wise and expedient to pursue. He rebelled the instructions sent out to him to choose his day at the end of October for the bombardment of Sveaborg; but declared emphatically that he received that peremptory letter during the summer, no consideration would have deterred him from going into the place. The hon. and gallant Admiral repeated his complaints at various stages of his correspondence with the Admiralty, of the disingenuous manner in which the Board had treated him, by attempting to fix upon him the opinion that under no circumstances should the place be attacked. What he had commanded for from the first was this—that it should not be attacked by the fleet without two or three days' previous bombardments by rockets and shells. In this mode of proceeding the French Admiral and other officers of both fleets concurred. He thought the House must see that he had been scandalously treated by the First Lord of the Admiralty. He deeply regretted that Admiral Berkeley should have put his name to one of those letters which he had received—a letter that was most offensive to him and discreditable to the source from which it emanated.

Admiral WALCOTT seconded the motion.

Sir C. WOOD opposed it, without going into details, and deprecated the conduct of Sir C. Napier in reading private despatches.

Sir J. GRAHAM was glad that the motion of the hon. and gallant Admiral was seconded by a brother officer, who came to his rescue, and threw him a row-rope when adrift. It was, however, his own intention to have done so, if no other hon. member did; for he confessed that, after all that had passed, he was glad to meet him on that house. He complained of the use which the gallant Admiral had made of his private correspondence, which he pointed out was unknown to and without his (Sir J. Graham's) knowledge or consent, contrary to every sense of justice. The right hon. Baronet read a number of letters which had passed between himself and Sir Charles Napier at the time the latter left the command of the Baltic Fleet, showing the terms on which that command was given and the manner in which it was accepted by the gallant Admiral. He confessed that he hesitated before asking his colleagues to ratify the appointment of the gallant Admiral as Commander of the Fleet, as he had seen letters published by the gallant Admiral, addressed to several of the First Lords of the Admiralty and other public persons, to the effect that no Admiral ought to go to sea holding an important command in time of war after he was sixty years of age; and, knowing the gallant Admiral to have passed that limit, he was doubtful whether or not it was proper to observe the caution so repeatedly given by the gallant Admiral himself in that respect. The right hon. Baronet continued at great length to defend his conduct as First Lord of the Admiralty

Admiral BERKELEY justified the course which he had taken in respect to Sir C. Napier, and strongly deprecated the statement made by the gallant officer.

After a lengthened discussion Sir C. NAPIER withdrew his motion.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

ROYAL COMMISSION.—The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the following bills, viz.:—The Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, the Consolidated Fund (£26,000,000) Bill, and the Drainage Advances Acts Amendment Bill.

TICKET-OF-LEAVE SYSTEM.—Viscount DUNGANNON gave notice that he would, on the 2nd of May next, bring before the House certain resolutions, to the effect that the ticket-of-leave system was injurious to society detrimental to the public interests, and should be abolished.

INSPECTORS OF PRISONS REPORT.—The Earl of SHAFTESBURY rose to bring under the consideration of the House the 20th Report of the Inspectors of Prisons. He alluded to the present state of public prisons not only as regarded sanitary, but a moral point of view; and expressed his belief that, unless a remedy were provided, the worst results would ensue. After a brief discussion the subject dropped.

THE LATE LORD TRURO.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE called their Lordships' attention to a letter which he had received from Lady Truro requesting him to inform the House that it was her Ladyship's desire, in honour of the memory of Lord Truro, and in remembrance of his great legal attainments, to present the law library of the late distinguished nobleman to the House of Lords. The noble Marquis took the opportunity of passing a high eulogium on the character and ability of the late Lord Truro, and moved that the letter of Lady Truro should be referred to the Library Committee.—Lord Lyndhurst, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Derby, and Earl Grey, severally paid a tribute of respect to the merits of the late noble and learned Lord, and expressed their acknowledgments to Lady Truro for the valuable gift she had tendered to the House.—The motion was agreed to.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS. FRIDAY.

DISPUTES WITH THE UNITED STATES.—Mr. H. BAILLIE asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he was able to state when the papers relative to the disputes with the United States would be laid upon the table?—Lord PALMERSTON said shortly after Easter.

THE PEACE CONFERENCES.—Lord PALMERSTON (in answer to Mr. Disraeli) said it was perfectly true, when the Conferences first met, they arranged that strict secrecy should be kept; not that there should be any mystery about proceedings at variance with the interests of the countries they represented, but it was a wise precaution which they were bound to adopt. Prussia was one of those five great Powers that had been in the habit of meeting together in great Congresses and matters, and if upon the recent occasion nothing had been required but to assemble. Conferences to settle questions of general detail, Prussia would no doubt have been invited. In these negotiations Prussia stood in no character which made her a party to the negotiations—the questions that arose being between England, France, and Sardinia on the one hand, and Russia on the other. As Austria had acted the part of a mediator, of course she was invited. It was however, suggested that Prussia should be invited, not to negotiate, but to sanction the treaties; and he knew that an invitation to that effect had been addressed to the Prussian Government.

WAR WITH PERSIA.—Mr. LAYARD asked what ships had gone to the Persian Gulf, and if it were true that two of the largest ships in the East India Company's service had gone. He also asked whether the Persians were filling out an expedition to meet ours, and whether they were increasing their army to threaten an attack upon Herat?—Mr. F. BAINES said that only one small ship had gone.—Mr. GLADSTONE thanked Mr. Layard for bringing forward his motion, and said he thought before going to war the Government should consider whether the war was to come from the nation or not. He would not admit that this country could tax the funds of India for the maintenance of a war which they had not originated.—Mr. V. SMITH said the Government intended to act on that principle, and if war did break out the Government and the East India Company would bear the expenses according to the several interests involved in it.—Sir J. HOGG observed that in all previous wars it was distinctly stated on the commencement what proportion the East India Company should bear.

THE ATTACK ON THE REDAN.—Colonel FRENCH asked whether any inquiry had taken place as to the causes which led to the failure of the attack on the Great Redan at Sebastopol on the 8th September last?—Lord PALMERSTON replied that, instead of considering the attack as a slur on the British arms, he looked upon it as an event which had shed lustre on the arms of the country.

Mr. MUNTZ gave notice that on the 8th of April he would make a resolution affirming the necessity of readjusting the Income-tax, and especially in reference to the incomes of the professional and industrial classes.

Mr SPOONER gave notice that upon an early day he would move a resolution for establishing the usual grant for the Duke of Maynooth.

The motion for the adjournment of the House for the Easter holidays to the 31st of March was agreed to.

The House having gone into a Committee of Supply upon the Army Estimates, on the vote of £26,400 for pensioners for distinguished services,

Mr. LAYARD moved as an amendment that the vote should be reduced by £100 (the sum to be paid to General Airey) until after the report of the Commissioners of Inquiry should be received.

Mr F. PEEL opposed the amendment.

The Committee divided. The numbers were—For Mr. Layard's amendment, 91; against it, 82: majority for the Government, 73. The vote was then agreed to.

Several other votes were considered and agreed to.

THE INQUEST ON MR. SADLER.—At the adjourned inquiry held on Tuesday last at the workhouse, Hanley, into the circumstances attending the death of the late Mr. John Sadler, M.P. for Sligo, the jury retired, and after deliberation of [illegible] minutes returned into court. The Foreman said: The opinion of the jury is, that John Sadler died by his own hand when in a temporary state of mind. That is the unanimous opinion of the jury.—The Coroner: That amounts to a verdict of self murder.—The Foreman: Yes, it does. The Coroner: My own conviction is that, after the most mature deliberation, and the most patient investigation, you could not have come to any other conclusion.—The proceedings then terminated.

The *Madrid Gazette*, as a proof of the excellent manner in which the electric telegraph now works in Spain, says that the speech of the Emperor of the French on opening the Legislative Body was transmitted to Madrid in a few minutes.

## THE COURT.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by Prince Alfred and the Princess Helena, visited the Botanic Gardens in the Regent's-park on Saturday. During the day her Majesty received the Princess Gouvernaise of Coorg. In the evening the Queen gave a dinner party.

On Monday her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Royal, dined with the Duchess of Cambridge, at her residence in St. James's Palace.

On Tuesday his Serene Highness Prince Victor of Hohenlohe arrived at Buckingham Palace on a visit to her Majesty. In the evening the Queen and the Prince, accompanied by the Princess Helena and Prince Victor, honoured the Olympic Theatre with their presence

Lord Cowpers and Major F. C. Cavendish have relieved Lord Waterpark and Major-General Berkeley Drummond in their duties as the Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

THE LEVEE.

The Queen held a Levee on Wednesday afternoon, in St. James's Palace. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived from Buckingham Palace soon after two o'clock, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards.

The Duke of Cambridge, prince Victor of Hohenlohe, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, attended the Levee, and were received by the Vice-Chamberlain.

The Queen and the Prince Consort entered the Throne-room a half-past two o'clock, attended by the Lords in Waiting and Gentlemen of the Royal Household. Her Majesty wore a train of white and gold moiré antique silk, trimmed with gold blonde and red velvet bows. The petticoat was white satin, and was also trimmed with gold blonde and red velvet bows. The head-dress consisted of a coronet of opal and diamonds.

The Foreign Ministers were first introduced, when several presentations took place.

The Court was very numerously attended by the nobility and gentry. The presentations exceeded 400 in number. Among the more noticeable we may instance—

Lord Wensleydale, on his elevation to the Peerage, by the Lord Chancellor
Lord Aveland, on being created a Peer, by Viscount Palmerston
Lord Napier, by Colonel Peel
Lieutenant-General Cannon (Behram Pacha), on his return from Turkey, by Lord Panmure
Sir Fardwith, by Lord Panmure.
Mr. John Towers, Chairman of Metropolitan Board of Works, by Sir G. Grey.
Dr. William Rae, R.N., on receiving the honour of C.B., by Sir C. Wood.

## THE THEATRES, &c.

HAYMARKET.—On Saturday a new comedy, from the fertile pen of Mr. Bayle Bernard, was produced at this theatre. We should add that the piece was also an original and not a translated one. It is entitled (somewhat quizzically) "The Evil Genius." The so called "Evil Genius," is one *Tom Hopstons* (Mr. Buckstone), an honest Derbyshire man, who preserves the honesty and simplicity of his character through all the changes of fortune, and happens to be one of the earliest fruits of one *Bill Cooley Esq.* (Mr Chippendale), who has returned from the East Indies with wealth enough to set up for a gentleman, and who naturally desires to cut his old acquaintance, the still rustic *Tom*. But *Tom* is not to be so easily dropped of, for *Tom* is aware of the juvenile delinquencies of *Mr Bill Cooley*—how that he had been married to a poor girl, and deserted her and their boy, to seek his fortune abroad. That boy is still living—whom *Cooley* seeks, however, to ignore, that he may marry a penniless lady of fashion and blood, without any apparent incumbrance or reference to his early connections. Hence *Tom* appears to him an "evil genius," and, as he is continually crossing his path, he seeks to get rid of him, and for this purpose procures his arrest on account of a debt which he thinks unable to pay. *Tom*, however, does pay it, and then presents on the scene, making himself extremely disagreeable to *Cooley*, and very agreeable to a young lady and her lover, who turns out to be *Cooley's* son. To this young man *Tom* has been a "good genius" for he has performed towards him the duty that his unprincipled parent had neglected, and at last these facts are brought home to *Cooley's* knowledge, and awaken him to contrition. Here it might have been naturally expected that the author would have given us a pathetic scene, and the end of the piece in the mutual embraces of the son and father. This usual stage conclusion is, however, postponed to the evening, when the young man is to be told all, and the action of the piece is brought abruptly to a close. The previous act had, however, terminated with what we have already called, for the sake of distinction, the "incidental situation." *Tom*, in one of his freaks (for he has many), covers himself up with a newspaper, which he pretends to be reading, and is mistaken by *Cooley* for another person; when, on the charge of the latter, he hits his head on the concealed sheet, and is thus recognised by his victim as the drop descends. Such are the peculiar effects of this curious drama. One character played by Mr. Compton deserves especial notice; it is that of an old postman with a thick memory, wherever he pauses to reflect, which is uniformly "forgets," and, whenever anybody accidentally mentions the name or thing he is in want of, exclaims—"Now, I remember!" A delicate portrait this—a perfect gem of art—in every way acceptable of the dramatist's skill, and admirably executed by his representative. Miss Reynolds, too, had rather a dashing part, in *Lady Aurora Ringwood*, which reminded us of Mrs. Nisbett in *Lady Gay Spanker*, and which was played somewhat in her style, though, of course, with much less force. The other characters were slight sketches, which to describe were to misrepresent, as it might imply they were something more than indications, when, in fact, they are the faintest of suggestions. Such as they are, however, they acquire strength by their comic nature; and the comedy, which excited continual laughter during its progress, was rewarded at its conclusion with unanimous and unequivocal applause.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul have just completed a successful engagement in Dublin, having given their comic entertainment, "Patch-Work," over one hundred nights.

## MUSIC.

THE Concert given by Madame Goldschmidt-Lind for the Nightingale Fund took place on Tuesday evening at Exeter Hall. It was a magnificent performance, with a most satisfactory result More than two thousand persons were present; and, as the price of tickets was a guinea to every part of the house, the receipts (making allowance for some complimentary admissions) must have been at least £2000. This would leave a great balance for the fund, even were the expenses of such a concert deducted; but the Committee are not upon authority on which we are entitled to rely, that no such deduction has been made—Jenny Lind, with that nobleness of spirit which has marked her whole career, having disbursed every item of expense out of her own pocket, leaving the receipts to be handed over to the Fund without the abatement of a farthing. Considering the great scale on which this concert was got up—the orchestra namely strong, and embracing the most eminent performers in London, the large and select band of choristers, and the completeness of every arrangement—the sum thus paid by Madame Goldschmidt must, at the very least, have been £800—an amount which she has thus contributed to the Fund over and above the exertion of her incomparable talents.

The concert was of the highest order, both in respect to selection and performance. The music was partly sacred and partly secular, and in both kinds Madame Goldschmidt took a leading share. She first sang Mendelssohn's Hymn for one, chorus, and organ, "Hear my prayer, O God," one of the finest of that great master's sacred works, throwing into it that fervid devout feeling in the expression of which she transcends every other singer. She took the principal soprano part in a sacred cantata composed by her husband, and performed for the first time—a work of very great merit. The words are chiefly taken from the 130th Psalm, and are of a pathetic and imploring character. The music is a series of airs, duets, and choruses, written in a pure style, and containing many passages of melodic expression. The opening air, "From the deep I cry unto Thee," sung by Madame Goldschmidt with intense feeling, made a deep impression; as did a fine duet for a soprano and tenor which she sang with Mr. Swift. Of the choral portion of the work, the greatest effect was produced by a short but very characteristic female voice descriptive of "the lilies of the field, who toil not, neither do they spin." We trust to have another opportunity of hearing a work which was so admirably performed, and which does so much honour to the genius of the composer

In the latter part of the concert Mdme. Goldschmidt's performances were of a light description, calculated to show the extent of her vocal powers and the unrivalled brilliancy of her execution. She sang Rossini's bravura air, "Eppellida verte," from the "Turco in Italia;" Meyerbeer's trio for the voice and two flutes, which she has repeated so often—oftener, we think, than it deserves; and the finale of Weber's "Euryanthe."

Mr. Goldschmidt played two pieces, both well known to the musical world—Beethoven's Choral Fantasia, and Weber's Concert-stück—and maintained his reputation as an accomplished pianist of the best school.

The other pieces performed during the evening were Mozart's Symphony in G minor, an air from Mozart's "Davidde Penitente" (sung by Mr. Swift), Benedict's Overture to "The Tempest," Mendelssohn's part-song, "When the west with evening glows" (admirably sung by the chorus), and the March and Chorus from Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens," which terminated the Concert. The fair giver was received with all the enthusiasm due to her noble character, her incomparable talents, and the magnificent aid given by her to an object which the English public have so much at heart.

On Monday last Mr. Ella concluded the Lectures on Music delivered by him in the course of the last twelve months at the London Institution, Finsbury-circus. These lectures, from the novelty of their design, and the ability with which it has been executed, have been eminently successful. They were especially addressed to amateurs; who, as singers and instrumental performers, have acquired some practical knowledge of music; and his object has been to increase the enjoyment derived from the art by some comprehension of his principles. With this view he has explained, in a popular way, the elements of harmony and composition, illustrating his remarks by performing and analysing passages from the works of the greatest ancient and modern masters. His twelve lectures, delivered since March, 1855, were divided into two series, embracing the following subjects:—First series: 1, Devotional harmony; 2, Secular; 3, Pastoral; 4, Vague, supernatural, and descriptive; 5, Imitative, graphic, and descriptive; 6, Dramatic. Second Series: 1, Melody; 2, Harmony; 3, Counterpoint; 4, 5, and 6, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven, their instrumental music analysed. The musical illustrations were given by eminent performers. The instrumental by Mr. Kuhlau on the pianoforte, and the vocal by Miss Ransford, Miss Lascelles, Miss Chambers, Mr. T. Williams, and Mr. Smythson. During the whole course the gratuitous lecture-room was crowded by an attentive and interested audience.

THOUGH no doubt is entertained as to the opening of the Italian Opera this season, yet nothing positive has yet transpired as to its locality. Mr. Gye and Mr Lumley have had more than one meeting on the subject, and it is believed that a negotiation is now pending for transferring the late Covent Garden establishment to her Majesty's Theatre.

HERR ERNST, the great violinist, is just arrived in London for the season. Madame Clara Novello, who has been spending the winter at Nice, is about to return to England.

At the fourth Concert of the Beaumont Institution, to which we made allusion in our last publication, the programme included the celebrated ballads of the "Last Rose of Summer" and the "Bay of Biscay," sung by the great tenor who stands unrivalled among English singers, and who is constantly proving that the Italians are not invariably the best vocalists in the world. To execute to perfection the two songs which we have quoted requires the most varied powers. In the mournful Irish melody Mr. Sims Reeves had an opportunity of displaying the exquisite falsetto voice with which he is gifted; while in the stirring naval song his fine chest voice had full scope, and roused the audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. Mr. Frank Mori's pupil, Miss Louisa Vinning, contributed three songs, "Vegila dal Ciel," the Prayer and Barcarolle from the "Etoile du Nord," "I love my little native isle," and "Lo! here the gentle lark." The appearance of the young singer on the platform was the signal for general applause. It would seem as if the Beaumont Institution were conscious of having been the scene of her début, and were determined to show it. The "Vegila dal Ciel" of Miss Vinning was extremely beautiful, and loses none of its merits when compared with Bosio's performance at the Italian Opera last season. "I love my little native isle" was also admirably sung. But the triumph of the evening was the performance of Bishop's magnificent ballad—a triumph which neither the singer nor the audience will be likely to forget. To say that the song was applauded is not sufficient to convey an idea of what actually took place. The audience was compelled, requested, or hinted, in the usual way, but loudly and emphatically insisted on. A singer who on her second appearance can make conquests like these, may, without vanity, look high. Miss Lucy Escott was in excellent voice, as was also Mr. Sims Reeves, who sang the "Qui la voce," from the "Puritani," with great power and expression. The buffo scene from the "Cenerentola" was executed with much spirit by Mr. Farquharson, whose flexible barytone voice is admirably suited for such parts. The concert was conducted by Mr. W. G. Cusins.

HENRY RUSSELL has been singing his popular songs with great success at Bath during the week. On Monday next, the 17th, he commences at the Surrey Theatre, with his entertainment of the "Far West."

HANDEL'S "Messiah" was performed on Thursday week, in the Speech Room of Barrow School, for the benefit of the resident Professor of Music, Mr. Tillyard. The performance was under the patronage of Dr. Vaughan, the principal; the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, the Rector of Harrow, and other clergymen and gentlemen. The following eminent artistes were engaged:—Miss Stabbach, Miss Folby, Mr. Montem Smith, and Mr. Tillyard; trumpet, Mr. Harper; accompanyists, Messrs. Frank Mori and Jolly. Conductor, Mr. Surman. The performance throughout gave entire satisfaction.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE alteration which was determined on by the Doncaster Spring Committee (whose stakes are filling well), to hold their meeting early in April, instead of the middle of March, has caused more work to be a blank one to the sporting-man, and gives them a greater zest for the first great meeting of the year at Northampton. Steeplechasing will also experience a complete lull; and there is nothing even in that line, except one at Louth on Friday. The racing at Warwick was very spirited, and Wells rode his fourth two-year-old winner this season. His horse Apathy, by ANDREADALE, owed his victory entirely to his superior condition; and Coroner's brother, Lambourne, who ran second, would win far less "fit," will hereafter prove a second feather in the cap of Loupercon. Little Davie cut down his horses as he always does here, from end to end; and the Grand Steeplechase was only won, after an exciting race, by a neck, though the children by low weights on the horses, as at Liverpool, tends more than ever to degrade the sport. Neville is for sale, and Pole-star fetched 120 gs at Tatter-all's last Monday, and fell to the owner of Amorous Boy. Bartelle, who seemed at one time as if she was determined to rest on the glories of her sons Van Tromp and Flying Dutchman, and for some four seasons had no foal, has followed up her Orlando colt and her Pompey filly of 1854 55 with a chestnut colt to West Australian. Knight's sale was a very slow affair, as he was "put in" at 1200 gs., and had only two bidders, who went up by fifty pieces bids, until 2000 gs., or 1100 gs. less than Stockwell, was reached, and the rare old chestnut passed out of the "Thellusson Trust" into Mr. Foljambe's hands. He looked lusty, but, as Mr. Foljambe has such a capital chance of getting a private one here with Andango, we should not fancy he will have a trial, before it is finally decided to send him to the stud this year. The season is pretty far advanced, and nearly all the good mares are in the subscription lists elsewhere. The price, considering his immense bone and blood, is at least 500 gs too little, and he should make an invaluable cross with the steady light mares of the present day. His gameness and love of a distance was undeniable, but he rather lacked speed. Inheritress, a very handsome bay mare, is gone to Teddington, and the smart Nelly Bird, who could jump a quicker look has just left, as any animal we ever saw, is at the paddocks of Barton, the sire of Fandango.

There have been some very great runs of late, but the dry weather is beginning to be sadly against the scent, and the foxes are lying out in all directions among the crumbling dusty fallows and the dry beds of hedgerows to such an extent that the best covers are frequently drawn blank, and the "tally ho" is heard in places where a schoolboy would hardly look for a rabbit or a weasel with his terrier Among huntsman changes we may note that Edwards has left Lord Henry Bentinck, and his place has been taken by Simpson, who was with Lord Southampton last season. His Lordship has also engaged the celebrated Jack Morgan as his first whip, and he acts as huntsman on Tuesdays and Fridays, while Simpson takes the other four days

The coursing meetings are all but finished; and, in fact, the Newcastle, Northumberland, and Durham Union on Monday and Tuesday; the Middlestown on Tuesday and Wednesday, and the Nithsdale and Galloway towards the close of the week—one in each of the sister countries—are the only ones on the card for next week.

Among the odd sporting incidents of the month we may especially notice that Judge, with 8 to 1 on him, was actually caught and passed by Protest as they raced to their lairs from the slips in the run-up for the Waterloo Cup. He has always been considered the fastest dog in the kingdom; but there are some who think that Jacobite is faster. A strange struggle has also taken place between a swan and a pike, which will no doubt be preserved by the stuffer's art. A huge pike, it seems, struck at a swan which put its head under water; and when the two were found the pike had swallowed the head and neck of the swan, and there they floated, bound together by a link which proved a deadly one to both assailer and assailed.

WARWICK SPRING MEETING. MONDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Sir Rowland Trenchard, 1. Bolton, 2.
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—The Roman, 1. Speculator, 2.
Trial Stakes.—Fisherman, 1. Stork, 2
Willoughby Handicap.—Rodo-meli, 1. Fulbeck, 2.
Farmers' Plate.—The Comet, 1. Jenny Jones, 2.

TUESDAY.

Handicap Plate.—Sir Rowland Trenchard, 1. Rudstone, 2.
Two-year-old Stakes.—Apathy, 1. Lambourn, 2.
Great Warwickshire Hand cap.—Little Davie, 1. Fulbeck, 2
Sweepstakes.—Coal Black Rose, 1. Magus, 2.
Debdale Stakes.—Royalty, 1. Beggar Boy, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Hunters' Stakes.—Twm Shon Catti, 1. Squire of Malton, 2.
Selling Stakes. The Assayer, 1 Speculator, 2
Scurry Handicap.—Little Tom. 1. Twm Shon Catti, 2.
Grand Annual Steeplechase.—Little Charley, 1. Oliham, 2.
Hunt Cup Steeplechase.—British Sailor, 1. Omer Pacha, 2.
Handicap Steeplechase.—Goodlad, 1. Lady-bird, 2.
Handicap Hurdle Race.—Sandboy, 1. Beechnut, 2.

SALISBURY RACES.—THURSDAY.

City Bowl.—Roman, 1. Jane Shore, 2
Tb TC Biennial Stakes.—Arrezal, 1. Tracolor, 3.
Trial Stakes.—Lymington walked over.
Wiltshire Stakes.—Mayboy, 1. Elfrida, 2.

FRIDAY.

TATTERSALL'S. MONDAY.

GREAT WARWICKSHIRE HANDICAP. 4 to 1 agst Veloran (t).
TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS. 7 to 1 agst Fly-by-Night (2 to 1 t); 3 to 1 agst Yellow Jack (100 to 30 t); 10 to 1 agst Pelmoodle (12 to 1 to 1 t).
CHESTER CUP.—30 to 1 agst Warlock (1), 100 to 30 also laid; 1000 to 30 agst Pure as ore (1), 33 to 1 also laid; 100 to 30 agst Stork (1).
DERBY.—7 to 1 agst Wentworth (t to £50); 7 to 1 agst Ellington (offd); 15 to 8 agst Fly-by-Night (1 to £200), 8 to 1 also laid; 300 sovereign Wentworths and Fly-by-Night (1).

THURSDAY

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS. 20 to 1 agst Prince (t).
CHESTER CUP.—14 to 1 agst Yellow Jack (t).
DERBY.—18 to 1 agst Blid-in-Hand (t).

## THE DESTRUCTION OF COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

ON Sunday some thousands of persons flocked to Bow-street for the purpose of viewing the still smoking ruins. At an early hour in the morning the barriers in most of the streets were opened, to allow persons to pass and repass, but in a very brief period the crowd became so dense as to prevent the firemen from passing to and fro to their work. It was therefore again found necessary to stop the public traffic. A number of persons managed to pass down Prince's-place, the entrance to where her Majesty's state-box stood, and got within the walls. Superintendent Durkin, seeing the plaster and brickwork falling, was apprehensive that, unless the ruins were cleared of the populace, a great many persons would be killed. He therefore made known his opinion to the firemen, and the place was forthwith cleared. After that time the only persons allowed to enter were the firemen, who were exposed to great danger by the continuous falling of the bricks and mortar from the leaning parts of the private boxes, and other things left by the firestanding loose in the niches of the upper boxes. So intense was the heat of the conflagration that many of the massive iron girders which were the supporters of the tiers of boxes and are now found to be completely fused, and the metal can be picked up in huge masses weighing upwards of half a hundredweight. The wall under which the Queen stood when she viewed the ruins has fallen to the ground, showing that her Majesty must have run a great risk whilst she remained there. In fact, Mr. Colf, the principal foreman of the fire brigade, stated that if he had been present when her Majesty viewed he should have persuaded her not to venture within the walls, more especially at the place where she entered, which was the most dangerous part of any in the ruins. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, upon his inspection of the ruins, having expressed a wish to obtain some of the contents of the theatre, to preserve as a memento of the devastation, Percy, the engineer of the fire brigade, entered the wall of the theatre and picked up some pieces of crystal that had fallen from the great chandelier in a fused state and become mixed with iron. His Royal Highness very politely thanked the engineer, and appeared greatly to value the relic.

The splendid staircase leading to the dress circle finally disappeared on Sunday morning, and its tottering walls, and the extreme end of the pit and the staircases leading to the private boxes were rapidly giving way, and crumbling like so much dust, owing to their calcined condition.

On Monday several hundred gentlemen visited the ruins, amongst the earliest to attend were Lord Ernest Bruce, Colonel Knox, and several other members of Parliament. In Bow-street it was difficult for persons to pass and repass, on account of the immense crowd assembled there; and Hart-street, which leads to the Queen's entrance in Prince's-place, was equally crowded by persons, who appeared to have not the last regard for their safety. Fortunately, no accident occurred, although a few hundred persons also risked their lives by venturing within the theatre, including a great many of the Foot Guards, and they being in full regimentals gave the scene quite a picturesque effect. Several persons should be seen raking amongst the ruins to procure something as a relic. The work of demolition on the northern wall goes on with full vigour, and it is thought that on a few days the whole will be cast down, and then the safety of the opposite houses will be secured.

On Tuesday Mr. Bedford, Coroner for the city of Westminster, assembled a jury at the Pictorial, Covent-garden, for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of the fire.

The Coroner said that the present was a somewhat unusual inquiry, differing from the ordinary inquests attendant on the deaths of individuals. In the present case he had been applied to by the churchwardens of the parish in which the late Royal Italian Opera-house was situate to institute an inquiry into the origin of the disastrous fire which had destroyed that magnificent building, and he had felt it his duty immediately to acquiesce in the application. The parish authorities had assured him he might rely upon their best assistance in carrying out the inquiry, and he was bound to say that Mr Moseley Taylor had taken great pains in getting the evidence relating to the calamity together. It was an inquiry in which the public were very deeply interested for many reasons. In the first place, the destruction of the theatre had occasioned very general sympathy, from the highest to the lowest; and, secondly, the walls of the building were now in such a state that the neighbourhood was jeopardised. If the evidence which should be laid before the jury that day did not satisfy them as to the origin of the fire, he trusted they would spare no pains in endeavouring to obtain further information, in order that a conclusion might be arrived at which should at once be satisfactory to themselves and to the public.

John Gye, a fireman at Covent-garden Theatre, gave an account of his discovery of the fire. On being asked what idea he had formed as to the origin, he said he thought the house had been set on fire, from the peculiarity of the smoke.

William Butler, another fireman attached to the theatre, said he received the first intimation of the fire from the last witness, on the stage, and followed him up to the floor of the carpenter's shop, on which they both crawled on their hands and knees. Witness advanced about three or four yards in this way, and then saw a heap of wood, so much as would fill a large cart, in one body of fire. He was unable to get at it in any way but the origin of the fire.

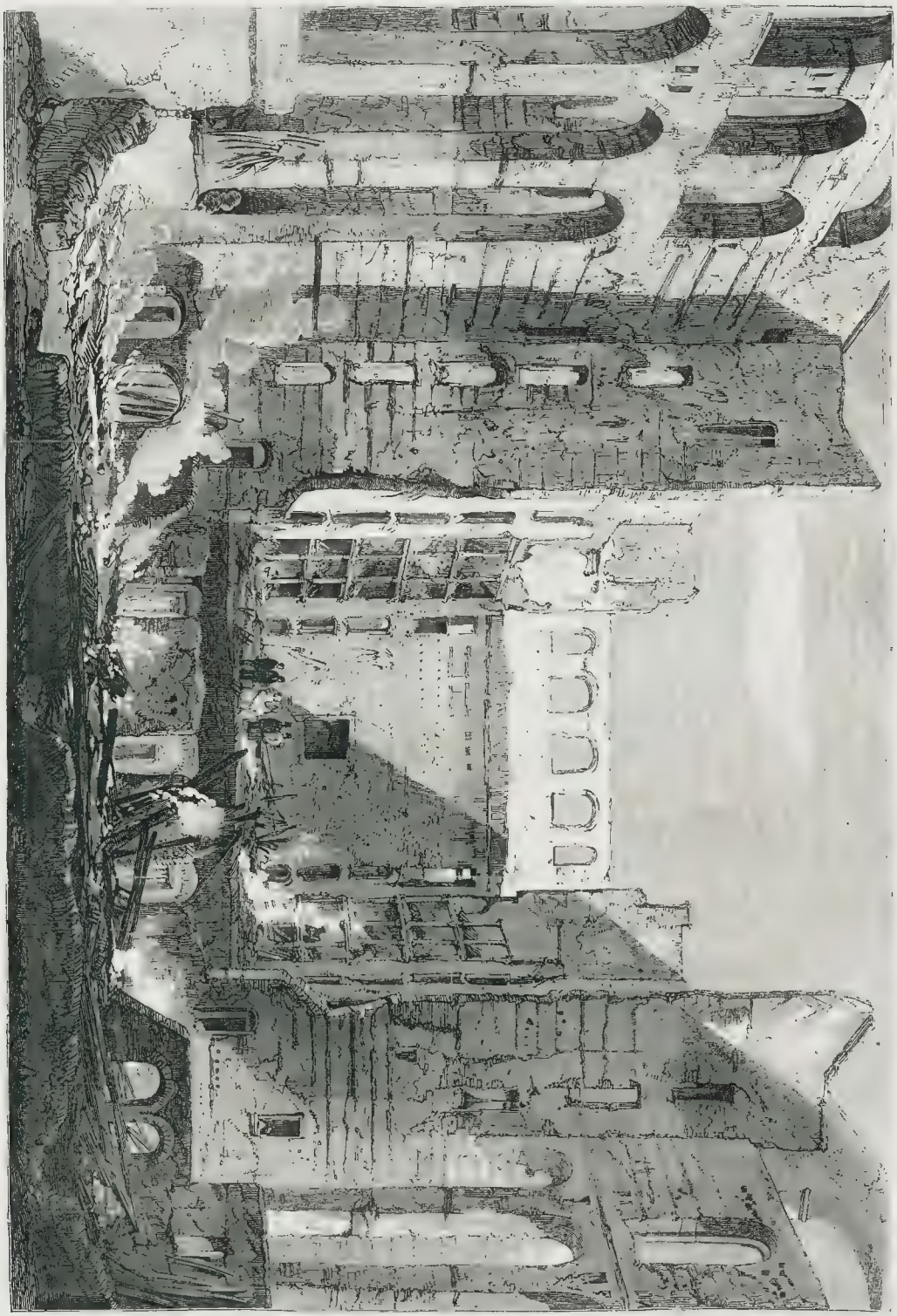
Mr. Braham, jun., another fireman attached to the theatre, corroborated the main features of the testimony deposed to by the two preceding witnesses, whom he had followed to the carpenter's shop. He was unable to form any idea as to the origin of the fire.

Mr. John Palmer, prompter, said he had the entire management of the gas-fittings of the theatre, and had fitted up the carpenter's shop with gas just previously to Christmas last. The whole arrangements for lighting the theatre were under the control of himself or his assistants. It was impossible, he thought, for the fire to have originated by reason of any escape of gas in the carpenter's shop.

Mr. Gregory Sleeman, an architect and carpenter to the theatre during the last thirty years, was next examined. He said he could not account for the fire in any other way than from the escape of gas. He also mentioned a great escape lately, and had begged and prayed and called the attention of the firemen to the fact, and had said that if something was not done to remedy the evil he was almost certain the theatre would be burnt down.

The Illustration upon page 277 was sketched during the visit of her Majesty on Thursday (last week), to her Royal Consort, and the first group of figures we also among the visitors to the ruins in the course of the day, as well as several members of the nobility and aristocracy. Her Majesty and the Princess Royal arrived about four o'clock, attended by Lord Alfred Churchill, the Lady in Waiting, Major-General Bouverie, and Colonel the Hon. Dudley de Ros, as Equerries. The Royal party approached the theatre by way of Bart-street, and alighted in Prince-place, in which her Majesty's private entrance was situated. There they were received by Mr. Gye, the lessee of the building, and were conducted to a position which commanded an advantageous view of the ruins. To reach this point, her Majesty and the Princess Royal had to pass through a portion of a lobby connecting the Royal Courtyard with the private entrance to the pit, and strewed over with a mass of charred ruins, through which they had to pick their steps with no small care. They were conducted through a low doorway in one of the interior walls to a spot near what had been the position of her Majesty's private box, from which they obtained an excellent view of the ruins, and were able to form an adequate conception of the vast area originally covered by the building, and the melancholy scene of desolation and destruction which it presented. After asking Mr Gye a few questions and addressing a graceful expression of her sympathy to him, her Majesty, the Princess Royal, and the Royal suite, left the theatre and returned to Buckingham Palace.

BURNING OF COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.—(SEE PRECED NG PAGE.)



RUINS OF COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.—VISIT OF HER MAJESTY AND THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—(SEE PAGE 275.)

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR JOHN HUNTER LITTLER, G.C.B.

THIS gallant and able officer, who died at his seat, Bigadon, South Devon, after a short illness, on the 18th ult., was the representative of an ancient Cheshire family. He was the son of Thomas Littler, Esq., and was born in the village of Tarvin, in Cheshire, on the 6th of January, 1783. His mother was Nanwich, and he received his education in the neighbouring village Grammar School of Acton, under the mastership of the Rev. Dr Devonport In 1800 Littler obtained his Cadetship, and immediately left England for India to join his regiment: on his voyage in the *Kent* East Indiaman the vessel was captured by a French privateer, whose crew took possession of the ship, and placed all the passengers of the *Kent* on board a small panance, and with some dates and water, they were left to accomplish the remainder of their voyage to India, which they fortunately did.

In the East, Littler went through the campaigns of 1804-5, with Lord Lake, in Upper India. He subsequently volunteered to the Expedition which sailed for Java in 1811, and there obtained a high reputation for valour, being present at the assault and capture of Batavia and Fort Cornelius. On the restoration of Java to the Dutch, in 1816, he returned to Bengal, where he went on the Staff of the Marquis of Hastings, then Governor-General of India. In 1824 he was made Colonel of the 56th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, which command he retained till his death. In 1841 he was promoted to the rank of Major-General. In April, 1843, he was placed over the garrison and district of Agra. In November of the same year he was appointed to lead the army of Gwalior. On the 29th of December following the troops under Major-General Littler brilliantly carried the batteries of Maharajpore and Chounda. For this the Major-General was named a Knight Commander of the "Most Honourable Order of the Bath," and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and was created a K.C.B. During the engagement he was slightly wounded, and had two horses shot under him. In 1845 he for some time held Ferozeshah with 7000 troops against 50,000 Sikhs; and on the 20th of December under pretended communications with the main body of the army under Sir Henry Hardinge, by a movement well conceived and admirably executed. At Ferozeshah he again had two horses shot under him, and his Aide fell by his side. His conduct on that memorable day earned for him the subscript of the "Hero of Ferozeshah." For his services in the whole of this campaign he was again thanked by both Houses of Parliament, and was created G.C.B. In 1845 he was also made Member of the Council of India. In 1847 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the troops beyond the Sutlej. In 1849 Sir John Littler became President of the Council of India and Deputy-Governor of Bengal, and was presented by the inhabitants of Calcutta with a service of plate, accompanied by an address. He returned to England in 1851, having been in the East India Company's service for fifty-three years. Sir John Littler's family is one of the oldest in Cheshire. The name is derived from Littlever, in that county, near which place the Littlers originally resided, and who are said in an old chronicler to be "known for the basis of theyre tempes" Robert Littler, Esq., of Tarvin, who died in 1570, was one of the most influential proprietors in Cheshire, and from him Sir J. Littler is directly descended. Sir John married, in 1827, Helen Gympso, only daughter of Col. H. Stewart, whose father claimed the Earldom of Orkney by this lady, who survives him, Sir John has had issue four daughters. Sir John was last week interred in the family vault at Tarvin, near Chester. During the funeral not a single shop was opened, nor a blind raised in the whole town of Tarvin, such was the respect in which he was held in his native place.

### GENERAL GEORGE WRIGHT.

GENERAL GEORGE WRIGHT, Colonel Commandant of the Royal Engineers, died on the 5th inst. at Bath, in the seventy-second year of his age. He entered the army more than sixty years. The gallant General was born in 1776, he obtained the rank of Second Lieutenant in 1756; an active, brave and shrewd man much hard serv. e. He was in the West Indies during the war with France, from 18-0 to 1805, during which period he returned to England on account of ill health from the enemy. He was also in North America, Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick during the whole of the last war with the United States, under Generals Sir George Prevost and Sir John Sherbrooke; and while with the latter General he filled the office of Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Forces in the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. He became a Major-General in 1837. He volunteered his services to Ceylon during the rebellion of the Kandyan provinces; and on his return to his native country he paid an official visit to the Court of Persia. He was made a General, the 20th June, 1854, having been previously appointed a Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Engineers in 1851.

### J. B. CAMPBELL, ESQ.

JOHN BENTON CAMPBELL, Esq., of Lamberton and Mordington, in the county of Berwick, died at Malta, on the 25th of February, in the forty-second year of his age. Mr Campbel represented the borough of Berwick-on-Tweed in the last Parliament upon Conservative principles. His large landed estates in Berwickshire revert to his next brother, Archibald Colin Campbell, late a Major in the 42nd H.ghlanders, who now takes the additional name of Benton The Major has lately returned from the Crimea in ill health, after being present at Alma, Balaclava, and Sebastopol—where he much distinguished himself for his bravery, and for his unceasing kindness and attention to the men under his command.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

THE favourable prospects of peace continue to exercise considerable influence upon the value of natural S ecks. Although the general business of the week done in Consols this week has not been to say extensive, prices have advanced nearly one per cent, and there has been an unusually heavy "contango," viz.— 8-16 to 5 per cent—a strong proof that bobbers generally are operating upon peace prospects. We have had a settlement in the Consol-market; and there has been a heavy payment—over £2,000,000—on account of the new Loan of £8,500,000, and the funding Exchequer Bills. Nearly two-thirds of the amount were paid into the hands of the contractors prior to Thursday; so that there was no immediate pressure for money on that day.

The Discount-market has been by no means well supplied with money; but some relief has been afforded it by the East India Company having lent some considerable sums, at the current rates of interest. Discount quotations have not varied since our last, short-dated bills being quoted in Lombard-street at 5⅛ to 6⅛ per cent.

It is understood that some remittances have been received from Paris to invest in our funds; and it must be satisfactory to learn that the demand for gold on account of the Bank of France is by no means active. For shipment to India, however, most of the silver in the market has been disposed of—bars, at 60¼d.; dollars, 60¼d. per ounce. There have been very few imports of the precious metals, the principal arrivals being £22,000 from Belgium, and £2000 from the Brazils; but we understand that the next two steamers from New York will bring over £200,000.

National Securities were steady on Monday, as follows: Three per Cent Consols, for Money, 91½ ⅜; Ditto, for Account, 91½ ⅜; New Three per Cents, 91½; Long Annuities, 1860, 3⅜; Consols Bonus, 1860, 1½ prem.; Exchequer Scrip, 1¼ ¼ prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. prem. to 1s. dis.; Ditto, Advertised, 2s. dis.; Exchequer Bonds, 98½ ½. On the following day numerous small parcels of stock were purchased for the settlement of the dividends, and generally we firm:—The three per Cent Consols were 91½ up to 91⅝; Ditto, for the Account, 92½ ⅜; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 77; Five per Cent Annuities, 115; India Bonds, 2s. to 3s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to par; Exchequer Scrip, ¼ prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to par; Exchequer Bonds, 98⅜. On Wednesday prices had an upward tendency, with a firm feeling in the transactions:—The Three per Cents Reduced were done for special transfer at 91⅞; the Three per Cent Consols, for Money, marked 91⅛ up to 92⅛; Ditto, for Time, 92½ ⅜; New Three per Cents, 92⅜; India Bonds, 2s. 3s. dis.; Consols Scrip, 1⅛ prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 98⅜; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 1s. prem.; Ex.l equer Bonds, 1868, 98⅜; Ditto, 1869, 98⅜. On Thursday prices were again on the advance, with a firm market. The Three per Cent Consols were 92⅛ ⅜ for Money and 92⅜ ½ for Time. The New Scrip was ¾; and Exchequer Scrip, 2 prem.; India Bonds, 3s. dis. A transfer took place in New Three per Cents at 93. The half-yearly meeting of the Bank Proprietary took place, when a dividend of five per cent for the last half year was agreed to. The net profit for the half year was £705,326 8s. 7d.

The transactions in the Foreign House have been tolerably extensive, and prices generally have ruled firm. Portuguese Five per Cents have marked 101¼; Equador New Consolidated, 14; Ditto, Provisional Loan Warrant, 4; Granada Con-and-a-Half per Cents New Active, 21¼; Ditto, for Money, 22; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 92; Ditto, Small, 92½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 80 ex div.; Sardinian Five per Cents, 91; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents, 64; Dutch Four per Cents, 93¾; Spanish Three per Cents, 43; Ditto, New Deferred, 23¾; Ditto, Passive, 5; Turkish Six per Cents, 96¾; Ditto, for Cent per Cents (guaranteed), 100; Venezuelan Four-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 28¾; Do., One-and-a-Half per Cents, Deferred, 12¾; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 93½; Cuba Seven per Cents, 101; Mexican Three per Cents, 19.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been in good request, as follows:—Australasia, 87; Bank of Egypt, 7⅞; Ditto, New, 6⅞; City, 63; Colonial, 30; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 16 ex div.; London Chartered of Australia, 16⅛; Ditto, New, 2; London and County, 33½; London Joint-Stock, 29; New South Wales, 23⅞; Oriental, 42; Union of Australia, 71¾; Passive, 5.

There has been a moderate inquiry for Miscellaneous Securities, and prices continue to be well supported:—Australian Royal Mail have been 4¾; Berlin Waterworks, 5⅛; Canada Company's Bonds, 104; Ditto, Government Six per Cents, 108½; Crystal Palace, 2½; Ditto, Preference, 5½; Electric Telegraph, 20½; General Steam Nav gation, 2⅞ ex all; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 1⅝ ex d v.; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 68; Scottish Australian Investment, 1⅞; Victoria Docks, 1⅞; Grand Junction Canal, 38; Oxford, 194; Stafford and Worcester, 420; Stourbridge, 290; Hungerford-bridge, 12; Waterloo Bridge, 17 26, Vauxhall, 2⅜

Railway Shares have been in rather flat, yet prices have ruled tolerably firm:—Ed. Zd.i.burgh have had sold 26, Cop.ano, 2⅛, Lancas, 7½, Tai Croft, 4, and United Kingdom 3.

Most Railway Shares have been in steady request, and high prices of yesterday have been fully maintained. Caledonian have been offered at Shrewsbury have been 1-16, Great Dover 1-16 to 3-32, and Great Berkshire, 1-16 to 1. The following are the final closing money prices on Thursday:—

Caledonian, 79¾; Eastern Counties, 8¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 90; Caledonian, 79; Eastern Counties, 8¾; Great Northern, 98½; Ditto, A Stock, 139½; Great Western, 62; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 98½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 24⅝; Midland, 66¾; North British, 29½; North Eastern—Berwick Extension, 15; Ditto, Leeds, 152; Ditto, York, 83; South Eastern, 61¾.

IRISH RAILWAY SHARES RENEW Midland—Bradford, 70½.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL Great Western of Brazil, 12; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 91½; Ditto, Five per Cent, redeemable at Five per Cent prem., 7⅞; North Eastern of York, 9½

MINING—Australasian, 8⅝; Bolanos, 8⅜; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 8½; Dutch Rhenish, 11½; East Indian, 21⅜; Great Luxemburg, Obligations, 8½; Madras, 15⅞; Sambre and Meuse, 9⅜.

*Friday Evening.*

Very little change has taken place in the value of national stocks to-day, in which, however, only a limited business is doing. The Three per Cents for Money have marked 91⅝ ⅜; and for the Account, 92⅛ to 92⅜ ½; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 1s. prem. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares support yesterday's quotation s.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—A very limited supply of English wheat was on sale in to-day's market, and the demand for fine qualities was active. Fine marks had a steady, though to say brisk, demand, and, Monday's quotations were exceeded by 2s. to 4s. per quarter. In other wheat the buyers (which are 600 quarters—was firm, at full quotations. The amount of business done in it, however, was by no means extensive. We had a good demand for barley at very full prices. Malt sold slowly, at the late decline in value. We were well supplied with oats, and the trade for them was heavy, at barely stationary prices. Beans, peas and flour moved off steadily at very full currencies

*Arrivals this Week.* English: wheat, 1693; barley, 1000; malt, 4,00 quarters; flour, 870; oats, 2,00. Foreign: wheat, 1,620 quarters; oats, 11,0 sacks

*English.*—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 68s to 72s.; ditto, white, 62s to 75s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 65s to 70s.; ditto, white, 70s.; grinding barley, 32s to 33s.; distilling ditto, 35s. to 35s.; malting ditto, 38s to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 65s to 74s.; brown ditto, 62s to 63s.; Kingston and Ware, 74s to 75s.; Chevalier, 75s to 76s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire oats, 23s to 25s.; potato ditto, 23s to 25s.; Youghal and Cork black, 19s to 22s.; ditto, white, 19s to 23s.; tick beans, 32s to 34s.; grey peas, 34s to 35s.; maple, 35s to 36s.; white, 34s to 35s.; boilers, 40s to 42s per quarter; Town-made flour, 51s. to 53s.; Suffolk, 47s to 49s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 47s to 49s. per 280 lbs. American flour, 31s to 33s. per barrel.

*Seeds.*—There is an active feeling in the demand for most seeds, as well as cakes. Prices generally are supported.

*Linseed, English*, grinding, 64s to 66s; Mediterranean, 0s. to 0s.; hempseed, 51s to 55s. per quarter. Carlson 30s to 31s. per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 10s. to 12s.; white, 9s. to 10s.; fine, 7s. to 8s. per bushel. Rapeseed, English, £13 to £14 per last; foreign, £12 per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £13 to £13 5s.; ditto, foreign, £12 5s to £13 10s.; rape cakes £6 10s to £6 5s per ton. Canary seed, 52s per quarter; red clover seed, 7cs to 8cs; ditto white 80s. to 100s. per cwt.

*Bread.*—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8½d. to 9½d.; of household ditto, 7½d. to 8d. per four-pound loaf

*Imported Weekly Averages.*—Wheat, 60s. 11d.; barley, 35s. 11d.; oats, 21s. 1d.; rye, 40s. 6d.; beans, 40s. 0d.; peas, 40s. 3d

*The Six Weeks' Averages.*—Wheat, 71s. 7d.; barley, 35s. 8d; oats, 24s. 3d.; rye, 40s.; beans, 47s. 4d.; peas, 40s.

*English Grain Sold Last Week.*—Wheat, 102,891; barley, 31,745; oats, 24,808; rye, 1,; beans, 2162; peas, 1293 quarters

*Flax.*—We continue to have a very dull sale for all kinds of tow, and prices are barely supported. Common second sample 32l. to 33l. per ton.

*Sugar.*—The supplies of raw sugar continue in excess of last year, and the demand for them is rather off. Prices may be quoted 6s. per cwt. lower than last week. The very little in request for refined goods is very inactive, at 47s to 48s. per cwt.

*Coffee.*—The article is still dull in sale, and good ordinary native Ceylon is freely offered at 50s to 51s. per cwt.

*Rice.*—There is a better feeling in the demand for most kinds, at an improvement in value of 6d. per cwt. The supply in warehouse is large

*Spices.*—There has been only a limited demand for this article, at drooping price Pepper is selling at 5¾d to 6¼d 6d.; and for Penang at 6¼d to 6½d. per pound

*Provisions.*—Irish meat still has a ranged hands at 58s 6d. to 59s. per cwt. Most other oils are firm. Tallow is dull, at 50s 6d to 4s 6d; spirits, 33s to 34s. per cwt.

*Spirits.*—Rum is dull, at 2s 1d to 2s 3d per proof hogsheads, at 1s. 10d to 2s. per gallon for East India. Brandy is dull, at 10s 6d to 11s. per gallon. Genevas are very little in request.

*Hay and Straw.*—Meadow hay, £4 0s. to £5 15s.; clover ditto, £5 0s. to £6 10s.; and straw 1s. to £1. 10s. per load.

*Potatoes.*—Since the date of the public sales our market has ruled very firm, and prices have been well supported.

*Hops.*—The supplies continue good, and the trade is heavy, at from 40s to 85s. per cwt. (Friday.)—There is a moderate inquiry for the finest hops, at last week's prices; but other kinds are very dull, at barely former rates. The imports this week amount to six bales from Rotterdam and 284 from Hamburg. Mid and east Kent pockets, £6 10s. to £8 8s.; Weald of Kent, £5 5s to £5 0s.; Sussex, £2 10s. to £4 10s. per cwt

*Coals* (Friday).—Ships at market, 70; at Hull, 0; at Hartlepool, 0; at Sunderland, 0; at Shields, 0; at Newcastle, 0; at Stockton, 0; at Yarmouth, 0; at Ipswich, 0; at Colchester, 0; at Maldon, 0; at Harwich, 0; at Goole, 0; at Selby, 0; at Hull, 0; at Grimsby, 0; at Boston, 0; at Lynn, 0; at Wells, 0; at Blakeney, 0; at Cromer

## AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ROYAL PRINCE'S THEATRE.—On TUESDAY EVENING next, MONDAY, A WONDERFUL WOMAN. After which will be revived (first time at this season) FAUST AND MARGUERITE. And (first time a new Farce, called A PRINCE FOR AN HOUR. Tuesday (last time but three), HE'S THE EIGHTH. After which (first time) a Comedietta, in One Act, called THE VICTOR VANQUISHED. And A PRINCE FOR AN HOUR. Wednesday, LOUIS XI. THE VICTOR VANQUISHED. And A PRINCE FOR AN HOUR. Thursday, A WONDERFUL WOMAN. FAUST AND MARGUERITE. And A PRINCE FOR AN HOUR. Friday, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. THE VICTOR VANQUISHED. And A PRINCE FOR AN HOUR. Saturday, THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. THE VICTOR VANQUISHED. And A PRINCE FOR AN HOUR

ADAMS'S ORRERY—PASSION WEEK.—PRINCESS THEATRE.—Mr. C. H. ADAMS will exhibit his ORRERY and TRANSPARENT MOVING SCENERY (only for a short time in London) EVERY EVENING (with the Second Passion Week Concert Friday excepted) at half-past eight, and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Afternoons at half-past three. Private Boxes, Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Schools and Children half-price. Doors open half an hour before the performance commences.

ASTLEY'S GREAT NATIONAL STEEPLE-CHASE of 1855, for the EASTER HOLIDAYS.—Mr. WM. COOKE begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that he has provided a sumptuous Equestrian and Dramatic Entertainment for the Easter Vacation far exceeding any previous effort. ON MONDAY, MARCH 24th, and during the week, the Entertainments will commence with a grand Orchestral Selection, replete with every ambitious and effective requisite, entitled THE ARAB OF THE DESERT; AND HIS FAITHFUL STEED; a brilliant combination of Equestrian Talent in the Scenes of the Circle, concluding with Astley's Great National Steeplechase of old.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—EASTER MONDAY SPLENDID HOLIDAY AMUSEMENT Easter Monday. CONFIDENCE MEDICINE. Mr. Wright. LIBERTY OF AFFAIRS. Messrs. Wright and Paul Bedford. With JACK and the BEAN STALK, or, Harlequin and Mother Goose at Home. Messrs. Leslie Jack and Harlequin—Madame Celeste. Mother Goose and Columbine—Miss Wyndham.

PICCO, the BLIND SARDINIAN PHENOMENON, and MUSICAL PHENOMENON, who created so extraordinary a sensation at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, will give FIVE CONCERTS at the ADELPHI THEATRE, IN PASSION WEEK, commencing on MONDAY EVENING, March 17th, when he will perform some selections on the Pastoral Flute. Vocalists: Madme Wallgr[illegible], Mlle. Miel, Signor Belletty, Miss Hayden, Miss Isaacs, Mr. [illegible], Mr. Harold Power, Mr. Frank Bodda, Mr. Chas. Lyall, Mr. Frank Graham, Mr. Chas. Ross, Mr. E. Seguin, and Sig. Piccolomini. The Band and Chorus of Poly Pianelli. The Band will be full and complete. Leaders: Mr. Thurwell and Mr. H. Blagrove. Conductor: Mr. J. Mallan. For particulars in the handbills of each day. Private Boxes, Two Guineas; Stalls 7s. Pit and Gallery 3s. Tickets to be had at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, Mr. Augener, 81, Oxford-street; Messrs. Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; Pinco's, 29, Frith-street, Soho; and at the principal Musicsellers, and at the Box office of the Theatre.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—On Wednesday, March 19, the usual Passion Week performance of HANDEL'S MESSIAH. Vocalists—Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss, with orchestra of nearly 700 performers. Tickets, 2s. reserved; 1s.; stalls, 10s. 6d. each; at the Society's Office, 6, in Exeter-hall.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, on MONDAY, March 17th, and Every Evening during the Week at the MUSIC HALL, Store-st

MISS P. HORTON'S (Mrs. T. German Read) new and popular ENTERTAINMENT, consisting of Musical and Character sketches, entitled [illegible], commencing at Eight o'clock, and terminating at half-past Ten. Prices of Admission to the Gallery during the day. Morning Performances every Tuesday, at Three o'clock, when the first Part will be supported. No performance on Saturday evenings

MR. GEORGE CASE'S CONCERT MONSTRE, at EXETER HALL, on MONDAY next, MARCH 17. The following Artistes are engaged:—Madame Oscar Mallet, Madame Carandini, Madame Lucy Escott, Miss Poole, Miss Weiss, Mr. Edmund Isaacs, Mr. Henri Drayton, Mons. Howard Paul (late Mons. Featherstone), Mrs. Ransford, Miss Stabbach, Miss Fanny Bardisani, Miss Julia Worden, Miss Mary Keeley, Miss Lizzie Ben, Miss Lizzy Smart, Miss Lizzie Lee, Miss Lizzie Hudson, Miss Lizzie Lamborn, Miss Brougham, the Misses Wells, and Madame Amodei, Mr. Augustus Braham, Mr. Frederick Lee, and Mr. Henry Mr. White, Mr. Henri Drayton, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Brahum, Mr. Lindsay Sloper, and Mr. Case. Instrumentalists: Miss M'Millan (Mrs. Case), and Miss Case; Herr Kuhe, Signor Piatti, Mr. Lindsay Sloper, Mr. Patrick Chatterton, Mr. Ransey Case, Mr. Lazarus, Mr. M'Wirth, Mr. Knight, and Messrs. G. and J. Case. Conductors: Mr. Benedict and Herr Meyer Lutz. Stalls, 5s.; unsold, 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at half-past 7, to commence at 8. Tickets at Mr. Case's, 29, Haldane-street; Mr. Austin's, 26, Piccadilly; Mr. Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; and of all the Music-sellers' and Ticket-Offices.

HENRY RUSSELL at the SURREY THEATRE.—FIFTH WEEK.—Monday, March 17th; Tuesday, 18th, Wednesday, 19th, Thursday, 20th, and Saturday, 22nd, in his Entertainments entitled THE PAST WEST; or, Life in America, and THE SONGS OF MY COUNTRY. Assisted by Collard and Collard's magnificent [illegible] Pianoforte, expressly manufactured for him by those eminent firms. Commence at Eight Precisely. Prices as Usual.

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LAST FEW NIGHTS OF THE LONDON SEANCES.—A NEW SERIES now ready. Mr. Love, the Dramatic Ventriloquist of Europe, EVERY EVENING at Seven o'clock, except Saturday. Saturday, at Three o'clock. Regent Gallery, Quadrant, Regent-street. Tickets at Mitchell's, and at the Hall, 7s.

MR. W. H. WOODIN as RACHEL in "LES HORACES."

W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES EVERY EVENING at Eight, at the POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William-street, Strand. Morning Performances every Saturday, at Two o'Clock.

THE LION-SLAYER will NOT be AT HOME during Passion Week, but will re-open as usual on the following (Easter) Monday. Part I. will have undergone Alterations. Richard Leich, Harrison Weir, George Thomas, Wolf, Charles Hancock, and Phillips. The Remains are collected by Mr. J. Colam. Admittance 1s., 6d., and 3s. The Collection on View during the Day from 11 to 5, 1s. Children half-price on the Reserved Seats and Stalls.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Patron: H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT. During PASSION WEEK (viz., on the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th) LECTURES on ASTRONOMY, by Mr. J. Pepper, Esq., with a Magnificent Dissolving Orrery and Diagrams, each Morning at 12 and 3. In the Evenings only, at 8, Concerts, with Haydn's sublime CREATION by a Band and Chorus of Fifty Performers, under Mr. Wesley. The Royal Military Band, the names of the eminent Vocalists, see programmes. N.B.—The Free List will be entirely suspended. Admission 1s. Schools and Children half-price

ROYAL PANOPTICON.—PASSION WEEK. On Monday, 17th, and Wednesday, 19th, a selection of Sacred Music, and on Tuesday 18th, and Thursday, 20th, Handel's "Messiah" (two first parts). Principal Singers, Miss Rainford, Mr. George Perren and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Drayton, with a selected Chorus. Mr. W. F. Collyer will preside at the Grand Organ. To commence every evening at 8. Lectures on Astronomy each day by Mr. J. Y. Partridge, illustrated by an Orrery. Admission 1s. Doors open, Morning, 11 to 5; Evenings, 7 to 10.

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CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.—The Palace and Park are Open to the Public on Mondays at 10s. 6d., on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at 1s., on which days the admission is 1s., and on Saturdays at noon, when the admission is 2s.; on every each day at six p.m. Tickets of admission, including conveyance by railway, may be obtained at the London-bridge Terminus, and at the several agents in London. Trains ran from London-bridge to the Crystal Palace Station at 9, 10 a.m., 12 noon, and every half-hour from 10 to 4 p.m.; and at 1.45, 4.50, and 5.30 p.m.; returning from the Crystal Palace at short intervals throughout the day up to 6 o'clock.

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BOSTON ELECTION.—MEETING IN THE CORN EXCHANGE.

(*Continued from page 278.*)

and I solemnly assert, in the face of this crowded meeting, that nothing shall make me betray your interests (Loud cheers, followed by three distinct rounds).

The Chairman said he did not know whether Mr. Ingram had not laid himself open to a charge of treating; for he had several times given them intellectual treats, by bringing down amongst them a number of the leading *literati* of the metropolis, several of whom yet remained, and among them was the editor of the world-wide famous *Punch*. (Three cheers for *Punch* were then called for and heartily given.

Mr. Mark Lemon returned thanks in a humorous speech.

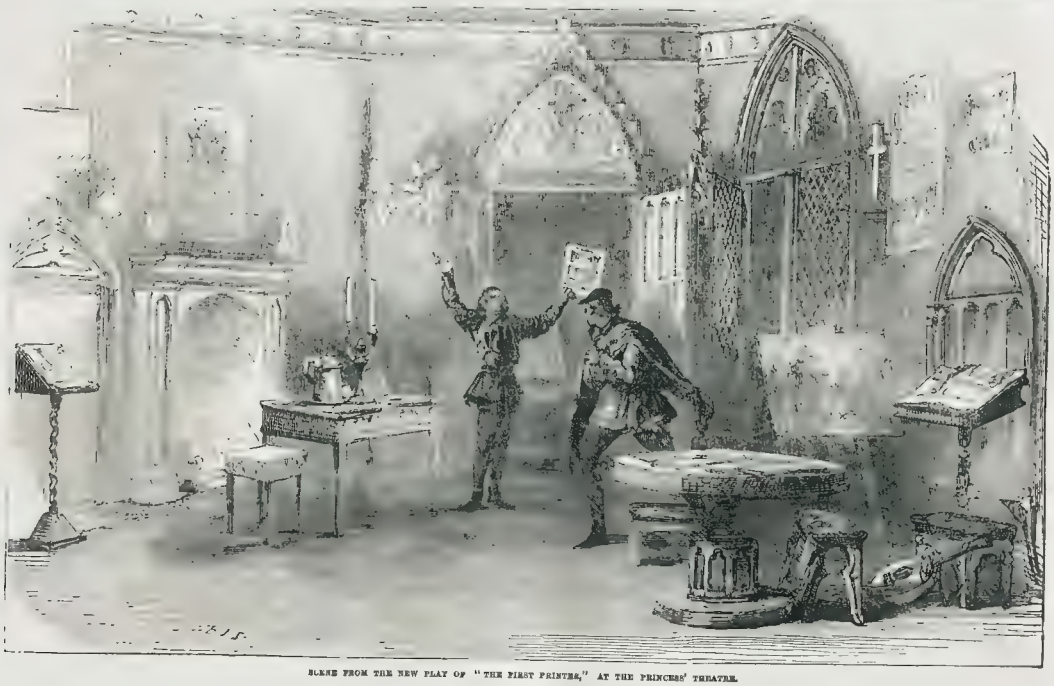
Mr. R. R. R. Moore, who was very cordially received, dilated in eloquent terms upon the glorious termination of the contest. Since the passing of the Reform Bill he had calculated that about £60,000 had been spent in parliamentary contests in the borough. This money, if properly applied, would have made the cut at the mouth of their river (which was so much required to improve the navigation), provided docks, and restored to Boston a portion of that trade for which it had in former times been so eminent (Cheers). It would also have built schools and provided teachers for all the poor lads now running about the streets in a state of deplorable ignorance (Hear, hear). Instead of this the money had been spent in brutalising and debasing the people. He trusted that this election was the commencement of a new era, the precursor of the "good time coming" of which their friend Charles Mackay had so eloquently sung

M. Staniland, Esq., who was most enthusiastically received, said he had predicted a victory, but was not prepared for such a triumphant one as had been obtained. Much of the success was owing to the unwearied exertions of Mr. Ingram's committee, who had been unremitting in their exertions (Cheers).

The Rev. T. W. Mathews, Mr. Burrell (a working man), Mr. T. Small (surgeon), Mr. Grant, Mr. W. W. Tuxford, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting; which terminated at a late hour with three hearty good cheers for Mr. Ingram and the Old Blue cause of liberty, progress, and reform.

Thus terminated the Boston election, which, it will be seen, was conducted throughout with the greatest good feeling and courtesy. With one or two paltry exceptions, which were at once frankly repudiated by Mr. Adams, there were none of those stupid squibs and scurrilous attacks on private character issued which in former times were considered the usual concomitants of contested elections. We trust the Liberals of Boston will take confidence from the result, and at the next general election, which may be expected in a few months, they will, to use the words of Mr. R. Moore, not be satisfied with returning one Liberal and one Tory, but will endeavour to secure the election of "two good men and true" to represent them in the national Legislature.—*Boston and Louth Guardian.*

BOSTON ELECTION.—DECLARATION OF THE POLL.



SCENE FROM THE NEW PLAY OF "THE FIRST PRINTER," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

## THE "FIRST PRINTER."

WE commented last week on the distinguished literary merits of this successful play, and expressed our approbation of the manner in which it was acted: so that it now only remains for us to describe in greater detail the particular scene which our Artist has chosen for illustration. It is in the second act, and represents the two principal characters—the hero and the evil genius of the piece—*Laurence Costar* (Mr. Charles Kean), and *John of Gutenberg* (Mr. Ryder). *Costar*, in the simplicity and confidence of his soul, has just divulged the secret of his printing-press to his crafty compeer; and the two are making impressions of a revolutionary document which the former has undertaken to copy. It is in this portion of the performance that *Costar* bequeaths the art of printing to mankind, and, prophet-like, foresees the manifold blessings that will result from it. Our Artist has represented Mr. Kean in the act of delivering the impassioned address on fame, which has occasioned so much encomium in the press and in private circles.

## IRON AND GLASS BUILDING IN GLASGOW.

THIS edifice—of striking character, whether as regards novelty of design or

NEW IRON AND GLASS WAREHOUSE AT GLASGOW.

materials is now in course of erection in James-street, Glasgow. This building has a frontage of eighty-seven feet to James-street on the east, and fifty five feet to Ann-street on the south. The two fronts represented are composed entirely of stone and British plate glass.

The front towards Jamaica-street is divided into four, and that towards Ann-street into three, compartments, separated by pilasters, which, with horizontal girders opposite the floor joists, form the principal framing of the two fronts. The interior is supported by pillars placed transversely and longitudinally opposite these pilasters, and tied to one another and to the exterior framing, and also to the gable walls, by cast-iron girders and a recently-patented framed girder constructed so as not to occupy more room than the depth of the flooring and joisting. The floors are composed of timber, the joisting in each alternate floor running east and west, and north and south the whole length and width of the building respectively, and being fixed to the front girders and gable walls. The upper floor is lighted by skylights having a northern exposure, and the gutters between the different compartments of the roof are of cast iron, of sufficient strength to carry the roof spars.

All the divisions, arches, entablatures, dados, great cornice, and all other outside work of fronts are attached to the pilasters and outside girders formerly referred to. The windows are to have wood frames, and every alternate sash is to be hung on centre-pivots at top and bottom, so as to admit of ventilation and facility for cleaning the glass. This entire fabric is constructed over a sunk flat, which is built of stone, and the principal uprights are set on granite blocks.

Another peculiarity connected with this building is the construction of the shutters, closing in the shop windows and doors. They are made in two pieces in the height, of plate iron, and extending the whole width of each compartment. The upper portion of the shutters run up into a recess behind the frieze cornice and dado over the shop windows; while the lower portion runs down the stone pier, and being hung by pulleys and chains, so as to balance one another, are opened and shut with remarkable ease and expedition.

The general features of the building are—lightness of construction, giving great admission of light, unobstructed floor room, and facility of division, to suit different classes of tenants. One powerful heating apparatus is being made to heat the whole premises.

The framed girders above referred to are constructed of malleable iron flat bars at top and bottom, having cast-iron distending frames or blocks placed between them and secured together by malleable iron bolts, spaces being left for the joists to pass through the girder, the only part of which below the joists is the bottom flat bar.

These girders and the shop shutters to be used at this building have been invented by Mr. Robert M'Connel, the contractor for the iron work, and are now secured by patent.

MALTA, FEB 13.—An act of great heroism took place here last week by the Rev. Mr. Evans, chaplain to the forces. A Mr. and Mrs. Evans, with their son, about eight years old, were crossing from Valetta to Vittoriosa, when the little fellow, in endeavouring to catch hold of a piece of stick, overbalanced himself, and instantly sank before the eyes of his parents. Mr. Robinson, who was following in another boat, seeing what had occurred, immediately jumped into the sea, and succeeded in bringing him, apparently dead, into it. Mr. Evans, the father of the boy, feeling much gratified for what the rev. gentleman had done, sent him a cheque for £500, which was at once returned. The two gentlemen who have so unexpectedly become acquainted with each other are relatives and members of branches of the same family; but, in consequence of differences which took place many years ago, they had not seen each other since their boyhood, and each was ignorant of the other's residence in the island until this singular introduction. Mr. Robinson was lately curate of Thomastown, Ireland, and served throughout the latter part of the siege of Sebastopol as Chaplain to the forces, having volunteered for duty in the trenches during the final bombardment, he was struck in the breast by a Minié ball, which providentially lodged in a Prayer-book in his pocket, knocking him down, but doing him no further injury.

MEDAL OF THE ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE BOAT INSTITUTION.—This medal was designed and executed by the late eminent engraver, Mr. Wyon, R.A., of the Royal Mint. He always spoke of this medal, which he executed when a very young man, as one of his best productions. He therefore invariably selected it for exhibition with his other works. It appears that the Royal National Life-boat Institution has voted to officers and others, since its establishment in 1824, seventy-nine gold medallions and 564 silver medals for distinguished services in rescuing life from shipwreck. Some of these medals have also been presented by the society to the fair sex, in admiration of their gallantry in saving life. Since the formation of the institution in 1824, upwards of 9600 lives have been rescued from shipwreck by its life-boats and other means; and for which services the institution has voted honorary and pecuniary rewards amounting together to more than £9600.

SPANISH BANDITTI.—A letter from Madrid says:—"Count de Villariezo, who had been carried off by banditti into the mountains of Toledo, has been liberated, on the payment, by his family, to the brigands of a sum of 600 gold ounces, independently of the ransom of 10,000 piastres, which the commander of the civic guard intercepted on their way to the mountains. It appears that those robbers possess a certain degree of education. They began by telling their prisoner that he had nothing to fear for his life, but that they might be obliged to take him with them into Portugal. All we want, said they, is to make a good job. They supplied him with blankets at night, and when provisions became scarce they went to a neighbouring village in order to augment his purse. He was asked if he had lately attended at the representations of the Royal Theatre, and heard Ronconi. On his replying in the negative, the chief exclaimed that such a thing was impossible in a gentleman."

AVALANCHE IN SWITZERLAND.—A second avalanche has fallen in the mountainous passes of Switzerland. On the 23rd ult. a train of ten sledges was overtaken by an avalanche on the St. Gothard. Five of the sledges were driven down a precipice with their passengers, only three persons escaping—Prince Lobkowitz, his servant, and one of the drivers. By the efforts of these and some persons who happened to be near the spot, nine other persons were immediately rescued, but a tenth, a M. Fragnani, was not got out until he had been lying for about twenty minutes covered to the depth of five feet, by which he was so much injured as not to be able to pursue his journey. It was found necessary to leave him at a neighbouring house to recover, while the other passengers continued their journey.

WATER COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE BALTIC AND BLACK SEAS.—The blockade of the Russian Baltic provinces and the Black Sea have already led to a new line of communication being opened between the Ukraine, the steppes, and the region around about Odessa and Nicolaieff on the one hand, with the north-west of Europe on the other. The Pinsker Canal, which has been for many years in progress, was opened for navigation in the course of last year. It connects the river Bug, which flows into the Vistula, with the river Pripets, which flows into the Dnieper; and thus it forms the completing link in a chain of water communication extending from the Baltic to the Black Sea. By this route Dantzic has received in the past year 1000 lasts of linseed of unusually good quality (an article that Dantzic has previously never exported), 12,000 cwt. of tallow, which has found purchasers in Holland and Belgium, and about 1,000 cwt. of hemp, of which only 5000 had been shipped when the navigation closed. There has been also about 10,000 cwt. of tallow dispatched thence to Stettin, but from spy on the road that the south which will also be available at the return of spring. The only portion of the navigation of this line of water communication that is described as wanting improvement is the Bug, to which the attention of the Russian authorities has been already happily directed; and we may be sure that, if the war lasts, this defective portion of the connecting route from north to south will not be neglected.—*Letter from Berlin.*

THE WHITE SEA BLOCKADE.—Accounts from the Norwegian ports state that, notwithstanding the armistice, the English Government intends sending a division of light ships of war into the White Sea. Large quantities of coal for the use of steamers have been already landed in the neutral port of Hammerfest. The Russians have been fortifying the Bay of Archangel at all points. The entrance of the channel to Archangel port has been rendered unnavigable by the ships of large size. Batteries have also been erected on both sides of the bay. Several ships of war and two new steamers for the Imperial navy have been built at Archangel since the departure of the Allied squadron, and are, at this moment, completing their armament in that port.

THE CONCORDAT IN TUSCANY.—The effects of the Austrian Concordat with Rome are making themselves felt in Tuscany, where the most strenuous endeavours are made to move the Grand Duke to abolish the Leopoldine law, the last remains of the former liberal *régime*. The attempt has not been fully successful; but it is understood that as a concession the severity of the laws against the press will be increased.

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS FOR NEXT YEAR'S WAR.—In spite of all the "hauling" of the *Northern Bee*, the preparations for war and for defence are not relaxed; the buoys and sea-marks are being taken up all along the coast: the lighthouses and beacons are no longer to be lit; the vessels in Cronstadt are being released from the heavy covering of ice and snow in which they have been enveloped during the winter, and the crews are fully occupied for the present in scraping and scrubbing, in painting and holy-stoning. This activity is also kept up in the dockyards of Archangel, notwithstanding the frequent visits of inspection which the Grand Duke Constantine pays them. All the high officers in command in the north—Berg, Grabbe, and Sievers—have, after delivering in their reports connected with the late Council of War, left St. Petersburg for their respective posts; the Vice-Admirals and Commanders of the marine fortresses, Helsingfors, Sveaborg, and Cronstadt, of the Marine Guard and the two divisions of the fleet, are as busily engaged in their preparations for defence as though the Allied fleet was already through the Belt. Prince Menschikoff, however, continues in a very ill state of health, as he was when he returned from the Crimea; and it is thought he will hardly be strong enough to undertake the arduous duties of the office of General Governor of Cronstadt.—*Letter from Berlin.*

## NOTICES OF NEW INVENTIONS, &c.

BY JOHN BOURNE, C.E.

### PLOUGHING BY STEAM.

At a meeting of the Society of Arts, on the 5th instant, at which Prince Albert presided, some pertinent remarks on ploughing by steam were made by Mr. Allen Ransome. "There are many and various means," says Mr. Ransome, "of effecting steam-ploughing; but certain it is that the experiment is too great for any one individual—too large for individual enterprise. The cost of investigation, of experiments, of trials, and of errors, is enough to drain the deepest purse, and break the strongest heart. I have no hesitation in saying that, if the object is to be accomplished in a reasonable time, as it is a matter which would confer a national good it should be made a matter of national cost. The funds, I believe, are all that is wanting to bring about some arrangement which will have a practical effect. Until some such general fund is obtained, we shall go on hoping, each hope to end in disappointment." In these remarks I fully concur; and it would be regarded by the nation as a wise expenditure of the public money if the Government were to place £100,000 at the disposal of the Royal Agricultural Society for helping to develop practically the capabilities of the best and most promising plans for ploughing by steam—those plans being selected by a committee constituted for that special purpose.

In a paper on "Cultivation by Steam," lately read before the Society of Arts, by Mr. Fowler, the various expedients for ploughing by steam which have been propounded at different times are enumerated and explained; and Mr. Fowler divides the whole of these expedients into six classes:—

1. Locomotive engines drawing agricultural implements. In this class the necessary reaction to enable the passage to advance is obtained either by the bite of the wheels on the ground, by winding up a chain of which the end is fixed in the ground, by using rack-rails laid along the ground, in which the wheels gear, or by causing the engine to thrust out legs behind to force on the vehicle.

2. Locomotive engines, working ploughs, or cultivating arms, placed on a horizontal revolving shaft.

3. Rotatory cultivator driven by steam in some unexplained way.

4. Portable engines employed to wind ropes which draw ploughs or other cultivating implements.

5. Portable engines giving motion to endless ropes for working windlasses that draw agricultural implements.

6. Portable engines driving endless ropes which work rotatory cultivators.

These six classes, however, all resolve themselves into two main divisions—the direct and the indirect modes of communicating the power; and Mr. Fowler seems to give the preference to the latter alternative. He says:—"There are various schemes patented in the last few years for rotatory cultivators worked by locomotive engines, all varying only in detail; and it has been the favourite subject of many of our agricultural writers. But I believe that a little consideration would have saved them all much pains and expense; as if there is one point more difficult than another from which to approach our subject it is in this direction. The enormous weight of the engines required in which an ordinary farm pressure of steam is used, and the weight necessary to give sufficient strength to the drums and frames; the difficulty of steering such a great load to the nicety required for field operations; the yet unknown difficulties that may meet the rotatory cultivator—though at first sight I confess it appears well adapted to the work; to say nothing of the power wasted in moving such a weight over arable land and up ever so slight an incline, might well deter the most sanguine from any attempt of this kind."

From these conclusions I dissent altogether, and I believe that when the problem of ploughing by steam has passed the experimental stage into practical adoption it will be by some species of direct-acting apparatus that the success will be achieved. I look upon it as indispensable to a perfectly satisfactory result that not only ploughing but sowing and harrowing shall also be accomplishable by the same apparatus; and I also consider that any apparatus which involves the use of ropes, windlasses, or other scattered complications, are not likely to prove satisfactory in practice. An arrangement will probably be found to be preferable to a steam-engine as the source of power, as the weight of the water and of the boiler can thus be got rid of; and an air-engine may be made that will be much more suitable to the construction that carries out the work to be done. There is no power lost in ascending-acclivities that is not recovered in descending declivities, unless the declivity be supposed to be so great that the mere gravitation of the carriage down it will more than suffice for the ploughing operation. A certain part of the power has to be expended upon a break. In practice, however, the declivity can never be so great as to involve this result, especially if the machine be tolerably light, and if a deep cut be taken in the ground. Whatever may be the subordinate details of the apparatus, it should be one that is applicable to the general work of the farm, and should be capable not merely of thrashing corn, and performing the other functions of a fixed engine, but should also be capable of acting as a steam-horse for drawing waggons and other heavy loads. There is no difficulty in the combination of these various functions in one machine without adding materially to the expense that is not superable readily by the ingenuity and mechanical resources of the present makers of agricultural engines, who have heretofore succeeded in meeting all the demands made upon their skill and ingenuity to the satisfaction of the public and to their own emolument and fame.

### MINE EXPLOSIONS CAUSED BY REVOLVING STORMS.

Explosions of coal-mines are caused by the ignition of a mixture of coal gas and atmospheric air. The escape of coal gas into mines is increased with every diminution of the atmospheric pressure, and also with every increase of the temperature of the atmosphere. The great storms which sweep over Great Britain and the continent of Europe during the autumnal and winter months take their rise among the West India Islands. In the cyclones of the northern hemisphere the wind turns in a direction contrary to the hands of a watch, so that during revolving storms the pressure of the atmosphere is not only reduced, but a warm wind blows from the southward These are precisely the circumstances which are conducive to the liberation of coal gas in mines, and at the same time the motion of the air induces the effective ventilation of the mines. In a report on this subject by Mr. Dobson, of St John's College, Cambridge, it is stated that in October, 1821, during a regular West India hurricane which swept over Great Britain, no less than five explosions occurred. In November, 1838, two great explosions took place during a severe storm; and in January, 1844, and November, 1850, serious explosions occurred under like circumstances. There are generally premonitory symptoms in mine explosions which, if attended to in time, will abate the danger to a very material extent.

### IMPROVED BLOWING-ENGINES.

Messrs. Boulton and Watt have constructed some very compact engines for blowing the smelting furnaces of the East Indian Iron Company. The steam-cylinder is set upon the top of a blowing-cylinder of large dimensions. The blowing-cylinder is fitted with a piston in the same manner as the steam-cylinder, and the two pistons are connected, and move simultaneously. The movement of the piston within the blowing-cylinder forces out the air like a bellows, and this air blows the furnaces. The main feature of novelty in this engine lies in the valves by which the air is admitted to and passes from the blowing-cylinder, and which consists of a ring of metal closing perforations all round the cylinder with a view of giving as large a passage as possible to the entering and escaping fluid. This valve is made under Mr. Slate's patent; but, some years before the date of Mr. Slate's patent, I invented and made public this identical valve. The depth of the metallic ring, which constitutes the valve, is about the same as the depth of the piston; and a ring or collar is fixed down like an annular piston of short stroke; or to work it a short distance round the cylinder, and then back again; or to work it round and round the cylinder continuously, with a slow motion, by appropriate gearing.

### CIRCULAR WEAVING.

Cloth is at present woven in a flat sheet, or web, by means of a shuttle driven from side to side carrying a thread or weft-line operation is, in fact, a repetition of darning, only the darn lifts up and presses down every alternate thread to enable a needle so large as the shuttle is to pass through. Now it is clear that, instead of the cloth being formed in a flat sheet, it might be formed in a pipe if the threads among which the shuttle has to pass were arranged vertically in a circular form, and the shuttle were made to pursue a circular track among them. The difficulty of a loom formed upon this principle is, that as there is a wall of threads upon the outside of the shuttle, and a wall of threads on the inside, it would be impossible to extend an arm from the central axis of the machine to drive the shuttle round; and it is difficult, therefore, to see in what way the shuttle can be driven. For some years past I have been considering how a circular loom could be made that would enable a satisfactory connection to be formed between the shuttle and the moving parts of the machine; and some of the modes which occurred to me in many have recite. One mode was to form the shuttle of iron, and to cause powerful magnets to revolve as near as possible to the external and internal walls of threads. These magnets would draw round the shuttle. Another mode was to form the shuttle into an electromotive engine, and to convey the electric current to it by means of reeds which pass between the threads to press the thread left by the shuttle upon the cloth already formed. In Normandy's circular loom which has been recently patented, the reeds are made elastic, and propel the shuttle by the pressure which they exert upon the end of it, or upon pulleys attached to it for receiving this pressure without occasioning friction. It appears possible to effect the desired object by the gravity of the shuttle. If a small carriage be placed upon a circular table furnished with an external ledge, the carriage may be made to run round and round the table by inclining the table alternately in every direction. A similar arrangement may be employed to propel the shuttle which will answer to the carriage in the case described.

### DESCHAMPS AND VELCOCQ'S DIVING BOAT.

This is a close vessel, weighted so as to be near the specific gravity of water, which is propelled by a screw at the stern, and raised or lowered by inflating or collapsing two gutta percha tubes. The vessel is furnished with windows at the sides, and with sleeves for enabling a person within to grasp any external object. It is to be lighted by the electric light, which does not consume air. The main feature of novelty appears to be the sleeves.

### IMPROVEMENTS IN HOLLOW SHOT AND SHELLS.

Mr. Robert Mallett, of Dublin, has patented an improvement for forming hollow shot, that marks of by his usual ingenuity. He first casts two hemispheres which are placed together in a mould, and molten iron is poured round them. By this expedient he obviates the necessity of using a core of loam which has afterwards to be picked out through a small hole. Mr. Richard Peters has patented another mode of forming hollow shot, which is also very ingenious. He pours the molten metal in the proper quantity through a tube which descends to near the centre of the mould, and the mould is then put into rapid rotation in two directions at right angles with one another. The centrifugal force causes the metal to adhere to the circumference of the mould, leaving the centre hollow.

### THE FANTANENHUDE PROPELLER.

This is a species of propeller invented by M. Michelot Juin d'Allas, of which the principle is that the power of the wind shall aid in the propulsion of a vessel, from whatever quarter it may blow; but the mode in which the principle is to be worked out is not yet made public: and the principle itself is enunciated in a very general and mysterious manner. Several years ago, I explained, in my "Treatise on the Screw-Propeller," the practicability of enabling a vessel to sail directly against the wind, by the force of the wind alone, and with a progression greater in the proportion of the force of the wind, so that the stronger it blow the faster would the vessel advance against the storm. This new propeller appears to be a reproduction of this idea. To explain in what manner this idea may be carried out, I may premise that in America and in some other parts of the world there are boats which are propelled upwards against a stream by the force of the stream itself, a project which appears in the Marquis of Worcester's "Century of Inventions," published in 1663. One form of apparatus by which this object is effected consists of paddle-wheels placed on each side of the vessel, which wheels are turned round like water-wheels by the stream. On the axis of the wheels a rope is fixed, of which the other end is attached to the bed of the river by an anchor, or otherwise, some distance in advance of the vessel. As the wheels are turned round by the stream, the rope is wound upon the axis, and drags the vessel upward against the stream. Now, in the case of a vessel advancing against a storm, the circumstances are very similar to those just related. If a windmill be erected in the ship, and be made to wind up a rope fixed to some stationary object in advance of the ship, it is quite clear that the vessel will be advanced with a degree of rapidity that is proportional to the force of the wind. In a vessel at sea there is of course no stationary object to which a rope could be fixed, but the inertia of the water encountered by a large propeller may be sufficient to attain the same end not indeed without some loss from slip, yet with sufficient completeness to enable the ship to advance in an effectual manner. It will follow, therefore, that a windmill may be erected in a vessel, and be employed to give motion to a large screw propeller, revolving in the water, the vessel so fitted will be able to advance against the strongest winds. No doubt the vessel will be pressed back by the windmill as well as by the forward by the screw, but these pressures will not balance one another if the apparatus be suitably constructed, and the available impelling pressure will, within certain obvious limits, be greater the more the face of the windmill vanes comes into the direction of the wind, and the more the face of the screw comes into right angles with the keel.

RUSSIAN SERFS.—A ukase recently issued orders that the law of July 11, 1853, according to which such serfs as desire from any cause to become Crown peasants or citizens, with or without land, are, for the term of forty years, to pay higher taxes than the peasants of the latter citizens, for the purpose of repaying the increased costs incurred by the State on their account, shall be extended to the Transcaucasian provinces, with certain modifications applicable to the localities.—*Letter from Berlin.*

EXHAUSTION OF INDIAN FORESTS.—Almost the last remaining source of supply of timber within British territories is Pegu. There are, it is true, considerable forests of teak still remaining to the westward, within Dr. Gibson's jurisdiction. There are teak "plantations" also in Canara, Nagpore, but they belong to petty independent chiefs, whose barbarian dread of European intercourse leads them positively to deny the fact. There may be patches also on the frontier to the north east; but of these sources are too remote and possibly too insignificant for a general commerce. Pegu alone remains; and of Pegu Dr. M'Clelland's report is by no means hopeful. The Burmese Government has overworked the forests—the native squatters have overworked the forests—the British Government has undoubtedly overworked the forests, and this grand source of wealth stands in need rather of renovation than of further drainage.—*Friend of India.*

RUSSIAN TARIFF.—The Russian Government intends to modify the tariff of duties on foreign goods imported into Russia, if she cannot get the knot herself dissolved, that two countries with a form of government so opposed, and with institutions so different, however they may unite for common safety in days of difficulty and peril, will be dissevered when the danger is gone by, and that there are a hundred chances, any one of which may be advantageously made use of to that end. Were the small extremity of the wedge to be inserted, Russia would answer for the ultimate introduction of the whole. Indeed, Russia anticipates no small amount of confusion and quarrelling after the peace. How is it possible, she asks, for the Emperor Napoleon to remain quiet? He is an absolute Sovereign, and the liberal party he has put down in France in will not tolerate elsewhere. He cannot do so if he would; and Piedmont, Spain, and perhaps Belgium will soon have to look to themselves and their institutions. This reasoning is more specious than real. If Louis Napoleon Bonaparte be an absolute monarch, he is not absolute in the same sense as the Emperor of Russia or the Emperor of Austria; and if he has forced Russian Plenipotentiaries to come to Paris and sue for peace, he has done so by his union with England and Piedmont, two liberal countries; and supported by the sympathy, if not by the contingents, of Spain and Portugal. The scattered elements of real liberalism in Europe have aided, mutually or materially, in the glorious cause of resistance to barbarous aggression.—*Letter from Paris.*

## FASHION IN FLORICULTURE.

The history of flowers presents many curious examples of the caprice to which all objects of taste and luxury are occasionally subjected by the despotic sway of Fashion. Yet, when we reflect on the whimsical fancies which marked the floral tastes of past generations, it is not a little gratifying to observe the improvement that has supervened. The taste of the present day is decidedly in favour of pure and positive beauty; and the fantastic passion for mere peculiarity may be said to be a thing gone by. Now and then, it is true, we find an amateur lavishing extravagant admiration on a plant for the sake of certain forms or certain colours; but, generally speaking, the favourites of the greenhouse or the parterre are selected with unexceptional taste.

Some striking instances of the kind may be cited. Many flowers, indeed, in some instances, the interest attached to floricultural rarities amounted to a sort of fanaticism. When, by the result of accident or skill, a flower possessing any peculiar qualities was produced, it immediately acquired a fashionable notoriety, and its acquisition was eagerly sought at almost any price.

But tastes and manners have changed. Botanists, traversing the globe in every direction, have brought home to us new and curious flowers from distant regions of the earth. Though many of these lovely exotics might have seemed destined to enjoy perpetual favour, and well deserved to be always in fashion, yet, after a time, they have each in their turn been superseded by new introductions.

While, from time to time, numerous exotics imported, new flowers, in even greater numbers, are continually introduced by floricultural skill. Hybrid productions have become a very lucrative branch of the gardener's craft, and we are indebted for many favourite flowers to the ennoblements of an art on the dominion of nature.

Though a fashionable rage for particular flowers has occasionally led to the strangest absurdities, yet it must not be forgotten that the various floral fashions which have successively enjoyed their seasons of favour have greatly contributed to the adornment of our gardens. But not only have changes in floral taste conferred beauty and variety on our parterres, they have at the same time stimulated the efforts which have brought to perfection the various methods of rearing particular flowers.

Holland is the cradle of floriculture. The commercial spirit of the Dutch, which led them to distant lands seldom visited by other nations, enabled them at an early period to become the possessors of many rare plants. Owing to this circumstance, a passion for flowers spread rapidly among all classes in the Netherlands.

In Holland the love for flowers has had its influence on art and manufactures. The beauty of design which usually distinguishes the lace of the Netherlands may fairly be attributed to the floral taste generally diffused among the people. Still more remarkable is the influence of that taste on the works of the Dutch painters. The marvellous perfection which the art of flower-painting attained in Holland during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries is attested by the works of Van Brenghel and many others.

The Dutch soon turned their love of flowers to profitable account. With them floriculture not only became the source of extensive traffic, but it led to the scheme of making flowers the objects of monetary speculation in another way. Who has not heard of the *Tulipomania* which raged in Holland about the middle of the seventeenth century? Amsterdam, Haarlem, Utrecht, Leyden, Rotterdam, and Horn were thrown into a fever of agitation by this epidemic. But the extravagances recorded of the Dutch tulip fanciers were not in all instances prompted merely by the desire of possessing rare and curious specimens of the favourite flower. On the contrary, the passion for tulips was frequently a mere cloak to conceal the passion for gambling. Tulip speculations were carried on in the same manner as stock-jobbing transactions. A speculator would bid several thousand florins for a tulip which he had never seen, and was never destined to possess, and which he would in his turn engage to deliver to another purchaser at a given time. The sort of speculation reached such an excess that it occasioned ruin and bankruptcy to many families.

The prices stated to have been given for tulips by the Dutch florists of that time seem almost incredible. The value of bulbs rose almost as high as that of the precious metals. Enormous sums were laid on the actual superiority of promising seedling bulbs, and flowers from which fine seedlings were to be expected realised sums the amount of which was really greater than what they now seem to be, on account of the higher value of money at the time. The spirit of floral gambling to which the Tulipomania gave birth reached an incredible excess about the year 1636. On one occasion during the height of this madness twelve acres of land were given for a single root, and engagements equivalent in amount to 4,000 were contracted for a tulip of superior quality. It even it happened that a bidder could not be found willing to offer a sum equal to the ideal value of a fine flower of this kind, it was disposed of by way of lottery or raffle.

A ludicrous story is related of a sailor who, having been sent to convey a package of goods to the warehouse of a merchant in Amsterdam, had a herring given to him along with his *trink-geld*. Seeing what he supposed to be a number of small onions lying on a table, he carelessly took up a handful and ate them with the dried herring for his breakfast. The supposed onions proved to be tulip bulbs of such high value that it was estimated a magnificent dejeûner might have been given to the heads of the Dutch Government at less expense than the cost of the continent to which the luckless sailor had unwittingly helped himself. In the year 1637 the ruinous and absurd tulip speculations were suppressed in Holland by a proclamation issued by the Dutch Government.

The Tulipomania extended in a partial degree to Paris, where extravagant prices were frequently paid for flowers and bulbs; but in that gay city tulip-fancying, like other fashions, had merely an ephemeral existence. After raging for a time, it died away and was forgotten. It is probable that the unsettled state of public affairs in England at the period in question saved us from the visitation of the Tulipomania.

The next phase in floral fashion was marked by the high favour bestowed upon the Ranunculus, a flower originally imported from the Levant about the year 1580. The Turks cultivated the Asiatic ranunculus several years before it was generally known in other parts of Europe. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth we were accustomed to send to the East for ranunculus roots. Gerard, in his "Herbal," tells us that one kind of ranunculus "groweth naturally in and about Constantinople, and in Asia, on the farther side of the Bosphorus, from whence there hath been brought plants at divers times, and by divers persons; but they have perished by reason of the long journey and want of skill in the bringers, that have suffered them to be in a box, or such like, so long that when we have received them they have been all one as ginger. My Lord and maister, the Right Honourable the Lorde Treasurer had divers plants sent him from thence, which were dry before they came, as aforesaid." But from the time of old Gerard to the period when the ranunculus became fashion's favourite flower, considerable advancement was made in its cultivation. In 1620 eight varieties were known. In 1665 that number was increased to upwards of twenty; and then, after the lapse of a little time, several hundreds were enumerated. Almost simultaneously with the ranunculus another Eastern flower, the Anemone, made its appearance in Europe, and won general admiration. But neither the ranunculus nor the anemone ever rose to an exaggerated value, or obtained exorbitant prices.

About the close of the seventeenth century the Hyacinth began to be an especial object of floricultural care. The beauty of this flower soon rendered it a successful rival to the tulip, even in the hearts of the Dutch florists. The hyacinth is a native of the Levant, and it grows abundantly about Aleppo and Bagdad. It seems to have been common in our English gardens, even prior to the year 1597, and it is supposed that hyacinth bulbs and seeds were brought to this country during the early part of the reign of Elizabeth.

One of the earlies' cultivators of the double hyacinth, was Peter Væhelm, a Dutch florist, who lived about the beginning of the last century. Before his time, none but the single kind of hyacinth had been propagated. Væhelm, by his favourite double hyacinth, the name of "Mary," in honour of our English Queen. Unfortunately that species of hyacinth is now lost. On the third double hyacinth which Væhelm succeeded in bringing to perfection he conferred the title of "King of Great Britain" (William III.), and this is now the double hyacinth known. A bulb of the "King of Great Britain," used to be sold in Holland for a thousand florins, or about one hundred pounds sterling. During the fashionable rage for hyacinths, two hundred pounds was no uncommon price for a favourite florin.

In the course of time the hyacinth was produced in hundreds of varieties, and bulbs fell so considerably in price as to come within the reach of even the humblest flower-fanciers. During a considerable period all our bulbs were imported from Holland, the Dutch florists having established a monopoly in growing hyacinths, for which the soil of Haarlem, in particular, was supposed to be favourable. But the gardeners of Berlin having directed their attention to hyacinths, they succeeded in rearing them so well that they soon supplied bulbs to the whole of Germany, besides exporting them in considerable numbers to foreign countries.

From the hyacinth the votaries of floral fashion transferred their favour to the Pink and the Auricula. The taste for these two flowers arose about the beginning of the last century; and for the space of a hundred years they almost exclusively engrossed the attention of amateurs.

The native land of the pink is not known with any positive certainty; but there is reason to believe that it came to us from the mountainous regions of Southern Europe. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth the pink was known in England by the name of the "wild gilloflower." Mention is even made of this flower in some of the old romances of chivalry; and it has been conjectured that it was originally brought from Tunis, by Saint Louis, as early as the year 1270. This supposition derives support from the fact that the pink anciently bore the names of *tunica* and *herba tunica*.

No flower more than the pink owes its beauty and variety to the labour of the gardener. That it early became the object of floricultural care in our own country may be inferred from the remark of one of the oldest English botanists, who says, "The Garden Gelowres are made so sweete by the labour and witte of man, and not by nature." The pink was much cultivated in England during the early part of the seventeenth century, and many fine varieties of this flower were known in the reign of Charles I. But it was not until the last century, when the rage for the bulbous plants of Holland began to decline, that the pink became really a fashionable flower. An English catalogue, printed in 1702, enumerates no fewer than 360 varieties.

The art of rearing pinks was brought to marvellous perfection by the gardeners of Flanders, Brabant, and Hainault, and from these places the finest species were scattered through Europe. Pinks gradually rose into such importance, that about the year 1820, there existed several hundred botanical publications exclusively referring to those flowers. Floral systems were established on the art of rearing pinks, with the view of producing certain colours, marks, and forms; and the arbitrary laws laid down on this subject were so rigorously observed that collectors would reject specimens, however beautiful, if they did not strictly accord with prescribed conditions.

About the beginning of the present century the introduction of numerous new flowers occasioned a decided decline in the rage for pinks, and from 1820 to 1830 choice collections became more and more rare. At length this once-favourite flower fell into unmerited neglect, until it was partially restored to favour by the discovery of the method of flowering in winter as well as in summer. But what this flower has lost in aristocratic patronage it has gained in popular regard. The pink has become the favourite of the poor. It forms one of the principal ornaments of the cottager's garden, and in most manufacturing districts pots of pinks ranged on the window-sills shed refreshing fragrance into the rooms of the workpeople. The partiality of the manufacturing classes for pinks is proverbial on the Continent, as well as in our own country; it is particularly remarkable in Paisley; at Verviers, in Belgium; and in several towns of Germany and Switzerland.

The auricula, which enjoyed but a brief interval of fashionable vogue, is a native of the Alps, whence it was first brought by Flemish botanists. This flower has been cultivated for several centuries. Our old English botanist Gerard, writing in the year 1597, calls it "Beare's-eares," and observes, "It do grow in our London gardens."* The cultivation of the auricula attained high perfection about the close of the last and the beginning of the present century. English florists, especially those of Lancashire, have been celebrated for rearing this flower. In the art of flowering the auricula the English have outstripped even the Dutch. About a century ago, when this flower was much in fashion, vast importance was attached to its form, marks, and colours; but the auricula was never so extensively cultivated nor propagated in such numerous varieties as the pink.

Among the flowers that have excited the mania of fashion in our time, the Dah is stands foremost.† It may, indeed, be said with truth that the Dahlia mania of the nineteenth century, though fortunately unattended by any mischievous effects, was not less general than the Tulipomania by which our ancestors of the seventeenth century were so fearfully agitated. The mother plant, with single flowers of a light red hue, was sent from Mexico in the year 1789 to the superintendent of the Botanic Garden at Madrid. From Spain it was transferred to the Jardin des Plantes in Paris, where, being considered a botanical rarity, it was cultivated only in the greenhouse. In the same year in which the dahlia was brought to Europe from the New World, it was introduced to this country by Lady Bute, who procured it from Madrid. But, owing to want of care or judgment in the cultivation, these plants were entirely lost to our gardens until seeds were reintroduced by Lady Holland in the year 1804. In 1814 the seeds of a new species of dahlia of a dark red hue were brought from Mexico to Paris, and from those seeds have been propagated all the beautiful varieties which now form the most conspicuous ornaments of our autumnal parterres. The first double flowers were obtained in the year 1820; and before 1830 double flowers, in every variety of colour, were cultivated in most parts of Europe, particularly in Germany and England

The dahlia attained supremacy in floral fashion about five-and-twenty years ago, when the German florists obtained from England large supplies of plants and seeds, for which extravagantly high prices were paid. At present the finest dahlias are reared in Germany, and the locality in which they are produced in the greatest beauty is Rossitz, in the principality of Reuss. When the cultivation of the dahlia was supposed to have attained its utmost perfection attention was directed to the production of the blue dahlia, for which large sums have been offered.

Among the plants cultivated in pots during the last half-century none has been more highly admired than the Hydrangea. This plant is very commonly cultivated in the gardens of China and Japan, whence it was procured by Sir Joseph Banks, who presented it to the Royal Gardens at Kew in the year 1790. On its first introduction into England it excited the highest interest and admiration; and when it became known in Paris it was so eagerly sought for, and bore so high a price, that it made the fortune of the florist who procured the first plants from England. Possibly no exotic was ever been naturalised and propagated so rapidly as the hydrangea. In an incredibly short space of time it made its way from the hothouse to the balcony, and from thence to the humblest village-gardens throughout England. The flowers, though odourless, retain their beauty for a considerable length of time, and the plant is easy of cultivation; circumstances which sufficiently account for the general favour accorded to it. If the hydrangea created a great sensation on its first appearance in this country, the interest attached to it was vastly increased when, by the employment of ferruginous earth, blue flowers were produced.

The Pelargonium, which was brought to Europe from the Cape of Good Hope about the end of the last century, has been so transformed by cultivation that its analogy to the mother plant is now apparent only in the leaves. From 1825 to 1835 the pelargonium invaded Paris, and the total exclusion of many flowers certainly not less beautiful than itself. It afterwards fell into neglect; but a few years ago it was restored to favour, in consequence of the production of some pelargoniums of rare beauty, and possessing the recommendation of continuing long in flower.

The Camellia is, as it justly deserves to be, one of our most favourite exotics. This lovely flower is a native of Japan and China: it was imported in the year 1739. For nearly a century it was admired as a rarity in the greenhouse and the conservatory; but, about the year 1830, it began to become generally known, and soon became the most fashionable of flowers. At the present time no ball-room bouquet or bridal-wreath is complete without the camellia. This flower derives its name from Joseph Kamel, a Jesuit missionary, who was the first to bring it to Europe. In beauty of form and colour the camellia rivals the rose; and it acquires additional charms from its magnificent foliage, and from the advantage of its flowering throughout the winter.

The Fuchsia, though long admired and cultivated by amateurs of taste, did not become a general favourite till about five-and-twenty years ago. It is a native of Chile, in South America; and, though it has now become familiar to most parts of Europe, it was unknown to the Old World until the year 1788, when it was first placed in the Royal Gardens at Kew. This plant derives its name from Leonard Fuchs, a celebrated German botanist. The fuchsia, in its native land, attains the dimensions of a large tree; and when laden with its scarlet blossoms, its aspect, as described by travellers, is wonderfully beautiful. In our own country this plant (now completely naturalised) is cultivated from the palace to the cottage. Since the introduction into Europe of several new kinds of fuchsia, we have obtained by artificial propagation those numerous varieties which now ornament our gardens and balconies.

The Pansy, or Heart's-ease is a flower which owes its present beauty to cultivation. During the last few years it has been in great demand, and many gardeners succeed in rearing pansies of the size of a dollar, and exhibiting the most rich and delicate hues. Formerly pansies were of two colours only, violet and yellow; but now these colours are combined with white, and with various shades of purple and brown. The effect of these variegated pansies when planted in masses is wonderfully brilliant, and well accounts for the favour in which these flowers have been held for some years past.

About ten or twelve years ago the attention of amateur florists was greatly engaged by cactuses, orchids, and plants of fantastic forms. These gnomes of the greenhouse had their reign of fashion, during which their varieties became numerous and their forms infinite. But the interest which these plants excited died away when the eye became familiarised with that singularity of aspect to which, when first introduced, they owed their chief attraction.

In latter times floral fashion has run into two separate extremes—dwarf plants, and plants of gigantic dimensions have alike found favour. Among the large flowers the first place must be assigned to the Victoria Regia, that superb queen of the water, whose floating leaves attain, even in Europe, the magnitude of several feet in diameter.

The great Water-Lily of South America is a native of the lagoons of the immense rivers tributary to the Amazon. It was first discovered by Humke in the year 1801, but it was not until nearly forty years later that we obtained any detail of its history. Sir Robert Schomburgh when travelling in British Guiana, in 1837, discovered the water-lily there, and he gave a glowing account of the discovery in a letter addressed to the Royal Geographical Society of London. In his progress up the river Berbice, at a part where it expands and forms a currentless basin, some unknown object attracted the traveller's attention. He was unable to form any idea of what it was, but, animating his boat's crew to increase their rate of paddling, he soon approached the object which had attracted his curiosity. He beheld a vegetable wonder. "There were," he observes, "gigantic leaves, five or six feet across, flat, with a broad rim, light green above and vivid crimson below, floating upon the water; while, in character with the wonderful foliage, I saw luxuriant flowers, each consisting of numerous petals, passing, in alternate tints, from pure white to rose and pink. The smooth water was covered with the blossoms, and, as I rowed from one to the other, I always found something new to admire."

When the great American water lily first became known in Europe a strong desire was evinced to obtain its introduction into this country in a living state; but it was not until after a series of futile attempts that the Victoria Regia was successfully introduced into the exotic aquarium at Kew, where it sprang from seeds in 1849.

That decided error of taste, Lilliputian gardening, gained only a short-lived favour. For this fashion we were probably indebted to the Chinese, who bestow infinite pains on the cultivation of dwarf flowers and plants.

Fortunately there seems little reason to apprehend that bad taste in gardening will ever regain any considerable ascendency. The feeling for the beautiful in nature is now so universally diffused that any future aberration of taste is not likely to exercise the evil influence of a similar kind, which will, to a certain extent, may feel inclined to follow.

T. R.

* The leaves of this plant are thought to resemble the ears of the Bear, for which reason botanists gave it the Latin name of *Auricula Ursi*.

† The name Dahlia was conferred on this plant in honour of Andrew Dahl, a Swedish botanist, and a pupil of Linnæus.

## LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S RESOLUTIONS ON EDUCATION.

THE following are the terms of Lord John Russell's resolutions which he intends to move in Committee on Education —

1. That, in the opinion of this House, it is expedient to extend, revise, and consolidate the minutes of the Committee of Privy Council on Education.

2. That it is expedient to add to the present inspectors of Church schools eighty sub-inspectors, and to divide England and Wales into eighty divisions for the purposes of education.

3. That it is expedient to appoint sub-inspectors of British, Wesleyan, and other Protestant schools not connected with the Church, and also of Roman Catholic schools, according to the present proportions of inspectors of such schools to the inspectors of Church schools.

4. That, on the report of inspectors and sub-inspectors, the Committee of Privy Council be empowered to form in each division school districts, consisting of single or united parishes, or parts of parishes.

5. That the sub-inspectors of schools of each division should be instructed to report on the available means for the education of the poor in each school district.

6. That, for the purpose of extending such means, it is expedient that the powers at present possessed by the Commissioners of Charitable Trusts be enlarged, so that funds now useless or injurious in each division may be applied to the education of the middle and poorer classes of the community.

7. That it is expedient that in any school district where the means of education, arising from endowment, subscription, grants, and school-pence, shall be found deficient, and shall be declared to be so by the Committee of Privy Council for Education, the ratepayers should have the power of taxing themselves for the erection and maintenance of a school or schools.

8. That, after the 1st day of January, 1858, when any school district shall have been declared to be deficient in educational means for the education of the poor, the quarter sessions of the peace for the county, city, or borough, should have power to impose a school rate.

9. That, where a school rate is imposed, a school committee, elected by the ratepayers, should appoint the schoolmasters and mistresses, and make regulations for the management of the schools.

10. That, in every school supported in whole or in part by rates, a portion of the Holy Scriptures should be read daily in the school, and such other provision should be made for religious instruction as the school committee may think fit; but that no child should be compelled to receive any religious instruction, or attending any religious worship, to which his or her parents or guardian shall on conscientious grounds object.

11. That employers of children and young persons between nine and fifteen years of age should be required to furnish certificates half-yearly of the attendance of such children and young persons at school, and to pay for such instruction.

12. That it is expedient that every encouragement should be given, by prizes, by diminution of school fees, by libraries, by evening schools, and other methods, to the instruction of young persons between twelve and fifteen years of age.

DIFFERENT accounts having been given of the date and place of Braham's first public appearance, a Correspondent (Mr. John Bullock), has sent us a copy of the following playbill, which settles the question:—"For the benefit of Mr. Leoni, at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, on Saturday, April 13, 1787, will be performed the comic opera called" The Duenna; *Ferdinand*, Mr. Johnstone; *Isaac*, Mr. Quick; *Don Jerome*, Mr. Edwin; *Antonio*, Mr. Davies; *Lopez*, Mr. Wewitzer; *Carlos*, Mr. Leoni; *The Duenna*, Mrs. Wilson; *Louisa*, Mrs. Martyr, and *Clara*, Mrs. Billington. At the end of Act I. 'The Soldier Tired of War's Alarms,' by Master *Braham*, being his first appearance on any stage." Then the farce of "The Guardian" is announced, and it is added: "End of the first act of the farce, the favourite song of 'Ma chère Amie,' by Master Braham." The Royalty Theatre (at which it has been generally said that Braham made his first appearance) did not open until the 20th June; on which occasion the *Chronicle* said, "Between the acts of the play, 'The soldier tired of war's alarms,' was sung with great success by a little boy, Master *Abraham*," and another paper said, "Yesterday evening we were surprised by a Master *Abraham*, a young pupil of Mr. Leoni. He promises fair to attain perfection, possessing every requisite necessary to form a capital singer."

WILLS.—The will of John Adams, Serjeant-at-Law, has been proved under £70,000 personalty; Nathaniel Mitchell-wall, Esq., of Tavern Hall, £60,000; Isaac Smith, Esq., of Brighton, £30,000; James Selmes, of Beckley, farmer, £45,000; John Randell, of Maiden-lane and Hadley Common, £30,000; Thomas Mullow Williams, naturalist, of Oxford-street, £9000.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—Sir Benjamin Fonseca Outram, R.N., K.C.H., has bequeathed to the Fatiola Hospital, £100; Institution for the Widows of Medical Men, £100; Naval School for Boys, Near-cross, £100; Naval School for Girls, Richmond, £100; Naval Benevolent Institution, £100; Distressed Governesses' Society, £100.—Miss Frances Crowe, of Pall-mall, £500 to the Charing-cross Hospital; £100 to Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society; £100 to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; and £19 19s. to the Parochial Schools, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—Miss S. Bird, of Brompton-row (personalty, £12,000), has left £100 to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; £100 to the Scripture Readers' Society; £100 to the Church Missionary Society; £100 to the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews; and £100 to the Society for Promoting Christianity in the Principles of the Established Church of England.

MOUSTACHE WORN BY CLERGY EPISCOPAL WIG.—In an original miniature of Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, and also Lord Chancellor of Ireland, who died in 1605, he is represented with a moustache, and a flowing beard, both of them nearly white. The Archbishop has no wig, though his hair appears scanty.—*From "Notes and Queries."*

BRIGANDAGE IN GREECE.—According to the correspondence of the *Trieste Zeitung*, one of the most powerful robber-bands in Greece, has been completely broken up. The band being hard pressed by the troops, separated, one division went from Parnassus to Salona, and the other to the neighbourhood of Athens, where there were but few troops. This last division, consisting of thirty-two men, was attacked at midnight, in a glen, near the city. Nine of them were killed, and seven mortally wounded. The other twenty men threw away their arms and cloaks, and sought safety in flight. The robbers, who went to Salona, managed to obtain possession of three small vessels, and escaped to the Peloponnesus.

ADMIRAL SIR EDMUND LYONS. ADMIRAL HAMELIN. MARSHAL VAILLANT. ADMIRAL SIR R. DUNDAS. GENERAL DE LA MARMORA.

THE COUNCIL OF

PRINCE NAPOLEON

DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

THE EMPEROR.

PRINCE JEROME BONAPARTE.

GENERAL CANROBERT.

SIR HARRY JONES.

T PARIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## THE COUNCIL OF WAR, AT PARIS.

THE Council of War assembled at the Tuileries, on the 11th January, under the presidency of the Emperor. It was composed of the following members:—The Emperor, the Prince Napoleon, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Jerome Napoleon, Lord Cowley, Sir Edmund Lyons, Admiral Dundas, Sir Richard Airey, Sir Harry Jones, General della Marmora, Marshal Vaillant, Count Walewski, General Canrobert, General Bosquet, General Niel, General Martimprey, Admiral Hamelin, Admiral de la Gravière, and Admiral Bruat.

The first step which took place at the various meetings. One of the first steps was the appointment of two committees to draw up reports of the conditions of the army and navy. Admiral Lyons and General Canrobert were members of the naval committee, Admiral Dundas and General Niel of the military committee. The discussion at the sitting of Monday, the 14th of January, was chiefly of a general kind, and included the question of withdrawing the army from the Crimea, but keeping possession of Eupatoria, Kamiesch, Balaclava, and one or two other points.

## JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

It is satisfactory to find that public opinion is becoming closely directed to the expediency of transferring the winding-up of insolvent companies from the Court of Chancery to the Court of Bankruptcy—from a court already overworked, and in which every stage of each case is characterised by delay, mystery, and heavy cost, to a court possessing a staff of officers peculiarly qualified, whether as lawyers or as men of business, to deal with these operations; where the proceedings are straightforward, intelligible, expeditious, and public; and where the expenses are limitable within reasonable compass. The Law Amendment Society, which has taken the matter in hand, has printed the following draught resolutions of the Special Committee on the Joint-stock Companies Bill:—

1. That all trading companies must be subject to the bankrupt laws; that the bill, as it stands, exempts them from the distinguishing principles of bankruptcy, both as to the rateable administration of assets, the prevention of preferences, and the detection and punishment of frauds.

2. That these principles being admitted, the winding-up clauses ought to be expunged as unnecessary, there being now more efficient means to effect all that is required as between partners and shareholders than those proposed.

3. That this bill wisely permits associations for public objects—not carried on for gain—such as mechanics' institutes, clubs, &c., to be incorporated; care of the peremptory clauses of the bill are applicable only to companies held in shares, which such institutions rarely are.

4. That this bill interferes in many ways with the internal regulation of companies, which should be left entirely to the shareholders themselves.

## THE CASE OF CAPTAIN DONELLAN.

IN your impression of last week is a letter signed John Thomas Rowland, correcting some supposed errors in a paper of mine, on the above subject. I shall be brief in my reply

1. In all country houses of the gentry, at the close of the last century, was found an apartment, called a still-room, in which various processes of distillation, &c., were carried on, and of which a still was a common requisite. In all gentlemen's gardens at that time the *Prunus-lauro-cerasus*, too, would be found growing

2. The medical men on the inquest swore Sir Theodosius was poisoned by arsenic. On the trial, they recanted, and swore he died by laurel-water—(*Prunus-lauro-cerasus*).

3. The fact of the pages of a book being cut only in that portion of the work containing directions for distillation is too trifling to require notice. In my library now lies Dr. Taylor's work on poisons: it is cut only at the alkaloids. I hope Mr. Rowland does not therefore suspect me of getting them up for a nefarious purpose because I have lately had occasion to refer to them!

4. Lastly, no doubt on the evidence, Donellan was convicted, and not satisfied. The indictment was bad. The medical testimony worthless. The production of a suppositious poisonous draught in Court most unjustifiable; and I am thankful for that improved state of knowledge and feeling in the community which would require far clearer testimony before sanctioning the infliction of capital punishment. J. G. B.

THE SLAVE TRADE ON THE BRAZILIAN COAST. An American schooner called the *Mary Smith* attempted to land a cargo of 320 negroes which she had brought from the coast of Africa, but was taken prisoner by the Brazilian war schooner of war *Olinda*, and taken into Bahia. The commander and crew are all Americans, and were immediately after landing ironed and locked up in the gaol of Bahia. The schooner embarked 500 of the poor blacks from the coast, but they were so closely packed on board that they were much cramped, and badly fed during the voyage, that 180 died, and were thrown overboard, and of those landed at Bahia sixty-four died a few hours afterwards. The survivors were entirely fed and clothed, and will be well taken care of until their ultimate destination is resolved upon.—*Letter from Rio de Janeiro, Feb.* 13.

SUSPECTED AMERICAN PRIVATEERS IN RIO.—A misunderstanding arose between the English and French Admirals and the American Commodore in Rio at one time worse than at all serious aspect. An American steamer called the *America*, from New York to California, put into this port to coal and water. On the eve of her departure, Adm. Johnstone received information that the vessel was in reality a British subject, in disguise, conveying a large quantity of munitions of war, Minié rifles, heavy cannon, &c., to the Pacific, and that the greater number of her officers were Russians. The Admiral immediately pulled on board the *Stromboli*, American frigate, and demanded explanations of the Commodore, who, it appears, took rather high ground, and refused to allow a search to be made on board the steamer. Upon this the English Admiral threatened to send his steamers out to overhaul the vessel should she leave the port, and the reply made was that the *Stromboli* should be towed out by her to prevent this offence if necessary. Admiral Johnstone returned to his frigate, bound his sails to the yards, and made ready for sea, and the *Trident* and *Riflemen* got up their steam, whilst the *Stromboli* ran her guns out and actually cleared for action. Subsequently, however, the business was patched up by the Commander of the steamer declaring upon his word of honour that the report was entirely false. The French Admiral, however, declared that he was not satisfied with the explanation. Thus the matter rested. The *America* towed the *Stromboli* out this morning; and the *Indefatigable*, *Rifleman*, *Trident*, and the French frigate *Pourvoirante* sailed last night; but whether a collision will take place outside, or whether the *Indefatigable* and *Pourvoirante* are in reality gone down to the River Plate, as announced, we cannot say.—*Letter from Rio de Janeiro, Feb* 13.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—The official Navy Register for 1856 has just been issued. It appears that the number of vessels of war of all classes in commission on the 1st of January, 1856, was 31: of which there were in the home squadron, 4; Mediterranean, 8; Brazils, 3; African, 4; Pacific, 5; East Indies, 8; lakes, special service, and preparing for sea, 6. Of the 31 ships, 14 are sail; of the 190 Commanders, 30 are at sea; and of the 390 Lieutenants, 161 are at sea. The British Navy List of the 1st January, 1856, gives 301 ships of war in commission, of which 240 are steamers; among which is the *Marlborough*, of 131 guns, and 40 of them (steamers) mount over 80 guns each; and such few sailing vessels (says the List) as are yet doing duty are set aside as fast as their terms of commission expire." If the heads of our Navy are so anxious to "promote its efficiency," why do they not compel our naval officers to make themselves familiar with steam? In the British Navy no officer can be appointed to the command of any steam vessel of war who has not passed an examination on steam; and Captains, Commanders, and Lieutenants, as we learn from their Navy List, are ordered to their dockyards "to study steam." In the American Navy such knowledge is deemed unnecessary."—*New York Herald.*

THE CRUISE IN SEARCH OF THE "PACIFIC."—The steamer *Alabama*, which was sent out on the 9th inst. in search of the *Pacific*, returned to port on Sunday morning, having been absent two weeks. She brings no tidings of the lost vessel. The *Alabama* proceeded as far as Cape Race, where she met with large fields of ice, which prevented her further progress. She took a zigzag course, following the usual track of the Collins steamers; sailed round Sable Island, thence to Cape Race, and, returning, put into Halifax, from which port she sailed on Thursday morning last. She spoke some thirty vessels during the cruise, none of which could she gather any news relative to the *Pacific*. Before reaching the Cape Race field of ice she met eight hours through a field of ice, which is described as presenting a very beautiful and singular appearance. The ice was broken up in small and mostly circular pieces, from one to two feet in diameter, and, being smoothed by a slight swell, they presented the appearance of myriads of plates spread out for a grand banquet in honour of Neptune. On reaching Cape Race, however, the ice gradually grew more compact until it became almost impassable. It is thought by some that the *Pacific*, in attempting to force her way through one of these fields of ice, may have broke down and still remains fast in the ice. If this be the case, the Government ship *Arctic*, which is now in search of her, and which was built for an ice-boat, will probably be able to search her out. The *Alabama* could make but little headway where the ice was compact, and she tore a large portion of the copper from her bottom in the slight attempts she did make. As the *Arctic* left Halifax for Cape Race on the evening of the 21st inst., she has doubtless, ere this, traversed a large portion of the ice-fields in that vicinity, and may perhaps have succeeded in finding and relieving the *Pacific*.—*New York Herald, Feb* 24.

## *LITERATURE.*

ANCIENT ARMOUR AND WEAPONS IN EUROPE, from the Iron Period of the Northern Nations to the end of the Thirteenth Century; with Illustrations from Contemporary Monuments. By JOHN HEWITT. J. H and J. Parker.

Mr. Hewitt has taken up an interesting subject in an honest spirit of research. During those long ages in which war was not only in a manner the normal state of society, but seems to have been considered as the grand duty of human existence, arms and armour were articles of the highest degree of importance and consideration; and the history of their various forms and ornaments is closely allied with that of science and art, with that of social condition and manners, and even with that of political revolutions. Mr. Hewitt has judiciously commenced his history with the period when the arms of the people who founded the kingdoms of modern Europe become known to us in a definite manner—that is, at the time of the breaking up of the Roman Empire; and we would only, on perusal, express our regret that he should adopt in any degree the erroneous classification of the earlier periods, of which we real y know nothing, into stone, and bronze, and iron, which was made, we think very rashly, by the antiquaries of Denmark. He has shown well also, we think, to close his volume with the end of the thirteenth century, because that formed a marked period of division. Previously to that time the forms and characters of arms and armour were regulated much more by the changing exigences of medieval warfare than in the ages subsequent, when the forms of arms and armour were varied according to individual caprice, in which they were looked upon chiefly as objects of personal ostentation, and, when, therefore, their variations present none of the regularity which we observe in their older history. The process, too, of writing the history of the two periods is essentially different; for, while the history of arms and armour during what are properly called the Middle Ages requires, above all things, a laborious search after, and investigation of, facts, that of the period extending from the close of the feudal ages to the period when arms were no longer carried but by the professional soldier, requires the exercise of discrimination and taste more, even than the labours of research where facts are abundant. That Mr. Hewitt possesses the qualities required for the successful treatment of the first period is shown by the copious information which his book contains, and by its generally good classification.

The Teutonic nations, when we first become acquainted with them, fought on foot, and their weapons were simple in character and nearly uniform in shape. They consisted of a long broad sword, fitted for cutting or stabbing, a spear, and a large knife, and their missiles were javelins, arrows, and stones or bullets thrown from slings. Their principal weapon of defence was a circular wooden shield with an iron boss, but which does not appear to have had any particular ornament; and we know very little of the exact character of their helmets and of their body armour, except that the latter, from the epithets employed by the poets, appears to have been formed of some thick cloth, lined with rings of iron. The only satisfactory knowledge we have of the arms of the Pagan Teutonic period is derived from the opening of the early barrows and cemeteries, where their arms were always buried with the dead, but they appear to have been interred in the dress they wore at home in time of peace, and not in that in which they went to battle. Mr. Hewitt has illustrated this period copiously from the contents of the Anglo-Saxon and Frankish graves, and he has even obtained examples from the celebrated Faussett Collection—hitherto the least known of any, but which we hope soon to see made public in a manner far superior to that in which any other similar collection has yet been published, in the work edited by Mr. Roach Smith, and printed at the expense of Mr. Mayer, the present possessor of the Faussett Collection.

A great change took place in the military habits of the Teutonic races who settled in Gaul, when they adopted the practice of fighting on horseback, and a consequent change was gradually introduced into the character of their weapons, and this change continued gradually until the first establishment of the feudal system in the course of the tenth century. The change from the mode of fighting of the Pagan age to that of the Christian period was much less marked in our island, and, although there was much more of the feudal system in detail, the general forms of the weapons continued the same, and the Anglo-Saxons fought on foot by preference, even till the period of the Norman invasion; then suddenly the system of warfare, which had been long perfecting on the Continent, was imported into England, and we have here an immediate and great contrast which is not observable elsewhere. At the same time we can hardly doubt that the arms of the Christian Anglo-Saxon period, and especially of the later part of that period to which the illuminators of Anglo-Saxon manuscripts chiefly belong, differed from those of the Pagan period enough to warn us from taking too absolutely the pictorial illustrations of the one period as an illustration of the manners of the other.

A new system of weapon was required against the formidable defensive armour which came in with our Norman period, and which in general was impenetrable to sword or spear. To kill a knight fully armed, it was necessary to a certain degree to uncase him, and a new set of weapons were introduced, bearing a certain affinity of analogy with pickaxes and spades, with which one warrior operated upon another somewhat in the style in which our ordinary labourers proceed to make a hole in a London pavement. The chivalry of the middle ages was thus raised quite above the common order of fighting men, and it was glorious to assault of one knight against another, not to kill, but to unhorse his opponent, who, once on the ground, was at his mercy, and, as a prisoner, was obliged to yield whatever sum for ransom his conqueror might want for him. If he resisted, after being dismounted, the weapons just alluded to were employed to break through his armour, and expose his body more fatally to the edge of the sword or the point of the dagger.

The system of warfare in which this heavy armour was used was extremely ridiculous, and soon became obsolete after the introduction of the practice of employing paid soldiers, and especially since guns and cannons came into general use. The wars of the fourteenth, and more especially of the fifteenth, century showed that the heavily-armed warriors now fared worst in the hour of battle; and the terrible destruction of the aristocracy in England and France during the latter of these periods decided the question of utility. From that time the use of heavy armour began to be laid aside in war, and was retained only, or at least chiefly, in tournaments and for ceremonial occasions; and it was after this period had taken place that so much labour and skill was displayed in costly decoration.

Mr. Hewitt has not entered much into the causes of the changes which took place in arms and armour during the period of which he treats; but, as we have already remarked, he has collected and classified facts with great care. The materials for his history of the Pagan Teutonic period are, as we have said, furnished almost entirely by the graves, but they are in the highest degree authentic and valuable. We think he might justify his history of arms and armour from the Pagan period to the age of Feudalism are much rarer and far less definite. After the eleventh century our materials become more abundant. The illuminations of manuscripts of every succeeding age furnish us with the most ample and correct details of the numerous written records, and especially the romances of chivalry, make us well acquainted with their names, materials, and uses. When we enter the thirteenth century, we encounter a new class of monuments, which are still more instructive, and which consist of sculptures, chiefly being generally of the size of life, and sculptured with the utmost truth and minuteness, give us a perfect knowledge of the subject, which we could not obtain in the previous periods.

As a collection of facts, the result of careful research and judiciously arranged, the book before us is an extremely good one. By facts we mean allusions in the mediæval writers, pictorial representations in manuscripts, and sepulchral effigies. It is a useful, and, therefore, valuable book in every antiquarian or historical library; and we hope we may be justified in saying that it is an excellent introduction to what is much wanted—a comprehensive but perfect book on the arts as applied to arms and armour in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

HERE AND THERE IN PORTUGAL. By HUGH OWEN. Bell and Daldy.

The author of this little work, well known to the public as a successful photograph amateur, has, by the aid of his camera and pen, given the world a pleasant volume of travel, illustrated after his own pictures—an application of the art which is highly interesting, and certain, ere long, to become general. A considerable familiar acquaintance with most of the writers on Portugal—from Costigan to Kinsey, from Southey to Carnarvon—enables us to observe, with pleasure, throughout Mr. Owen's descriptions a singular absence of hackneyed subjects and thrice-told tales. This writer has evidently viewed the country with an artist's eye, and proffers his statements with the confidence of a man who sketches from nature. Some well-related anecdotes of the Peninsular War prove his sources of information to have been ample, and that the story of that great struggle is not yet fully told. We had marked "the defence of Campo Mayor for extract; but want of space compels us to take a briefer passage—the writer's description of his first evening in the Tagus:—

I stayed on deck, and watched the sun sink beneath the sea, leaving on the horizon, instead of a single cloud, a tint as delicate and tender as to resemble the spirits only of departed colours: against which, on the right hand [illegible] the Convent of the Pena, showed in bright and vivid [illegible] in the foreground, the tower of Belem was brilliantly distinct, in picturesque and Moorish beauty, against the darker sea behind; and ere the smoke of the evening sun, that sounded from its battery, had rolled into air, a heavier and deeper boom called my attention to a far different, but even more beautiful, scene in the opposite direction. The light of the rising moon was just visible on the horizon, against which the masts and rigging of the ships forming the English western squadron, under Admiral Corry, were traced like lines of cobweb; above arose the thin blue smoke of the salute to the departed day that had arrested my attention. Whilst I stood in mute contemplation of this scene, the moon arose with a splendour and brilliancy that made me hold my breath with wonder and delight, as I watched her emerge from the darkened waters, now lit up with lines of molten silver. Within a few minutes the sun had set, and the short twilight was over: the unfinished Palacio d'Ajuda on the left, with the long and beautiful buildings of the Convento de San Jeronimo, and the white shining outlines of the city of Lisbon were glittering in the moonbeams; while on the right the crowning battlements of Almada were invested with a dignity that day light and a nearer view subsequently dispelled.

At the Brigarza, the first hotel in the Portuguese division of the Peninsula, and the permanent residence of the Austrian and Belgian Ministers, our traveller found his "sitting-room papered entirely with pictures from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS." His "fancy for a while was cheated into the belief that he was surrounded by the sight of well-known reproductions of the works of many a personal friend—John Gilbert's 'Sancho,' Lance's 'Fruit,' the landscapes of Jutsum and Branwhite peeped out like old familiar faces," and brought pleasant suggestions of home and an increased appreciation of the art that "speaks in all languages." The following adventure with "Paddy in the Peninsula" is amusing:—

Taking a boat one morning at the Caes de Sodre to go on board a vessel lying in the Tagus, I gave the sturdy boatman a silver piece of twelve vintems—just double his fare. He assailed me with a perfect storm of rude invective, and held out his hand for a larger fee—an act on that would ever have made his meaning clear, had I understood even less of his language—of which one opprobrious epithet, more that once applied, was sufficiently intelligible. Finding me deaf to Portuguese, and unable to reply, he changed his language to unmistakable Milesian, and addressed, "Bad luck to ye for a poverty-struck beggar; p'raps it's all ye've got." I answered him in his own rich brogue, and he bouted, laughing at having been caught off his guard.

An incident witnessed by Mr. Owen on the banks of the Douro is interesting as illustrative of the early lessons which make the perils of future occupation familiar to the child from his cradle:—

A fisherman and his wife stood at the waterside, opposite to a deep and dangerous spot; the latter had a little child, a boy of about a year old, already habited in the costume of his future life, the little trousers tucked up above his tiny knees. She led him towards the river's brink, and wetted his little feet: he was alarmed, and clung to her with soft and affectionate caresses. Again and again she led him to the water, until the little imp, embodsied by her encouragement, ventured down alone, and, only just able to walk, tottered unsteadily to the stream. I trembled at the risk; a few feet farther and the water deepened dangerously; but no cause for fear—guided by a watchful eye, the mother's ready hand ever and again caught the little scrap of infant humanity just in time to save it, and rendered my half-uttered exclamation unnecessary. "*Que este ella fazendo?*" ("What is she doing?") asked my companion of the boatman, who rested on his oars. "*Esta ha tirando o medo*" ("She is *taking the fear out of him*") was the reply.

We are tempted to quote further, but must refrain. The subjects for illustration are well chosen, and the engravings neatly executed. We honestly recommend the volume as a pleasant companion to beguile the tedium of a railway journey or to occupy an evening that cannot be dull with its companionship.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION CONSIDERED IN RELATION TO THE ACT OF THE 7TH AND 8TH VICTORIA. By GEORGE COMBE. Second Edition. Longman. Edinburgh: Fullarton & Co.

Those who affirm that the currency question cannot be treated in so plain a manner as to render it intelligible to the ordinary reader will find, on referring to this *brochure*, that Mr. Combe has achieved that difficult task. Without subscribing to every part of his reasoning, we must admit that he has presented the subject in a form so simple, and illustrated his argumentation by so imposing an array of facts, as to leave very little ground for objection. The fact of a second edition having been called for is a proof that the public take a much livelier interest in the subject than they have ever done hitherto.

## *TO CORRESPONDENTS.*

J. G. T., Rotherham.—Your coin is a penny of Henry VI., struck at the London Mint, worth about 3*s.*

H. L. P., Chancery-lane.—The original of your drawing is a Persian coin, but not sufficiently fine to be valuable

OLD THORN-TREES IN BUSHY-PARK.—A correspondent at Hampton Wick calls attention to the destruction now in progress of the fine old thorn-trees in Bushy-park, Middlesex—a park of all others the people's own. "Unless, therefore, the present wanton and unwarrantable destruction of the thorn-trees by the poor of the neighbourhood is stopped, in a few years Bushy-park will lose its greatest ornament, from which it takes its name. The gamekeepers are not so much to blame as these persons, who have the management of the trees in the Bushy and Home Parks, and Hampton Court Palace gardens, in late years." We commend the poor thorns to Mr. Jesse, who, by virtue of his office (Surveyor of Parks) and his love of rural scenery, as shown in several very agreeable volumes written by him, *we* should consider likely to take up the case.

T. E. R., Bromsgrove.—Your coin is a rupee of British India of no numismatic value.

DECLINED.—Senex, B., Ampleforth, Mary Kate, and B. J. R., Margate.

COURCELLES.—A Nuremberg counter of the sixteenth century, extremely common, and perfectly valueless.

The Light Cavalry charge at Balaclava (Lines).—Inadmissible.

Y. Y. Y.—Mr. W. J. Muller, the celebrated painter, was born in Maiden-lane, Covent-garden. The house is engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 340.

LOWER HEAD ROW, Huddersfield, is mistaken.

JOHN OSBIAN ALLAN'S APPEAL.—Declined.

A BROTHER SUB, Gloucester.—We have not space.

W. E. M., Cornwall.—Your note did not reach us in time.

ROW-WOW.—A letter addressed to 198, Strand, will reach the artist.

SCOTUS is mistaken: the Jewel of Saint Andrew was engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS so long ago as the 19, 1850, with the other regalia of Scotland, accompanied by a minute description of the several articles. See No. 451, page 313.

INQUIRER.—In the historic notes appended to the accounts of the burning of Covent-garden Theatre a discrepancy occurs which is worth explanation. By one of our contemporaries the late theatre is stated to have been the *third* erected on the site, which is scarcely correct, as the first, or Rich's Theatre, was only partially destroyed by Holland: this theatre was destroyed in 1808 and rebuilt in 1809. The *first* Drury-lane Theatre was, however, frequently called Covent-garden Theatre.

N. W., Clitheroe, will find the terms "Whig and Tory" fully explained in a work just published, entitled "Things not Generally Known Familiarly Explained."

CHANCE.—We cannot offer advice on the subject of lotteries.

A CONSTANT READER.—Stephanie, Grand Duchess Dowager of Baden, widow of the Grand Duke Charles Louis Frederick, is the daughter of the late Claude de Beauharnais, Count des Roches Baritand, Peer of France, by his first wife, Mlle. Marguerite Lessy, daughter of the Comte de Marcuil, a Deputy for the Noblesse at the States-General in 1789. This Claude, second Count des Roches Baritaud, was first cousin, through the younger branch, of Alexander Viscount de Beauharnais, the first husband of the Empress Josephine.

A SUBSCRIBER, Oxford.—Younger sons are entitled to all the quarterings of their father.

AN ASPIRANT TO ARMS.—Those who are enabled to deduce descent from an ancestor whose armorial ensigns have been acknowledged in any of the Visitations are entitled to carry those arms by right of inheritance. When, however, such a descent cannot be established, the party must then prove his right as descended from some original grantee, or become a grantee himself, by making application either to the Garter King of Arms, the Lord Lion, or the Ulster King of Arms, as the case may be.

T. C. PAR.—A silver coin of Otthgus and Uro (*Boerica*), now Eeja and Osma; and your gold coin is a ducat of the Doge Pasi Raineras.

JANE P., Camden-town.—Ineligible.

ERRATUM.—In the Obituary of last week it was stated, in a portion of our impression, that Sir H. Hunloke was descended from Thomas Eccleston, Esq., of Scarabrick-hall, county of Leicester, which is a misprint for Lancaster. The hall is situated about midway between Southport and Ormskirk.

# Memorabilia,

## LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

*A little chink may let in much light.*—OLD PROVERB.

### SHAKSPEARE READINGS.

VI.

Why in this woolvish tongue should I stand here,
To beg of Hob and Dick that do appear
Their needless voyces? *Coriolanus*, act ii., scene 3.

Such is the reading of the folio 1623, and a terrible puzzler that "woolvish tongue" has proved to every commentator. All seem to concur in thinking it an allusion to the "gown of humility" in which, according to the custom of the Romans, *Coriolanus* is attired while standing in the market-place to solicit the voices of the people.

According to Johnson it signified the *rough, hirsute gown*. Others deny that the gown could be *rough* and *hirsute*, because it is elsewhere described as "napless."

Steevens has a long note on the subject; and suggests that Shakspeare, instead of tongue, wrote *toge*, and afterwards exchanged it for *gown*.

Malone goes into the matter at equal length, and remarks: "The woolvish (gown or) toge is a gown of humility, in which Coriolanus thinks he shall appear in *masquerade*, and not in his real and natural character."

In some editions, then, we meet with "woolish gown," in others "woolvish toge," and Mr. Collier's interpreter gives us "woolless toge." All, as we have said, agreeing that the word *woolvish* appertains to a garment. Mr. Staunton, in his MS. notes now before us, takes quite another view of the passage, and, conceiving that "woolvish" is intended as a term of reproach for the rabble multitude, he submits that *tongue* is a misprint for *throng* (formerly spelt *tong*, *towgue*, *twng*, and *tonge*), and proposes to read—

Why in this woolvish throng should I stand here, &c.

* *Circumstants plebe*

Fortifying his application of the term *woolvish* to the mob by sundry extracts from writers of Shakspeare's age, of which we must be content with the following —

I am no statue, but I must recal the Calamities of the time and the desperate condition of the Nation who seem to have taken quite from the very faculty of Reason and to be possess'd with a pure Lycanthropy with a woolvish Kind of disposition to tear one another in this manner, insomuch that if ever the old saying was verified, "*Homo homini lupus*," it is certainly now. I conclude with the Dutch

"They cry, who write, no Wolves in England range
Here men are all turn'd Wolves, O, monstrous change!"
*Howell's Letters*, pp. 297-98.

In "Lust's Dominion," the Moor, speaking of the "beast multitude," calls it "this wolf." In the "Maid of Honour," we have

" Not an act
" For woolish man."

And in Ben Jonson's "Poetaster," Horace, speaking of the followers of *Lupus*, calls them his "woolfish train."

VII.

Of the inability of a certain "old corrector" to appreciate the language of Shakspeare's day the annotated folio exhibits abundant evidence. The following is an amusing instance

In the Second Part of "Henry IV," act iv, sc. 1, *Westmoreland* is reproving the *Archbishop of York* for his share in the rebellion, and says:—

You, lord Archbishop,
Whose see is by a civil peace maintain'd;
Whose beard the silver hand of peace hath touch'd,
Whose white investments figure innocence
The dove and very blessed spirit of of peace, —
Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself
Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace
Into the harsh and boist'rous tongue of war?
Turning your books to graves, your ink to blood,
Your pens to lances, and your tongue divine
To a loud trumpet, and a point of war"

The word *graves* was a stumbling-block of old to the commentators, and, notwithstanding Steevens' suggestion of *greaves* (leather leggings or armour, to which the binding of ancient books might well be turned), Warburton's inappropriate reading of *glaives* has been adopted by some editors, and the old word *graves* literally as burial places, by others: Mr Staunton shows by quotations, of which we need give but one, that Steevens' interpretation is correct, but that the old word *graves* for *greaves* should be retained, as that was the mode of spelling it in Shakspeare's time—

The tuishes, cuishes, and the graves, &c. Albion's "England." b. xii., c. lxx.

Till the appearance of the Perkins folio "Emendations," we are not aware, however, that the expression "a point of war" was ever made a subject of dispute. There, not only do we find the Warburton absurdity of *glaives*, but a still more monstrous perversion of the text—

Turning your books to *glasses*, your ink to blood,
Your pens to lances, and your tongue divine
To a loud trumpet and *report of war*

And this is endorsed approvingly by Mr. Collier; and even Mr. Singer proposes we should read—

To a loud trumpet and a *brunt* of war

Mr. Knight adheres to the old reading, because it is the old reading, but is evidently unaware of the use of the phrase by the old writers

Our author here, as in other cases, sets the matter at rest finally by a string of quotations which nothing can resist. We give only two or three:—

To play him hunts up with a *point of war*.
E. Greene's "Orlando Furioso" *Dyce's Edition*, p. 19.

Sound proudly here a perfect *point of war*.
George Peele's "Edward I." 1593. Scene 1.

He shows that the expression was in use even so late as the beginning of the eighteenth century, and cites a passage from a charming paper of Steele's in the *Tatler*, commencing:—"We were alarmed with the noise of a drum, and immediately entered my little godson, to give me a *point* of war."

### NOTES.

MIDWIVES' MAGIC.—A very singular belief prevailed not many years ago in these parts (about Langholme, in Scotland); nothing less than that the midwives had power of transferring part of the primeval curse bestowed on our great first mother from the good wife to her husband. I saw the reputed offspring of such a labour, who kindly came into the world without giving her mother the least uneasiness, while the poor husband was roaring with agony in his uncouth and unnatural pains.—Pennant's "Hebrides."

NOBLE REPLY OF ALLEYN, FOUNDER OF DULWICH COLLEGE, TO ONE WHO TAUNTED HIM WITH BEING A PLAYER. Sir Francis Calton, who had foolishly squandered the property left to him by his father, once taunted Alleyn with having been a player. To this Alleyn replied:—"And where you tell me of my poore originall and of my quality as a player. What is that! If I am richer than my ancestors, I hope I may be able to doe more good with my riches than ever your ancesters did with their riches. You must now beare povertye, and if you beare it more patiently than I, your desert wilbe the greater. That I was a player I can not deny, and I am sure I will not. My meanes of living were honest, and, with the poore abilityes wherewith god blesst me, I was able to doe something for my selfe, my relatives and my freedes, many of them nowe lyving at this daye will not refuse to owne what they owght me. Therefore I am not ashamed."—PETERS.

DULWICH COLLEGE.—Alleyn, the founder, was born on September the 1st, 1566, and died on November the 25th, 1626; being then a little more than sixty years of age His last will is dated on the 13th of November, 1626. He began the building of Dulwich College in the summer of 1613, under the direction of Inigo Jones, and he finished it on the 13th of September, 1619, on which day it was solemnly dedicated, and the completion of the great work was celebrated by a banquet To me his own words from his Diary, "They first hecke a sermond, and after the Instrument of Creacion was by me read, and after an Anthem they went to dinner" Inigo Jones was present at the dedication may be seen in Wilkins' "Concilia." The deed of foundation of Dulwich, or, as Alleyn termed it, God's Gift College, which was enrolled on the 15th of May, 1619, bears date on the 13th of April preceding, and the patent on the 21st of June, though Alleyn did not get possession of it till the 16th of July.

ANCIENT INK.—The receipt for making ink contributed by Mr. Rimbault as given in "Gray's Supplement to the Pharmacopœia," page 322.—

Cudæ sit gallæ, semisque
Sit mucis gummi.
Vitrioli pars quarta:
Bis addas octo Falerni.* JAS LOWE

* A muscadine wine, no doubt containing tartar, and consequently a mordant.

THE ORIGIN OF SOME COMMON PHRASES.—The meaning generally attached to each of the following phrases is very well known. One may of your readers tell me how they came to bear that meaning, and at what period?—"He does not *cotton* with them." "He is *half seas over*." "He gave him something *to boot*." "They ran off *helter skelter*" "She went on a *sleeveless* errand." "He shammed *Abraham*." "I just *saved my bacon*." "They were at it *hammer and tongs*" "How much will he *cut up* for?" "I got it *dog cheap*." "He was quite on his *high ropes*" "He was in *the suds*." "Lackadaisy!" "I shall call you *over the coals*" "I made him eat *humble pie*." "He was as drunk as a *wheelbarrow*." "She kicked the *bucket*." "I am as right as a *trivet*." "I will put a spoke in his wheel." "She was as fine as *gossamer*." "He wants to *carry* favour with you." "I burned a *cold shoulder* upon him."—SCRUTATOR

"I WISH YOU HAD, MRS. CRUMP."—This saying was formerly very prevalent in Gloucestershire, in answer to a wish for anything, and implied that you must not expect any assistance from the speaker. Grose says that it originated thus:—One Mrs. Crump, the wife of a substantial farmer, dining with old Lady Coventry, who was exceedingly deaf, said to one of the footmen waiting at table, "I wish I had a draught of small beer," her modesty not permitting her to desire so very fine a gentleman to bring it; the fellow, conscious that he mistress, Lady Coventry, could not hear either the request or the answer, coolly replied, without moving: "I wish you had, Mrs. Crump." These wishes being again repeated by both parties, Mrs. Crump got up from the table to fetch the small beer herself, and, being asked by Lady Coventry where she was going, related what had passed The story being told abroad, "I wish you had, Mrs. Crump," became a proverbial expression.

### QUERIES.

BANBURY APES.—I shall be obliged if any one will kindly furnish me with a key to the following political pamphlet, "The Bank . . . y Apes: or, the Monkeys Chattering to the Magpye. In a Letter to a Friend in London" The Fourth Edition, corrected. London: Printed, and are to be sold by R Mawson. Price one penny." It consists of four leaves, and has a very rude woodcut of a procession of men, women, and apes. What does it mean? and why is the scene laid at Banbury?—DUNSTAN

ALWAYS SLEEP WITH YOUR HEAD TO THE NORTH.—Is this an old superstition, or a modern dream? If the former, whence and how derived? If the latter, the plain reason?—W. RICHARDSON.

LAWLESS COURT.—In "A Guide to all the Watering and Seabathing Places," published by Phillips in 1806, at p. 386, under the head of "Rochford," I find the following paragraph:—"On an eminence near this town, called Kingshall, the lord of the manor of Rayleigh, a place about seven miles off, holds a court on the Wednesday morning after Michaelmas, at cockcrowing. This is called Lawless Court. The steward and suitors are obliged to whisper to each other, and are not allowed either fire or candle A piece of coal supplies the place of pen and ink: and he who owes service to the court and fails in his attendance forfeits double his rent for every hour's absence. It is said that this attendance was originally imposed on the tenants as a punishment for their having met, at that early hour, in a conspiracy against their lord." Can you or any of your numerous readers inform me who was the lord of the manor conspired against, the nature of the conspiracy, in what year it happened, and if the absurd custom is still extant?—EDWIN J. WHITE, Highbury-vale.

SHAKSPEARE QUERIES.—Can any of your correspondents inform me who has the MS. notes on some obscure passages in Shakspeare by the late Mr. Herron Field? A few only were published among Shakspeare Society's papers" From this sample I should infer that the residue deserve to be made public. Are they likely to be so? I am the possessor of a quarto edition of "Hamlet," dated 1676. No such edition is mentioned in Mr. Halliwell's "Catalogue of Editions of Hamlet." Are copies of this edition scarce? Why does Mr Collier, in his editions of "Hamlet," ignore the quarto of 1609? I have never seen a copy. Where is one to be found?—C. MANSFIELD INGLEBY

THE AFFIX "LEY." Could any of your correspondents inform me of the meaning of the termination *ley* in names of places? I should be glad to know also whether the derivation of *wich* and of *worth* is not open to dispute. P. D. E., North Shields.

[Among terminations to names of places *ley*—variously written *leagh*, *leyh*, *leah*, *legh*, and *ley*—means a field, place, or lea; *wich* means a dwelling-place, habitation, or village (Latin *vicus*, Saxon *wic*); *worth* means a farm, public way, street, or hall. There is no doubt or obscurity about either.]

### ANSWERS.

DUKE SCHOMBERG'S BURIAL PLACE.—Allow me to draw your attention to an error in your "Memorabilia" of the 9th ultimo in B. Blundell's Commentary on "Mr. Macaulay and his Critics," to the effect that Marshal Schomberg was interred in the Cathedral of St. Patrick's, Dublin; which is not according to the fact, as Schomberg was buried in Christ Church, Dublin—which fact of his having been interred there appears from the ancient inscription on the monument erected to his memory in the aisle of that Church.—H. A

GODFREY MEDALS.—In the mistaken and erroneous quotation, "equo cratite Tzeri," may, perhaps, be found a clue to the mystery of the murder The words in Virgil are "Equo ne credite *Teucri*"—Trust not the horse, &c. If the words of the poet were, at the time of the event, used as applicable to the case of Godfrey's death, it may have been that he was in some manner inveigled on horseback, and then murdered. The legend on the edge of the medal may apply to the mode of his death—"Cervus fractâ, fidum suatulet." He may have been straugled, or hung, as an alternative by his murderers for falsifying the confession, &c If the first medal is much worn the "ne" may be obliterated; and the final letters on the two medals referred to are reversed ENS, SNX.—SPES.

DENTISTS OF OLD. -The following quotation from Nares may serve as a reply to your correspondent B. M:—"A tooth-drawer was frequently called kind-heart. It seems that they had a particular costume, at least in the reign of Elizabeth: for in Rond's "Sketches of East and West Looe," p 281, is the following passage:—In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a fellow who wore his hat buttoned up on one side, and a feather therein like a tooth-drawer, with the rose and crown on his breast for a badge, had obtained a license from the Lord Chamberlain to make a show of a great ape about the country," &c.

THE WORD "BULLY." Is it not possible that this word takes its derivation from the instrument mentioned in the following passage of M. Victor Hugo's novel of "Notre Dame de Paris"?—"Il portait à la main un de ces fouets à lanières de cuir blanc dont se servaient alors les sergents à verge pour mener la foule et que l'on appelait *boullayes*!"—QUARMDOD.

[An ingenious suggestion; but is there any trace of the word in French usage?]

THE HARMONIOUS BLACKSMITH.—In reply to the query in your paper of the 23rd ult., as to the origin of Handel's "Harmonious Blacksmith," I beg to inform your correspondent that, passing through Edgeware about a year ago, I discovered a board over a Blacksmith's forge, with an inscription to the effect that Handel, when in this country, took shelter one day from a storm in that forge, and, hearing the bells of the village church chiming and the blacksmith's hammer ringing its beatings therewith, composed from that circumstance the piece so named.—A. F. FEA

MRS. PIOZZI AND HER FAMILY.—Observing in your paper a mistake in allusion to Mrs. Thrale's second marriage, viz., "that her daughters would never see their mother after that event," I beg leave to state that her youngest daughter was with her and Mr. Piozzi at Edinburgh, and frequently visited my father's house, to whom they had letters of introduction; the young lady was then thirteen or fourteen years of age, and I think her name was Cecilia. I am now in my eighties year, and quite certain of this fact. Should Mr. H. Grey require my name, it is quite at his service.—H. K.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE was born, 1546, on the banks of the Tavy, in Devonshire; and brought up in Kent. Early in Queen Elizabeth's reign, when his father was Vicar of Upner, Francis was an apprentice on board of a barque that plied occasionally to Zealand and France. On one of the latter voyages he may have touched at Jersey.—MACKENZIE WALCOTT, M.A.

SOLEMNISATION OF MARRIAGE.—In the Act 26 Geo. II., c. xxxiii, the words run thus:—"All Banns of Matrimony shall be published in an audible manner in the Parish Church . . . . upon three Sundays preceding the solemnization of marriage, during the time of Morning Service, or of Evening Service (if there be no Morning Service in such Church or Chapel upon any of those Sundays), immediately after the Second Lesson." Statutes at Large, vol. vii, p. 335. So they stand in Act 4 Geo. IV, c. 76, s. 1.—MACKENZIE WALCOTT, M.A.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS

E. WILSON.—*Turkish Question*. This query was answered by two or three correspondents and we cannot afford space at present for any further details on the subject. Thanks nevertheless, for your kind communication

W. B.—*Yankee Doodle*.—The tune you have sent us and "Yankee Doodle" and you are certainly mistaken in supposing that the old song "Three wooden ships," and the negro song, "Buffalo girls, come out to night" are the same tune

JNO. COLLISON.—*Answering on the Testimonial*.—Your reference, unfortunately, is not exactly our correspondent's query

*Temple-Bar*.—The queries on this subject gives neither name, address, nor signature of any description.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS

SIGMA.—The non-publication of the late Consultation Games in the pages of this paper must be set down to the surprise

L. M., Hackney.—Neither Problem referred to may be "well as you suggest. Look again and ask some friendly player to explain what is required

FIDES.—There is no case at all different between a Chess Problem and a Chess Enigma

C. M., Bath.—You are mistaken. The Solution we gave of Problem No 626 is the only possible one

J. A., Birmingham.—We believe it may be solved in a fewer moves than the author intended

W. H. W., Ragimor, Alpha, B. N., F. W. P.—All very much below our standard

H. M., An Anglehamian.—We shall have something to say on the subject broached by you ere long.

W. F. H.—Stalemate makes a drawn game.

R. L. F.—Inferior decidedly to both Horwitz and Harrwitz, and not to be named in comparison with any first-class player

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Derevan, A Holloway, F. R., of Norwich, Publius, Scrutator, Rideau, M.P., Diggory, A. B., R. P., Frederick, A. C., Mica, D. L., Cuthcun, H. P. W., F. Spalding, S. F., Dover, D. G., Baddam, Dr. Field, Reg'non are correct

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 625, by Derevan, A. Holloway, Peter, S. S. Murdoch, N. B., Bath'.., Sigma, Asherton, M. F., Scarborough, E. S. A., Lord and Johnson, Dr. Field, D. D., Bedlam, F. L., Norwich, Fred V. E. D., Norwood, are correct

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No 627, by Dr. Field, onlooker, A. G. Lazard, E. Lee, D. G. Beddam, Lewis, Derevan, P. Sidney, A. Holloway, F. R., of Norwich, John de Hiden, Fred T., Derby, Barnaby, Dax, Mercury, Phiz S., Henry, Alpha, Medicus, Miles, D. D., J. G. Cash, Monas, F. T. M., Philip, A. Onlooker, F. R. S., Alcibiades, B. M., are correct. All others are wrong

*** The greater part of our Notices to Chess Correspondents are unavoidably deferred until next week.

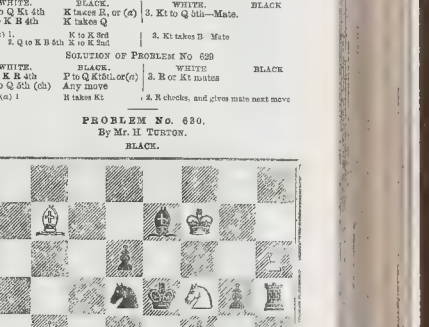
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No 628.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Kt to Q Kt 4th | K takes R, or (a) | 3. Kt to Q 6th—Mate. | |
| 2. Q to K B 4th | K takes Q | | |
| (a) 1. | K to K 3rd | 3. Kt takes B Mate | |
| | 2. Q to K B 5th | K to K 3rd | |

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No 629

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE | BLACK |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. B to K R 4th | P to Q Kt3rd, or (a) | 3. R or Kt mates | |
| 2. Kt to Q 6th (ch) | Any move | | |
| (a) 1. | R takes Kt | 2. R checks, and gives mate next move | |

PROBLEM No. 630.
By Mr. H. TURTON.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in five moves.

### CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Instructive Game lately played between Messrs. BODEN and OWEN

*(Irregular Opening.)*

| BLACK (Mr B) | WHITE (Mr O) | BLACK (Mr B) | WHITE (Mr O) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to Q 3rd (*a*) | P to Q 4th | 20 K takes Kt | Q H to his 3rd |
| 2 P to K 8 4th | Q B to K Kt 5th (*b*) | 21. Kt to Q 6th | Q B to Q 4th |
| 3 P to K B 3rd | B to Q Kt 2nd | 22. P to Q B 4th (*e*) | B takes K (ch) |
| 4 Kt to K B 3rd | P to K 3rd | 23. K takes B | Q to Q B 2nd |
| 5. P to Q Kt 3rd | Kt to K B 3rd | 24 P to K Kt 5th | Kt to K B 4th |
| 6 P to K 4th | B to K 2nd | 25. Q to K 4th | B takes Kt |
| 7 B to K 2 d | K B to K R 5th | 26. P takes B | Q to Q 2 d |
| 8 K to B sq | P takes P (ch), | 27. B to Q B sq | Q R to Q B sq |
| 9 P takes P | P to K B 4th | 28. B to Q K 2nd | Q R to Q B 3rd |
| 10 P to K 5th | Castles | 29. B to K 4th | P to K Kt 3rd |
| 11. Q R to K 3rd | K B to K 2nd | 30. K B to K B 2nd | Kt takes Q P |
| 12 Q Kt to Q 2nd | P to Q B 4th | 31. Q to Q 3rd | Q to K Kt 2nd |
| 13 Q Kt to Q 2nd | P to Q Kt 3rd | 32. K to Kt 4th | Kt to K B 2nd |
| 14 P to Q R 4th | P to Q Kt 4th | 33. Q to Q 7th (*d*) | Kt takes B (ch) |
| 15 K to Q B 4th | K Kt to K B 2nd | 34. P takes Kt | K to Q B 2nd |
| 16. P to K Kt 4 h | P takes P | 35. Q takes K P (ch) | Q R to K B 2nd |
| 16 P takes P | Kt to Q B 3rd | 36. Q R to Q 5th | K to Kt 2nd |
| 17. Q to Q 3rd | Kt to K B 3rd | 37. K R to Q 2nd | Q R to K B 8th (*e*) |
| 18. Q R to Q sq | K to Q 2nd | 38. R to Q 7th (ch) | K to K B sq |
| 19. P to Q B 3rd | Kt takes B | And Black surrendered (*f*) | |

(*a*) This mode of bringing out the Queen's pawn is by no means to be recommended. It is, however, a favourite one with Mr. Boden, and is frequently attempted against him.

(*b*) The utility of this move is not obvious. It counts with us merely as a lost move

(*c*) We should have preferred playing Kt to K B 3rd. In which case the game would probably have been followed up thus—

22 Kt to K 6th ch | B takes K | 24. K to Q 2nd | B takes K R
23 P takes B | B to K sq (ch) | 25 R takes B

If at move 24 White take with Kt, Black must win a Piece.

(*d*) If to Q Kt 2nd, with the view of playing Q to Q B 3rd, would have been much better Chess

(*e*) A very fine move, from the final effect of which there appears to be no possibility of escape.

(*f*) Having no way but by a ruinous sacrifice to avert the threatened mate.

### CHESS IN PARIS.

A fine game played in a match just won by M. DE RIVIERE of HER SCHULDEN in Paris

*(Sicilian Opening.)*

| WHITE (Herr Sch) | BLACK (M de R) | WHITE (Herr Sch) | BLACK (M de R) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4th | P to Q B 4th | 17 K R to Q B sq | Q to Q h 4 |
| 2. K B to Q B 4th | P to K 3rd | 18 K R to K B 2nd | K R to Q sq |
| 3 Q Kt to Q B 3rd | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 19. P takes Q P | Q takes P |
| 4 P to Q 4th | K B to K 2nd | 20 Q R to Q B 7th | Q takes Q P (ch) |
| 5 P to K 5th | K Kt to K B 4th | 21. Q B to Q B 3rd | Q takes Q P |
| 6 K Kt to K B 3rd | P to Q 4th | 22 Q to K 4th | Q to Q 3rd |
| 7 P to Q Kt 3rd (*a*) | B Kt takes P | 23. Q R to K 5th (*e*) | Q to K B sq |
| 8. P to Q 3rd | P to Q R 3rd | 24 K R to K 2nd | Q R to Q B sq |
| 9 P to Q R 4th | Q to Q B 2nd | 25 K R to Q B 3rd | Q R to K 5th |
| 10. K B to K 4th | P to Q B 3rd | 26. K R to Q B 2nd | Q R takes Q B |
| 11 Kt takes B (ch) | K takes Kt | 27. B takes R | R to Q 7th |
| 12. Castles | Castles | 28 B to K 5th | P to K R 4th |
| 13 K B to Q Kt 3rd | Q to K B 2nd | 29 Q takes K R P | Q takes P (ch) |
| 14. Kt takes Kt | P takes Kt | 30. K to B sq | Q to K 5th |
| 15. Q B to Q 2nd | B to Q Kt 2nd | 31. K B to Q B 2nd | R to K 8th (ch |
| 16 P to Q B 3rd | P to Q Kt 2nd | | |

And then mates with the Queen next move.

(*a*) We have not time to examine this variation which spring from White's taking the K B Pawn with the Knight, but from a cursory look, we are disposed to think that move would have given the advantage to White. Such followed up, would have led to perpetual check.

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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 790.—VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1856. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.


## BORN IN THE PURPLE.

THE fondest hopes of the most remarkable man of the age and the wishes of a great and generous people have been gratified. An heir has been born to the house of Napoleon. The dynasty of the Bonapartes has been strengthened by the birth of a fourth inheritor of the name. Salvos of artillery have thundered forth the welcome tidings to every part of France; and every part of Europe has responded with sympathy. It is not France alone that is interested in so auspicious a birth. The fortunes of the world may be influenced by it. When France moves it is impossible for Europe to be still. When her mighty heart is stirred, there is danger abroad. When she is quiescent, her neighbours may "sit down in the shadow of their fig-trees," and be at rest. Whatever gives, or tends to give, stability to her government and institutions imparts stability to the thrones and systems of the Continental Monarchies. Free and despotic States alike feel the impulse; the free States, because the French Empire is born of Revolutions, and expresses the popular will; despotic States, because Despotism cannot but see in the person of the Third Napoleon the strong hand that has known how to curb the licentiousness of popular passion; to subordinate wild impulse to law and order; "to wield the fierce democracy" as the warrior wields his sword—an instrument, not a master; and the calm, resolute, indomitable will which betokens greatness in its possessor, and which has not only inherited but achieved it by every quality that combines to form the statesman, the lawgiver, and the hero.

We need not dwell upon the purely domestic incidents of the event, or dilate upon the sympathy with which the brightest eyes in Christendom have glistened on behalf of the Empress Eugenie—a woman who is, perhaps, the fairest and brightest, and who is certainly the most interesting mother of her time. Although the personal and private incidents of her story are among the greatest of the charms which encircle her name and character, and which have created her own popularity and increased that of her Imperial husband, there is no necessity at such a time to recall them. Such considerations speak for themselves, and require no aid from the pens and tongues of politicians to impress them on the popular heart. They appeal to deeper sentiments than are influenced by policy; and move with equal force the imagination and the feelings of mankind.

But on the national and international character of the event so ardently desired, and so auspiciously consummated, it becomes the journalists of all civilised countries to express their opinions. No State is likely, as far as present appearances go, to be uninfluenced by it. All friends of the peace and progress of Europe must hope, whatever their personal feelings may be towards Napoleon III., that this child, "born in the purple," may live and thrive; that the amiable Empress may be spared to give to France many more such pledges for the permanence of the Napoleonic dynasty; and that France, spared from the constant dread of revolution, may have leisure to prosper. Whatever there may be of harsh and arbitrary in the rule of Napoleon III.;—whatever there may be in his system of government, which grates upon the feelings of enlightened Frenchmen, or of the sincere friends of popular liberty in Great Britain and other free countries, will be

ILLUMINATION OF THE MOUNÉE, AT PARIS, IN HONOUR OF THE BIRTH OF H.I. PRINCE IMPERIAL (SEE PAGE 293)

relaxed and removed in proportion as his throne is secured. No man, we believe, feels more strongly than the Emperor himself the exceptional character of the policy which circumstances forced him to adopt with reference to public opinion and its manifestations in France; and no man is more convinced of the desirability and necessity of allowing the institutions which his strong hand has given to the country to expand in conformity with the national sentiment. Development is the law of life, among nations as well as among individuals; and it is because the birth of an heir to Napoleon gives security to his throne—the only thing that was wanting to inspire the French with confidence in the future—that the friends of Freedom welcome the new-comer as a pledge that this development will take its natural course, and that France, under the dynasty of its choice, will become both free and happy.

We shall not add to the number of those who indulge in illomens, and who remind the world that since the days of Louis XIV. no son of France born in the purple has ever succeeded to his father's throne. Such croakings are out of time, and out of place. There are persons of so lugubrious a disposition that at the most joyous of weddings they will remind the eager bridegroom that women are often fickle; that, fickle or unfickle, they are doomed to die; and that all human happiness is empty and transitory. There are people who, when a son is born to a fond couple, will draw a long face, and hope it may escape from measles or small-pox, and turn out a blessing, not a curse, to its parents. Such persons are as unwise as they are disagreeable. The people of France and England have no fellow-feeling with such bores;—bores who, if they be not pedants, are something worse. We prefer to look for favourable omens in the birth of Napoleon IV.; to think that the Imperial infant is destined to break the charm of ill-luck; to hope that his illustrious father may be spared till long after the child shall have reached maturity, and that the child himself, with many brothers and sisters around him, may be spared to increase the greatness of the name which he has inherited, and to govern France in equity and splendour. If good omens are wanting, let them be found in the circumstance that the child comes into the world amid the prayers of Europe for the stable and honourable peace which France, in conjunction with Great Britain, has, by courage and wisdom, succeeded in wresting from the unwilling hands of the aggressive Power that wantonly and wickedly disturbed it. Napoleon III. inaugurated his reign with the emphatic words, "The Empire is Peace." The birth of Napoleon IV. is of happy augury to realise the anticipation.

## *FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.*

### FRANCE.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

PARIS, Thursday.

THE interest and curiosity attached to the birth of the Imperial Prince, and to all details thereunto belonging, is little diminished. Besides the real facts relating to the event, a thousand rumours, as absurd as impossible, have been circulated a thousand anecdotes of the most ridiculous nature spread—in order to feed a public greedy of intelligence on the subject. On Saturday so intense was the excitement that the publication of the statement that the settlement of the fifth point had been agreed upon in the Conference, and that little more was now requisite than the final proclamation of the peace, obtained comparatively little attention. During the whole day a dense crowd surrounded the Tuileries, and in the churches numerous private prayers were offered up for her Majesty's safe and happy deliverance. The Empress's sufferings were protracted but intermittent, and it was but a short time before the birth of the infant that she ceased to walk about the apartment. The entrance of the officers of State in the last half-hour produced so painful an impression on her Majesty as somewhat to retard the final moment, and induced her as much as possible to conceal her sufferings. The Emperor was intensely affected, especially at this crisis. The Prince, who is a remarkably fine child, being at his birth nearly as large as the infant of the nurse, who is two months old, continues to thrive most satisfactorily. The Emperor and Empress have announced that they will accept the office of godfather and godmother to every legitimate child born in France on the auspicious day that has thus crowned their own hopes. On Sunday evening the illuminations were unusually abundant and magnificent. The Tuileries, the Elysée, the Sénat, the Corps Legislatif, the Hôtel de Ville, the towers of Notre Dame and St. Jaques, the Bourse, &c., were splendidly illuminated. All the Embassies—the hotel formerly occupied by the Russian Minister, and still kept by Russia, especially—the chief thoroughfares—even some of the least-frequented streets displayed similar marks of rejoicings, hardly a public vehicle could be got for love or money from the time twilight set in, and the *remises* (job carriages) raised their prices from two to five francs an hour. Nearly all the theatres gave representations gratis; and such were the crowds that attended them that from eight in the morning till two—the hour of opening—the people had taken their stations at the doors. In addition to the usual pieces of their répertoires, most of them gave one referring to the great event of the day; and the Opéra and Opéra Comique executed cantatas composed in honour of the occasion. A certain diplomatist forwarded to one of the great bodies of State in session awaiting the news of the Empress's confinement a volume of Voltaire, marked at the page which contained the following singular apropos in the verses addressed to the Prince Palatine, Charles Theodore:—

Est-ce une fille, est-ce un garçon !
Je n'en sais rien, la Providence
Ne dit point son secret à l'avance,
Et ne nous rend jamais raison.
* * * *
S'il nous donne un prince, tant mieux
Pour tout l'État et pour son père,
Surtout s'il a son caractère
C'est le plus beau présent des cieux

Si d'une fille il nous régale
Tant mieux encore ! C'est un bonheur
En grâce, en beauté, en douceur
Je la crois à sa mère égale.

At the bottom of the verses Voltaire, in sending them to the Palatine, adds the following line:—"Puisse la paix servir d'épouse à la naissance du Prince qu'on attend!" A rumour states, that in honour of the birth of the Prince, titles of nobility will be conferred on such of the highest personages attached to the service of the Government as are yet without such a distinction.

The attacks of the clergy on the style of dress at present adopted continue with undiminished vigour. One of the body lately cited in the pulpit a phrase already celebrated as formerly employed under similar circumstances: "That women forgot, in loading themselves with such voluminous garments, that the gates of heaven were narrow." Another celebrated preacher, whose ardour and courage in signalising and condemning the prominent vices of modern society is constant and unabating, has also preached a most energetic sermon against that peculiar breach of morality which, more than all others, tends to ruin the peace and respectability of families, and in which the young men of this corrupt society find a glory in a crime.

It is reported that the Curé of the Madeleine, the celebrated Abbé Daguerry (who commenced his career as a soldier), is to be appointed to the Bishopric of Amiens; others assert that the choice may fall on the Abbé Caire. It is expected that a law of regency will be very soon enacted, by which the Empress will be declared Regent, assisted by a Council composed of the Princes of the Imperial family and the chief functionaries of State.

Monseigneur de la Tour d'Auvergne, the bearer of the autograph letter of the Emperor to request the Pope's consent to become the godfather of the Prince Imperial, also presented to the Pontiff the copy of the "Imitation de Jésus Christ" destined for him. The volume, splendidly illuminated and magnificently bound, was contained in a case embroidered by the hands of the Empress and her Ladies of Honour.

The reports relative to the activity of the measures about to be adopted for the colonisation and advancement of Algeria assume every day greater consistence. It is said that, among other plans, there exists one of furnishing the means of emigration to 50,000 Chinese, for the purpose of cultivating cotton, and mulberry-trees for the benefit of the silk trade. It is the intention of the Emperor to visit Algeria in the course of the present year, in order to form his own opinion as to its necessities and capabilities. On his return he proposes to go to Corsica, with a view to see what may be done to benefit the birthplace of his family, and, at the same time, to utilise its resources for France.

A work of unusual interest is attracting public attention at present: this is "Histoire de Mon temps," by the Vicomte de Beaumont-Vassy. The period chosen by the historian extends from 1830 to 1851. The task, which presented momentous and serious difficulties, has been performed with a skill, a tact, an impartiality, and an interest that are really remarkable: the most delicate points are so treated that important disclosures are made without in any way wounding the susceptibilities of the Government, the public, or the individuals mentioned, and a quantity of most valuable information is very agreeably conveyed.

Grand news for the would-be Ninons of the present century! A collector of autographs has discovered a letter from Fortunio Liceti, the celebrated Italian physician of the seventeenth century, addressed to Ninon de L'Enclos, containing the receipt of a cosmetic, the *rugiada del viso*, which is said to explain the secret of her preserving, till seventy, the charms that distinguished her youth.

One of the principal successes of the moment is the new drama of M. E. Plouvier, at the Porte St. Martin, "Le Sang Mêlé." It is full of passion and interest, and contains much novelty of plan and treatment.

### THE ARMISTICE IN THE CRIMEA.

A despatch received by Lord Panmure from Sir W. Codrington, under date March 15th, announced that the armistice had been signed by the Allied Generals, and that the exchange of documents would take place on the 16th.

This is the only news of any importance from the East. The Vienna papers contain telegraphic despatches from Constantinople, dated the 10th and 13th inst., which state that Omer Pacha has arrived at Constantinople; that there is great mortality among the French in the Crimea; that the fortifications of Nicolaieff are being strengthened; and that General Lüders has ordered all officers on furlough at Odessa to return.

### THE FLYING SQUADRON IN THE BALTIC.

The British steam-sloop *Samson*, 6 guns, arrived at Hamburg on Tuesday from the flying squadron, with despatches from Commodore Watson. The vessels, in their cruise up the Baltic, had found much floating ice along the coasts, and the cold was very severe. With respect to any Russian ships of war having been seen in any time moving about the Gulf of Finland or the Baltic Sea, such a thing had been impossible, even had they wished to do so, on account of the great masses of ice seen on all parts of the coast.

### AMERICA.

The mail steam-ship *Asia*, which left New York on the 5th inst., arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday. No intelligence of the *Pacific* steamer has been received.

The Washington correspondence in the *New York Herald*, in a letter dated March 7, says that "Mr. Crampton has written a note to the editor of the *National Intelligencer*, stating that he was not instructed by Lord Clarendon to submit a proposition to arbitrate the Central American question, but only to inform Mr. Marcy that such a proposition had been made to Mr. Buchanan."

In the United States' Senate, on the 3rd inst., after some remarks by General Cass, relative to the assertion made by Lord Clarendon that the understanding between England and France was perfect in relation to all parts of the world, the bill authorising the construction of ten steam sloops-of-war was taken up and finally passed. These vessels are to cost 507,000 dollars each, including machinery and equipment. Two million dollars are appropriated to start with. The Senate on the 4th passed a bill appropriating 80,000 dollars for new fortifications at Galveston

The Virginia Democratic State Convention and the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention have assembled, and show a preference for Mr. Buchanan as their candidate for the presidency.

William O'Brien has been arrested in New York on a charge of having enlisted twenty men in Philadelphia and bringing them on to New York for enlistment in the army of General Walker at Nicaragua. He was taken before a United States' Commissioner in Philadelphia, and held to bail in 2000 dollars for an examination. This O'Brien is the man on whose information the Kinney expeditionists were arrested. It is said he was formerly a captain in the army in Mexico, and that he has also held a high position in the navy.

The news from Nicaragua is interesting. The new Government has issued a decree annexing the Mosquito territory. The *Panama Star* reports that "the French are after General Walker." The man-of-war *L'Embuscade* was on its way to Nicaragua to inquire about some property of French subjects which Walker had taken as a forced loan. It is added, that in Nicaragua itself revolutionary parties are organised, and that Costa Rica is sending a force against him. "On the whole," says the *Panama Star*, "notwithstanding what the New York papers say in his favour, we adhere to our old belief that Walker will have to slope from Nicaragua or lose his life before many months."

From San Juan del Norte the *Panama Star* has a slightly different account. Its correspondent writes:—

The establishment of Walker's Government is considered certain to be permanent, if he can only hold out six weeks longer—or, in other words, if he can resist the force coming down upon him from Honduras, consisting of over five thousand men. Walker has 1300 foreigners, and a considerable native force, and with the most vigilant discipline he is drilling and keeping them together No one who goes to Granada without a special permit previously given ever returns. He presses them all into the ranks of his forces.

### ANNEXATION OF OUDE.

A territory the size of Scotland, and a third more populous, has been transferred from a native to the British Government without bloodshed or a blow. Oude, the finest province of Bengal, covers an area of 24,000 square miles, and contains a population of between three and five millions, with a revenue of nearly a million. The Resident, General Outram, having spent some time with Lord Dalhousie, at Calcutta, in January, left on the 22th of that month for Lucknow, to carry out the policy with the execution of which he was intrusted. He reached Cawnpore on the 28th, where a force of 12,000 men had been established, and a bridge of boats constructed to convey them across the river. On the following day orders were issued for two brigades to proceed to Lucknow. The first, commanded by Colonel Wheeler, consisted of her Majesty's 82nd, two batteries with guns, the 1st Light Cavalry, and 13th and 73rd Native Infantry. The second, of the 5th Irregular Cavalry, a battery of artillery, and the 22nd and 41st Native Infantry. These, having proceeded to the capital, were in readiness to overawe the malcontents, should any such present themselves, or to put down disturbance should it threaten to appear. But the King of his own accord had on their approach dismantled his guns, disarmed the garrison, and shut up the palace. General Outram's first interview with the Sovereign occurred on the 4th of February, when, accompanied by Captain Hayes and Captain Weston, members of the mission, his Majesty was urged to sign a deed of abdication. This he positively refused, saying that he would appeal to England, and go in person to London. Upon this General Outram issued a proclamation deposing his Majesty. The General then ordered the Minister to bring to the Residency all the chief officers of State. About midday the following attended:—The Minister, Ally Nuckey Khan; the Revenue Minister, Rajah Bal Kisen; the Custom-house Darogah, Shurf-ood-Dowlah; the City Kotwal; and all other officers of the different branches of administration. The Resident ordered the Revenue Minister to give in the whole accounts of amount of revenue and the details of Purgunnahs, which was at once commenced upon. The Kotwal was directed to furnish the list of Thannahs to Captain Weston, which he did. The Resident then placed guards from Captain Magnese's regiment over the office of the Revenue Minister and Custom-house, directing that all should be allowed to go on as usual, but that no money nor papers were to be taken away. The King has sent a circular to all zemindars and amils informing them that the Company have taken charge of the kingdom, and directing them to pay all rent to the officer sent by the Resident to collect it, and ordering them to offer no opposition. The King had closed the palace gates, and declared that he would never sign the razeenamah. An allowance has been appointed to him of £150,000 a year.

According to the *Bombay Times*, the future administration will be conducted under General Outram, as Chief Commissioner, with four commissioners, Mr. Wingfield and Mr. Christian, of the civil service, and Colonel Goldney and Major Banks, of the Bengal army. Mr. Cooper, deputy secretary to Government, is to be secretary to the Chief Commissioner, and Captain Hayes military secretary.

### THE SANTHAL REBELLION RENEWED.

The accounts brought by the present Overland Mail represent the Santhals as again ravaging and plundering their district. A letter from Bhagalpore of the 25th January says:—

A report has just been received that Sujarampore has been burnt—that is, the Bungalow, and that the Santhals were on the move for Deagoug.

Before their attack on Sujarampore the Santhals had located themselves at Koomree, belonging to the Ghutwals of Tehlea Mohwas, and were levying black mail from all the neighbouring villages.

A letter from Calcutta, dated February 8, says:

A body of Santhals, hitherto quiet, and residing as far north as the boundary of Monghyr, suddenly broke out, plundered one place, threatened another, and announced themselves masters of the country. The new Commissioner, an active man, behaved with decision. Captain Fagan, with a party of the Hill Rangers, was instantly dispatched in pursuit, and fortunately came up with them. The skirmish was short, but the Santhals, for a wonder, stood fire, and thirty-one of their number were left upon the ground. The rest fled, and the movement may possibly be suppressed.

### PERSIAN INTERVENTION IN HERAT.

By the Overland Mail we are informed that a Persian army was marching on Herat. This intelligence is interesting in connection with our alliance, offensive and defensive, with Dost Mahomed. The movement on Herat must be intended either to support or to destroy the Suddozye Prince Mohammed Yusuf, who three months ago recovered the city by the aid of a Persian force, and professed to hold it as the vassal of Teheran. It is said that the Prince finds himself strong enough to throw off his Persian allegiance and set up for himself; and, if so, of course it is not oaths or obligations that will bind him. But his defection would place him between two fires, for he can expect nothing but hostility at Cabul; and it is more probable, therefore, that it is in support of its puppet that the Persian Court has dispatched an army to Herat.

### THE AFRICAN MAILS.—SERIOUS DISTURBANCE AT CAPE COAST CASTLE.

By the *Gambia*, which left Cape Coast Castle on the 14th ult., we learn that a serious collision had taken place between the two parties into which the place is divided. About thirty men were killed and seventy wounded. The military did not interfere, but were kept within the castle, under arms. The King was deposed; and, his life being threatened, he took refuge in the fort. The townspeople were fined 70 oz. of gold for the disturbance, which they at once paid. A great palaver was to take place on the 15th of February at Cape Coast Castle, when Major Ord was to address the traders and others interested regarding the poll-tax. Great numbers of the native chiefs and their retainers were assembling in the town. The following account of the affair is from a private correspondent:—

Major Ord, her Majesty's Royal Commissioner for the Gold Coast, having arrived here from England, the various quarters of the town, through their chiefs and head men, waited on the Major to ask his permission to salute him on the 22nd of January; the day was agreed upon, and the salute was made by five companies out of the six into which the town is divided, and all passed satisfactorily; the King of Cape Coast and the remaining company appointed the next day for saluting. The procession was formed, the King, in his basket (carried on men's heads), with a gold-handled knife in his mouth and a pistol in his right hand (a sign of war and defiance), headed the procession as it passed round the town—he was told not to go into the opposite quarters—till it came to the Benkum Quarter, when it was stopped, and the King was told that he could not pass through their quarter in state, as he had been taken off the stool (i.e. dethroned). A disturbance would have taken place, but fortunately it was stopped by the arrival of Major Ord and a party of soldiers, who brought the King back to his house, and informed him that he must not go out, and the palaver should be properly judged. That did not seem to satisfy the King and his party, who, in the afternoon, began to squabble with some people of the Intah Company, first with sticks then stones. The King was among them, with several men attending him with guns. Several of his party fired, and two men fell. The alarm was raised, every man ran for his gun, the fight became general, and ended at dusk, in the loss of about 30 killed, 100 wounded, and in the destruction of the whole of the houses in the quarter where the King resided, as also some of the houses adjoining. The houses of the merchants escaped by having flat roofs. This unfortunate affair would never have happened if the authorities here had listened to the complaints of the people, now going on for a long period. The King although deposed by the people and the country laws, was supported by the local Government. On the 28th January, by a special commission from the acting Governor, the case was tried by Major Ord (at the special request of the people) in a crowded court, consisting of the Commander of her Majesty's ship *Chiddens* and officers of her Majesty's ship *Alecto*, with the officers of the garrison and the merchants from the town. The King was deposed, and he was found guilty of acts too numerous to mention, unbecoming even a King in this country. It was proved that he went out with the intention of fighting by the fact of his going with a knife between his teeth, and the first shot was fired from his party. The opposition party were fined 80 oz. of gold dust, = £320 sterling, for setting fire to the town. For some time past the people, through disputes arising from the unsettled state of things, have been repeatedly fined by the authorities in sums varying from 20 to 80 oz. of gold dust, but now, through the judicious management of Major Ord, her Majesty's Royal Commissioner, things are being again restored to order. The natives are highly pleased that a Commissioner has been sent by her Majesty's Government to hear their grievances. He has now their good will by his affability, as they have been kept in a most unhappy state by the peculiar policy of the local Government, which was not adapted to the condition of the people.—AFRICANUS

### ALARMING RIOTS IN BERBICE.

From British Guiana we have accounts of serious organised disturbances which had broken out in Berbice, and for the suppression of which a military force had been dispatched by the Governor. The riots, which had their deeper causes in the jealousy of race, were lighted by the ravings of a mulatto named Orr, a creole of the colony, who, under the name of the "Angel Gabriel," caused riots by similar means in Greenock last year. An ordinance has been passed authorising the Governor to enrol and call out the militia, and the steamer *Tyne* had been dispatched to Barbadoes for additional troops.

Serious disturbances have also taken place at Queen's Town and the other parts of Essequibo, and on the islands of Leguan and Wakepasm.

A LUCKY POLICEMAN.—Mr. Daniel Cameron, late Assistant Superintendent of Police in Glasgow, went some years since to Australia, but left the police and took to the diggings. He has been elected a member of the Legislative Council, and the *Melbourne Argus* says—"A private letter from a resident on the Wombat has been shown to us, in which it is stated that Mr. Cameron, the newly-elected member for the district, had the compliment paid to him by his supporters of having the horse he rode on at the time of the contest shod with shoes of solid gold. A more sensible proof of the cordiality of Mr. Cameron's supporters is furnished by the efforts they are making to furnish him with the due qualification for taking his seat in the Legislative Council. At a meeting of the Committee at the Woolshed, no less than £1500 of the £2000 required was subscribed on the spot."

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE birth of a Prince of France and the conclusion of a treaty of peace will connect themselves for many a year in the memory of the present generation. The favourable progress of the amiable Empress is subject for unmixed congratulation; and it is somewhat early to allow our national hope that the negotiations have been duly concluded to be dashed by rumours that the desire of one party for immediate peace has prevented others from insisting upon all that might have been obtained. A few days, however, will bring more definite information. The armistice expires on the last day of the month, and the official announcement of the result of the Conferences cannot be protracted beyond the ensuing week.

Both Houses of Parliament rose on Friday, the 14th, for the Easter recess—the Lords meeting again on the 1st of April, the Commons on the preceding. The subject of Kars will be brought up very speedily after the reassembling of the Lords, unless the more important discussion the Peace Treaty should interpose. A general debate in both Houses on this topic is, of course, inevitable, and will possibly afford the collective wisdom an opportunity for enunciation of larger views and more patriotic sentiments than have been permitted to grace the seven weeks' sitting just concluded. It may be mentioned that nearly the last act of the Government, before the rising of the Commons, was to introduce a bill for the long-promised reform of the Ecclesiastical Courts. There is some probability that this time the measure will be carried, and the terms offered to the holders of existing interests are so liberal that they will be more than ill advised should they offer any resistance to the bill.

The American representative, Mr. Buchanan, has taken leave of her Majesty; and his successor, Mr. Dallas, has arrived. This gentleman is in every way a fitting Envoy from the great nation which accredits him to the Court of St. James's, and his antecedents are all favourable to the presumption that he will adopt that tone in the discussion of the questions at present open between his Government and ours which almost likely to induce to an amicable settlement of each and all. He is already stated to have expressed to a body of commercial gentlemen who received him that there was nothing in the topics of difference which ought to excite fear of a graver dispute. While alluding to America, it is impossible to pass over a subject which is daily acquiring a more serious character. The *Pacific* steamer had not been heard of on the 5th of March, though it was forty-two days since she had left Liverpool for New York. There is still reason to hope that all yet may be well; but it is needless to say that the deepest apprehensions are aroused at so unprecedented a delay.

The week has not been marked by any domestic occurrences of much interest. A robbery of a portion of her Majesty's nursery plate, while the persons in charge of it had gone into a public-house to drink a necessary ceremony even in the brief journey from the Palace to the railway—merely shows that the Queen's private servants do not attend to their duty more vigilantly than a good many other officials in her Majesty's service. The chest in which the property was contained has been found; the "reducers of gold and silver ore" have done the rest. A more interesting announcement in connection with the younger part of the Royal Family has been made. The Prince whose aspiration to the hand of our Princess Royal was made the subject of much objectionable and unjust remark some time ago has obtained his uncle's leave to solicit the Princess's hand, and permission has, of course, been granted.

The Covent Garden investigation has closed, and the jury have been able to return only an open verdict, giving no opinion as to the cause of the fire which has deprived us of the noblest theatre we had. The ruins are being rapidly dealt with by workmen, in order to prevent accident. The proprietors propose to surrender their unexpired lease, which has thirty-eight years to run, to the Duke of Bedford, but the shareholders do not seem entirely to acquiesce in the justice of this summary mode of treating their interests. What will be done with the site is as yet unknown, but it is understood that the Duke is desirous of improving Covent-garden market, and would look favourably upon a scheme for enlarging the area now set at liberty. Many suggestions are made: one is, that the church in the market should be removed to the site of the theatre, so that a compact site for the whole mart might be gained. Another suggestion is, that the site of the theatre should be taken for the Law Courts, which Sir Charles Barry must speedily eject from Westminster, and this place would have many advantages, especially in the proximity of the spot to the business haunts of the profession: it would be far better than spoiling Lincoln's-inn-fields with buildings. But all speculation is somewhat premature. Mr. Anderson, whose entertainment was the means of destroying the theatre, has written a letter to the papers, in which he complains that "a charge of arson" has been advanced against him—a charge of which the public will certainly hear for the first time through his epistle. It would have been in better taste had he taken the opportunity of saying at least one word of regret that owing to an entertainment for his benefit London had been deprived of a magnificent theatre.

It would savour of that false and cruel "delicacy" which is one of the bases of artificial society were not the journalist to call attention to the revolting fact that an organised system is shown to exist in our seaport towns for the entrapping young girls and "exporting" them to the Continent for the purposes of vice. A Jewess has this week been proved to have been an active agent in the system, and a victim has been fortunately recovered. It is impossible but that information as to her, and to other persons connected with the accursed trade, should not be in the hands of the police; and we trust that no quibbles of law will be allowed to interfere with its vengeance, and, if the law cannot reach the culprit, the offence is of such exceptional atrocity that it might be left to chastisement at the hands of the outraged inhabitants of the town where the wretches reside. We are habitually and utterly opposed to violence and irregularity; but there are some crimes at which human nature revolts, and which place the perpetrator beyond the pale of legal protection. But we hope the law will be found powerful enough to do its own work in this instance.

## *CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.*

APPOINTMENTS.—*Rural Deanery:* Rev. T. A. Bangham to Lichfield. *Rectories:* Hon. and Rev. G. R. Gifford to Littleton, Middlesex; Rev. R. Hale to Thorpe Bassett, Yorkshire; Rev. J. S. Hall to Dalby, Yorkshire, Rev. A. Paris to Ludgvan, Cornwall; Rev. H. M. Stowers to Wood Walton, near Huntingdon; Rev. R. J. H. Thomas to Llanwaitog, near Pembroke. *Vicarages:* Rev. E. Buller to Overstowey, Somerset; Rev. G. Chute to Drayton in-Hales, near Market Drayton; Rev. T. H. Green to Leominster, near Arundel; Rev. P. Hale to Burrington, Herefordshire; Rev. J. W. Hedge to Wensenhope, near Malton, Yorkshire. *Incumbency.* Rev. E. Jones to Nerquis, near Mold, Flintshire.

ST. MATTHEW'S, BRIXTON.—In our last impression we noticed the tribute of esteem and respect to the late Curate, the Rev. George Eastman, in the robes, purse, and salver that were presented to him by the wealthy parishioners. We have now the pleasure of recording a tribute from an humbler class—namely, the children belonging to the National Schools, who presented that gentleman, on Saturday last, with a handsomely-bound bible, a sermon-cover, and a set of bands, as a token of the kind manner in which he had watched over and instructed them during the three years he had been Curate of Brixton.

LOSS OF THE "POLYPHEMUS."—An instance of gallant conduct occurred in this wreck which does not appear to have been yet recorded. At the moment the paddle-box boat was swamped, the cries of the master, Mr. Herbert, were heard, when Lieutenant Fyne, First Lieutenant of the ill-fated vessel, sprang into the netting, stripped to his shirt, with the determination of making a leap which must have proved fatal to the best swimmer. At the Captain's command, five or six of the crew immediately seized the Lieutenant; the sea broke over the bodies of the swamped party, and they were seen no more; and with them would have been numbered the Lieutenant, but for the timely interference of the Captain. Upon four former occasions Lieutenant Fyne is known to have jumped overboard, at the risk of his life, to save a fellow-creature.

## THE LATE ASSASSINATION IN BERLIN.

*(To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

"Ungrateful as a Crown Prince" was one of the sayings of Jean Paul. A remarkable proof of the truth of the German writer's saying is again afforded by the late scandalous proceedings at Berlin, viz.—the murder committed on Herrn v. Hinkeldey by a member of the "Ro and Pro" Russian Junker party.

That foul and scandalous crime, the offspring of what the English law terms "conspiracy," and holds to be criminal and punishable as such, has all the importance of a political event of the most serious purport. Such must especially be the case in a moment when, in consequence of Prussia having been invited to become a partaker in the Paris Conferences, the eyes of *enslaved* Europe are turned with increased interest upon that State, and when England is going to "ally herself more closely" with her than ever before. The crime of the noble gambler, the member of the Jockey-club, and "Kreuzritter" besides, throws a fearful light upon the internal state of a country of which Mr. Disraeli had the courage to say in Parliament last night, that it is German—that "it is almost Germany" (herself). This event shows that revolution, which was crushed in Prussia by the Royal bayonets in 1848, has already begun to take its revenge there by breaking out anew in the upper classes of society. A brutal Junker who boasts that his family is of a more ancient date than the House of his King, in the so-called metropolis of "German science and intelligence," in the centre of Legislature—hey, what makes matters still worse, almost before the very eyes, with the knowledge (as it appears), and, we may therefore conclude, with the silent toleration, of the King—dares to persecute, to insult, to hunt down, one of the most faithful servants of his King; plans a deliberate conspiracy for the murder of the man whom the King and the country, in their actual critical state, could so ill afford to spare, shoots the man; is congratulated by his brutal and cowardly confederates; and, in sight of his foul crime, in spite of the indignation of the population of a whole city—in spite of the law, which he was allowed to trample under foot—is now confined on parole in his own comfortable residence at Berlin.

Who rules in Prussia? What has German philosophy to say about this example of noble and glorious *Staats-Idee*? Is that the much boasted-of "Organische Entwickelung"? And, in the first instance, we might ask, where was the King?—the King under whose very eyes the cowardly conspiracy against the position and the life of one of his superior functionaries—against one of the "guardians of order"—against one of the intimates of his policy—was plotted? Indeed, it must be dangerous to be the friend of a German Prince, and to serve him faithfully!

You remember, Sir, that Mr. Macaulay, in his essay on the great founder of the greatness of Prussia, knows of a certain "malevolence" and rejoicing of pain inflicted upon his friends inherent in his nature, which, in the eyes of the historian, throws such doubtful light on the private character of the man. Still we must not compare the *great* Fritz with the actual "Fritz" of Prussia. However, our great historian was not, perhaps, so very wrong when he said, "Ungrateful, like a Crown Prince" (he spoke only in general).

Of that noble gratitude of the reigning dynasties of Germany already the tragical death of the famous historian of Hungary, Count Maclath, has told a tale; and that of the Prussian President of Police tells still a more important one. The latter event, besides, opens a vista into the critical state of a society where a degenerated and for the most part wretchedly-impoverished nobility—the reviving Don Quixotes and Hidalgos of a bygone age—are suffered to baffle every consideration of sound State policy by petty and mean caste-prejudices. It is always the sure symptom of an approaching state of political and social decay and dissolution when petty and inferior considerations and interests are allowed to hold sovereign sway over the highest and most important. Such, however, seems to be almost everywhere the case in Germany, and so far Mr. Disraeli may be right when he says "that Prussia is almost Germany." For a reasonable human being the state of German society must have become "almost" quite insufferable (not even, as Dogberry says, "very tolerable, and therefore not longer to be endured"). For these antediluvian "incorrigibles," of the stamp of Herrn von Rochow, Prittwitz, and confederates, there is only one thing a German patriot can desire, and must desire—another day of Jena!

The actual state of *noble* anarchy now reigning in Prussia—which, in this respect, as Mr. Disraeli said, is most truly "almost Germany"—is well described in an ancient and well-known instrument of public law in Germany† in the following remarkable Latin words:—"Omne imperium inter rebiosum collabitur: nam principes ejus facta fiat solu farum."

Two Berlin papers, as I was stated in yesterday's *Augsburg Gazette*, the *Nationalzeitung*, and the *Volkszeitung*, have been confiscated by the police for the sake of their having brought into connection in their leaders the death of Herrn v. Hinkeldey with the predominant power of the nobility (Protestant Prussia) where the press is actually more gagged and fettered than in Roman Catholic countries! Our Protestant alliance! As to what I said about princely ingratitude, hear the following:

The *Augsburg Gazette*, under date of the 2nd of this month, stated that the true cause of the duel between Hinkeldey and v. Rochow has been the circumstance of the former having later denied what he had said before about his having received superior orders (viz., orders from the King) for his severe measures against the Jockey-club. It appears the correspondent of the German paper says that Herr v. Hinkeldey in the beginning of the affair denied, and that he then, in order not to implicate still more deeply a high name in this affair, has exercised that pertinacious abnegation.

I need scarcely add that the murdered man himself is deserving of no particular regret. He was the President of the Prussian police, an officer that nowhere and at no time, but especially not in a German State at the present moment, allows of a pure and respectable private character. He has had a large share in the political persecutions and indignities of these late years, and not less in the composition of the famous "Black Book." Still, all this does neither excuse the brutality and cowardly behaviour of the "Junker party," nor the silent toleration of the affair on the part of the King.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

London, March 18. A GERMAN.

* We shall occupy ourselves with Mr. Disraeli's statement in another letter.

† In the beginning of the *Goldene Bulle*.

## *METROPOLITAN NEWS.*

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—The First Commissioner of Works proposes to make very extensive improvements at the west end of the town. The first and least important is to take down Buckingham-house, which now belongs to the War Department, and to build an edifice harmonising in point of outward appearance with those around, extending from the Carlton to the Ordnance Office, and including all the War Departments. The grand project is, to purchase the whole of the blocks of buildings bounded by Parliament street, Great George-street, the Park, and Downing street, and covering it with Government offices—the present width of Whitehall to be continued down to the Houses of Parliament.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—On Tuesday night the anniversary festival of this institution, established nearly forty years ago, for the maintenance and education of the children of deceased merchant seamen, was held at the London Tavern, when upwards of 300 gentlemen sat down to dinner, under the presidency of Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P. The sum of £1918 was subscribed in the course of the evening.

THE INQUEST INTO THE COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE FIRE.—The inquiry was brought to a close on Wednesday last, when the jury returned the following verdict:—"That the theatre was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 6th of March, but how or by what means the fire originated they had no evidence before them to show."

OPENING PUBLIC-HOUSES ON SUNDAY.—On Monday last a deputation, composed of active members in the cause of teetotalism, waited upon Sir George Grey, at the Home-office, Whitehall, to present memorials from Birmingham and other towns, asking the support of Government to a renewed inquiry into the sale of intoxicating liquors during Sunday. In reply, Sir George Grey expressed his strong desire that all practical means should be adopted for diminishing the intemperance so unhappily prevalent. In so doing, however, an eye must be had to the existing state of public sentiment and feeling. He had no doubt that in proportion as public-houses were closed, drunkenness would decrease, but how the public could be wisely compelled was a question difficult to decide. He could, however, not commit himself to any promise on this matter.

FIRE IN DOCTORS' COMMONS.—On Wednesday night, at a few minutes before ten o'clock, a fire broke out in one of the tall houses numbered 4, St. Andrew's-hill, Doctors' Commons, occupied conjointly by Mr. T. Guy, a tailor, Mrs. Clark, Miss Clark, Mr. Bunnell, and Mrs. Manley. It appeared that whilst most of the inmates were preparing for bed a cry was raised that the premises were in flames at the lower part. The inmates fortunately succeeded, at the greatest risk, in effecting a safe retreat, by either rolling down the stairs or running towards the street door. The fire soon extended from the basement to the fifth floor, seizing upon the whole of the furniture belonging to the different parties, and rushed out of the windows with such fury as at one time to threaten the surrounding premises with destruction. No fewer than five or six families have been burnt out, to say nothing of the loss sustained by the surrounding neighbours. Out of the many sufferers only two were insured.

A SURVEYOR OF WORKS has been appointed for the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, at a salary of £450 a year.

FAIR IN THE THAMES TUNNEL.—A fancy fair on a somewhat extensive scale took place in the Thames Tunnel last Monday morning. The whole length was illuminated with variegated lamps, flags, and banners in the shafts. There were also cosmoramic views of the Indian battles, a view of Sebastopol, a pavilion of arts, and many other attractions.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The deaths registered in London rose from 1029 and 1062, in the two previous weeks, to 1118 in the week that ended last Saturday. If the rate of mortality had been the same last week as it was, taking the average, in the corresponding weeks of the ten years 1846-55, it would have produced 1256 deaths, which is more by 178 than the number actually returned. These results show that the public health is comparatively good; though the cold weather has had some effect in raising the mortality, and it probably accords with common experience that influenza and other catarrhal complaints prevail at this time to an extent greater than can be discovered in the returns of deaths. Of the 1118 deaths, 563 were those of males, and 555 of females.

THE PEOPLE IN KEW GARDENS.—"Of the general conduct of the mass of visitors—varying in number according to the season and the weather, sometimes amounting to 12,000 a day—I have in former reports expressed great satisfaction, and especially of that of the middling and lower classes, who come generally in family parties, and whose dress and demeanour are creditable and praiseworthy; and though improprieties have been committed by persons of these ranks, I have generally remarked that grosser misconduct, rudeness, pilfering, &c., are committed by people apparently of better education and a higher grade. During the fifteen years that I have had the charge of the Royal Gardens at Kew, there is not one to which I can point with satisfaction than that which has just past, on account of the benefits which the public in general have derived from them, both in healthful recreation and instruction. The 'Guide to the Royal Botanic Garden,' illustrated with eighty woodcuts (price 6d.), has gone through thirteen editions (each of 2500 copies) in the short space of eight years. Indeed the very peasant who never read a book on the subject may here see attached to the plant itself the name, vernacular and scientific, of the more useful kinds, while the child from school may acquire an impression of the form and aspect of many plants whose names he had learnt in books."—*Sir W. Hooker's Report.* (The great and steady increase in the annual number of visitors to these gardens since 1841 is very remarkable. In 1841 the number of visitors during the year was 9174; in 1856 it was 316,818.)

THE FIRE AT COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.—In a letter to the daily papers Mr. Anderson, "the Wizard of the North," denies the statements made by two proprietors at a meeting, that two theatres in his (Mr. Anderson's) occupation had been burned down. No American theatre has ever been burned down during his occupancy. "The one theatre, and the only one, burnt whilst in my possession was the City Theatre in Glasgow." It was built by himself, and cost £15,000. It was burned down one night after the performances of the opera of "Der Freischutz." The insurance was £6500, which was paid, and went so far to mitigate the heavy loss sustained on the occasion.

ROBBERY OF ROYAL PLATE.—Last Saturday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, a waggon belonging to Mr. Thumwood, of Windsor, the Royal carrier, left Buckingham Palace for the Paddington station, loaded with about twelve chests of the Royal plate and between sixty and seventy other packages, under the charge of five men, namely—Bailey, one of the Royal servants, and one of Mr Thumwood's men, a guard, two helpers, and the driver. On their way to the station they stopped at a public house in South Wharf-street, and all went in to drink, and by their own statement had not left the waggon more than five minutes when, on their return, they observed the rope was cut which had confined the waggon-cloth that had been placed over the goods. This caused them to suspect that something was wrong, and on looking over the waggon they discovered that a chest of plate which had been packed in the middle and fastened by a new rope to the rail, had been stolen. The waggon was afterwards driven to the Paddington station, and sent on the trucks to Windsor, and arrived at the Castle at seven o'clock, when Mr. Thumwood, on being informed of the robbery, returned to town with his man who had charge of the goods, to institute every possible inquiry into the affair. The two helpers and the driver were subsequently taken into custody, but admitted to bail. The chest which was stolen was lighter than the others, and consequently more easy to be removed. It contained a quantity of the Royal nursery plate used by the Princes and Princesses.

## THE PEACE CONFERENCES.

THERE was no regular sitting of the Conferences on Saturday last, but M. Walewski assembled his colleagues that day, in order to read to them the protocols which will serve as the bases to the treaty of definitive peace. Sardinia and Prussia are unrepresented. *La Nord* states that the signing of the treaty was expected to take place this week. The *Indépendance* states that the signature of the treaty will be accomplished as soon as the necessary formalities are fulfilled. As to the Principalities question, the bases of the future arrangement are agreed upon. Those bases are the continuation of the two Principalities, the hereditary Hospodarate, Ministerial responsibility, and deliberative assemblies, with slight political powers, but having permission to exercise a rigorous surveillance on the expenditure of the revenue.

The *Patrie* intimates that it may be necessary to prolong the armistice to the 30th of April.

The *Globe's* Paris correspondent writes:—"According to political gossip their labours will be over by the 22nd; but when it is considered that, independently of the *ozzes bells* questions, which are understood to have been decided last week, the plenipotentiaries have to discuss and settle the knotty points connected with the Principalities, or other equally important accessories of the Eastern question, it is difficult to look upon the report as anything but a mere *on dit*."

A commission, composed of the following members, has been named, it is said, to draw up the treaty:—Lord Cowley, for England; M. de Bourqueney, for France; Baron de Brunow, for Russia; M. de Hubner, for Austria; and Aali Pacha, for Turkey.

It has been reported that Lord Clarendon will probably return before the end of next week; but this is mere rumour. During his visit to Paris his Lordship has resided at the Hôtel du Louvre. The Hôtel Cowper, of which we have given a Sketch, had been previously prepared for him.

## ROYAL VISIT TO WOOLWICH.—RETURN OF TROOPS FROM THE CRIMEA.

ON Thursday (last week) a very gratifying spectacle was witnessed at Woolwich on the return of a number of heroes from the Crimea, and their inspection by her Majesty. The day was also signalised by the opening of the new Pier at the Royal Arsenal. This work was designed by Mr. B. B. Cook, Superintendent of Ordnance Shipping, and it reflects great credit on that gentleman. The pier was formally opened by the disembarkation of nearly 1000 officers and men of the Siege Train belonging to the Royal Artillery.

At about eleven o'clock in the morning the screw transport *Imperatrix*, No. 169, Captain Cox, made her appearance in the river, off the Woolwich Arsenal. Arrived alongside the pier, the soldiers and crew of the vessel got up three rounds of cheers, which were echoed and returned from the shore. At twenty minutes past three the landing commenced amidst the heartiest congratulations and huzzahs. The band of the Royal Artillery Regiment played a variety of enlivening airs. Thousands of persons were congregated on the pier, on the sides of the quay, and down the whole road leading to the outer gates. The artisans and labourers were all permitted to suspend their duties for the occasion. The Royal standard and the colours of the Allied Sovereigns mounted on lofty flagstaffs lined the front of the platform, and the gangway was tastefully decorated with the favourite red, white, and blue. The whole extent of the railing in the gangway bore the names of the various captured fortresses and battles—Sebastopol, Alma, Inkerman, Balaclava, Tchernaya, Bomarsund, &c. Three triumphal arches were thrown across the entrance, bearing appropriate devices, such as "Welcome home," "Where honour and glory lead," "Honour to the brave," "Welcome to the heroes of Sebastopol;" at the entrance were set up "Save the Queen." These preparations were arranged and personally superintended by the Storekeeper of the Arsenal. Every window in the neighbourhood hung out a flag or some other symbol in recognition of the passage of the soldiers from the seat of war. The square fronting the Arsenal contained 10,000 or 12,000 persons. The streets were lined the whole distance by thousands of spectators. The troops proceeded thence to the barrack-field, headed by the band and drums of the Royal Artillery Regiment. Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by the Prince Consort and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by a brilliant Staff, formed of the officers of the Royal Artillery, arrived on the ground at half-past three, when the booming of a Royal salute, fired from six of the heavy guns captured at Bomarsund, Hango, and Sebastopol, shook the surrounding buildings. These guns had been brought there for that purpose on the preceding day, and were surmounted by the victorious banner of England. Near these trophies was erected the platform for the accommodation of the Royal party. The ground on this portion of the Common was kept by the 5th Company of Royal Sappers and Miners. On the arrival there of the Crimean heroes, the troops formed into a three-quarter square,

RESIDENCE OF THE EARL OF CLARENDON, AT PARIS.

and admitted them within the inclosure thus made. They then wheeled into a similar column, along which her Majesty and the Royal Princes passed for inspection of the lines. They then retired to the Royal platform, when the seventeen companies, comprising the siege-train newly arrived, marched past in quick time, and proceeded to their quarters. The review thus terminated at five o'clock precisely, when the Royal visitors returned to London. The guard of honour was furnished by the Royal Artillery, and consisted of Lieutenant-Colonel Frankland, Brevet-Major Rogers, three lieutenants, six sergeants, and 100 rank and file.

The landing from the *Imperatrix* of the soldiers' baggage, consisting of about 500 tons, and the disembarkation of a large body of troops, amounting to 987 officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, was safely effected in perfect order in divisions, the time occupied in landing not exceeding twenty minutes. The officers and soldiers are unanimous in applauding the comfort and accommodation of the *Imperatrix*. She has been actively employed during the greater portion of the late campaign, and has carried three complete regiments to the East. She conveyed 2800 infantry and 250 horses of the army of Omer Pacha from Bulgaria to Eupatoria; and a like number of the Egyptian army from Eupatoria to Trebizond. She was likewise employed in the transport of Sardinian troops of the line and cavalry. The *Imperatrix* embarked at Bourgas, in Bulgaria, 1280 Turkish soldiers, with all their baggage, camp equipage, &c., the time only occupying forty hours. Subsequently to this, and almost immediately after their landing, they were engaged in repelling an attack by the Russians. In the conveyance of upwards of 12,000 troops and a large number of invalids, only twelve deaths have taken place.

OFFICERS AND PRIVATES OF THE SIEGE-TRAIN (ROYAL ARTILLERY) PASSING BEFORE THE QUEEN AT WOOLWICH.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH-ITALIAN LEGION, AT NOVARA.

## THE BRITISH-ITALIAN LEGION.

This highly-efficient force is now composed of four regiments, each numbering one thousand and seventy strong; the entire nearly equipped, and fit for any service. The three first regiments are in scarlet, and are armed with the Enfield rifle; while the fourth regiment is in grey, and is being formed as a rifle regiment. The men are a remarkably fine body, well formed, and averaging a standard of five feet eight inches. They are tractable and well disciplined, and consist of Piedmontese, Sardinians, Lombards, and men from Savoy, Parma, Modena, &c. The regimental officers are good, many of them served in the war of 1849. Great praise is due to Sir James Hudson for originating the idea of the formation of the Legion, which may be augmented to an incredible extent, and in an extraordinarily short time, if required. With Lord Panmure's selection also of British officers to this Legion the country have every reason to be satisfied; it is evident that he at least has appointed without favour, and for the good of the service. We may instance Lieut.-Colonel Read, admirably adapted for the formation of the Legion; Lieut.-Colonel Burnaby, acting as Quartermaster-General, an officer of great ability as a soldier, and as remarkable for his administrative talent and conciliating manners as his extensive knowledge of languages, qualifications highly essential to the formation of a force constituted as this force is, and which has materially added to its success.

In the accompanying illustration the Artist has sketched a review of a portion of the Legion at Novara, in Piedmont. In the foreground is Sir James Hudson, K.C.B., the British Minister at Turin; Lieut.-Colonel Read, charged with the formation of the Legion; Lieut.-Colonel Burnaby, performing the duties of Quartermaster-General; Lieuts.-Colonel Grant De Horsey, Sir Coutts Lindsay, and other officers.

ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.

THIS—the second of the masonic charities—the girls' school dating from 1788, was established in 1798 for the purpose of clothing, educating, and apprenticing the sons of indigent and deceased Freemasons. This charity, unlike most others, takes under its care the children of the brethren, without regard to religious persuasion. Hitherto the children have been educated in a somewhat desultory manner in good schools in the immediate vicinity of the residences of their parents or guardians; the great improvements which have been made in education of late years have forced on the notice of the committee and the craft the great advantages which might be derived from as many as possible of the boys being aggregated in one building, as is the case with the female children, and placed under one system of educational training, so as to render them the better fitted for holding responsible positions in society suitable to the class from which the large majority of them have sprung. In carrying out this design, however, it is not intended to lose sight of the comprehensive system of toleration on which the institution is founded; and those children whose guardians object to their being educated in the principles of the Church of England will continue to be placed in private schools as at present. In order to assist in providing a school-house at the earliest possible period—the building fund only amounting to about £2500—the R. W. Deputy Grand Master the Right Hon. the Earl of Yarborough proposed at the anniversary festival last year that a second festival should be held towards the close of the season, over which his Lordship kindly promised to preside. Before the project could be carried into effect, however, the noble Earl was seized with a severe illness, from which he has as yet only partially recovered, and it was abandoned for the time. To make up for this abandonment, more than ordinary exertions were made to get up this year a festival on a scale of greater extent than usual. Accordingly a board of stewards, consisting of forty-eight, and comprising many of the leading members of the order, was formed; and the result was that nearly 300 brethren attended the banquet, and about 100 ladies were present in the gallery.

This festival, of which our Illustration gives a view at the moment when the boys were introduced to the Grand Master by the stewards, took place in Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday, the 12th inst. The tables were elegantly decorated with vases and candelabra, and the whole presented a very imposing spectacle; whilst the excellence of the viands did great credit to the establishment.

The chair was to have been taken by Lord Londesborough, F.S.G.W., but in consequence of his lordship's illness the brethren were presided over by the M.W.G.M. the Earl of Zetland. In proposing the toast of the evening, prosperity to the "Royal Masonic Institution for Boys," the noble Earl pointed out the great benefits it had conferred upon the children of the poorer members of the craft—794 children having been clothed and educated by it, and there being now 70 boys on the fund. He likewise expressed his opinion that the children would be much better looked after and their education much improved if they had a school-house similar to the noble institution in which their girls were educated; and trusted that the result of that evening would materially add to the building fund, which now amounted to £2500. Several prizes (annually presented by Brother Smith, of St. Martin's-lane) were given to the boys, and a number of appropriate toasts drunk. The subscriptions of the evening amounted to between £1400 and £1500, two-thirds of which went to the building and the other third to the general fund. The musical arrangements, conducted by Mr. Donald King, gave unusual satisfaction. Mr. King was assisted by Miss Poole, Miss M. Wells, and Messrs. Francis, Winn, Cummings, and Coward, who presided at the pianoforte. Herr Rabich also played a solo on the trombone with great taste. At the conclusion of the festival the stewards and their friends joined the ladies in the glee-room, where a further selection of music was played.

We are assured that the committee of the school are now anxiously engaged in looking for a building which may be so adapted as to give the required accommodation to about sixty boys, there being little doubt that the funds will rapidly increase when the brethren once see that their cherished desire is being earnestly carried into effect.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### LORD BOSTON.

THE Right Hon. George Irby, D.C.L., third Baron Boston of Boston, in the county of Lincoln, and a Baronet, was the eldest son of Frederick, the second Baron, by his wife, Charlotiana, only daughter of Paul Methuen, Esq., of Corsham House, Wilts, grandfather of the late Lord Methuen. He was born the 24th Dec., 1777, and married, the 17th Oct., 1801, Rachel Ives, eldest daughter and coheir of William Drake, Esq., of Amersham, a descendant of the Drakes of Shardeloes, and the Garneys of Bayland Hall, and by her (who died the 6th April, 1830) had issue four sons and six daughters: of the sons three survive, viz., George Ives, Augustus Anthony Frederick, and Llewellyn Charles Robert, in Holy Orders, who married, July 1, 1845, Emily, daughter of Jonathan Bullock, Esq., of Faulkbourn, Essex: of his Lordship's daughters four are married, viz., Mrs. Prowse, the Countess of Orkney, Mrs. Edward Hussey, and Mrs. Walter Caulfield Pratt. Lord Boston inherited the family honours, as third Baron, at the decease of his father, the 28th March, 1825. His Lordship died on the 12th instant, at his seat, Hedsor Lodge, near Maidenhead, Bucks, and is succeeded by his eldest son, George Ives, now the fourth Baron Boston, who was born September 14th, 1803, and married, January 26th, 1830, Fanny Elizabeth, eldest daughter of W. H. Hopkins Northey Esq., of Oving House, Bucks, by whom he has issue two daughters, and a son, Florance George Henry, born 9th March, 1837, a Captain in the "King's Own" or "Royal Bucks Militia." George, third Lord Boston, subject of this notice, went to Eton at six years of age, where he remained until the age of sixteen, when he entered the cavalry, and subsequently attained the rank of Major. His father, Frederick, the second Baron, being Lord of the Bedchamber to George III., that Monarch stood sponsor to the son, the future third Baron. A very handsome gold urn, still in possession of the family, was presented by his Majesty to his godchild on the occasion. The Peer just deceased was a man of the most unostentatious manners and the most benevolent and charitable disposition. The house of Irby, Lords Boston, is one of great antiquity in Lincolnshire. Edward Irby, Esq., M.P. for Boston, was created a Baronet in 1764, and his son William became the first Baron Boston in 1761.

### SIR F. COX, BART.

SIR FRANCIS COX, ninth Baronet, of Castletown, in the county Kilkenny, was the second son of Richard Cox, Esq., and the grandson of the Most Rev. Michael Cox, Archbishop of Cashel. He was born the 23rd July, 1769; and married, in 1803, Anna Maria, second daughter of Sir J. Fenn, but has had no male issue. He succeeded to the title as ninth Baronet at the demise of his nephew, Sir Richard, the eighth Baronet, in 1846. Sir Francis died on the 6th inst., at Mountown, county Dublin. The baronetcy now devolves on his nephew, Hawtrey, the eldest son of his late brother, the late Rev. Richard Cox, Rector of Caherconlish, county Limerick. The first Baronet of this family, Richard Cox, was Lord Chancellor of Ireland in the reign of Queen Anne.

WILLS.—The will of Colonel Sibthorp was sworn under £100,000 personalty; Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Hunter Littler, G.C.B., Hon. East India Company, £30,000; Lieut.-Colonel H. H. Irving, £9000; the Hon. George C. Agar, Lieutenant and Captain in the Guards, £20,000; the Rev. Edward W. Wakeman, M.A., £50,000; John Drinkwater, Esq., of Sherborne, £60,000; W. Chisholme, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn-fields and St. John's-wood, £70,000; Jonathan Phillips, Hampstead and Oxford-street, £35,000.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—Mdme. Mary de Polier Vernand, of Fantaise, Switzerland, died possessed of personalty in England valued at £50,000 sterling, having left to the Asylum for the Aged at Yverdons, £300; Society des Amitables, £200; Blind Asylum, £200; and other bequests to charitable institutions.—W. Parker, Esq., of Skirwith Abbey, Cumberland, personalty £40,000, has bequeathed to the British and Foreign Bible Society, £500; Church Missionary, £500; Wesleyan Missions, £500; Manchester Infirmary, £500; Cumberland Infirmary, £500; Stockport Infirmary, £250; Stockport Sunday School, £100.—W. W. Brown, banker, of Chapel Allerton, Leeds, has bequeathed to the Leeds General Infirmary, £400; Leeds Dispensary, £300; Leeds Hospital, or House of Recovery, £200.

THE FERMOY PEERAGE CASE is fixed for hearing on the 8th April, in the House of Lords. Serjeant Thesiger, Sir F. Kelly, and Mr Peter Burke are the counsel retained for the claimant.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 23.—Easter Sunday. Shakspeare born, 1564.
MONDAY, 24.—Easter Monday. Annunciation.
TUESDAY, 25.—Easter Tuesday. Lady-day.
WEDNESDAY, 26.—Duke of Parma stabbed, 1854.
THURSDAY, 27.—Gunpowder introduced, 1380.
FRIDAY, 28.—Abercrombie died, 1801.
SATURDAY, 29.—War declared against Russia, 1854.

### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 29, 1856.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. h. m. 3 30 | A. h. m. 3 59 | M. h. m. 4 45 | A. h. m. 5 4 | M. h. m. 5 54 | A. h. m. 6 20 | M. h. m. 7 5 |
| A. h. m. 4 0 | M. h. m. 4 10 | A. h. m. 4 55 | M. h. m. 5 15 | A. h. m. 6 5 | M. h. m. 6 45 | A. h. m. 7 16 |
| M. h. m. 5 6 | A. h. m. 5 30 | M. h. m. 6 6 | A. h. m. 6 36 | M. h. m. 7 16 | A. h. m. 7 50 | M. h. m. 8 30 |

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## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1856.*

IT is the general belief that the Conferences of Paris have done their work, that the bases of pacification are definitively settled, and that the war is at an end. It is not, however, the general belief that the terms of the peace thus formulated are satisfactory to all the Allied Powers. There is a misgiving, especially in England, that there has been a display of undue tenderness to the pride or the dignity of Russia, together with a too obstinate predetermination in powerful quarters to "patch up" existing differences, and to sacrifice to-morrow for the sake of to-day. We trust these forebodings are unfounded; and that the Peace which the world owes to the diplomatists now assembled in Paris will be both durable and honourable. It cannot be the one without the other. The mistrust excited by the admission of Prussia to the Conferences has, to some extent, been removed by the explanation that the work was actually done before Prussia was called upon, and that, in fact, her signature was simply asked in ratification and approval of the foregone conclusions of those who had a right to sit at the Council Board. Though the deliberations of the Conference have been kept secret, the results have been permitted to come before the public with more or less show of authenticity and authority. In these semi-official declarations the public is taught to believe that Russia has yielded on every point; that there are no difficulties with regard to Nicolaieff or to any other fort or arsenal in the Black Sea; that the Aland Isles are no longer a stumbling-block in the path; and that the rectification of the frontier line between Turkey and Russia is conceded both in principle and in detail. These are no doubt great results; and, if no greater could have been attained, there is every reason why they should be received with thankfulness. But if so noble an opportunity for the reconsideration of the whole European system have been lost, or only partially improved, there will, at the same time, be reason to regret that the statesmen charged with this weighty task should have narrowed their views and aspirations to the expediencies of the hour, and given so little thought to the exigencies and duties of the morrow. It was not merely for the sake of the Turkish empire that the heart of Europe was moved. It was not for Turkey alone that Sardinia took up arms, or that Sweden was induced to make her partial but significant entry into the Anglo-French alliance. The decadence of Turkey was and is not the only source of disquietude to Europe; and the sittings of the Conference afforded the natural opportunity for the adjustment of other differences, and the prevention of other causes of quarrel. The question of Poland has evidently been ignored; and that of Italy—which threatens to be still more troublesome—for Italy lives, moves, and expects—has received no consideration. Diplomacy may argue "that sufficient for the day is the evil thereof," and that, neither of these countries having produced the war, they were neither of them included in the terms of the pacification. But it is surely unwise to be contented with quenching the fire in the attic, whilst we leave it smouldering in the basement; and at such a critical period of the fortunes of Europe to have left for future growth those complications and difficulties which the forethought and courage of so great and authoritative a conclave might have successfully grappled with. It is not enough for men like Napoleon III. to state "that a new era of general reconciliation dawns upon Europe;"—that he will teach his new-born son "that nations must not be egotistical," and that "the peace of Europe depends on the prosperity of each nation." More than this is required. Nations—and the rulers of nations—must show that they are not egotistical, or afraid of sacrifices in a great and a good cause, and when they have the opportunity they must use it so as to allow other nations to arrive at that prosperity which is truly asserted to be the bond of peace between all who form portions of the great European commonwealth. It was well for the French Emperor to teach this lesson to the magnates of the Conference. It would be still better if the Conference, as a body, promulgated the same truth, and took the necessary means to secure its application.

IF we were not at war against Russia, and threatened with a war against the United States, such an event as the annexation of Oude would occupy half the pens and all the tongues of the country for the next two or three months. But in the present whirl of politics the event, important as it is, will pass over with comparative silence. It will be recorded one day; commented upon the next; accepted as a *fait accompli*, and banished forthwith from the attention of those who make politics their study or their talk. Yet the event is one calculated to excite more enduring attention. A country almost as large as England, rich and populous, and situated in the heart of India, has, without bloodshed, and almost by a stroke of the pen, been wrested from its native Sovereign and annexed to the British empire.

The enemies of England sometimes assert that she is as greedy of dominion as the Czars whom she has undertaken to restrain, and that, in one part of the world or in another, and more especially in India, she is continually invading, subjugating, absorbing, or annexing the weaker States which have the misfortune to be her neighbours. But it must be conceded that Great Britain is involuntarily driven into this course; and that she is compelled by the evil behaviour and insupportable tyranny of the Princes of India themselves to coerce and restrain, and ultimately to annex. And, what is of far more importance, as a justification of the course which imperious necessity commands, the subjects of the dispossessed Sovereigns have reason to be grateful for the change from the despotism of their native rulers to the enlightened government of the British. If we conquer, we civilise. If we deprive Rajahs and Maharajahs of power which they abuse, and of dignity which they disgrace, we secure tranquillity for the people whom they misgoverned, and we develop the resources of magnificent countries which need only such development to be happy, prosperous, and contented, and to add to their own wealth and to that of all who have intercourse with them. One by one the protected States of India are disappearing. It is better that it should be so. The unity of wise and strong rule is infinitely preferable to the disunity of weak and avaricious despotisms, which have no other principle of government than the robbery of the people; and which rely upon terrorism to enforce the spoliation by which alone they subsist. Still better it is when such inevitable annexations are accomplished, as in the case of Oude, without bloodshed or protracted resistance.

THE blue-book, containing the criminal returns for 1854, was laid before Parliament last week, and we are sorry to find, from an inspection of its contents, that they are much less favourable than those of the preceding year. In 1853 the number of committals in England and Wales was 27,057, showing a decrease of nearly 500, as compared with the returns for 1852. Last year but one the committals rose to 29,359, an increase of 2302 over those of the previous year. Various causes have been assigned for this unfavourable change. These, however, we shall not attempt to discuss at present. Our object in calling attention to the blue-book in question is merely for the purpose of showing what improvement society has made of late years, so far as the fact can be ascertained from the returns relating to crime.

A few years after the passing of the Reform Bill, Sir Archibald Alison and other writers, in *Blackwood's Magazine*, endeavoured to show that the country was running headlong to destruction in consequence of the efforts made by the Liberal party to promote what is called the "march of intellect." Taking the criminal returns as the best criterion of the morality of the community, and finding that the number of committals had increased 350 per cent during the twenty years ending in 1834, while population had not increased 50 per cent during the same period, these alarmists jumped to the conclusion that this frightful state of things was owing to the education of the poor. To those who were content to look at the question through the green or yellow spectacles of Sir Archibald's prejudices, the argument seemed plausible, and many a Conservative in those days fancied that the best mode of preserving "our glorious Constitution" from total destruction was by opposing with might and main every scheme for the effectual education of the people. Fortunately for themselves, as well as for their countrymen, they have not been able to prevent the progress of society; and it is gratifying to find that the record of crime, so far from strengthening the argument of Sir Archibald Alison in favour of popular ignorance, has completely destroyed the fallacy.

From 1814 to the period embraced in the recent returns we have two periods of twenty years—the first ending in 1834, the second in 1854. That crime should have increased rapidly for some time after the conclusion of the war with France was not surprising. In 1814 the number of committals was 6390. Six years later, after much suffering and privation among all classes, it had risen to 13,710. The next four years, during which trade was good, showed a very remarkable diminution in the list of criminals, which was followed by a rapid increase up to 1834, when the total number of persons committed amounted to 22,451.

As no one will venture to affirm that the education of the people has been proceeding at a diminished rate during the last twenty years, let us now compare the criminal returns of 1814 and 1834 with those of 1854:—

| Years. | Total Committals. |
|---|---|
| 1814 ... ... ... ... | 6,390 |
| 1834 ... ... ... ... | 22,451 |
| 1854 ... ... ... ... | 29,359 |

In the first period the increase was about 350 per cent; in the second it had fallen to 30 per cent. If there are still any believers in "Mr. Wordy" who cling to the old delusion that popular education is a demoralising agency, surely these figures will tend to open their eyes. If they still hold out on the ground that a single year is not a fair test, we are happy to inform them that the evidence is not limited to so short a period. Taking the four years ending in 1844, and the four ending in 1854, we find that the annual average number of committals was considerably higher ten years ago than it was for the four years ending in 1854 notwithstanding the increase of population which had taken place since the former period.

MONTAGUE HOUSE.—The Duke of Buccleuch has abandoned his intention to rebuild Montague House, Whitehall, for the present. The noble Duke and family will occupy it during the season. His Grace has rented the late Earl Brownlow's mansion, in Belgrave square, during the last two years, which, however, the ducal family have not resided in. The noble Duke has just made over the unexpired term he held of that elegant mansion to Lord Aveland.

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE most interesting recent announcement in literature relates to the papers left by Sir Robert Peel to his literary executors, Lord Mahon (now Earl Stanhope) and Mr. Cardwell. In a few weeks we are to have a part of Sir Robert Peel's *own* memoirs of his life, and that part one of very great interest, relating as it does to his conduct when the Roman Catholic Relief Bill was passed. The profits of the work are to be applied by Peel's own desire to the assistance of deserving men in need who had followed the pursuits of art, literature, and science. The first fruits of the intended publication were handed over on Saturday last by Lord Stanhope to the Artists' Benevolent Fund, in a cheque for one hundred guineas.

We are glad to observe that Government is alive to the necessity of restoring the Tower of London, and that the restoration of the Salt Tower (on the south-east side of the building) is to be put in hand forthwith. The sum required for the restoration is £1737. No architect is named; but we trust that Mr. Salvin, who restored the Beauchamp Tower in the same building with so much conscientious care and mediæval knowledge, may be employed. Other improvements affecting the west end of London are in hand. The footpath in the Birdcage-walk is to be paved, at an expense of £1600; and the footway between Hyde-park-corner and Knightsbridge (too often in a dirty condition) is to be paved, at an estimated cost of £375. The filling-in of the basin in the Green-park, opposite Devonshire House, costs £1454. The removal of the basin or reservoir will materially add to the beauty of the Green-park.

The controversy about the recent Paul Veronese acquisition for the National Gallery is still raging. The President of the Society of Artists in Suffolk-street has given his opinion against the wisdom of the purchase made by the President of the Royal Academy in Trafalgar-square. Mr. Hurlstone has divided with Mr. Coningham against Sir Charles Eastlake. This purchasing of pictures for the nation seems to be a thankless task.

The nation and the family representatives of Mr. Turner have made up their differences, and the will of the great painter, after a little, and it is said a just, surrender to his relations, will be forthwith proved and set for ever at rest in Doctors' Commons. The glorious landscapes of this great master in landscape-painting will now be unrolled, framed, and shown permanently to the public. The points in dispute between the executors and the relations have been argued for four years and more.

The new volume of the Philobiblon Society, issued this week to its thirty-six members, contains some very curious and important articles. Mr. Monckton Milnes contributes a highly-interesting series of extracts from an unpublished note-book kept by Boswell, the biographer of Johnson. From this portion of the volume we take the following extracts:—

Boswell, who had a good deal of whim, used not only to form wild projects in his imagination, but would sometimes reduce them to practice. In his calm hours he said, with great good humour, "There have been many people who built castles in the air, but I believe I am the first that ever attempted to live in them."

I have not an ardent love for parties of pleasure; yet am I once engaged in them, no man is more joyous. The difference between me and the one who is the promoter of them is like that between a water-dog and an ordinary dog. I have no instinct prompting me. I never go into the water of my own accord; but throw me in, and you will find that I swim excellently.

The difference between satire in London and in Scotland is this:—In London you are not intimately known, so the satire is thrown at you from a distance, and however keen, does not tear and mangle you as when you are hacked and hewed with a coarse weapon close to you. In London the attack on character is clean boxing: in Scotland it is grappling. They tear your hair, scratch your face, get you down in the mire, and not only hurt but disfigure and debase you.

Lord Mountstuart said it was observed I was like Charles Fox. "I have been told so," said I. "You're much uglier," said Colonel James Stuart, with his sly smile. I turned the laugh against himself. "But you're full as like, Colonel James!" Young Burke said, "Here there was less meant than meets the ear."

Boswell, it appears, was forming collections for a work to be entitled "Uxoriana." He drew, of course, much from his own experience, but MR. BOSWELL'S sayings (from the specimens supplied by MR. MILNES) were not remarkable.

To the same volume MR. MURRAY, of Albemarle-street, contributes thirteen unpublished letters from Laurence Sterne to Miss Catherine de Fourmantel, whom he addresses as his "dear Kitty." The letters relate to the period when Sterne was in London, receiving the honours which attended the publication of "Tristram Shandy." What these honours were we shall allow Sterne to tell in his own words:—

My lodging is every hour full of your great people of the first rank, who strive who shall most honour me. Even all the Bishops have sent their compliments to me, and I set out on Monday morning to pay my visits to them all. I am to dine with Lord Chesterfield this week, &c., &c.; and next Sunday Lord Rockingham takes me to Court. . . . . I long most impatiently to see my dear Kitty. Tell me, tell me what day or week this will be. I had a purse of guiness given me yesterday by a Bishop (Warburton); all will do well in time . . . My Lord Falconberg has this day given me a hundred and sixty pounds a year (the living of Coxwold), which I hold with all my preferment, so that all or the most part of my sorrows and tears are going to be wiped away . . . . From journeying to night my lodgings, which by-the-by are the genteelest in town, are full of the greatest company. I dined these two days with two Ladies of the Bedchamber . . . I am invited by Lord Rockingham to be one of his suit when he goes to Windsor to be installed Knight of the Garter . . . . I have 14 engagements to dine now in my books with the first nobility . . . Mr Garrick pays me all and more honour than I could look for. I dined with him to-day, and he has promised numbers of great people to carry me to dine with them. He has given me an order for the liberty of his boxes and of every part of his house for the whole season, and indeed leaves nothing undone that can do me service or credit; he has undertaken the management of the booksellers and will procure me a great price.

The bookseller chosen was Becket, in the Strand, and the book was "Tristram Shandy."

It is remarkable that none of the speakers at MR. WEBSTER'S admirably got-up meeting at the Adelphi Theatre, in favour of his Dulwich College plan, should have referred to the friendly interest which English actors have ever evinced towards the College. Cartwright, an actor in the reign of Charles II. (he was celebrated as *Falstaff*), bequeathed a curious collection of portraits and playbooks to the college. The portraits, chiefly of actors, and those some of Shakspeare's "fellows," still remain, but, (shame to say) the quarto playbooks were exchanged with Malone for quarto sermons. Gold we allude to their money value) for lead. The sermons are still at Dulwich, and the playbooks by Malone's bequest are now in the Bodleian. When SIR FRANCIS BOURGEOIS, the painter, asked John Philip Kemble, the player, to what institution the painter should leave his fine gallery of pictures, the player Kemble im. mediately recommended the College of the player Alleyn, and thus the Bourgeois Gallery was sent to Dulwich. Nor is this all. Within our own time MR. BARTLEY, the actor (happily still alive and in good health), made an important present of pictures to the gallery of "famous Ned Alleyn." These things should be remembered by the Charity Commissioners to the advantage of the "poor player."

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A PEERAGE DECLINED.—The Right Hon. E. Strutt, M.P. for Nottingham, has, we believe, declined the offer of a Peerage. It was considered that MR. STRUTT—a man of good abilities and noble character—had been somewhat hardly or disrespectfully used by Lord John Russell in some Ministerial arrangements two or three years ago; and it was a graceful compliment in Lord Palmerston to offer to raise him to the House of Lords—although, perhaps, the declinature of that offer is no less graceful.—*Scotsman.*

CREWE JUNCTION RAILWAY.—This new line, which is nine miles in length, and joins the Scottish Central Railway, was opened amid great rejoicing on the 12th inst. This will afford easy access to the beautiful country which the pen of Scott has so vividly described, with other portions of the Highlands.

## THE COURT.

THE arrival of the King of the Belgians, to be present at the confirmation of his goddaughter, the Princess Royal of England, has been the great feature of the past week in Court life. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the members of the Royal family, took their departure from Buckingham Palace on Monday afternoon, for Windsor Castle, to be in readiness to receive their illu-trious relative. His Majesty landed at Dover on Monday night, and came to London on the following morning, by the South-Eastern Railway, proceeding from the Bricklayers' Arms station direct to Nine-elms, where a special train of the South-Western Railway was in readiness to convey the King to Windsor. The ceremony of confirming the Princess Royal took place on Thursday with becoming solemnity, in the private chapel of the Castle. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Oxford officiated. The Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, and the Duke of Cambridge were present; and his Excellency M. Van de Weyer and Lord Palmerston were among the visitors.

Previously to the departure of the Court from London his Excellency Mr. Buchanan had an audience of her Majesty, to present his letters of recall as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America.

On Tuesday the birthday of the Princess Louisa was celebrated at Windsor with the usual honours.

His Serene Highness Prince Victor of Hohenlohe took leave of the members of the Royal family on Saturday last, and returned to his duty at Portsmouth.

A matrimonial alliance is arranged, and will shortly take place, between the Lady Lavinia Bingham, daughter of General the Earl of Lucan, and the Hon. Charles Hardinge, M.P., eldest son of Field-Marshal Viscount Hardinge.

The marriage of the HON. Miss Thellusson with MR. William Rose took place on Saturday, at St. George's, Hanover-square, in the presence of a select circle. After the ceremony Lord and Lady Walsingham gave a déjeûner in Arlington-street; and subsequently the bride and bridegroom left London for Tichford Park, one of Lord Carington's seats, in Buckinghamshire.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 18, 1856.

| Month and | Corrected Reading of Barometer at 32° in feet above sea level. | Thermometer. Highest Reading | Thermometer. Lowest Reading | Mean Temperature of the Day. | Rain in Inches Read at 10 P.M. | Mean Temperature of Dew Point. Night | Mean Temperature of Dew Point. Day | Amount of Ozone. (0-15) In the Night | Amount of Ozone. (0-15) In the Day | Mean amount Cloud. (0-10) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inches. | ° | ° | ° | Inches. | ° | ° | | | |
| MAR. 12 | 29.925 | 46·7 | 22·5 | 32·5 | 0.000 | 29·1 | 32·2 | 5 | 6 | 7·2 |
| ,, 13 | 30.000 | 40·3 | 29·7 | 34·1 | 0.000 | 31·8 | 31·8 | 6 | 1 | 1·4 |
| ,, 14 | 30.147 | 43·8 | 30·5 | 36·0 | 0.000 | 32·7 | 33·3 | 0 | 0 | 2·2 |
| ,, 15 | 30.121 | 46·3 | 30·4 | 34·1 | 0.000 | 33·1 | 31·4 | 4 | 0 | 9·8 |
| ,, 16 | 29.964 | 51·2 | 31·8 | 41·4 | 0.025 | 39·0 | 38·1 | 8 | 2 | 9·4 |
| ,, 17 | 29.858 | 44·1 | 37·0 | 39·6 | 0.525 | 38·2 | 38·0 | 7 | 1 | 10·0 |
| ,, 18 | 29.795 | 46·0 | 38·4 | 41·9 | 0.050 | 41·9 | 41·3 | 7 | 0 | 10·0 |
| Mean | 29.872 | 43·2 | 32·2 | 37·5 | 0.610 | 35·7 | 35·3 | 4·8 | 1·4 | 7·10 |

*The range of temperature during the week* was 21·3 deg.

*The Weather.*—Rain, with cold, brisk, easterly wind, with clouds of dust. On 16th, snow from 3 p.m. till 4 p.m.; rain from 9 p.m. on 16th till 1 p.m. on 17th, and from 9 p.m. on the 18th.

*The direction of the wind* was, on 12th, S. until 2h. 30m. a.m., when it crept through the E. to the N.E., becoming N.N.E. at 3h. 45m., and again N.E. at 4h. 45m. a.m., E.N.E. at 9 a.m., E. at 2h. 45m. p.m.; in which quarter it remained till 6h. 30m. p.m. on the 13th, when it became E.S.E., changing to N.E. at 1h. 15m. a.m. on 14th, E.N.E. at 6h. 30m. a.m.; changing to E. at 11 a.m. on the 15th, became E. by N. at 6 p.m.; E. at 7 a.m. on 16th, E. by S. at 8 a.m., E.S.E. at 9h. 30m. a.m., S.E. at 10h. a.m., S.S.E. at 5 p.m., S. at 12 a.m. on 17th, S.S.E. at 3h. 15m. a.m., E. at 1 p.m., E.N.E. at 10h. 15m. p.m., N. at 12 a.m. on 18th, E.N.E. at 2h. 45m. a.m., E. at 9 a.m., N.N.E. at 11h. 15m. p.m., E.N.E. at 6h. 45m. a.m., N.N.E. at 10h. 45m. p.m., and N.E. by N. at 11h. 15m. p.m.

Solar halo on the 16th from 11 a.m. till 1 p.m.

E. J. LOWE.

DEATH OF AN ECCENTRIC CHARACTER.—On Friday, the 7th inst., were consigned to their final resting-place, in the churchyard of Keighley, in Yorkshire, the mortal remains of one of the most eccentric individuals that ever lived; in fact, a parallel seems scarcely possible, of a man voluntarily going to bed in good health, and remaining there for a period of forty-nine years! He went by the cognomen of "Old Theodore" in the neighbourhood, but his real name was William Sharp; he lived at an isolated house called "Worlds," probably an abbreviation of "World's End," not far from Braithwaite, in the parish of Keighley. He was the son of a small farmer, born A.D. 1777, and from an early age showed little predisposition to steady work. When thirty years of age he took to his bed and the room, which he never left till carried thence on the day of his funeral. The cause of this extraordinary conduct is believed to have been a matrimonial disappointment: a wedding-day was fixed, accomplished by a friend he wended his way down to the parish church, where there patiently awaited the arrival of his bride-elect; but she never came; her father having sternly and steadily refused his consent. Henceforth the young man consigned himself to a small room, nine feet square, with the determination of spending the remainder of his existence between the blankets,—which resolution he kept most unflinchingly. At the time of Sharp's death, the window of his room had never been opened for thirty-eight years! In this dreary abode did this strange being immure himself. He obstinately refused to speak to any one, and, if spoken to, never answered, even those who were his constant attendants. His father, by his will, made provision for the temporal wants of his eccentric son, and so secured him a constant attendant. During the whole period of this self-imposed confinement he never had any serious illness, the only case of indisposition those about him can remember being a slight loss of appetite for two or three days, caused apparently by indigestion, and this notwithstanding he ate on the average as much as any farm labourer. Though arrived at the age of seventy-nine years, his flesh was firm, fair, and unwrinkled save with fat, and his weight was estimated at about 240 pounds. The curious used to come from far and wide to see him, but whenever a stranger was ushered into his den he immediately buried his head beneath the bedclothes. Almost all persons before his death his appetite began to fail, and his limbs became partially benumbed, so that he could not take his food in his accustomed manner. From this attack he seemed to rally, and not until the evening before his death were any apprehensions entertained that the attack would prove ultimately fatal. However, during the night of Sunday, the 2nd inst., he became rapidly worse, and died at four the following morning, as before stated, in his sixty-first year.

SENTENCE ON THE RUGELEY POSTMASTER.—At the Stafford Assizes, on Saturday last, MR. BARON BRAMWELL sentenced Samuel Cheshire, late postmaster at Rugeley (who was found guilty on the previous day of opening Dr. Taylor's letter, and making known the contents to Palmer), to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour, remarking that the mildness of the sentence was owing to the strong recommendation to mercy made by the jury.

THE POISONING BY STRYCHNIA AT LEEDS.—The adjourned inquest on the body of Mrs. Dove was held at Leeds on Monday last. So intense was the excitement caused by the case that as early as eight o'clock the various approaches to the court were besieged by a multitude of persons desirous of gaining admission: and on the doors being opened the rush was tremendous, and the court became almost instantly crowded in every part. Among the audience was a great number of ladies, who were content to stand in the dock or in any other part of the court. From a joint report made by MR. MORLEY and MR. NUNNELEY it appeared that they had, as a further test of the presence of poison in the stomach, and one which, as nearly as possible, would amount to demonstration, determined to try whether the spirituous extract obtained from the contents of the stomach already shown by chemical tests to contain strychnia possessed really the poisonous properties of that substance. They selected for experiment two rabbits, two mice, and one guinea-pig, and, as the most expeditious method of acting upon such animals with small quantities of poison, they applied it by inoculation through small openings either into the cellular tissue between the skin, or into one of the serous cavities of the body. In each of these five animals thus submitted to experiment the characteristic effects of poisoning by strychnia were produced. In three of them (the two mice and a vigorous rabbit) death ensued respectively in two minutes, twelve minutes, and fifty minutes from the first introduction of the poison. The symptoms preceding death were disturbed respiration, general distress, convulsive twitchings, outstretching of the legs, and great rigidity of the body—symptoms which are exactly those commonly produced by strychnia. The Coroner addressed the jury at great length, the charge having occupied three hours. The jury then retired to consider their verdict, and were absent nearly an hour. On their return into court the verdict given was, "That Harriet Dove has died from the effects of strychnia, wilfully administered by her husband, William Dove." The Coroner: That is a verdict of wilful murder against William Dove?—The Foreman: Yes, that is our intention. The delivery of the verdict caused a great sensation in the court. The Coroner at once signed the warrant for the prisoner's committal to York Castle on the charge, and the witnesses were all bound over to give evidence at the next assizes. The prisoner received the announcement of the verdict without manifesting the slightest emotion.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The charge of American affairs in London was transferred by Mr. Buchanan, on Monday last, to Mr. Dallas, the new Minister. Mr. Philip N. Dallas was appointed Secretary of Legation, in the room of Mr. Benjamin Morse.

Count Orloff was one of the first to congratulate the French Emperor on the birth of the Prince Imperial.

It has been decided to send the Count de Morny on a special mission to St. Petersburg almost immediately. Of course this news assumes that peace will speedily be made.

The Governor-General of India and Lady Canning left Bombay for Madras and Calcutta on the 6th and arrived at Madras on the 14th of February.

The King of Sardinia reached his thirty-sixth year on the 14th instant.

Lord Howard de Walden, the English Minister at Brussels, gave a grand dinner last week, at which Count de Creptowitch, the Russian Minister, was present. The day after Count Creptowitch, in his turn, entertained at dinner the English and French Ministers.

It was stated last Saturday by Lord Stanhope, at the festival of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution, that a portion of the papers of the late Sir Robert Peel, consisting of memoirs written by that statesman himself, would shortly be published.

Dr. Conneau, first physician to the French Emperor, has been promoted to the rank of Commander in the Order of the Legion of Honour.

General Sir George Berkeley has been added to the Commission of general officers appointed to inquire into the allegations in the Crimean report, in the room of General Sir T. M'Mahon, whose health does not permit his attendance.

The King of Holland has just appointed General Palud to be Governor-General of the Dutch Colonies in India. This is the best-paid situation at the disposal of the Government, the salary, &c., attached to it amounting to 300,000 florins (£33,000 f.), or £25,320.

The Grand Duchess of Tuscany arrived at Rome on the 9th, under the incognito of Countess Pitigliano, and alighted at the palace of the Tuscan Embassy. On the following day her Imperial Highness proceeded to the Vatican and had an audience of the Pope, and on the 11th she proceeded on her journey to Naples.

Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B., who has filled the important office of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces of India and Governor of Bombay, has accepted the permanent Under-Secretaryship to the India Board, vacated by Sir Thomas Redington.

Generals Canrobert, Bosquet, and Randon have been made Marshals of France.

A new street in Paris, leading from the Rue St. Denis to the Rue Lavandières, Sainte-Opportune, has been named Rue du Prince Impérial.

The Lord Mayor was entertained on Wednesday evening at a sumptuous dinner, at the Gresham Club, by his fellow committee-men.

The Countess Danner, morganatic wife of the King of Denmark, is dangerously ill.

Letters from Vienna state that Prince Stirbey has no intention of retiring from public life; on the contrary, he hopes that the great Powers will render the Hospodarate of Wallachia hereditary in his family.

The preliminaries are arranged for a matrimonial alliance between the Hon. Charles S. Hardinge, M.P., eldest son of Field-Marshal Viscount Hardinge, and the Lady Lavinia Bingham, daughter of Major-General the Earl of Lucan, and niece of the Earl of Cardigan.

General Prim arrived at Bayonne on the 13th inst. from Madrid, on his way to Paris, where he is about to marry a rich American lady.

M. de Zedlitz Neukirch, Chief Councillor of the Government at Liegnitz (Silesia), is appointed successor to M. Hinckeldy in the Director-Generalship of Berlin Police.

The King of Saxony has authorised the creation at Leipsic of a Crédit Mobilier establishment, with a capital of twenty millions of thalers (seventy-five millions of francs).

The subscription opened for the family of M. de Hinckeldy in Berlin already amounts to more than 10,000 thalers.

The celebrated Bowyer Bible, in forty-five folio volumes, and containing 6000 engravings, was sold by auction at Bolton last week, and brought the large sum of £1600.

The Court of Athens, having waited in vain for an invitation to be represented at the Congress in Paris, has determined on sending its Ambassador at London, M. Tricoupi, to present a memorandum to that diplomatic assembly.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of Kentucky imposing a tax upon bachelors over thirty years of age of five dollars on each 1000 dollars' worth of property, *ad valorem*, to educate other people's children.

The Russians taken prisoners by the French have been sent to Odessa, and exchanged for Turkish prisoners.

Accounts from Manilla state that bands of brigands are scourin the country, and spreading incendiary proclamations against the Spaniards.

There are forty candidates for election into the Royal Society this year. This number exceeds that of any preceding year since 1847.

The Danish Minister Scheele has communicated to the United States' Government that the treaty with Denmark relative to the Sound Dues, which expires on the 14th April, will be prolonged for two months.

A monthly line of American steamers is about to be put on between New York and London, calling at Cork. The first of the line of these steamers is appointed to leave New York for London on the 1st of April next.

The Chamber of Representatives of Belgium has finally voted by a large majority the law authorising the establishment of gaming-houses.

The merchants and manufacturers of Wolverhampton have, in imitation of Birmingham, Manchester, Bristol, and other large commercial communities, resolved upon establishing a Chamber of Commerce in that town.

The aqueduct of Sebastopol has been blown up by our engineers. The canal or grand aqueduct of Sebastopol was about eight miles in length. Its width was six feet and its mean depth seven feet and a half.

The specie brought by the *Asia* from New York on Tuesday last amounted to 559,747 dollars—of which 200,000 dollars were on account of Havre merchants.

Some sergeants of the Spanish army have been arrested at Cadiz on suspicion of being concerned in a republican conspiracy.

The execution of Bousfield, who was convicted at the last session of the Central Criminal Court of the murder of his wife, and against whom there are three other indictments for the murder of his three children, is fixed to take place on Monday week.

In consequence of the *Brussels Indépendance* having passed into foreign hands, measures are being taken to establish a new Liberal political and exclusively Belgic journal.

The firmament has lately presented an aspect of peculiar magnificence at Bombay, the whole five planets having been visible for nearly a week, some time betwixt sunset and dawn. Mercury has now disappeared—Jupiter, Saturn, Venus, and Mars, are still in sight.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* alleges that the French army in the East counts no less than 30,000 sick in the ambulances and hospitals.

A fund is being raised to erect a solid block of marble in the Crimea to the "Memory of the (Masonic) brethren who have lost their lives in the Eastern Expedition in 1854 and following years," to be raised by Freemasons of Malta and the United Services.

A proposal has been made that the Sardinian carabiniers should be armed with double-barrelled rifles, in order the better to cope with the bandits, who all possess rifles, and are also said to be provided with reconnoitring telescopes.

In the Queen's Bench prison one man has been confined since 1812 for not answering satisfactorily; four have been in prison since 1849, one each since 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1848. In almost every case there is stated to be "no apparent legal impediment to an early release."

The trial of the Danish ex-Ministers, although finished, as regards those gentlemen, is likely still to occupy public attention in Denmark. M. Salicath, one of the counsel for the accused Ministers, has lodged a complaint for calumnious imputations against the Copenhagen journal, the *Dagbladet*.

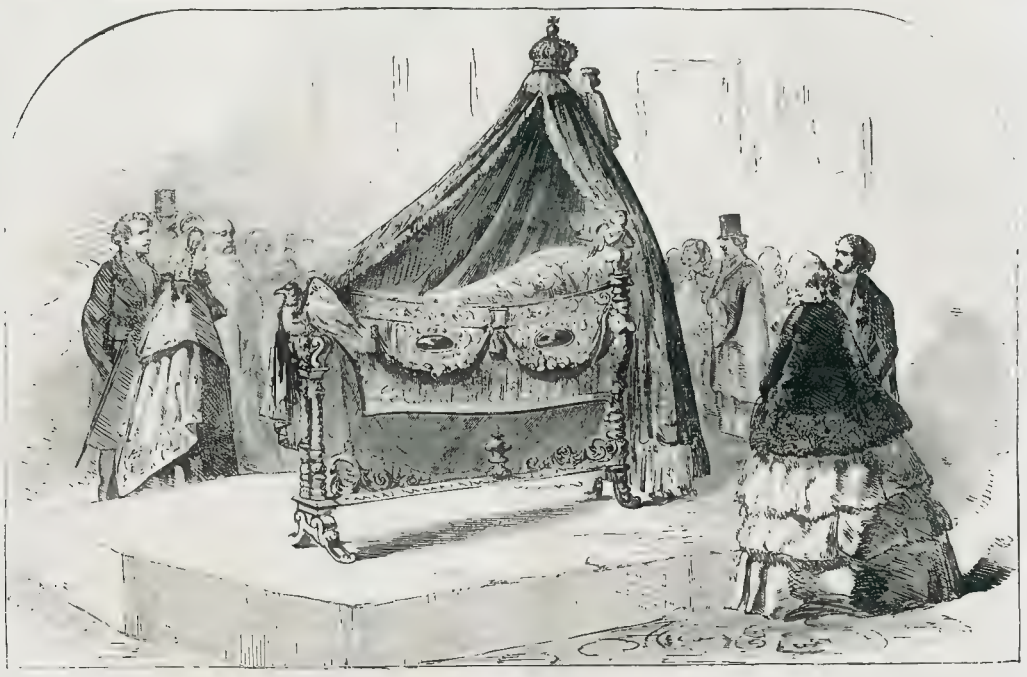
The New Ross election has terminated in the return of MR. Tottenham. The numbers were—For Tottenham, 84; Redington, 67.

The Mixed Commission charged to prepare the bases of a Customs Union between the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway have presented an international bill on the subject.

The King of Naples has authorised the exportation of corn at a duty of one or two ducats the cantare.

JOHN FOWKES, who was convicted of the murder of his nephew at the last assizes, was executed at Leicester, on Wednesday last.

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH



THE CRADLE FOR THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

## BIRTH OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.

Sunday last added another to the many instances of the great good fortune which has attended Napoleon the Third. His dearest wishes as a husband and the founder of a dynasty are fulfilled. He has now a son and heir, and the Imperial infant is said by those who have seen him to be a remarkable fine robust boy. He is described as rosy, plump, well made, fully developed, and with a surprising abundance of chestnut-coloured hair, resembling his father's. The name given to him is Napoleon-Eugene-Louis Jean-Joseph. The reasons for these names are very simple. He is called Napoleon and Louis after his father; Eugene from his mother Eugenie; Jean after the Pope, who is to be his godfather; and Joseph in compliment to his intended godmother, the Queen of Sweden, whose name is Josephine.

On Saturday night a considerable crowd had collected round the Tuileries and the Place du Carrousel, anxiously waiting to hear the cannon announce the birth of an Imperial infant. Soon after three o'clock the assembled multitude were gratified; and when 101 guns proclaimed the birth of a Prince there arose a murmur of universal satisfaction. Couriers were seen leaving the Tuileries on horseback, and carriages were driving about at full speed; in fact, the Rue de Rivoli looked as animated as if it were mid day. The preparations for illuminating had been going on all night in every quarter of the city; and, as soon as the intelligence was universally known, thousands of flags decorated the boulevards and principal streets of Paris. The banners of France, Turkey, Sardinia, and England were seen in all directions. So general were the signs of rejoicing that, on looking down a street, the more distant houses appeared to be completely covered with gay drapery.

Immediately after the accouchement (which took place at a quarter past three on Sunday morning) the infant was presented by Madame Brust, Governess of the Children of France, to the Emperor and to the Empress, to their august Highnesses Prince Napoleon and Prince Lucien Murat, and to their Excellencies the Minister of State and to the Keeper of the Seals. The *procès verbal* of his birth was then entered upon the Registry of the Civil State of the Imperial Family by his Excellency the Minister of State, assisted by his Excellency the President of the Council of State, conformably to the article of the *Senatus consultum* of the 28th of December, 1852, and to Article 13 of the Imperial Statute of the 21st of June, 1853. In the chamber of her Majesty, when the birth took place, were—the Emperor, the Countess de Montijo, the Duchess d'Esling, and nurse and doctors. The grand dignitaries of State were assembled in the Salon Vert, near the chamber of her Majesty. In the adjoining *salons*

THE LAYETTE, OR OUTFIT FOR THE IMPERIAL INFANT.

were the Aides-de-Camp of the Emperor and the officers of the Imperial household.

Within a few minutes of the birth of the Prince the Emperor sent messages in his own name announcing the event to the Pope, the Queen of England, the King of Piedmont, the Queen of Sweden, the Grand Duchess Dowager of Baden, and several other Courts. It is a very curious fact, as showing not only the wonders of the electric telegraph, but also the activity of great personages at hours when the world at large is wrapped in sleep, that telegraphic messages of congratulation were received in answer before six o'clock from the Pope, Queen Victoria, and the Queen of Sweden.

The Senate and Corps Legislatif remained the whole of Saturday in their respective palaces, waiting for the announcement of the event. To beguile the tedium of the long hours of expectancy, they not only made ample provision of eatables, champagne, and cigars, but sent for music, and invited their wives and daughters to keep them company. After remaining *en permanence* till half-past one on Sunday morning, a message was received from the Palace giving them leave to go home. They could, however, have had but little sleep, for between three and four o'clock most of the members were knocked up by their private messengers bringing the great news, and by eight o'clock they were again assembled in public sitting, waiting to receive the official communication of the intelligence. The Senate, as they are compelled to do by the constitution, sat with closed doors. To the Corps Legislatif the public were admitted. The proceedings were very short. The President, Count de Morny, on taking the chair, said in a voice betraying much emotion :—

Gentlemen,—This night, at four o'clock, the Emperor sent an orderly officer to inform the Corps Legislatif of the happy deliverance of the Empress. Her Majesty gave birth to an Imperial Prince at a quarter past three (Cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" from all parts of the house). I see, gentlemen, animated the Count de Morny, that you participate in the joy of all France. "Vive l'Empereur!" cried the President, "Vive l'Impératrice!" "Vive le Prince Impérial!"

The Paris Municipal Commission was also called together on the occasion. At half-past three M. Favé, one of the orderly officers to the Emperor, arrived at the Hôtel de Ville to announce the birth of the Prince. Messengers on foot and horse-back were at once sent off to summon the members of the municipal body. As soon as they had all arrived, M. Favé was introduced into the Salle du Trône, where they were assembled, and took his seat in an arm-chair of ceremony prepared for him, and then, in presence of the Prefect of the Seine, the Prefect of Police, and the other functionaries present, he announced officially the birth of the Prince Imperial. This intelligence was received with loud cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive l'Impératrice!" "Vive le Prince Impérial!" The Prefect made a suitable reply, and announced that the City of Paris, happy to enable the indigent to participate in this joyful event, had voted a sum of 200,000f., to be thus appropriated—100,000f. for the payment of money in arrear to nurses engaged to bring up other persons' children, and 100,000f. for redeeming small objects from the Mont-de-Piété.

The half-baptism (*ondoiement*) took place on Sunday, at twelve o'clock in the chapel of the Tuileries, after the Imperial mass. All the places at the sides and in the tribunes were reserved for the grand dignitaries of State, and for the persons of the household of their Majesties. Near the altar were placed Cardinal Dupont, Archbishop of Bourges; Cardinal Gousset, Archbishop of Rheims; Cardinal Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux; Cardinal Morlet, Archbishop of Tours; and M. Legrand, the Curé of St. Germain-l'Auxerrois, the parish in which the palace of the Tuileries is situated. Opposite them were the Bishop of Nancy, the first chaplain of the Emperor, and his clergy. In the middle of the sanctuary, opposite the *fauteuil* of the Emperor, was a table covered with white drapery, on which stood a magnificent baptismal font in silver gilt, with all its accessories. On each side of the chapel were the Admirals and Marshals of France and other high dignitaries, the Grand Master of the Imperial Household, and the Deputy Masters of the Ceremonies; and on the other side, the Princess Mathilde, the Grand Mistress of the Household, the Ladies in Honour of the Empress. At about half-past twelve the Emperor entered, followed by the members of the Imperial family, the Ministers, the Presidents of the Senate and the Legislative Body, the Grand Chamberlain, and Grand Master of the Ceremonies. The Bishop of Nancy celebrated the mass. After the Gospel the Abbé Deplace, the preacher at the Court, ascended the pulpit, and took for his text, "Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini" (Blessed is he who cometh in the name of the Lord). "It is Jesus Christ," said the Abbé, "who is the envoy of the Lord and God himself, to whom are addressed the prayers, not of a people, but of the whole world." After calling to mind that the envoy of God was personified in his Church, the preacher, with an emotion in which all the auditory shared, concluded :—

But it appears to me that your ideas anticipate mine, and that public gratitude mingles with the prayers which every believer is ready to pour out at the triumphal pomp of the Saviour of the world on Palm Sunday. Lord Jesus, the Supreme Master of kings and nations, you have heard our prayers, and have granted the wishes of the Sovereign and of the nation. We return you thanks before your altars for having given to an august union that fruitfulness which constitutes the joy of the day. It is you who have blessed, in the heir to the throne, both the faith of the Prince who proclaims, before all the world, his mission and your Providence, and the charity of the pious Princess who honours herself in being the protectress of the unfortunate, and the mother of the poor. Complete your mercies, O Lord! and watch over this cradle, the depository of so many hopes! Form yourself the Prince now born to be the happiness of a great people! Give him, from his father, ability, genius, and magnanimity; from his mother, kindness and inexhaustible benevolence; and from both, sincere faith and true religious feeling. To sum up all in a word, give him, O God, a heart worthy of his destiny and of his name.

After Divine service, the Prince, carried by his *gouvernante*, was brought in with the prescribed ceremonial, and was placed on or received the holy water. The Emperor presented the Prince to the Bishop, his first chaplain, and the Curé of St. Germain l'Auxerrois took the water from the baptismal font and sprinkled it over the child, repeating the sacramental words amidst the most profound attention of the congregation. The Prince received the name of Napoleon-Eugene-Louis-Jean-Joseph. After the ceremony was concluded, a "Te Deum" was sung by the choristers of the Imperial chapel, accompanied by the organ. While the "Te Deum" was being sung the Bishop of Nancy remained standing at the foot of the altar. The font was then removed from the table, and the Curé of St. Germain l'Auxerrois placed on it the two registers in which was inscribed the fact of the Prince's baptism, with the names just mentioned. His Majesty then received the pen from the Curé, and signed the two registers. The signature of the Emperor was followed immediately by those of Prince Murat, the Duke d'Albe, Marshal Vaillant; M. Troplong, President of the Senate; and the Count de Morny, President of the Legislative Body. When the "Te Deum" had finished the officiating Bishop read the suitable thanksgiving prayers, and the "Domine Salvum" was performed. His Grace then gave the pontifical benediction, and the Emperor left the chapel with the customary ceremonial, the Imperial Prince being carried to his own apartment by Madame Brunt and the assistant-gouvernantes.

After the mass the Grand Chancellor proceeded to the apartment of the Prince, and carried to him the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour and the military medal.

The Emperor has decided that he will be godfather and the Empress godmother of all the legitimate children born in France on the day of the 16th of March

On the occasion of the happy delivery of the Empress a "Te Deum" was sung and prayers of thanksgiving offered up on Sunday in all the churches of the Reformed Church in Paris and the banlieue. The same will take place on Sunday (to-morrow) in the other parts of the Consistorial circumscription.

The illuminations on Sunday night were the most general that have been seen in Paris for years. Not only were all the public offices, theatres, ministries, &c., brilliantly lit up, but private houses almost everywhere hung out many coloured lanterns. Those of the Bourse shone forth conspicuously, and were the more remarked because the Bourse had never illuminated on any of the many recent occasions of public rejoicing. The decoration erected in front of the Bourse consisted of a triumphal car, surmounted by an Imperial crown. On the frieze was the inscription, in coloured lamps, "The Agent de Change to the Imperial Prince." The arch was united by garlands of flowers and evergreens to four pyramids, surmounted with stars, ornamented with the national flag, and bearing the inscriptions, "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive l'Impératrice!" Between the pyramids were four escutcheons, bearing the words, "Confidence," "Prosperity," "Credit," "Security."

On Monday the women of the markets, or, as they are called, *les dames de la Halle*, went to the Tuileries to congratulate the Emperor on the birth of the Prince Imperial. A deputation of them, carrying magnificent bouquets, were admitted to the Emperor, and his Majesty received them with marked kindness. After conversing a few minutes with them, the Emperor led them himself to the apartments of the Prince, and presented the infant to them. All the corporations of workmen of the capital also manifested a desire to be allowed to present their congratulations to his Majesty; but the Emperor, from regard to the health of the Empress, and also on account of the bad weather, charged the Prefect of Police to tell them that he regretted not being able to receive them, but that he would accept their visit at the moment of baptism.

By order of the Emperor, gratuitous representations were given at two o'clock on Monday, at the expense of the Civil List, in the theatres of Paris, in celebration of the birth of the Imperial Prince. Long before the hour appointed for the performances an immense number of people had assembled outside the different houses. The cost of the entertainment was at the expense of the Civil List, and at all the theatres the first *artistes* performed. The following theatres, in addition to their ordinary performances, gave something appropriate to the occasion :—At the Grand Opera a cantata was executed; at the Théâtre Français an ode on the birth of the Prince Imperial: Opéra Comique, a cantata; Odéon, "Le 16 Mars;" Théâtre Lyrique, a cantata; Vaudeville, "L'Espoir de la France;" Variétés, "Le Berceau Impérial," Palais-Royal, "101 Coups de Canon;" Porte-Saint-Martin, divertissement allegorique; Gaieté, "L'Enfant de la France;" Ambigu Comique, "A la Voix du Canon;" and at the Cirque Imperial, a cantata. Every theatre was crowded, generally with persons in the lower classes of society, and better-conducted audiences it was impossible to find anywhere. At the Français the ode, composed by M. Mery, was recited by M. Beauvallet. The cantata at the Opera was by M. Adam, the words by M. Pacini. The cantata of the Opéra Comique was composed by M. Halévy.

On Tuesday, at half-past one o'clock, the Emperor received the felicitations of the Senate, Legislative Corps, Council of State, Magistracy, the Institute, clergy of different persuasions, the Municipal Corps, and deputations from the National Guard and from the army and navy. The registrates were in full costume, and the civil and military functionaries in full uniform. The reception took place in the Throne-room, and the Emperor, who, as usual on such occasions, wore the uniform of General of Division, with the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour, remained during the ceremony standing in front of the throne. At his right stood Prince Napoleon. The next place of honour belonged to Prince Louis Luden; but his Highness is still confined to his apartment, and was unable to be present at the ceremony. The Emperor replied to the address of the presidents of the various corps in a few words, which were loudly applauded. Count de Morny having addressed his Majesty in the name of the Legislative Corps, the Emperor replied with emotion, reminding the Deputies that the Napoleonian dynasty had sprung from the people, that it had been tried by forty years' adversity, and that the Imperial Prince was born amid the hopes of peace. The various bodies were then successively introduced into the apartments of the Pavillon Flore, when they returned to those occupied on the ground floor by the Prince. The Imperial infant was sleeping in its cradle, and by it stood the Princess d'Essling, with the governesses and sub-governesses. The *cortége* soon after retired.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday announces that M. Paul Dubois is promoted to the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honour. It also states that the Emperor has granted out of the funds of the Civil List the following donations :—10,000f. to the Society of Authors and Dramatic Composers; 10,000f. to the Society of Men of Letters; 10,000f. to the Association of Dramatic Artistes; 10,000f. to the Society of Musicians; 10,000f. to the Society of Painters, Sculptors, Engravers, and Designers; and 10 000f. to the Society of Inventors and Industrial Artistes. The *Moniteur* also publishes a poem of twenty-four verses by M. Theophile Gautier, entitled "Bethsabé."

Such an immense number of presents for the Empress and the Imperial infant have lately been sent to Paris that it has been found absolutely necessary to send orders to all the railway stations and diligence offices in the country not to receive any parcel for such a destination. The money spent in paying for the carriage has been enormous. Of course very few could be accepted, and the greater part were returned to the senders, with thanks for their offer. The carriage of al. these returned parcels was paid by her Majesty. Among the gifts presented is a very curious character. Among the gifts for the infant was an enormous case of honey, the carriage of which came to twenty francs. The Empress received from a woman in the south of France an extremely dirty girdle, which the donor said she had worn for seventeen months as she had had only boys, she thought the Empress would be glad to wear it for luck.

## THE IMPERIAL CRADLE.

The presentation of the cradle by the city of Paris for the Imperial infant took place last Wednesday week, at the Tuileries. The cradle is in the form of a ship, as being a prominent figure in the arms of Paris. At the prow an eagle is placed with wings half outspread, while at the poop is a figure representing the city of Paris, covered with a robe of gold; and arms of silver, supported by a dolphin support the Imperial crown. At the feet of the syrens two sea deities regard the cradle with a protecting look; and below, at each corner, winged syrens of silver twine in numerous spirals the folds of their tails, formed of scales enamelled with various colours. On the sides of the cradle, four medallions of blue enamel represent in gay hues the cardinal virtues of peace—Force, Vigilance, Prudence, and Justice. Between each medallion are to be seen the initials "N I." The materials used in the construction of this rich and beautiful work of art are rosewood, enamel, and oxydised silver, and the effect produced is most exquisite.

## THE IMPERIAL LAYETTE.

As everything connected with the birth of the heir to the French throne becomes interesting at the present moment, we have this week given a Sketch of the Show-rooms of Mdlle. Felicie, in the Rue Vivienne, where the *layette* for the Imperial infant was on view for some days previous to the auspicious event. Three rooms, one of them of great size, were thrown open for this purpose, and everything exhibited in them formed part of the *layette*. At the first glance the only colour to be seen was white; but afterwards the eye perceived that the ribbons and satin used for trimming several of the articles were blue. But as blue is the colour appropriated to male children, as rose or pink is to those of the opposite sex, the idea would occur to the looker on that everything had been prepared exclusively for a Prince. Such, however, was not the fact; for, as the Imperial infant was *vouè au blanc*, blue is used in such a case indiscriminately for either sex. As some of our readers are not perhaps aware what *voué au blanc* exactly means, it may be as well to state that sometimes in France a mother consecrates her child before its birth to the Virgin, placing the infant under her especial protection, and, as a sign of her having done so, clothes the child in white only (with rare ornaments of blue at times), and keeps it in that attire for a certain number of years—three, five, or seven—and on some occasions to the period of the child's first communion. It is in accordance with this custom that some of the articles of the Imperial *layette* were ornamented with blue, without any reference to the sex of the infant. In the large room at Mdlle. Felicie's all the tables along the sides, as well as an exceedingly broad one down the centre, were completely covered with the most beautiful articles of lace, embroidery, silk, satin, and cambric that perhaps were ever collected together for any one child. Of dresses alone there were no less than twelve dozen. All were embroidered with such rare perfection as to rank as works of art, and the vast quantity of *point d'Alençon* with which they were trimmed must have been of immense value. Along the tables are also to be seen babies' caps, hats, and head dresses in such abundance as to excite one's wonder, and of these also twelve dozen were prepared—all beautifully embroidered, and all trimmed with most costly lace. Of course, the richer articles were not ordered in such profusion—as, for instance, the long mantles, of which there were a dozen for State occasions, most richly embroidered and trimmed, while others were in satin, in silk, or in cashmere, but all of the greatest beauty. The quilts also, some in satin and some in white, were on a more limited scale; but all as rich as human ingenuity could make them. At the end of the room stood the cradle—not that which the city of Paris presented for the Imperial infant, but still one of great beauty. A lofty *flèche* at the head, formed of a vine-branch of gilt bronze, gently bends over the part in which the infant is to sleep. From the *flèche* curtains of Mechlin lace lined with blue silk are suspended at each side, the whole being looped up with gold cords terminating with torsades to match of the same. One *couvre-pieds* is of white satin, and another of blue, and the whole is covered over with Alençon lace, with the initials N. E. in the centre—the whole producing an effect of the rarest [illegible]. Opposite the cradle, on the centre table, stood the *robe de baptême*, all of *point d'Alençon*, with mantle and head-dress to match. Near it was a muff of ermine, with a mantle of white satin lined with ermine. On the table lay the child's coral for the period of teething—in this instance made of amber, the ball for the rattle being hollowed from the solid mass. A little plaything alone cost 800f. Near it was placed an amber necklace with a small gold medallion in the centre, to which the Archbishop of Paris has given his benediction. Three *corbeilles de baptême* lay near, all lined with blue satin, and covered with Alençon lace, and bearing the Imperial cipher and arms

## EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION OF FINE ARTS.

THE first impression of this the Ninth Annual Exhibition of the National (*late* the Portland) Institution of Fine Arts is, that the whole school of British painters had, since their last Exhibition, been turned out to grass—that they had run from books and men, from galleries and cabinet collections, into a kind of salad and marine nature such an oppressive overflow is found at every turn of green lanes, shady pools, haunted streams, gipsy encampments, peaceful cots, gleaners returning, ploughboys resting, milking-time at the old farmhouses, woodland cottages, calves in a stall, spring and summer showers, autumn effects, and wintry wilds, cloudy or incense-breathing mornings, sultry noons, mid-day rests, calm evenings, sunrises and sunsets, approaching storms, river breezes, milldams, varied occasionally by glimpses of the coast, and reverse still by harbours returning, or a rough sea. There is an utter absence throughout of pictures from Scripture, from English history, or English poetry, or even English fiction.

And this first impression is rather strengthened and abused as the visitor proceeds with the examination of the six hundred works of art set forth to catch his eye and open his purse strings. Here are landscapes of almost every order of merit, from ex cllence down to stupid mediocrity. Here are pictures varying in price from two hundred guineas, the largest sum, down to three guineas, the lowest. Here are many pictures painted at and for Art-Union Prizeholders, and here are a few pictures that Mr. Sheepshanks might add to his very choice collection with no discredit to his taste or disadvantage to the reputation of his gallery.

Mr. J. E. Lauder, Mr. A. B. Clay, Mr. C. Rossiter, and Mr. H. Stacy Marks are among the solitary and ambitious contributors to the figure department of the exhibition. Mr. Lauder has sent the largest picture in the Gallery, No. (332), "James Watt and the Steam-engine—the Dawn of the Nineteenth Century," for which he asks £210. This is an oblong shaped picture, representing the great inventor in a rather affected attitude—seen to his knees—surrounded by the apparatus that led to his discovery. The colouring is rich and harmonious, but the composition is awkward. Mr. Clay's one-hundred-pound picture (304) is called "The Visit to Bethany;" it is a small-sized canvas, treated with so much thought and care that we have selected it for engraving. What further remarks we have to make on it we shall reserve for the number in which the engraving appears. Mr. Rossiter sends (124) "Fluellen Compelling Pistol to Eat the Leek," for which he asks seventy-five pounds. This is a well-considered picture—full of character, with a touch of Shakspeare in it, and free from any thing like common treatment. Of the same order of merit, perhaps a little higher, is (502) Mr. H. Stacy Marks' sixty-three-pound contribution, "The Gravediggers in Hamlet." Here the artist has read his author for himself, and has caught the dry humour of the scene with a sense of Shakspeare upon him. It is always a pleasing duty to point the finger of admiration to those works in which artists will think for themselves, and think correctly, as Mr. Marks and Mr. Rossiter have thought in these two pictures.

The Gallery of the Institution is divided, as many of our readers will doubtless remember, into three rooms, the two largest having screens for water-colour drawings and small-sized oil pictures. There is a line of sight, and a little below the line and a little above the line; but none of those cornice and rafter-reaching heights which artists complain of so justly at the Royal Academy. Whatever is worth seeing can here be seen to advantage.

The pictures that arrested our attention at first sight we shall instance in numerical order :—

### FIRST ROOM.

21. "A Summer Eve by Haunted Stream." A. W. H. Hunt. Portical, but somewhat hard.

38. "A Storm Gathering on Cader Idris, North Wales." S. R. Percy. Very picturesque and true to nature.

41. "A Green Lane at Langley, Bucks." T. Frowd. Price £10, and fairly worth £10. If we are to judge by the prices affixed to other pictures.

52. "The Cliffs." J. Wright Oakes. Evidently direct from nature, but the water too hard.

64. "Simon and Iphigenia." F. Underhill. This we shall engrave. *Simon* is a play on *Cymon*, and *Iphigenia* is a village girl of six or seven.

65. "Swaledale." James Peel. Good and true scenery of Yorkshire.

77. "A Glimpse at Wharfdale, Yorkshire." F. H. Henshaw. Equally true to nature.

88. "The Morning Rest in Ploughing Time." A scene in Sussex, near Newhaven. H. B. Willis. Here we have a glimpse of the coast of Sussex, with the Martello Towers. A very truthful and brightly-coloured picture.

108. "Summer." Nevil Lupton. Very careful in execution.

112. "A Welsh Valley." F. W. Hulme. Good.

120. "An English Farmyard." A. F. Rolfe and J. Frederics. An oval in the manner of Herring, and up to his level; though bearing too evident marks of constant attention to Mr. Herring's manner.

124. "*Fluellen* Compelling *Pistol* to Eat the Leek." C. Rossiter. Of this we have already spoken.

### MIDDLE ROOM.

292. "In the Marshes—Morning." G. A. Williams. This we shall engrave.

304. "The Visit to Bethany." A. B. Clay. This is in the engraver's hands.

314. "The Mid-day Meal." H. B. Willis. This also is in the hands of the engraver.

332. "In the New Forest." Sidney R. Percy. Felled timber in the foreground. Somewhat hard, with all its carefulness.

344. "Approaching Storm." Alfred W. Williams. Among the very best pictures in the collection.

356. "The Swale, above Richmond, Yorkshire, looking across the Vale of Mowbray." James Peel. The same remark as on No. 65.

380. A Breeze down the River." E. C. Williams. Truthful.

### THIRD ROOM.

404. "Waterfall on the Lang Strath, Stonesthwaite Borodale, Cumberland." Henry Moore. Painted on the spot, and painted with care and skill.

424. "Early Morning—Sunrise, Hastings." E. C. Williams. The sunrise on the cliffs exquisitely rendered.

430. "Evening." H. B. Willis. A small, good picture. Price £21.

441. "Shades of Autumn." Alfred W. Williams. Price £200.

451. "The Heron's Haunt." H. Moore. Price only £8; and of course marked "sold."

483. "A Rough Sea." John Thorpe. Small and good.

502. "The Gravedigger's Riddle—"Hamlet," act v., scene 1." H. Stacy Marks. We have already spoken of this.

505. "Summer Morning: Crossing the Ford." T. J. Soper. This we shall engrave.

It will be seen that nearly all the pictures we have selected from the 600 are landscapes. We shall continue our observations on the National Institution Exhibition, with the Engravings from it to which we have already referred.

## THE CRIMEAN EXHIBITION.

A HIGHLY interesting exhibition has just been opened in Pall-Mall (over against the Opera Colonnade), called the Crimean Exhibition. The leading features of the exhibition are two large, nobly-conceived, and finely-executed pictures, called "The Battle of Balaclava," and "The Battle of Inkerman," both from the skilful pencil of Mr. Edward Armitage. The minor attractions are the far-famed ninety-one drawings made by Mr. William Simpson, for Mr. Colnaghi; the fifty-two drawings made by Carlo Bossoli, who lived in the Crimea, in the suite of Prince Woronzoff, together with a curious collection of Crimean relics from Balaclava, Inkerman, and the Malakoff itself.

Mr. Armitage obtained his reputation in England as an artist during the first cartoon competition in Westminster Hall, when he carried away the first prize for—it we remember rightly—his Julius Cæsar Landing. The fame he thus acquired was materially strengthened by his "Battle of Meanee," in which he portrayed with marvellous power of drawing and skilful combination of forms and incidents the excitement of a soldier, together with the spirit of an artist and the fidelity of a photographer. Mr Armitage works in the school of Vernet, and draws a battle as Sir Walter Scott would have described one. In his "Battle of Inkerman" we have a picture on canvas equal in merit to the celebrated design for the same great occasion by the Correspondent of the *Times*. In the "Battle of Balaclava" we have a picture infinitely superior to the ode in which the Poet-Laureate attempted to describe that dreadful carnage. Which are the finer follows in this bloody contest, the Scots Greys or the Inniskillings? It is impossible to decide. Mr. Armitage has done justice to both, as the Greys and the Inniskillings did, on that memorable day, justice to themselves, their comrades, and their country.

Whoever wishes to understand the history of the recent struggle in the Crimea should give a day to this highly-instructive and interesting Exhibition. Maps and models will do much, but the pictures and drawings here assembled will do a great deal more.

## MUSIC.

In the absence of dramatic entertainments during Passion-week there have been many musical performances.

"THE MESSIAH" has been three times given during the week: on Monday by Mr. Hullah at St. Martin's-hall, on Tuesday by Mr. and Madame Goldschmidt at Exeter-hall, and on Wednesday by the Sacred Harmonic Society at the same place. These performances, being precisely similar to those already given by the same parties, furnish no matter for description or criticism. The same oratorio has likewise been given at several places in the provinces; and when we consider how many thousand people have, during this sacred season, listened with attention and reverence to the most sublime and awful music ever heard by human ears, we cannot but be struck with the increasing power of this art when associated with the most solemn thoughts and feelings which can enter into the mind of man.

THE musical entertainments of the week have not been altogether sacred. On Monday evening there were two "Monster Concerts," as they are called—the one given by Mr. George Case, at Exeter-hall; the other by Mr. Howard Glover, at Sadler's Wells Theatre. They were, as such things always are, made for the multitude; each of them presenting a cheap and ample bill of fare, made up of dishes acceptable to the popular taste. Between them they gave employment to a perfect host of singers and players, many of whom, notwithstanding the distance, contriving to appear at both. Such concerts furnished little or nothing that is new to a musical listener, as the performers sing and play familiar things which cost no trouble in preparation and rehearsal; but which, nevertheless, do very well for a popular audience. Accordingly both concerts drew crowded houses.

On the same evening the AMATEUR MUSICAL SOCIETY had their third concert of the season at the Hanover-square Rooms, which were filled to overflowing. The programme included Mozart's Symphony in G minor, overtures by Balfe and Herold, and Beethoven's first pianoforte Concerto in C. The last piece, which is less often played than Beethoven's other pianoforte Concertos, was played by Mr. S. Waley, the distinguished amateur, whose admirable performances have created so great a sensation at these concerts. Mr. Waley is one of those few amateurs who possess the powers of the first professional artists; and, on this occasion, his brilliant but smooth and finished execution, his thorough comprehension of his author, and his graceful and expressive style, would have done honour to the greatest pianist of the day. The vocal music consisted of German part-songs by the Amateur Society of Gentlemen of the City, who practise under the direction of M. Pauer; and of two songs—the romance, "Sombres forêts," from "Guillaume Tell," and the Scotch ballad, "Annie Laurie," sung by a young lady, called in the bills Miss Louisa Miller, but who really bears the name of a highly-eminent member of the theatrical profession. She sang very charmingly, but with somewhat too great exuberance of ornament. In the Scotch ballad, especially, her singing was too florid to be characteristic. In this kind of music the only legitimate ornament is graceful simplicity. The concert was conducted by Mr. H. Leslie with his usual ability, and was one of the most successful ever given by the society.

THE seat of the Royal Italian Opera, for this season at least, is to be the Lyceum Theatre; Mr. Gye having endeavoured in vain to obtain possession, first of Her Majesty's Theatre and next of Drury Lane. The Lyceum is already in the course of preparation for the reception of the Italian *troupe*, and will, it is said, be made the most elegant *bijou* that can be imagined. In the pit there are to be two hundred stalls and two hundred ordinary seats; and the two tiers will be divided into about sixty boxes. How Mr. Gye will contrive to squeeze his immense establishment into this little place, and get up his operas with their accustomed splendour, it is difficult to conceive. As to anything like remarkable, it is out of the question; but it is Mr. Gye's object, doubtless, to keep his magnificent company together, looking to what he may be able to accomplish in another year.

MR. AND MADAME GOLDSCHMIDT are about to make an extensive tour in the provinces, which will occupy the whole of April. Herr Ernst, the celebrated violinist, has arrived in London, and is to accompany them on this tour.

FRANCHOMME, the famous Parisian violoncellist, is coming to London for the first matinée of the Musical Union. He will be heard only on that occasion, as he returns to Paris immediately afterwards.

AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE an operatic season will be commenced on Monday, by Mr. J. H. Tully, with "Il Trovatore;" and a new musical after-piece, called "A Legend of Love."

SOCIETÉ UNIVERSELLE, PARIS.—A medal of honour has been given to Major Sir Warwick Tonkin, one of the Presidents of this Society, for his ingenious and scientific method for facilitating the study of music and harmony.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

SALISBURY gave us a rare augury for the coming season, and not only introduced us to very strong fields of two-year olds, among which Hurdle (sold by Lord Exeter to Mr. Gully) and Arsenal each lowered the tricolor on its own ground, but showed us that little Sancebox is likely to support his high Doncaster character over Queen's Plate and Cup courses. The ensuing week will bring out the studs in earnest. Coventry has its flat-race meeting on Monday, followed by steeplechases, over the best course for seeing that we possess, on Tuesday; and then the racing men will move onwards to discuss a very ample list at Northampton on Wednesday and Thursday. Catterick-bridge has also a very well-filled list for Monday and Tuesday; and Hospodar, who has been busy trying Lord Zetland's young Voltigeur, will probably commence his fourth season with his old friend "Joe," at 8st. 11 lb., in the Craven Handicap, which they won last year at 8 st. 7 lb. The other races of the week are Newhall, near Sheffield, on Monday, and the Hoo on Saturday, while the steeplechase men will find some amusement at Lavenham on Tuesday, at Henley-on-Arden on Wednesday, at Manchester on Saturday. Fly-by-Night is well reported of, and once more in the ascendant, both for the Derby and Two Thousand Guineas, while Wentworth is tottering, and Bird-in-Hand healthy. Sir Peter Laurie has gone to the stud. Neville has, we believe, been backed in for 800 gs.; and it is quite decided that Bataplan is to race no more, but keep Newminster company at Tickhill Castle, close by the scene of his last contested victory. He was a marvel of endurance in his way; but the mare "Ironsides," who also walked 130 miles in 24h. 8m. consecutively, fairly makes him hide his head. The recent rain will work wonders for scant, which has been anything but first rate throughout the entire season; that is now so rapidly drawing to a close. Mr. Richard Sutton's hounds met for the last time on Saturday, and the eighty couples are advertised for sale by private contract. We hear that if no private purchaser is found they will be sold on April 4th. It is finally arranged that Mr. A. Thompson will continue the mastership of the Bicester Hounds, and that the Durham County Pack will be managed by a committee. The Cumbrians are also bestirring themselves, and have resolved to discontinue their Carlisle Harriers, and once more have a subscription pack of foxhounds in the county. They have, therefore, made an application to Wilfred Lawson, Esq., to convert his present private pack of foxhounds into a subscription one; and we have every reason to hope that the "Royal Inglewood Forest Hunt," which has now been discontinued for some fifteen years, will once more resume the position it held under Major Colomb and Mr. Hasell. The Eden, which intersects the county, and winds its rocky way past some of its finest covers, is a sad bar to riding, and the covers generally are very large; but still there are some parts of the county—for instance, if a fox can be got to break from the Coombs away to the fells—as fine as a man need wish to ride over. The Badsworth are having a capital season, and killed three dog-foxes (one of them with only three legs) one day last week; and the Heythrop did the same by a lemah they found in the shades of Wychwood Forest. There have been some odd fox incidents this season; and the South Wold had one last week, when they ran a fox round and round a chalk-pit, until an adventurous Lubin seized it by the brush, and saved it for another day. Lord Granby is, we regret to say, still suffering from his severe hunting accident; and Mr. Crawfurd has also had a very severe fall, which at one time seemed likely to prove fatal.

THE Oxford and Cambridge rower had a greater boat match than that of last Saturday, but the victorious "Sky-blues" did not seem to rejoice in such force on the steamers (which were as usual nearly all beaten off by their pace) as their "Waterloo Blue" opponents. Weight always seems to tell, as the Oxford was the heaviest crew when they last won; and now Cambridge, which scaled an 11st. 7lb. average to the 10st. 12lb. at Oxford, just pulled through by half a length. Cambridge made its desperate "Chifney rush" at the Crab Tree, and although Oxford came again close at the finish, with a pluck which was perfectly heroic, it could never quite get up. It was a desperate race of alternate leads throughout, and perhaps the finest continued specimen of science and gameness that we ever saw. The Oxford men were thoroughly satisfied, as they did NOT at all expect to win. Their style was decidedly the best; and our only wonder is that the Cambridge men, with their short quick stroke, can ever be got to "stay" over so long a course. On Easter Monday the Nautilus Club row their four-oared races, open to all, for silver goblets; and all Newcastle will line the banks of the Tyne to see Henry Clasper and Taylor contend for £50 a side. Coursing is nearly ended, and Biggar (open) on Tuesday, &c., Limerick (open) on Wednesday and Thursday, and one or two smaller meetings in Shropshire, are the only "remants" in the trial lists of the coursing judges.

## CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. H.—1. The exchanges you mention were probably made to gain some slight advantages in position, and not from any belief in the superiority of a Knight over a Bishop. To such a player a very small superiority of situation is generally sufficient to decide the game. 2. You will find a scale of the relative value of the chess-men in the "Chess-Players' Handbook."

FERGUS.—You may obtain the new Paris Chess Magazine, *La Régence*, through any foreign bookseller; and no amateur should be without it.

A TRAVELLER.—The Contest v. to speak of in Paris is between the celebrated players M. St. Amant (who for many years has been out of the Chess circle) and M. de Rivière, the editor of *La Régence*. In this match M. St. Amant engages to give the odds of the Pawn and move in each game. The first game has been scored by M. de Rivière.

H. W., Newcastle.—It shall be examined and reported on shortly.

LEWIS A., Forfar.—A King cannot be castled while he is in check.

F. H., Thetford. G. A. B., Lordet, Omega, Ernest.—Problem No. 687 admits, unfortunately, of two solutions.

J. CASH.—The moves given are, of course, the best moves, or the Problem would be worthless.

D. J. JAFFE.—For an explanation of the Chess Notation adopted in this country, see the TYRWHITT enclosed above in the notice to "O. P."

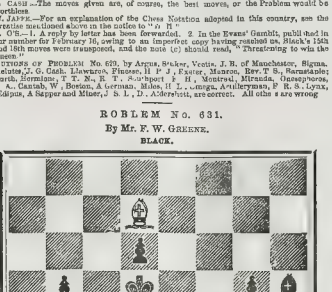
J. J. O'B.—1. A reply by letter has been forwarded. 2. In the Evans' Gambit, published in our number for February 16, owing to an imperfect copy having reached us, Black's 15th and 16th moves were suppressed, and the note (c) should read, "Threatening to win the Queen."

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 629, by ARGUS, Stoker, Vectis, J. B. of Manchester, Sigma, Meletes, J. G. Cash, Llewerco, Finesse, H. P. J., Exeter, Manico, Rev. T. S., Barnstaple; Garth, Hermine, T. T. N., R. F., Norbert, F. H., Montreal, Miranda, Gamesystems, B. A., Cantab, W., Boston, A German, Miles, H. L., Omega, Artilleryman, F. R. S., Lynx, Gilpius, A Sapper and Miner, J. S. L., D. Aberdeen, are correct. All others are wrong

### PROBLEM No. 631.

By MR. F. W. GREENE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

### CONTINUATION OF THE GAMES BY CONSULTATION AT THE ST. GEORGE'S CHESS-CLUB.

Game played by Messrs. STAUNTON and BARNES against Messrs. LOWENTHAL and OWEN.

(*Evans' Gambit.*)

| WHITE. (Messrs. S. and B.) | BLACK. (Messrs. L. and O.) | WHITE. (Messrs. S. and B.) | BLACK. (Messrs. L. and O.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 26. K R to Q B 2nd | Kt takes B |
| 2. K Kt to K B 3rd | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 27. K R takes Kt | P to Q Kt 3rd |
| 3. K B to Q B 4th | K B to Q B 4th | 28. K R to Q 2nd | Q R to K sq |
| 4. P to Q Kt 4th | P to Q 4th (*a*) | 29. P takes P | Q B P takes P |
| 5. K B to Q Kt 5th | P takes K P | 30. Q to K R 4th (*k*) | P to K Kt 4th |
| 6. P takes B | P takes Kt | 31. Q to K Kt 4th | K to K Kt 2nd (*l*) |
| 7. Q takes P (*b*) | K Kt to K 2nd | 32. P to K R 4th | P to K R 3rd |
| 8. B to Q Kt 2nd | Castles | 33. K to R 2nd (*m*) | K to Kt 3rd |
| 9. P to Q B 3rd (*c*) | Q B to K 3rd | 34. K to Q 3rd | Q to K B 4th |
| 10. Castles | P to K B 4th | 35. P to Q 6th | K R to K 7th |
| 11. Q to K 2nd | Q to Q 4th (*d*) | 36. P to Q 6th | R takes R |
| 12. P to Q 4th | P takes P | 37. P to K R 5th (ch) | K to B 3rd |
| 13. P takes P | K R to K B 3rd (*e*) | 38. Q takes Q (ch) | K takes Q |
| 14. K R to Q sq (*f*) | K R to K Kt 3rd | 39. R takes R | P takes P |
| 15. P to K B 3rd | Q R to Q sq | 40. K takes P (*n*) | K to K 3rd |
| 16. Kt to Q B 3rd | P to K B 6th | 41. R to Q 6th (ch) | R to K 4th |
| 17. K R to Q 2nd | Q to K R 4th (*g*) | 42. R to Q 8th | R to K 3rd |
| 18. K R to Q Kt 2nd | K Kt to K B 3rd | 43. P to Q R 4th | K to B 3rd |
| 19. P to K R 3rd | K Kt to K B 4th (*h*) | 44. K to Kt 4th | R to K 7th |
| | (*h*) | 45. R to K B 8th (ch) | K to Kt 2nd |
| 20. K B to Q B 4th | K Kt to K 6th | 46. R to Q Kt 8th | R ties K Kt P (ch) |
| 21. B takes B (ch) | K R takes B | 47. K to B 5th | P to K Kt 5th |
| 22. Kt to Q B 2nd | Q to Q 4th | 48. R to Q Kt 7th (ch) | K to Kt sq |
| 23. Kt takes Kt | K B takes Kt | 49. K takes K B P | P takes P |
| 24. Q to K B 2nd | Kt to K 6th | 50. K takes P | R to K Kt 4th |
| 25. Q R to Q sq | Kt to Q B 5th (*i*) | 51. R takes P | E takes K R P |

And after a few more moves the Game was resigned by agreement as a drawn battle.

(*a*) The defence is little known and requires to be met with great caution, or the attacking party comes off, as in the present case, with an inferiority of position.

(*b*) From want of knowledge of the peculiar defence adopted by their opponents, White do not play the best moves now which is to take the Pawn with their Bishop, checking

(*c*) This masks their Q Bishop, and on that account is objectionable, but it was necessary, to prevent the adversaries playing the Q Kt to Q 5th.

(*d*) A faulty move, as White's remainder shows.

(*e*) Had they taken the Pawn with Kt it would obviously have cost them a Piece.

(*f*) Inconsiderate. Having regained the attack, White should have kept it consciously. If, instead of this merely defensive step, they had boldly played out their Kt, they must have won the exchange, we believe, at least. For example —

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 Q Kt to Q B 3rd | Kt takes Q P, or | 15. B takes Kt | B takes Kt |
| 15. Kt takes | Kt takes Q (ch) | 16. P takes B, &c. | |
| *Or* | | | |
| 14 | Q to Q sq | 15. Kt takes B or Kt | |
| 15. P to Q 5th | B or Kt takes P | And then, as before, B takes R, &c. | |

(*g*) Q Kt to K 4th looks promising, but is not really so good as the move made, because in reply White might move their King to Rook's sq, avoiding the threatened peril.

(*h*) Black have undoubtedly a fine attacking game at this moment, but they fail to make the most of it.

(*i*) Kt takes K R P (ch) looked tempting, but would have been imprudent

(*k*) We have grave doubts as to the wisdom of this move.

(*l*) Better certainly to have thrown forward the Q B P, and if White took it, to have retaken with the Queen, threatening a ruinous check by discovery.

(*m*) King to Bishop's 2nd was objectionable on account of Black answering with *Q to Q Kt 6th*.

(*n*) Once more White's star is in the ascendant. They have fairly out-fought all the difficulties entailed upon them by a violent opening, and from this point, with due care for themselves and with the chances of hour for each, they must, in our opinion, have made sure of victory

PRESENT SCORE.

Mr. S. and ally, 4; Mr. L. and ally, 1; Drawn, 2.

### CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 977.—By HERR RIES, of Stuttgardt.

*White:* K at K B 7th, Q at K 5th, Rs at K R 8th and Q Kt 8th, B at Q Kt sq, Kt at K 8 6th.

*Black:* K at K R sq, Q at Q R 6th, Rs at K R 8th and Q R sq, B at K Kt 7th, Kts at K 2nd and K R sq, Ps at K Kt 3rd and K B 7th.

White to play and mate in five moves.

No. 978.—By J. B., of Bridport.

*White:* K at K B 6th, B at Q R 5th, Kts at Q 8th and Q Kt 4th, P at Q B 5th.

*Black.* K at Q 2nd, B at K sq, Ps at K B 2nd and Q 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 979.—An idea from one of Mr. Grimshaw's Problems, by Q. R., of Sunderland.

*White:* K at Q Kt sq, R at Q B 6th, B at K B 2nd, Kt at K B 3rd; Ps at K B 3rd, K 2nd and 6th, Q 2nd, and Q B 5th.

*Black:* K at Q 4th sq, B at Q B 8th; Ps at K R 4th and 5th, K B 4th and 5th, K 2nd, and Q Kt 7th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

## THE THEATRES, &c.

DRURY LANE.—Passion-week is devoted to entertainments; and the theatres, deprived of the power of performing dramas, resort to other attractions. Actors still like to be acting, and unwillingly rest from their labours during the season of sacred contemplation. Performances analogous to the dramatic, and exhibited on a public stage—such as Mr. Love's and Mr. Woodin's—continue, however, to be exhibited; and the diligent actor feels himself in an anomalous position, from which he seeks to be relieved. Mr. Emery, for one, appears to have determined on making occupation where he could not find it, and accordingly engaged Drury-lane Theatre for a personal semi-dramatic display, consisting of pieces so constructed that all the characters could be played by himself. On Monday he thus appeared in a new comic entertainment, called a "Tale of a Train," in which he represented seven individuals, all arriving at a railway station, the scene of which occupies the stage. Several of these characters were amusing, particularly the two brothers *Muggles*, with their confused notions and memories, and a *Widow Wimpstraw*, still romantic enough to make a second runaway match, and bound for Gretna. This piece was followed by a series of tableaux which were remarkably well executed, Mr. Emery serving for the hero of several great historical pictures. Among these was Oliver Cromwell by the body of Charles I.; as also Napoleon Crossing the Alps, at Fontainebleau, and St. Helena. The resemblance of the actor to the portrait was very remarkable. The performances concluded with a piece, written by O. U. Dyce, Esq., called "Balaclava Bay;" but, from defective rehearsal and fatigue, Mr. Emery was not able to do himself justice, and apologised to the audience for his defective representation, promising a more complete one on the ensuing evening. The house was very numerously attended.

OTHER theatres have been similarly occupied. At the PRINCESS' Mr. Adams has appeared with his annual Orrery; at the ADELPHI Pico produced marvels from his whistle, and at SADLER'S WELLS Miss Emma Stanley exhibited her "Seven Ages." Mr. Woodin's and Mr. Love's entertainments proceeded in their usual course, and have been well attended.

THE principal Easter novelty at ASTLEY'S will be a Steeplechase, which the characteristic resources of the theatre will enable the proprietor to represent with a host of vivid attractions.

INTERIOR OF THE REDAN.—In our journal of last week we omitted to state that the illustration of the Interior of the Redan was copied from the photograph in Mr. Kilburn's Crimean Exhibition.

THE RENTERS OF COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.—The renters or annuitants of Covent-garden Theatre met on Saturday last to consider the condition of their property. Mr. Surnam, solicitor, attended on behalf of the proprietors, and gave an explanation. The present shareholders, renters, or annuitants represent the original shareholders, who were entitled to £25 a year each for the whole term of the lease, and also to free admissions transferable once a year. In 1832 the proprietors agreed to take £12 10s. a year, instead of £25, and since then the annuities had been regularly paid. The rent of the theatre was £1585 a year. The other charges on the theatre were for taxes, salaries of firemen, salary of Mr. Robinson, and miscellaneous expenses; and the whole of the charges added together amounted to about £6000 yearly. Mr. Surnam stated that he had informed the Duke of Bedford's agent that the proprietors were not in a position to rebuild the theatre. Another conversation ensued, in the course of which it was suggested that Mr. Gye had received £8000 from an insurance company, in addition to the sums received from Mr. Anderson and the concerts, and that they should direct their attention to that point. It was then resolved, on the motion of Mr. Sharpe, that a committee should be appointed to investigate the affairs of the theatre. The 125 annuitant shares are held by 110 persons, including the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Dartmouth, the executors of the Duchess of St. Albans, and the Marquis of Salisbury. The agreement with Mr. Gye was for a period of ten years, from the 1st October, 1853, at a rent of £6500 for the first three years, and £7000 for the remainder of the term. The theatre was not insured, because the payment of the large sum that would be required for premium was deemed impossible.

## THE FIRE-SPIRIT:

SUGGESTED BY THE DESTRUCTION OF COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Hurrah! hurrah! for the Carnival,
The jest and the laughter—the masque and the ball.
Light-hearted revellers, merry men all,
Hurrah! hurrah! for your Carnival!

Holding your orgies from midnight to noon,
Shaming with riot the glimpse of the moon,
Scaring the day till the sun stands aloof,
Profaning the anthem that rolls to the roof;
Hurrah! hurrah! for the Carnival,
The glare and the glitter—the masque and the ball!
Sport-loving rioters, merry men all,
Hurrah! hurrah! for your Carnival!

I will fling ye a brand that shall dazzle with light
The bounding boards ye have trodden to-night;
Ye have juggled, and mimicked, and played out your *rôle*,
Ye shall dance by my kindled light to the roll up the whole.
Hurrah! hurrah! for the Carnival,
The music and mumming the masque and the ball!
Rant-loving revellers, merry men all,
Hurrah! hurrah! for your Carnival!

Ho! ho! Tramp, tramp go the hurrying feet—
Hark,—hark to the rush in the crowded street!
But wilder, and fiercer, and madder the rout
Shall resound through these walls ere my flames be crushed out.
Hurrah! hurrah! for the Carnival,
The rushing and crushing—the masque and the ball!
Storm-loving rioters, merry men all,
Hurrah! hurrah! for your Carnival!

Fled—fled are the harpers, and hushed is their tuning,
And trampled the women, all shrieking and swooning;
Amid crackling and crashing more loud grows the roar—
Ho! leap to the portal and batter the door!
Hurrah! hurrah! for the Carnival,
The gnashing and wailing—the masque and the ball!
Self-loving revellers, merry men all,
Hurrah! hurrah! for your Carnival!

Look up! the blue ether still bends over all,
Yet the wreaths of my smoke may ere long be your pall;
To show ye—degraded!—one glimpse of the sky
Mid your palsy of horror, my flames leap on high.
Hurrah! hurrah! for the Carnival,
The groaning and writhing—the masque and the ball!
Sin-loving rioters, merry men all,
Hurrah! hurrah! for your Carnival!

Hence! Away in your folly, go scathless and free;
They are purer than childhood that gambol with me:
Speed away like the wind from the flash of my ire,
Nor venture to bathe in my fountain of fire.
Hurrah! hurrah! for the Carnival,
The seething and burning—the masque and the ball!
Show-loving revellers, merry men all,
Hurrah! hurrah! for your Carnival!

The black night is ended, the pure dawn shall rise
With a flush on its brow, and rebuke in its eyes,
While yon flame-blasted walls where my corpse-lights still dance,
Shall stand cowering in shame in the Fire Spirit's glance!

Hurrah! hurrah! for the Carnival,
The wreck and the ruin—the masque and the ball;
Stone-hearted rioters, merry men all,
Hurrah! hurrah! for your Carnival!—E. L. HERVEY.

THE BURNING OF COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.—FLIGHT OF THE MASQUERADERS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE DULWICH COLLEGE CHARITY MEETING AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

## DULWICH COLLEGE CHARITY.—THE MEETING AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

We referred last week to this interesting meeting, and now present an Engraving of some of the celebrities who attended Mr. Webster's invitation to memorialise the Charity Commissioners on behalf of the theatrical profession. The statement made by Mr. Charles Dickens, the chairman on the occasion, proves that the poor player has a strong claim upon the munificent bequest of his wealthy predecessor, Edward Alleyn; and we cannot believe that the modest request set forth in the resolutions given in our last impression can meet with opposition or rejection.

After a few introductory sentences, Mr. Dickens proceeded to say:—

"Our object is to look closely into the history of the ounder of Dulwich College, and in particular to ascertain whether he had any peculiar and close associations with the stage. His name was Edward Alleyn -and he lived in the days of a rather remarkable man, who, although he died a commoner, and never even belonged to any recognised profession, did the state some service—one William Shakespeare. His mother was the wife of an actor. He was bred himself to the stage. His brother engaged in theatrical pursuits and speculations. He married the daughter of the wife of an actor, who was herself an actress. He was himself a famous actor, and a great and prosperous theatrical manager. He was the manager of the Rose and afterwards of the Fortune Theatre, and had a large share, supposed to have been purchased from Shakspeare himself, in the Blackfriars Theatre. He was also one of the two appointed masters of the King's Games. Besides inheriting considerable property, he acquired by the actor's art and the manager's enterprise a great deal of money, retiring from the stage before he was fifty years old; and, being already lord of the manor of Dulwich, he founded there a college for the maintenance and support of one master, one warden, four fellows, six old men, six old women, and twelve boys, to be educated in good literature. To this College, after its completion, he himself retired, and there, wearing its habit, and conducting himself in observance of

SCENE FROM THE NEW DRAMA OF "THE EVIL GENIUS," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

its rules, he lived, and there he died, and there was buried in the year, I think, 1668, when he was sixty years of age. When his ashes have lain under the chapel of that institution for more than two hundred years a certain useful and very much needed public body, called the Charity Commission, find that his endowment is extremely rich, and capable of great extension—which extension they recommend to the Legislature. Hereupon up rises, true to his art, and true to his trust, another famous actor and theatrical manager of our own times, and prays—always keeping within the proposed extension—pray that one-fourth of the benefits may be awarded to poor players of both sexes, and to the children of poor players. This appeal the gentleman makes in remembrance of the stage which Edward Alleyn graced—in remembrance of the means by which he acquired fame and fortune—in remembrance of his unvarying interest in, and kindness to, the poor actor during the whole course of his life—and in remembrance of the desire which such a man must in all reason be assumed to have had to benefit his own class among others, when he devoted his munificent spirit to the foundation of Dulwich College. In the original gift Edward Alleyn limited the benefits thereof to the inhabitants of certain particular parishes, including his own. Now, these parishes expressly include the very districts about the theatres in which the actors of that time habitually resided. Not to embarrass you with the names of persons and places and dates, it may be enough to say that the rate-books of the liberty of the Clink, in Southwark, are still in existence, and we find on them the names of no less than ten thoroughly well-known actors who were rated to the relief of the poor—two of the highest being Edward Alleyn himself and William Shakspeare. Surely, we could hardly have a more striking corroboration of the intention that must have been in the mind of such a man than the express naming of the districts in which these parties lived. Add to this, that the very first successor of Edward Alleyn, as the master of Dulwich College, was himself an actor; and there is strong reason to believe—I say believe, because the spelling of that age often renders the specific identification of names very difficult—there is strong reason to believe that two of the original officers of that charity were also actors. Add to this also, that at the very period of his life, long after his retirement from the stage, and his retirement to Dulwich, Edward Alleyn never forgot the actor, or was forgotten by the actor, or ceased to be remembered for his fame as an actor. Alleyn himself writes to the former possessor of that ground on which the College now stands, and in which his ashes now repose, the following words, in answer to a request, that he would point out (might have thrown out, that he had belonged to his old profession—"That I was a player I cannot deny, and I am sure I will not. My means of living were honest, and with the poor abilities wherewith God blessed me I was able to do something for myself, my relations, and my friends. Many of them living at this day will not refuse to own what they owe to me. Therefore am I not ashamed." Now, it would surely be a grievous wrong to the writer of these noble words, and a great injury to the memory of the possessor of so much genius and so much capable of having spurned down the ladder by which he had risen, and of setting his face against the road by which he had come. I venture to say that in all biography there is not an instance of any man of honest self-reliance and self-composure ever guilty of so base an action. Accordingly, Edward Alleyn never was. The industry of my friend, Mr. Payne Collier, shows him to us in his habit as he lived; and it is easy, even in his secluded life at Dulwich, to trace many pleasant tendings of his feet towards the old pails, and many delightful tendings of his mind towards the old occupation. When he goes up on an occasional visit on horseback from Dulwich to London, he delights to dine at the theatrical ordinaries, and to surround himself with the old familiar theatrical faces. He has a twelfth-Night party at Dulwich itself, and the boys act a play before the good old player. Late in life his theatre is burnt down; and he immediately applies himself, being at Dulwich, to its reconstruction. One of his old parts, copied out by the theatrical copyist, is found among his papers ages after he is dead. Everything on and about him testifies to the truth and fidelity of his simple heart.'

To the admirable statement Mr. Webster added that so great a fund derived from the previous condition could not be better applied than to the members of that profession, even in a small proportion, feeling that to actors, actresses, and their children, education was of the most vital consequence—that some of the children of actors and actresses might obtain the advantages of Edward Alleyn's generous and noble foundation. Mr. Webster then referred to the sons of actors who had risen to the highest rank in society, as Canning and others, and concluded a long and most interesting speech, by stating that the amount of wealth possessed by Dulwich College was perfectly astounding. The estate consisted of 1145 acres, and Sir Charles Barry had calculated each acre to be worth £1000, so that the total value of the property was £1,145,000. Under good management that estate would realise £50,000 a year, but at present it did not produce more than £8000. He trusted that the actors would be united, and press their claims on the attention of Parliament, and he hoped that in "God's Gift" they would find a "God-send."

The Illustration upon the preceding page portrays Mr. Dickens, the chairman, addressing the meeting.

## HAYMARKET THEATRE.

"THE EVIL GENIUS" is a comedy likely to prove prosperous at the Haymarket, fitted as the leading character is for the style of Mr. Buckstone's humour. Though decidedly a conversational drama, the incidental situations are novel, and for the most part are introduced as surprises. The first act concludes with an instance. In bringing about the incident, the senile postman, with as little interest as possible, is liable to be played on by any one sufficiently interested, is made use of by *Tom Hipstone* for the annoyance of *Hall Cooley*. The stuck-up lady, *Mrs. Montgomery* (Mrs. Poynter), is closeted for his own purposes, and *Cooley* for the world would not have her leave her room by his company; but *Tom* is determined to have her out; and, in order to accomplish his object, puts a trick on *Joe Withers* (Mr. Compton), charging him to give the "View halloo!" right into the lady's chamber. This not only brings the lady forth, but, as the old man is proud of the achievement, and repeats the noise, nearly all the *dramatis personæ* are gathered on the stage; and *Cooley* has, in the best manner he can, to soothe the indignant *Mrs. Montgomery*, whom he escorts from the scene of action as soon as possible. The interest of the drama consists in the petty annoyances of the sort with which the fertile invention of *Cooley's* old friend *Hipstone* is continually occupied, in order to plague him into a recognition of his neglected boy, and break off the match that the ambitious snob is desirous of effecting with a woman of fashion and family, whose only motive for the alliance is the wealth that it will bring to herself. *Tom* is, therefore, really serving not only the orphaned boy, but the unprincipled father himself, though not exactly in the way that the latter would prefer. Our illustration will convey an idea of the manner in which the play is mounted. The scenery, by Calloott, Morris, and O'Connor, is magnificent.

THE *Resolute* steam-transport sailed on Saturday from Liverpool for the Crimea, with detachments of Royal Artillery, who will be landed at Kingstown. She will then proceed to Malta with two officers and 70 men of various regiments. The medical corps, in the ancient Egyptians, and the word bun is derived from the early Greeks. It was a sacred cake, marked with the cross, as depicted in Greek sculptures and paintings. Wickleman also relates the discovery of the hoary pagan buns at Herculaneum: each was marked with a cross, within which were four other lines. Hesychius describes the *boun* as a kind of cake, with a representation of two bulls' feet and the head of Bacchus, the same terms by Julius Pollux. Diogenes Laertius describes "a sacred libra," called a *boun*, and Cecrops is said to have first offered up this sweetbread, made of flour and honey. According to the earliest times of the Christian æra, hot cross buns were the Eulogiæ, or consecrated loaves, made from the dough whence the host itself was taken and given by the priests to the people; they were marked with the cross, also the Good Friday loaf. Long formerly in England, the superstitious preserved Good Friday buns from year to year, from the belief of their efficacy in the cure of diseases; Poor Robin, 1733, his Almanack for 1760, says—

Whose virtue is, if you believe what's said,
They'll not grow mouldy like the common bread.

—(From "Things Not Generally Known Familiarly Explained.") Chelsea buns were formerly sold by thousands on Good Friday, when upwards of 50,000 persons have assembled around the Bun-house at Chelsea, and £260 has been taken during the day for buns. Even so lately as Good Friday, 1835, there were sold at Chelsea 240,000 buns during the day.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

THE Funds have been remarkably steady this week as regards price; but the money business transacted in them has been comparatively small. Evidently, the late continuous upward movement in the quotations was the result of peace prospects; and, now that they are nearly realised, we have a very slight difference in the price of Consols and Three per Cents for the first quarter—at least, an impression has gained ground that the highest point of value has been reached for the present.

The resumption of specie imports from America—a most convincing proof that our trade with that country is increasing—is regarded in a most satisfactory light. Over £10,000 has come in; but it is stated that about one-half of that amount will go to France; and there may be remarked that we continue to receive small remittances, as balances, both from France and Turkey, notwithstanding that gold is still purchased for the Continent. In addition to the above supply, about £25,000, chiefly in silver, has come to hand from Belgium, and £85,000 has been reported from Mexico. The shipments have been £411,020—£400,720 being in silver, and £7300 in gold—to India, China, &c., and about £100,000 to other quarters.

There is still a full average supply of money in the Stock Exchange; and less difficulties have been experienced in obtaining discounts in Lombard-street. The rates, however, have ruled high—the lowest being 6 per cent per annum for the best 60-days' bills.

On Monday very little change of consequence was quoted in the value of the National Securities. The Three per Cents for Money were 92¾ to 92, and for the Account, 92¾. Exchequer Bills marked 1s. dis. to 1s prem; and Exchequer Bonds, 98¾. The market on Thursday was steady, and the quotations were well supported. The Three per Cents for Money were done at 91¾ to 92¾; for Account, 92¾ to 92¾. India Bonds, 10s. discount; Consols Scrip, 2¾ prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 2s. prem., Exchequer Bonds, 98¾ per both series. The dealings on the following day were by no means extensive; but there was a much better feeling in the demand for Exchequer Bills, which realised 1s. dis to 5s prem. The Three per Cent Consols were 92¾; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 7½; India Bonds, 6s. 8s. dis.; Consols Scrip, 2¾; Exchequer Scrip, 2¾ prem. On Thursday very little business was done, yet prices ruled firm. Consols were 92¾ ¾ for transfer, and 92¾ ¾; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 75; India Stock, 225 to 227; Consol Scrip, 2¾ prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 5s. prem.; Ditto, Scrip, 2¾ prem. The dealings in the Foreign-house have been generally devoid of interest: nevertheless, the quotations have ruled tolerably firm. We have had transactions in Granada One-and-a-Half per Cents New Active at 21; Mexican Three per Cents, 20¾; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 70¾ ex div.; Russian Five per Cents, 104 ex div.; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 88¾; Sardinian Five per Cents, 92½; Spanish Three per Cents, 45¾; Ditto, New Deferred, 25¾; Ditto, Passive, 7¾; Ditto, Committee's Certificate of Coupon, 6½ per cent. Turkish Six per Cents, 1839, 103 per cent; Ditto, Ditto (guaranteed), 100¾; Ditto, Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 63½; Dutch Four per Cents, 96; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 88¾; Equador New Consolidated, 14¾; and Portuguese Four per Cents, 4.

The last return of the Bank of France shows the following results when compared with the previous month:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coin and Bullion .. .. .. .. | £8,353,893; | decrease | £11,360 |
| Bills discounted .. .. .. .. | 17,985,893; | decrease | 393,900 |
| Notes in Circulation .. .. .. | 14,764,400; | decrease | 342,400 |
| Treasury Balance .. .. .. .. | 3,431,200; | increase | 1,174,200 |
| Private Deposits .. .. .. .. | 5,052,000; | decrease | 291,500 |
| Advances on Public Securities .. | 5,447,600; | increase | 7,100 |
| Advances on Railway Securities .. | 1,837,900; | increase | 7,100 |

We learn from the above return the loss upon the issues of bullion in this country, during last month, was £52,000. The increase in the Treasury deposits is not large, when it is considered that the dividends upon the Four-and-a-Half and the Four-per-Cent Rentes are just due, and which will require £3,459,000.

Most Mining Shares have met a dull market:—St John del Rey have marked 95¾; Cobre Copper, 67½; Sortridge Consolidated Mining Company, 3¾; United Mexican, 3¾.

The business doing in Joint-Stock Bank Shares has been limited; but prices have ruled firm. Bank of Egypt have realised 18¾; Bank of London, 65; Chartered of Asia, 5¾; London Chartered of Australia, 1½; London and Country, 4; London and Provincial, 7¾; London and Westminster, 11¾; Oriental, 14¾; South Australia, 8¼; Union of Australia, 72½; Ditto, New, 7¾.

Miscellaneous Shares have sold as follows:—Australian Agricultural Company, 10¾; Canada Land, 8¾; Canada Provident, 1¾; Crystal Palace, 2¾; General South American, 2¾; Hudson's Bay, 16¾; Imperial Brazilian Mining, 1¾; Imperial Ottoman Bank, 11¾; Land Corporation of Canada, 1¾; Liverpool Commercial, 1¾; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 86¾; Royal Mail Steam, 79½; Van Diemen's Land, 14½; Victoria Government Six per Cents, 104.

There have been a few transactions in Ashton and Oldham Canal Shares at 14; Loughborough, 55½; Oxford, 19¾; Regent's, 4¾; Leeds and Liverpool, 420; and Monmouthshire, 75¾. Railway Shares have marked 68¾; Kent, 7¾; Grand Junction, 70¾; Hungerford Bridge, 12; London Docks, 100; St. Katherine, 83¾; and Southampton, 38¾.

We have to report a very moderate amount of business in the Railway Share Market. Prices, however, have slightly improved. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 45; Bristol and Exeter, 90; Caledonian, 60¾; Chester and Holyhead, 14; Eastern Counties, 9¾; East Lancashire, 78¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 80; Great Northern, 88¾; Ditto, A Stock, 79¾; Ditto, B Stock, 12¾; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 80¾; Great Western, 57¾; Lancaster and Carlisle, 100; London and Blackwall, 10¾; London and North-Western, 102; London and South-Western, 87½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47¾; Midland, 67¾; Ditto, Birmingham, 74

## AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—On EASTER MONDAY, March 24, and Every Evening, the new and greatly successful Comedy of "The Ex-Leaguer." After which the renowned Spanish Dancer Sonora Pauce Noca, with Manuel Perez and a new company of Spanish Dancers, will appear in a new Ballet Pantomime, entitled "El Gamberrista; or, the Madrid Gobbesche." The Music composed by Edward Filewell, and the New Scenery by Mr. William Calloott. And "Lend Me Five Shillings."

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On EASTER MONDAY, A WONDERFUL ENTERTAINMENT, which will be revived (first it is this season), FAUST AND MARGUERITE (and first time) a new Farce, called a PRINCE FOR AN HOUR. To-day, THE FIRST PRINTER. After which (first time) a Comedy in One Act, called THE VICTOR VANQUISHED. And a PRINCE FOR AN HOUR. Wednesday, LOUIS XI. To-morrow, THE VICTOR VANQUISHED. And A PRINCE FOR AN HOUR. On Saturday (last night but one) HENRY VIII. THE VICTOR VANQUISHED. And A PRINCE FOR AN HOUR. Friday, A WONDERFUL WOMAN. FAUST AND MARGUERITE, and A PRINCE FOR AN HOUR. Saturday, THE [illegible] BROTHERS. THE VICTOR VANQUISHED. And A PRINCE FOR AN HOUR.

ADELPHI THEATRE, EASTER MONDAY, and DURING THE HOLIDAY AMUSEMENT will be given Monday DOMESTIC ECONOMY. Mr. Wright, URGENT PRIVATE AFFAIRS. Messrs. Wright and Paul Bedford. And, TIME AND THE HOUR. Mr. Keeley, Wright and Paul Bedford. And, THE MAN WITH BLUNDERBUSS. Mr. Keeley, Wright and Paul Bedford. Tuesday, Mr. Keeley, Wright and Mother Goose at Home Again. Jack of Harlequin. Madame Celeste. Mother Goose and Columbine—Miss Wyndham.

ASTLEY'S EASTER ATTRACTIONS.—A GREAT SPRING MEETING AND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.—Mr. COOKE announces a striking novelty for the above title, introducing his new Racing Stud and daring Jockeys; with the inspiring and exhilarating Chase over hill and dale from the starting to the winning post. All the elaborate and complicated machinery of the Amphitheatre is made available to give due effect to this gigantic spectacle, the realisation of a general Steeplechase. First appearance of the Twin Rose-dancers, the Misses Berry. Also, the GREAT RIVAL, and all the celebrated Spectacle Equestre. THE ARAB OF THE DESERT AND HIS FAITHFUL STEED, the horse trained by Mr. W. Cooke. After which, a New Series of Scenes in the Circle with (first time) an Act called THE POSTMAN'S KNOCK; Grand Act of DOUBLE LIGHT HOPE. To the Misses Berry, the new and original Drama, GREAT SPRING MEETING AND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE; and other Entertainments.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, [illegible] Proprietor, Mr. JOHN DOUGLASS [illegible] Mr. HARRISON and Miss REBECCA ISAACS. Shakspeare's Play of KING JOHN will be produced on EASTER MONDAY. King John, Mr. C. Dillon; Constance, Miss Glyn; Lady Constance, Miss Glyn; Prince Arthur, Miss [illegible]. The Actors will be employed in this magnificent production. Miss Rebecca Isaacs will also appear in Opera.

MR. CHARLES OKEY'S PARIS, PEOPLE, and EXHIBITION. CARICATURE. PIANO, ROUGH SKETCHES, EVERY EVENING, except Saturdays, at 8. TUESDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 3. Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 1s. 6d.—REGENT GALLERY, Quadrant, Regent-street

LOVE, the first Dramatic VENTRILOQUIST in Europe, EVERY EVENING at EIGHT o'clock, except Saturday, at Three. Stalls, 2s.; Area, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Tickets at Mitchell's, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and the Box-office, from Eleven to Three. Piano, Miss J. Warman. Regent Gallery, 69, Quadrant, Upper Hall.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, consisting of 1000 highly-interesting Models, representing every part of the Human Frame in health and disease, also Wax-work Faces of Men, &c. Open (for Gentlemen only) from 7am till 7pm. Lectures delivered at [illegible] Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, Morning and Half-past Seven Evening. [illegible] Admission, 1s. 6d. 8, Argyll-street, Regent-street.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, HOLLAND, UP THE RHINE, and PARIS, is NOW OPEN, Every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight o'clock. Stalls (which can be taken by the day at the Box-office every day, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge), 3s. Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three o'clock.—EGYPTIAN HALL.

THE PORTLAND GALLERY, 316, Regent-street, opposite the Royal Polytechnic Institution. The NATIONAL EXHIBITION of the WORKS of ARTISTS in FINE ARTS is NOW OPEN from NINE till DUSK. Admission, 1s., Children, half-price.

"A thing of beauty is a joy for ever."

LOUIS BOURRENIL'S GRAND EXHIBITION of JERUSALEM CYCLORAMIC VIEWS, and splendid Tableaux of Scripture Classical Statuary, Groups, &c., from Nature, will OPEN on EASTER MONDAY, at the ADELAIDE GALLERY, Lowther Arcade. Eighty various and beautiful Scenes constantly on view from 10 in the Morning till 11 in the Evening.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE in their celebrated Entertainment, entitled FROM NATURE, on MONDAY MARCH [illegible] every Evening during the Week, at the MUSIC HALL, SHEFFIELD.

BY Command of Her MAJESTY the QUEEN. FANCY-DRESS BALL, for the BENEFIT of the ROYAL ASYLUM of MUSIC (which her Majesty has signified her intention of honouring with her presence), will take place on TUESDAY, JUNE 6th, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS. A List of the Ladies Patronesses, of whom Her Majesty is graciously pleased, will be published in May, with Particulars of the Arrangements. Tickets, Two Guineas each. Applications for Tickets to be addressed to the Royal Academy of Music, Tenterden-street, Hanover-square.

MR. HAROLD THOMAS'S SOIREE MUSICALE, on MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 24, at the Residence of Mrs. T. Gaisford Newby), on SATURDAY MARCH 29th commencing at Eight o'clock precisely. Artistes—Miss Birch, Miss Poole, Miss Sarah Flower, Mr. Haynes Bayly, Mr. W. Ganderax Bennett, Mr. W. G. Cusins, and Mr. Harold Thomas. Singer, Tickets, 1s. each; and Family Tickets for Five Persons, One Guinea. May be had of Messrs. Leader and Cocks, 63, New Bond-street; and Mr. Addison's Library, 5, Old Bond-street.

MUSICAL UNION.—FRANCHOMME, the eminent Violoncellist, from Paris, is engaged, with Sainton, Hill, and Ballé, for the FIRST MATINEE, APRIL 1st, WILLIS'S ROOMS. Programme by Mozart and Beethoven; Pianoforte Trio in D Minor, Mendelssohn; and Solos for Violoncello and Pianoforte Victory Cross has been granted, to be had of Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Co., where all letters are received addressed to

ELLA, Director.

EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS Incorporated by Royal Charter. The THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East. ALFRED CLINT, Hon. Sec.

ON EASTER MONDAY and during the week of the real and only SABLE HARMONISTS in Europe will give an original new Entertainment entitled "NEGRO LIFE in AMERICA, in connexion with the Diorama of Sam Slick at Home, or, A Trip through the Principal Cities in the United States, at the LINWOOD GALLERY, Leicester-square, daily, at 3 and 8. Admission, 1s.

MISS F. HORTON'S (Mrs. T. GERMAN REED) New and Popular ENTERTAINMENT, consisting of Musical and Characteristic Sketches, entitled [illegible] EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at Eight o'clock, at the Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent-street. Limited period, as the Rooms are required for other purposes. Stalls, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Programmes may be had of Mr. Sack, the Librarian, 31, Manor-place, Walworth; at the Tavern, and at Tuleaway, Pianoforte Rooms, London-bridge. An introductory name and address, indispensable.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Patron H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.—EASTER HOLIDAYS.—Entirely New Grand Illustrative, Romantic, and Musical Entertainment, entitled Kew Iorth, and the Visit of Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Leicester, with splendid Dramatic Illustrations, painted by Messrs. Hind, Telbin, Smith, Ferrey, Bickfield, Frey, Acres, and Shade, and the Grand Hall of Kenilworth, as restored from the ancient remains, specially painted by Messrs. Carpenter and Westley. The entertainment, written by G. Mortz, Esq., will be given every morning at 3.30, and evening at 8.30, by F. L. Horton, Esq., who, with the Misses Mascall, will sing the Vocal Illustrations. Also a series of splendid Florence Pictures of the total Destruction of Covent-garden Theatre, showing it at the time of Anderson's Bal Masqué, and the sudden breaking out of the Fire. Mornings at 3, evenings at 7.45.

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LAUNCH OF THREE IRON SCREW STEAM-VESSELS, AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—(SEE PAGE 312.)

# EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

SECOND NOTICE.

The present Exhibition at the British Institution may be divided into two classes—one a very small class, the other a very large one. The small class comprehends some twenty artists who have either already sold the pictures they exhibit at good prices to purchasers of taste, or who rely on the intrinsic value of the works they contribute and the market value of their names for the sale of what they send at the printed prices to be seen in the Catalogue. The other class consists of artists somewhat out of favour with the dealers—artists perhaps a little too prolific—artists whose works are somewhat of a drug, whose pictures stick to easels and walls, and won't go off, and therefore must be changed; and of that struggling class of young men eager for reputation, who court distinction, who gain or defy criticism, and who acquire patrons, or do without them. Many a young man has risen into reputation through that pleasant Exhibition the British Institution—many a young man has added to his present comforts through it, and many an old artist has sensibly increased (by the opportunities it affords) the little funded property he has acquired, with a prudence not too common, we fear, among artists.

We resume this week our criticisms, purposely restricting our observations to the pictures we engrave.

These pictures are five in number, viz. —

"Severe Weather," by G. R. Ansdell.
"Little Gretchen," by H. Le Jeune.
"A Scene suggested by the Death of Pompey," by T. Danby.
"From Our Own Correspondent," by W. Hemsley.
"Lynmouth, North Devon," by J. Holland.

Mr. Ansdell supplies that place in the annual Exhibition of the Institution which Sir Edwin Landseer was wont to fill. He is to Landseer what Lover, in song-writing, is to Moore;—or, as some suggest, what, in the same winning art, Robert Burns is to Allan Ramsay. There can be no doubt that Mr. Ansdell has acquired much of that art which makes him so deservedly popular from a careful study of the works of Sir Edwin Landseer. There can be as little doubt that, without the advantage of such a predecessor, he would have been a great painter, for he looks on Nature for himself, and studies her with an observant eye and a careful hand. Could Morland have had the advantages of Landseer and Ansdell, he would have been a greater painter than even his many admirers so ardently assume he is.

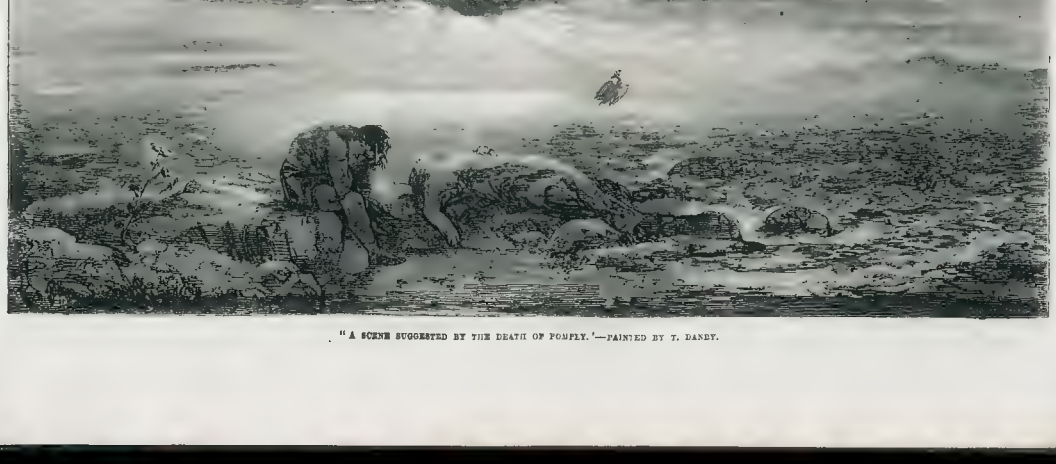
"LITTLE GRETCHEN."—PAINTED BY H. LE JEUNE.

Artists, collectors, and dealers occasionally differ with respect to the superior excellence of those joint pictures in which Mr. Ansdell works with Mr. Creswick, or of those in which he courts renewed public approbation by his own hand alone. There is, no doubt, an extra enchantment of distance and a poetic freshness in the landscapes which Mr. Creswick contributes to their joint efforts; so is there, on the other hand, an additional advantage in the animal life (from its size and importance) in those pictures which Mr. Ansdell paints without the avowed assistance of his friend When Mr. Ansdell aids Mr. Creswick, animal life is lost a little in poetic landscape; when Mr. Creswick calls in Mr. Ansdell to his assistance, poetic landscape is lost a little in animal life. Horses, and asses, and cows, and deer, and dogs, give way to trees, and streams, and hedgerows, and pools, and village stiles, and church spires, and picturesque mills; so, on the other hand, do Early English spires and picturesque village stiles give way to well-trained dogs and the rest of the brute creation already enumerated. Without pretending to decide on so-much-canvassed a question, we will express the pleasure we feel in continuing to observe that Mr. Ansdell and Mr. Creswick sometimes paint together, and that sometimes they paint alone.

In the picture of "Severe Weather," Mr. Ansdell's masterpiece in the present Exhibition (and engraved in our present number), he has not called in or required the assistance of Mr. Creswick. Very fine and truthful it is. The shepherd and his dogs are equally cowering from the cold, bitter, biting blast that blows so pinchingly on the stones which serve (but indifferently) to protect them from a Scottish north-east wind. Very life-like is the entire scene. True to Highland characteristics and Highland nature. As true to the Highlands as Mr. Macaulay's marvellous description of the Pass of Glencoe in the recently-published volumes of his History. Mr. Ansdell's "Severe Weather" reminds us of a picture by Gainsborough, representing a shepherd boy sheltering himself from a pelting storm. He is behind a hedge, looking up poetically and imploringly, as it were, to the heavens to protect him from so raging a tempest. The picture itself we have never seen (we have inquired after it in vain); but in the noble engraving of it by Richard Earlom (the engraver of Claude's "Liber Veritatis") the poetic shepherd boy is put on the wrong side of the hedge. The rain is blowing most bitterly upon him. The mistake was, no doubt, made by the engraver, who [neglected to reverse the picture. Gainsborough, a Suffolk lad, with a fine eye for nature, would scarcely have committed so grave a mistake.

Our second Engraving from the Institution—"Little Gretchen," by Le Jeune—is one of those happy elaborations that will entitle it to be ranked with some of the best cabinet specimens of the Dutch school. Ex-

(Continued on page 312.)



"A SCENE SUGGESTED BY THE DEATH OF POMPEY."—PAINTED BY T. DANBY.

## ART REFORM.—No. III.

### THE NATIONAL GALLERY, ITS DESIDERATA AND DEFICIENCIES.

BEFORE we break ground on this interesting subject we cannot avoid expression of our regret at the dispersion of the great and unequalled collection of Charles I.; and that a Monarch with so high a sense of beauty should have so deplorably mistaken the depth in which liberty, personal, religious, and municipal, was rooted in the Saxon race. This grave, splendid, and ill-fated Prince lived just at the period when the great school was coming to a close, when naturalness and individuality of character and expression were still conjoined with the ideal, and before the embodiment of beauty had in the latter part of the *sei-cento* been diffused into a vapid generalisation. He lived in the century that followed Raphael and Michael Angelo in the generation that followed the eclectic revival by the Carracci, and his reign was contemporary with the schools of Bologna and Antwerp during the period of the greatest activity of Guido, of Domenichino, of Rubens, and of Vandyke; all these four great artists having died within about a year of the commencement of the civil wars with which the golden age of British art patronage on the grand scale may be said to terminate.*

To the productions of these truly great men succeeded the pleasing works of the Marattas, Cignanis, and Dolces; followed in turn by the soulless academical erudition and mechanical skill of the Mengses and Battonis. But, when the latter conveyed his pallet to Louis David by a testamentary disposition a new era was at hand, and from the school of this classico-republican dates the glorious revival of art by modern France. From his frigid and unaluring, but chaste and severely conscientious, style and tuition arose a Gerard, a Girodet Trioson, an Isabey, a Gros, a Leopold Robert, and an Ingres; while Guerin, his imitator, and in some respects his rival, had for pupils a Gericault, a Paul de la Roche, an Ary Scheffer, and a Eugene Delacroix. It is, therefore, with some regret, but with no envious feeling, that we remember our brilliant commencement, and note the superiority of our neighbours in the acquisition of the works of the great masters for public exhibition and in modern productions, belonging to the highest walks of art, notwithstanding the confessed superiority of our pecuniary resources.†

But individuals in England have done wonders. The school of Reynolds and his contemporaries, and his beautiful literary compositions, elevated English taste from the slough into which it had fallen in the middle of the eighteenth century, and then came the revolutions of the Continent, with the dispersion of its private collections, at a period when our own wealth was flowing in from the discoveries in mechanical industry, from the monopoly of the commerce of the world during the French war, and the consequent rapid rise in the value of land and in the revenues of the classes having leisure to cultivate the arts.

In all the countries that, since the French Revolution of 1789, have abolished the law of primogeniture, it has become almost impossible to secure collections remaining in the family from generation to generation; family portraits are, of course, excepted in the compulsory division that often takes place. For instance, in the late interesting exhibition of pictures from the private collections in Belgium, for the charity of St. Vincent de Paul, the chief gems were not gallery pictures, but some wonderful portraits by Rubens and other artists, which had never gone out of the possession of the families. With the exception, therefore, of about a score of highest class gallery pictures in half a dozen public galleries which never were or could be in the market, we believe that there are now as many good pictures in England as in all the rest of Europe.

But our public collection, in extent and variety, leaves much to be desired. With regard to its establishment we may say better late than never; and with the original Government grant of £60,000 for the Angerstein pictures, and the bequests and presentations of the Rev. Mr. Holwell Carr, Sir George Beaumont, Lords Farnborough, Northwick, and other munificent individuals, we have one of the choicest and most charming collections in Europe. We are promised an historical arrangement, and we have full confidence in this being done in an efficient manner, and with a skilful juxtaposition of tones under the accomplished direction of Sir Charles Eastlake. We are also promised a new edifice which can accommodate the additions desired by persons who wish to see the collection acquire a comprehensive and encyclical character so as to include at least one fair specimen of every considerable master. Even now so crowded is the space disposable, that many interesting pictures are put so high out of sight, or shoved so sharply into the corners, that a direct view, or one within a natural and pleasant compass of the eyeball, is impossible.

The present edifice having been generally disapproved from the first, and finally condemned, we content ourselves with indicating on æsthetic grounds the peculiar cause of its failure as a piece of street architecture. We do not quarrel with the cardinal conception that of a colonnade echoed faintly towards the wings—*for*, if you will faint colonnades converging to a central climax—a principle that has been often carried out with success: it is in the composition or putting together that the architect has failed so miserably. To us the chief eyesore is not the much-bequizzed pepper-boxes, but the violation of the first rule of beauty in architecture, which is, that the eye should at once perceive the relation of parts of a façade to the whole. The great space of dead wall between the colonnades so diffuses the original conception that the result is chaotic. Even if some enchanter were to cut thick slices out of the intervening spaces and relate the colonnades contiguously and intelligibly to each other, we should still be puzzled to say whether the Venetian magnificence of Pall-mall, or the sumptuous interiors of the Louvre present the more disagreeable contrast to the ill-favoured baldness of the architecture of our National Gallery, without as well as within.

The Gallery in its present state is rich in pictures of the Venetian school; in Guidos (school of Bologna), and in the Italianised Frenchmen of the seventeenth century—Claude, Poussin, and Dughet; and contains many valuable and interesting specimens of the schools of Spain and the Netherlands. In a succeeding article we will point out in detail what is requisite to give it a more comprehensive and encyclical character—not in a spirit of mere idle dilettanteism, but from the conviction that no public exhibition is so universally instructive as a comprehensive picture gallery none that gives more profound lessons to the historian and the philosopher. For instance, the science of race is to the politician and the physiologist the great science of this epoch; but few have the opportunities to acquaint themselves by travel with the fitness or unfitness of national character for political institutions; few can read the various literatures of Europe in their original language; few can compare the fervid, impassioned, subjective Dante with Shakspeare—the greatest master of objective literary power. But in a picture gallery we see at once the contrast between the genius of the North and the genius of the South. When we look into the works of the early German artists, with their erudition, their ingenuity, their persevering observation of Nature, their literal manner of translating her, and their Shakspearean juxtaposition of the sublime and vulgar, and compare them with the earlier and middle Italians, we see that they differ not only in the degree but in the nature of their genius. That fire divine that in the glowing South idealises form, and systematically rejects the grotesque, however true, to the letter of nature, was not from the mere adventitious circumstance of Italy being the land of the discovery and exhumation of the antique, as superficial fine art scribblers have been telling us these two centuries, but from the Francias, Raphaels, and Garofalos being made of the stuff from which the antique was itself produced.

But, without going into recondite speculations which can interest only the few, there is surely in the Picture Gallery enough of the obviously pleasing and instructive to interest the great mass of the general public. In our next we shall proceed with the schools in detail.

* Rubens, ob. May 3, 1640; Domenichino, ob. April 15, 1641; Vandyke, ob. Dec. 9, 1641; Guido, ob Aug. 18, 1642

† We are now speaking of the nineteenth century, and not of the present crisis, when every spare sovereign should be devoted to the great objects, political and military, which we have in hand

## ST. JAMES'S PARK.

THE "right of way" through St. James's-park and its beautiful inclosure has been for many a generation the subject of active controversy between the Royal Lords of the soil and the metropolitan public. Up to a very recent period the great point of dispute turned upon the question whether the liege had any title to traverse, or even to enter, the demesne for any purpose or in any direction. Their presence there at all times was considered merely permissive. They were supposed to visit those sacred precincts at the special invitation of the reigning Sovereign, who could confer, enlarge, or withdraw the privilege of access or transit at his good pleasure. Almost the first mention which gossipy Pepys makes of the Park—where he afterwards so often lounged with curious mind, distracted between the hydraulic operations going on in the centre, and conversations proceeding between the King and "Mistress Nellie" at its northern border—refers to the impermeability of the enceinte. At that time a canal, or wet ditch, divided the Whitehall Tilt-yard, which is now the Horse Guards' parade, from the central inclosure of the Park; and his Journal records how the park-keepers "hunted" certain wretches who carried trespassing citizens across the aforesaid ditch. Since then the privilege of entrance, first at one gate, and then at another—first to one class of pedestrians, then to all—has been conceded and enjoyed so long that it has become a matter of prescription. It is nearly a century since Walpole made his famous estimate of the probable cost ("only three crowns!") attending the Royal scheme for inclosing the Park, and converting it into pleasure-gardens for the palace. Yet the privilege of entrance and exit is even still surrounded with certain formalities, and granted with such restrictions, as prove that after all it is derived from Royal favour, not of public right

Within a comparatively recent period the gate was barred to servants in livery, even to soldiers in uniform. Persons in working attire or carrying burdens are still denied entrance at the discretion of the gate-keepers, who have sometimes turned away studious members of our own craft, merely because they were conveying home a few just-purchased volumes under their arms. Dogs, also—to the sorrow of children—must obtain a permit from the janitors before they can be allowed to enter the domain of green turf and tame water-fowl.

Yet, in justice to the Sovereigns, it must be confessed that the ground which for so many generations they treated as their own property was really acquired, planted, improved, and beautified by themselves. The history of St. James's park presents little more than a constant series of Royal purchases and patronage up to within a very few years ago. About five centuries since this site consisted of fields belonging to the hospital, where, from a very early period, the piety of "certain citizens" had provided an asylum for "fourteen poor sisters, maidens, who were leprous." In addition there was latterly provision made for eight brethren, who assisted in the performance of Divine service. In the year 1532, or thereabouts, King Henry VIII., coveting the locality, exchanged the estate for some land at Chertsham, in Suffolk. He had not then reached the climax of confiscation in his reformatory dealings with ecclesiastical properties. The poor diseased inmates of the hospital were then dismissed and provided for by small pensions. When possession was thus obtained and the ground cleared, the old hospital was pulled down, and a big edifice, the nucleus of the present palace, but for a long while called only the St. James's Manor-house, erected in its place, after designs which Holbein is said to have furnished. The adjacent fields were at the same time inclosed into a park. Thus, for the first time, was St. James's-park created and became a Royal pleasance and demesne. Neither in outline nor surface could the new Park present much resemblance to its modern condition. A huge slice of the present enceinte, on the west, until long after wards constituted the Tilt yard and other appurtenances to the Whitehall Palace. In other directions the Park stretched considerably beyond its present boundaries, including much ground in Pimlico, and the site subsequently converted into the celebrated Mulberry-garden, and now forming part of the private ground belonging to Buckingham Palace. The surface of the soil also, at this time, was irregular and hilly, interspersed with a rough growth of underwood and trees, where herds of Royal deer were nurtured, and occasionally hunted. There were several lakes and pools of water in the hollows; one of which, called Rosamond's-pond, was long considered an eligible spot for sentimental suicides. By the immediate successors of Henry VIII. the Park was much improved in many respects. But, of all our Kings, the name of Charles II. will be chiefly connected with St. James's-park. Practically he did more for its improvement and embellishment than any other. He levelled the surface, planted avenues of trees, turned the series of ponds into a handsome canal (all but the Rosamond's-pond), substituted broad gravel walks for the former paths, formed a decoy for ducks at one end, and inclosed a space in the interior for ornamental gardens. Before his time the area presented no-thing but an open green park. Personally, also, his Majesty haunted the place, continually making it the scene of daily promenades, of playing at the pall-mall, and of love-talk with Nell Gwyn over her garden wall.

During the next century and a half there were few changes of importance effected within the Park, although many transformations took place around it. In 1826 and two following years a more picturesque outline was given to the canal; and the grounds within the inclosure were remodelled and planted out. The Park then assumed its present aspect; the only subsequent alterations comprising some trifling retrenchment of the inclosure opposite Marlborough-house, a new façade of Buckingham Palace—which, insignificant as it was, gave occasion for some vivacious remonstrances in Parliament at the time

But the world outside had undergone most miraculous changes during this period. London had embraced St. James's-park in its ample folds. The thin fringe of mansions along Piccadilly formed the earliest deposit of buildings, which finally increased by successive strata of squares and streets, until the mass stretched two or three miles in breadth towards the north. On the west Grosvenor-place arose—and then arose a new city behind it, and this, expanding southwards, in course of time met Westminster, expanding westward; and between them filled up the whole space between the Park and the Thames, and along the banks of the river right up to Chelsea, and further than that. With new populations growing up on every side, the right of way across the Park assumed a far more important character than heretofore. Nevertheless, the privilege of transit remained—and still remains in law merely permissive. The Crown is absolute landlord and owner in fee simple; and if the subject enjoys access it is solely under favour of the Sovereign. The dates at which different gateways and entrances were opened are set forth in the "Curiosities of London." In Charles II.'s time it appears that the northern boundary of Pall-mall was ill-defined, and coaches passed along it until his Majesty, finding the dust inconvenient while playing at his favourite game, diverted the vehicular traffic into a new street bearing a similar name, limiting the Park route to pedestrians. On the opposite side, during his reign, lived Storey, keeper of the Royal aviaries in the Park, who bequeathed his name to a gate opened at that point, and still called Storey's-gate. Dutch William, in 1699, opened the entrance from Spring-gardens, and made it free to the public. The gateway leading into Queen-square, when adjoined Milton a old house in Petty France, was opened at a much later epoch, namely, in 1770, when Rosamond's pond was filled up. Down to 1828 the carriage-road skirting the Birdcage-walk and debouching by Buckingham-gate was practicable only for members of the Royal family and the Duke of St. Albans as Hereditary Grand Falconer. The routes along the Mall and up Constitution-hill, though less jealously guarded, are even still reserved for a privileged few.

Recent changes in the management of the Crown properties have been accompanied by no alteration in the legal tenure or technical control over the Royal parks. The Board of Woods and Forests is intrusted with certain administrative functions, and the House of Commons is asked for an annual vote for maintenance; but the Crown is still owner of the property; and its selected officer, the Ranger, continues to exercise a paramount and indisputable authority over the demesne. At various recent interviews with deputations, Sir B. Hall has confessed his official inability even to "divert a pathway" without instruction from the Crown; and has drawn a somewhat indiscreet contrast between the "Royal parks" ancient proprietorship and the "People's parks"—such as the Regent's or Victoria—whose establishment was solely due to Parliamentary patriotism and public money. At present, no doubt, both are equally maintained in decent order at the public expense; but the practical control of the public purse-keepers, the House of Commons, over the two descriptions of property is very different.

Just now the "right-of-way question" presents itself under an inverted aspect. The public are interested not in establishing their title to enter and traverse the Park, but to prevent the quiet and repose of their pleasant garden being disturbed by the rush and throng of general traffic. This calamity has been threatened under the same authority which erewhile asserted its title to forbid entrance altogether at any point to a Royal domain. The Chief Commissioner of Woods, &c., repudiates all responsibility in the matter except that of a mere executive functionary. He has been ordered, as he stated the other day, to prepare plans for a road and bridge across the inclosure and ornamental water, leading in a direct line from Queen-square to the end of Pall mall. These plans he has had prepared, as in duty bound; but knew nothing further about them. Their future history rested not in his department. The Home Secretary, when subsequently appealed to, also passed on the responsibility: his department had nothing to do with the scheme. But Sir George Grey held out consolation to the public, that not a sod could be turned or pile driven in execution of the project without applying to Parliament for leave and money—either or both of which of which the representatives of the public might think proper to withhold. This security would be valid enough, if we did not know the circumstances under which the Miscellaneous Estimates are generally carried through Committee. At a late hour, with a scanty attendance of members, and eased over any casual obstruction by a glib "explanation" from some well-primed under secretary, the most questionable votes are affirmed Session after Session. If the vote, as in this case, involves only a small outlay, so as not to alarm Mr. Williams, and can be represented as an actual surrender of aristocratic privilege to public convenience, by as much the more likely is it to pass without demur.

Yet the real damage which the accomplishment of this design would inflict on the public is indisputable. The whole area of the Park is only 87 acres, and that of the intended portion little more than half that extent. If fenced by a road, the two severed moieties would be deprived of all value as a place of public recreation. Between the noise, the whirl, and dust accompanying the stream of vehicles, the danger to children, and the disturbance of every body, the proposed thoroughfare would utterly destroy the unity, and obliterate the beauties, of St. James's-park. And the ostensible motive is so slight. From end to end in a straight line the inclosed area measures barely 600 yards. Literally, it is hardly so long as the Exhibition Building of 1851. If the route were thrown open around the western skirt of the railing, the distance to be traversed by vehicles would not, at the utmost, be lengthened more than half a mile. By this brief extension of the journey to be accomplished, when Pimlico, or rather Westminster, wishes to visit Piccadilly, the only real people's gardens accessible to the London public, will be saved from destruction.

The chief difficulty lies in the anomalous condition under which the Royal estates are now administered. When the first Monarch of the Hanoverian dynasty took his first day in Buckingham House, he had an opportunity of discovering this perplexing inconsistency. "I was shown," said George I., "in the morning, a park and lake, which I was told were mine. In the course of the day a brace of carp were brought to me by the ranger, and I was told that I must pay five guineas to my own servants for my own fish caught in my own canal." The public seem in like manner perplexed by the various propositions for treating the property which in their turn they had be-lieved to be "their own." At the last moment, however, and after London had suffered anxiety and Sir Benjamin Hall fallen into unpopularity for many months—as it now turns out quite gratuitously—the enigma was referred to that Constitutional Œdipus, a Parliamentary Committee. The report from this tribunal was presented on Friday week, and quite sets our mind at rest respecting the safety of St. James's-park. The plan which the Chief Commissioner of Works was "instructed to perform" is summarily rejected, together with some other rival schemes; and the mode in which the Committee recommend the accomplishment of the desired object viz., readier communication between Pall-mall and Pimlico comprises the following changes:—1. A carriage entrance at Marlborough House and roadway, thence along the north side of the Mall, nearly to the end, whence it diverges southward in front of the Palace to Buckingham gate. 2. A roadway from the bottom of Waterloo-place across the Parade-ground to Storey's-gate—involving, of course, the removal of the York Column and steps, and the artificial mounds whereon they stand. 3. A carriage entrance to the Park from Trafalgar-square. And 4. The Committee suggest that a light foot-bridge should be thrown across the ornamental water about its centre would be very useful to pedestrians to or from Westminster, and unobjectionable to every one else.

The items of this scheme are obviously independent of one another. Parliament may accede to all or reject each of them. It remains but to add that for the execution of roadway and entrance No. 1 about £25,000 will be wanted, and £30,000 for No. 2, including the estimated cost of rebuilding the Duke of York's column elsewhere.

THE MONEY-ORDER OFFICE IN THE CRIMEA.—During the first four weeks that money-orders have been issued in the Crimea, more than £7000 has been transmitted to England. But for the facility afforded by the Post-office, there can be no doubt that by far the larger part of this considerable sum would have been squandered here in vicious indulgence, instead of contributing to the comfort of many a humble home. Credit is certainly due to the Post-office abroad, as well as the Post-office at home in England, by whom, as I understand, the innovation was first proposed, with the certainty of its occasioning them no small additional labour and responsibility. One can but regret that the plan was not adopted in the commencement of the war, when it assuredly would have greatly diminished drunkenness, and have had a beneficial effect upon the army. It is to be observed that hitherto the demand for orders has progressively increased, and as yet shows no symptoms of slackening. £7000 in four weeks is at the rate of £91,000 a year; and, as the money received is paid to the Commissariat it would have been so much less to remit from England for the wants of the army. And this gain to the public purse would have been rescued from the usurers and Greek venders of abominable spirits, who, up to a month ago, have benefited by the sad sufferers' own case.—*Letter from the Camp, Feb* 29.

CIVILISATION AND DEPOPULATION.—The Hawaiian nation, which, seventy years ago, was estimated variously at from 200,000 to 400,000, now only counts 72,000, a decrease within this period of at least two-thirds. Vast tracts of land do not harbour a human soul; fertile kalo lands, once under cultivation, are left to the rule of grass and weeds. The island of Kauai, remarkable for the productiveness of its soil and capable of sustaining a population of at least 100,000, contains only 6000. It is not to cruel and devastating wars that we have to attribute this unparalleled falling off in so short a time. The wars of Kamehameha I., however energetically they were carried on, cannot in the remotest degree be compared, so far as waste of life is concerned, with those of modern civilised nations. And it is after those wars, moreover, after the blessings of civilisation were transferred hither, that the blight falls most mercilessly on this doomed people. The cause of the evil is an internal one, not caused, but increased, by external influences. Its investigation resolves itself naturally into these two questions—the scarcity of births and the frequency of deaths.—*Polynesian.*

# Memorabilia.

## LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

"*A little chink may let in much light.*"—OLD PROVERB.

### NOTES.

REPORTS OF PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES IN THE "GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE."—Boswell tells us that Dr. Johnson, in 1740, succeeded Guthrie the historian, as reporter, or rather composer of the speeches in Parliament; and in an entertaining account of a conversation which took place at Foote's table (when Dr. Johnson, Dr. Francis, Mr. Wedderburne, and Boswell were in company), on the subject of a debate which occurred during Sir Robert Walpole's administration, the Doctor relates how the speeches were made up:—"Cave had interest with the doorkeepers; he and the persons employed under him gained admittance; they brought away the subject of discussion, the names of the speakers, the side they took, and the order in which they rose, together with notes of the arguments advanced in the course of the debate. The whole was afterwards communicated to me, and I composed the speeches in the form which they now bear in the Parliamentary debates." So far as Dr. Johnson was concerned, this account is, perhaps, literally true. With his towering abilities, the meagre outline thus supplied was amply sufficient groundwork for the debates he composed, but it would appear by the following letter from Cave to Dr. Birch, found in the Birch correspondence, that "Sylvanus" was not always dependent on the inventive genuses of his staff, but that in those days, as now, our Parliamentary and other orators adopted the sage precaution of writing out their speeches and transmitting them to the public organs themselves:—

Good Sir,—You will see what stupid, low, abominable stuff is put upon your noble and learned friend's character.* Such as I shou d quite reject, and endeavour something better towards doing justice to ye character. But as I cannot expect to attain my desire in that respect, it would be a great satisfaction to me, as well as an Honour to our Work to have the favour of ye genuine Speech. It is a method that several have been pleased to take, as I could shew, but think myself under no Restraint, I shall say so for that I have had some by a third hand, wch I understood well enough to come from ye first, otherwise by Penny Post, and others by ye speakers themselves, who have been pleased to visit St. John's Gate, and on particular names of their being pleased. With regard to Secresy, I have been too scrupulous, as in Dr. Broome's Case. As to ye service of ye Public, I think it an unquestionable Point, and as ye case now is ye price of Justice due to themselves, to secure their Reputation from a load wch if it should have no effect in this age, may in some f ture.

You very well know which will be a most proper way to prevent this consequence, wch, when I had ye favour of your Company, you indeed seemed to approbend, and I need now only repeat that I shall be extremely ready and glad to be ye instrument.

I am, revd. Sir, your most obedient humble servt.

St. John's Gate, July 3, 1744. EDW. CAVE.

* "In ye *London Magazine*." This refers to some speech reported in what was called Journal of the Proceedings and Debates in the Political Club, in the *London Magazine* of that time. By "Political Club" being meant the House of Commons

CHRISTMAS TREES.—The presentation of the Christmas Tree at the season of good will and joy belongs peculiarly to our long native neighbours the Germans, where it has been a custom from almost time immemorial. It is but a recent introduction into this country, where it has this year been more than usually taken up for the benefit of their poorer neighbours by the wealthy and the warm-hearted. After all, it is but a more sensible and elegant variation of a custom prevalent in Merry England from the earliest period, the decay of which the amiable Bishop Corbet so feelingly lamented nearly three hundred years since, in a beautiful verses beginning—

Farewell rewards and fairies, &c.,

when it was the practice of all good housewives to put a silver penny, &c., in one of the shoes of good children and careful servants, on the advent evenings of the Holy Season, innocently supposed when found to have been left during the night by the beloved fairies, as a reward for good behaviour—an instructive which often had the happiest results, though the advance of knowledge and spread of rationality have now necessarily robbed it of much of its former belief and potency. Let the utilitarian, the cynosure, and the cold of soul carp at the waste of sixpence and only consequent on so harmless and commendable a practice; all right-thinking minds will admire a devotion of talent and means to so praiseworthy an end. The Lines which follow these remarks owe their birth to the writer having been a visitor at one of these presentations. The tree in question was perhaps a model of the kind: it was nearly ten feet in height, and had hung on its branches more than three thousand Christmanikchen, consisting of fanciful baskets of sweetmeats, and *bonbons* of every variety, &c., for the good little folk. The tree generally selected for the subordinature of the Christmas Tree is a sapling of the fir species.

LINES

*On witnessing the presentation of Mr. and Mrs. W——of their Christmas Tree to the children of the Rev. Bay Ancient Schools in the Drummond Assembly Rooms, January 1st, 1856.*

Let the lone monk muse o'er that wond'rous rose
Which on the thorn of Glastonbury blows
Over each Christmas morn with scent sweet,
Chasing dark doubt and bidding all rejoice!
No stretch of faith, no miracle, need we
To wake our hearts—our human *Christmas Tree*,
With Hope's fond light, still banishes sunny,
Bringing to all tidings of coming joy,
Of Love still sympathy. On every bough
Hangs some bright gift, urged by no votive vow,
But kindness, to those to whom when given
The simplest meed will speak aweh o'erflowing heaven,
O not in vain the Saviour of the Earth,
To ransom man, became of meria birth—
Died for our sakes! O thought of love and glee!
Then ever let us raise the Christmas Tree
Bidding as now all strife and discord cease,
Wishing good will to man, to Earth sweet PEACE

W. T. M., *Charter House.*

* See Home, Brand, Hone, &c. &c.

THE GUNNINGS.—Your correspondent "Octogenarian" is scarcely accurate in speaking of Elizabeth Gunning, who first married James, the sixth Duke of Hamilton, and secondly the Duke of Argyll, as having transmitted any claims to the Derby family on the Dukedom of Hamilton. By her first husband, the Duke of Hamilton, she had two sons, who successively inherited as Dukes, and died without issue, when the Dukedom devolved to a collateral branch, of which the present Duke is the lineal representative; and an only daughter ("the Maid of the Oaks"), married to the Earl of Derby, by whom she had one son, the father of the present Earl; and two daughters, Lady Charlotte Hornby and Lady Elizabeth Cole, who still living. Lady Elizabeth, therefore, could only transmit to her descendants any patents belonging to the Hamilton family which ran in the female line, and it does not appear that there were any except as will hereafter be seen. She was simply heiress-at-law to her two brothers the Dukes of any unentailed or intestable property, and the Derby family acquired through her no additional honours. Argyll, on the death of her first husband, the Duke of Hamilton, Elizabeth Gunning married John, the fifth Duke of Argyll, by whom she had two sons who successively became Dukes of Argyll (one by the mother of four Dukes), and two daughters, Lady Augusta Clavering and the celebrated Lady Charlotte Bury, who still survives. In 1776 she (Elizabeth Gunning) was created Baroness of Hamilton in her own right; and in a title, owing to the death of her two eldest sons, the seventh and eighth Dukes of Hamilton, was inherited by her next two sons, the Dukes of Argyll, and is at present enjoyed by the present Duke of that ilk. All the portraits represent her as a woman of exceeding beauty: and I therefore do compliment "Octogenarian" on his good understanding as was not undeserved; and if we turn to her immediate representatives, the Derbys and Argylls, I think you will allow they do her no discredit.—SENAGENARIAN.

A TAME WOLF.—"A lady near Geneva had a tame wolf, which seemed to have as much attachment to its mistress as a spaniel." She had occasion to leave home for some weeks. The wolf evinced the greatest distress after her departure, and at first refused to take food. During the whole time she was absent he remained much dejected. On her return, as soon as the animal heard her footsteps, he bounded into the room in an ecstasy of delight: springing up, he placed one paw on each of her shoulders; but the next moment he fell backward, and instantly expired. M. Decandolle, Lecturer on Nat ral History, of Geneva, related this story."—*O'Brien's Round Towers of Ireland*

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE AND HIS SPOUSE.—There is a wild tradition of Sir Francis Drake current in Somersetshire, that when he set out on his voyage he told his wife if he was away ten years she might then marry again. Ten years elapsed, during which Madam Duck was as true as Penelope, but when they were over she accepted the offer of a sailor. On her way to the church a huge round stone fell through the air close by her, and fixed upon the train of her gown: and she turned back, for she said she knew it came from her husband. It was not long before he returned, and in the shape of a beggar asked alms of her at his own door; in the midst of his feigned tale a smile escaped him, and she recognised him, and led him in joyfully. The stone still remains where it fell. It is used as a weight upon the harrow of the farm, and if it be removed from the estate always returns.

### QUERIES.

WOULD YOU, OR any of your numerous correspondents, oblige by informing me of the author of the piece of poetry from which the following verse is take:—

The earth is not thy home,
I hear that cry in early path and way of life;
I see it in Affection's tear,
Wrung from the heart with misery rife;
Where'er I go, where er I roam,
A voice still whispers in my ear
The earth is not thy home.

—J. G. K., Honeybourne Vicarage.

TOOTHPICKS.—Are toothpicks of modern invention?—M. P.

Toothpicks are very ancient. Fosbroke says they occur of silver; but pieces of wood, or of feathers even, with a red end, the *rudentes pennæ* of Martial, were most usual. The toothpick is the Anglo-Saxon *toth-gare*. To pick the teeth was, in the time of Elizabeth, the mark of a man affecting foreign fashions. In a judicious order in "Nicho.'s Progresses," we find it said "Item: No Knight of this order shall be armed for the safeguard of his countenance with a pike in his mouth, in the nature of a toothpick." Nares tells us it was a fashion imported by travellers from Italy and France, and that using it in public was deemed a mark of gentility. The toothpicks were not only carried in cases, but sometimes worn in the hat. Magnetic toothpicks were made at the end of the seventeenth century.]

MOTHERING SUNDAY.—Why is the fourth Sunday in Lent called Mothering Sunday?—CURIOSITY.

[Because, according to Brand, in former days of superstition it was the custom of people to visit their Mother Church on Mid Lent Sunday, and to make their offerings on the high altar. From hence is said to have arisen a good old custom of children visiting their parents on this day, and making them presents. In Herrick's "Hesperides" we have an allusion to this practice.—

TO DIANEME.—A CEREMONIE IN GLOUCESTER.

I'll be with thee a minute i' Lent
Unlust thou go'st a mothering,
So that, when ass blesseth thee,
Half that blesses g thou't give me.]

COSTUME OF THE BAR.—I was once told that the Barwore bluerobes until the death of Queen Mary; but that, as mourning for her, they changed them to black, which they have ever since retained. Mr. Macnally, though himself a barrister, has not noticed this incident. I should be very glad if any of your correspondents can confirm it.—A TEMPLAR.

SHAKSPEARE READINGS.—In your remarks upon a passage in "Coriolanus," which appears in the last Number, the parenthesis "(former, y spelt tong, tounge, tung, and tonge)" has slipped out of place; it should evidently follow the word tongue, not throug. H. B

[True; the words apply to tongue, and have been inadvertently transposed.]

### ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

VALUE OF A BAD EAR.—The following, which I extract from Leigh Hunt's *Tatler*, No 239, Oct 4, 1831, may perhaps be satisfactory to your correspondent "T." The book from whence the quotation is taken I suspect to be "Dr. Priestley's Memoirs of Himself."—R. C. "*Advantage of a Bad Ear.*—I would recommend the knowledge and practice of music to all studious persons; and it will be better for them if, like myself, they should have no very fine ear, or exquisite taste, as by this means they will be more easily pleased, and less apt to be offended, when the performances they hear are but indifferent."

FAMILIES OF FFRANCE AND FFARINGTON.—The families of ffrance, ffarington, ffulhurst, &c., do not use the small double f; but the large single F of the old black-letter alphabet, which looks exactly like the small double f of our present alphabet.—M. P.

FAMILIES OF FFRANCE AND FFARINGTON.—The ff does not really mean a double, but a capital F, and was used as such in old MSS I have seen it in a MS as modern as 1750. A. QUEEN OF OLD MSS.

LIABILITY OF AN OLD PUBLISHER.—BURNS AND CREECH.—"Inquirer" is not correct in calling the letter addressed by the Poet to a friend in Edinburgh (Mr. P. H.), and part of which, relating to Creech, he quotes, an unpublished one. It is to be found in vol. iii., page 184, of Chambers's edition of "Burns' Life and Works" (Edinburgh, 1854.)—H. S.

ANECDOTE OF PRINCE GEORGE OF DENMARK.—Having seen an inquiry respecting the authenticity of the anecdote of the artisan of Bristol and Prince George of Denmark, I send you the particulars extracted from the "English Baronets," printed for Thomas Wotton, at the Three Daggers and Queen's Head, against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street, 1727:—"The first Baronet of this family was Sir John Duddleston, an eminent tobacco-merchant in Bristol, who, on Prince George of Denmark's arrival to see that city, was the first person who invited him to his house, whereupon, when that Prince came to London, he got him first knighted, and afterwards a Baronet's patent (dated Jan. 11, 1691); but Sir John losing about twenty thousand pounds by the great storm at sea in Nov. 1704, it ru ned the family. He had a son, who died before him, leaving issue, Sir John Duddleston, the present Baronet, successor to his grandfather, who was in minority under post in the Customs at Bristol, and is now in a very low condition. N B There are no arms belonging to this family in the Herald's Office, neither does the present Sir John know of any that his grandfather gave." Perhaps some of your Bristol readers may know something about the descendants (if any) of this unfortunate, or whether there be at the present time any re.dents of this singular name in the city among the poorer classes.—F. L. R.

The ancestors of Prince George of Denmark mentioned in your Memorabilia of March 8th, occurred to an Alderman of Leeds, William Milner, who, observing one day some strangers on Change, invited them to partake of a merchant's plain fare; the invitation was accepted. Soon afterwards the merchant was sent for to Court, and knighted: he created a full-sized mantle statue to the Queen, which is still on the Corn Exchange of Leeds. Sir William was a son of Marmaduke Milner, Esq., of Calvert-house, in Swaledale, a younger branch of the ancient family of Milner, of Pudsey and Leeds. The above incident occurred about 1709; and may, I think, be found in Thoresby's "History of Leeds".—T. D. MILLNER, Bulford.

WIFE-SELLING.—In your columns of Memorabilia, Mr. George Baillie of Glasgow, wishes to know on the subject of "Wife-selling" "if it was ever countenanced by the law of England?" When I was in practice in the law, now many years ago, I was seriously asked if such was the law; and never having had the point before propounded, I for the first time consulted the question; and the conclusion I came to, on inquiry, was this:—that after such an overt-market act, the quasi purchaser might safely enter into possession, without any apprehension of a criminal prosecution being instituted; but that to any such action, if brought against him, he might plead "leave and license," or give the shameful transaction in evidence towards a "nonsuit," or merely "nominal damages." The matter was, in all probability, merely indicative that the article offered for sale was, if not worthless, at least not warranted as good for much. You may rely that such a transaction actually took place, and it was the brother of the vendor who asked me as to the legal efficacy of the open-market transfer. The circumstances attending were indecorous, but with them I will not trouble you.—JOHN ROBB.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Σ. Ἐ. Καρβέλιος.—The work in question we never heard of, but there is a book called "Ἑλληνικὰ—Specimen hoc principio. Exempla e Græcis. Scripsit A. Person, Græcæ et Latinæ Literaturæ," which was published in 1665. You can also bring Anacreon Dianeus [illegible] four books of which was therefore, no doubt, one of considerable dimensions.

LAWLEY.—"A Threefold Remembrance of God's Mercies, &c., is probably a translation from the Latin of some contemporary or other poet of Erasmus.

PUER.—"some scholars derive *succor* from *sub* and *curro*, a supplying hasty *without its* want; but *curro*, we are a Greek word, in which no language *Spectred* would mean *such* sort, and in a sense contrary that *succro* is derived from it, because the only honey of an infected place is that contained in its native wax. *Sub* is very seldom used as a compound, and rarely in that contained in its native wax. *Sub* is very seldom used as a compound, and rarely in that contained in its native wax. *Sub* is very seldom used as a compound, and both the above analyses may be of questionable value.

PURPUREATRICE.—Asbestos is a production termed Salamis of Magnesia. Its component parts are silica, magnesia, oxide of iron, alumina, and water.

A CONSTANT READER.—In "Mander & Soleau's Geographical and Literary Treasury" it is stated that the Russians annexed the kingdom of the New Sea in 1859.—[This is an error. The Russians still use no Gregorian, and their dates differ from ours as much as 12 days, while in the New, which is now twelve days, and as such should be until Feb. 29, 1860.]

W. F. Chiswick Mall.—HOGARTH'S BURIAL-PLACE.—We have always considered the fact of Hogarth being buried in Chiswick Churchyard a settled point, and it is news to us to hear that it has been long "a moot question, whether he, or only some members of his family lie there."

RECEIVER.—Alpha, Dublin, An Occasional Contributor, F. L. B. John Kettle, T. D. Miller, Light, R. S., Common Juror, Exmouth, Anthon Frager, Jas. Hopkinson, Liber, A Copier of Old MSS., Tweedie, M. A., Cantab, A Subscriber, H. W. Y., Pere Ingenu, C. B., A constant Subscriber, J. Molyneux de C., W. J., Curiosity, Jasmin, R. G. Patterson, W. Stirbuck, W. Garrett, T. J., Maggie, W. P., near Somerton, Hamilton Rogers, J. M. Lact, Herm, Octogenar, A. S. N.

BET.—(1) Is a shilling of James I. of England of his first coinage. (2) a groat of Charles I. of England, struck at the Aberystwith mint.

H. E. S., Malines, is thanked for the obliging offer. The print in question is, however, not uncommon, and may be found in the collection at the British Museum. It is, no doubt, meant to represent the fleets of Holland and Spain, as they lay at anchor, in the Downs, before the engagement described by Taylor in the tongue annexed to the mentioned.

A MUSICAL.—The glee, "Ah sing, sad song, of "Oh, Bold Robin Hood," is published by Cramer, Beale, and Wood.

LANCASTER.—Apply to any good bookseller.

MARSHAL SCHOMBERG'S BURIAL-PLACE.—Mr. Blundell's letter on this subject is unavoidably deferred.

### A FEW WORDS ABOUT COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

THE late disastrous accident at Covent Garden Theatre having recalled to our memory a forenoon passed in the company of the machinist of that establishment—who acted as our guide in an explanatory expedition through every nook of its intricacies, from the subterranean rubbish vaults to the airy regions that were first ignited at Mr. Anderson's saturnalia—we imagine that a few reminiscences of what Covent Garden was behind as well as before the curtain, is not malaprops. Our private journal of that period informs us that we saw in the green-room an eight-day clock, on the dial of which was visible the following inscription, "After the dreadful fire of Covent-garden Theatre, on the morning of September the 21st, 1808, this clock was dug out of the ruins by John Saul, Master Carpenter of the Theatre, and repaired and set to work." This Salamandrine timepiece has migrated a second time. But after what a revolution in British theatrical politics? The dynasty of Kemble and Siddons has long been extinct. The strength of the authors and actors of the great rival houses are no longer discussed by the wags, wits, and prophets of the Piazza coffee-houses at the beginning of every winter. But after a fashion we have our consolation; if Covent Garden ceased to be English, it became European; for if Rossini and Meyerbeer wanted to see their choice works done in perfection, it was to Covent Garden they must go, rather than to the Scala or San Carlo; we will not except even the Academie Imperiale de Musique.

Preceded by the machinist with a large bunch of keys as an open-sesame for so many mysterious and cavernous recesses, we examined those very localities that are now under discussion. A Newcastle miner in a gaseous pit was not more cautious in having a thoroughly-closed lantern in preference to any open light than was our machinist in leading us breathless up so many sharp-angled flights of steps, then up ladder, as in a gymnastic feat, through most luxuriant ramifications of flies and battens, until we arrived at the great water-tank at the roof of the establishment, which was large enough to hold water for six engines for half an hour, to which were attached long hose, so that the water could be directed either to the scenery below, or to the audience department. We left this part of the house in the firm belief that, like a ship well supplied with life-boats, a fatal catastrophe could be arrested; but "l'homme propose et Dieu dispose."

We then walked over the roof of the audience part, in the middle of which was, as it were, a wide and deep well with a parapet encircling it nearly breast high. Looking down we saw, at a depth of ten or twelve feet, the chandelier; the unsightly aperture being closed to the vision of the audience by an arabesque framework, through the apertures of which it was lighted by a long rod, having at the end a wire, to which was affixed a piece of sponge saturated with spirits of wine (as recently stated in the newspapers). A strange, unpleasant feeling came over one in these dark and lofty regions, as if the roof would some day tumble down into the pit, or the fire of the lustre ascend to the roof; and, in spite of all the tanks and hose, a feeling of precariousness came over one at the sight of so much juxtaposition of flame, wood, paint, and greased ropes. No wonder that, after many hours of gas burning, these upper timber yards must have been in a most dry and heated condition.

The width of the stage between the so called fly rails was fifty feet, while the depth from the footlights to the wall at the back was eighty feet. This, however, was only a part of the space disposable for the *mise en scène* of pieces that mimic the larger transactions of history, and require full verge for the triumphal procession, the combat, or the religious solemnity; a high archway pierced the back wall, so that thirty-six feet more intervened between it and the ultimate shell of the building. Thus, when a triumphal arch, or some other architectural device is introduced, a clear space of 100 feet was attainable.

Beneath the stage was the "property-room of the night," a sort of retail of odds and ends as contrasted with the great reserve dépôt of properties for all the pieces—a large stock, when nearly thirty operas are mounted. In this room were merely the properties of the open, or sessions of operas, for the night—from the guitar of the serenading *Lindoro* to the flower-pot of the garden of *Count Almaviva*. Behind and beside other parts of the stage were the various devices of representation: the pierced and wider which, revolving with light in its centre, produces the appearance of a fall of water, in the "Somnambula;" and the fine organ used in the "Prophète" and "Huguenots," the player of which received his tune by a fixed *bâton* of lime-tree, with which Mr. Costa gave the signal for the commencement and continuance of the stage.

No less than eighty fine apartments surrounded the stage, and were used as dressing-rooms, store-rooms, offices of all descriptions for the various persons in the different departments—for, if all the world's a stage, the theatre itself is a little world of governments. Covent Garden had its Tragedy Queen, its Downing-street and Treasury, and division of departments; its responsible heads with loaves and fishes, and the reverse of all that at the other extremity; the boudoir of the prima donna, with jewel-casket, and the "seeing machine" in the semptress-shop, where we found eighteen assistants at work; the directress, like a keeper of heraldic archives, full of correct etiquette and precedent in pageant; for books of the costumes of all times—Crusading, Renaissance, and Revolutionary—and of all countries honoured by the labours of the librettist were kept with accuracy. Scene-painting was done on a corresponding scale: in a large and light apartment at the top of the house was the painting-room of Messrs. grieve. A coloured miniature of each scene was made on Bristol board; and from this a larger miniature was adopted to a model of the stage, as in the toy stages sold for ingenious youth; from these the real scenes were painted. Near this was the working property-room, in which were employed a variety of artificers, all the works being done by their own people within doors; so that the bills payable to tradespeople outside were for materials, not for the manufactured article.

In visiting the region below the stage, we found it not to be unlike a ship of war, with upper deck, lower decks, and hold. The stage was, of course, the upper deck, covered all over with traps of various sorts and sizes, to suit all parties comfortably. *Fenus*, in a mythological ballet, ascending from her shell; or *Don Juan* let gently down to be grilled. There is a pleasing anxiety, that sometimes house it was the original intention to make a corpulent performer pass up through a trap as *Caliban*. But the carpenter declared that making so enlarged an aperture would endanger the stability of the stage, so the idea was given up. In the floor immediately below are the rope of the musical instruments, and the pass-room of the performers, who were thus mustered on entering. Below this was the ground-floor; and, lowest of all, the rubbish catacombs, the repulchre of "shelved." pasteboard, fat of faded flowers, shabby cotton velvet, and gilded calico.

Covent Garden used to make its own gas until an explosion took place which suffocated several men; the civil machinist pointed out to me a long gallery where they attempted to escape, until they were stopped by a wall of fire. Ever since this period the theatre was supplied by company mains. Near the gasometer was the hydraulic machine for forcing water up to the tank at the top of the house. Those who pass by Her Majesty's Theatre in the Haymarket must have noticed the large square stack, like a flue, placed at the back of that establishment. Mr. Lumley's watercare was raised on him by a water company, and to make himself independent, he dug a well under the theatre, and supplied himself. These aids and appliances do not appear capable of arresting the periodical burning of an old large theatre, every one of which we may call "Faure." No doubt, if promptly discovered, something may be done. But fire in a theatre, having only a five minutes' start of the discovery appears to render all efforts unavailing with such dried-up and combustible material.

The only security of individuals against loss is for all the theatres of London or England to effect by union one joint insurance with say twelve of the largest insurance companies, at an adequate premium. A large deduction from the rents received is surely better than a total loss recurring at longer or shorter periods, thus involving many families in a lamentable ruin.

We say little of the audience department. The Queen's suite of rooms, comprising dressing rooms, grand drawing-room, boudoir in Louis Quinze, in fine satin damask, were sumptuous. The conservatory, with one sheet of plate-glass, was done in such a way that unseen gas-lights illuminated the flowers. The freehold boxes of the Duke of Bedford and Miss Burdett Coutts had also separate entrances, and private drawing-rooms behind.

THE FRENCH HOSPITALS IN THE EAST.—About 10,000 patients are said to be at present in these hospitals, among whom one-fifth have typhus fever. O. COOPER, in the absence of official information, should not venture to numbers about the deaths, but they must be very high, if one may judge by the number of coffins which are daily brought up on mules from Gallipoli, and from various other spots. Thus, in riding the other day over the pastoral near Maslak, I passed near one of the graveyards where some sappers were working at a row of graves, seventeen in number, on one spot. The medical men do their duty in this fearful trial, but their means fall short. Most of the sick come down from the Crimea in such a weakened state that they cannot resist the influence of the climate. General Storks has offered us every assistance which he could give, either in medical men or stores, but his offer was not accepted.—*Letter from Constantinople, March 3.*

"STORMY WEATHER."—PAINTED BY E. ANSDELL.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

"THE MONK" [illegible] A PHOTOGRAPH BY MR. LAKE PRICE—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

## PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

### THE MONK,' BY MR. LAKE PRICE.

AMONGST the many admirable pictures that figure prominently on the walls of the Photographic Society's Exhibition none have commanded more surprise and admiration than the studies of Mr. Lake Price. By them photography has taken an immense stride in the direction in which its future must find most room for development, namely—the artistic. Without in the least disparaging other works executed with aims similar to those which have inspired the productions of Mr. Price, we may venture to say that his form a distinct and marked feature of the Exhibition. Distinguished by careful study, happy choice of subject, and, for the most part by judicious treatment, we recognise a desire on the part of the artist not only to make photography a valuable auxiliary to art but to raise it to the rank of a fine art itself. In this respect his productions claim more than ordinary attention. In a former number of this journal we have spoken of his works in general terms, we have now to particularise one of the most remarkable, "The Monk" (No. 150). The title sufficiently indicates the subject, who is in a devotional attitude. The *pose* is admirable, the accessories are complete: it reminds us of the productions of the Spanish school, particularly of Zurbaran. There is the same breadth and striking chiaroscuro that distinguish the productions of that master; while, from the nature of the subject, the absence of colour is not felt. The texture of the materials of the drapery, the [illegible] and crucifix, are rendered with most wonderful reality.

There are some ardent imaginations who discover in photography a powerful rival to painting. Such views are, to say the least, intemperate and unsound. Photography will be found a most valuable auxiliary to painting; but rival it can never be. There can be no rivalry where the arts, each has its chosen material its special means of accomplishing its aims without in any degree encroaching upon the limits assigned to others. If among the arts any one has cause to view with apprehension the progress photography is making, it is the art of engraving; but the [illegible] even in this field, must necessarily be exceedingly limited. Engraving is limited to the copying of pictures: except in etchings, it is never

original. Photography goes direct to Nature, of which it gives us a mirror-like transcript, and in this respect possesses an immeasurable superiority over engraving, which is but a translation of a translation, similar to those which, until very recently, we obtained from German authors through a French medium.

Coming first in the season, photography is calculated to exercise a most wholesome influence upon public taste in art. Free from the meretricious attractions of colour, it educates the eye in form, and in this speciality must gradually exercise a wholesome influence upon art generally. It will, however, lead to a necessity for more patient study on the part of artists, especially from those who now seek to hide their ignorance of drawing, perspective, and chiaroscuro under a veil of gaudy colouring. At the recent Exposition of the Beaux Arts in Paris many of the productions of our artists excited smiles of derision, from the ignorance of drawing displayed, no less than by other vital defects.

## THE AMERICAN DIFFICULTIES.

### OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The New York newspapers received by the *Atlantic*, of which we announced the arrival in part of our last week's impression, was chiefly occupied with the correspondence between the United States and English Governments on the enlistment difficulty and the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, presented to the Senate by the President on the 28th ult. Upon the enlistment question the correspondence consists of twenty-two letters and documents, and fills thirteen columns of small type in the New York journals. The despatch from Mr. Marcy to Mr. Buchanan, December 28th, is, of itself, upwards of six columns in length. After showing how "the law and rights" of the United States have been infringed by British subjects, in carrying out the scheme of recruitment in New York and elsewhere, Mr. Marcy complains that our Government did not make sufficient amends

When the President presented the case to the consideration of her Majesty's Government, with the assurance that he had such information on the subject as compelled him to believe that British officers, in eminent stations, were implicated in a scheme which had resulted in an infringement of the rights of the United States, and a violation of their law, and asked for some satisfaction for the wrong, he certainly did not expect that the conduct of these officers would be justified upon principles which impair the sovereignty of the United States as an independent nation, and by an interpretation of their law which makes it entirely ineffective for the purposes intended. Some satisfaction for the injury was confidently expected. But nothing that can be regarded in that light has been offered, and this Government is compelled, in vindication of its rights and laws, to take a course which it sincerely hoped her Majesty's Government would have rendered unnecessary

Her Majesty's Minister to this Government (Mr. Crampton) has taken a conspicuous part in organising and executing the scheme of constructing the British army within the United States. Were it possible, with due regard to the evidence and disclosures in the case, to assign a subordinate part in that scheme, even that would not allow the President to change the course which he is obliged, under the circumstances, to pursue towards him. Any participation in the project, as it has been disclosed, in raising recruits in this country for the British service was incompatible with his official relations to this Government. His connection with that affair has rendered him an unacceptable representative of her Majesty near this Government, and you are directed by the President to ask her Majesty's Government to recall him.

Mr. Rowcroft, the British Consul at Cincinnati; Mr. Matthew, British Consul at Philadelphia, and Mr. Barclay, British Consul at New York, are also placed under the same condemnation—Mr. Buchanan being directed to ask for their removal for a similar offence.

The correspondence on the Clayton Bulwer treaty does not reach so great a length. The first letter is from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Marcy, bearing date Nov. 25, in which Mr. Buchanan says that in the course of a conversation which he had with Lord Clarendon he stated to him that the most serious difficulties between the two Governments might arise out of the Central American question. Lord Clarendon replied that when two Governments disagreed about the construction of a treaty the best and most natural mode was to refer the question to a third Power. At an early period of the negotiations Lord Clarendon made the suggestion, but Mr. Buchanan found no disposition in Mr. Marcy, who was the only one sufficiently independent to act as an umpire in the case, and England had gone to war against him. Another letter from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Massey, dated Nov. 26, after giving a conversation similar to the above, adds, "I urged on Lord Clarendon as strongly as I could reasons which I thought ought to induce the British Government to relinquish the Bay Islands to Honduras. Lord Clarendon replied that these islands are not of the least value to the state, and that the only question was whether the national honour did not forbid this course. Mr. Buchanan, in a further letter to Mr. Marcy, dated Nov. 28th, says: — "I had an interview yesterday with Lord Clarendon by appointment. He said the best method to settle the question is by arbitration. I replied that there was nothing to arbitrate. He said the true construction of the treaty was a proper subject for arbitration." Then came the statement of Lord Clarendon on the 31st of January, in which he led the House of Peers to understand that the offer of arbitration made by us was still under consideration by the United States' Government. On that point Mr. Buchanan gives the following explanation to **Mr. Marcy**, in a letter dated February 3, 1856 :—

On Wednesday last, the 6th inst., I had an interview with Lord Clarendon at the Foreign Office. I told him I desired to ascertain whether the statement he made in the House of Lords on the evening of Thursday, the 31st ult., that the British Government had made to the American Government an offer, which has been recently renewed, to arbitrate concerning the Central American question, was founded on what had passed between him and myself in conversation, or whether he had instructed Mr. Crampton to make to you in writing a formal proposal to arbitrate. He replied that his statement was founded on different conversations, and that in these he had several times proposed to me the reference of these questions to arbitration, and he expressed the hope that I had communicated his propositions to my Government. I informed him I had faithfully reported to you all conversations we had held in reference to an arbitration. But I had not believed that what he said on these occasions amounted to such an offer as could be recognised by our Government as a foundation for pacific action on so grave a matter. I did not doubt you were of the same opinion, as I had never received a line from you on this subject. He observed that before holding these conversations with me he had consulted his Cabinet, and spoke their sentiments as well as his own. I remarked that it is fact had now for the first time been communicated to me, as he had informed me of it at the time that would have given his conversation a more serious character, and caused it to make a deeper impression on my mind. He said he had thought as a matter of course that I would consider what he said as he had been authorised to do by the Cabinet. In reply, I observed I had thought that when one nation desired to propose to another the submission of an international dispute to arbitration, it was done by writing, and in due form. Such had been their own course when they proposed to arbitrate the Oregon question. Then the Executive Government, if he thought proper, consult the Senate on the question; and what would be thought by that body if such propositions were presented there in the loose form of various conversations between him and myself, which, after all, I might, through mistake or inadvertence, not have reported correctly. He said, what he had done he considered a preliminary step; and if our Government had indicated any satisfaction with it they would have been prepared to proceed further, but from what I had said to him he did not think they had received much encouragement.

That Lord Clarendon had attached rather more importance to the offer of arbitration than Mr. Buchanan did is evident from the following passage in a letter to Mr. Crampton, dated Nov. 10 :—

Mr. Buchanan having in course of conversation a few days ago, adverted to the impression that would be created in the United States by the non-settlement of the Central American question, I again assured him that England had no wish to extend her influence, or to obtain any territory, in that part of the world, and reminded him that, as the difference between those country and the United States turned upon the interpretation of the Treaty of 1850, I had offered, on the part of her Majesty's Government, to submit the case to the arbitration of a third Power, but that he had declined the offer. Her Majesty's Government, I said, would still be able by that offer, and I thought that would be the fairest and most amicable manner of arriving at a settlement of the question. Mr Buchanan said he would make it known to his Government, and give instructions to communicate this despatch to Mr. Marcy.

It turns out that Mr. Crampton did not communicate this despatch to Mr. Marcy till after he had read the debate in the House of Lords. He then learned to the despatch received several months previously, and finds that he had overlooked the last paragraph of it, which instructed him to make known the proposal of arbitration to Mr. Marcy. Here the correspondence ends in a very unsatisfactory manner.

## *LITERATURE.*

CONFIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE WITH HIS BROTHER JOSEPH, SOME TIME KING OF SPAIN Selected and translated, with Explanatory Notes, from the "Mémoires du Roi Joseph." Two vols. John Murray

These letters embrace Napoleon's whole career, and their effect is to give us a portrait of him painted by himself. They have been for some years known in France; and our wonder is, that no translation of them should have appeared in this country till now. The memoirs of King Joseph contain the most important subjects in the destinies of the most extraordinary man who has figured in profane history since the coming of our Lord. A portion of these priceless memoirs, judiciously selected, is here rendered into English. We will dismiss the translation in two words, as our Allies say; it is pretty nearly as perfect a translation as can be, and we imagine Napoleon writing the mother-tongue of the people who brought his meteoric course to an end. But the version is secondary, or, rather, it is nothing—the letters are the interest. Another equally subordinate consideration we will make haste to put aside; we mean the appearance and accoutrement of these two volumes. Nothing could be more excellent. They do credit to the publisher. The English editor and translator is anonymous; but, to judge by his notes, as well as by the general execution of his task, which is accomplished with admirable flow, facility, and judgment, Mr. Murray has found no vulgar or ill-prepared contributor to add this important and instructive book to the luxury with which he and his forerunners have enriched the public. He has taken pains to make the accessories worthy of the design. There are two octavo volumes, printed with evidently careful corrections in large clear type on good paper, bound in green, and emblazoned on the cover with the arms of Napoleon and an Emperor's crown.

We are glad of the time at which this work comes before the public. The state of Europe makes the profound lessons (as profound, in the way of example, where the writer would have hidden them from posterity, as they are in positive direct instruction, where he did not) without reserve to convey them) peculiarly opportune; while the appearance of Mr. Macaulay's long promised continuation of English history gives us in all simultaneous publications a sort of virtual challenge accepted. Here it is not accepted in vain.

If William be English in his struggles, so were the Governments of the third and fourth Georges. If William wears remarkable man, Napoleon was much more so. If Louis XIV. excite interest by his authority, his abilities, and his aims, how much more Napoleon! And if William were the coping-stone to the arch, the seal to the "fiat" of one insular revolution; Napoleon was no cope-stone, nor seal, but he was architect, and contriver, in designs of far greater magnitude—affecting all the nations of Europe, and probably every region of the habitable world. One difference there is—William has now his Tacitus in Mr. Macaulay; but, putting the Thersanite, Napoleon comes before us in this publication as his own commentator. A mere annalist we did not want in his regard. Altogether, we have no hesitation in saying that, even in the presence of the monster publication of the day (we speak of separate and isolated works), this book may well hold its own. However, we do not, for a moment, wish to insinuate that the kind of qualities which give to Mr. Macaulay's production its main interest are to be looked for in such a collection of letters as we have here from Napoleon. The interest of these documents is not literary so much as political and business-like. Literature has two values: the one arising from the topics of which it is the repertory, the other from the mere execution which the author lavishes upon the writing as writing. The first is incidental, as that of the casket; the other is artistic, as that of the workmanship of the casket. But it is hardly possible that any art could render the receptacle so precious as are a thousand objects which may be put in it. Now, the thoughts, opinions, designs, and plans of such a man as the first Napoleon in emergencies affecting the fate of the whole modern world, possess claims to attention and elements to record it far more general and more profound than the mere finish with which an author's genius may impart to a regular literary undertaking. As a practical lesson this last is useful only to the votaries of the same limited class-writers: to the rest of the world it is indeed a source of pleasure, but comparatively not a matter of serious importance. We deny not indeed, the refining influence of such productions, nor do we deny that they are *sere perennius*. The delight they impart ensures their preservation

Such is the difference between the values of coin and bullion in art and literature. It is the necessity of mankind to pay immediate attention to ever-recurring pressures of business, competition, struggling which if men neglect, woe to them. On the other hand, it is their inclination and their enjoyment in seasons of repose to indulge in literature, and bathe their exhausted energies, in the refreshments of intellectual recreation and improvement. These survive, for they have an inherent though less prominent character attaching to them alike, wherever any lessons can be found it. In the torrent of affairs, meantime, always from cataract to cataract; and all feel that it is immeasurably more important, more urgent to be able to shoot the rapids in safety, than to pass the quieter interval in the most refined enjoyments. And in this respect that works like this collection of lessons from the views of a man who showed himself able to convulse the whole of human society, may, indeed, yield in refined attractiveness to the masterpiece of some great writer, but in the meaning of the rules of practice it has a plain of incalculable advantage to study, for the warnings they contain, and the insight they afford into the means by which men and nations are shaken from their spheres or controlled in their despite.

The letters are in chronological order, from the time when, the Thermidorians having succeeded in upsetting the Reign of Terror, —the Constitution of Year Three (1795) led to the foundation of the Directorial Government, and afterwards to revolt of the sections, and Napoleon's real rise into importance—from that epoch, we say, the letters succeed each other in regular order of time, down to the 16th of June, 1815, two days before the battle of Waterloo. On that day, after writing the last of these letters to his brother, the Emperor defeated the Prussian army at Ligny; Soult announced the victory. After which the crushing disaster which followed, terminated the Emperor's share in the correspondence. Bertrand wrote to the ex-King to communicate the parley with the Captain of the *Bellerophon*, on the 16th of the following July.

Two more letters there are in the collection—one again from Bertrand to Joseph, September 16, 1821, describing with great emotion the last moments of the modern Alexander; and the other, in an appendix, from the present Emperor of the French, sixteen years after, to his uncle, dated from New York, and inclosing an account of his release from the prison of Strasbourg, and of the motives which had induced him to make the attempt ending in his incarceration. The inherent interest of this last letter is not very great; but, as the editor justly says, subsequent events and the position of the writer entitle it to a fitting consideration for this admirable repertory. The attempt was, of course, made by one who was then not the representative of the Napoleon house, and, therefore, not made in his own interest by Prince Louis. Joseph disapproved of the whole transaction; and the calculation which the aspiring Prince declares to have actuated him is highly remarkable, and, we think, highly characteristic also. He says that "even after his fall certain, would have advanced the cause of the family," and resuscitate their ascendancy in France. Truly, this is not impossible; the execution would have been a great shock to the memories and feelings of the nation. But, be the calculation wrong or right, there is a singular directness shown in making it the basis of such an undertaking. There is another point of interest in this document that we learn from it that "Louis Napoleon" forgot not, in departing, the companions in misfortune whom he left behind to undergo their trial. He sent money from Brest to Louis Philippe's Government, exonerating them from all blame, and taking the entire responsibility upon himself.

But it is with the correspondence of his marvellous predecessor on the throne that we are concerned at present. Having described the general character of this selection from it, we may take another occasion to examine some of its more salient peculiarities more in detail, and to illustrate them by samples. Perhaps, after all, there are few monuments of Napoleon's genius and there is none which more clearly reveals the feelings and guiding principles in the conduct of great political and military business—no such monument, we say, more calculated to enable the intelligent reader to understand intimately the workings of that extraordinary brain, while it lived, inscrutable heart. These sequence, moreover, of the epistolary dates gives the book the interest of regular narrative. Through all parts of Europe we trace him by this light, controlling, planning, acting, and the mighty spirit which most people judge by the outward signs of a career, we can here study in its inmost labours. Nothing escaped his pervading interference: from the rations of biscuit required by a detached corps, thousands of miles away, to the most enduring arrangements intended by him to remain in force for centuries; from the movements of a few opera dancers to those of immense armies; from the safe custody or watch and ward to be adopted by one of his new Kings in his sleeping apartment, to the condition of nations and the defence of empires.

LA NORMANDIE SOUTERRAINE; ou, Notices sur des Cimetières Romains et des Cimetieres Francs explorés en Normandie. Par M. l'Abbé COCHET, Inspecteur des Monuments Historiques de la Seine-Inférieure, &c Second Edition. 8vo. Paris.

We have no hesitation in recommending this book to our readers in general as one of the most remarkable and valuable antiquarian publications of the day, distinguished equally by the novelty of the discoveries described in it, by the care with which the investigations were conducted, and by the learning and judgment with which the results have been brought before the public. The Abbé Cochet, whose name is well known to antiquaries on both sides the Channel, holds the responsible position, under the French Government, of Inspector of Historical Monuments in the Department of the Seine-Inférieure; and in that character money is placed at his disposal whenever any remarkable antiquities within his department want exploring or preserving. Alas! the Government of our country has not yet been able to discover that the antiquities of Old England deserve any such care. Fortunately, the department thus intrusted to the care of the Abbé Cochet is rich in ancient remains, and among those which deserved especial attention were numerous cemeteries of the Roman and Frankish period, most of which were unknown or had never been examined. As, during the last few years, these cemeteries became known, or at least generally, most frequently by accident, to the learned Inspector of Monuments, he immediately repaired to the spot, and, with the expenses defrayed by the Government, and the permission of the proprietors of the land, obtained without difficulty, he set the pick and the spade to work under his own eyes, and caused every grave he could trace to be opened—amounting in some cases to a hundred or to a hundred and fifty, or even in one case to as many as four hundred, interments. The quantity of articles thus collected, throwing new light on the manners and condition of the earlier inhabitants of the country, was very great, and the results were in every respect of the most satisfactory kind. These were published by the Abbé Cochet in the year 1854, in an octavo volume of great interest, which indeed was considered by the Académie des Inscriptions to possess so much merit and importance, that they awarded to it one of its gold medals. This mark of just appreciation, joined with the interest generally excited by the publication, encouraged the Abbé Cochet to revise his work, and to enlarge it considerably with new remarks and the results of further excavations made in the interval during the two editions. It is this second edition, published in the course of the autumn of last year, which we now introduce to our readers as a rich treasury of information on all the subjects it embraces—subjects which have no less interest for the English than for the French antiquary.

The Abbé Cochet's book is divided into two parts, devoted severally to the monuments of the Roman and to those of the Frankish period. Roman cemeteries of considerable extent were found and explored at Cany, a little town in the valley of the Durdent; at Neuville-le-Pollet, near Dieppe; at the wood of Loges, near Etretat; at Fécamp; at Lillebonne, the ancient Juliobona; and in some other localities. That of Lillebonne is especially remarkable for its sepulchral inscriptions. An interesting characteristic of one or two of the Roman cemeteries was the discovery of a quantity of remains of children under the age at which corpses were burnt before burial, according to an old custom of the Romans, which is poetically described by Juvenal:—

> Naturæ imperio gemimus, cum funus adultæ
> Virginis occurrit, vel tera claudit infans
> Et minor igne rogi.

In some places there appeared to be a corner of the cemetery appropriated especially to the interment of unburnt children. In most other respects the Roman cemeteries present a uniformity of character with those found in other parts of the empire, and they confirm and illustrate the knowledge we already possess, rather than add much to our stores. Their interest, in fact, may perhaps be considered as being more local than general. Not so with the Frankish places of the Franks, the knowledge of which is comparatively new, and full of import for a people and a period with which we are otherwise very imperfectly acquainted.

Most of our readers are now aware that within a few years the cemeteries of the Frankish forefathers in this island have been identified, and that they have already furnished an extraordinary mass of materials illustrative of that of which we were previously almost ignorant—the condition and manners of the Anglo-Saxons of the fifth, sixth, and part of the seventh centuries. The contents of the Frankish graves answer exactly to those of our Anglo-Saxon graves, which they resemble very closely; and, singular enough, they had previously been overlooked by antiquaries to a greater degree in France even than in England. Their value arises from the extraordinary variety of articles found in them; for, instead of depositing with the dead a uniform series of articles, as the Romans did, the Franks and the Saxons, like the other branches of the German race, buried all sorts of implements from the arms of the warrior and the personal ornaments of either sex, to articles of household furniture, implements of trade, curiosities (such as we should call chimneypiece ornaments), and even the dice of the gambler. The principle, no doubt, which led to this practice was founded on a belief that when the deceased rose from the grave they would possess all these things and find them serviceable on their entrance into the other world. However we may despise a superstition so gross, we cannot but congratulate ourselves on a custom which has handed down to us so many truthful memorials of ages which would otherwise be unknown. When we open these graves, we find the warrior fully dressed and fully armed, with various articles which he used while alive, even to the vessels out of which he ate and drank, and sometimes those which were used in preparing and serving his meals. The lady was buried in all her finery, with her scissors, bodkin, needles, pins, and other instruments of her work, as well as of her toilet, the keys of her coffers and her cupboards, her cosmetics, and even her articles of amusement; sometimes even her purse and her money. The latter frequently consists of Roman coins; but, in some instances, as we find early Anglo-Saxon coins in the graves in this country, so in the Frankish graves are found the coins of the Merovingians. If other evidence were not conclusive, these would identify the people to whom the graves belonged. From this variety of articles we are enabled to form a notion of the costume and riches of the Frankish people, of their forms of life, of their domestic economy, and even of their intellectual development. We can, by comparison, identify and distinguish races. In fact, their value is so great, that we are only yet beginning to appreciate it.

The merit of the Abbé Cochet as a learned and careful investigator is generally acknowledged on both sides of the Channel. Yet, strange to say, there are persons in France—and persons who lay claim to superior archæological knowledge who appear not to understand them. M. Lenormant, an eminent antiquary himself, in a Report to the Académie des Inscriptions on the interesting discovery of the Abbé Cochet's appropriation of these cemeteries to the Franks, a doubt which was unworthy of that gentleman's reputation, because it showed that he had given an opinion without first making himself fully acquainted with the facts. It showed that he did not know what had been done in England with regard to the analogous antiquities of the Anglo Saxons. Since the publication of the Abbé Cochet's book, a writer of far less reputation and character than M. Lenormant, M. Léon Fallue, has undertaken to prove that the worthy Abbé is entirely wrong; and that the sepulchres he had explored were not Frankish at all, but early Gallo Roman. M. Fallue's paper, which was printed in the *Revue Archéologique*, is distinguished by much that may be considered plain and jealousy, as well as by an amount of archæological ignorance which does no credit to the pages of the *Revue*. Entirely misunderstanding the real grounds for appropriating these articles to the Franks, and ignorant of their analogy with the similar articles found in the Anglo-Saxon and German cemeteries of the same age,—M. Fallue meets the overwhelming evidence of the Merovingian coins by an unworthy insinuation that the coins may have been surreptitiously inundated into the graves by the Abbé Cochet himself, in order to support his opinion. But the accuracy of the Abbé's statements have been so well testified that they can admit of no doubt of this kind, and the paper of M. Fallue is really not worthy of consideration. Yet it has made a noise in France, although it has ended by being generally passed as it deserves.

The cemetery of the Frankish period, explored by the Abbé Cochet, lie chiefly along the valley of the Eaulne, a wild and solitary district in modern times, but which was evidently well inhabited in the times of the Franks. The interments at Londinières, at Lucy, at Parfondeval, at Envermeu, at Douvreud, at Etretat, and at other places in this valley and its neighbourhood, proved equally rich in remarkable antiquities, and make no little show in the Abbé's numerous plates.

We call attention to this volume because all English antiquaries and all who take an interest in Anglo-Saxon antiquities ought to possess it, for the light it throws on the early remains belonging to our own island, and because it is a cheap as well as a good book. We hope that it may soon reach a third edition, for it is well known that the author has continued his researches with great success since the publication of the second edition. We will only add that the Emperor has just marked his opinion of the Abbé Cochet's labours and learning by presenting him with the Cross of the Legion of Honour.

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Of Saint Lawrence's Hospital, Author of the "Lancet," &c.

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# EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

(*Continued from page 305.*)

quisite in point of expression, and marvellous in point of execution, this is a picture which will materially add to Mr. Le Jeune's reputation. It is a cabinet picture, and was, of course, sold before it was sent. Really good things are soon picked up. What cabinet will contain ro choice an example of existing English art?

Our third Illustration—"A Scene, suggested by the Death of Pompey"—is from the prolific and poetic pencil of Mr. T. Danby. Truly poetic is it in many parts, and very careful in point of execution. Of the same high (nay, higher) quality is another picture by the same artist in the present Exhibition. We allude to No. 48, "A Part of the Lake of the Four Cantons, Switzerland." The absence of human life (even in the shape of a child an inch high) from so still, so striking a scene was a happy conception.

Our fourth Illustration, "From Our Own Correspondent," is a picture suggested by the Crimean news, and by the far-famed "Chelsea Pensioners" of Wilkie, now at Apsley House. An old Peninsular veteran is seen eagerly listening (in spite of his deafness) to the thrilling news which is read to him of the battles of Inkerman and Balaclava. It is by Mr. W. Hemsley, and exhibits in very happy union the contrasts of age and youth. The veteran is evidently thinking, at the same time, of other battles in which he had his part, and seems secretly, with all his admiration for what he hears, to prefer some of his own hairbreadth escapes to those thrilling ones which he is hearing read to him. The accessories throughout are painstakingly rendered.

Our fifth Illustration, an English Landscape, is by Mr. J. Holland. It is a view of "Lynmouth, North Devon," long a favourite locality with all who are in any way gifted with a sense of the beautiful in nature. That Mr. Holland is so gifted we have an undoubted illustration in the picture before us. May we say it?—we almost prefer this English landscape to some of those Venetian scenes which have made Mr. Holland so deservedly popular. He inherited a love of English landscape while he acquired his love for foreign landscapes, by a kind of artistic inoculation. Will he forgive us for such a criticism?

"FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT."—PAINTED BY W. HEMSLEY.

## MR. ROGERS'S PICTURES.

WE quote the following interesting information respecting Mr. Rogers's collection from the *Inverness Courier*:—We are glad to observe that the National Gallery is to receive three of the late Samuel Rogers's collection of pictures. The Titian he considered the most valuable in his possession. It was for merly in the Orleans Gallery, and when that princely collection was broken up it was sold for four hundred guineas. Mr. Rogers, however, gave more than double that sum for it at Christie's, in 18—. The subject is Christ appearing to Mary Magdalene in the garden; and the popular name of the picture ("Noli me Tangere") is taken from the action of the piece, and the words—"Touch me not, for I am not yet ascended to my Father." Barry said of this choice production of the great master, that it displayed a mellow and glorious union of history and landscape, the most complete that he had ever seen. The other two pictures bequeathed by the poet—a Giorgione and Guido—were purchased by him from West's collection, and are excellent specimens of those masters; that by Guido has often been engraved. But as Mr. Rogers's classic mansion abounded with interesting objects of art and antiquity, and as these are to be brought to the hammer, we hope the Trustees of the National Gallery will secure some of the most valuable—especially Reynolds's inimitable pictures, which are identified with the history and glory of British art. Many will recollect the pride with which the aged poet used to exhibit, and the eloquence with which he descanted on, those long-hoarded treasures. Each had its legend or story—some bit of Italian romance or scene of English life. The frames were supplied with hinges, so that each picture could be brought forward and adjusted to the proper degree of light for unfolding its hidden beauties: and the sunshine streaming in from the long garden, with its thick laurels, and from the Green Park, was always kept subdued to the requisite medium. This gave occasion to Sydney Smith's remark, when the shade was too powerful for the dinner party, that there was "nothing but darkness and gnashing of teeth." The fine old poet had looked so long on these pictures and had shown them to so many generations of admirers, that he applied to himself a touching remark which, in one of his notes to his poem of "Italy," he ascribes to a Dominican Father at Padua, who had a painting of the Last Supper in the refectory of his convent—"I have sat at my meals before the pictures for seven-and-fifty years; and such are the changes that have taken place among us—so many have come and gone in the time—that when I look upon the company there, silent as they are—I am sometimes inclined to think that we and not they are the shadows." With all Rogers's sarcasms and shortcomings—of which the papers are saying quite enough—we may affirm that he realised the beautiful lines with which he took leave of the public as a poet thirty-three years since—

Nature denied him much,
But gave him at his birth what most he valued—
A passionate love for music, sculpture, painting,
For poetry, the language of the gods,
For all things here, or grand or beautiful—
A setting sun, a lake among the mountains,
The light of an ingenuous countenance;
And, what transcends them all, a noble action

"LYNMOUTH, NORTH DEVON."—PAINTED BY J. HOLLAND.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Offices, 198, Strand, and Milford House, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1856

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 791.—VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1856. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.


## EUROPE—AT THE END OF THE WAR.

IF the States of Europe, for want of management and honesty, drifted into War, they have certainly not been allowed to drift into Peace. The peace—stable or unstable, dignified or undignified—which is to result from the Conferences of Paris, springs from no want of purpose or of will. Peace was a foregone conclusion when the Austrian propositions were first submitted to Russia. The Conferences have but confirmed principles of pacification previously formulated. There has been no uncertainty in the business from the first. All has been prearranged and pre-agreed. The diplomatic ship has not drifted, but has been coolly steered and steamed into the indicated harbour.

On the reassembling of Parliament the world will be more fully informed, and will be better enabled to judge, of the peace that has been thus concluded. Looking upon it as an accomplished fact, without being in possession of its details, let us consider in what position it finds the leading Powers of Europe; and calculate, if we can, the gains and losses of each, during the short struggle so suddenly brought to a close. The summary may be rapid, but may, perhaps, be found instructive.

Russia, whose ambition provoked and whose obstinacy embittered the war, demands the first mention. During the two years which hostilities have lasted she has suffered every kind of loss and humiliation. As a naval Power she has virtually ceased to exist. The ships of the Czar have slunk behind stone walls, or been buried, by the orders of his own Admirals and Generals, at the bottom of a sea that it was once his pretence to dominate and overawe. His maritime commerce has been annihilated. His harbours have been blockaded and insulted. His capital has been menaced. He has seen from his palace windows the fleets of a daring and an invincible foe. He has heard the thunder of their guns from the privacy of his council chamber. His coasts have been ravaged, his accumulated stores have been destroyed, and his strongest fortress—the pride and glory of his empire—his standing menace against Turkey has been captured after one of the most desperate and gallant defences recorded in history. He has been defeated in every battle, nay, in every skirmish, which his forces have attempted; and, as the sole set-off to so much disaster, has to show nothing but the capture of an Asiatic city, which yielded to irresistible and hopeless famine, rather than to the courage of his troops or the excellence of his strategy. Of the money loss which he has suffered it is utterly impossible to form an approximative estimate. Of the loss in more precious human life—whether it occurred in the dreary march over inhospitable steppes and dreary swamps—whether it were inflicted by typhus and cholera, more fearful destroyers than the sword—or whether it occurred in the sanguinary battles of the Crimea—it cannot be called an exaggeration to state that at least one million of his subjects have miserably perished.

BARON VON MANTEUFFEL, PRUSSIAN PLENIPOTENTIARY AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

And what has Russia gained? Let us hope that, at least, she has gained wisdom and learned justice. To the Emperor Alexander himself no one can deny the merit of generosity and magnanimity. He inherited the war, and did not create it; and, when he found it necessary to yield, he yielded like a gentleman, a hero, and a Christian. If the result have shown him the true position of his empire with regard to Europe—if it have taught him to civilise the dominions which he possesses, instead of hankering after territory which belongs to his neighbours—if it make him

H.M. NEW DISPATCH GUN-BOAT "WANDERER."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

earnestly and wisely strive to develop the internal resources of the mighty empire committed to his charge—and if it have thoroughly weaned him from those aspirations of conquest bequeathed to him by his predecessors, the lessons of adversity will not have been administered in vain. All Europe will be the gainer, and Russia far more than any other portion of it.

Turkey next demands notice. An apparently effete and moribund empire has shown unexpected vitality. At the commencement of the war her case appeared hopeless even to her friends. At the end of the war there are none left to despise her. She has learned her value in the European system; she has discovered her strength and capabilities, and feels that she, too, contains within herself the germs of progress. She may yet require some tutelage from the Powers which so generously came to her rescue, when, without their aid, the Czars might have been throned in Constantinople; but the tutelage must not be obtrusive, or it will affront her dignity and retard the work which it desires to expedite. She has suffered no diminution of military renown; and no impoverishing or undue strain upon her resources either in men or money. Her trade, instead of being diminished has increased; and a large influx of Western capital has enriched the shores of the Bosphorus, and prepared the way for a still further extension of commerce and wealth. The elevation of the Christian population to the full dignity and responsibilities of citizenship has already developed a new source of power and greatness. All that the Allies ask from Turkey in return for what they have done for her is that she should be strong. The last two years have at least shown that if she were "sick" the sickness was not mortal.

Germany—next in proximity to the immediate belligerents, and having the largest interest at stake has suffered during the war a loss of character which it will take her years to recover. The conduct of Prussia has been contemptible, and has made many a true-hearted Prussian exclaim with the poet Platen, in bitterness of shame that whatever he was, he could be nothing worse than a German:—

Nichts schlechtres als ein Deutscher seyn.

With the peace will commence the real troubles of the well-meaning but weak and mischievous King of Prussia. In the hour of his calamity he will have few friends. There is rottenness all about and around him, and the signs of approaching catastrophe are visible on every hand.

Austria has conducted herself with greater honesty of purpose; and the young Emperor, whatever may be his new relationship towards Russia, will have no account to settle with his subjects for conduct which they have approved. As the immediate instrument by which the peace was brought about, Austria deserves thanks. It is too late to reproach her statesmen for their want of boldness. It is sufficient to consider that they had to administer the affairs of a very heterogeneous empire, which had scarcely emerged from a series of sanguinary revolutions when the war broke out; and that they were interrupted in wise and beneficent projects of internal reform and improvements by its complications and perplexities. They have now the opportunity of resuming their labours. They might have made their country greater by taking a share in the duties which Great Britain and France so magnanimously assumed. They missed the opportunity; but Austria is still a great and a leading Power, and stands in favourable contrast with all the rest of Germany.

France needed no glory in the war; but she has acquired it. She made sacrifices; but she made them cheerfully. To have fought side by side with her ancient rival and foe in the cause of European order, and in furtherance of a wise policy, utterly devoid of selfish interest, and to have been successful at the end of two years in accomplishing a work that might well have tasked the energies and the resources of twenty, is a result worth all the sacrifices she has made, were they ten times as onerous. Not even when the first Napoleon dazzled the world by the brilliancy and the rapidity of his triumphs did France stand so high in the estimation of the world as she does at the present moment. The glory that Russia and Germany have lost has gathered around her. Long may it last, for her own advantage and that of all Europe!

Sardinia—the gallant little kingdom—shares the triumph as she did the hardships of the struggle. Whatever may be the difficulties in store for the continental nations, and especially for Italy;—whatever may be the changes in the European system which may result from peace no less than from war—Sardinia has established for herself a high name and a growing influence. She is the hope of Italy. She could not have remained its hope if she had acted otherwise than she has done. Her reward may be postponed, but it will come; and all Italy, we hope, will be the better for it.

And Great Britain—what of her? Is she damaged? Has she suffered loss of credit?—of honour?—of prestige?—of influence?—of consideration?—of power? Is she the only one of the Allies that has nothing of which to vaunt? There are none but Englishmen who dare to say so; and these are but the growlers who exercise the Englishman's peculiar privilege, and would growl in the Garden of Eden itself, much more in a world where there are ups and downs for all things. It is true that England was unprepared for war; that her statesmen were slow and, perhaps, stupid; that there was mismanagement in the Crimea, as well as at home; that Napier did not take Cronstadt, or Simpson the Malakoff; and that many sore places in our administration, civil as well as military, have been exposed to the gaping crowd, both at home and abroad. But it is equally true that neither the sailors nor the soldiers of Great Britain have failed in their duty, or been foiled by the foe; that they have taken their full share of all the work that has been done; and that, if a few Englishmen grumble, Frenchmen, Sardinians, Turks, Austrians, Prussians, and Russians, render England due honour, and either fear or love her more than they did before. It is not on the Continent that men refuse to acknowledge that this country, like France, is greater after the war than she was before it; that the people have displayed the noblest spirit and the most invincible energy; that we have at this moment the finest army and the noblest fleet in Europe; that we have accomplished all this with so little sacrifice that the burden of the war has been scarcely felt among us, and that, if need were, we could without much difficulty double, treble, or quadruple our exertions and not break down, or run the risk of collapse to our trade or our institutions. No European potentate, great or small, has learned from the war to make light of the name and power of England. The only malcontents are at home; and their name is not Legion, but Affectation. Never was England so strong as now; and if there be any difficulties, either in the East or in the West, her friends as well as her foes know that her hands are free, and that she is ready for all emergencies.

## BARON VON MANTEUFFEL, AND PRUSSIA'S POLICY.

At the eleventh hour Prussia has been invited to join the Peace Congress at Paris, and has accepted the invitation. Not being one of the belligerent Powers, or a party to the treaty of the 2nd of December, she has been invited—we quote the words of Lord Palmerston*—"not to negotiate the treaty of peace, but to accede to the result of the negotiations of those who were more directly interested in the matter." As representatives she has selected her Ambassador at Paris, Count Hatzfeldt, and the President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Manteuffel.

Baron Otho Theodore von Manteuffel was born on the 3rd February, 1805, at Lübben, in the province of Brandenburg. He studied at the University of Halle, devoting his attention particularly to law and political economy. In 1829 he was appointed to an office in the Finance Department at Berlin, and was shortly afterwards appointed Councillor at Luckau, where he so distinguished himself that he was elected to represent the Sternberg district at the Brandenburg Diet. In 1841 he was promoted to a Councillorship at Konigsberg. In 1843 he was appointed Vice-President of the regency of Stettin. In 1844 he was attached as reporting councillor to the Prince of Prussia, with the rank of a Privy Councillor. On the following year he was made a member of the Council of State. After the revolution of 1848 Count Brandenburg was intrusted with the formation of a Ministry, and Baron von Manteuffel was given the portfolio of the Ministry of the Interior. On the death of Count Brandenburg the Presidency of the Council of Ministers devolved upon Count Ladenberg, and the portfolio of Foreign Affairs was given to Baron von Manteuffel *ad interim*. On the resignation of Count Ladenberg in 1850, the King, appreciating the firmness displayed by Baron von Manteuffel during the revolutionary period, conferred upon him the Presidency of the Council with the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, both of which high offices he continues to hold. His selection as Plenipotentiary to the Paris Conferences shows the confidence placed in him by the King, and is in keeping with the precedent of the other States represented.

To this notice of the chief Prussian representative we must add a few words respecting the policy of Prussia on the Eastern question. It must be remembered that since 1850 it is Baron von Manteuffel, actually the Prussian representative at Paris, who has been Foreign Minister to King Frederick William. Prussia was a party to the Vienna Conferences: and, as such, was bound in honour to act in common with the Western Powers. On the 18th March, 1854, Baron von Manteuffel declared to the Prussian Chamber that Prussia adhered to the Vienna Note; but that Prussia would preserve an independent attitude, and would resist every attempt that might be made to influence her conduct, come from what quarter it might: the strength and the sword of Germany would only be employed to defend German interests. This was Baron von Manteuffel's first declaration of Prussian neutrality. Now, neutrality, as Lord Clarendon justly foretold, has been more exhausting, more disastrous, more fatal, to the interests of Prussia than a short and decisive conflict would have been. The popular sympathies of Germany have been transferred to her rival, Austria, in whose hands the destinies of Germany now rest. The passive attitude which Prussia assumed was not neutrality. It enabled Russia to withdraw her troops from the Polish-Prussian frontier to employ them in the Crimea against the Allies.

Baron von Manteuffel had a very difficult game to play. On the one hand the King, bound by such close ties to Russia, and the Court, declared themselves for Russia; on the other, the sympathies of the Chambers and people were with the Western Powers. The Committee appointed to discuss the proposal of a loan of thirty millions of dollars for armaments unanimously adopted the resolution in its favour, provided the credits thus granted were not to be applied to the support of Russia; or, to quote the words of the report, "in consideration that his Majesty's Government has declared that it will continue to adhere to the policy hitherto pursued; and, consequently, labour in accord with the Cabinets of Vienna, Paris, and London, and especially in intimate union with Austria, and all other German States, for the speedy restoration of peace on an equitable basis, as proclaimed in the Vienna Conference Protocols, under reservation of full freedom of decision of active interference." This was almost tantamount to a vote of want of confidence. The debate which ensued was a warm one. General Bonin declared that a union with Russia would be tantamount to parricide. Baron von Manteuffel, with a courage which does honour, declared that the Government would consider a conditional vote as a refusal. Despite the exertions of M. de Vincke, supported by the Extreme Left, who proposed to refuse the credits unless guarantees were given that no part of the sum should be applied in favour of Russia, the Government carried its point. In a very remarkable speech in which M de Vincke said that Prussia had become "*the postman of Europe*," he observed, "We, gentlemen, have to look at our interests in a Prussian point of view; if Russia should seize upon the Bosphorus and upon the Sound she becomes invincible, and you have a direct interest in opposing it. If you are a European Power you ought to oppose such projects most energetically; if you are not, you ought the more to join those who can defend your weakness." On the 26th April Baron Manteuffel announced that he had concluded a treaty (on the 20th) with Austria. General Bonin was dismissed from the Ministry of War; and the Prince of Prussia left Berlin in a manner that evinced his disapproval of the Manteuffel policy. Prussia obstinately refused to join the treaty of the 2nd December, and has sunk into the position of a second-rate Power. It is true that Baron von Manteuffel now represents Prussia with the other Powers at Paris, but, as we have already said, not to negotiate, but to accede to, the negotiations, except in so far as the revision of the Treaties of 1840 and 1841 are concerned, touching the navigation of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, to which treaty Prussia was a party.

* Lord Palmerston's reply to Mr. Darasli, House of Commons, March 14, 1856.

## THE NEW GUN-BOAT "WANDERER."

THIS fine gun-boat, of a new class, has just been fitted out at the Chatham Dockyard. She is one of the new dispatch gun-boats, built at Blackwall, and sister ship to the *Mohawk*. She is a very rakish-looking craft: in fact, from external appearance, she might be taken for a gentleman's yacht. The illusion, however, is soon dispelled on deck, for she carries two heavy Lancaster guns, independently of smaller pieces. There is no doubt, from her great horse-power (300) and extreme length, she will steam very fast. She has a very characteristic figure head, being a sun-burnt traveller with a carpet-bag slung on a stick over his right shoulder. She is the first of her class fitted out. There will be six or eight vessels of the *Wanderer's* class attached to the Baltic squadron this year.

THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" IN SYRIA.—The topics of conversation were essentially the same with all parties: first of all they saluted me, and then congratulated my friends on my arrival. There are no such things as introductions in the country: every one comes in and talks with you. After the preliminary salutations, the topics of conversation were all confined to the war. It was fortunate for me that I had a number of newspapers, among which were many of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS and *Punch*. The pictures in the former paper they studied—Inkerman—battle-fields of Alma and Inkerman, the ships of war, and the portraits of the various commanders, among whom they recognised Omer Pacha, who had once governed in this country, and therefore was known. The fate of the numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS deserves to be recorded. After being seen by every man, woman, and child in the village, they were borrowed by the other villages, and now, while I write these lines, they are in a village two hours off. It may be a matter of interest to the reader to know how the natives could understand them, seeing that they did not know English. Well, the thing is thus done: to the villagers here we explained the subjects of the pictures; to those of other villages we explained them to the messenger who was to take them, and who, generally speaking, was an intelligent man, and he accordingly described them to his friends. In this way sundry numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, which not long ago left the figs of London, are now going the round of the villages at the foot of Mount Hermon; and I am inclined to believe and affirm that they are the first of their kind which have as yet been seen in these villages.—*Wortabet's Syria and the Syrians, just published.*

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

PARIS, Thursday.

EASTER has arrived with a brilliant sun and a bitter east wind, which is, however, veering round to the southward a degree, and thus relaxing some of its severity. As usual, Passion Week has been cold, raw, and damp, which, as usual also, has considerably deranged the plans of the men and women who delight in spending money, whether they can or can not afford it, in the highly delectable and intellectual enjoyment of dressing themselves out in summer garments, and, spreading these and their half-frozen persons out with a pitiable semblance of luxurious ease in carriages bought or hired, or done up for this especial occasion, spend some three or four mortal hours in trailing from one end of the Champs Elysées to the other end of the Bois de Boulogne, in pursuance of that custom which, like the *jour des masques* of the Carnival, would be one infinitely more honoured in the breach than in the observance. This year, as the rain, or at least a Scotch mist, fell every one of the three days of Longchamps, the thing was almost wholly a failure: it appears even that, for the first time for fifty years, there have been no police orders issued for the arrangement of the promenade.

A guard is now established about the person of the Prince Imperial, who continues to thrive in the most satisfactory manner. This guard is commanded by a Captain, who is desired to receive orders from no one but Madame de Brust. The Cente-Garde continue to be limited to the service of the Emperor and Empress.

Much alarm was excited last week by the account of a fall of the nurse with the infant in her arms from her foot catching in the carpet; the child, however, wholly escaped, and the nurse suffered no more than the fright caused by the accident.

The Empress is passionately fond of her child. When at its birth she was told it was a boy, she at first could not be brought to believe that the extent of her desires had been so fully accorded, and when it was taken to her she seized it in her arms, covering it with tears and kisses, and so unwilling was she to let it go, that it was only on the Emperor representing to her the absolute necessity of immediately presenting the infant to the Minister of State and the Imperial Princes that she consented to resign it. During the greater portion of her sufferings her Majesty displayed considerable courage; but at one moment, it appears, she was seized with a presentiment that her life was in immediate danger, and earnestly requested that a minister of religion might be called in to attend her. She soon, however, became reassured, and regained her presence of mind

It appears that on the occasion of the late presentations at the Tuileries, in honour of the birth of the Prince, one of the presentees, eager to display his fervent zeal, adopted a singular and, at least, anticipatory mode of doing so, by crying "Vive Napoléon quatre!"

It seems that the project of establishing a viceroyalty for the Prince Napoleon in Algeria has been definitively abandoned; though we may, we believe, assert with certainty that such an intention was at one time seriously contemplated.

There is a talk of the passing of a decree by which the law of conscription will only act on those a year older than the age at present appointed for the drawing, in order to allow more time for the strengthening and developing of the constitutions of the conscripts.

The grand picture of the Battle of the Alma painted by Horace Vernet for the Prince Napoleon has been presented by him to the Prince Jerome. Various motives for this substitution have been given; among others, certain remarks made by the critics on the position given to the cousin of the Emperor in the composition of the picture.

The affluence of verses on the occasion of the birth of the Imperial Infant is something enormous. At many of the theatres pieces referring to the same event are in course of rehearsal.

The first number of the new series of literary recreations, "Les Entretiens Familiers," of M. de Lamartine, opens with a detailed account of the poverty to which he is reduced—a poverty so great that he states he is no longer anything but a literary man, condemned to a *travail à mort* to enable him to procure the means of subsistence. That M. de Lamartine's position is such as he states it to be we do not for a moment call in doubt; but whence comes this excessive poverty? During a life of unremitting literary labour M. de Lamartine has realised such profits as fall to the lot of very few men of similar occupations. This is a known and undisputed fact. Madame de Lamartine brought her husband a certain and not inconsiderable fortune; and, being without children—the only result of the union, a girl of singular beauty and intelligence, having died in her childhood—it seems difficult to account for such a state of affairs. Altogether, the tone of this introduction to what promises to be one of the most valuable and interesting of the works of the great poet, historian, and statesman, is not instinct with melancholy and discouragement as to leave the most painful impression on the mind of the reader, and to cause among the friends and admirers of M. de Lamartine the strongest sensation of regret that it should have been expressed.

M. Victor Cousin is about continuing the extremely interesting series of his historical studies, commenced some four years back. Among the new productions there are notices on Mesdames de Longueville, de Chevreuse, and d'Hautefort, and a most valuable set of articles on the secret notes of Cardinal Mazarin. These appear in the *Journal des Savants*, which unfortunately renders the circulation extremely limited. The notes in question contain all the secret history of the Court of Anne of Austria, and all the private police reports of the time; and of course reveal facts hitherto unknown and unsuspected. M. de Fortoul, incited probably by the appearance of this work, has sent M. Bord d'Hauterive to Civita Vecchia, with instructions to inspect the archives of the country where Cardinal Mazarin was Nuncio.

On Monday the benefit of Grisi, in "Lucrezia Borgia," took place at the Italian Opera, with the most brilliant success. Both La Diva and Mario sung and acted their very best, and called to mind the souvenirs of their ancient glory. Mdme. Borghi-Mamo sang the celebrated drinking-song (in which she was rapturously encored) as few have sang it,—with a skill, a taste, and an expression beyond all praise. Mdme. Biscaccianti the new *débutante*, has excited a considerable sensation in the "Sonnambula."

### THE PEACE CONFERENCES.

The Plenipotentiaries met on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and it was thought probable that they would continue to meet from day to day till the conclusion. Notwithstanding the assurances in respectable quarters as to the exact date on which the protocols will be signed, nothing positive on the subject has yet transpired. The prevailing impression on Wednesday evening was that everything would be arranged this week.

In the mean time the last day allowed for the armistice is rapidly approaching. It is no doubt expected that the treaty will be signed on or before the 31st, but so serious a matter as the resumption of hostilities cannot be left to chance or exposed to accident. In order to avoid this, and with a humane desire to avoid the unnecessary effusion of blood, a message has been or will be sent by telegraph to the head-quarters in the Crimea not to recommence hostilities without further orders. This is, of course, nothing more or less than a prolongation of the armistice; but, in order to prevent the unpleasant effect on the public mind that would be sure to follow the official announcement of such prolongation, the order will probably be explained by the fear of an accident occurring to the electric cable. Thus, the prolongation of the armistice will be effected without unnecessarily alarming the too susceptible public.

The leading articles of the expected Treaty of Peace are reported from a Russian source to be seven in number, and to the following effect:—1st, the neutralisation of the Black Sea; 2nd, no restoration of Sebastopol as

a fortress; 3rd, reduction of Nicolaieff to a merely commercial port; 4th, Russia to abandon the Protectorate of the Principalities; 5th, the free navigation of the Danube: 6th, the new frontiers to be settled by a Commission; and 7th, the passage of the Pruth by the Russians to be a *casus belli*. These points, with the addition of the last, and with the exception of the second last, which is only matter of detail, are just the preliminary propositions on which the negotiations began.

*Le Nord* of Tuesday has the following:—

Paris, March 32

The eleventh Conference has been held to-day. Upon this occasion all the Plenipotentiaries were present, and the draft of the Treaty of Peace, prepared by the second Plenipotentiaries, was handed in.

Austria has raised new questions concerning the navigation of the Danube. She already informed you that the Prussian Plenipotentiaries have not had an occasion up to this time to praise the proceedings of Austria. In fact, Count Buol, knowing that Baron de Manteuffel and Count Hatzfeldt had arrived, and were awaiting admission, wished to make his new proposition in their absence, and the Prussian Plenipotentiaries were obliged to wait more than an hour. You may imagine the proceeding was not thought very friendly

The Conference has had to regulate the occupation of Turkey by the Allied troops. This appears to have been fixed at the amount of 20,000, partly French and partly English. Its duration it is not possible to predict at present.

The English Government has lowered its tone considerably with regard to Prussia. The possibility of new alliances must be kept in view.

Another correspondent of the same journal, writing on Monday evening, asserts that the sitting above referred to was long and animated. The Prussian Plenipotentiaries wished to take part in the discussion, but this was opposed. Nothing was concluded, and the second Plenipotentiaries were requested to revise the document they had prepared.

## THE ALLIED ARMIES IN THE EAST

By the steamer *Ganges*, which arrived at Marseilles last Wednesday evening, we have advices from Constantinople of the 18th, and from the Crimea of the 14th. General Vivian and thirty-eight French military men had arrived. General Smith had arrived from London on his way to Schumla and Count Zamoyski arrived from Paris to take the command of the Polish Legion. The weather had been very severe, with violent north east winds and snow. The Allies have commenced the demolition of the crenelated wall of the inclosure round Sebastopol. The health of the Allied armies has much improved, in consequence of the hygienic measures that have been adopted. Ismail Pacha is about to increase the army of Anatolia. General Mouravieff is said to have received considerable reinforcements by the Caspian Sea and Tiflis. He has now 15,000 cavalry under his command

A letter from the Banks of the Dnieper, dated the 6th March, announces proceedings at Nicolaieff which remove all doubt as to the sincerity of Russia with regard to that port. A commission had arrived to take an inventory of the material previous to the available portion being removed, and it was stated that the port would be declared free.

Some activity took place at Sebastopol in consequence of the demand of the Allies to embark things in boats from the south side of the harbour—the object being to ship the cannon, anchors, &c., captured in Sebastopol. To this the Russians demurred, saying that the seaboard was their own, and that we could not use it. This is perfectly true, for, although we have got the town, the north forts command it, and not a cock-boat can put off from the shore without imminent danger of being sunk. However, the Allies have agreed to waive the question.

## THE FLYING SQUADRON IN THE BALTIC.

The *Amphion* and the *Samson* quitted Kiel roadstead on Tuesday last to join the English squadron in the Baltic. The *Cæsar* and *Majestic*, ships of the line, have arrived at Kiel to relieve the English squadron. Other vessels are expected. A letter from Hamburg, of the 19th, in the *Independance Belge* says:—

The flying squadron sent into the Baltic by the English Government remains at the Swedish roadstead of Faro Sund. Three vessels, however, have entered the Gulf of Eckenasher, which last year served a long time as a place of refuge to the third division of the fleet under Rear-Admiral Baynes

A great number of Russian vessels continue to pass to and fro upon the coasts of Courland. Hitherto they have been unmolested by the English fleet; and this is to hoped that the vessels of war will remain so peaceably inclined until their return to England

The remark in the latter paragraph will be understood when we mention that the Gulf of Riga, and consequently the Russian ports, were all frozen in up to the latest reports; that they have been so during the winter; that a compact field of ice extends from Dago to the Aland Islands; that the Gulf of Riga is quite inaccessible; and that loose fields of ice, with no navigable open water, were found thirty miles to the westward of the Dager-Ort. The truth is that instead of a brisk trade being carried on between Russia and other countries, as was confidently asserted by various journals at least two months ago, the Russian ports have positively been inaccessible to any sort of vessel whatever.

## AMERICA.

The Royal mail steam-ship *America*, which left New York on the 11th inst., did not arrive at Liverpool till midnight on Thursday week, several days after its usual time.

The Cunard steam-ships *Africa* and *Arabia* had arrived out—the former at New York on the 9th and the latter on the 12th instant. The *America* reports nothing of the missing steamer *Pacific*

In the United States' Senate on the 10th instant, on the consideration of the bill appropriating 3,000,000 dols for increasing the armament of the United States, Mr. Cass made another violent onslaught upon England. He said England had suffered so much in the war with Russia that it was not at all unlikely she might try to retrieve her reputation by a war on the Western Hemisphere. Mr. Cass said he did not see how the Central American convention could be referred to arbitration. It was not a question of boundary or indemnity, but a mere question about the meaning of a word. No arbitrator, whether understanding the English language or not, could tell what the meaning of the word "occupy" meant better than they knew already.

According to documents submitted to the Senate on the 10th inst. the instructions to Commodore M'Canlay, Commander of the United States' home squadron, issued in April last, after the Spanish frigate *Ferrolana* had fired into the United States' steamer *Bidoroda*, were to the effect that, in case of a similar outrage committed on a vessel rightly bearing the United States' flag, he must promptly interpose, and resist the exercise of the assumed right of visitation, and repel the interference by force; the Executive taking the ground that the conduct of the authorities of Cuba, in hailing and searching American vessels, cannot rest on the plea of territorial jurisdiction over the high seas in the vicinity of the island of Cuba, the United States' Government denying the existence of any state of facts to warrant the exercise of belligerent rights.

The State Democratic Convention of Pennsylvania have put forward the name of Mr. Buchanan, lately Minister to Great Britain, as its choice for the next presidential term. There seems to be entire harmony in the final vote; the few advocates of Mr. George M. Dallas readily yielding their personal preference to the overwhelming sentiment in favour of Mr. Buchanan.

Resolutions in favour of a prohibitory liquor law were thrown out of the Canadian House of Assembly on the 6th inst., by a vote of 51 to 50. A stringent license law, however, was adopted by a large majority.

The Legislative Council of Canada has passed to a second reading a bill to permit money to be loaned by all parties, except banks, at any rate of interest which may be agreed upon, the said interest to be recoverable in the courts of law.

Japan dates, *viâ* California, report that the city of Jeddo was destroyed by an earthquake on the 12th of November; 100,000 houses were in ruins, and 30,000 lives lost.

## AUSTRALIA.—REPORTED LOSS OF THE CLIPPER "SCHOMBERG."

By the Black Ball mail-ship *Lightning*, which arrived off Queenstown on the 21st inst., we have Melbourne papers to the 27th of December. The captain of the *Lightning* reports that on the morning of his departure he received information off Port Phillip Heads, from the pilot-boat, that the clipper *Schomberg*, which left Liverpool on the 6th of October last, was lost thirty miles north of Cape Otway. She had on board when leaving port 490 passengers—all of whom are reported to be saved—and 3000 tons of merchandise.

The last gold escort from the Ballarat and Mount Alexander diggings amounted to 46,618 ounces of gold, and £76,600 in sovereigns. The intelligence from the diggings is quite satisfactory. Several large findings have been reported. A letter from Creswick Creek, dated December 20, says:—

The perseverance of some of the diggers in the locality of Long Point is crowned with success at last. The fact that various rich deposits of gold lay in the gullies about Long Point has been long established, but owing to the heavy rains the place has been comparatively deserted. Some few parties, however, knowing the auriferous nature of the locality, stuck to the spot, and succeeded last week in bottoming new shafts in the old worked ground, and are now reaping a good harvest, as the washing stuff yields from 2 to 2½ ounces to the tub.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE King of the Belgians again honours England with his presence, and though the ostensible business of his Majesty's visit is the accept ng, at the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury, a release from his sponsorial undertakings on behalf of the Princess Royal, the interesting ceremo y of whose confirmation is elsewhere described, it is not to be doubted that King Leopold's opinions upon the present European crisis have been amply laid before our Court. He may also have had a word for the Princess Royal on another subject; and no man is better qualified than the fortunate wooer of two Princesses to speak upon the merits of an aspiring Prince. This may not be a bad opportunity to add, in justice to the King, a statement for which we have authority, namely, that the allegations touching his enormous receipts from this country, in respect of the settlement made on his marriage here, are utterly unjust and unfounded. Without entering into detail—a hich, however, we possess—we are enabled to state that his Majesty's conduct in this respect is most honourable and disinterested.

Parliament meets next week—the Commons on Monday, the Lords on Tuesday. Whether Government meets the Senate with a treaty or not, there is plenty of work for the latter to do; and it is to be hoped that, the first part of the Session having passed over, the Legislature will now address itself to its duty in something like earnest. An educational measure of some kind is absolutely required at the hands of the Government. With one-half of our children untaught, it is too late to prattle about right of action or sectarian differences. No citizen has a right to bring up nuisances in the Commonwealth; or, if conventionalities have conceded to him such a right, let common sense take it away. No sectarian difference can justify Christian men in leaving every court and alley a nest of crime and debauchery. A Minister who should address himself in thorough earnest to this matter, and make his appeal to the honest men of all parties in the name of our common humanity, would receive the support of the nation. What sort of an estimate of legislative duty have we when a militia bill or a tax squabble can be made a Government question on which a Cabinet will stake its existence, and a measure for elevating nearly three millions of children from vice and ignorance to civilisation is an "open" question, or left to no outsider?

There are several other subjects which must come before the House immediately. The Solicitor-General brought in, at the last moment before the Recess, a bill for taking away the testamentary jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and giving it to a new Court to be called "Her Majesty's Court of Probate." Compensation is secured to all with vested interests, and the new court is to be thrown open to the whole profession. Lord St. Germans has brought in a measure for settling the vexed question touching the legality of marriage with the sister of a deceased wife, and proposes not to have such a marriage solemnised in a church or chapel, but to be performed before a registrar. The Commons affirmed the principle of the bill last year; and this modification of it may enable it to escape the effect of theological and other prejudice. The Chancellor has promised a measure on Divorce, which may be one of the most valuable pieces of legislation conceivable, or may be worth little to the class really and cruelly oppressed by the present system; and to this bill the people will look with great interest. One other question must come up if we have peace. Parliament must settle what kind of a military and naval establishment we are to keep up for the future; and which alternative is to be preferred—the preserving war armaments at an enormous expense, or entering upon any future war half prepared, and certain of blunders and losses.

The Lord Mayor's Easter dinner at the Mansion-house, on Monday, was marked, not only by a brilliant attendance, but by a more serious and earnest tone in the speeches than is usual at such banquets. The Duke of Cambridge spoke with much good feeling, but used a phrase which, had it come from an Administrative Reformer would have brought down upon him the weeping of all the carpet warriors in and out of the House. His Royal Highness intimated his belief that the maintenance of the Army and Navy was one of those necessary "evils" without which a great empire could not maintain its position in Europe. Mr. Gladstone also spoke, and after reading a remarkable recantation of his late tenets touching the wickedness of the Russian war, which he now thinks originated in the purest motives, he urged that the first duty of the House of Commons was to address itself to the re-establishment of the equilibrium of the public finances, and to a thorough reform of the public establishments; and Sir John Pakington was obliged to hint that, gratifying as were such entertainments, there was such a thing as Corporation Reform The Lord Mayor made a graceful allusion to his being in some degree the "emblem of innovation;" and truly it was a suggestive sight to see a Jew, at the head of the first city in the world, rising to offer thanks to a Christian Bishop for his excellent discourse; and the Bishop (Lincoln) courteously accepting the compliment.

One would say that the American "difficulty" was in good course of removal, when we find the statesmen of the Union at Vatiel and Wolfius As Thackeray says of a man under extreme affliction—when he sits down to put his woes into poetry, and to wish there were other rhymes to "sorrow" besides borrow and to-morrow, he is not very much hurt. But Mr. Marcy has invented something, in addition to the laws of his country, which he calls the sovereignty of the nation, and, moreover, urges that we were not only bound to observe all those laws, but to study "the spirit in which they were made;" and this refinement is brought up in entangled despatches, which prove one thing only, namely, that Mr. Marcy wishes to prove to his countrymen that he is the most wonderful diplomatist in the world. Lord Clarendon might make him a present of England's assent to the proposition, and so, as far as we are concerned, help the business to a close. In the American Senate a bill appropriating three millions of dollars for increasing the armament and munitions of war has been ordered to be engrossed for third reading by a majority of 22 to 12.

Meantime Government has very properly dispatched two steamers—the *Desperate* and the *Tartar*—in search of the still missing *Pacific*, and, should no worse casualty have occurred than the breaking her machinery and her having drifted (for she could do little in the way of sailing) far out of her course, she may be rescued; and most fervently do we hope that one of these vessels may have the proud satisfaction of towing her into New York. But it would be affecting a more sanguine feeling than is warranted by the alarming circumstances of the case did we say that we dare give utterance to more than hope. The time which has elapsed since the *Pacific* left Liverpool is a menacing fact in the presence of which the most hopeful grow fainthearted.

The Board that was to rehear the case of Sir Richard Airey, and the other mismanagers in the Crimea, appears to be reluctant to meet, and two of the officers are stated to have begged themselves off, on the plea of sickness. The work will be disagreeable and unthankful; but, if people will bluster out wholesale contradictions to official reports, the latter must be substantiated, or the Executive is stultified. Should the verdict of the Board confirm the M'Neil report, it is difficult to see with what propriety Lord Hardinge, who has pronounced the accused parties to be innocent, can retain his office of Commander-in-Chief. But the constitution of the Board renders such a verdict impossible—it was granted to whitewash the Crimean blunderers, and, if it cannot quite do this, it will, from *esprit de corps*, at least try to make them a decent whitey-brown, and perhaps to splash and spot their assailants a little.

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Pieces written in commemoration of the restorat on of peace are already in rehearsal at the Paris theatres.

## *COUNTRY NEWS.*

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 24, 1856.

| Month and Day | Corrected Reading of Barometer at 32 A M above sea level. | Thermometer. Highest Reading. | Thermometer. Lowest Reading. | Mean Temperature of the Day. | Rain in Inches. Read at 10 P.M. | Mean Temperature of Dew Point. Wet Bulb. | Amount of Cloud. (0-10 Evaporation. | In the Morning. | In the Evening. | Mean amount of Cloud. (0-10) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | inches. | ° | ° | ° | | | | | | |
| Mar 19 | 29·623 | 45·0 | 39·4 | 41·2 | 0·212 | 44·0 | 42·2 | 2 | 0 | 10·0 |
| „ 20 | 29·744 | 49·8 | 41·4 | 44·1 | 0·084 | 42·4 | 42·6 | 2 | 1 | 9·4 |
| „ 21 | 29·791 | 47·0 | 38·7 | 41·9 | 0·060 | 40·0 | 39·3 | 1 | 0 | 9·2 |
| „ 22 | 29·964 | 44·1 | 31·8 | 40·5 | 0·0·0 | 37·3 | 37·1 | 2 | 1 | 5·2 |
| „ 23 | 30·146 | 47·2 | 30·1 | 41·7 | 0·000 | 37·1 | 36·8 | 8 | 7 | 10·0 |
| „ 24 | 30·303 | 42·5 | 34·6 | 37·1 | 0·000 | 35·2 | 33·0 | 10 | 8 | 10·0 |
| „ 25 | 29·800 | 41·2 | 31·5 | 36·5 | 0·009 | 34·6 | 34·3 | 10 | 8 | 10·0 |
| Mean | 29·868 | 49·1 | 37·2 | 40·5 | 0·246 | 38·7 | 38·2 | 6·0 | 3·6 | 9·1 |

*The weather* was rainy on the 19th and 20th; very fine on the 22nd; after which overcast, with cold, dry air

*The direction of the wind* was on 19th N.N.E, becoming at 8h. 30m. a.m. N., 11h. p.m. N.N.W.; 12th a.m. N.W., 3h. p.m. N. by E., 10 p.m. N.W.; changing to N. at 7th a.m. on 20th, became N.E. by E. at 1½ p.m., N.W by N. at 5½ p.m.; N.N.W. at 7½ a.m. on 21st, N. at 8h. 45m. a.m., changing to N.N.E. at 12h. 30m. a.m. on 22nd, to N. at 3 45m. a.m., to N.N.E. at noon, to N. at 5h. p.m.; to N.N.E. at 5h. 45m. a.m. on 23rd, to N.E. at 3 p.m.; became N.E. at 7 a.m. on 24th, E. at 9h 30m. a.m., E.N.E. at 6h. 45m. p.m., N.E. at 9h. 30m. p.m., E.N.E. at 11h 45m. p.m.; in which quarter it remained. E. J. Lowe.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS BILL.—On Thursday se'nnight a large number of farmers and others connected with the agricultural interest of the neighbourhood of Loughborough assembled at the Angel Inn, magistrates' room at the Townhall, to consider the details of the above bill, recently introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Stanley of Alderley, President of the Board of Trade. The meeting was convened by C. W. Packe, Esq., M.P., by whom the details of the bill were explained and commented on at considerable length. Mr. Packe strongly denounced the bill as frivolous, unconstitutional, and unworthy of a free country. A petition to Parliament against the measure was in the end carried by acclamation.—*Leicestershire Mercury.*

THE SEAFIELD WOODLANDS.—The Earl of Seafield is one of the most extensive woodland proprietors in the kingdom. For extent and value the Seafield forests equal, if they do not surpass, those even of the Duke of Atholl or the Marquis of Breadalbane. His Lordship's properties are all situated in the north of Scotland, and lie chiefly in the shires of Banff, Moray, and Inverness. The woodlands in the six districts in which they are comprised extend in the whole to 41,371 acres imperial—viz., about 12,215 acres in Strathspey, 10,149 in Glen Urquhart, 10,022 in Banffshire, and 1885 in the county of Moray. Taken at the valuation of £20 per acre overhead—by no means an excessive estimate—the wood on the Seafield estate is worth £1,021,1.0

MR. LAYARD AT ABERDEEN.—On the 20th inst. Mr. Layard, M.P., was reinstated as Lord Rector of Marischal College and University, Aberdeen. In the morning he was entertained at a public breakfast, and had a most flattering reception. On the subject of the war he said:—"There is every probability that by the end of the month we shall have a treaty of peace signed. Very few public men desire war, and peace in the abstract is certainly more to be wished for, but I have no confidence that the present peace will be upon the whole a satisfactory one, and there is scarcely a man to be found from the Land's End to John-o'Groat's but would like another year of war (Great cheering), and for these reasons—first, the political aspect of the question does not warrant us to expect a lasting peace; and, second, because there is a general impression that now we are fully prepared for it, another year's war would show the world that there is that in Englishmen which would conquer every difficulty (Cheers). If we have peace now, matters will be left in the abyss of uncertainty in the same state as that in which we found them (Hear). True, we have protected Turkey against Russian aggression in the Black Sea; but, so far as the great questions of civil and religious liberty are concerned, Europe remains pretty much the same as before the war began, and therefore, I think, the peace will be premature."

THE LONDONDERRY COLLIERIES.—Frances Anne, Marchioness of Londonderry, is the possessor of the most extensive and valuable coalmining district in the northern district. It extends over an area of 12,000 acres, lying between sunderland and Seaham on the coast, and stretching as far inwards as the city of Durham. The yearly wages of the workpeople are entirely of contracts, amount to about £135,000. It is said that Lady Londonderry has resolved upon enlarging the works at Seaham Harbour, at an outlay of £100,000. The produce of the trade of no estate in England but her Ladyship in the Cleveland district is to be brought to Seaham, where blast-furnaces are to be erected.—*Sunderland Times.*

BOTTLEMAKERS' STRIKE.—The bottlemakers employed at four out of the six bottleworks on the Wear struck work last Monday morning. Their present remuneration has hitherto been—finishers, 26s; blowers, 24s; gatherers, 20s; with dwelling-house and fire added. The masters say they cannot cope with the manufacturers in France and Belgium if they continue to pay such wages, considering that coal and materials are at a high figure; and they gave notice of a reduction of the above rates to 24s, 20s., and 16s respectively, which the men decline to accept, and the works of two of them have turned out. The two houses at work continue to pay the same wages as formerly.

COTTON-MILL DESTROYED BY FIRE.—On Monday night last the cotton-mill of Mr. Threlfall, spinner and manufacturer, Regent-road, Salford, was totally destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at £14,000, covered by insurances in the Sun, West of England, and Royal Exchange fire-offices. About 250 workmen will be thrown out of employ by the unfortunate occurrence.

THE MORMON EXODUS. On Wednesday last an extraordinary scene was witnessed at the New-street railway-station. A fine ship, the *Enoch Train*, having been chartered to convey a cargo of Mormons to the United States, *en route* to their settlement in Utah territory, three hundred men and women, boys and girls, formed the contingent supplied by the Birmingham district. They left by the half-past ten train. All seemed to belong to the working classes, and the proportion of the sexes was about equal. Many hundreds of their relatives and fellow-saints assembled at the station to bid them farewell; and, in spite of the efforts of an instrumental band to cheer the spirits of the females, some very affecting scenes were witnessed. There will be nine hundred on board.—*Birmingham Journal.*

THE UPPER LAHOURN.—An interesting report of the agricultural committee of the Newton Abbot board of guardians has just been published, which shows that paupers in union workhouses may be profitably engaged in the cultivation of the land. The principal crops grown on the Stock Exchange, and the Duke of Bedford were never introduced once, for the purpose of avoiding the inquiry which should precede their admission as a marketable commodity. A curious circumstance relative to the fugeries of Mr. Edmond O'Flaherty was mentioned incidentally at the half-yearly meeting of the Midland Great Western Railway (Ireland) last week, this being the first occasion on which it obtained publicity. Lord Castlemaine, one of the shareholders, asked the chairman to explain an item which appeared in the accounts, under the head of "forged transfers." The chairman, in reply, said that fifteen shares were disposed of under a forged power of attorney, by a gentleman who had left the country. That transfer had all the appearance of being genuine, so much so that he understood that the gentleman whose name appeared as that of the witness was not at all satisfied that he himself had not written it. The party to whom the shares belonged naturally applied to the board to have them reinstated. The matter was carried to a tribunal at tralway, the case was tried, and the company were defeated, and they were obliged to restore the shares that had been fraudulently transferred in his name. Lord Castlemaine: I wish to know who that person was. Chairman: I have no difficulty in saying it was Mr. Edmond O'flaherty. A voice: I was thinking it was. The amount of the forgery was £465.

VISIT OF THE GRAND DIGNITARIES OF STATE TO THE IMPERIAL INFANT.

## THE ONDOIEMENT (HALF-BAPTISM) OF THE IMPERIAL PRINCE.

Last week we gave a description of this ceremony. The Engraving of it in our present Number shows the Aumônier of the Emperor in the act of sprinkling the water on the Imperial infant, which is held by the *gouvernante*, Madame Brunt. On the other side of the small table which has been made to serve as stand for the baptismal font is the Emperor, with his hands folded. Near the altar, on the one side, are Cardinal Dupont, Archbishop of Bourges; Cardinal Gousset, Archbishop of Rheims; Cardinal Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux; Cardinal Morlet, Archbishop of Tours; and M. Legrand, the Curé of St. Germain-l'Auxerrois, the parish in which the Palace of the Tuileries is situated. Opposite them stand the Admirals and Marshals of France and other high dignitaries, the Grand Master of the Imperial Household, the Deputy Masters of the Ceremonies, the Princess Mathilde, the Grand Mistress of the Household, and the Ladies of Honour of the Empress.

### VISIT OF THE DAMES DE LA HALLE.

The market-women of Paris, better known by their local and historical designation of "Dames de la Halle," form an important section of the population of the French metropolis. The scene represented by our Artist is that in which the Emperor shows the Imperial infant, in his magnificent cradle, to the loyal "dames." Louis Napoleon spares no pains to gain the good opinion of the working classes, and certainly he never used a more effective plan for that purpose than when he paid such attention to the deputation of market-women. In their way from the Palace the fair deputies are said to have been most enthusiastic in their description of the beauty of the young Prince, and of the gracious manner in which they were received by the Emperor.

### VISIT OF THE DIGNITARIES OF STATE.

It was on Monday that the Dames de la Halle paid their homage to the young Prince; and on the following day the Emperor received the felicitations of the Senate, Legislative Corps, Council of State, Magistracy, the Institute, clergy of different persuasions, the Municipal Corps, and deputations from the National Guard and from the Army and Navy, in the Throne room. The magistrates were in full costume, and the civil and military functionaries in full uniform.

The Presidents of the various bodies, having congratulated the Emperor on the birth of an Imperial heir, to which he made a suitable reply, were successively introduced into the apartments of the Pavilion Flore, when they returned to those occupied on the ground floor by the Prince. This is the moment chosen by our Artist to represent the most striking scene of that day. The chief dignitaries of France are grouped round the cradle of the infant whose birth has called forth so much enthusiasm throughout the empire.

VISIT OF THE DAMES DE LA HALLE TO THE IMPERIAL PRINCE.

ONDOIEMENT OF THE INFANT PRINCE IN THE CHAPEL OF THE TUILERIES.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 30.—Low Sunday. Dr. Hunter died, 1783.
MONDAY, 31.—Added Sovereigns entered Paris, 1814.
TUESDAY, April 1.—All Fools' Day.
WEDNESDAY, 2.—Battle of Copenhagen, 1801.
THURSDAY, 3.—Bishop Heber died, 1826.
FRIDAY, 4.—Robert Ainsworth died, 1743.
SATURDAY, 5.—Ceres discovered, 1499. Goldsmith died, 1774.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 5, 1856.

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. h. m. | M. h. m. | M. h. m. | M. h. m. | M. h. m. | M. h. m. | M. h. m. |
| 7 25 | 7 55 | 8 21 | 8 50 | 9 20 | 9 51 | 10 23 |
| A. h. m. | A. h. m. | A. h. m. | A. h. m. | A. h. m. | A. h. m. | A. h. m. |
| 7 48 | 8 18 | 8 44 | 9 13 | 9 43 | 10 15 | 10 47 |

ROYAL PRINCES'S THEATRE.—On MONDAY and during the Week, commencing at 7 with the new and greatly-successful Comedy of THE EVIL GENIUS, characters by Messrs. Hudson, Hughes, Nicholls, Compton, W. Farren, Rogers, E. Villiers, Miss Reynolds, Mrs Poynter, and Miss Swanborough. After which the new and brilliant Ballet-Pantomime of THE MAGIC RIBBON; or, the Mysterious Cracker, with new Music by Edward Jiirowi, lam, and Scenery by Mr William Gil cott; in which the renowned Spanish Dancer, SEÑORA ANNA, with M. DELPERCE and the Spanish Company, will appear. With LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS: Mr. Golightly (his original character), Mr Buckstone

ADELPHI THEATRE.—DOMESTIC ECONOMY.—Mr. Wright. URGENT PRIVATE AFFAIRS.—Messrs. Wright and Paul Bedford. Wish JACK and the BEAN STALK, or, Harlequin and Mother Bunch and the Fairies Asleep. Jack and Harlequin—Madame Celeste. Mother Goose and Columbine—Miss Wyndham

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILLIAM COOKE.—Glorious impress of public approbation on the GREAT SPECTACULAR MEETING AND MARSHALLING OF STEEPLECHASE Cracks of THE POET, MAN'S KNOCK, with the TWIN ROPE-DANCERS' performance. MONDAY, MARCH 31st, and the Week, the Original Scenery of THE GREAT DESERT AND THE FAITHFUL STEED, the horse trained by Mr W. Cooke. After which, the A 1 SCENES IN THE CIRCLE, including THE FOUR-HORSE ROUGH. The DOUBLE TIGHT ROPE, by the Misses Dacey. To conclude with ENGLAND'S HARVEST HOME and GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE, &c.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—Proprietor, Mr. JOHN DOUGLASS. Engagement of Miss GLYN, Mr. H. MARSTON, and Miss REBECCA ISAACS. Shakespeare's Play of KING JOHN. King John, Mr. H. Marston; the Lady Constance, Miss Glyn. Upwards of 200 Artistes will be employed. Miss Rebecca Isaacs will also appear in the Opera.

MISS P. HORTON'S (Mrs. T. GERMAN REED) New and Popular ENTERTAINMENT, consisting of Musical and Characteristic Illustrations, introducing a variety of amusing and interesting Scenes from Real Life, with English, French, and Italian Songs EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at the ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street, commencing at Eight o'clock and terminating at a Quarter past Ten. Prices of Admission, 3s. and 1s. Stalls, 5s., which can be secured at the Gallery during the day. A Morning Performance every Saturday, at Three o'Clock, when the free list will be suspended. No performance on Saturday evenings.

MUSICAL UNION.—TUESDAY NEXT, Half-past Three o'clock, WILLIS'S ROOMS.—Quartett in D (Mozart), No. 7, Violoncello (Mendelssohn), Quintet, No. 1 (Beethoven). Artistes—Sainton, Carrodus, Hill, and PIATTI(ROMME, expressly from Paris for this performance: Piatti, Halle Sohn, Violoncello and Pianoforte. Visitors Tickets to be had of Cramer Mde Co.; Chappell and Co; and Ollivier — J ELLA, Director

PICCO, the Sardinian Minstrel and Musical Phenomenon, will give a SERIES of CONCERTS at ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, commencing on THURSDAY EVENING, April 3rd, assisted by a full Orchestral Corps Performers, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallon. To commence at 8. PICCO'S Performances at 8½ and 9½.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Patron H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.—EASTER HOLIDAYS.—Entirely New Grand Historical, Romantic, and Musical Entertainment, entitled Kenilworth, or the Visit of Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Leicester, with Splendid Dioramic Illustrations, painted by Messrs Hind, Clarke, Smith, Perring, Nash, Hill, Fox, Acres, and Studen; and the Grand Hall of Kenilworth, as restored from the ancient remains, specially painted by Messrs Carpenter and Westley. This entertainment, written by G. Mogford, will be performed at 3.30, and every evening at 8.30, by F. L. Horne, Esq., who, with the Misses Mascall, will sing the Vocal Illustrations. Also a series of splendid Dioramic Pictures of the local Description of Coventry, including Illustrations, showing it at the time of Anderson's Rail Mascal, and the sudden breaking out of the Fire. Mornings at 2, evenings, 7.45. Last Week of the WAR VIEWS, daily, at 3 30

ROYAL PANOPTICON.—HAYDN COMMEMORATION (born March 31st, 1732) MONDAY, March 31st, 1856. CREATION. First two Parts. Principal Singers, Miss Hansford, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, and Mr. Lawler; with a selected Chorus. To commence at 8 p.m. Admission, 1s. Reserved Seats, 1s. extra. The Institution is open daily, from 12 to 5, and 7 to 10.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, HOLLAND, UP THE RHINE, and PARIS, is NOW OPEN, Every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight o'clock. Stalls (which can be taken from a plan at the Box-office every day between Seven and Four, without any extra charge), 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three o'clock. EGYPTIAN HALL.

LOVE, the first Dramatic VENTRILOQUIST in Europe, EVERY EVENING at 8, except Saturday: Saturday, at 3. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and the Box-office, from 11 to 5. Regent Gallery, 69, Quadrant, Upper Hall.

MR. W. S. WOODIN AS RACHEL IN "LES HORACES."

W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES EVERY EVENING at Eight, at the POLYGRAPHIC HALL, 5[illegible] William-street, Strand. Box-office open from Eleven to Five. Morning Performances Every Saturday, at Two o Clock.

THE CRIMEAN EXHIBITION.—Authentic Sketches, Drawings, and Pictures, executed in the Crimea, including Mr Armitage's Grand Pictures of the Battles of Balaclava and Inkerman, Carlo Bossoli's Dra ings, and the whole of the Sketches by Mr. William Simpson, recently in the Crimea and work published under the patronage of her Majesty), "The Seat of War—Colnaghi, a Authentic Scenes."—NOW OPEN, from Ten in. Dook, at the FRENCH EXHIBITION GALLERY, 121, Pall-mall.—Admission, 1s. Catalogues, 6d.

THE LION-SLAYER AT HOME, 232, Piccadilly.—Mr. GORDON CUMMING DESCRIBES every night, except Saturday, at Eight, what he saw and did in South Africa. Morning Entertainments every Saturday at Three o'clock. The Pictures are painted by Messrs Richard Leitch, Harrison Weir, George Thomas, Wolf, Charles Hughe and Phillips The Music conducted by Mr. J Calcott. Admittance to 1s., and 2s. The Collection on View during the day from Eleven to six, 1s. Children half-price in the Reserved Seats and Stalls.

"A thing of beauty is a joy for ever!"

ADELAIDE GALLERY, LOWTHER ARCADE.—LOUIS DE MORNEVAL'S GRAND EXHIBITION of TELESCOPIC, STEREOSCOPIC, and COSMORAMIC VIEWS and TABLEAUX of highly various and beautiful SCENES constantly on view from 11 in the Morning till 10 in the Evening.—Admission, 1s. Children, half-price.

WHITTINGTON CLUB.—The ANNIVERSARY BALL will take place at the FREEMASONS' HALL, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, APRIL 3rd. Pardoners may be obtained at the Office of the Club, 5, Strand. HENRY T. HEARN, Secretary

THE PORTLAND GALLERY, 316, Regent-street, opposite the Royal Polytechnic Institution.—THE NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the NATIONAL INSTITUTE of FINE ARTS is NOW OPEN from NINE till DUSK. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

RE-OPENED, with many Important Additions to the Scientific Collections, DR KAHN respectfully informs the Public that his celebrated MUSEUM, which has been elegantly redecorated, and enriched by many interesting and rional objects, is NOW OPEN (for Gentlemen only). Amongst the new features of great in erest, will be found a magnificent full-length Model of a Venus, from one of the most ornament of the ancient. The Museum is open daily from 9 till 7 Lectures are delivered on Twelve, Two, Four, and Half-past Seven, by Dr SEXTON; and a new and highly Interesting Series of Lectures is now in course of delivery by Dr. KAHN, at Half-past Eight precisely, every Evening. Admission, One Shilling.—8, Coventry-street, Cavendish-square.

THE IRON BRIDGE ASSOCIATION, 53, Pall-mall, London, manufacture and erect Iron Bridges, Jetties, and Landing Piers of every description. Plans and estimates free of charge on application. Agents wanted abroad and in the colonies

Unreserved Sale. A capital long Leasehold Investment.

MR. ROBERT KENYON will sell by Auction, at the Mart, on FRIDAY, 18th April, 1856, at Twelve, in Two Lots, a valuable RESIDENCE, and a Cheltenhouse and Stable, situate No. 3 12 13 and 15, Milton Villas, Milbrook-road, Kentish Town. These Villas are newly erected, and have Front and Back Gardens For Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply at the Mart, of Messrs Paterson and Langman, Solicitors, 68, Old Broad street Royal Exchange; or to Mr. Robert Kenyon, Auctioneer, No. 1, Copthall Chambers, Copthall court, near the Mart.

AN ARCHITECT, holding numerous public appointments, and residing in one of the most beautiful and healthy towns in the kingdom, has a VACANCY for a well-educated Young Gentleman as PUPIL.—Address, G. E. R., 23, Upper Parade, Leamington.

MR. G. LINLEY, the Composer, begs to announce that he devotes Three Days in the Week to INSTRUCT PUPILS, at his own residence only, in the art of Singing his Songs and Ballads. For terms, &c., apply to Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

HERR WILHELM GANZ begs to announce to his friends and Pupils that, having entered into an Engagement as accompanyist Mr and Madame Gassier on their 2 Provincial Tour, he will RETURN to TOWN for a few days in MAY. All Communications to be addressed to Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; or to M. Ganz, 50, Frith street, Soho.

HOTEL and TAVERN KEEPERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION for RELIEF of NECESSITOUS and AGED MEMBERS. Members of this Institution are informed that the Seventeenth Anniversary Dinner of the Institution will take place on TUESDAY, APRIL 15th at the FREEMASONS TAVERN. Gentlemen wishing to become Members are requested to attend at the Office, 1, Bridges-street, Covent-garden, on any day between the hours of 10 and 4. JEREMIAH INGRAM, ESQ., M.P., in the Chair.

Tickets 21s. each To be had of Messrs Edwards and Commander, at the Crown Hotel, Strand, and at the Bar of Freemasons Tavern. SIDNEY FAITHFULL, Hon. Sec.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.—The Palace and Park are open to the Public on Mondays at Nine a.m., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at Ten a.m., on which days the admission is 1s.; and on Saturdays at Two, when the admission is 2s., including each day at six p.m. Tickets (admission, including conveyance, by rail) 4s., may be obtained at the London bridge Terminus, and at the several agencies in London. Trains run from London-bridge to the Crystal Palace every half hour from 10.0 a.m. to 4 10 p.m., and at 4.25, 5.40, and 7.55 p.m., returning from the Crystal Palace at short intervals throughout the day up to 6.40 p.m.

ART-UNION of LONDON (by Royal Charter).—Prizeholders select for themselves from the Public Exhibition Every Subscriber of One Guinea will have, besides the chance of a Prize, an Impression of a Plate of "Harvest in the Highlands," engraved by J. T. Willmore, A.R.A., from the important and well-known picture by Sir Francis Grant, R.A., and Sir Augustus Callcott, R.A. The Prints are now ready for delivery, which will be made MONDAY NEXT, 31st inst. Office, 10, Regent-street, Pall-mall East. LEWIS POCOCK, Hon. Secs.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—The following valuable Estates will be allotted on THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1856, at the Offices, No. 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, London, at Seven o'clock precisely, by Mr. [illegible] Lincoln, North Lincolnshire. 3. Round Hill Park Estate (third portion), Horsham, East Sussex. 4. Brooklay Hill Park Estate (reserved lots), Forest Hill, West Kent. For prospectuses, shares Plans of Estates &c., apply to CHARLES LEWIS, Secretary.

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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1856.*

In the Session of 1854 various statements were made in the House of Commons asserting that torture was very frequently used in British India to extort taxes and revenue from the natives. These charges were preferred by Mr. Bright, Mr. D. Seymour, and Mr. Phillimore; and their truth was denied by Mr. Mangles and Sir J. W. Hogg. Instructions were sent out by the President of the Board of Control to institute a searching inquiry into these imputed cruelties, and the Governor of Madras appointed Messrs. Elliott, Stokes, and Norton to conduct the investigation in that presidency. These gentlemen publicly notified the powers intrusted to them, and the purpose for which those powers were granted; in consequence of which they received 1959 complaints within a period of three months. The number of personal applicants for redress were 522, the whole of whom were personally examined by the three Commissioners. Out of this total 280 complaints were dismissed, as either groundless or frivolous, or as relating to matters or persons beyond the pale of the prescribed inquiry; the remaining 242 complaints were reduced to writing, and disclose practices of most atrocious cruelty, not, we are happy to say, inflicted by Englishmen, but by native subordinate officers. The reason why the whole 1959 complaints were not heard is thus explained by the Commissioners:—"We thought that it would be in itself a cruel oppression had we compelled the numerous witnesses named by the parties complaining to leave their homes and travel long distances to Madras, there to wait their turn of examination for an indefinite period." Other reasons are assigned which appear to be perfectly legitimate and satisfactory; the main object was to establish the truth or falsehood of the system of torture, and the evidence shows that, with the exception of Canara and Malabar, it prevails in every territorial division of the Madras presidency.

Although we have an army in British India, numbering some 400,000 loyal and disciplined troops, our rule there is not one of physical force, but of opinion; and it behoves us at all times, and under all circumstances, to render our Government not only acceptable to the natives, but gratefully welcome. Directly, or indirectly, our sway extends over 150,000,000 people, and our responsibility is proportionate to the amplitude of our dominion. The last act of Lord Dalhousie has been to annex the kingdom of Oude, as large as Ireland, and containing a population of four millions, to our territory; and the justification is that the King was profligate and cruel. We promise a milder and more generous system than he pursued, and it is to be hoped the promise may be realised; but the proved existence of torture in Madras is a bitter satire on our pretensions. It is painful to extract the following passages from the Report; but the truth must be fearlessly told, to ensure the application of an efficient and immediate remedy. The following is the description of torture used in police cases:—

Twisting a rope tightly round the entire arm or leg, so as to impede circulation; lifting up by the moustaches; suspending by the arms while tied behind the back; searing with hot irons; placing scratching insects, such as the carpenter beetle, on the sensitive parts of the body; dipping in wells and rivers, till the party is half-suffocated; beating with sticks; prevention of sleep; nipping the flesh with pincers; putting pepper or red chilies in the eyes of men and women;—these and other nameless cruelties occasionally persevered in until death sooner or later ensues.

We have suppressed a few words in this extract for the sake of public decency; but the earnest reader will find the whole of the revolting story at the foot of page 34 of the Report.

It may be asked why do not the sufferers complain to the European magistracy and exhibit the marks of violence on their persons? To this it is answered that much cruelty may be inflicted without leaving permanent marks on the body; and, indeed, almost all are obliterated in short periods. It is true that the law requires the police to produce all offenders before the criminal judge of the zillah or village within forty-eight hours after apprehension; but the rule is constantly violated, cases being kept back for weeks and months; while the police screen the police, and the revenue officers their associates. Moreover, the poor, ignorant, and timid ryots, or cultivators of the soil, are afraid to complain. But there is another reason why the torturers escape with impunity. The number of European revenue officers to whom an appeal can be made are few in number, and scattered over immense distances, so that they are practically inaccessible to the poor, who have not the means of travelling. As an illustration we take the district of North Arcot, which, the Report says, may be taken as a fair average representation of the whole of the provinces: —"The district is a little less extensive than the whole of Wales, and is a fourth more populous: Wales contains 7400 squ are miles, and this district 7000; Wales has 1,184,000 inhabitants, and this district 1,486,000." To this large territory and population only four European magistrates are appointed. At page 37 of the Report there is a table of the provinces into which the Madras presidency is divided, giving the extent of each in square miles, the population, and the number of European revenue officers; and the table proves the complete inadequacy of this department of the Government. One instrument of torture used to extort money is called a "kittee." It is thus described.

It is a very simple machine, consisting merely of two sticks tied together at one end, between which the fingers are placed as in a lemon-squeezer, but in our judgment it is of very little importance whether this parliamentary compress on be the one in ordinary use or not, for an equal amount of bodily pain must be produced by that which has superseded the kittee, if anywhere it has gone out of vogue—the compelling a man to unclasp his fingers, the ends being squeezed by the hands of peons, who occasionally introduce the use of send to gain a firmer gripe; or making a man place his hand flat upon the ground, and then pressing downward, at either end, a stick placed horizontally over the back of the sufferer's fingers.

Having pointed out the horrors of this system we shall now refer to some of the more important remedies proposed. The disproportion between the size of the districts and the number of European officers renders a proper supervision and a facility of appeal impossible, and this evil ought to be forthwith corrected. The revenue and police authorities are at present vested in the same body, a system which has led to scandalous abuses. The whole police are underpaid and notoriously corrupt, and will remain so till their salaries are raised to a remunerative scale. "The police establishment," says Mr. Saalfelt, "has become the bane and pest of society, and the origin of half the misery and discontent that exist among the subjects of the Government. Robberies are daily and nightly committed, and not unfrequently with their connivance." "It cannot be doubted," says the Report, "that a better-paid, better-organised police force, separated altogether from ordinary revenue duties, placed under European officers, and commanded by an intelligent superintendent, immediately responsible to Government for the peace of the whole district, would in a very short time interpose an effectual check to the use of torture to elicit confessions."

It is strongly urged by the Commissioners that the collection of revenue and the administration of justice should be severed; and surely every argument that reason suggests is in favour of that recommendation. What security has the cultivator against overassessment, when the same party fixes the rent, and punishes for non-payment? Considering the peculiar character of the ryotwar system, it would be desirable to fix the rent in *kind*, not in *money* thus making it vary with the crop. It is shocking to think that these poor creatures, through no fault of their own, but owing to a bad season, are frequently stripped of their ploughing bullocks, which may be sold for a quarter of their value, or less. It is a disgrace to the East India Company to raise revenue by such cruel means, and pay dividends on their stock by such oppression on a people whom they are bound to protect.

It will be well to remember that the natives of India have been induced to submit to our yoke from the confidence they felt in European justice, and in our honourable performance of all contracts. They remember, or have learned from history, the cruelty of their native Princes in extorting revenue. As an example, we may mention Murshid Ally Khan, Nawab of Bengal in 1718, who compelled defaulters to wear leather long drawers filled with live cats, and to drink buffalo's milk mixed with salt till they were brought to death's door by diarrhœa. Other tyrants tied men to palm-trees, having caused their bodies to be smeared with honey, to attract the red ants by which the sufferers were tortured. By such atrocities money was extorted from the Zemidars. Such barbarity is justly held up to execration; but the disclosures recently made show that we are not guiltless, and the kittee rises before us in stern accusation. The denials formerly given in the House of Commons can no longer screen the guilty persons whose atrocities we have made known. When Parliament opens after the Easter recess, the Earl of Albemarle will bring the subject before the House of Lords and demand justice for the poor ryots of India.

FRENCH capital is beginning to flow into this country. The omnibus speculation was the earliest signal of this new movement. It has been followed by the purchase of eight of the splendid ocean steamers belonging to the General Screw Navigation Company, which will sail the seas under the tricolor, in opposition to, or in competition with, our own mercantile navy. When peace is established this commercial rivalry may assume larger dimensions, and redound to the benefit of both nations, by stimulating their respective activity. But a mode of investment, for some months in contemplation, has now been matured of so delicate a character that it may provoke the interference of our Government, however wedded it may be to the principles of Free-trade. We allude to the establishment of a French Fire Insurance in London, as a branch of an office formed in Paris in 1837. Our Chancellors of the Exchequer, compelled by the pressure of their financial difficulties, have been driven to levy taxes on prudence, both in Life and Fire Insurance. On the latter ordinary risks are charged a duty of three shillings per cent, while the assurers are content with a modest premium of one shilling and sixpence—making a total of four shillings and sixpence annually. The French office is disposed to undertake the same risk for half-a-crown, by evading the Government duty. If this competition is

permitted, those who have confidence in the solvency and the integrity of our neighbours will act upon the principle of buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market, in which case the British offices will lose their customers, and the Government be mulcted of their accustomed duty.

A few months since we endeavoured to point out the distinction between value and price, of which the present attempt of French capitalists affords a striking illustration. We then defined value as the labour condensed or embodied in commodities, while we described price as the expression of taxation, and of every act done by Government or society which added to the cost of production without adding to the value of the product. The premium of 1s. 6d. charged by the insurance-offices expresses the risk they incur, or the guarantee against that risk. For that remuneration they would pay the damage incurred by fire, if Government remitted the tax, which adds nothing to the safety of the assured, though it adds two hundred per cent to the cost of assurance. If Government chooses, in the face of this threatened—and, if successful, ruinous—competition, to abolish the duty, the competition itself would cease; but, if it will not give up this portion of revenue, how can it, consistently with Free-trade principles, suppress the French office? Individuals may simply notify to the French agents a desire to insure, and the policy may be transmitted from Paris and the premium be remitted to that capital by post. How can such a transaction be prohibited without interfering with the rights of the subject? It may be taken as a general rule that there are always remedies against injustice, if men have the sense to discover and the moral courage or tact to enforce them. Now, we hold every tax on prudence, one of the most valuable of the virtues in social life, to be rank injustice. It is a common censure on men who lose their all by fire to be unpitied, because they have omitted the precaution of insurance, which the Government does all it possibly can in a fiscal sense to prevent, by making it a luxury of the rich. If the French put an end to this evil we shall owe them many and hearty thanks; if they are expelled from their business in our metropolis, we may fairly ask for a new definition of Free-trade, and demand to know what are the exceptions, on commercial principles, apart from fiscality, to the rule of buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market.

## THE COURT.

The King of the Belgians closed his visit to the Queen on Thursday. On Tuesday his Majesty came to town, and paid visits to the Duke of Cambridge and the Duchess of Gloucester, and afterwards called on the Duke and Duchess of Aumale at their residence at Twickenham. On Thursday, at half-past nine o'clock, the King took leave of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, and travelled by the South-Western and South-Eastern lines to Dover, where his Majesty embarked early in the afternoon for Ostend, *en route* to Brussels.

On Saturday last the French Ambassador had an audience of the Queen, to announce officially from the Emperor of the French the birth of the Prince Imperial. His Excellency was introduced by Viscount Palmerston, acting for the Earl of Clarendon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince, the Princess Royal and Princess Alice, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the chapel of the Castle. The King of the Belgians and the Duchess of Kent were also at the service. Hon and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor performed the service and administered the Holy Sacrament.

On Monday the Queen and the Prince walked in the Home-park. Sir Edward Cust arrived on a visit, and had the honour of joining the Royal dinner party.

On Tuesday the Queen and the Prince, with the Princess Alice, rode on horseback in the Great-park. After dinner Mr. Albert Smith had the honour of performing before Her Majesty, the King of the Belgians, the Duchess of Kent, the Royal family, and the party assembled at the Castle.

On Wednesday the Queen and the Prince, with the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, again enjoyed equestrian exercise.

On Thursday, after the King of the Belgians had taken his departure, the Queen and the Prince walked out in the Home-park.

On Monday next the Court will leave Windsor Castle for Buckingham Palace, to remain there probably not more than a week or ten days; after which time the Marquis of Breadalbane, Princess Alice Albert, and the Royal family, will go to the Isle of Wight.

Lady Macdonald has succeeded the Countess of Desart as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. Lord Dufferin has succeeded Lord Camoys as Lord in Waiting to her Majesty

Her Majesty will hold Drawingrooms at St. James's Palace on the following days:—Thursday, 10th April next; Tuesday, 29th April next. Levees will be held at St. James's Palace on the following days: Wednesday, 16th April next; Wednesday, 7th May next.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary will remain at Cambridge Cottage, Kew, until the close of the ensuing week, and then return to St. James's Palace for the season.

His Excellency the Ambassador of France and the Countess Persigny will leave town this day (Saturday) for Paris for a short *séjour*.

Lord Alphons Fitzclarence gave a dinner on Saturday last, at his apartments in St. James's Palace. The company consisted of the Duke of Cambridge, Viscount and Viscountess Falkland, Lady William Russell, Mrs Lane Fox, Miss Raikes, Right Hon. Charles Villiers, M.P., General Drummond, and Dr. Quin.

We understand that a matrimonial alliance will shortly take place between the eldest daughter of Sir Norton and Lady Knatchbull and Mr. Charles Dundas, son of Mr. and the Lady Mary Dundas, of Dundas Castle.

Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P., and Lady Emily Peel are expected to arrive in town immediately after the holidays, from a tour in Italy.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: The Rev. T. A. L. Greaves to Melcombe Regis, near Dorchester; Rev. R. P. Hill to Madresfield, Worcestershire; Rev. J. M. Farrar to Burgh with Winthorpe, near Boston; Rev. C. Dampier to Bishop's Caundle, near Sherborne; Rev. W. Wingfield to Thornford, near Sherborne; Rev. W. Goode to St. Margaret's, Lothbury. *Vicarages*: Rev. W. Walker to Whittlesea St. Mary; Rev. R. Smelt to Wilcot, Wiltshire.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—It is expected that the installation of the Rev. Henry Melvill, Principal of Hallebury College, who has been appointed to a Canonry Residentiary in St. Paul's Cathedral, in the place of the Bishop of Carlisle elect, will take place on Sunday next.

TESTIMONIALS.—The Rev. C. Glynn, Curate of Bromesberrow, Gloucestershire, has been presented with a silver tea-service by his parishioners on his resigning his curacy.—On Monday last the Rev. W. Read, M.A., of the Chapel of Ease, Worthing, was presented with an elegant silver inkstand and a purse of fifty guineas by his congregation, as an expression of their appreciation of his zeal and devotedness, and as a token of esteem and affection. A suit of robes, &c., had been presented to Mr. Read by a portion of his congregation and friends a few days previously.

PRESERVATION OF EGGS.—Mr. Fawcett, chemist, of Gateshead, by experiment has proved that eggs may be preserved for several months (it may be for years) perfectly good and sweet. In September, 1855, he covered with two coats of mucilage of gum arabic (made with equal parts of gum and water), several fresh eggs; and in March, 1856, six months afterwards, the eggs were boiled, and found to be as sweet and as good as when newly laid. By this plan economical housewives may preserve in summer for use in winter; it will also enable captains of vessels to enjoy the luxury of eggs while at sea. It is required that one coat of the gum should be quite dry before the other is applied. A small brush is the best for the purpose of applying it.

On Tuesday afternoon last the Blue Coat Boys, according to annual custom, proceeded to the Mansion-house, where they were regaled with a glass of wine, two buns, and a new sixpence.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE EASTER BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—Last Monday evening, pursuant to annual custom, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor entertained a large and distinguished party at dinner in the Egyptian-hall, where covers were laid for 260. The fact that not a single Cabinet Minister was present was a subject of general conversation among the guests. On the removal of the cloth the Lord Mayor gave in succession the usual loyal toasts. That of "The Duke of Cambridge and the other members of the Royal family" was responded to by his Royal Highness; and also the toast of "The Army and Navy." After alluding to the [illegible] of peace being concluded, he said we must not fall into the notion that when peace was settled we should at once fall back to the amounts of force maintained previously to the war. On the contrary, we must always keep the Army and Navy—as necessary evils, perhaps, but still we must keep them in such a state of efficiency as would enable us to defend the country's safety and honour. Mr. Gladstone, whose name had been coupled with "The House of Commons," said that House had to discharge a painful function in adding to the burdens of the country; but he trusted that the people were of opinion that the had been justified it voting freely and liberally the large sums for a war undertaken for no purpose of aggrandisement, but in the cause of honesty, humanity, and justice. The events of the past two years would form a retrospect without parallel in the history of countries, whether we regarded the motives from which they took their origin, or the fidelity and honour with which the great alliance had been preserved which was the means of bringing the war to a satisfactory termination. But, in as far as regarded the functions of Parliament and its duties as a taxing body, he felt that a period of returning peace was only second, if second, in difficulty to the period of entering into a war. He trusted, however, that the members of the House of Commons would be sheered and warmed by the interest taken in their proceedings by companies like the present; and, as he had no doubt but that the time for social and internal reform was approaching, he hoped that the members of the House of Commons would devote themselves zealously to such measures as might be necessary for the welfare and progress of the country.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM.—A public meeting was held on Tuesday night at St. Martin's-hall, Long-acre, to consider the necessity of a vigorous effort to counteract existing abuses in the administration of the affairs of the country, to expose corrupt influence and favouritism in Government appointments, the consequent inefficiency of the public service, and enormous increase of taxation. The chair was occupied by Mr. F. Smedley, the High Bailiff of Westminster. Mr. Jacob Bell, in moving the first resolution, said he attended as one of a deputation of the Administrative Reform Association, and also as a member of the Westminster Reform Association—the objects of both of which were pretty nearly identical. He believed the present a suitable time for considering the great question of administrative reform, inasmuch as no excitement of any kind existed throughout the country. The association was merely a temporary association which had been called into existence in consequence of the House of Commons not fairly representing the people (Hear). It was necessary, therefore, for the people to do what had not been done by their representatives. Mr. Bell moved a resolution pledging the meeting to assist in carrying certain measures of administrative reform Sir J. Shelley thought the association had put the cart before the horse. To carry out administrative reform it should and it must begin by reforming the House of Commons (Cheers). He would, therefore, add to the resolution moved by Mr. Jacob Bell the following clause:—"That inasmuch as the Commons' House of Parliament does not, except in name, represent the people, no appeal for redress to that House as at present constituted is likely to be attended with a satisfactory result; and that a complete and permanent removal of existing abuses can only be expected as the result of a reform of the House of Commons, including the vote by ballot." There had never been a time when reformers, if united, would have a better chance of carrying a reform of Parliament than at present. After some discussion, in the course of which an amendment in favour of a radical reform of Parliament was proposed and withdrawn, the chairman put Sir John Shelley's amendment, which he declared to have been lost (Cheers, and cries of "No, no"). Great dissatisfaction having been expressed, the chairman again put the amendment with the same result. He then put the original resolution, which was also negatived. The chairman then declared that neither the amendment nor the original resolution had been carried (Great cheering and loud laughter, amidst which the meeting dispersed).

ST. PAUL'S, KNIGHTSBRIDGE—ELECTION OF CHURCHWARDEN.—On Tuesday afternoon a meeting of the inhabitants of the district parish of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, was held in the parochial school-rooms, Wilton place, for the purpose of electing a churchwarden for the ensuing year. For some days past great excitement has prevailed in the parish in consequence of the opposition offered to the re-election of Mr. Westerton, in the person of Mr. J. H. Tuck, a florist and coal-merchant. By the friends of Mr. Westerton it was alleged that Mr. Tuck's return would virtually put an end to the suit now pending, in which Mr. Westerton and Mr. Beal are the prosecutors, and the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel and the Incumbent of St. Paul's and St. Barnabas, is the defendant; and, on the other hand, it was contended by Mr. Tuck's friends that Mr. Westerton was unworthy of the confidence of the parishioners, as he had proved himself disloyal to the Queen, an enemy to the Church of England, and in his private affairs a bankrupt. Such charges, as well as many others of a minor character, were placarded about the district by both parties with the utmost pertinacity. The school-room was crammed to suffocation. The Hon. and Rev. R. Liddell took the chair. A good deal of speechifying took place, but, the Purcyite candidate having been withdrawn, Mr. Westerton was elected without opposition.

MR. KOSSUTH ON THE AUSTRIAN CONCORDAT.—On Wednesday evening M. Kossuth delivered the first of two lectures, at the Spafields School-room, Exmouth-street, Spafields, on the "Universal supremacy, and on the part of the Austrian Emperor, a shameful surrender of the most sacred rights of the crown, the clergy, and the people To Hungary the consequences would be very serious. That country had been chosen as the field for this aggression because she was disarmed and helpless; but he hoped the time would come when Providence would afford her the means of shaking off the fetters of tyranny and oppression. In conclusion, M. Kossuth pointed out the troubles which the triumph of the Concordat in Hungary might in time bring upon England, and quoted a remark made upon the subject by Oliver Cromwell in 1653. The meeting separated with three cheers for the lecturer.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FIRE ASSURANCE.—Some weeks back it was mentioned in Parliament that the English fire assurance companies were threatened with competition from French offices, which the high rate of duty would prevent them from being able to meet. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that he did not apprehend any such competition would be attempted, but that, if this proved to prove erroneous, he would immediately take whatever measures might be requisite. A circular has now been issued by the company La France, established in Paris in 1857, with a capital of £600,000, stating that they have established an agency in London, where policies may be effected with precisely the same conditions as those of the British offices, and at little more than half the annual charge. Thus the ordinary risks which in England are subject to a premium of 1s. 6d. and a duty of 3s., making a total of 4s. 6d. per cent, will be taken by La France at 2s. 6d. per cent. The company, in illustration of the effects of our heavy duties, point to the fact that in France seven-eighths of the owners of house property effect insurances, while in England the proportion is only one-third.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—Some important changes are in contemplation in the Examiner's office, consequent upon the retirement of Mr. Pescock and Mr. Hill, the chief and deputy examiners, and we under stand that these duties will devolve upon Mr. J. S. Mill and Mr. F. W. Fredrics, while the assistant examiners will be Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Grindlay, Mr. [illegible] Han, and at present secretary to the Indian Law Commission; Mr. Bourdillon, for many years in the examiner's department; Mr W. Thornton, of the marine branch; and Mr. J. W. Kaye, the proprietor of the *Calcutta Review*, who is spoken of as likely to undertake the Public Works department.

CAMDEN LITERARY INSTITUTION.—On Tuesday evening a literary and musical soirée was held at the above institution, to celebrate the anniversary of its opening. M. A. Garvey, Esq., LL.D., occupied the chair. Miss Poole, Mr. George Tedder, and Mr. Frederick Chatterton, the well known harpist, gave their services in the musical part of the entertainment; while the chairman, Mr. Gamgee, and others described the various works of art, optical instruments, and scientific models distributed about the rooms. The Photographic Society lent a most beautiful collection of specimens, as did also the London Stereoscopic Company. The more interesting specimens of photography, however, were those of Mr. Mayall, the eminent artist of Regent-street: they included a most splendid collection portraits of the Duke of Newcastle, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Lyndhurst, Sir Colin Campbell, the present Lord Mayor, and a number of other well-known characters. Most of these portraits have been taken within the last two or three months.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—In the week that [illegible] the total number of deaths registered in London was [illegible] of which 638 were deaths of males, 575 those of females. In the corresponding weeks of the ten years 1846-55 the average number was 1164. This number, if raised by a tenth part for comparison with last week's deaths, which occurred in an increased population, becomes 1280. The present rate of mortality is therefore less than the average. Last week the births of 589 boys and 538 girls, in all 1127 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1846-55 the average number was 1[illegible]

WHITTINGTON CLUB.—The eighth anniversary of this institution will be celebrated by a full-dress ball at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, on Thursday evening next, April 3rd, when it is expected there will be a good muster of the former as well as the present members of the institution

THE NEW STREET IN CLERKENWELL.—The extension of the line of street leading northward from Victoria-street to Coppice-row, forming the new street in Clerkenwell, proceeds with considerable rapidity. The filthy and mean habitations which were devoted to the purposes of the most offensive trades have disappeared, and the new line of street has not only been marked out, but the arches have been put in and side rails erected along the graceful sweep from West-street to Coppice-row. It is expected that the new street will be thrown open about the middle of May.

DEATH OF THE SEAL IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.—Our younger readers will, we dare say, be sorry to hear that "Tom," the well-known seal that has been an inmate of those Gardens since 1851, will no more amuse them with his uncouth though animated gambols. He died after having been for some time in a drooping condition, the cause of which discovered too late—conveys a caution to all who have the charge of piscivorous animals. A *post-mortem* examination showed a considerable number of fishhooks firmly fixed by their barbs in various parts of his intestines, and which had manifestly produced irritation, disease, and, at last, death. It seems that Tom was chiefly fed on whitings, some of which are caught by lines and hooks. When the hook happens to be deeply fixed in the fish the fishermen sever the line Hence the illness and death of poor Tom.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Rear-Admiral Sir M. F. F. Berkeley, and Vice-Admiral Sir George Seymour, embarked at Portsmouth in the Admiralty yacht *Black Eagle*, on Tuesday morning, at half-past ten, to inspect the screw gun-boats lying there. The gun boats, about twenty in number, had their steam up, as also the *Colossus*, 80, the divisional ship of Captain Keppel, and, the latter taking the lead, at half-past three they got under way and proceeded to the westward. They appeared to leave in two columns, and at one o'clock were out of sight. The departure of the the flotilla afforded a very interesting spectacle. The *Fawn*, *Queen*, *Grinder*, and *Cracker* boats went away with the squadron, but those vessels all returned into harbour in the afternoon. Sir George Seymour, having accompanied the squadron to off Cowes, returned in time for dinner o'clock on Tuesday. The Admiralty was to proceed with the above-named Lords to Portland Roads, on a trial of their qualities, there joining the divisions under the orders of Captain Key; and after an inspection there, the whole will proceed to sea with the *Sanspareil*, 72, screw, Captain Key's additional ship, to be ready for the grand review by her Majesty of the arm of the service.

THE following important circular, in reference to the new regulations issued by the War-office for the payment to recruits of the whole of their bounty, has been received by the commanding officers of depôts at the provisional battalion, Chatham:—"Adverting to the Royal warrant of the 22nd of January last, which provides that recruits enlisting on and after the 31st of that month shall be entitled to receive in money the actual sum specified as a bounty, and that they shall be supplied with a complete kit at the public expense, I am directed to acquaint you, with reference to the circular letter from this department, No. 1215, dated the 21st of December, 1855, that the personal part of the bounty admissible for the men of the regular cavalry, artillery, and infantry, who desert before final approval, but who on recovery to the service are pardoned and forwarded to their regiments or depôts as recruits, will in future be limited to the amount actually paid to the man previously to his desertion, whether 5s. on attestation, or 20s., including 15s. on immediate approval.—B. HAWES."

IT was expected that the Military Commission of Inquiry recently appointed by the Royal warrant would commence its sittings at Chelsea Hospital on Tuesday last. Such, in fact, was last week the official arrangement; and orders were issued that every necessary preparation should be made for the commencement of the inquiry each morning by eleven o'clock. On Monday afternoon, however, instructions were received at the hospital to "postpone the final preparations" until "further notice." Nothing is known at the hospital as to the day when the inquiry will actually commence.

A FLEET of screw gun-boats, nearly 100 in number, is now in commission at Motherbank, of which each is of sixty-horse power, and about 100 tons burden, 120 feet keel, 24 feet beam, and 9 feet 6 in. draft, and 32 pounder pivot-guns, and 24-pounder brass howitzers. The three principal divisions belonging to the divisional ships (*Ajax*, 91, Captain Coffin; *Arrogant*, 91, Captain Keppel; and *Brunswick*, 81, Captain Yelverton) have their mastheads respectively painted red, white, and blue. The possession of this terrific force cannot be too highly estimated. Each of these vessels would sell at 4000 yards range, and, owing to their light draught of water (four and six feet), they could force their passage through the most shallow of the enemy's creeks; besides which their 32-pounder shells

## NATIONAL INSTITUTION OF THE FINE ARTS.

WE continue our remarks upon this Exhibition, commencing with two works which we engrave in our present sheet

"The Visit to Bethany," by A. B. Clay, is a sober and judicious rendering of a solemn passage in Scripture. Christ sits in the midst, with his hand resting on the head of Mary, who is seated at the Saviour's feet. There is an air of great simplicity and innocence in her face. That of Martha is not deficient in expression; it bespeaks that the rebuke, "Martha, Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things," &c., has taken effect, and awakened her to the vanity of earthly cares. The colouring is harmonious and delicate; and the idea of representing the walls as covered with matting after the Eastern fashion is appropriate and successful.

"Summer Time—Crossing the Ford," by T. J. Soper, is a charming landscape, after the real English school; cool and umbrageous; the sky certainly more after the fashion of the present bleak spring-time than of roseate summer; but the rippling brook which meanders through the midst of the landscape, and the deep shade which pervades each leafy recess, are in strict keeping with it, and true to Nature in her soberer aspects. The market waggon in front, with its rustic burden, and the dog trotting on before, invest the composition with life and gaiety

In passing hastily in review the six hundred pictures comprised in the collection we are struck with the almost total absence of subjects of history, and the more ambitious class of poetry and imagination; and this is especially remarkable when recent events have been such as would have, we should fancy, suggested so many striking themes. No; neither the Crimean campaign, nor the Baltic campaign, nor the "big wars" of which they formed incidents, appear to have inspired the artists exhibiting at the National Institution; and, as far as they represent the arts of the country, the gigantic struggle so recently brought to a pause remains as if it had never been. One solitary exception to this remark we notice in a small piece by H. Barraud, "An Incident at Balaclava," representing a horse which is recorded to have stood by the side of its dead master for a full hour after that murderous feat of arms.

"A Storm Gathering on Cader Idris, North Wales," by S. A. Perry, is a bold and powerful study—darkness prevailing over the canvas, but broken artfully with dashes of light. G. A. Williams, in "Sunset—Winter," treats us to one of those clever contrasts of snow and glowing sun-rays of which he is so fond. "In the Marches—Morning," by the same artist, is, on the other hand, remarkable for its cool and subdued tone.

"Shades of Autumn," by A. W Williams—a picture of considerable size and merit—exhibits another phase of atmospheric effect—the broad lurid glow which immediately follows the departure of the setting sun and precedes the gloom of twilight.

Of the *genre* pieces are several which will tickle the fancy of those who are to be taken by the elaboration of small events of homely life and the minutiæ of furniture and decoration. Of this prolific class are "The Music Lesson—a Preparatory Exercise," by J. Collinson; "Washing Day," by N. Stacey Marks, "Children's Party—Friends Dropping In," by A. Blaikley; "Bird's eye View of Baby," by Frank Williams, "An Interior at Sandon, Staffordshire"—a perfect broker's warehouse—by Bell Smith, &c. It is to be added that productions of this description appear to find ready purchasers.

"THE VISIT TO BETHANY"—PAINTED BY A. B. CLAY. FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

## CONFIRMATION OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

THIS impressive ceremony (of which we give an Engraving in our present Number) took place on the 20th instant in the private chapel of Windsor Castle. The Archbishop of Canterbury; the Bishop of Oxford, Lord High Almoner; the Bishop of Chester, Clerk of the Closet; the Dean of Windsor, Resident Chaplain to the Queen; the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell, Deputy Clerk of the Closet in Waiting; and the Rev. H. J. Ellison, Vicar of Windsor, took their seats within the rails of the communion-table shortly before twelve o'clock. The ministers and other company invited to witness the ceremony assembled in the Green Drawing-room at a quarter before twelve o'clock, the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting on the Queen and the Royal family assembling in the Corridor. The company were then conducted to their seats in the chapel.

About twelve o'clock her Royal Highness the Princess Royal entered the chapel with her father, the Prince Consort, who placed her in a chair in front of the communion-table. Her Majesty the Queen and his Majesty the King of the Belgians followed, together with the rest of the Royal and illustrious personages. His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the godfather of the Princess Royal, was conducted to a seat near the Princess under the pulpit; and in a line with the King were her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, godmother of the Princess Royal; her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, his Serene Highness Prince

SUMMER TIME.—CROSSING THE FORD."—PAINTED BY T. J. SOPER.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

CONFIRMATION OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS ROYAL IN THE PRIVATE CHAPEL, WINDSOR CASTLE.

Ernest of Leiningen, and his Serene Highness Prince Victor of Hohenlohe. Her Majesty the Queen was seated opposite the King of the Belgians, while his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, her Royal Highness the Princess Helena, and her Royal Highness the Princess Louisa, occupied seats opposite to the other members of the Royal family. The great officers of State and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting took their places immediately behind the Royal family. The remainder of the company invited were placed in pews on each side of the chapel.

The Prince as Royal wore a rich white silk glacé gown, with five flounces pinked, the body and skirt trimmed with white ribbon and Mechlin lace. The King of the Belgians, the Prince Consort, and the Duke of Cambridge appeared in the Windsor uniform, and each wore the riband, badge and star of the most noble order of the Garter. The gentlemen of the Queen's and the Prince Consort's household wore the Windsor uniform: the members of orders of knighthood wearing their respective insignia. The ceremony commenced by a hymn, sung by the gentlemen and boys of the Royal Chapel of St George; Mr. W. G. Cusins, the organist of her Majesty's private chapel, presiding at the organ. The Bishop of Oxford read the preface, and his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury performed the ceremony, and concluded the service—the Princess kneeling before his Grace. The Archbishop, at the close, delivered an exhortation, and part of the 98th Hymn was then sung by the choir.

The ceremony being ended, the Queen and the King of the Belgians, the Prince Royal and the Prince Consort, with the Royal family, quitted the chapel and entered the Green Drawing-room, where her Majesty received the congratulations of the distinguished company present. Luncheon was served to the Royal family in the White-room, and to the general company in the dining-room. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Mary, and the Duke of Cambridge, took leave of the Queen and the Prince in the afternoon, the Duchess and the Princess Mary proceeding to Kew, and the Duke returning to London. Their Serene Highnesses Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Prince Victor of Hohenlohe also took leave and quitted the Castle. The Ministers, officers of State, and other visitors invited to attend the ceremony took their departure.

## *MUSIC.*

DRURY LANE was opened on Easter Monday with an English Opera Company, whose performances, we believe, will be carried on for a considerable part of the season. The undertaking has started under favourable auspices and with a good prospect of success. The establishment is on a more extensive scale than any thing of the kind that has been set on foot for a good many years back. The company contains several performers of some eminence, and is effective as a whole. The orchestra is really admirable, the chorus is of respectable strength and quality, and the whole is under the able direction of Mr. Tully, a musician of distinguished talent and great experience. The opera produced on Easter Monday was an English version, by Mr. Jefferys, of Verdi's grand opera, "Il Trovatore." Of this work, which was performed at the Royal Italian Opera last season, we have already said so much, both in describing its performance and in reviewing it as a musical publication, that we shall only say now that while it is justly regarded as the best of Verdi's compositions, yet the pleasure derived from the music is alloyed by the demerits of the libretto; the subject being not only revolting in itself, but confused and obscure in its treatment. It contains, however, many charming melodies, concerted pieces, and choruses written with vigour and power, and beautiful orchestral effects. The dramatic portion, too, contains several scenes, including the catastrophe, which are really tragic. And the whole work, though very open to criticism, cannot be regarded with indifference. The manner in which this opera has been produced in its English dress has much surpassed our expectation, and does great honour to the theatre. The English version is well executed. The work is not maimed by mutilations; the only departure from the original being the conversion of a portion of the recitative into dialogue spoken wit out music. This is a kind of alteration of which we have always highly approved for distinctively lyrical works in other languages than the Italian. In English it is generally monotonous sing-song, often mean and ridiculous in its effect. The translation is faithful, and the words are as well adapted as English words can be adapted to Italian music.

The principal female characters were well performed. *Azucena*, the gipsy, whose horrible vengeance is the subject of the story, was personated by Miss Fanny Huddart with a degree of tragic power little inferior to that which has been displayed by Madame Viardot. This lady, moreover, has one of the finest contralto voices we have ever heard, and is a pure and expressive singer. Miss Lucy Escott (already a favourite of the public), in the part of *Leonora*, full of course for such a character as Jenny Ney. In the tragic scenes she was somewhat weak; but she sang with great brilliancy and sweetness, and was altogether pleasing and interesting. Mr. Augustus Braham's singing, in the principal male character, was much better than his acting. We fancy we did not point out to him the absurdity of his costume. Mr. Drayton acted with considerable force, and sang (as he always does) like an accomplished musician. The *ensemble* of the performance was good. There was beautiful scenery, and the spectacle (an essential feature in a grand opera) got up with no small splendour. The opera was followed by a musical afterpiece called "Marguerite," a burlesque of the principal scenes of Goethe's "Faust." It was got up with greater care than it deserved; while the music, composed by Mr. Tully, contained several beautiful things, and was in a great measure thrown away on so trivial a subject. The theatre was as full as possible. The audience, though it was Easter Monday, were perfectly quiet and attentive, and showed their satisfaction by very hearty applause. We trust that some of our best English operas (not versions from the Italian or German), such as Barnett's "Mountain Sylph," Balfe's "Bohemian Girl," Wallace's "Maritana," &c., will be given. This would really be English opera.

THE first meeting for this season of the REUNION DES ARTS took place on Wednesday evening, at the society's rooms in Harley-street. The Réunion des Arts, though chiefly (as its name denotes) not exclusively, devoted to music. It was established about five years ago by some members of the musical profession, with the object of affording to the professors and lovers of the fine arts a suitable place of meeting, with a view to their mutual benefit and gratification. In pursuance of this plan its meetings have sometimes been literary and artistic *conversazioni*, but most frequently musical performances. Some improvements have now been made in the management of the society which promise to continue to its increased prosperity. The rooms have been enlarged and redecorated with much taste and elegance, and judicious arrangements have been made for the comfortable accommodation of the company. The meeting of Wednesday evening consisted of a concert of classical music, well selected and admirably performed. The programme included Beethoven's Quartet in A for two violins tenor and violoncello; Spohr's Quintet for piano and stringed instruments; solos on the violin and violoncello; and vocal pieces. The instrumentalists were Messrs. Molique and Ries, violins; Herr Tedesco, pianoforte; Mr. Hill, tenor; and M. Paque, violoncello. The singers were Miss Dolby, and Mr. and Mrs. Drayton. The performances were conducted by Mr. Benedict and Mr. Goltmick. The rooms were completely filled by a fashionable assemblage, among whom we observed a number of our most distinguished musicians and amateurs.

We are informed, on the best authority, that Her Majesty's Theatre will certainly be opened this season. Mr. Lumley, having at length succeeded in overcoming the obstacles which threatened to put off on Sunday last for Paris, in order to make engagements with performers, and the other necessary arrangements for commencing his campaign. It is a common mistake to suppose that all (or almost all) the great Italian singers have been monopolised by our Royal Italian Opera. There are, at this time, many fine performers who have never been, and whose names have scarcely been mentioned, in England. Among these are Madame Albertini (an Englishwoman) and Madame Piccolomini, both of whom are exciting the utmost enthusiasm in Italy; while they are also several male performers of high dramatic and vocal reputation who have not yet crossed the Alps. Mr. Lumley, with his well-known energy, cannot fail to assemble a powerful company; and in Mr. Balfe he will find (as before) an able musical director. The house itself is by no means in the dilapidated state which has been represented.

Two Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concerts were given at the Royal Pantheon, Lingham, on Saturday and Monday last. The first, a Ball-ad concert, at which all the aristocracy of "Little London" were assembled, consisted of the "Dead March in Saul," selections from the "Stabat Mater" of Rossini, the overture to "Fidelio," Meyerbeer's "Benedicton des Poignards," selections from the "Traviata," and the songs of "Bel Raggio" and "I love the lilies." The instrumental music was tastefully and in many instances brilliantly performed, and gave much satisfaction. It was evident, however, from the impatience of the audience during the performance of the concerted pieces, that they were not the chief attraction. Towards the close of the second portion of the entertainment Miss Louisa Vinning appeared. She sang both songs with extreme power and feeling, and awakened on the part of the audience a sentiment of admiration which found vent in noisy applause and calls for encores. In the second concert the overture to "Don Giovanni," a selection from the "Barbiere," a solo on the pianoforte, by Signor Li Calsi, were performed. Miss Vinning repeated Horn's song, "I love the lilies:" and sang, in addition, "Natalie," by Walter Maynard; "Robert, toi que j'aime;" and a national Scotch ballad. She was encored in every performance, and retired amidst prolonged applause. The concert terminated with "God Save the Queen" and "Partant pour la Syrie."

PICCO will commence giving a series of concerts at the St. James's Theatre on Thursday evening next, April 3.

## *THE THEATRES, &c.*

### EASTER PIECES.

A MORNING contemporary has devoted a leader to the extraordinary circumstance that the leading theatres this year have not produced a proper Easter drama—that is, some monstrous burlesque or extravaganza, relying rather on its spectacle than its literary merit. This the writer ascribes to a theatrical decline, and moralises on the want of accommodation in the audience part of the houses as a sufficient reason for the alleged public neglect. A broad thing as we do the expediency of improvement in the particulars mentioned, we cannot concur in the theory of decline and neglect; for, in fact, neither exists. It is true that spectacular burlesque has hitherto been overworked, and that managers accordingly have, as by common consent, avoided it this season; but this in most cases has happened from the specific stimulus being no longer required, and the happy accident of certain establishments being so successful (such as the Olympic, for instance) that they can depend upon the continued run of their old pieces.

At the HAYMARKET, however, Mr. Buckstone has something in the shape of a spectacle; but this is in connection with the Spanish ballet, Senora Perea Nena, and the troupe of brilliant dancers, who have been re-engaged. The new piece is called "El Gamlindo; or, the Goldseeker," and has a story attached somewhat resembling that of Dr. Mackay's excellent poem, "The Lump of Gold." Three magnificent scenes have been painted for the ballet in question by Mr. Calleott, representing the luxuriance of Mexican nature, with the richest of pencils—rocks and sunset landscapes, and pastoral roads, and handsome villas on the margin of picturesque lakes, are all displayed in the happiest manner. The plot introduces us early to the goldseeker, who, on finding a nugget, has to contend for its possession with a stranger, who shoots him. Presently the stranger appears as a rich suitor for the hand of a vine-dresser's daughter, *Pequita* (Senora Perea Nena), and would dance himself effectually into her good graces, but that her true lover timely appears, healed of his wounds and gaily attired, to denounce the thief and assassin who had usurped his place. The feelings and emotions proper to the situations just indicated are demons rated very grotesquely by these foreign *artistes*, yet very powerfully also, for indeed the gestures are only too fiercely expressive. But the glitter and nobility cover all extravagances, and the new ballet will prove, no doubt, immensely popular.

PRINCESS'.—At this house it may be fairly considered that the management had produced their Easter drama a week or two beforehand in "The First Night," which was acted again on Tuesday. Nevertheless, Mr. Keen has produced his holiday folk not only with a revival of the beautiful melodrama of "Faust and Marguerite," but with two new pieces —viz., a new farce by Mr. Morton, entitled "A Prince for an Hour," and a new comedietta by Mr. D. Dance, called "The Victor Vanquished." The first is a clever little piece, supported by Miss Carlotta Leclercq, Miss Desborough, and Mr. Harley. The first-named lady, as a young gouthern, is mistaken for the princely *Lorenzo di Medicis* (Miss Desborough), and thereby secures the escape of the latter from his pursuers. This rustic has a rival in the *Babiola*, to whose drolleries Mr. Harley lent the aid of those personal peculiarities that constitute the humour of his assumptions. The situations, it must be confessed, are somewhat arbitrary, but they are skilfully introduced. The second piece is much simpler in character and construction, and is one of the numerous class devoted to the private life of Charles XII. of Sweden. Miss C. Leclercq plays the part of a Tartar Princess, with whom the stern Monarch falls in love; and she takes advantage of the passion to procure the pardon of her lover for disobedience of orders at the battle of Saltowa. Mr. F. Matthews played the King admirably; and the whole was decidedly successful. Both pieces are placed on the stage with new scenery.

OLYMPIC.—We have already mentioned this theatre, in our introductory remarks, as enabled to present on its old stock pieces. The Machiavelic genius of Mr. Robson continues to give vitality to "The Discreet Princess;" and Mr. Wigan's excellent acting still satisfies the fashionable audiences of this house with the repetition of "Still Waters Run Deep." Never was the prosperity of a management more identified with so little effort as that of this extraordinarily successful management.

ADELPHI. No change has taken place at this theatre; Mr. Wright's reappearance being sufficient to preserve the two farces of "Domestic Economy" and "Urgent Private Affairs" on the board. These, with the pantomimic burlesque of "Jack and the Bean-stalk," attracted, on Monday, a numerous audience.

SADLER'S WELLS. The new manager, Mr. G. A. Webster, commenced his reign on Monday, and trusted his fortunes to the rather heavy drama of "The Marble Heart," in which Mr. Leigh Murray performed the character of the sculptor who was seduced by a *lorette* from the pursuit of an honourable profession, and perished of his infatuation. The performance was an efficient one; though it was evident that the audience were strangers to the particular style of acting, and did not always sympathise with the too domestic sorrows of the hero. Mr. Murray, however, has gained and deserves great praise for the natural manner in which he has embodied this dramatic conception. The female parts were respectably filled. Miss J. Marston was very judicious in her representation of *Marco*; and Miss Oliver, in *Marie*, acted with the same simplicity which gives such interest to the portraiture of this innocent girl. It is a pity that a drama so good in its design and moral in its application should be deficient in the coherence necessary to a perfect composition. It was nevertheless received with favour. The performance concluded with Planché's burlesque of "The Invisible Prince," in which Miss Harriet Gordon was announced as the principal attraction; and, indeed, she supported the interest of the piece by her incessant vivacity and unwearied energy.

THE STANDARD.—This theatre has commenced its Easter season with the especial engagement of Miss Glyn and Mr. Henry Marston, who accordingly appeared on Monday in Shakspeare's tragedy of "King John." The house was excessively crowded; but the utmost attention was paid by the audience to the performance. Mr. Marston's impersonation of the British King was marked by many original points from the general interpretation. He is evidently anxious to indicate the prevailing indecision of the Royal mind, even when boldest in conduct and in speech; and, in this way, produced some original readings which may hereafter serve as a text for future remark. Miss Glyn's *Constance* was, as formerly, a majestic and powerful series of scenes, exhausting the scales of passionate vehemence and pathetic tenderness. Her dignified bearing and personal advantages render her embodiment of this part remarkably complete, and remind us of those palmy days of the drama when the bounds of the patent theatres commanded genius of the loftiest type as the only fitting representative of high poetic creations. The tragedy is well appointed, and its production cannot fail to be of great help to the cause of popular education.

SURREY.—The management of this theatre has undertaken to dramatise Mr. Henry Mayhew's "London Labour and the London Poor," and produced on Monday a piece entitled "How We Live in the World of London," in which the characters are costermongers, street-patterers, and other respectabilities of that class. Reality is placed on the stage without shrinking, and the sympathies of course are painfully excited. The effect is assisted by some well-painted scenery, which, for the most part, does more than ordinary credit to the pencil of Mr. Dalby.

ASTLEY'S.—The Easter spectacle at this house is devoted to the representation of a "Great Spring Meeting and National Steeplechase." The picture of rural sports was accurate in detail, and the illustrations were abundant. Two Irish reapers—acted by Messrs. Jackson and Palmer —were particularly distinguished for a certain racy reality. There were also the "Scenes in the Circle," and a new piece, entitled "The Postman's Knock."

STRAND.—This little theatre has ventured on a burlesque. It is entitled "Good Queen Bess; or, ye Merrie Days of Olde England," and has been compiled for the occasion by Mr. C. J. Collins. *Her Majesty* is personated by Mr. Rogers, and the *Earl of Leicester* by Miss A. Bennett, thus reversing the sexes—a principle which is further carried out by *Sir Walter Raleigh* being acted by Miss Somers. The old palace at Bridewell, Greenwich Park, and Kenilworth Castle furnish the principal scenes; and, with the aid of some capital songs, the performance proved eminently successful.

EASTER ENTERTAINMENTS.—There has not been any great novelty in the holiday amusements of the season, which stand very much as they did last year, with the exception of EMMA STANLEY'S "Seven Ages of Woman." Even this, however, has now been several months before the public, and commanded, what is has deserved, the highest amount of success. This brilliant entertainment still continues to attract large audiences at St. Martin's Hall. Mr. Love is as attractive as ever at Regent Gallery, Quadrant; and his ventriloquism, various in its subjects and astonishing in its effects, is now a unique art in which the professor has no competitor.—Mr. W. S. WOODIN, at the Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, exhibits with undiminished effect his "Olio of Oddities," the humour of which is so admirably chastened by its elegance as a literary composition. His impersonation of Mdlle. Rachel as *Camille* is an admirable imitation, prefaced in harmony with the general tone of the entertainment.—Miss P. HORTON, also, may still be found at the Gallery of Illustration, abounding in musical and characteristic details, as an interpreter of real life under its most amusing aspects. Nor must we forget that Mr. ALBERT SMITH'S Mont Blanc is now open every evening except Saturday, and that there are morning representations three times a week—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.—The POLYTECHNIC presents a new romantic and musical entertainment, entitled "Kenilworth," written by G. MOORE, Esq., and personated by T. L. HORNE, Esq., every morning and evening, assisted by the Misses Mascall. A dioramic picture of the conflagration of Covent garden Theatre is also added to the attractions.—The GREAT GLOBE in Leicester-square opened on Easter Monday with "a dioramic tour from Blackwall to Balaclava through the principal cities of Europe." The models of the Siege of Sebastopol, Cronstadt, the Baltic, and Sveaborg and Helsingfors, are still exhibited, and, with the collection of Russian arms, pictures, and trophies, are highly interesting.—BURFORD'S Panorama of the Fall and Interior of Sebastopol, with the Battle of the Alma and the Bersaz Alps, also well deserves a visit from those who desire instruction as well as amusement. All these entertainments are of a high moral and intellectual cast, and in this respect most honourably distinguish the present age, and testify to the general spread of intelligence and taste. The finness of the weather has been most encouraging; and we find that all the places we have mentioned have been most numerously attended.—The same good fortune has also befallen the PANOPTICON, where the lectures were, on Monday, listened to by large audiences, and the Museum frequently visited.—Madame TUSSAUD'S, likewise, was singularly crowded, so that it was difficult to penetrate the dense masses of people who thronged the rooms

CREMORNE GARDENS have been open throughout the week, and, notwithstanding the unequenal state of the weather, have been well attended. Among the novelties in progress is a pictorial representation of Berne and the surrounding district, which will extend upwards of three hundred feet by fifty feet.

## THE NIGHTINGALE FUND.

*(From a Correspondent.)*

IT has been recently asserted that the true heroism of the deeds of Miss Nightingale in the Crimea, and the generosity of Madame Goldschmidt in support of Miss Nightingale's cause, are proofs that the chivalry of England has changed sexes. Whether this be so or not, let us give honour to whom honour is due; and certainly numbers of the fair sex have been so patiently and earnestly devoted to the discharge not only of their natural but self-imposed "duties," that it becomes the lawgivers, in common gratitude, to grant them all the "rights" which Christian women can desire. There can be no question that this war has called forth woman's heroism and woman's devotion, in the cottage as well as in the camp; and the peasant's wife who received her usual allowance of old linen, and interested the donor "to send it to the soldiers—she could tear up her apron for her husband's leg"—was as earnest in her way, and gave as much, as those who have so nobly "freighted argosies" for our suffering country men.

And heartily have the soldiers—for whose sake Miss Nightingale became a nurse, and for whose health of mind and body she has now organised classes and promoted various games, and with such good effect that the canteen is deserted for the soldiers' reading-room—heartily have our line fellows responded to the home movement in Miss Nightingale's honour.

Colonel Blane writes from the Crimea that "the subscription to the Nightingale Fund has been the result of voluntary individual offerings and the spontaneous feeling of the whole people, and has already received plainly indicates the universal feeling of gratitude which exists among the troops engaged in the Crimea, for the care bestowed upon and the relief administered to themselves and their comrades, at the period of their greatest sufferings, by the skilful arrangements, the unwearying, constant, personal attention of Miss Nightingale and the other ladies associated with her." This cheering information was communicated by the direction of General Sir William Codrington to the Committee of the Nightingale Fund, and proves that at all events we have fellow-countrymen who have to acknowledge the "chivalry of woman." One of the most singular characteristics in a mind so happily constructed as that of Miss Nightingale is the manner in which she unites the firmness of the oak with the pliability of the woodbine. Taking advantage of any circumstance occurring in her purpose, she has grooved fully bent her mind to the education and amusement of we had almost written it, "the troops committed to her care;" but more properly—the "sons of her adoption." She writes to be furnished with maps, with books, with writing materials, with games of all kinds—but especially foot-balls, cricket-balls, and all balls, except cannon-balls; nor would she shrink from seeing them again in play, though thoroughly experienced, as no woman ever was before, in the horrors of war. Such an honour call for their fearful thunder. No greater proof could have been given of the sympathy of one woman for another than that which produced such glorious fruitage on the 11th of March at Exeter Hall. Mr. and Mdme. Goldschmidt's Concert yielded to the Nightingale Fund the sum of £1372 6s., those liberal strangers paying the whole of the expenses of the concert out of their own funds, and these expenses much exceeded £500! Mr. and Mdme. Goldschmidt were intreated to permit a portion of the proceeds to liquidate this debt which they had so nobly entailed from their generous intention, and even persisted in discharging the printer's bill for the books of the concert, which, at Mr. Mitchell's suggestion, were circulated in the Hall. Truly does Mdme. Goldschmidt realise the fable of the fairy tale—dropping diamonds and pearls from her lips—for the benefit of others, even more than for her own.

In this, as in all other good deeds of love and charity, these distinguished artistes walk hand in hand; but we would intreat the women of England to look Goldschmidt's exertions in this matter, and see how they, born on the soil, can "go and do likewise" in honour of the heroine of the Crimea, and for what she has resolved should be of lasting value to the "*hereafter*" of her country. The magnificence of Mdme. Goldschmidt's offering should be an incentive: though the glory of the sun illuminates our hemisphere, we no less prize the farthing rushlight which brightens the cottage room when the watcher seeks to cheer and save the peasant's life.

We most earnestly desire to see the subscriptions to the Nightingale Fund wound up by a subscription from the *women of England*, commencing at each a penny, and not exceeding a shilling: this would indeed be following in the footsteps of Mdme. Goldschmidt.

THE DISCOVERER OF BASS'S STRAITS.—It is proposed to erect in Boston, Lincolnshire, a monument to Mr. George Bass, the discoverer of the straits which separate Australia from Tasmania, and which bears his name. As he is a native of that town, it is not unlikely that the scheme will meet with favourable attention. The probable site would be some spot at the entrance of the harbour.

VICTORIA REGIA LILY.—We are requested to state, in correction of the article on "Floriculture" in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for March 15th, that the gigantic African water-lily (Victoria Regia) was introduced into England, in the year 1847, by the late Mr. J. Carter (predecessor of the firm of Carter and Co., of High Holborn); Mr. Carter having supplied the Botanic Gardens, Kew, with the seed.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF SEBASTOPOL, TAKEN AFTER THE RETREAT OF OUR RUSSIAN VISITORS, BY G. SHAW LEFEVRE. (J. HOGARTH.)—This interesting series of Photographic Views comprises twelve plates, illustrating some of the principal sites and objects in the destroyed Russian fortress. The "Carenage" Battery flanking the Dock of the Redan," displaying a body of sappers, looking for electric wires, and the celebrated "Whistling Dick" mortar in the Malakoff, are particularly well executed. Indeed, with the exception of one or two trifling defects, the whole of the views are remarkably clear and well defined; and can scarcely fail to elicit that patronage which they deserve. The proceeds are to be devoted to the Nightingale Fund; and it is to be hoped on this account, if for no other, that the work will realise a handsome profit.

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE two statues of Tragedy and Comedy by Flaxman, and the two fine bas-reliefs by the same artist, on the Bow-street front of Covent-garden Theatre, have happily escaped uninjured from the fire. As there is but little likelihood that a new theatre will arise on this classic site, managers are anxious to secure these classic memorials of the drama in "the Garden." Mr. Douglass wants them for Sadler's Wells, Mr. Simpson covets them for Cremorne. We shall be curious to learn their fate.

There is some talk of forming in the Crystal Palace a collection of pictures illustrative of English art; but people (and those the most knowing) justly doubt if the scheme is at all likely to succeed. Men, it is said, will not lend their pictures to joint-stock companies; they will lend them for a public purpose, but not for private profit. In the mean time the company is forming a gallery for the sale of pictures. They have space, they have light. A scheme like this was tried at the Pantheon, in Oxford-street, but without success. In Mr. Mogford's hands the plan at the Crystal Palace may prove successful, as we trust it will.

The pension of twenty-five pounds a year granted to Mr. Haydn, the author of the "Dictionary of Dates"—which, however, he did not live to receive—has been assigned to his widow. Last year's vote of £1200 for pensions is now exhausted. The votes of the present year will include a like sum and lead, we trust, to a larger sympathy with the necessities of men who have been benefactors to the public.

Chief Justice Jervis, we are glad to observe, is unwilling to see good old customs discontinued that are harmless in themselves, while, at the same time, they support justice. Hitherto it has been the invariable custom for the Sheriff to attend the Judges of the land with those picturesque personages called javelin-men. These the new High Sheriff for Suffolk has this year supplanted by policemen. The Chief Justice is offended; and, after an appropriate remonstrance, dismisses the "peelers;" demands the "javelin-men;" and fines the Sheriff for his remissness in one hundred pounds. We are surprised that the Sheriff, who is fond of theatricals, and is himself a good amateur actor, should have dismissed such fine old property personages as javelin-men for such Bow street myrmidons as the new police; and this, too, was done in the old town of Bury St. Edmunds.

That excellent artist, Mr John Gilbert, is busy finishing a large water-colour drawing—a truly historical picture—representing her Majesty reviewing (shall we call it?) the wounded Coldstream veterans on their return from the Crimea. The scene is laid in the Park of Buckingham Palace. On the right of the composition are variously grouped the wounded soldiers, some are seated, and some are passing before her Majesty. All are portraits; and very characteristic, indeed, they are. On the left is her Majesty, attended by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal family. Mr. Gilbert has caught a very happy likeness of the Queen, with that generous expression of sincere sympathy in her face that conveys at once more than syllables can convey. The contrast is very striking between the wounded and rough coated veterans on one side, and Royalty, aided by female beauty and youth, on the other. This attractive and admirably-executed picture will form a part of the approaching exhibition at the Old Society of Painters in Water Colours.

Mr. Henry Cole has published a fact this week in favour of liberal grants of public money for public purposes. Of the £50 000 granted by Parliament in aid of the English portion of the Paris Exhibition, he has returned with £10,000; and yet the work was done well. All that was really necessary to be done was done.

Antiquaries are alarmed, we hope unnecessarily, at the power vested in Mr. Thwaites and his fellow-representatives at the Metropolitan Board of Works. They have the power not only of directing the names of new streets in London, but the more important power of altering the old ones. The constant recurrence of the same names is puzzling even to Mr. Mayhew. The numerous Victoria-roads, Victoria-squares, and Victoria-streets, with Albert-roads, Albert-terraces, and Albert places, puzzle the residents and confound foreigners. To reduce the number of these perplexing names is a work of absolute necessity. Here Mr. Thwaites and his fellow-members may do good; but they must not rob us of Piccadilly and Pall-mall; of the Piazzas and Playhouse-yard; of names to places enriched by historical and personal associations.

Mr. Albert Smith was commanded to Windsor on Tuesday last, to give his "Mont Blanc" entertainment at the Castle before the King of the Belgians. The Queen and the Prince listened with interest for a third time to the story. The King was delighted, and everybody pleased.

There is a notorious nobleman resident at present in the Royal hamlet of Kensington. Mr. Macaulay has bought a garden-house on Campden-hill, and joining the Duke of Argyll's. The reason of the selection, as told in Kensington, is that he has bought it to be near to young M'Callum More, whose education he has undertaken to conduct! Conceive the brilliant essayist and grand historian quitting the calm deep studies of his life for the career of a Dr. Busby—the philosopher of fifty-six dedicating six hours a day to a Campbell of ten. Of course there is no truth whatever in the story. Mr. Macaulay has left the Albany for the more healthy region of Campden-hill, Kensington, for no other reason than that Campden-hill is healthier than Piccadilly.

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THE MINUTES OF THE CONFERENCE.—According to a correspondent of the *Independance Belge*, the minutes of the Plenipotentiaries at Paris are lithographed, twenty-five copies being taken of each sheet. The process takes place at the Foreign Ministry, the two printers employed being under the rigid surveillance of a trustworthy and venerable employé.

ALUMINIUM.—On Tuesday evening week Mr. G. F. Ansell, of the Panopticon, delivered the first of a course of lectures at the Russell Institution in Great Coram-street; and, as the subject is of general interest, we will just allude to some of the leading facts. The lecturer confined himself to Sir Humphry Davy's discoveries of the alkali metals and alkalinity, and after experimentally illustrating the processes used by Sir H. Davy in eliminating the alkali metals, and briefly describing their leading properties, entered at some length upon the affinities of these metals for oxygen, showing that they seized it with avidity from water and carbonic acid, setting free the hydrogen and carbon from each compound, thus demonstrating the force with which sodium combines with chlorine (by burning soda in chlorine gas), with a view to describing Mr Deville's process of eliminating aluminium from substances containing it. The experiment, as repeated by Mr. Ansell, was this:—Hydrogen was generated by the usual means and dried very carefully, and then carried into a glass tube, upon which two bulbs had been blown. Into the first bulb he placed some resquichloride of aluminium; into the second, some clean and bright sodium. Now the hydrogen was kept continually passing over both these substances throughout the whole operation. Everything being ready, the lecturer heated the bulb containing the sodium; and when the metal began to volatilise he commenced warming the second (or rather first) bulb, containing the chloride of aluminium, which caused it to vaporise very readily, and was swept forward by the current of dry hydrogen over the melted sodium, which immediately took fire, and burned at the expense of the chlorine of the chloride of aluminium; and the aluminium now robbed of its chlorine, was left in the bulb in the place of the sodium in small globules, which were shown to the audience. Upon the table were some remarkably beautiful specimens of aluminium and sodium; also a fine piece of cryolite, from which Dr. Percy has so successfully prepared aluminium. Among the most elegant properties of this new metal are its lightness and beauty of its metallic note, which well call to mind bells, when the metal is cheaper, bring it into general use for bells, either for churches or houses. The lecture excited very general interest, and was well attended.

THE following is the amount of subvention to theatres decreed in the French Budget of 1856:—320,000 fr. to the Opera, 240,000 fr. to the Comédie Française, 240,000 fr. to the Opéra Comique, 160,000 fr. to the Italian Opera, 160,000 fr. to the Odéon, &c.

A bill was introduced in the United States' Senate on the 6th inst. for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line to the Pacific at San Francisco from some point on the Mississippi River south of lat. 37 deg.

Ten deputies of the German duchies, in Representative Council, have proposed an application to the King of Denmark to get the Grand Cuarter revised by the Diet.

The *Gazette du Midi* announces that in digging the foundations for the cathedral at Marseilles the workmen came on the ruins of a Temple of Diana.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### SIR HENRY POTTINGER, G.C.B.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THE RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY POTTINGER, G.C.B., died at Malta on the 18th inst. Sir Henry commenced his brilliant career by going to India, as a Cadet, in 1804; and at an early age he attracted the attention of the civil and military authorities there, by his captivity, information, and ready administrative ability. During his long sojourn in that country he was employed in almost every branch of the public service. Having risen to the rank of Major-General, Pottinger was, in 1839, created a Baronet. He returned to England in 1840, when the war with China brought him prominently forward. In 1841 Sir Henry Pottinger proceeded to China, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, for the purpose of settling the matters in dispute. He arrived off Canton in the Cleopatra at the end of July, 1841, having been further appointed as Superintendent of the British Trade in China. The result of Sir Henry's diplomatic operations was to throw open the commerce with China. The terms of the treaty which were the war was concluded in 1842 were such as to give universal satisfaction. Sir Henry Pottinger was, in reward, made a G.C.B. He subsequently, in 1843, was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Hong-Kong, which post he held to the spring of the following year, when he returned to England. In May, 1844, he was sworn a member of the Privy Council; and a pension of £1500 a year was settled upon him by a vote of the House of Commons. From September, 1846, to September, 1847, he was Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. His address and energy in the discharge of the office there at that troubled period proved of infinite service. In 1847 Sir Henry Pottinger went again to India as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency of Madras. He finally retired in 1854, having, in 1851, been promoted to the local rank of Lieutenant-General in India. Sir Henry Pottinger, the son of an ancient Irish family, was the fifth son of E. C. Pottinger, Esq., of Mount Pottinger, county Down, Ireland. He leaves a widow and three children, two sons and a daughter, now Mrs. Stephens.

### JOSEPH NEELD, ESQ., M.P., OF GRITTLETON HOUSE, WILTS.

THIS respected gentleman died at his residence in Grosvenor-square on Monday. He had represented Chippenham in Parliament, on the Conservative interest, since 1830; and, though never seeking to obtrude himself upon the public eye, or to take any prominent position in the Parliamentary struggles of the day, he yet, we believe, conferred no trivial service on his fellow-citizens by his administration of the brilliant fortune which he inherited; and we shall be much mistaken if the memory of Mr. Neeld's good deeds be permitted to fade away for many a long year among the inhabitants of the borough which he so long and so faithfully represented in Parliament, or of a large surrounding district. The deceased gentleman's political career was simply that of an honest and disinterested Conservative, seeking nothing for himself or his connections while lending his constant and powerful support to that party which he believed to be identified with the true interests of his country. Mr. Neeld devoted himself unceasingly and unsparingly to employ the large means placed at his disposal for the benefit and advancement of that district in which he mainly resided. Those who know the condition in which the late Mr. Neeld found Chippenham and its vicinity a quarter of a century ago, will require no better eulogy of this gentleman—none certainly would have been more grateful to himself—than a comparison with the vastly-improved state in which he left it. It may suffice to mention as an instance, the large and commodious Market-house and Townhall, erected at his sole expense, to which may be added the cheese-market of Chippenham, a few years since. These advantages are felt throughout a large surrounding district. Upon Mr. Neeld's own estates the benefits have been more striking; they include churches, rebuilt or restored; great improvement in town buildings, with comfortable and airy cottages for the labourers;—all tending to improve the conditions of those who lived within the circle of Mr. Neeld's influence.

### THE HON. GEORGE O'CALLAGHAN.

THE Hon George O'Callaghan, third son of Cornelius, late Baron Lismore, and brother of Cornelius, present Viscount Lismore, died at his residence in London, on the 13th inst. The Hon. George O'Callaghan was a man of considerable literary attainments, a poet and a musician, and for many years a distinguished member of the *beau monde*; he was an especial favourite, and deservedly popular in society. He was born the 9th Sept., 1787, and has died unmarried.

### ARCHDEACON JOHN BANKS HOLLINGWORTH, D.D.

THIS highly-estimable clergyman, whose death occurred recently, was a fine instance of self-advancement. The scion of a family old and honourable, but reduced in circumstances, Archdeacon Hollingworth had to struggle hard to contend against poverty and privation. His father had not the means to send him to College; he used himself, from the age of fifteen to twenty, to work at a business, and continue at it after-hours, to provide the funds to get to the University. His savings at last enabled him to effect his object, and he became eventually a Fellow of Peterhouse, D.D., Norrisian Professor of Divinity, Rector of St. Margaret's, Lothbury, and Archdeacon of Huntingdon. The Ven. Archdeacon married twice—first a Miss Ampthill, daughter of Richard Ampthill, Esq., of Hadsor, Worcestershire, by whom he had an only daughter: and secondly a Miss Tabor, daughter of J. Tabor, Esq., by whom he had two sons and a daughter. These sons, educated at first entirely by himself, both gained scholarships at Rugby. Archdeacon Hollingworth was a botanist and gardener of some pretension; he devoted his leisure hours to the cultivation of his beautiful garden at Chapel-hill House, Isle of Thanet. He enjoyed the intimacy and friendship of many noblemen and gentlemen of distinction, and was universally respected.

### THOMAS ATTWOOD, ESQ.

THE death of this respected gentleman and, at one time, ardent and conspicuous politician—the "King Tom" of "Cobbett's Register"—took place at Great Malvern, Worcestershire, on the 6th inst. Mr Attwood first became publicly known by his vigorous opposition to the Orders in Council of 1819. Subsequently he took a leading part, with the late Sir John Sinclair, against Mr. Peel's Currency Bill of 1819; and for years after was constant, in season and out of season, in his endeavours to accomplish the repeal of that measure. He established the Birmingham Political Union, at the latter part of the year 1829; and he obtained deserved credit for his prudent management of a body, which was supposed to have considerably influenced the passing of the Reform Bill. Mr. Attwood's considerate conduct was rewarded with the freedom of the city of London. Mr. Attwood represented Birmingham during the first seven years of the Reformed Parliament, but in consequence of family affliction and disappointments he retired from public life, and was succeeded in Parliament by his friend and associate in the union, Mr. Muntz. For many years prior to his death Mr. Attwood was the victim of a severe and distressing attack of paralysis, but in the midst of his suffering and general prostration of mind and body he was remarkable, as in the early period of his life, for his amiability and generosity, and his social disposition. In Birmingham his decease will be regretted by all parties, and more especially by those who shared his private intimacy. Mr. Attwood was a partner in the bank of Messrs. Spooner and Attwoods. His elder brother, Matthias, for some years represented the borough of Whitehaven in Parliament.

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We regret to announce the death of Sir Hyde Parker, on Friday week, at Government House, Devonport, shortly after his arrival from Lisbon in H.M.S. *St. George*.

WILLS.—The will of the Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., of Eaton-place, and Pencarrow, Cornwall, was proved under £80,000 personalty; Sir William Davy, K.C.B., of Stracy Park, Bath, £100,000; the Hon. James Georgiana Alicia Hope, £30,000; Thomas Beard, Esq., of Bath, £25 000; John Parnell, of Waltham Cross, £20,000; James Stares, of Hamphadon, Southampton, £20,000; Mrs. Elizabeth R. Palmer, of Bromley, £20,000; Lieut.-Col. Hugh Piper, late 58th Foot, £6000; Captain Thomas Sykes, R.N., Hampstead, £1000 for keeping the same in repair, and £19 19s. to be distributed among the poor attending there.

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TEMPEST AND LOSS OF LIFE IN THE BLACK SEA.—A telegraphic despatch, dated Constantinople, March 24, was posted yesterday at Lloyd's, briefly announcing another terrible storm in the Black Sea, which appears to have been severely felt in the vicinity of Kustendjeh, between Varna and the mouth of the Danube. It broke out on the morning of the 14th inst., and continued with fearful violence for forty-eight hours, in the course of which no less than six English barques and five brigs, chiefly employed in the Transport Stores service, and ten foreign ships were wholly wrecked.

An eruption of ashes from the volcano Antigua, in Guatemala, took place on the 9th and 10th of January, the ashes falling in great quantity, covering La Guatemala, and reaching as far as New Guatemala, a distance of about thirty miles.

## *EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.*

The Queen will hold the first drawingroom this season on the 10th of April at St. James's Palace.

The French Emperor has received an autograph letter from the King of Prussia with congratulations on the birth of an heir.

A marriage is spoken of as likely to take place between one of the King of Naples' children and a member of the Grand Duke of Tuscany's family.

The Duke of Wellington has consented to preside at the eighty-second anniversary festival of the Royal Humane Society on the 16th of April.

A letter from Genoa of the 13th inst. announces the arrival at Nervi of the ex Queen Marie Amelie, accompanied by the Duchess of Orleans.

The Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar is seriously, though, it is hoped, not dangerously, ill. His complaint appears to be rheumatic fever.

The Irish Academy of Music is about to present an address to the Marchioness of Downshire, thanking her for her exertions and benevolence in successfully managing the amateur opera for the benefit of that institution.

On Maundey Thursday the ceremony of "the washing of feet" took place in the chapel which is attached to the Imperial Palace, Vienna. The Emperor, after having served them at table, poured water over and wiped the feet of twelve of the oldest poor citizens in the city.

The Earl of Bandon has been pleased to confer the commission of the peace for the county of Cork on Lieutenant-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., of Aghada Hall.

There was a grand reception at the Court of St. Petersburg on the 9th inst., on the occasion of the anniversary of the birth of the Hereditary Grand Duke. This young Prince has now attained his eleventh year.

Mr. Buchanan, ex-Minister of the United States to the Court of St. James's, left London last week, for Paris, where it is the intention of Mr. Buchanan to pass a few days before visiting the Hague, previously to his departure for the United States.

Prince Gortschakoff left Vienna on the morning of the 15th for St. Petersburg.

The Duke of Modena has pardoned several persons imprisoned many years for political offences. A former colonel of artillery, who took an active part in the events of 1848, has been permitted to reside a year in the Duchy.

General Count de Sonnaz, Chevalier of the Supreme Order of the Annunciation, has arrived in Paris on a mission from the King of Sardinia, to congratulate the Emperor on the birth of a son. He is the bearer of an autograph letter from Victor Emmanuel.

Letters have been received from Rome appointing the Right Rev. Dr. Walshe as Roman Catholic Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, and the consecration will take place on the 30th inst.

The *Journal de Constantinople*, in announcing the arrival of Omer Pacha, states that leave of absence was only granted him on account of the state of his health.

Mr. Walter Savage Landor in a letter to the *Times* asks for a public subscription for M. Kossuth, who is, he states, in straitened circumstances.

It is said that Prussia desires to effect a complete reconciliation between the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg, and that, with that object, there will be an interview between the Emperors of Austria and Russia and the King of Prussia, in some town near the borders of the three countries.

Mr. Kershaw, M.P. for Stockport, has given £500 to the building fund of the Mechanics' Institution in that town.

The reported death of the Count de Canitz, of Berlin, is believed to be a fiction. There are several of the name, but inquiry does not ascertain the death of either of them.

The *Vienna Gazette* says Count Colloredo, Minister of Austria in London, will proceed in the same capacity to Rome; Count Rudolphe Appony, Minister in Munich, succeeds to the London Embassy, and Count Hartig, the Envoy of Austria in Copenhagen, is named Minister to the Court of Bavaria.

Mr. H. S. Selfe, of the Oxford Circuit, has been appointed metropolitan police magistrate, in the place of Mr. Hardwicke, resigned. Mr. Peaden is transferred from Hammersmith to Marlborough-street. Mr. Ingham, from the Thames Police Court, goes to Hammersmith. Mr. Selfe takes the Thames Court.

It is said to be the intention of Mr. David Waddington, the chairman of the Eastern Counties Railway Company, to become a candidate for the borough of Cambridge at the next general election.

Senor Enrique, a member of the provincial deputation of the province of Ciudad Real, was carried off, when on a shooting expedition, by three men on horseback, who demand 3000 dols. for his ransom.

Captain Eldridge, of the missing *Pacific* steamer, was the Commander of Commodore Vanderbilt's yacht, the *North Star*, which visited almost every part of Europe a few years ago.

A rumour is current in Berlin that the Emperor of Russia has given an assurance that in the event of peace being concluded he will visit Paris before his coronation.

It has been determined to invite Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy to a public entertainment in Sydney on his arrival. Mr. Duffy left Melbourne in the *Chusan* on the 6th of November.

The subscription opened for the family of the late M. de Hinckeldey, Director of Police at Berlin, amounted on the 18th to about 60,000f.

Captain Brown, of Glasgow, has applied for and obtained a patent for the manufacture of paper from the fern known throughout the Highlands generally as the brecken.

The *Austrian Gazette* announces the death and burial at Warsaw of General Popoff, Hetman of the Don Cossacks.

Mr. Godkin, formerly the Danubian and more recently the Crimean correspondent of the *Daily News*, has been delivering lectures on the war in Belfast.

The Duchess Regent of Parma and her children returned to their capital on the 17th inst., from Venice.

The Manchester League Land Society has resolved upon winding up, after sustaining losses amounting to £30,000.

A grand mass was celebrated on the 17th inst. in the Church of St. Augustin, at Vienna, to render thanks for the safe delivery of the Empress Eugenie.

Not only was the well-known chestnut-tree in the garden of the Tuileries in leaf this year on the 20th March, but a number of other trees, principally cherry, peach, and apricot, were in flower.

The customary notices for "eighty-five" attorneys to be admitted in Easter Term have been given, they having passed their examination.

The railway from Sydney to Parramatta had succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations; and it has been resolved to continue the line on to Liverpool without delay.

A war-steamer of 200-horse power, and carrying six guns, was launched at Venice on the 12th inst. She has received the name of *Prince Eugène of Savoy*.

Thomas Jones, the murderer of Dr. Hope, the convict surgeon at Portsmouth, was executed at Winchester on Saturday last.

The success of the omnibus companies of London and Paris has led to the formation of an omnibus company in Liverpool, who have issued a prospectus announcing that the capital will consist of 1000 shares of £10 each.

The next meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science has been fixed for Wednesday, August 6, at Cheltenham. Dr. Daubeny will preside.

The *Nouvelliste de Hamburg* has a rumour that after the closing of the Paris Conferences Turkey will be represented by a Minister Plenipotentiary at the German Diet.

The Toxophilite Society have granted the use of their grounds in the Regent's Park (adjoining the Botanical Gardens) for the purpose of a grand bazaar in aid of the Hospital for Consumption at Brompton.

Accounts from Russia mention that the Emperor has permitted a wealthy capitalist at Odessa to establish a new commercial banking-house there.

The French Minister of War is at present engaged in effecting a complete codification of all the military and naval laws and regulations.

The triennial meeting of the three choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester will be held this year at Gloucester, and arrangements are now being actively entered upon in that city for ensuring complete success to the festival.

The Russian Government has appointed two recently-organised corps of Cossacks to form the permanent garrison of the coasts of the Sea of Azoff.

At the Antrim Assizes three men of the Orange party have been convicted of stabbing two persons in some riotous proceedings in Belfast, in which the prisoners formed part of a mob who shouted "To hell with the Pope!" One of them was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

LAUNCH OF H.M. GUN-BOAT "THE HARDY," AT BRISTOL.

## LAUNCH OF H.M STEAM GUN-VESSEL "HARDY."

THIS fine vessel was launched from the Albion Dockyard of Messrs Charles Hill and Sons, at Bristol, on the 1st inst.; the event deriving additional interest from this being the first war-vessel built in Bristol since the last war. During that time Messrs. Hilhouse and Co., the predecessors of the present firm, launched thirteen frigates amongst the most noted of which were the *Melemmus* and *Arethusa*—immortalised in the song of Dibdin. In those days some current the nautical saying of "Ship-shape and Bristol fashion;" and, although the old city may for a time have allowed it to become in some measure obsolete, she has of late done much to again maintain its appropriateness

Messrs Charles Hill and Sons have lately contracted with the Admiralty for three gun-vessels, which they are building under very large sheds, which are lighted in every direction with gas, thus enabling their people to work at night and day ever since the receipt of the order; besides this advantage their operations are not impeded by rain, and the vessels are rendered more durable, being built in the dry

On the day of the launch the floating harbour presented a spectacle of unusual gaiety: flags floated in all directions, both on the vessels and adjacent buildings; while on the sheds under which the vessel lay were hoisted the flags of all the principal nations, surmounted by the ensigns of the Allies Before the appointed hour (four o'clock) an immense concourse of people assembled to witness the operation, and every available place was crowded. At the dockyard clock commencing striking four, a gun fired. Miss Stewart named the *Hardy*, the dog-shores were knocked away, the band struck up "God Save the Queen," and the beautiful vessel glided majestically into the water, amidst the shouts of the vast multitude. Shortly afterwards a large party of naval officers and friends retired to the mould-loft, to wish the newly-launched ship success and honour

The *Hardy* belongs to that class of gun-vessels of which so many are now in course of construction, and of which so much is expected in the event of another campaign. The following are the dimensions of the vessel:—Length, 106 feet; breadth, 22 feet; depth, 8 feet; tonnage, 233; draught of water 6 ft. 6 in. Her engines are by Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, and Field, of London; and of the collective power of sixty horses. She is to carry two 68 pounders and two brass 24s which are arranged to be moved to various parts of the deck, so as to be available where most required We understand that the authorities are much pleased with the remarkably fine quality of the timbers and plank of the *Hardy*, as also with the workmanship; so smoothly have her sides been finished that it is difficult to distinguish them from iron. The second gun-boat will be named *Havoc*, and the third *Highlander*.

## COLLISION IN KINGSTOWN HARBOUR.

THIS catastrophe occurred on the 15th inst., and was witnessed by the Artist who sketched the accompanying Illustration.

It appears that the transport screw-steam-ship *Resolute*, 214 arrived in Kingstown harbour at four o'clock in the afternoon of the above day from Liverpool, having on board a detachment of the Royal Artillery for Limerick As she was making for the jetty, owing to the strong south-easterly wind which was blowing at the time, coupled with some mismanagement on board, she ran against the brigantine *Virtue*, from Cardiff bound to Drogheda, having on board 50 tons iron and 43 tons coal, and sunk her. She also ran against the coastal steamer *St Columba*, and damaged her slightly. The value of the brigantine's cargo was about £540. Immediately after the catastrophe the topmasts of the brigantine only were visible above the water.

Our Correspondent's account of the collision is as follows:—The *Resolute*, on entering, made straight for the jetty, instead of going round the usual course by the eastern pier; so that but for the brigantine she would have cut down the mail boat which was moored close to the *Virtue* The brigantine was supported by the *Resolute* for a few minutes after being struck, and dragged about 150 yards from the jetty.

THE RUNNING DOWN OF THE BRIGANTINE "VIRTUE" BY THE "RESOLUTE" TRANSPORT, IN KINGSTOWN HARBOUR.

## PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

Longchamps has this year been a dull carnival of fashion. It was only on Saturday, the last day, that a few carriages were to be seen in the Bois de Boulogne; the other days were too wet for display of any kind. There were no new carriages beyond a show of hackney-coaches of La Ville de Paris, which have nothing in common with the private equipages that generally shine at this fête. It seems that the backwardness of the season reacts upon the production of novelties, artificial as well as natural. The Lent preachers have not failed to raise their voice vigorously against luxury, and principally against that of ladies' dresses. But Lent is over, and with Easter comes an influx of new toilets as great as ever. There are at present no particular changes in the general fashions. Bonnets remain nearly the same, except that we see very few with flat crowns; they are almost all round and *à forme molle*; curtains, large and ornamented with long ribbons, fall over the shoulders. The ribbons for tying under the chin are rather wide, and almost always of a light colour, to set off the face. The last fêtes given at the Tuileries were, on account of the absence of the Empress, composed exclusively of gentlemen; and were, consequently, so far at least as regards our present subject, very bare of interest. With reference to head-dresses we have already alluded to one called *perles d'amour*; which the flower-makers mount on bunches of grapes, and do in with vine-leaves of autumnal tints—green, yellow, or red, according to the shade of the hair and the disposition of the toilet. These ornaments are also used to finish the toilet by putting them into the trimming of the corsage and the sleeves. It is hoped that straw flowers will ornament bonnets for the ensuing season, which would be a very pretty innovation. Laces will be disposed in various ways; and, although they were in high favour last winter, they will be a ill more so in the coming season; for nothing is richer than a light-coloured robe covered with flounces, or with a rich pattern *scarf*, which stands out gracefully upon the fresh robe or *mauve* shade of a rich robe of *taffetas d'Italie*. Lady Cowley, at one of the late receptions at the Palais Royale, wore a robe of pearl-grey velvet; the skirt had five flounces of English point lace, upon the tops of which was placed a trellis of *perles de Venise*; the corsage was ornamented in the same way. The head-dress was *en cœdus, roses à cœur de diamant*. The sleeves and the corsage had *agraffes* of flowers to match.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

### THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

*Chapeau de Taffetas*, rose, trimmed with ribbons and little May-roses in the cap; the shape is much the same. The crowns are nearly all rounded. Robe: stripes of colour on colour, and *à Grecques decoupées*, four flounces to the skirt. In the front is a knot of ribbon of the clearest shade at the upper part of each flounce, with a *filet* upon the darker edge. *Corsage à pointe*, ornamented with *braces decoupées*. The sleeves have four flounces of similar pattern, only smaller. Under-sleeves of English point lace. Chapeau of white crape, *brodé* round crown, and very large curtain. On the edge of the front is a lace fall, to be worn upon the hair, or turn over. Flowers: Forget-me-not in the cap. Lace *scarf*, rounded off behind. Robe of *taffetas d'Italie mauve*, with a little border woven in the material on the extremity of each flounce; corsage *à pointe*, and without basques; sleeves open, and held in by three wristbands for the whole length of the arms; cuffs of fancy lace. *Chapeau de taffetas*, trimmed with a row of ribbons on each side of the front, and with a *demi-voilette* of white lace, falling at pleasure over the front or behind. Robe of gros de Tours, with flounces, the first formed by a wide round basquine, and covering, turn by turn, the skirt; one bow behind, and another at the peak of the front of the corset *à tretelles*, and three flounces to the sleeves. The edges of these flounces, as well as the trimmings of the robe, are ornamented with a plain velvet braid; and below is another braid, deeper, and indented, which finishes the trimming.

Chapeau of rose velvet. Robe of plain taffetas, rather light shade: the bracos of the corsage trimmed with an embroidered edge. The front of the corsage has transverse bars; and the sleeves are finished at the shoulder by an embroidered jockey. Beneath the corsage is another of white muslin, alternated with rows of Valenciennes lace confined to the arms by three bands trimmed with *entre deux* of Valenciennes. The sleeves below these three bouillons are finished by a close wristband trimmed with lace cuffs. Bonnet of tulle, flowers, and ribbons. Robe of *reps de soie, à volants*, with wide and deep scollops, trimmed with a little *effilé Tom-pouce*. The corsage is trimmed the same as well as the sleeves, which form a single flounce covering the lace cuffs. The three figures represent the newest forms of sleeves and corsages which have appeared this season.

ST. JOHN'S, DEPTFORD, NEW SCHOOLS, UPPER LEWISHAM ROAD.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## NEW SCHOOLS AT DEPTFORD.

DEPTFORD, with its rapidly-increasing population, has long been regarded as a place much in need of additional church accommodation, and increased provision for the education of the young.

By the munificence just of £10,000, placed at the disposal of Archdeacon Sinclair, by Miss Coutts, a noble church has been erected on the Lewisham road, in the parish of Deptford, which was opened last year. The site for the church, the parsonage-house and grounds, with £1000 for the endowment fund, were given by Mr. James J. S. S. Lucas; and a district with a population of seven thousand was assigned to the Incumbent, the Rev. C. F. S. Money. A temporary school-room, which had been opened at the beginning of last year, was immediately filled to overflowing; and Mr. Lucas having again liberally offered a site and a donation of £100 or new schools, a committee was formed, and a grant obtained from Government for carrying out the undertaking. The schools—which are singularly beautiful in outline, and the internal arrangements admirably adapted for the purposes of education for 300 boys, 120 girls, and 90 infants, with residences—have been built by Messrs. Thompson, from the designs of Mr Joseph Peacock. The work has been accomplished by the exertions of the committee; and is due largely to the zeal and energy displayed by the Incumbent, the Rev. C. F. S. Money, and the assistance given them by their treasurer, T. J. Allen.

The committee have still a considerable sum to raise to complete the whole; and, as the greater portion of the district is inhabited by poor, and in densely populated, it is their anxious desire to perfect the whole establishment, for which there is so great need. As yet they have been able to finish but two of the schools, which were opened by Lord Haddo, on the 12th inst.

## EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

THE thirty-third Annual Exhibition of the Incorporated Society of British Artists, in Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East, is, on the whole, a pleasing and creditable display of native talent. The President, Mr. Hurlstone, is seen in his best Italian peasant-boy and Murillo mood; we miss, it is true, Mr. Pyne, whose fine genius for landscape is this year but imperfectly exhibited; but then we have Mr. Baxter in full force (not an improved force), but with all the former acknowledged skill in rendering female beauty. Mr. Boddington excels as of old in carrying the eye into the heart of an English landscape; Mr. J. J. Hill follows his master, Mulready, closer than we have before seen him; Mr. Buckner catches a likeness with great felicity, and in his small full-length of Captain Morgan, of the 17th Lancers, evinces a skill in manly portraiture that he has not succeeded in before obtaining; Mr. J. R. Swinton paints after the manner of Mr. Frank Grant, and of a greater still, Sir Joshua; Mr. Woolmer, in his Scriptural subjects, is as impotent as ever; Mr. Inskipp is stationary (he has been so for years, and yet he was full of promise); Mr. Gosling understands a "Wild Wood" (witness No. 151), and can carry the spectator into the very heart of it; Mr. Pidding has an Isaak Walton and Bibleground eye for a fine salmon (see No. 178, "The First of the season"); Mr. E. J. Cobb.it has an eye exquisitely alive to English cottage life—what a pleasing group, happily rendered, is (No. 178) "Welsh Children Wool-picking" Mr. G. Cole has studied "Loch Long" (No. 186), with a painter's feeling; Mr. J. J. Wilson carries the spectator to the coast of Normandy, in a small but admirable picture (No. 206), "Fishing Boats off the Coast of Etretat;" Mr. T. F. Wainwright, in a large and clever picture (marked sold and at the insignificant price of eight pounds), has caught Cuyp's golden tone and a masterly hand; that "View in Dovedale, Derbyshire" (No. 230), by J. C. Ward, has, in spite of its hardness of touch, some excellent stuff in it; those "Lias Caves in South Wales" (No. 244), by Mr. West, are truthfully set before one, that "Shepherds" (No 231), by Mr. J. J. Hill, and "Welsh Children" (No. 178), by Mr. Cobbett, are full of promise; and that "Autumn" (No. 317), by C. Baxter, deserves to have the crowd we see before it; an observing eye and hand have been at work in that "Welsh Glen—Moonlight" (246), by J. D. Tuffin; Mr. Clarke, while "Youthful Gambols" (261), is, we are glad to see, warmer in colour than in anything which we can call to mind from his hand; those "Farm Buildingsat Red-hill, Surrey," by J. J. Wilson, are rendered with a Patrick Nasmyth exactness and finish; Mr. Woolmer has worked well (467 "Windsor from the Bridge"); Mr. Bunnett "here is Mr. Cobbett in one of his "rural rides," seen to advantage in "Home through the Heaths" (479); that "Essex Haymaking" (490) has an Essex air and atmosphere about it which shows in what country it was painted; "The Unanswered Question" (629)—a sort of unthought-through—reminds one not unhappily of Frank Stone; while, in the Water-colour Room, Mr. S. Read in "Interior of St. Paul's, Antwerp" (662), and in "Abbeville" (786), has worked with equal spirit and success in the manner of David Roberts and Samuel Prout.

We shall return to this Exhibition, and illustrate what further remarks we have to offer by a few engravings from the principal works. The sculpture is small in quantity, and, as usual, poor.

## *NATIONAL SPORTS.*

RACING has begun in right down earnest at last, and we are beginning to get some insight into the long-hoped-for form of the year. Dapper, Nottingham winner was cleverly vanquished at Coventry by Oakhall, who promises, along with Matilda, to revive the somewhat drooping fame of old Melbourne. This filly made very short work of Lord Zetland's splendid-looking Derby colt Skirmisher (the first Voltigeur that has ever shown in public) for the Oran Stakes at Catterick, in which he was backed at even against the field, and only ran fifth out of the six! Luck was equally against his Lordship in the Craven Handicap with Hospodar, who, although the first and second horses had immensely the advantage of him at the weights, ran the mile in anything but his old form. Augur's sister Augury was also much liked by the Yorkshiremen, and the two-year-olds were considered of "a varra good cut" generally, as indeed they are both in the north and south of the country. Sir Tatton Sykes's Francisco, for which twenty guineas, went to a horse: Sliding, against whom 50 to 1 was obtainable, and Freddy, who ran up second, ought to be very near winning the Doncaster one next week. Mr. "Howard's" splendid colt Chevalier d'Industrie, by Cotherstone, out of Coburg, and bought for 250 gs. at Mr. Greville's sale, out down Amorous Boy, Hurdle, and Tricolor—all three of them winners in the Whittlebury Stakes; and Sancebox seems determined to follow in Ratcplan's footsteps, as regards Queen's Plates, though he has not yet met with the opponent of any name.

The racing of the winning week commences on Tuesday at Doncaster, which, although it lacks its usual steeplechases, in deference to the great dislike which the owners of race horses entertain to them, has a very strong two-day list. The Rous Stakes for the bona-fonds of the first day: and Will an Crawford and Amorous Boy, each with 4 lb. extra as winners, as well as Augury and Lambourne, figure among its sixty-three. The Doncaster Handicap, on Wednesday, has had a full acceptance of 44 out of 60, b t the Betting-room Stakes will not furnish a test of any more than a second-rate. Thirsk will be the second racing scene of the week, and bids fair, although this is only its second anniversary, to take a good rank among the second-class York-hire meetings. The steeplechasers will, in the mean time, be neither few nor far between, and the Cheltenham Meeting this year has been so wretchedly low that there does not seem to be one out to whom Vyvian, Lottery, Grimaldi, those giants of other days, could not give three stone. The Pytchley Hunt steeplechases will be held near Brixworth on Monday, and those at "Wolverhampton and Brewood" on the same day. Beckford, or rather the Warwickshire, Hunt hold theirs on Tuesday; and the Atherstone also wind up their season by a festival of this kind at Nuneaton. Grantham stands for Wednesday; the Monmouthshire Hunt, with a strong intermixture of flat-racing, at Abergavenny, for Wednesday and Thursday; while the Southdown Hunt will have two steeplechases on the latter day near Lewes—"gentlemen or their grooms to ride."

Cricket is finished in every part of the United Kingdom except Ireland, and boating and cricket are once more setting in for the season. Commodores and coxswainers are awaking from their winter's trance, and the Prince of Wales Yacht Club weighs anchor for its opening trip on Saturday.

The admirers of Skye terriers have had a strong warning at Warwick Assizes this week, where £60 damages was given against a clergyman for the conduct of his wife's "pepper" and "Mustard," who, after getting "a furious character" in the village, were "howling like lions" as people, at last attacked a poor gardener flank and rear, and bit him most severely. The heavy damages were, however, more owing to the fact that the clergyman would not see the poor man when he called to complain, and simply sent him half-a-crown. A hint word, and a guinea in season, might have saved this £60 and heavy costs. The dogs were remarkably fine ones, and their counsel in vain pointed attention to the fact, that they wagged their tails peacefully on the table of the court.

Mr. Richard Sutton's ninety couples of hounds are to be brought to the hammer at the Quorn Kennels, by Messrs. Tattersall, on Friday. The old hounds will be sold in four-couple, and the young ones in five-couple lots; and the horses will be brought to "the Corner" some time during May. Twenty-four couple of hounds from the North Devonshire country are also in the market. It is thought that Mr. Lugy will become the master of the Warwickshire hounds on the retirement of Lord Willoughby, who has promised a £500 subscription towards them. The Albrighton will most probably once more become a subscription pack, under a committee of management; and we hear that it is Mr. Wilfred Lawson's intent on to hunt Cumberland, or at least a great part of it, without a subscription, if arrangements can be made with the owners of the large coverts to encourage the breed of foxes, which has, except on the fells, become almost extinct. The Southdown foxhounds have had a most pleasant festival at Lewes, at which the very popular master, Mr. Donovan, remarked that they had had only one blank day this season; and that "if a man wanted to find out what real good nature was, he need only be a master of foxhounds for twelve months."

### COVENTRY MEETING.—MONDAY.

Handicap Plate.—Twin Sloe Castl, 1. Vestige, 2.
Handi ap of 2 sovs. each.—Dotcom, 1. Rowing Be'sy, 2.
Sweepstakes of 2 sovs. each.—Gerez, 1. Dolphin, 2.
Handicap Hurdle Race.—Royalty, 1. British Sailor, 2.

### TUESDAY.

Coventry Handicap.—Bellona, 1. Omer Pacha, 2.
Two-year-old Stakes.—Oak Ball, 1. Companion, 2.
Handicap Plate.—Eyebeam, 1. Miss Hatch, 2
Craven Steeplechase Handicap.—Escape, 1. Tom Gurney, 2

### NORTHAMPTON RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Trial Stakes. Fisherman, 1. Tame Deer, 2.
Bush Plate.—Omer Pacha, 1. —, 2.
Great Northamptonshire Stakes.—Bolt, 1. Freddy, 2
Handicap Stakes.—The Rebel, 1. Gerez, 2
Welter Plate.—Sunshine, 1. Bobby Tefs, 2
Her Majesty's Plate.—Sauceboy, 1. Idmon, 2.
Nursery Stakes.—King of Trumps, 1. Master Slender, 2.

### THURSDAY.

All-ages Park Stakes.—Madame Chiquot, 1. Nougat, 2.
Park Hunters' Plate.—Harrow, 1. Berezina, 2.
Delapre Handicap.—Lottie Gerard, 1. Lottie Lorraine, 2.
Selling Plate.—Weathercock, 1. Sacrifice fly, 2.
Racing Stakes.—Stock, 1. Queen's Head, 2.
Cup.—Middleton, 1. Bobby Tefs, 2
St. Liz Handicap.—Alonzo, 1. Coal Black Rose, 2

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

NOTWITHSTANDING that the amount of money business transacted in the Consol Market in a week has been moderate, the fluctuations in prices have not been excessive: indeed, on the whole, a degree of quietude observation has taken place in the quotations. For the Account sales have been very limited, and many of the leading jobbers are still of opinion that Consols are not likely to advance much above their present value for some time. As the 4th of the month is now pretty near at hand, the demand for money has increased, and the rates of interest, though unaltered, have ruled high. The payment of £2,140,000 on Saturday next on account of the New Loan, and the trading Exchequer Bills, have tended to increase the scarcity of money; but, as the dividend payments upon the New Three per Cents, the Reduced, and other securities will commence in about ten days, most of the money now being withdrawn from the market will be shortly returned to it.

Several vessels, with £355,000 in gold on board, have come in from Australia; and we have had an import of 320,000 dollars from New York, besides about £22,000 from France and Belgium. Of the above quantity the Bank of France has purchased about £160,000, and the remainder has been sent to the Bank of England. There is reason to be an active demand for silver, evidently for shipment to India by the next packet, and bar silver has been disposed of at 5s 1d. per ounce, being ½ per ounce over the price realised at the last sale.

There was very little doing in the English market on Monday, as follows — Three per Cent Consols, for Money, 92⅝ ⅜; Ditto, for the Account, 92⅝ ½; India Bonds, 1½ dis.; Consols Scrip, 2⅝ prem.; Exchequer Bills March, 5s to 2s prem.; June, 1s dis.; Ditto 1854, 2s to 4s prem.; Japan, 1s dis. The market on Tuesday was very inactive, at drooping prices.—Bank Stock for Account, 213; Three per Cent Consols, 92⅝ ⅜; Ditto, for Account, 92⅝ ½; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 92⅝ ⅜; India Bonds, 2s dis. for Account, 227; Consols Scrip, 2⅝ ½ prem.; Exchequer Scrip, 2½ ¾ prem.; Exchequer Bills, 2s prem. to par; Exchequer Bonds, 98¼. On Wednesday matters were much the same, Bank Stock, 213; Three per Cents, 92⅝ at 31; Three per Cent Consols were 92⅝ ⅜ for Money, and 92⅝ ½ ⅜ for Account; Consols Scrip, 2⅝ prem.; India Bonds, 10s. to 1½ dis.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 4s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 98¼ ½. On Thursday the dealings were limited, and scarcely any change in prices took place throughout the day — The Three per Cents, for Money, were 92⅝ ⅜, and for the Account, 92⅝ ½. The New Scrip was 2⅝ ½ prem.—New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 92⅝ at 31—Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 4s. prem.; the Bonds, 98¼ to 99½. India Bonds, under £10 00, 10s to 0s. dis.

We have had fewer sales in the Foreign market than for some time past; nevertheless, very little change can be noticed in the quotations. Transactions have been reported in Brazilian Five per Cents at 101⅞; in the Small, 102; Grenada One-and-a-Half per Cents, New Series, 24; Mexican, 20⅝; Ditto New Deferred per Cents, 20¼; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 89¾; Russian Five per Cents, 104 ex div.; Sardinian Five per Cents, 95; Spanish New Deferred, 24½; Ditto, Three per Cents, 44⅞; Ditto, Passive, 5⅞; Ditto, Four per Cents, 100¾; Equador, 5½; Venezuelan Ope-a-d-a-Half per Cents Deferred, 12¾; Dutch Four per Cents, 96; Ditto, Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64, Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 86; Peruvian, Three per Cents, 57; Portuguese Four per Cents, 46¾.

Nearly all Joint-stock Bank Shares have been very steady, at full quotations. Australasia have realised 93½ ex div.; Colonial, 104; Commercial of London, 104½; London Chartered of Australia, New, 19; London and County, 34; London and Paris, 7½; New South Wales, 38½; Oriental, 43½; Union of Australia, 72; Western Bank of London, 9¾.

The market for Miscellaneous Securities has ruled inactive, and prices have shown a tendency to give way:—Canada Government Six per Cents, 109½; Crystal Palace, 2½; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 1½; London General Omnibus, 5½; Mexican and South American, 5½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2½; Van Diemen's Land, 15½; Ashton and Oldham Canal, 145; Loughborough, 850; Stourbridge, 290; Stafford and Worcester, 420; Leeds and Liverpool, 485½. Berlin Waterworks have been 6½; West Middlesex, 95; Grand Junction, 70½; Kent, 78½; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89½. Hungerford-bridge, 12; Waterloo, New £7, 26; and Vauxhall, 20½.

The market for Railway Shares has been devoid of animation. In prices, however, we have no material change to notice. The "calls" for April are heavy, viz., £2,171,592; but the amounts fall chiefly upon Foreign lines, for instance, the call upon the Eastern of France shares will absorb £1,50 0,000; and upon those of the Lyons and Mediterranean Company, £1,80 0,000. There is, also, to be a new issue of Bonds by the Great Western Railway of France, amounting to £1,105,600. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday.

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 4½; Caledonian, 80½; Dundee, Perth, and Aberdeen Junction, 104½; Eastern Counties, 8¾ ex div.; Eastern Union, 8 Stock, 24½ ex div.; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 25¾ ex div.; Great Northern, 94½; Great Western, 68½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 104 ex div.; Lancashire Union, 12½; Great North of Scotland, 16¾ ex div.; London and Blackwall, 7½; London and Brighton, 101; London and North-Western, 130½; Ditto, Fifths, 15½; London and South-Western, 94½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47½; Midland, 72½; Midland Birmingham and Derby, 43; North British, 31¾; North-Eastern, Berwick, 77. Ditto, York, 55; Shropshire Union, 4¾; South Devon, 13¾ ex div.; South-Eastern, 70; South Wales, 92; Vale of Neath, 61½; East Coast, 9.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—London, Tilbury, and Southend, 112¾; Preston and Wyre Half-shares, 22 ex div.; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 22¾; West Valley, 32.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Aberdeen, 120; Ditto, No. 2, Seven per Cent, 118; East Anglian, Class C, 8½; Eastern Counties, No. 2, 4 prem.; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 69 ex div.; Great Northern Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 103; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 94; Ditto, Five per Cent, 98½; Ditto, Birmingham Stock, 73; London and Brighton Six per Cent, 137; Ditto Five per Cent, 116; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 8; Midland Consolidated, 133.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 8¾; Buffalo and Lake Huron, 8¾; Eastern of France, 19; Great Indian Peninsula, New, 61; Great Luxembourg Shares, 6½; Ditto, Obligations, 3¾; Great Western of Canada, 22¾; new; Ditto, New, 4 prem.; Madras, 10½; Namur and Liege, with interest, 7¾; Sambre and Meuse, 13¾; Scinde, 6¾; West Flanders, 4¾.

Mining Shares have been flat. On Thursday Brazilian Imperial were 2¾; Santiago de Cuba, 9¾; Sortridge Mining Company, 3; Tamar, 2¾; Fortuna, 1.

*Friday Afternoon.*

We have had a very steady market for Consols to-day, but prices are a shade higher than yesterday. The Three per Cents for Money are 92⅝ ⅜; and for the Account, 92⅝ ½. Exchequer Bills and India Bonds are flat, owing to the scarcity of money; but Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares are tolerably firm.

## *THE MARKETS.*

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday). There has been a slight increase in the arrivals of English wheat up to our market this week, sometimes but the show of samples here to-day was very moderate; nevertheless, the demand for all kinds was in a sluggish state, as Monday's decline in the quotations. Over 23,000 quarters of foreign wheat having come in, that article was very dull, and, to have found sales, lower rates must have been submitted to. Floating cargoes of grain were heavy. Fine barley sold at full prices; but inferior kinds were very dull. We had rather a slow sale for malt, yet the quotations were supported. Oats, beans, and peas changed hands slowly, at barely late rates. Flour was dull, and for ign qualities were easier to purchase.

*Arrivals this Week.*—English: wheat, 3440; barley, 2190; malt, 6370; oats, 1010; flour, 3630. Irish: oats, 6110. Foreign: wheat, 23,360; barley, 980; oats, 19,900; flour, 11,170 sacks.

*English.* Wheat, Essex and Kent red, 66s. to 72s.; ditto white, 68s. to 74s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 60s. to 70s.; ditto white, 72s. to 76s.; grinding barley, 34s. to 36s.; distilling ditto, 36s. to 39s.; malting ditto, 40s. to 43s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 70s. to 76s.; brown ditto, 60s. to 65s. Kingston and Ware, 70s. to 75s.; Chevalier, 75s. to 76s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 25s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s. to 21s.; ditto, white, 20s. to 23s.; tick beans, 32s. to 34s.; old ditto, 36s. to 38s.; maple, 42s. to 44s.; white, 40s. to 42s.; Harlsbro. 42s. to 44s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 42s. to 45s.; Suffolk, 37s. to 40s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 40s. to 50s. per 280 lbs. American flour 34s. to 36s. per barrel.

*Seeds.*—All agricultural seeds continue in good request at very full prices. Linseed and cakes are firmly held, but not dearer. Rumsey's mixed, 6l.; Calcutta, 6l. 10s. per quarter. Linseed, English, crushing, 61s. to 63s.; Mediterranean, 0s. to 0s.; hempseed, 38s. to 40s. per quarter. Cake, 6l. 15s. to 8l. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 14s. to 16s.; white, 10s. to 12s.; tares, 7s. 0d. to 0s. 0d. per bushel. English rapeseed, 38s. to 40s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, 13l. 0s. to 13l. 10s.; Baltic, 12l. 0s. to 12l. 10s. Rape cakes, 5l. 15s. to 5l. 17s. per ton. Canary, 50s. to 52s. per quarter; red clover seed, 75s. to 0s.; white, 0s. to 0s.; trefoil, 0s. to 30s. per cwt.

*Bread.*—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9d. to 9½d.; of household ditto, 8d. to 8½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

*Imperial Average Averages.*—Wheat, 67s. 8d.; barley, 37s. 3d.; oats, 23s. 2d.; rye, 42s. 5d.; beans, 42s. 7d.; peas, 42s. 2d.

*The Six Weeks' Averages.*—Wheat, 68s. 3d.; barley, 36s. 3d.; oats, 23s. 7d.; rye, 46s. 0d.; beans, 41s. 6d.; peas, 42s. 2d.

*English Cattle Sold last Week.*—Wheat, 77,410; barley, 87,730; oats, 23,310; rye, 180; beans, 850; peas, 1,040.

*Beef.*—[illegible] the middling and inferior breeds of beasts have been in very moderate demand, and late rates are with difficulty supported. [illegible] to 5d. per lb.

*Mutton.*—All kinds of raw sheep continue in steady request, at a further improvement in prices of from 2d. to 4d. per 8lbs. The best Downs and half-bred sorts have realised 4s. 6d. to 5s. per cwt. Prime Scots, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; and Kents and Sussex, 4s. 8d. to 5s. per cwt.

*Veal.*—The supply of calves has been tolerably good, and the demand for them has ruled very active, at full prices. Prime calves, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; middling, 4s. 8d. to 5s. per 8lbs.

*Pork.*—Fine pigs are in moderate request, at full prices; but all other hogs continue very dull to sale, at barely late rates. Prime lots of foreign have realised 4s. 2d. per 8lbs. Middling ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. per 8lbs.

*Lambs.*—Most kinds of lambs have been in fair demand, at full quotations; but all other kinds are very slow of sale, at barely late rates. The stock is very large.

*Provisions.*—We have to report a fair demand for Irish butter, at full sale rates. The best parcels of foreign continue previous quotations; but other kinds are dull. In the value of English we have no change to report, the highest figure for best being 112s. per cwt. Bacon has been in better demand, and prices are rather higher. In other provisions very little is doing.

*Tallow.*—Since our last report one hot fall has taken place in prices, and P.Y.C., on the spot, is now to buy at 47s. to 47s. 6d. per cwt. Rough fat, 2s. 6d. per 8lbs. About 2000 casks have changed hands this week.

*Oils.*—Linseed oil is steady at 32s. to 34s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. In the value of other oils very little change has taken place. Turpentine has been in better terms: spot, 34s. to 34s. 6d.; and rough, 2s. 6d. to 0s. per cwt.

*Spirits.*—There is only a limited demand for rum—the stock of which is heavy—on easier terms. Proof Leewards, 2s. to 2s. 2d.; best Barbadoes, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. per gallon. Brandy commands former terms. Malt spirit, 10s. 7d. proof. Geneva, 2s. 10d. to 2s. 8d. per gallon. *Hops.*—Since our last report the market is firm, at extreme quotations. In other provisions very little is doing.

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*Hops.*—Since our last report the market is firm, at extreme quotations. In other provisions very little is doing.

*Potatoes.*—Large supplies still coming to hand, and the trade is heavy, at from 35s. to 85s. per ton.

*Wool.*—[illegible] at full prices; but all other kinds continue very dull to sale, at barely late rates. [illegible] of foreign have changed hands to the extent of 2000 bales. Middling Kent fleeces, 2s. 10d. to 3s. Weald of Kent 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.; Sussex, 2s. 10d. to 3s. per stone.

*Coals.*—Tees, 15s. per 20½. Hartlepool, 15s.; Lambton, 17s.; South Hetton, 17s.; Stewart's, 17s. 6d.; Caradoc, 18s.; Northpool, 17s. 3d.; Hough Hall, 15s.; South Kelton, 16s. 3d.; Tees, 15s. 6d. per ton.

*Metropolitan Cattle Market* (Friday). The supply [illegible] days in was moderate, and not a breeds marked off steadily. Many quotations [illegible] the stock is in bad handling. With sales that were slow, the trade ruled [illegible] rate further improvement in value of the best. The best Downs, in the [illegible] per 8lbs. Leading sales were from 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; and heavy ditto, at 4s. per 8lbs. Calves sold slowly and prices gave way [illegible] were very dull, but not cheaper. Milch cows were very heavy, at from £18 0s. to £21 each, including their small calf.

Pigs have sold the [illegible] Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 10d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; prime large [illegible] to 4s. 4d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; small pigs, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; suckling calves (sold [illegible] per cwt.; sheep, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; prime Scots, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; and Kents and Sussex, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; large lambs, 6s. to 6s. 8d.; and quarter old store pigs 18s. to 27s. each. Total supply beasts, 803; cows, 135; sheep, 4,050; calves, 91; pigs 370. Foreign: beasts, 1,200; sheep, 6,600.

*Newcastle and Leadenhall* (Friday). We had a moderate trade here to day as follows — Per 8lbs. by the carcase: Aldertree beef, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; middling ditto, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; prime large ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; ditto small ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; large pork, 3s. 4s. to 3s. 6d.; small ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.; small pork, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; lamb 5s. 6d. to 6s. 0d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

## *THE LONDON GAZETTE.*

FRIDAY, MARCH 21.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

E. J. and J SMITHIES, Blackburn, Cotton spinners

BANKRUPTS

J. J. STUTZER, Granville-street, [illegible], ship-owner and merchant.—W. T. CLARKE, East-st. Helen s, City, merchant and commission agent.—J. POUR RANEAU, late of Basinghall-street, paper-maker.—Thomas Bell, coach agent.—J. PROUT Sutton, Cheshire, silk-manufacturer.—R. S. BEAN, Norwood Surrey victualler. R. CLARK, tanner, Leicester.—J. PEASLEY, Nottingham, lace-manufacturer and [illegible] dealer.—J. SMITH Manchester, tobacconist.—E. DAVIS, Oxford-street, cheesemonger.—P. HENDRY, Gateshead, Durham, [illegible] dealer.—J. MACKEN, Derby, draper.—Peter R NICHOLSON, Sea Isaapton-court, Holborn, carpet bag maker.—J. P VESEY, Exeter, Latter and boiler

TUESDAY, MARCH 25.

WAR DEPARTMENT, MARCH 25.

Royal Horse Guards: P. Bennett to be Cornet, Corporal J. Bennett to be Sergeant-Major.

5th Dragoon Guards: Capt. R Garrard to be Captain.

7th Hussars: Brevet-Colonel J. P. Pringle to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, Lieut. and Capt W Aitchison to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, Capt. W. J. Ross to be Lieutenant and Captain.

8th Hussars: Lieut. A. L. Cossmaker, [illegible] to be Captain, Lieut. H. Wallace to be Lieutenant, Ensign F Morley, R B Leathan, A. B. Little A Avery, to be Lieutenants.

15th: Brevet Major J. H Wingfield to be Major, Lieut. W Price to be Captain, Ensign and Adjutant R Cooper to have the rank of Lieutenant, Ensign Hanmer to be Lieutenant.

[illegible]-GERMAN LEGION.—1st Light Dragoons: Capt. L. de Say to be Captain, Lieut. A. Puchler to be Lieutenant, A. von Vegu to be Cornet, Lieut. H. Oilpertus to be Adjutant. 2nd: Captain Baron Reitzenstein to be Major, Lieut. Antrobus to be Captain, 1st Light Infantry Baron Reitzenstein. W. von Linsingen C. G. von Wehrs, C Munter, O Mohle, R Hoffmeister, Baron A. W von Dassel, A. Meyer, Baron F. Buddenbrugge to be Captains; F von Hinuber, O Burstenbinder, H Heymen, R Lentz C Sauer, M Ney, F Stanlein, W Lindhorst, Count Alten, Wall, J. C. Hoffmann to be Lieutenants; M von Pasaig, H Ruffelsperger, E. Meyer, H von Bothmer, W. Kitchorpp, H. Hahlbrug, W Brauer, Count Kielmansegge, A. Meyer to be Ensigns. 3rd: Baron Reitzenstein, Lieut. H. Heumann to be Adjutant, E. H D ake to be Quartermaster, A Dunkworks to be Surgeon; I von Wersebe, Count Bothmer to be Assistant-Surgeons. Gustav de Bodi to be Major, A. de Lesiin to be Paymaster, J Barker to be Quartermaster; K Krantzmann to be Surgeon; Stauffer, A. Vilmens to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Staff; M Brauer to be Paymaster; C Wagner to be Surgeon; G N ubauer, J. N Stieker to be Assistant Surgeons. Depot: As the Island: Capt. S. C. von Hermings to be Depot-Adjutant, F. Michels to be Depot-Quartermaster

PURCHASED.—Depot Battalion: Lieut. Dodds to be Assistant-Adjutant.

UNATTACHED.—Brevet Major L. Graham to have Substantive Rank.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Surgeon-Major Gibb to be Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class; Acting Assistant Surgeon J. D Healey to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces.

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Lindsay to be Colonel in the Army, the rank being honorary only. Major S T. Christie to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army. Lieut.-Colonel W. Brown to be Major in the Army. Lieut. and Adjutant H Redd to be Major-General, in the East India Company's service. Lieut.-Colo. R T Pullips, G Wright, to be Colonels in the East India Company's army. Lieut.-Colonel F Churchrod, H. C. Rowlands, to be Lieutenant-Colonels, Capt. J. Lumsden to be Major in the East India Company's army.

ADMIRALTY, MARCH 22.

BREVET.—Royal Marines: Capt. St. Clair Wilkinson to be Major; First Lieut. W. K. Ireland to be Captain; Sec. Lieut. R. B. Dashwood to be First Lieutenant

BANKRUPTS

T. SMITH and E. H FAIRFIELD, Stalybridge, Cheshire, Stainsby-road, Poplar, dealers.—G. W KNIGHT, St. Andrew's-road, Lincolnsinn, fuller.—W. ASHTON, Sloane-street, Chelsea, [illegible] C. J. COMBE, Parson's Green, Fulham, [illegible] Sidwood, Commercial-place, Islington, [illegible] WOOD, Sheffield, boiler-maker.—W SHIPMAN, Manchester, [illegible] as [illegible] Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, [illegible] dealer.—J. BEAN, South Shields, spirit merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

C. GOODFELLOW, Dunfermline, grocer.—J. M. WILSON, Leith, merchant.—J. MUIR, Glasgow, commission merchant.

## BIRTHS.

On Good Friday, at Archbishop Tenison's Library, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, the wife of the Rev. Philip Hale, of a daughter, stillborn.

On the 23rd inst., the Hon. Mrs. Rosmore Peisley, of a daughter

On the 20th inst., at Lowndes-square, the wife of a son.

On the 25th inst., at Minster Acre, Northumberland, the Hon. Mrs. Silvertop, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On Dec. 11, 1855, at St. Mark's, Sydney, by the Rev. G. M'Arthur, James Readon, Esq. to M. S. Fiscorn, to Emma Anne, third daughter of the late Thomas Smith, Esq., of Glen Rock, near Sydney, New South Wales.

On the 8th inst., at All Souls' Church, Langham-place, by the Hon and Rev G. W. Yorke Sir Thomas Wilshcote, Bart., of Aswarby, Lincolnshire, to Isabella Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Sir H C. Montgomery, Bart.

March 25th, at St Mary's Church, Cheltenham, by the Rev. H Houghton, the Rev. Charles Hamilton Smith, of Bath, to Georgina Mary Anne, only child of the late James Hicks, Esq., Surgeon, H.N.

At the Parsee Church, Poona, Bombay, on the 13th February, by the Rev J. L. Fenton, Malcolm Munro Mackenzie, Esq., Civil Surgeon, Dholia, to Adela Jane, eldest daughter of Charles Whyte, Esq., Deputy Inspector-General of her Majesty's Hospitals, Bombay.

## DEATHS.

On the 26th November, 1855, at sea, on board the *Agincourt*, Georgina Sarah, wife of Edward John Peshley, Commander, and eldest daughter of the late Thomas Baker Knott, of High street, Deptford, aged 30.

On the 4th of December, 1855, at St Kilda, Melbourne, Australia, William Augustus Mackworth, Esq., aged 24, second son of the late Mr. Lewt Mackworth, Esq.

On the 20th inst., at Ashburgh, Sir A. Burnett, Baronet, of Leys, Kincardineshire, aged 75.

At Valetta, Malta, on the 15th inst., Lieut.-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Pringer, Bart., G.C.B., in the 87th year of his age.

On the 18th inst., at Lee-place, Lewisham, William, the youngest son of Captain W. G. S. Hall, aged 9 months.

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DECLARATION OF BONUS.
ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OFFICE, London, January, 1856.
The Governors and Directors have to announce to the holders of Life Policies effected on the system of Participation in Profits, that a Second Bonus has been declared in respect of the surplus then ascertained. Such Bonus attaches to all Policies—Second subsequently to 1841 for the whole term of life—and in proportion to the sum of premium—which were subsisting on the 31st day of December, 1855 and on which three or more annual Premiums had then been paid.
The following Table shows the amount of Reversionary Bonus added to British Policies of fourteen years standing for the sum of £100 assured:—

| Age when Assured | Addition to Sum Assured in 1841 | Further Addition in 1855 | Total Addition | Premium paid |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 30 | 102 | 119 | 214 | 53 |
| 35 | 102 | 119 | 221 | 58 |
| 40 | 113 | 132 | 234 | 67 |
| 45 | 127 | 148 | 248 | 78 |
| 50 | 135 | 160 | 273 | 96 |
| 55 | 151 | 184 | 303 | 119 |
| 60 | 166 | 174 | 340 | 142 |

Prospectuses, Reductions have been made in the Annual Premiums payable by those persons who prefer that form of discharge.
The future advantages of policies will, as heretofore, be
A minimum of £25,000 may be insured in the same life.
This Corporation affords to the assured the security of a large Capital, with exemption from the liabilities of Partnership; a body of Bonus equal to the average returned by Mutual Societies, the guarantee of a large invested Capital Stock, and the advantage of modern practice, with the security of an Office which, for nearly a century and a half, has been the source of public confidence.
Tables of rates, forms of proposal, and other particulars may be obtained at the Chief Office, No. 28 Pall-Mall; or from the Secretaries at the Branch Offices, No. 29 Parliament-street, Westminster, and 10, Cornhill; and other Agencies in the Royal Exchange; London; and in the principal Towns in the United Kingdom.
JOHN A. HOLLAM, Actuary and Secretary.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK (LIMITED), with a CAPITAL of £10 each, payable at any time on demand, and they are ready to grant Deposit Receipts at interest, and to issue Drafts on their Branches and Agents, and LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Cities and Towns in Europe.
Circular Notes are issued only at the head office in Lothbury.
Bills for collection may be obtained at the head office, in Lothbury, and at the following Branches:—
Westminster Branch—St. James's-square.
Bloomsbury Branch—214, High Holborn.
Finsbury Branch—Finsbury-circus, Borough Branch—Wellington-street, Borough
Farringdon Branch—57, High-street, Whitechapel
Hampstead Branch—Belsize-terrace, Hampstead.
Kensington Branch—Kensington-gore, Brompton Branch—3, Brompton-row.
In the principal Towns in the United Kingdom.
JOHN A. HOLLAM, Actuary and Secretary.

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL for FISTULA and other DISEASES of the RECTUM, City-road, London.
Patron—The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR.
Treasurer—Richard Hartley Kennedy, Esq., Alderman, } Sheriffs of London
Deputy—David Henry Stone, Esq., } Under-Sheriffs.
Bevan, Hugh, Esq.
Duke, Sir James, Bart., M.P.
Farebrother, Clement, Esq.
Grocott, Alderman
Hodgson, Alderman, Lord Mayor.
Lucas, Alderman
Mechi, Mr.
Nicholay, Alderman
Rawlins, Alderman
Rose, Alderman
Shaw, Alderman
Hearing, George, Esq.
Dinner on table at half-past 5 for 6 o'clock precisely
Tickets one guinea each, to be had of the Stewards (at the Hospital), of the Secretary, Mr. James Fuller Wilson, at the Hospital, City-road.
Sam. Jay, Esq.
Hemsley, Mr.
Hosegood, Mr.
Lewis, Mr.
Lovell, Mr.
Rawlins, Mr.
Rowles, Mr.
Sharples, Mr.
Smith, Mr.
Stevens, Mr.
Wilson, Mr.
Wright, Mr.
Wyatt, Mr.
Wyatt, Mr. Sydney
Charles, Hart.
Jay, Esq.
Jay, Esq.
Jay, Esq

## COMMENCEMENT OF THE PUGLIA RAILWAY.

*(From our own Correspondent)*

A GREAT fact has just been completed at Naples. The first stone of the great Puglia line of railway was laid on the 11th inst., and a beginning, at all events, made of a project calculated to develop the resources of the country to a vast extent From west to east it is intended thus to traverse the whole width of the peninsula from Naples to Bari, and then coastwise down to Brindisi. As regards its immediate influence on the kingdom itself, it cannot be spoken of in exaggerated terms. It passes through a country which may be considered as one of the granaries of Italy. The sunny plains of Apulia have long been celebrated for their fertility, and will now become doubly productive that this long channel of communication is opened between them and the ports of the Mediterranean and the Adriatic. By two royal rescripts his Majesty, on the 8th of January and the 5th March, 1856, gave his sanction to the inauguration of the works of the Puglia Railway, and this was fixed at length to come off on the 11th inst. A portion of ground on the road of Arenaccia had been inclosed, and a solid wooden structure built, surmounted by Royal banners. The interior was carpeted with crimson cloth, and covered in with red and white drapery; whilst the façade was inscribed with the names of the principal places through which the road will pass. From this semicircular edifice a carpeted and elevated platform led to the centre, where an altar was erected, and on each side a staircase conducted to a still higher elevation, when, surrounded by a balustrade, a large opening was perceptible. In front of the balustrade, upon a table covered with velvet, was placed the foundation-stone—that is, a marble cube—on the different sides of which were cut the inscriptions.

On the same table were laid, too, the metal case which was to contain the stone and the box with the various coins—gold, silver, and copper—of the reigning monarch. The tribune opposite the altar was occupied in the centre by his Excellency the Minister of Public Works, Signor Commendatore Mineu, as the representative of the King. All the forms of Court etiquette were observed, and every precaution taken to guard against an impression that his Majesty did not regard this grand undertaking otherwise than with a favourable eye.

The Royal Delegate, on his arrival, was conducted to his seat by the Central Committee and the Concessionaire. The same formalities were observed towards the Bishop who was deputed by the Cardinal to act for him; and, Mass having been said by this Prelate, assisted by a large body of ecclesiastics, the round of the platform was made by the ecclesiastical procession, and the clerical benediction bestowed on the assembled spectators. At the conclusion of the benediction the Bishop and his attendants mounted to the upper platform; the stone and the coins were placed in the metal box by the Concessionaire; the case was locked by the Royal Delegate, who had been conducted to this elevation; and then, having been attached to a windlass, was lowered into its final resting-place.

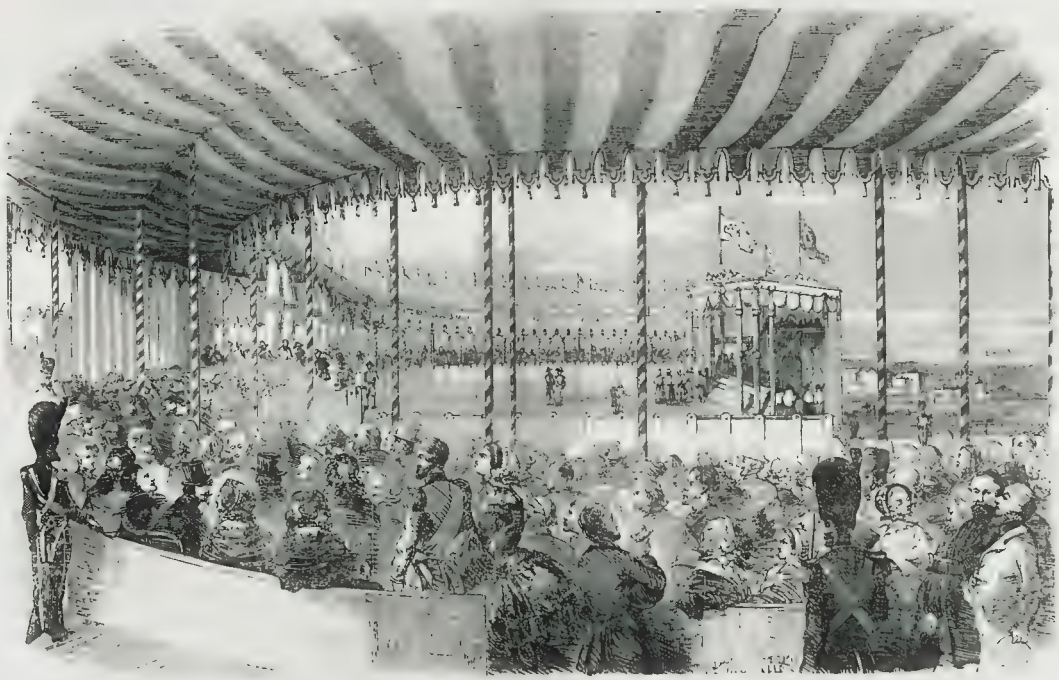
Thus concluded a ceremony which, if it inaugurates a successful undertaking, will mark one of the most important events in the modern history of the Two Sicilies. It is to be regretted that his Majesty and the Cardinal of Naples did their duties both by delegates. Amongst the most distinguished and influential persons present may be mentioned Baron Rothschild, the banker of the Committee, the Syndic of Naples, the Count Monte St. Angelo, the Dukes Pagnanico, St. Teodoro, Ottaiano, and St. Aspino; the Prince Trecase, Signor Melisurgo, the Concessionaire; Mr. Condor, civil engineer; and the heads of principal public bodies in Naples. His Majesty has expressed himself most favourably to the undertaking, and their Royal Highnesses the Count of Syracuse and the Count of Aquila—the former in a more especial manner, had taken, and still take, a deep and enlightened interest in the promotion of this great enterprise. The View gives on the right the altar, and above it the platform, on which rested the foundation-stone; opposite it, on the left, is the centre tribune, where sate the King's delegate. On the right and left were the visitors. The view from the elevated platform was most lovely, extending over the rich plain between the capital and the distant mountains, with Vesuvius and the bright blue sea in the distance.

MEMORIAL WINDOW ERECTED IN ST. MARY'S CHURCH, CHESTER, TO HEROES OF THE 23RD ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS.

## MEMORIAL WINDOW.

AMONG the memorials to the brave who fell in the war, painted windows are prominent, from the great advances made of late years in this branch of art. The specimen here engraved has just been placed at the east end of the north aisle of St. Mary's Church, Chester, in memory of the heroes of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers who fell in the Crimea from the victory of the Alma to the capture of Sebastopol. The principal subject represents Aaron and Hur holding up the hands of Moses during the battle between Israel and Amalek, as thus recorded in Exodus xvii.—"Then came Amalek, and fought with Israel in Rephidim. And Moses said unto Joshua, choose us out men, and go out, fight with Amalek: to morrow I will stand on the top of the hill with the rod of God in mine hand So Joshua did as Moses had said to him, and fought with Amalek; and Moses, Aaron, and Hur went up to the top of the hill. And it came to pass when Moses held up his hand, that Israel prevailed: and when he let down his hand, Amalek prevailed. But Moses' hands were heavy; and they took a stone, and put it under him, and he sat thereon; and Aaron and Hur stayed up his hands, the one on the one side, and the other on the other side; and his hands were steady until the going down of the sun. And Joshua discomfited Amalek and his people with the edge of the sword" The subject has been skilfully treated by the artist, who has unquestionably produced one of the finest windows in Chester. It is intended to place under the window an engraved tablet, on which are to be inscribed the names of the fallen heroes

This fine window has been designed and executed by Mr. George Hedgeland, of Grove-place, Lisson-grove. The subject—Hur, Aaron, and Moses—occupies three of the five lights; the other two bear scrolls, with the mottoes "Ich dien," and "Nec Aspera terrent," from the colours of the regiment; from which also are taken the Prince of Wales' feathers, which are placed in the upper part of the window. The emblems of England and France—the rose and fleur de-lis—are repeated, alternately, in various parts of the window. The whole has been executed in the old style, no enamelled glass being employed.



CEREMONY OF THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE GREAT PUGLIA RAILWAY, BY THE NEAPOLITAN MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

## "GASTON DE FOIX."

THE smallest of the three pictures bequeathed to the National Gallery by the poet Rogers, is a picture on panel, measuring fifteen inches by eleven inches, attributed by the best judges to Giorgione, and called "Gaston de Foix." It is a portrait of a young knight in armour—the head bare, the face seen in front, and full of melancholy sentiment. "Very noble in the figure and expression," says Mrs. Jameson, "and painted with great force and richness; it is apparently a study of armour, and has been attributed to Raphael."

On the back of the picture is the following inscription:—"Figure tirée d'un tableau du Giorgione d'une Ste. Vierge assise sur les ruées, avec St. Francois, et la presente qu'on pretend être Gaston de Foix; le tableau est à Castel Franco, dans le Trevisane. Cette note est de Mons. Mariette." Castel-Franco was the birthplace of Giorgione. If this figure represent Gaston de Foix, it must be in the character of St. George or St. Maurice, or some other warlike Saint.

"GASTON DE FOIX." PAINTED BY GIORGIONE. BEQUEATHED TO THE NATIONAL GALLERY BY MR. SAMUEL ROGERS.

## BAIÆ, AND ITS VICINITY.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

OUR Sketch represents a site over which nature and classic history throw a peculiar degree of interest. Misenum, Baiæ, Avernus, Lucrinus—names which we lisp with our earliest breath almost—are here brought before the eye at a glance. The traveller from a distant land who has dreamed of these spots from boyhood, visits them with that intensity of delight which it is not often given in a man's life to feel, and almost rejoices in the malaria which seems to have doomed them to the sanctity of silence and solitude. We have heard lately, however, rumours of an intention to reclaim these lands—to form a naval port of Lucrinus and Avernus, and thus to destroy all those poetical associations which have clung to the neighbourhood for eighteen hundred years. As the Sketch plainly shows, the harbingers of modern destructiveness are already visible—the flags of the land-surveyors are erected, and measurements are being made with a view to ascertain the practicability of the project, and the value of the land to be purchased. However painful may be the conviction, in this as in any other case, that the illusions of poetry must give way to utility, still we are of opinion that such illusions ought not to be tampered with unless the useful and practicable are clearly made out. It is just this point which is doubted by many engineers, of course by all our antiquaries, and perhaps their opinions derive some confirmation from history. This is by no means the first time that such a project has been entertained.

Agrippa conceived the idea of converting Avernus and Lucrinus into a port, and by command of Augustus carried it into immediate effect. It was called Portus Julius: a fleet of galleys equipped with 20,000 men, floated on its waters for an entire winter, and then sailed out to do battle with Sextus Pompeius, who was signally defeated near Melazzo, in Sicily. It was then the wonder of the age, and our Horace sings its praise as a "regis opus," and Virgil exultingly says—

An memorem portus. Lucrinoque addita claustra
Atque indignatum magnis stridoribus æquor
Julia qua ponto longe sonat unda refuso
Tyrrhenusque fretis immittitur æstus Avernus.

Historians, however, make no farther mention of it after this period; and that, which was a most significant fact, Augustus removed his fleet from the Portus Julius to Misenum. It was said of this extraordinary work, "Navos admittit leves stationi inutilis." Strong natural obstacles existed even then to its success. The sea, when it was agitated, brought up here, as at Ostia, an immense quantity of sand, which closed the entrance and raised the bottom of the lakes. That action of the sea still exists. Other difficulties are now superadded. On the night of the 29th September, 1538, after repeated shocks of earthquake, a conical mountain, now known as Monte Nuovo, rose from out the eastern side of the valley. It measures 500 palms in height, and 10,000 palms in circumference. By this appalling phenomenon the village of Tripergole was buried, and a portion of Lucrinus destroyed. No modern port, therefore, on this site could have even the same capacity as the Portus Julius. Again, to unite the two lakes, as is evident from the Sketch, a considerable cutting would be necessary; and when all is done the deposit from the surrounding mountains, as also from the sea, will ever tend to raise the bottom of the lakes, and make it "Stationi inutilis." We must not pursue the matter more in detail at present. No commencement of the works is to be made until the estimated value of the land has been paid to the proprietors, and before that is done, the real difficulties of the undertaking may be brought more clearly out to view than they even are at present. The chief engineer is Signor Import, a military engineer of much experience, and the comptroller of expenditure is Signor Quaranta, a brother of our eminent antiquary and "literato." With one or two exceptions, all the antiquarians are full of grief at a project which, if carried out, will destroy all their pleasant places—endanger the grotto of the Sibyl, the Temple of Apollo, and turn into a bivouac for dirty Neapolitan sailors spots which have ever been sacred to the Muse.

It only remains for us to point out and explain the different parts of the Sketch. In the distance, the first promontory is the Cape of Misenum—the low coast adjoining once formed the gardens of Lucullus. To these succeeds Baiæ and its Castle; in the port of Baiæ are seen many small vessels. Immediately in the background are Monte Procida and the Island of Ischia. On the plain is Lake Lucrinus, by the peasants called Mariocllo; and separated from it by a considerable space of ground is Lake Avernus. It is surrounded by mountains, at the foot of which is the Temple of Apollo. The flags are signals placed at different points to regulate the operations of the engineers.

H. W.

THE PORT AND CASTLE OF BAIÆ: THE CAPE OF MISENUM: SITE OF THE GARDEN OF LUCULLUS; MONTE PROCIDA AND THE ISLAND OF ISCHIA; AND THE LAKES LUCRINUS AND AVERNUS.

## SANITARY REPORT ON ST. PANCRAS WORKHOUSE.

TWELVE years have elapsed since the first Report of the Commissioners appointed to investigate the health of towns was published. The valuable information it contained, and the additional knowledge communicated to the public in subsequent volumes, warned society against the evils of overcrowding, a want of ventilation, and defective sewerage and drainage. Much benefit resulted from these admirable publications. Baths and wash-houses were erected, to which the humblest classes had easy and cheap access; habits of personal cleanliness were adopted by many, and they who visited the modest households of the working classes saw with pleasure a marked improvement in domestic economy. That sanitary reform was voluntarily carried out to a great extent, both in the metropolis and in the provinces, and that it is on the increase, none can doubt, and indeed it is proved by the concurring testimony of those medical practitioners who exercise their noble profession in the humbler abodes of industry. It may well, therefore, excite surprise that negligence should prevail in one of the largest and most opulent parishes of the metropolis, and that the ordinary rules for sustaining health should be violated in St. Pancras Workhouse; yet such is the fact, if we are to credit the able and searching report of Dr. Henry Bence Jones, recently presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty. Before noticing the details of that Report it is desirable to notice certain facts relative to the eternal laws of pure atmosphere and healthy breathing, by which we shall better understand that the Infirmary of St. Pancras Workhouse is more calculated to aggravate than to remove disease.

The Inspectors of Prisons in England have recommended not less than 1000 cubic feet for every prisoner as being essential to health and ventilation; and a less space may be considered as evidences of overcrowding. Writing on consumption, Sir James Clark states that "the respiration of a deteriorated atmosphere is one of the most powerful causes of tuberculous cachexia," that is, the constitutional affection which precedes the appearance of consumption. He says "if an infant, born in perfect health, and of the healthiest parents, be kept in close rooms, in which free ventilation and cleanliness are neglected, a few months will often suffice to induce tuberculous cachexia." He adds, and it is most pertinent to our present subject, "children reared in the workhouses of this country, and in similar establishments abroad, almost all become scrofulous; and the more, we believe, from the confined impure atmosphere in which they live, and the want of exercise, than from defective nourishment."

In the Report of Dr. Jones we have painful evidence of overcrowding and the absence of free ventilation. We have mentioned the rule laid down by the Inspectors of Prisons, and Dr. Jones observes that the College of Surgeons have refused to recognise as medical schools the hospitals which give less than 800 cubic feet to each patient, on the ground that less space, even with good ventilation, is injurious to the sick; but it is proper here to add, in the very words of Dr. Jones, "I consider that neither this standard nor any other can be correct." Nevertheless, he, of course, objects to overcrowding, as will presently appear. We now proceed to some of his facts, requesting the reader to bear in mind how much pure air, in the estimate of other authorities, is deemed requisite for health.

"In the three principal wards of the men's infirmary there are now (3rd January, 1856) 121 cases, with from 573 to 648 cubic feet per person. In the six principal women's wards there are 152 cases, with from 612 to 656 cubic feet per person." He states that, from want of accommodation in the infirmaries, on one of the days of his visit, ten men and two women were on the floor; and declares that Mr. Coster, the senior medical officer, informed him that he considered certain forms of disease, "ulcerative stomatitis and dysentery," causing death in some instances, had resulted in part from overcrowding. On this point Dr. Jones says, "in all the infirmary wards I consider the present crowding too great;" and he might well come to that conclusion, especially as he observed in some instances, where the beds were as close as possible, ten people with only 252 cubic feet each. In another department, where he found huddled together seventy women and ten children, the average space was reduced to 164 cubic feet per person. The vicious state of the air was tested chemically. In the last room to which we have referred, it contained considerably more than one per cent of carbonic acid, 1·14. In another dormitory there appeared two and three quarters per cent of carbonic acid, and in a third rather more than two per cent. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that the patients complained of sickness, headache, and loss of appetite, and that many had fainting fits.

In many cases the sleeping accommodation is most wretched. According to the testimony of Phillips, the assistant nurse, many in the lower rooms have no beds or even ticks to lie on, but they sleep on the floor, on the table, on forms, or wherever they can find room to lie down." Dr. Jones himself says, "In the men's casual ward I saw in the evening, along the greater part of each side of the room, a wooden straining-frame, on which was placed some cocoa-nut fibre bags, some blankets, and rugs. About twenty-five adult men were expected to sleep that night on these frames." What is still more shocking, Mr. Waldegrave, one of the medical officers, told Dr. Jones that he had seen "ten men lying massed as close as possible on one of the frames." In the children's dormitory eighty-three children sleep, and there have been ninety, their ages being from seven to sixteen. Credit seems to be taken where only four children sleep in one room; but in the adjoining room "there have been eight children, between one and seven years old, in one bed, four feet six inches broad and five feet six inches long;" and it is stated that the result of this proximity is the spread of cutaneous disease.

In the mens' day-room, redolent of tobacco, where from 50 to 150 are sometimes collected, Dr. Jones collected the air and detected one and a half per cent of carbonic acid. Here, as might be expected, there were constant complaints of headaches; and the man who had charge of it declared that, "if the door and windows were kept closed for an hour or two, they would be suffocated." In a cellar underground fifteen persons slept; there was no chimney, and the scanty ventilation was admitted through the door. On the same level, also underground, there is a low long room, seven feet two inches high, containing thirty-two sleepers. In two wards, called separation wards, also underground, thirteen women and five children lived night and day. Some of the rooms even for the insane are underground, and for these unhappy creatures the drainage and ventilation are shown to be most objectionable.

The waiting-rooms for the out-door poor are severely condemned. Before eight o'clock on a wet morning Dr. Jones counted thirty people standing in the street before a locked gate, none being allowed to find shelter before nine. They have to pass through three pens, stepping over filth. Here the crowding is occasionally excessive, the number of applicants ranging from 300 to 900. Here several faint from offensive smells; relief is postponed sometimes till half-past five, sometimes till eight o'clock in the evening. Such is the fatigue arising from delay, and the suffering from standing so long in foul air, that too poor often give up their tickets of admission, and go away without relief. Some improvement in ventilation has taken place of late years, but it is still most defective, and the last relieving officer died from the effects of the polluted atmosphere, as Dr. Jones thinks, of typhus.

Such is the sad picture drawn of St. Pancras Workhouse by this honest and fearless physician. The facts he has disclosed are a disgrace to the local authority. St. Pancras is surely opulent enough to build additional accommodation, and we are certain that it contains a host of humane and generous inhabitants who are yet ignorant of the evils inflicted. Without doubt the publicity given to the case in these columns will speedily lead to action.

## A FEW WORDS ABOUT BUTTER, DAIRIES, DAIRYMAIDS, AND FARMERS' WIVES.

WE do not share the intense admiration of everything foreign that it is at present the fashion to avow. We do not believe in the foreign system of railroads, paid for by Government; in a close monopoly of omnibuses; in street-building, where fifty men are set to work to do what ten do here; in houses, magnificent in decoration and design, without the ordinary decencies of a Cockney cottage; in cheap dinners, composed of flesh without nourishment, and savoury sauces, extracted from unimaginable things;—although we do believe that the railroad management, the omnibus, the street improvements, the architecture of houses, and the cookery of England are susceptible of material amendment in details; for which we must look to an improvement of public general education and opinion, and not to the interference of that incomparably most inefficient and corrupt manager, the "Government official." But there is one particular—*speciality* is the fashionable word—in which the foreigner does excel us, and that is BUTTER!

Go to France—in any department where goat's milk has not superseded cow's—go to Belgium, to Holland, to Switzerland, and you will find morning after morning on your breakfast-table delicious butter—bright coloured, firm, sweet—a real luxury—with your roll, be it of white wheat or black rye.

Even in Paris—where the meat is so vile that nothing but the genius of the cooks could disguise its want of flavour, and stone, if that were possible, for its toughness—the butter is always worthy of the admirable *café au lait* and faultless *petit pain* which the *concierge* of a second-rate hotel contrives to bring up to you. How different is our condition in England, with a climate specially adapted for growing butter—mild and moist, and the land covered with rich pastures. Why, in almost all the hotels and dining-houses, in ninety per cent of private houses in the best towns of England, you find at best a white, hard, tasteless substance, in which suet artfully "reduced" occupies at least half the place of what ought to be the genuine produce of a well-fed cow. But this is a favourable case; it constantly happens, even in respectable houses, that butter is a vile rancid compound, only to be endured when manufactured into one of the few principles of English cookery, "buttered toast;" and if Pater-Familias grumbles, he is then told the actual truth that in most shops there is no such thing as genuine butter to be had, that the public taste has become degraded. Just as George IV. could not bear native oysters in natural freshness, so there are West-end customers who must have their butter hardened and whitened with suet to bring it to their taste. While in those few establishments where genuine Epping, Cambridge, and Dorset butter is sold, the price is enormous—seldom under 1s. 8d. a pound. And yet this is the same country where a great light of agriculture, Mr. William Miles, M.P., a Councillor of the Royal Agricultural Society, pleaded earnestly for a mixture of tar with the grease imported for machinery, at a low duty, lest some unhappy carter or stoker should use it with his loaf, to the grievous injury of the true British dairyman. There is still a heavy duty on butter; and as soon as the Chancellor of the Exchequer can spare the money, the rising generation, headed by Pater Familias, must combine in an anti-Butter-law League.

But that will not be enough. We have an immense importation of foreign butter now—good, bad, and abominable. The difficulty lies deeper than the foreign market—it rests at home, where the absurd education of portionless ladies teaches them everything but what is useful, and leads them to despise or neglect the knowledge that would make their husbands prosperous and themselves happy. We have not one word to say against the piano or the embroidery-needle. Fancy work has its uses; and, as for music, we should like to hear it from every cottage in the kingdom. But accomplishments and usefulness are not incompatible. We do not ask our farmers' wives and daughters to bare their arms, rise at four a.m., and plunge into the hard work of butter-making, any more than we expect our middle-class wives to burn their faces and black their hands over the kitchen fire and the pots and pans. But we know that those wives who have mastered the principles and practice of good cookery, and who have accomplished themselves in pastry and jellies, keep learned cooks in better order, save wages in unlearned girls whom they teach, and enable the struggling barrister or M.D., or hard-working professionalist to entertain his friends now and then, without the infliction and endless expense of a hired "professed cook," or contributions from the stale stores of the pastrycook.

At the Edinburgh confectioners' you often see a notice that "A young ladies' class is held here." We think that in all country schools a class on the chemical principles and practice that leads to producing good butter and cheese might take the place of a good deal of superficial stuff. There is at present an all but unlimited demand for good butter in every large town. Good butter depends on good cows, good feeding, and good manufacture. There are plenty of dairywomen who make first-rate butter by the rule of thumb; they cannot tell you how or why they succeed or fail. But the principles are perfectly well known, and the process is as certain in its results as the manufacture of a plum-pudding. A lady who understands these principles—and they are simple enough—who has a talent for making her servants orderly and neat—can make a dairywoman of any willing, healthy, industrious girl. She is not at the mercy of any rule-of-thumb vixen; she need not be robbed or put off with inferior quality. She can make sure of a first-rate article every week, saleable wholesale by contract at from 1s. to 1s. 2d. a pound in the London market.

A lady with knowledge need not work, but her knowledge keeps her little army at work, and she trusts to her subaltern officers, with the help of occasional visits. And then, what is the result? Why, in our extensive agricultural towns, when we ask, in the face of admirable pastures on slopes well suited for Italian ryegrass, why there is no dairy? it is a common answer, "my wife does not understand it, and it is so difficult to get a good dairymaid."

Yet there are few modes in which an active, intelligent lady can lay out £500, that brings less than £20 a year in the funds, more profitably than in fifty acres of dairy land; while in an established farm a dozen well-managed dairy cows would in as many years portion a couple daughters.

Let us recommend to the attention of the Ladies' College the advantage of a Class on Dairy Management. There are very competent professors to be found round Charing-cross—one the author of an admirable paper, which still lies buried under bundles of idle speeches at the great house in Hanover-square.

As for the book which has formed the subject of this discourse—"Dairy Farming," by Agricola—it is beautifully got up, and well suited, to use the common phrase, "to adorn the shelves of an agricultural library;" and that is all we can say in its favour, for it is perfectly commonplace—not up in the latest information, as for instance in the last papers on "Butter," read at the Royal Agricultural Meeting by Mr. Dixon, Mr. Thomas Scott, and Professor May; and much of the more important statements are either half told or incorrect. We have not yet seen a better work on the management of the dairy than the shilling volume of Richardson's "Rural Handbooks," edited by the late Mr. Milburne. Agricola's account of Italian rye-grass—decidedly the most valuable addition of food for dairy farms that had been made since the introduction of drilled mangold, is extremely meagre; although a very able paper on the subject, read by Mr. Morton before the Central Farmers' Club, last year, has appeared in the *Agricultural Gazette*. He makes no reference to Mr. Dickenson (formerly of Willesden, now of New Park, Hants), to whom we are indebted for the best quality and best mode of cultivating this admirable perennial.

The chapter on manures is as remarkable for its mistakes as its omissions. In speaking of guano, he forgets the special circumstance required to make it of the least value, viz., that it should be gathered in a region where rain rarely—or, as in Peru, never—falls. According to Agricola's account the islands of Scotland would yield valuable guano. Of superphosphate and the other concentrated manures, founded on fresh bones or on fossils—the most valuable agricultural discovery of the day—Agricola says not one word. His observations about "sewage manure being wasted" are merely a repetition of an old failure of the late Board of Health. Sewage manure is at present little used in England, because guano, nitrate of soda, superphosphate and the other concentrated powerful manures, are found more effective, more portable, and therefore cheaper. We should be curious to hear what a first-rate Norfolk farmer would think of using dried sewage manure, with crushed bones, to turnips, in preference to the turnip manures of Lawes or Ramsay, or to Peruvian guano and home-made foldyard dung. The statements as to the superior value of liquid manure (except for mown grass) are totally incorrect. The Mr. Lee quoted is a town surveyor and no authority. Those curious on the subject will do well to consul "A Chapter on the Value of Town Sewage," in a volume ("Sanitary Reform") recently published by Stamford, Charing-cross, in which all the evidence on the comparative value of manures is condensed. "Agricola" promises a second edition. He cannot commence it too soon; there is plenty of room for a valuable book on the subject he has chosen. At present even his article on "Churns" is most imperfect. He seems not to have seen the best churns, and says not one word on steam-driven churns, or the use of steam to produce an even temperature in the dairy—the essential for certainty in butter manufacture.

S. S.

## AUSTRALIA.

*(Extracts from the Private Correspondence of a Lady.)*

OCT. 16th.—You inquire about the native Australians, but in the towns they rarely make their appearance. However, last week, at St. Kilda, I saw a party of aborigines enter an omnibus, in which were several well-dressed persons. The men had on English clothing, but the women only the blanket. I should think they must have been rather surprised at this mode of locomotion. Generally, they are very intelligent-looking, far more so than the negro race; and they all have very glo-sy, wavy, black hair, of which they are remarkably proud. They are shrewd, and not easily imposed on. Before they commence a drinking bout they always deposit everything of value they have about them in a place of safety. A friend of ours—a squatter—is now staying in Melbourne, and has with him his groom, a native of the Murray district. He is a remarkably well-formed and intelligent young man, and, I hear, is a great favourite with all the servants at the hotel where they are staying. Mr. —— tells me he has four native servants, and he finds them quite as good and useful servants as Europeans: one always insists on being called by his native name, and another will answer to no other name than Mr. Latrobe, indeed they usually assume some fine or celebrated name. Mr. —— is, I hear, very much respected by the blacks, and all in the neighbourhood of his stations regard him as their master. He says if they commit any great crime he banishes them to one of his distant stations, and gives them another name.

Oct. 20th.—Last night we went for the first time to the theatre. It is about the same size as Drury Lane, and it most elaborately decorated, much too fine for my taste. The fronts of the two tiers of boxes are white, covered with an arabesque pattern in gold, and in the centre of the panels are groups of flowers, and below the panels wreaths of bright-coloured flowers. This part looked very well, but the box curtains are dark blue, with blue fringe, while the boxes are lined with bright crimson. Bright colours are very much indulged in here, and many of the ladies vie with the birds in the brilliancy of their attire. It is no new thing to tell you of the trouble I have with servants, and I have again had to seek a new one. A lady informed me that she had been most fortunate in those she had obtained from the Government dépôt, so I determined to try my luck there, and to-day have been. It is a formidable business, I assure you, to go there; but a friend, who had frequently been, kindly accompanied me. It is a very large establishment. We had first to go to an office, where a clerk inquired name, residence, calling, &c. We then received a paper containing most of these particulars, and were directed to another part of the building, which had a very high fence, and gates being locked, and guarded by police. One of them examined the paper, and we were then allowed to enter the court in front of the single women's department. The matron, a very venerable and rather lady-like person, came to meet us, and conducted us to a verandah, where there were perhaps fifty young women. I was anxious to obtain an English or Scotch servant, but I was the only one at all suitable was Irish, so I decided on engaging her. To-morrow I shall have to go to sign an agreement, take a dray with me for the boxes, and bring the lady away.

Oct. 24th.—Our friend Mr. ——, who went to Ballarat, has, for a time, abandoned gold-digging, as he says there are about ten chances to one of making even a living, and a thousand to one of making a fortune; he and his mate obtained four ounces of gold from one hole, and sunk seventeen others, which are deep pits, on which there is no gold to be found. I am often very sorry for those gentlemanly youths, who come out here direct from school or college, and find all their golden dreams dispelled on their arrival; but who are determined not to despair, and take any employment, however menial it may be. The majority of new arrivals give gold-digging or quartz-crushing a trial, but very few succeed; and "new chums" frequently find themselves reduced to their last penny, and are then obliged to earn their bread as they can. The most successful appear to be those with some amount of combined experience.

WEALTH, LEARNING, AND HUNGER.—A native of Connaught named Tinon, about forty years of age, was found dead in his lodgings in Mary-street, Phœnix-park, on Monday last week; and on examination it transpired, extraordinary to relate, that he had literally died of hunger. He was, it appeared, possessed of a good fortune, but was so passionately addicted to learning that he entirely neglected himself, and passed whole days amongst his books and manuscripts without thinking of taking food. His apartment was in a state of indescribable filth; his person was, if possible, still worse, as, for two years, he had changed neither his linen nor clothes, and he was dreadfully emaciated. His attainments were very great, and he spoke not fewer than twelve languages with fluidity, and knew others. At one time, too, he held high official dignities in his own country, and was even an ambassador, but he abandoned everything for study. His lodgings were encumbered with piles of books and manuscripts, in almost every language; and, in addition to them, he possessed a great number of rare and curious objects, such as Esterhazy arms of all kinds, Damascus blades, antiquities, autographs of celebrated personages, &c. By his will he leaves six manuscripts, supposed to be extremely precious, to the Mazarine Library, and his fortune partly to the poor, and partly to the church des Petits Pères.—*Galignani.*

JESUITISM IN VIENNA.—The so-called "Missions" of the followers of Ignatius Loyola (Jesuits) and Liguorius (Redemptorists) are now in vogue at Vienna. Not long since Count Condenhoven, a Ligourian or Redemptorist priest, while preaching in a church in the suburb of Josephstadt, averred that the crucified Saviour made a mistake when, after having taken the cup, he said, "It is finished." "By your wickedness," said the preacher, elevating the crucifix, "the sufferings of the Saviour are prolonged, and they will only cease when you cease to sin. Now, here on the spot, make a solemn vow never to sin again." A part of the congregation, which was almost exclusively composed of women, repeated aloud after the priest, "We solemnly vow to sin no more;" but many persons left the sacred edifice in disgust.

THE POPE AND HIS IMPERIAL GODSON.—A complete and magnificently-adorned set of baby clothes, with all the requisite apparatus suited to the first wants of his Imperial godson or goddaughter, are now being prepared, by the Pope's orders, with all possible dispatch; and, after much discussion, he eminent Cardinal has been fixed upon who is to have the honour of representing the person of the Pontiff at the baptismal ceremony at Paris. It has been decided that, next to going in person, the most complete duty-ing for his Holiness can would be to send his *alter ego*, Cardinal Patrizzi, who in his character of Vicar-General is he usually considered to be acting for and representing the Pope. *Letter from Rome, March 15.*

## LITERATURE.

THE MODERN SCOTTISH MINSTREL. Edited by Dr. ROGERS. Adam and Charles Black, Edinburgh. Vols. I. and II.

The poetic genius of Scotland is generally considered as peculiarly lyric, and it has become a matter for congratulation, if not a national boast, that few countries of the same extent and with the same number of population can show such a variety of song as Scotland. It has certainly been fortunate for what has been called the "untutored muse," that it has always found some patriotic individual willing to collect and arrange in a permanent form compositions that in other countries might have floated for a season in newspapers and periodicals, and then disappeared for ever.

The design of the editor of the present work is to bring together the best songs of the best writers of the last half century, to arrange them chronologally, and preceding the composition of each writer will appear a short biographical sketch, giving the leading events in the life of the author. This will in all probability become a very interesting portion of the work. So far as the editor has progressed the sketches are written with great fairness and considerable tact, and we like them none the less because of a certain bias in favour of the author who, for the time being, is the editor's hero.

It is not a little remarkable that many of the most popular Scottish songs, whether pathetic or humorous, are from the pens of women. Joanna Baillie gives us "Saw ye Johnnie comin'," "Wood'd and married and a'," and "Poverty parts good company." From Lady Anne Barnard we have the inimitable "Auld Robin Gray," which for sweet simplicity has never been excelled; but we have never been able to understand why for more than fifty years she should have declined to acknowledge the authorship. For the first time we learn something of the varied talents of Carolina Baroness Nairne, whose deathless "Land o' the leal" follows the clever song of "Caller Herrin'." Here also is "The Laird o' Cockpen," her song of the attainted Scottish nobles, which induced King George IV. to sanction the restitution of the forfeited title of Baron to her husband. The first volume has a portrait and memoir of Sir Walter Scott; and, in addition to the names already mentioned, selections from the works of James Montgomery, Hector Macneil, John Skinner, and others whose names have hitherto remained unattached to song, of high reputation.

The second volume contains sketches and selections from the works of Tannahill, Sir Alexander Boswell, Campbell, Richard Gall, Wm. Laidlaw, and some half score of others whose names we were unfamiliar with as writers of song. We were not prepared to find among the unknown poets of Scotland that of Dr. Henry Duncan, the founder of savings-banks. Commencing life as a banker's clerk, he found its duties unengenial, and resolved to enter the Church of Scotland. At Edinburgh he was the associate of Brougham, Horner, and Henry Petty (now the Marquis of Lansdowne); and by the Earl of Mansfield he was made the minister of Rothwell, in Dumfriesshire, where his first savings bank was established; and a few years afterwards he originated the *Dumfries and Galloway Courier*, one of the most successful provincial papers in the kingdom. A quotation from his song entitled the "Roof of Straw," will enable the reader to estimate the general character of his verse:—

> I ask no lordling's titled name,
> Nor miser's hoarded store,
> I ask to live with those I love—
> Contented, though I'm poor
> From joyless pomp and heartless mirth
> I gladly will withdraw,
> And hide me in this lowly vale,
> Beneath my roof of straw.

The most attractive portion of the second volume, apart from the poetry, is the carefully-written and characteristic sketch of the "Life of James Hogg," whose likeness is the frontispiece. The following extract, from a letter of Professor Wilson, is not very favourable to a high sense of self-respect:—

> Without asking either you or Mr. Blackwood, I have written a "Noctes" in which my dear shepherd again appears. I hope you will think I have done right. I intend to write six within the year; and it is just, and no more than just, that you should receive five guineas a sheet. Enclosed is that sum for No. I. of the New Series.

In plain language, he received five guineas a sheet for the use of his name, without knowing anything of the articles to be written, beyond the assurance that he (Wilson) would for the future do all he could to prevent anything happening disagreeable to Hogg's feelings.

The sketch is enriched by letters from Mrs. Tennant, William Howitt, Thomas Pringle, Allan Cunningham, and others, desiring to aid in sundry literary works; but the raciest of all is a letter from Southey replying to one of Hogg's, in which he had expressed some anxiety that Southey should be less hostile to Jeffrey, and so secure a more favourable reception of his forthcoming poem of "Kodeida:"—

> * * * You little know me if you imagine that my thoughts of fear or favour would make me abstain from speaking publicly of Jeffrey as I think, and as he deserves. I despise his commendation, and defy his malice. * * * For myself, *popularity* is not the mark I shoot at; if it were, I should not write such a poem as "Roderick," but should frame my verse in such a way to fame than Tom Thumb could stand in my way in the street. He knows that he dealt unfairly and maliciously by me. * * * Nothing (a word of Hogg's) is a gentle term for which he has to undergo. In due season he shall be *scanned and rattlesnaked*. When I take him in hand it shall be to dissect him alive, and make a preparation of him to be exhibited *in terrorem*, an example to all future pretenders to criticism. He has a forehead of native brass, and I will write upon it with aquafortis. I will serve him up to the public like a turkey's giblet—minced, scored, peppered, salted, cayenned, grilled, and bedevilled. I will bring him to justice: he shall be executed in prose, and gibbeted in verse.

And this from the amiable and ever-charitable Southey!

To the lovers of Scottish song we commend these volumes, although the editor has not quite come up to the promise of his introduction. He has admitted songs that might have been excluded, and excluded many that ought to have been introduced. Without detracting from the merits of the productions of the Baroness Nairn, we can see no just reason for publishing *thirty-nine* of her songs, and only *two* of Campbell's, and those not his five best. To future editions of Scottish song the collection of Dr. Rogers will supply abundant material for a due appreciation of the genius of the time to which his attention has been directed.

DISTINGUISHED GENERALS DURING THE PENINSULAR WAR. By J. W. COLE, H.P. 21st Fusiliers. Bentley.

The late glorious achievements of the British and French armies in the Crimea have added new lustre to the military profession. Other men there are—philosophers, historians, poets, musicians, artists—who in their several ways are doing services to their country and to humanity; but the brave hearts who, at the call of duty went forth from happy homes to suffer disease and wounds and death for our sakes deserve our first thanks. Writers and persons in authority have occasionally had cause to complain of the diplomatic and strategical management of the war; but never have they had reason to find fault with the conduct of the soldiers. Honours and shouts of welcome await those who return; and those who remain behind ennobling the Russian soil with their graves will assuredly not be forgotten. The survivors of the bloody fields of Alma, Inkermau, Balaclava, and Sebastopol, by noting the pride with which England cherishes the memory of those good heroes who served her in times gone by, make judge of the glory that awaits themselves. Contemporaries may be ungrateful—posterity never is. Raglan, so cruelly abused and misunderstood in his old age, will shine out gloriously in his true colors when party feelings and petty spites are forgotten, and many another name at present eclipsed will assert its claim to attention when a right-minded and impartial biographer, such as the author of the present "Memoirs of Peninsular Generals," shall arise to record the Crimean campaign.

Mr. Cole, in a sensible and well-written preface, prepares his readers for the painful scenes which he, in his duty of historian, is compelled to recall when sister-nations like England and France waged unnatural war against each other. "But history," says the author, "must not be falsified. * * * During the last general war the English arms achieved great successes, and we value doubly the friendship of the gallant enemy who fought us so fairly and so openly on all occasions, gave us such an affinity of trouble, and established a mutual esteem so so many desperately-contested fields." This is written in the true spirit of a biographer and a soldier, and augurs well for the work it introduces. Let none of our readers imagine that they have here a dry statement of births and deaths—victories and defeats. Nothing of the sort. Here is a chronicle of one of the most interesting of modern campaigns, written after the style of Plutarch's Lives, and bearing a resemblance in many important features to those renowned essays. Each memoir is a little story in itself—having its own hero, its own plot, and its own denouement—each at the same time forming part of a great scheme of which the plot is the subjugation of the French influence in the Peninsula, and the hero the Duke of Wellington. Among others of those distinguished generals whose attributes and achievements Mr Cole has recorded, we discover the names of Marshal Beresford, the Marquis of Anglesey, Lord Hill, the Earl of Hopetoun, Sir Thomas Picton, and Sir John Moore—a name which is endeared by those touching lines of Wolfe in which his burial is described. As a specimen of the strong simple, language in which the book is written, we cannot do better than quote the passage relating to the death of Moore:—

> Sir John Moore received his mortal wound soon after the action commenced (Battle of Corunna, Jan. 17th, 1809). A cannon-shot lacerated his left shoulder and broke while he was in the earnest conversation with Captain (now Lord) Hardinge, and struck him to the ground. With the help of some Highlanders and Guardsmen, he was placed in a blanket, and moved slowly to the rear. While being lifted his sword became entangled, and Hardinge endeavoured to disengage the belt to take it off, but Moore stopped him, and said, with true soldier-like feelings, "It is as well as it is; I had rather it should go out of the field with me." He was then conveyed to his quarters in Corunna, where he lingered for several hours in intense agony, but still retaining his habitual calmness and presence of mind: he spoke kindly to all who approached, declared his satisfaction at the defeat of the enemy, and yielded up his spirit with the firmness of a hero and a patriot. As he had expressed a wish to be laid where he fell, the ramparts of the citadel of Corunna was chosen for his resting-place. A working party of the 9th Regiment turned up the earth, and before dawn his remains, wrapped in a military cloak, were consigned to the grave by the officers of his staff. The burial service was read by torchlight, and the distant guns of the enemy formed an appropriate accompaniment.

The sketches of character are throughout admirably portrayed, and the groupings are managed with an artistic nicety which would do honour to some of our novelists. In this age, when the great persons of literature, the ladies, encourage with so much exclusiveness the circulating libraries, or, as they have been denominated, the "literary sweet-stuff shops," it is difficult for matter-of-fact books to find a purchaser. But we do not think such will be the fate of the present work, which, from its records events that have actually taken place—is as interesting as a romance.

A FOREIGNER'S JUDGMENT OF LONDON. AUS LONDON DISSOLVING VIEWS. By EMMA NIENDORF. Berlin. 1855.

Ever since the Great Exhibition of 1851 there has been an increased demand in Germany for books about England and the English people. After the German revolution of 1848 and 1849 the old penchant of the German mind towards England, English literature, English habits, and English institutions, revived, and supplanted those sympathies with France which in part occasioned the revolution. To this source may be traced the increase of German books relative to England and her metropolis. One of the most interesting and characteristic of these is Emma Niendorf's "Aus London. Dissolving Views." It belongs to that light class of literature upon which severe criticism is ungracious, for it is intended, as it were, only for the hour, and attains the end its author contemplated if it succeeds in enlivening a monotonous railway journey, or a dull evening at the fireside. It must also be borne in mind that Mdme. Niendorf does not undertake to give a complete account of London, her stay having been limited to four weeks during the autumn of the year 1854. The book is nothing more nor less than it pretends to be—a month's residence in London. She makes many happy—but also, we are sorry to say, many very unhappy—remarks both about the English metropolis and the English people. The writer being a lady and an accomplished one too, we feel it almost to be a matter of critical gallantry to speak first of the bright side of her work. And, indeed, there are many pleasant chapters in it, many lively and attractive descriptions. Women invariably write best about things they like or admire. Schiller says:—"Wherever woman do not love, there they have given admittance their verdict." In the contrary case, they are almost invariably in the wrong when they indulge in genuine criticism—which, with them, is often identical with finding fault. When, therefore, Madame Niendorf endeavours to convey favourable impressions, be it of persons or things, she is more likely to be in the right. When she really admires, whether the object of her admiration be the "summer fog," enwrapping the green fields of Hampstead and Hornsey, or a literary "lion," or a stage favourite of London, there it is that she displays her descriptive talents to most advantage. The following is a summary of her impressions of London:—"A protracted residence in London," she says, "has the effect of making people pensive and earnest. London is, as it were, a struggle, a burden to be borne with vigour, a sea to be swum through with boldness. London presents itself to the eye of the observer the most strongly expressed and the most extensive type of present and future social life; you see history and humanity in it as in a focus. A journey to London forms an epoch in one's life. A stay in Paris in the spring and summer is the following. Paris signifies only the present and the past, London, massive and iron-like, the future. The English capital will endure and flourish."

In turning to the weaker portions of the work we confess to feeling somewhat offended with some of her statements. When speaking unfavourably she takes refuge in that well-known trick or mannerism with which "our own correspondents" choose to clothe their political mysteries; she throws the responsibility of the assertion on her companions whom she met at London. Those persons, we must suppose, are made to say ill-natured things about English morality and English ladies—which, however erroneous they may be, she is all the while, though covertly, approving of. Now the case stands thus. Either the persons introduced into the story were incompetent judges of English manners; on being competent, spoke in jest or ill humour, or spoke only of a particular class; or perhaps we come nearer to the truth of the matter when we hazard the conjecture that the informants were fictitious persons having an exclusive existence in the imagination of the authoress.

Madame Niendorf's style of writing reminds us somewhat of the style of Prince Pückler Muskau. Every true-born German aristocrat—and Madame Niendorf may boast that her coat of arms is as spotless as that of brave old Count Pappenheim, who fell fighting against Gustavus Adolphus at the famous battle of Lützen—must feel somewhat disappointed, when arriving at London, because he will not find here his beloved "Fremdenblätter," which in the towns of his fatherland supply him with the comfort of seeing his arrival duly and faithfully recorded; and there are, besides, other regions to get entrance into which, alas! something more (however vulgar that "more" may be) is required at London than an ancient coat of arms. But we must say that the authoress, when she experienced these disappointments, has often most admirably succeeded in conquering them. And, besides, it must have been consoling to her to find that she was enabled to be present at a prorogation of Parliament, and to find herself there in the same brilliant room with the two *Germans* Prince Albert as handsome as one of the knights of De la Motte Fouque!" Pückler, even had he seen her Majesty herself, surrounded by the beautiful nobility of England, would have been less enthusiastic in his praise. But, on the other hand, this vein of reserve renders the style of Madame Niendorf infinitely more alluring than that of Pückler Muskau; for we find in it very often the true thought in dishabille.

THE PEERAGE AND BAROMETAGE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE. By Sir BERNARD BURKE, Ulster King of Arms. Eighteenth edition, 18 Hurst and Blackett.

This is the eighteenth edition of a standard work so universally known that little more need be said than to announce its appearance, and to affirm that it fully bears out its high reputation. The book has evidently undergone a thorough revision, and has been brought down to the present time with due care and attention. The articles at the end of the volume, peculiar to this Peerage, on "Foreign Titles borne by British Subjects," and on "Peerages recently Extinct," are particularly interesting.

THE CONFERENCES.—The Austrian Member of Committee of Conference charged with the task of drawing up the articles of the treaty of peace is Baron Hubner, and not Count Buol, as an English paper has asserted. Neither is M. Cavour a member of the committee. Piedmont is represented by M. de Villamarina. Prussia, whose position is still a most delicate one, is not represented in the special committee. It is affirmed that the treaties of 1840, and all the other questions directly raised by the war in the East, will not exclusively engage the attention of the Congress after the signing of the treaty of peace properly so called. The state of Italy will also, it is thought, form the subject of at least an investigation on the part of the plenipotentiaries assembled. Austria must, which has a right to expect a just compensation for the sacrifices she has imposed on herself, and which France and England must wish to see arranged to her satisfaction, insists strenuously on Austria receiving unconditionally her sequestrations on the property of the Lombard emigrants who have become Sardinian subjects. The occupation of the Roman States will also be discussed; it is contrary to treaties, and, sooner or later, will have to be solved by the energetic measure of departure both of the Austrian and French troops. It remains to be seen whether the Pope, as soon as the support of foreign bayonets has been withdrawn, will be able to prevent the revolution from breaking out among the people, ever ready to rise against the incapable Government that assumes to rule them. A change in the organisation of this Government seems to be the only remedy adapted to the situation; and, if the question comes to be moved on this ground, it is doubtful, if we except Austria, whether the Holy See will find any champions among the members of the Conference.—*Independance Belge.*

## EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

### "THE MARTYRDOM OF RIDLEY AND LATIMER."—PAINTED BY SIR GEORGE HAYTER.

WITH this impressive picture we close our Illustrations from the Exhibition of the British Institution. In the Catalogue appears the following epigraph:—

> This scene took place on the 16th of October, 1555, close to the city ditch, outside the north gate and Bocardo, in front of Balliol College, Oxford, when the Martyrs, Nicholas Ridley, Bishop of London, and Hugh Latimer, Bishop of Worcester, were taken from their prison, the Bocardo, to the place of suffering. Lord Williams of Tame arrived from London with the commission for the execution: he was accompanied by the Mayor and Sheriffs of Oxford. They had been tried by an Ecclesiastic Commission, consisting of the Bishops of Lincoln, Ely, Bristol and Gloucester, and Dr. Brooke, who was also head of Balliol College. The sister of Bp Ridley, and his brother-in-law, the humane keeper of his prison, and his wife, with Sir Henry Lea, Sir George Barnes, Sir — Dobs, Kt. and Alderman of London, the officers of the Guard, and many friends followed them. Ridley arrived first at the place, earnestly looking towards heaven, and upon seeing Latimer near him ran to him, embraced, and kindly kissed him: and they who stood near reported that they comforted each other; Ridley saying, "Be of good cheer, brother, for God will assuage the fury of the flame, or else strengthen us to abide it." After this Dr. Smith preached the sermon, to which Ridley was prevented from replying, his mouth having been violently stopped.—*Vide Foxe's History of the Sufferings of the Martyrs.*

This picture possesses the twofold merit of making the spectator feel and understand the whole story at a single glance, while its attention is gradually directed to the various incidents in the scene. In the middle distance stand the Bishop-Martyrs, with hands outstretched imploringly, not towards their persecutors, but heavenward. On the extreme right are ranged the persecuting band, variously grouped, some sitting, others standing, beneath the gloomy walls of Balliol College. On the extreme left of the picture are grouped the friends of the Martyrs, backed by the city walls, the Bocardo, the chief entrance into Oxford, and the tower of St. Michael's Church. Glancing between these two adverse groups, and as the past the actors in the middle scene, who are condemned to immediate suffering, the eye rests on the open country. The moment chosen is that when Ridley, who was the first to arrive on the scene of torture, embraces and comforts Latimer, by saying, "Be of good cheer, brother, for God will either assuage the fury of the flames, or else strengthen us to abide it."

Conspicuous in his scarlet robes, and occupying the centre of the group on the right, is seen Lord Williams of Tame, seated, holding, and apparently reading aloud, the commission from the Crown for the execution, with orders for arming the citizens in case of opposition to the diabolical decree. The three Bishops who tried "the martyrs," the Mayor and Sheriffs of Oxford, and numerous monks and friars, among whom were fourteen or more reverend doctors, also form part of the group. The window from which Dr. Brooks, head master of Balliol, viewed the terrible scene, is shown to this day; nor has the painter forgotten Dr. Brooks. More immediately in the foreground below is Dr. Smith, mounted in a pulpit, preparing to preach the jaggot sermon.

Among the group of friends on the left hand are Mrs. Shipside, Ridley's sister, who sinks at the sight of what is going forward, and falls into the arms of a stranger. The keeper of the prison and his wife, who had been kind friendly to the Martyrs, shuddering turn away. Other notable persons here are Sir Henry Lea, Sir George Barnes, Sir — Debs, Knight and Alderman of London, with officers of the Guard, to whom the condemned Bishops had left portions of their garments as relics.

Although the imaginative powers of the painter will be greatly admired in the composition of this picture, the fidelity of the accessories greatly enhances its value as a representation of the terrible event. The architecture and general scenery are, as nearly as may be, those which existed at the time, the painter having, in addition to a careful study of this spot, availed himself of a view taken by Rudolfo Aagas in the year 1578, or only twenty-three years after the tragedy.

PALMA DECLARED IN A STATE OF SIEGE.—The city of PARMA and the surrounding country has again been laid under the state of siege. It has arisen from the renewed attempts at assassination. The Auditor of the War Department, Gaetano Sordi, was stabbed in the back by an assassin the other evening, when walking with another officer. He died in the greatest agony. The assassin has escaped. The consequence after the murder is the proclamation of the Inspector of Prisons, has caused the state of siege.

WINTER IN THE CRIMEA.—Since I last wrote the frost has continued severe, but the boisterous weather which prevailed during the greater part of the month has never ceased for a single day. We have been comparatively calm and serene. The cold was very intense on the 8th, the day on which the last mail left, and it was the more severely felt on account of a sharp north wind which never ceased the whole day. The highest temperature in the shade was at noon, and then the thermometer indicated seven degrees below the freezing point. At seven a.m. and seven p.m. the mercury stood at 18 deg. F., and at 4 p.m. an hour it fell considerably lower. Towards night a slight fall of snow occurred. The following day the wind, though blowing from the same quarter and sufficiently cutting, was less strong, and the temperature gradually rose under the sun's influence, and became as much as four or five degrees below the freezing point. It was too cold for the usual church parades to take place in the open air. Yesterday, the 10th, there was scarcely any wind, and the atmosphere was clear, bright, and cheerful. The sun did not appear so powerful that the hardened surface became dissolved into the usual mud, and nearly all the patches of drifted snow gradually disappeared. The hills and mountains to the eastward, however, retain their white aspect, and appear as if still deeply covered. At present there is every indication of settled fine weather. The continued succession of storms greatly discouraged and delayed the arrivals and departures of the mails last week. The mail due on Thursday last, the 6th, was not delivered till the morning of the 9th instant, and the mail due yesterday has not yet come to hand. Our latest London dates are at present up to February 23. The mail for England, which should have left the Crimea on the 8th inst., was detained, the mail-boat not venturing to sea until the 9th, when another mail was made up in due course.—*Letter from the Camp, March* 11.

## STATUES FOR THE EGYPTIAN HALL IN THE MANSION HOUSE.

SOME few years ago the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen of the City of London were most unexpectedly induced to evince an interest in the Fine Arts, and to express a sympathy with rising genius, which had the *Mars Wood* barge, swan-upping to Staines, or steaming to Yantlet Creek. How this was brought about we have never distinctly heard. Mr. Bennoch, then an active and influential member of the Court of Common Council, had a firm share in this enlargement of the sphere of operations of Temple-bar; and the result of his ceaseless labours was that certain commissions were given to English sculptors for poetic statues in marble to decorate the Mansion House of the Lord Mayor of London.

The artists called in by the Court of Common Council were Mr. Baily, R.A., the pupil of Flaxman, and the celebrated sculptor of "Eve at the Fountain;" Mr. Marshall, R.A., who studied under Chantrey, and gave us what Chantrey could not have given us—his exquisite figure of "Ariadne;" Mr. McDowell, R.A., to whose fine sense of what is beautiful in art we owe that charming figure of "the Girl Reading," together with Mr. Lough, and Mr. Thrupp, sculptors with a poetic feeling for what is pure and noble in the art, they cultivate and adorn.

When the commissions were first announced the feeling of surprise west of Temple-bar was something wonderful. The subjects selected were maliciously announced as "Whittington and his Cat," "Wordsworth and Wat Tyler," "Bloodworth putting out the Fire of London," "Beckford at Court," and "Sir William Curtis in his Highland Costume," one and all in the Gog and Magog fashion very big and very beastly. Still greater was the surprise when the real subjects were announced. And it was found that the commissioners had liberally given had nothing to do with custards or turtle—with the City or the citizens—but were commissions such as Lord Lansdowne might give for the decoration of Bowood, or Sir Charles Eastlake might order for the apartments of the Royal Academy.

The room for which the commissions were designed is the great Banqueting-room in the Mansion House of the Lord Mayor. This celebrated room was built by Dance, the City Architect, on the scale of an Egyptian hall, as described by Vitruvius, and in this way obtained the name it still bears of the Egyptian Hall. It is in many respects a fine room, but barren of that kind of classical decoration which the Statues (engraved in our present Number) are designed to supply. They will add materially to the architectural beauty of Dance's building.

The architectural requirements of the Hall rendered it necessary that the statues should be standing statues. The selection is not to be found fault with. Two are male figures, four are female. The male figures represent "Timon" and "Comus"—the former by Mr. Thrupp, the latter by Mr. Lough. The four female figures are called "Griselda," "Leah," "Morning Star," and "Egeria." "Griselda," a statue of exquisite delicacy, is from the chisel of Mr. Marshall, R.A. "Leah," a figure of great natural beauty, is the work of Mr. Patrick McDowell, R.A.

## STATUES FOR THE EGYPTIAN HALL IN THE MANSION HOUSE.

"GRISELDA."—BY W. C. MARSHALL, R.A.

"EGERIA."—BY J. H. FOLEY, R.A.

"TIMON."—BY F. THRUPP.

"Morning Star," will add to the well-earned reputation of Mr. E. H. Baily, R.A.; and "Egeria" will not diminish the fame which Mr. Foley, A.R.A., has acquired for poetic beauty of conception, grace of outline, and care in execution.

When the six additional statues are erected for which commissions were given last year, the Egyptian Hall in the Mansion House of the Lord Mayor will, in point of [illegible] London. Let us hope that the good taste which prompted this wise expenditure will not be suffered to die out with the twelve statues for the Egyptian Hall. A new roof to the Guildhall—a roof in harmony with the existing portions of the old building—is sadly wanted.

COMUS."—BY J. G. LOUGH.

LEAH."—BY P. MACDOWELL, R.A.

"MORNING STAR."—BY E. H. BAILY, R.A.

"THE MARTYRDOM OF RIZZIO AND DARNLEY," PAINTED BY SIR GEORGE HAYTER, WAS EXHIBITED AT THE BRITISH INSTITUTION—(See page 331.)

# Notabilia,

## LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

*"A little chink may let in much light."*—OLD PROVERB.

### NOTES.

THEATRICAL REPRESENTATIONS IN THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH WITHIN THE CITY.—It is well known that the Mayor and Corporation of London discountenanced, by all the means in their power, the representation of plays with in the City, and resisted and obstructed theatrical performances even after a patent had been granted by the Crown (in 1574) to authorise the Earl of Leicester's players to act "within the City of London and liberties of the same." Among the Cottonian Charters is preserved an original letter from the Mayor and Aldermen to the Earl of Sussex, Lord Chamberlain, dated 2nd March, 1573, refusing to their consent to his Lordship's request in favour of a Mr. Holmes, that he should be allowed to appoint places for plays and interludes within the City; and intimating that some previous applications of the same kind had met with similar refusal. As this letter has not been noticed by Mr. Collier in his "Annals of the Stage," it seems worthy of being rescued from oblivion.—F. MADDEN, British Museum.

*To the right honorable our singular good Lord the Erle of Sussex, Lord Chamberlain of the Quenes Matres most honorable household.*

(1 rt. Cott. xxvi. 41.)

Our dutie to yor good L. humbly done, where yor L. hath made request in favor of Mr. Holmes, for our assent that he might have the appointment of places for playes and exhibicions within the cite. It may please yor L. to receive undoubted assurance of or redinesse to gratifie in any thing that we reasonably may, any persone whome yor L. shal favor and comend. Howbeit this case is such and so nere touching the government of this cite in one of the greatest matters therof, namely the assemblies of multitudes of the Quenes people; and in regard to be had to sondry inconveniences wherof the peril is continually upon severe occasion to be foreseen by the rulers of this cite, that we cannot well with our duties, hynde the perdicion farr speeding to the hart of our liberties, well assure that the sayd apoyntement of places be comitted to any private persone. For which and other reasonable considerasons, it hath long since pleased yor good L., among the rest of her Maties most honorable counsell, to rest satisfied with our not granting of like case to such persone as by their most honorable lettres was heretofore in like case comended unto us. Byside that if it might with reasonable convenience be graunted, great offres have ben and be made for the same to the relefe of the poore in the hospitalles, which we hold us assured that yor L. will well allow that we preserre before the benefit of any private persone. And so we comitt yor L. to the tuition of Almighty God. At London, the second of March, 1573.

Yor L. humble a

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | John Rivers, Major. | Thomas Ramsey. |
| Nicholas Woodrof. | Row. Hayward, Alder. | Wyllym Bond. |
| John Branche | Wilsam Allyn, Alderman. | John Olyffe. |
| Anthony Gamage. | Leonell Duckett, Alder. | Rychard Pype. |
| Wyllm Rymptone. | Jamys Hewys, Alderman. | Wm Box. |
| Wolstan Dixe. | Ambrose Nicholas, Ald. | Thomas Blanke. |
| | Jhon Laugley, Ald | |

YORKSHIRE.—Mr Worsaae, in his work "Danes and Northmen," [illegible] the [illegible] of the present English nobility of the Trent (if I may so call it) [illegible] "the eyes and hair are of a lighter colour, and even deeper [illegible] than in the Danish nobility. The people are not very tall in stature. [illegible] At least one constantly hears in England when *refractory* (!) compact-built men are spoken of, 'They must certainly be from Yorkshire.'" Now, in a work of authority I am surprised to read so erroneous a statement, and should advise Mr Worsaae to have regular demonstration before he gives us a second edition of his work. Yorkshiremen have generally brown hair and eyes, and I further take leave to say no county has so few inhabitants with red hair as Yorkshire, and where you do meet with it you will generally find it is a descent of mixed marriages, especially with the Scottish Celts who have immigrated from "Aberdeen awa'" and the North. Yorkshiremen are proverbially tall, as well as the men of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Northumberland. See the pitmen and the agriculturists; or, if any one could see the register of soldiers of either of the two regiments of Life Guards or of the Horse Guards Blue (corps that profess to take no man under six feet), they would find those soldiers have been raised from those counties, chiefly on account of the general high stature of their inhabitants. I believe all borderers to be the tallest men from mixed marriages, then the north countrymen, and then those of purely agricultural districts; whilst the small men are alone to be found in our manufacturing cities.—A YORKSHIREMAN.

### QUERIES.

THE ISLE OF MAN—WHY IS THIS ISLAND SO CALLED?—I was recently pondering over the name of that interesting little island, situate in the Irish Sea, between latitude 45 deg. 4 min. and 54. deg. 7 min. N., and longitude 4 deg. 17 min. and 4 deg. 24 min. W., and over which in former times the Stanleys exercised regal sway. My desire to visit more of this interesting spot of land has been rewarded by a Runic legend which I discovered in Kirk Braddyn. *Dreyfyh*, high priest of the Druids (A.C. 316), left a tradition which was issued on marble by *Shonnyckyh* the bard. It relates that the island was in very long, long ago inhabited by monkeys, twelve in number. These were the noblest of the Simian race. Their progeny increased and multiplied; but it was found that the fruits of the island worked a wondrous change in the physical structure of those bipeds. The heel contracted; the hair of the body and face, especially of the females, became less and less with each new generation; and the caudal appendage contracted more and more, until at length each joint of the tail had shrunk into mere scales, and no trace of this prehensile organ could be discovered in the animal exteriorly. This new race assumed thereforth the name of MAN; and although so recently as the time of Cæsar the island was called *Mona* (the Manan or modern Spanish for monkey), yet, as the birthplace of the human race, the Teutons, subsequently named it the *Isle of Heroes*. As the Scandinavian inscription attributes the foundation of tails suffered by the original inhabitants of Mona's Isle to the fruits of the earth, I am curious to know what fruits they can be which possess wonderful quality. From the fact that the cats and some of the poultry there [illegible] have also lost their tails, it may be perceived that Darwinian and Miln[illegible] Parteiet have likewise eaten of this mythical fruit. Can any of your readers inform me if there be any fruit *peculiar* to the islands on which the investigations of science may be executed with the view to the discovery of the marvellous plant!—MANCKEY HALL, Whalley Range, near Manchester.

SHAKSPEARE AND HIS WIFE.—In reference to the item of Shakspeare's will "cutting off (according to Malone) his wife with an old bed," [illegible] in the judgment of Mr Knight, fortified by the proofs of unbarred dower, giving his best token of affection to the woman he had already amply provided for, has any one noticed the will of Edward the Black Prince, given, with a translation, by Mr. Stanley, at the end of his "Memorials of Canterbury"? From the latter will its plain that at its date a bed was a testator's special token of personal regard, just as a mourning-ring was a few years since, and as men now send a particular book or picture. The Black Prince leaves one bed, specified by the hangings, to his wife, another to his son; and a third, if I remember, to some companion in arms and counsels. No doubt a bed was, in those times, one of the few things which were suitable for a "present," or a legacy, and though movable objects were not so scarce in Shakspeare's time, the custom may have well continued till then, of considering a bed the proper thing to leave as a token of affection. If the matter has not been already investigated, I hope some learned student of Shakspeare will think it worth looking further into.—E. S.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH'S BIRTHPLACE.—I shall feel obliged if any one would tell me truly when and where Oliver Goldsmith was born. The following authorities disagree so much that one cannot know which of them to believe.—

Oliver Goldsmith was born on the 29th of November, 1728, at Lishoy, near Elphin, county of Roscommon, Ireland. His (father's) family consisted of five sons and two daughters. Oliver was the second son, born after an interval of seven years.—*Life of Goldsmith, by George Gilfillan, prefixed to Nicol's Edition of the "British Poets."*

Goldsmith was born at Roscommon, in Ireland, in 1729. His father had nine sons, of whom Oliver was the third.—*London Encyclopædia.*

At Pallas Oliver Goldsmith was born, in November, 1728. *Macaulay, in the Encyclopædia Britannica.*

Oliver Goldsmith was born on the 10th of November, 1728, at the hamlet of Pallas, in Pallasmore, county of Longford, in Ireland. The family consisted of five sons and three daughters.—*Life of Goldsmith, by Washington Irving.*

He was the fifth of the seven children of the Rev. Charles Goldsmith.—*National Cyclopædia, by Charles Knight.*

Elphin, a village, birthplace of Oliver Goldsmith.—*Complete System of Geography, by the Scottish Schoolbook Association.*—ALEXANDER WHAMOND.

### ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

BURIAL-PLACE OF MARSHAL SCHOMBERG.—Lest "H. A.'s" rather peremptory mis-statements in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 16th instant should mislead any or your readers, permit me to inform them that he writes under the influence of some extraordinary delusion. In the whole range of Irish history there is no fact more certain and unquestionable than that Marshal Schomberg was buried in the Cathedral of St. Patrick, Dublin. He was killed at the Battle of the Boyne, on the 1st July, 1690, and on the 10th of the same month his remains were deposited under the altar of St. Patrick's. There they still rest. During forty years the spot was unmarked by epitaph or mausoleum. At length, after having in vain solicited the Marshal's grandnephew, Lady Holderness, and her husband Mr. Mildmay, afterwards Lord Fitzwalter, to erect a monument to the memory of her distinguished ancestor, Dean Swift, deeming it (to use his own expression) "a Whiggish action to honour Duke Schomberg, who was so instrumental in the Revolution," desired Lord Carteret to intimate to them, "that if they would not send fifty pounds to make a monument for the old Duke, he (Swift) and the Chapter, would erect a small one for themselves for ten pounds, wherein it should be expressed that the posterity of the latter, naming particularly Lady Holderness and Mr. Mildmay, not having the generosity to erect a monument, the Dean and Chapter had done it for themselves. And if," continued Jonathan, "for an excuse they pretend that they will send for his body; let them know that it is mine, and rather than send it, I will take up the bones, and make of it a skeleton, and put it in my register office to be a memorial of their baseness to all posterity." Threats and expostulations being alike disregarded, the Dean set to work, erected the monument, and composed for it the following inscription:—"Hic infra situm est, corpus Frederici Ducis de Schomberg, ad Rubindam oppidum, A.D. 1690. Decanus et Capitulum maximopere, etiam atque etiam petierunt, ut heredes Ducis monumentum in memoriam parentis erigendum curarent, sed postquam per epistolas, per amicos, diu ac sepe quando nil profecere, hunc demum lapidem statuerunt, saltem ut ossa hospes, ubinam terrarum Schombergensis cineres delitescant. Pius potuit fama virtutis apud alienos, quam sanguinis proximitas apud suos. A.D. 1731." Swift, at this time, believed that generous motives deterred Lady Holderness and her husband from paying due honour to the memory of Schomberg; averring, on the authority of Sir Conyers D'Arcy, "that Mildmay was so avaricious a wretch, that he would let his own father be buried without a coffin, to save charges." Unfortunately, for more probable than their strange neglect was prompted by political intriguers. In a letter to Pope, dated 29th July, 1731, the Dean tells his correspondent, "I am taught, and have reason to believe, that I am under the Queen's displeasure on many accounts, and am very late, for having fixed up a stone over the burying-place of the Duke of Schomberg in my cathedral. * * * I am told assuredly that the King, not long ago, on the representation and complaint of the Prussian envoy (with a hard name) who has married a granddaughter of the Duke, said publicly in the drawing-room, that 'I had put up that stone out of malice to raise a quarrel between his Majesty and the King of Prussia.' This, perhaps, may be false, because it is absurd, &c." Swift's indignant epitaph was, as might be easily written, still more terribly severe. Instead of "Saltem ut ossa hospes," &c., the first draught ran thus—"Saltem ut sciat viator indignabundus, quali in cellula, tanti ductoris cineres delitescunt." (See Monck Mason's "History and Antiquities of the Collegiate and Cathedral Church of St. Patrick." Dublin, 4to. 1819. Notes, pp. 1 and 2. And "Swift's Works," by Sir Walter Scott, vol. xvii., pp. 219, 412, 449).—B. BLUNDELL, F.S.A., Temple.

ORIGIN OF COMMON PHRASES.—SHAMMING ABRAHAM.—I find in your impression, under the head of the "Origin of some Common Phrases" (*inter alia*), that of "He shammed Abraham." Permit me to call your attention to the following extract on this subject from a volume just published by Mr. John Timbs, F.S.A., called "Things not Generally Known." At page 127 you will find:—"Shamming Abram. When Bethlem Hospital was first built in Moorfields, there was a ward of it named 'Abram's;' and hence the poor idiots confined therein were called 'Abram's men.' They wore the dress of the hospital, and on the 1st of April such as were incapacitated had a holiday, and visited their friends, or begged about the streets. This induced vagrants to imitate the Bethlem dress, and pretend idiotcy, till the governors of the hospital ordered that if any person should 'sham an Abram,' he should be whipped, and set in the stocks, whence came the saying, 'He is shamming Abram.' In Dekker's 'English Villanies' these impostors are described. An Abram was a ragged fellow; and an 'Abram man' often personated a poor lunatic called 'Tom of Bedlam,' which Shakspeare describes in 'King Lear,' act ii., scene 3, as 'Bedlam Beggars.' Among sailors, 'an Abram' is being unwell; and to 'shamm Abram' is to feign illness. When Abraham Newland was cashier of the Bank of England arose the song,—

I have heard people say
That sham Abram you may,
But you must not sham Abram Newland,

meaning thereby that you must not imitate or forge a bank-note—a crime then punished with death."—H. B. Y.

BANBURY APES.—There are two copies of this pamphlet now in Banbury, (one of which is for sale). It relates to a visit paid to Banbury by Dr. Sacheverell, who was ardently supported by the people of that town. The following is a more particular description than that given by "Dunstan." It is from "Beesley's History of Banbury":—"The Bash—y Apes; or The Monkeys Chattering to the Magpye. In a Letter to a Friend in London." The titlepage is ornamented with some very curious woodcuts representing apes appointing a mayor (who has the appearance of a wolf), and monkeys holding converse with a magpie; and on the back of the title is a large woodcut representing the procession which accompanied the Doctor into Banbury on the 3rd June, among the figures of which the Mayor of Banbury (as a wolf), and the Aldermen (as apes), are conspicuous figures. Dr. Sacheverell himself appears on horseback, followed by a crowd of people strewing branches or bearing crosses and rosaries. The accompanying letter describes this procession as being distinguished by "kettle drums beating on their kettles, and a "vast mob, hallowing, hooping, and playing the devil." On the next morning Sacheverell is mentioned as having departed for Warwick. Mr. Beesley adds in a note:—Mr. Reader says, "were all Dissenters, and the Hopkinses were intimately connected with them, it is possible that this tract was written by one of the family."—*Banbury Guardian.*

BULLY.—The word "bully" is *not*, I believe, derived from the French word "boullayes." This last word I should trace to "bouleau," birch-tree; "boulaie," a ground planted with birch-trees, the twigs of which serve to make the common French "balai" (broom). The original word "buveur" was formerly spelt "boullayeur." The word "bully" (to bully) is much more likely to come from "bull," which gives an idea of roughness, and independent and selfish manners.—I. B-r.

SLEEPING WITH THE HEAD TO THE NORTH.—In the very remarkable work of Baron von Reichenbach on "Magnetism," and on the newly-discovered magnetic powers, he gives some extraordinary instances of persons much disturbed in their slumbers who were only enabled to overcome the apparently causeless difficulty of sleeping when they turned the head of their beds to the north. He gives at least one, if not more, instances of persons who found themselves in the morning lying across their bed, or at the bottom of it, and their heads to the north, having moved unconsciously. The Baron ascribes this to a magnetic influence, but how it acts I am unable to describe. I shall myself be greatly obliged if any of your correspondents can give me the conclusion of the following old rhyme:—

Monday for health,
Tuesday for wealth,
Wednesday for a good fortune;
Thursday for crosses,
Friday for crosses,
Saturday—

And, also, if any one can furnish me, either in English or in German, with the rhymes used at the departure of the stork in North Germany, of which one begins,—

When the rye is ripe,
And when the frog is mute.

But I lack the conclusion, and shall consider it a great favour if any one can complete it in for me.—HERMITE.

GODFREY MEDALS.—Your correspondent "Spes," it is evident, has little practical knowledge of medals: there is neither obliteration nor mistake on the medal in question. The negative is purposely omitted from the Virginian quotation, in order to make it applicable to a circumstance connected with Godfrey's death. The three (supposed) murderers were convicted and executed solely on the evidence of an accomplice, who was subsequently pilloried for perjury. The trial, printed at the time and by order of the Judge who presided, is before me. According to that evidence, Sir Edmund Godfrey was strangled in the Somerset House garden by Green, Berry, and Hill, having placed the scarf round Godfrey's neck, the other two aiding. The corpse was concealed in an apartment in Somerset House four days; then conveyed by night in a sedan to Soho, from whence Hill carried it on horseback to Primrose-hill, *the body being held upright on the horse and the legs astride.* When found next day it was transplanted with Godfrey's own sword. Two surgeons proved that he could not have committed self-murder. This is all that is related, and it was then popularly believed: hence the various medals on the occasion. As to the variation in the word "Tenens," it may have been the artist's ignorance or taste that led him to prefer "Tuens." Our business in describing a medal is to record what actually is upon it, and not what might, or should be. FIDES.

## CORRESPONDENTS.

C. M. S.—I. Callcott's gloss is "Few gentlemen of England," not *ye*. The first stanza is by Martin Parker, a celebrated ballad-writer of the reigns of James I. and Charles I. 2. The word "level" must be pronounced as in "grove."

D. B.—Jones' Welsh and Poetical Relics of the Welsh Bards" are principally in English. The work is out of print.

N. N.—[illegible] Jones—Jones describe, by John Taylor, is a reprint merely of the original, [illegible] of no literary value.

[illegible] F. S. T., R. R. Y., R. N., Fairbairn Bede, T. S., C. W. S., J. P. W., Pierre, W. W., J. H., Preston; George ——, James-street, Covent-garden (signature unreadable); Jas. B., Ridgedunn, G. E., S. W., H., R. E., Ernestus, K. M., G., T. E., Lover pool; A. Fraser, T. Sendall, Inquirer A., John Nunn, Agnosamus, Robt. Cole, J. M. Harr, Nova, A. S., Arfon, H. G. Dolling, Arch. ein Fragen, Cornelius Junior, Liber, J. M. Wilbus, Southwell, J. M., Père Raguenet, W. G., W. H. Hamilton Rogers, A. S. N., Margoo, W. J., Celia Young, W. Gendle, S. [illegible] Stanbridge, J. Meyer, M. de C., H. W. Y., E. H., Candidus, J. Hendren, John Smith, J. R. Pitman, Rebecca, Rob. Cole, F. R. A., Athenæum, Verax, Forrester, J. H., Carl——, M. S. Slay, J. Baron Beard, W. M. V., Yarg, W. S., V. W. S., R. B. G., F. M., Inner Temple.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

FLORENT ETONA.—The Chess Tournament at Cambridge has commenced—the successful competitors being Messrs. A. B. [illegible] and [illegible]. We have not received the games. If they [illegible] we shall probably select two or three of the best for publication.

MATCH BY CHESS BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BETWEEN MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL.—The terms of the match between these clubs, to be played through the medium of the electric telegraph, were finally arranged last week, and the games are appointed to commence on the 28th. We hope to be enabled to give full particulars of this interesting tourney next week.

*Φιλιστορος*.—1. A problem is worthless if it can possibly be solved in less than a stipulated number of moves. Nats must be effected in exactly the best *defence* that can be made. 2. In Problem No. 628 the Queen cannot be moved to Q Kt 6th, as you suggest, there being a Pawn in the road.

J. A.—Look again, and you will see in Problem No. 628 that when the King takes the Queen, discovering check, the White Knight, by being placed to Q 6th, not only covers that check, but gives checkmate. This is so very obvious that it is surprising any one could overlook it.

CHESS IN BOULOGNE.—Amateurs en route for the [illegible] may be staying in Boulogne, will be pleased to hear that a Chess Association is [illegible] every [illegible] and Friday evening, at No. 11, Place du Marché, Upper Town. Apply to M. [illegible].

J. T.—Your Variation on the Bishop's Gambit shall be reported on in our next.

C. G., Whitby.—It seems you are the Northern [illegible].

ORITA.—Your explanation is [illegible] was not as to the [illegible] of the *Problem*, but of our [illegible] for Problems [illegible] solutions; but that fact does not invalidate the solution we gave [illegible] suggestion was to answer its purpose very well. If [illegible] are sometimes [illegible] on steadily.

ARGUSTARUM.—We are [illegible] cil, and shall endeavour ere long to open the eyes of [illegible].

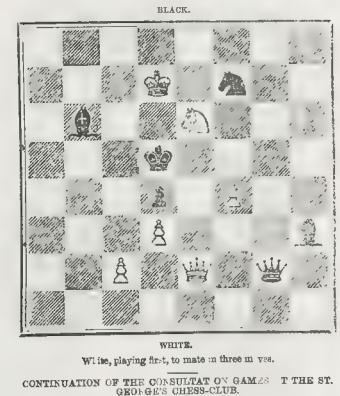
S. W., Osborne, Drawn Game: J. H. Monteith, E. T. Derby; E. F. Norwood; I. M. Inglis, T. J. of Hawarth; F. R., G. Newport.—We have received and thank the author of Problem No. 631 has [illegible] ently overlooked the fact that his stratagem consists of a second solution in one move less, too, than the one [illegible] published on the condition.

T. F. C., Chudleigh.—It seems now to be generally admitted that the operation of Cast ing in a Problem is hardly legitimate.

*** The greater portion of our answers to Chess Correspondents are this week deferred unavoidably, from want of room.

### PROBLEM No. 632
By C. W., of Sunbury.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

### CONTINUATION OF THE CONSULTATION GAMES BETWEEN THE ST. GEORGE'S AND CHESS-CLUB.

*Parties between the same competitors as before.*
*(Ruy Lopez Knight Game)*

| WHITE (Staunton and Ally). | BLACK (Lowenthal and Ally) | WHITE (Staunton and Ally) | BLACK (Lowenthal and Ally) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 42 Q to K B 3rd (c) | K Takes Q P (ch) |
| 2. K Kt to K B 3rd | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 43. Q to K R 3rd (ch) | K to K 3rd |
| 3. K Kt to Q Kt 5th | K Kt to K 2nd | 44. K R to Q sq | K R to Q sq |
| 4. P to Q B 3rd | P to Q 3rd | 45. P to Q R 6th | P to Q R 4th |
| 5. P to Q 4th | Q B to Q 2nd | 46. P to K Kt 6th | Q Kt to K B sq |
| 6. Castles | Q Kt to K Kt 3rd | 47. P to K R 3rd | K R to Q Kt 7th |
| 7. P to Q 5th | Q Kt to his Kt | 48. K R to K Kt 2nd | K R to Q Kt 8th |
| 8. K B to Q 3rd | K B to K 2nd | | |
| 9. Q Kt to K sq | K B to K Kt 4th | 49. K to K R 2nd | Q R to Q sq |
| 10. P to K Kt 3rd | Q B to K R 6th | 50. K R to Q B 2nd | Q Kt to K 3rd |
| 11. K Kt to K t 2nd | P to K R 4th | 51. Q to K B 3rd | Q Kt to K B 4th (ch) |
| 12. P to K R 4th | B takes K Kt | 52. Q to Q B 3rd | Q Kt to K R 6th (ch) |
| 13. K takes B | K P takes P | | |
| 14. P takes P | P to K B 3rd (a) | 53. K to Kt 3rd | Q to Q 8th |
| 15. K to R sq | Q Kt to Q 2nd | 54. P to K 6th (dis. ch) | K to R 2nd |
| 16. Q B to K 3rd | Q to K 2nd | 55. P to K 7th | Q R takes K R P (ch) |
| 17. Q Kt to Q 2nd | P to Q B 3rd | | |
| 18. Q to K 2nd | Q to K 3rd | 56. K takes R | Q to K R 4th (ch) |
| 19. Kt to K B 3rd | Q Kt to Q B 4th | 57. K to Kt 2nd | Q to K R 8th (ch) |
| 20. Kt to Q 4th | Q Kt takes B | 58. K to Kt 3rd | Q to K Kt 8th (ch) |
| 21. Q takes Kt | B to K B 3rd | 59. K to B 2nd | Q to K Kt 7th (ch) |
| 22. Kt to K B 5th | Q to Q 2nd | 60. K to K 3rd | Q to K Kt 3rd (ch) |
| 23. P to Q Kt 4th | Q Kt to K 2nd | 61. K to Q 4th | Q to K B sq |
| 24. P to Q 5th | B takes Kt | 62. K to K 3rd | K Kt to K 3rd |
| 25. B takes B | P to K B 3rd | 63. K to Q 2nd | Q to K 3rd |
| 26. K to K t sq | K to K R 2nd | 64. K to Q 3rd | Q to K Kt 6th (ch) |
| 27. P to Q 6th | P to K Kt 3rd | 65. K to Q 4th | Q to K B 6th (ch) |
| 28. P to Q Kt 5th | P to K R 3rd | 66. K to K 4th | Q to Q 5th (ch) |
| 29. P to Q 6th | P to Q R 4th | 67. K to K B sq | Q to Q 5th (ch) |
| 30. P to Q Kt 6th | P to K Kt 4th | 68. K takes Q | B takes B (ch) (d) |
| 31. B takes Q B P | K to K R 3rd | 69. K to Q B 2nd | B takes K P |
| 32. B takes Kt | Q takes B | 70. K to Q 8th | K to R 3rd |
| 33. P to K 5th | P to K t 3rd | 71. R to Q B 8th | R to K 4th (e) |
| 34. Q R to Q B sq | Q R to Q sq | 72. P to Q R 6th | P takes P |
| 35. P to Q Kt 6th | P to Q B 3rd | 73. P to Q Kt 7th | R to Q Kt 4th |
| 36. P to Q R 4th | P to Q 3rd | 74. P to Q 8th | R takes Q |
| 37. Q R to Q B 5th | P to K B 4th | 75. R takes R | P to K B 5th |
| 38. K R to K sq | K to Kt sq | 76. R to Q 2nd | K to K t 4th |
| 39. Q R takes Q R P | K R to K R 2nd | 77. K to K 2nd | K to Kt 5th |
| 40. Q R to Q B 5th | K R to Q 2nd | 78. K to B 2nd | P to K 4th |
| 41. Q to K 2nd | Q R to K sq | 79. R to Q B 8th | |

And Black resigned.

(a) Black meditated long over this move, believing they might advantageously take the Pawn. They did well not to venture the experiment, since it would certainly have cost them the loss of two minor pieces for the Rook, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 P takes P | B takes P (best) | 16. K to R sq | Kt takes R |
| 15 It takes B | Q to K Kt 4th (ch) | 17. Q to K B 3rd, &c. | |

(b) Very fine and objective. It must be admitted, however, that in Black's present position a good move would be difficult to find. It is clear they could not Castle on either side without losing a Pawn.

(c) White reproached themselves (as they well might, for their hasty and inconsiderate play at this point, when the game was in their favour. They should now have advanced the Q K Pawn, leaving Black to capture at their peril the Q Pawn.

(d) It is not easy to say which party is most to blame—Black for such an egregious oversight as the taking the Pawn, or White for omitting to avail themselves of its consequences.

(e) Had they simply taken off the Rook at once, no skill on Black's side could have saved the game; for example—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 71. R takes Q | P takes R (ch) | 46 P to Q R 6th | R takes Q P |
| 72 Q takes Q | R takes Q (ch) | 47. P to Q R 8th | P takes P |
| 73 K to K 3rd | R to Q R 4th, &c. | | |

(It is indifferent whether they take the Pawn or not.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 48 P to Q Kt 7th | R to Q sq | 49. R takes Q B P and wins | |
| 46. K to K 5th | K to B 2nd | 47. R to K 7th (ch) | And win easily |
| 46. R to K 5th | R to Q R 5th | | |

(f) Animated by their unexpected escape from a position which for hours was hopeless Black now [illegible] to play their King [illegible] to play their Knight [illegible] all Black could possibly do was to draw by perpetual checks, but hitherto White [illegible] play for nothing less than to win, and their [illegible] ought to have cost them the game.

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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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## THE PEACE.

THE Peace which has been concluded, and announced, by the thunder of cannon and the ringing of joy-bells, to the multitudes of London and Paris, and with various forms of rejoicings to all the minor cities, towns, and villages of Europe, may or may not prove satisfactory to the British nation. Until its terms are more positively known, it is fitting that it should be considered worthy of the great Powers whose plenipotentiaries have signed it. We on our part shall certainly not join the ranks of those who have already begun to denounce it. There is but one greater national evil than war, and that is the callousness which would rather endure a present oppression than resist it. The English are not the people to be afflicted with so foul and fatal a disease as such apathy; as by their willingness to incur all the risks and penalties of a state of warfare in a cause which they believe to be rightful, they have testified a thousand times, and at no time more emphatically than in their collision with Russia. Under its most favourable aspect, war is a calamity that may often be inevitable, but is never otherwise than deplorable; and, when it has been honourably brought to a close, every good man must rejoice.

The British Government has as yet said but little to enlighten the public mind on the subject of the terms that have been made with, or imposed upon, Russia. Lord Palmerston, in the midst of a desultory conversation on the palings and footpaths of Hyde-park, and on the pettiest details of the national expenditure, managed to tell the assembled representatives of the people that he had nothing to add to the information already conveyed through the newspapers; and that nothing more would be, or ought to be, stated until after the exchange of the ratifications, in three weeks or a month from the signature of the treaty. The Emperor of the French has been a little, but very little, more explicit; and has expressed to the Plenipotentiaries who announced to him the result of their labours, that the Peace was one which carried with it no humiliation to Russia, and which did not compromise the dignity or the independence of any one; that it was, in fact, "a Peace such as a great nation might propose or accept without degradation; that it had, therefore, all the elements of solidity and durability; and that this favourable result was owing in a great measure to the conciliatory spirit and moderation which marked the policy of England." The world will know hereafter the exact meaning of the Emperor's words. It will learn to what extent England was conciliatory—whether the moderation of her Government was wise or unwise—well or ill founded—and whether the confidence of her statesmen partook of credulity, and their generosity to the vanquished, of culpable indifference to the rights of other nations. Yet whilst we are prepared to hope and to believe that the Peace is worthy of the high eulogium of Napoleon III., and of the satisfaction which the diplomatists at Paris have felt and expressed in their great handiwork, we should not honestly perform our part as historians, if we did not place upon record that the people of Great Britain have not as yet received the

READING THE NEWS OF THE PEACE, AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—(SEE PAGE 326.)

announcement with any extraordinary degree of satisfaction. So far from there being any enthusiasm, there has been considerable misgiving among all classes that the peace is premature, and therefore temporary; and that it has left unsettled many great and vital questions which are certain, at no distant day, to force themselves upon consideration, and to trouble the repose not only of the States and Empires which have been parties to the war, but of many others not directly involved in it. This feeling of the people may be unfounded; but it would be folly to deny that it exists. Perhaps at the exchange of the ratifications, when the facts are more fully made known, this instinctive uneasiness may be removed. The peace will be worth all that it has cost, if Russia have yielded in good faith, and been cured of her hereditary mania for the conquest of Turkey.

In the mean time there is peace upon the lips of all Europe; and those who "cried peace when there was no peace" would do well to ask themselves whether, if their counsels had been followed, we should not at this moment have been at war? If they do not ask themselves the question the public will ask it for them. In its gratitude for peace it will have no thanks to bestow upon the cowardly men who would have allowed the late Czar Nicholas to domineer over all Europe; and who would have opposed no resistance to the strong aggressor but that resistance of fair words which he contemned, and of that moral force which he despised, if it thwarted his inclinations or impeded his ambition.

The more stable and honourable the peace which has resulted from the Conferences, the greater will be the gratitude of the nations to the brave men who fought for it with their strong right hands, who cemented it with their blood, and who wrested it at the cannon's mouth and at the bayonet's point from the unwilling grasp of a semi-barbarous and utterly selfish Power. To our Army and our Navy, and to the brave people who cheerfully paid the cost—and not to peacemongers do we owe the peace which we enjoy. That it may be worthy of the sacrifices made to obtain it must be the wish of every honest Englishman.

## *FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.*

### FRANCE

*(From our own Correspondent)*

PARIS, Thursday.

NOTHING but rejoicings are, as may be supposed, the order of the day; fêtes and illuminations succeed without intermission; on Tuesday took place the most magnificent review that has been seen for many a day in this country, where military spectacles are so much in the habits and tastes of all classes. Upwards of 150,000 men took part in this review; besides all the troops in garrison in Paris, nearly all those within some days' march of the capital were called upon to attend, and all the villages, as far as the department of Seine and Oise, were disposed so as to receive the arrivals, during at least four days. A brilliant sunshine, a cloudless sky, and a temperature greatly softened from the rigour of the keen east winds, that prevailed nearly all last month, gave everything that was requisite to complete the splendour and effect of the spectacle, which afforded to the many foreigners present on the occasion a good idea of the resources of a nation which, without having had breathing-time allowed it from the termination of such a campaign, could produce a similar spectacle.

It is said that a great camp is to be established at Châlons sur-Marne

The announcement of their new dignities to the Marshals Bosquet and Canrobert by the Emperor, on the occasion of a dinner at the Tuileries, was a subject of general interest and emotion. His Imperial Majesty added to the effect by the association of the act with the event that had so lately fulfilled his most earnest desires, by proclaiming the appointments, with the addition of the most flattering recommendation to them of the safety and interests of the Prince:—"*Au Maréchal* Canrobert! *Au Maréchal* Bosquet! I confide to their valiant swords the child which Providence has given me!" The Maréchal Bosquet announced by telegraph to his mother, at Pau, the dignity conferred on him, in the following terms:—"Le Maréchal Bosquet à sa mère; priez pour l'Empereur!"

The Plenipotentiaries employed in the Conferences had, it appears, the intention each to sign the Peace with a pen which he purposed keeping as a *souvenir* of an event so important in his own life, and in the history of Europe; but the Empress, desiring to connect this great occasion with the birth of her son, having expressed a desire to possess so valuable and interesting a relic, the members naturally hastened to comply with her Majesty's wishes, and for this purpose prepared an eagle's quill which, being richly mounted with gold and jewels, was employed by all for the signature, and afterwards presented to the Empress. It is reported that her Majesty has made it a personal request to the Emperor Alexander to be present at the baptism of the Prince Imperial, and that the invitation will be accepted.

On Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday Paris was illuminated; on the last-named day especially were displayed everywhere the most brilliant emblems and decorations, accompanied by the national flags of all the Powers included in the interest of the occasion. The fêtes given by MM. Magne, de Morny, &c., have been as splendid as the occasion demanded. A variety of fresh ones, both private and official, are in preparation to *filer* the great occasion which gives rise to them. There have been hunting parties in the forest of St. Germain nearly every day, at which have assisted the sides-de-camp of the Count Orloff, in company with other foreign officers and the members of the Imperial household.

On the 10th inst. will take place the grand ball given by Aali Pasha, in imitation of that of M. de Thouvenel at Constantinople, at which the Sultan appeared: here the Emperor will be present.

Abd-el-Kader has just been named member of the Zoological Society of Acclimation. Having learnt, when at Brousss, that the society desired to introduce a number of Angora goats into France, the Emir purchased a flock, which he presented to it. The study of zoology is one in which he has shown much interest, and some treatises on the horse and the camel have emanated from his pen.

Last week took place the sale of the effects of Madame Allan, of the Théâtre Français, consisting of furniture, wardrobe, jewels, &c. Among these properties were several objects of great value and beauty, presented to the eminent actress as testimonials of the admiration her talents excited in Russia.

On Monday took place at the Oratoire, the principal temple of the Reformed Church of France, the marriage of M. André-Cottier with Mdlle. de Montrieux. The bridegroom comes of one of the wealthiest and most respectable Protestant families in the country, and is himself possessed of a large fortune; and the bride, who is no less remarkable for her beauty than for her personal worth, is the descendant of an ancient race which, from the birth of Protestantism in France, has never ceased to be among its most resolute and constant bulwarks. The circumstances of the union, and the interest attached to the persons of the young couple, have given much éclat to this marriage. The gifts presented to the bride, in jewels more especially, were extremely magnificent. Among them was a bracelet which displayed, in its first aspect, a certain number of extremely large pearls, surrounded with diamonds. By a most ingenious mechanism the pearls slid off, and displayed beneath emeralds of equal size and beauty. In this way it completed a *parure* of emeralds and diamonds presented by another member of the family.

It appears probable that the long-disputed, long-desired, long-necessary dog-tax, carried with so much opposition, put into execution with so much trouble and difficulty, will be abandoned, and the streets of Paris become again infested with hundreds of the half-starved, worthless, noisy curs that have for so long proved, at all times, a nuisance, and in hot seasons a source of serious danger. Various reasons are put forward for this change of ideas; among others the smallness of the sum the tax brings into the Treasury, and a remonstrance of M. de Lamartine in favour of the canine ratepayers.

It is reported that the amount of subscriptions to the new serial of M de Lamartine is so far from supplying the means necessary to relieve his position, that the illustrious poet and historian entertains the idea of retiring to the United States. One of the causes of his embarrassment is said to lie in the grant of territory accorded him by the Sultan, and since withdrawn by the Ottoman Government, which has proved a source of immense and fruitless expense. We give this merely as a rumour.

The Commission charged to collect the letters of the first Emperor has already disinterred upwards of four thousand, the publication of which will, ere long, take place.

The Italian Opera has closed with great brilliancy, with the last representations of Grisi and Mario. The Ambigu contents itself with nothing less than an arrangement of "Paradise Lost," effective in certain parts, but unequal, and in many portions grotesque, and of proportions absurdly at variance with the grandeur of such a subject.

### PROCLAMATION OF PEACE IN ST. PETERSBURG.

An Imperial manifesto was issued at St. Petersburg on the 1st instant relative to the conclusion of peace. It says that, though the war was not sought by Russia, it had been waged with great energy by the Russian people. The rights of the Christians in the East were assured; thus the object of the war had been attained. Special arrangements had been made to prevent collisions between Turkish and Russian vessels in the Black Sea, and a new line of frontier in Bessarabia had been conceded, "to avoid future collision."

The accounts from Warsaw of the 26th ult mention that the greatest distress exists there among the poorer classes. The Emperor had been under the necessity, from official reports sent to him, to order funds from the Imperial treasury to be applied for the immediate relief of the existing distress.

The navigable Pinster Canal, which has been in course of construction for many years, and is executed for account of the Russian Government, is at length completed, and has just been opened. This canal promises to be of great importance for the internal commerce of Russia, as it allows of uninterrupted communication between the Bug and Dnieper. The blockade of the Russian ports has had the effect of proving the value of this internal communication, by means of which we have already received from the south of Russia and through this canal and the river Vistula 10,000 quarters of the finest linseed, 12,000 cwt. of tallow, and 15,000 cwt. of hemp, a great part of which has been already shipped to England. For the greater facilitation of this trade, a service of steam-tugs is being organised by the Russian Government, which will be completed in the course of this summer.

### THE ALLIES IN THE EAST.

The accounts from the Crimea by the *Borysthène* steam-packet, which arrived at Marseilles on Wednesday, say that the sanitary state of the army continued to improve. General Della Marmora arrived at Balaclava on the 16th ult. Letters from Eupatoria of the 16th ult. mention that, a review of the Allied troops had just taken place. Several wrecks are mentioned as having occurred at Kustendjeh. Accounts from Kertch, of the 17th, state that the expedition which had been in contemplation against the Spit of Arabat was postponed, and that the terms of the negotiations at Paris should be known. Letters from the Danubian Principalities state that the Russians had allowed 162 vessels which had been detained in the Danube to leave.

The *Smaï*, which brought the previous mail from Constantinople, left at Tenedos several French line of-battle ships and frigates, waiting for a fair wind to proceed on their voyage to Constantinople. Two French steam-corvettes, the *Thisbone* and *Eurnenide*, were preparing to leave Gallipoli to take them in tow. A grand Ball was to be given at the residence of the French Consul at Smyrna, on the 23rd, on the occasion of the birth of the Prince Imperial, at which the Pacha and all the foreign consular agents were to be present. The news of the birth was welcomed at Malta by a salvo of 101 guns from the screw-liner *Prince Jerome*, which was afterwards taken up by the forts and the ships in the roadstead. In the evening the town was illuminated.

In Constantinople the dates from which come down to the 25th ult., the news of the birth of an Imperial Prince had caused great rejoicing. The whole of the diplomatic corps were present at a "Te Deum" sung on the occasion. On the evening of the day the news arrived there was a grand dinner at the French Embassy, at which Lord Stratford de Redcliffe delivered a speech suitable to the occasion. The quarter of Pera was illuminated at night.

### RUSSIA, PERSIA, AND CABUL.

The Cabul correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* writes, on the 29th of January:—

An exchange of Ambassadors had taken place between the King of Persia and the Emperor of Russia, accompanied by valuable presents and most friendly communications. This had caused a great change in the influence of the British Envoy in Teheran, and who, on being slighted, departed from the capital of Persia. His Majesty had sent a large park of artillery to Bushear, and other seaports, to show a threatening attitude to the English on the side of India.

The Ameer at Candahar was in great want of money, which he had already spent in support of his force. Sirdar Sooltan Khan receives about forty rupees per day from his brother to feed himself, otherwise he would have starved, as the people say. The Ameer looks upon the British Government for the pecuniary aid, and says without it he will be utterly ruined by his increasing expenses since he left Cabul.

One of the Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan's servants, while at Balkh, had heard that the Russians had made iron reservoirs in the sandy deserts on the road to Bokhara, and travellers derive great comfort from the plentiful supply of water in those arid deserts, and bless the Russians for their justice and attention. He adds that in Hoorgun the Persians and Russians are seen in great number and influence.

The *Lahore Chronicle* states that Dost Mahomed has gained golden opinions from the merchants of Candahar by lowering the duties on merchandise. A late arrival from Candahar reports that the Dost was about to send an army of 24,000 men for the reconquest of Herat.

The *Sindian* learns from a correspondent at Muscat that:—

The departure of the British Embassy from the Persian Court took place in consequence of the intrigues and instigations of the Russian Government, which, as I learn, has offered to restore to the Persians all those provinces which it had usurped during the reign of the father of the present Shah. Moreover, as an additional bribe, the Russians had offered to repay the seven crores of tumaunns which were taken possession of at the same period. Under the influence of these bribes, the line of conduct was pursued by the Iranian Court that has led to the present unfortunate fracas.

### THE ANNEXATION OF OUDE.

The arrangements for the administration of the affairs of Oude proceed as tranquilly and peaceably as if the kingdom annexed a fortnight since had been one of the old provinces of the empire, undergoing a slight transformation in its organisation. The selection of the new officials are said to be judicious, but in many cases not quite such as were expected. The Calcutta *Citizen* states that the number of soldiers whose arrears have to be paid up amount to 70,000, and the sum due to Rs. 48,00,000. The sums found in the various treasuries of the Oude kingdom amount to Rs. 28,00,000, which, according to the balances as entered in the treasurer's books, shows a defalcation of Rs. 39,00,000. This alludes only to the current year. It is suspected that the King, Minister, and servants, have made away with the amount, and buried it in secret vaults. A very large treasure, said to amount to Rs. 150,00,000, is reported to have been buried between the 19th and 27th of January, under some plum-trees in the Dill-Kosh Palace. General Outram, it is asserted, has taken the bold step of arresting Wajid Alli Shah Padashah as an accomplice in the sanction of the State frauds. The King's ladies buried almost all their jewels three weeks before the annexation.

The Santhals continue to wander about in the jungles, still alarming the villagers, but abstaining from deeds of violence; and it will probably take some time before they finally settle down.

### MARTIAL LAW IN PARMA.

This small State still continues in the same condition of alarm on the part of the people, and strict watchfulness on the part of the Government. All letters from Piedmont are opened by the authorities, and are afterwards sent to their addresses closed with the seal of the military commandant. Arrests still continue; among them may be mentioned those of Count Belardi, a merchant of the name of Gambaro, and Dr. Febaldi. It is rumoured that the military commission has discovered a general plot against the Government; that several of the persons arrested were provided with forged passports, and that the place were such passports were prepared has been discovered.

### AMERICA.

The Royal mail steam-ship *Africa*, which left New York on the 19th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Monday. Neither the *Quaker City* nor the *Persia* had arrived. Nothing had been heard of the *Pacific*. Captain Hartstein, who some weeks ago obtained permission from the American Government to go out in the naval propeller the *Arctic* in search of the *Pacific*, made a short cruise over a certain district of the sea, and, touching at Halifax for a larger supply of coal, pushed his way into the region where he thought it most probable the *Pacific* might be found. He was amply furnished with the means he required, and his experience in the Polar regions had specially qualified him for this cruise. His ship was built for such a service. Rigged as a brig, he said before he started that he could probably remain at sea at least two months and still retain a stock of coal sufficient to bring him to the coast after the search was over.

In the United States' Senate, on the 17th ult., Mr. Douglas reported a bill authorising the people of Kansas to form a State Government. Mr. Clayton made a speech on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the course of Great Britain in regard to it, the proposed Pacific railroad, the importance of an interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Panama, the Transit Company's difficulty, filibustering, and General Walker, whom he stigmatised as a ruffian, buccaneer, and pirate. Mr. Weller intimated his intention of giving his views with regard to the General's character on some future occasion.

A Washington correspondent states, upon good authority, that Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, will positively be recalled. It was intimated that he had incurred the censure of his Government by his course in the enlistment affair.

A spirited meeting, attended by over 200 British residents of New York, was held on the 18th ult., at the Astor House, to memorialise the Queen of England for the unconditional pardon of John Frost—who, it will be remembered, was transported, in connection with others, by the English Government, in 1840, for high life, for having espoused and advocated the cause of the English Chartists, and was conditionally pardoned in 1854. Mr. Frost was present, and gave a very interesting account of his trial at a Court of Special Commission held at Monmouth, and the sufferings and privations to which he was subjected at Van Diemen's Land during his banishment. Mr. Frost's reception by the meeting was warm and enthusiastic. A memorial urging upon the English Government his full pardon was presented, and received the signatures of all present. Speeches ensued by several in attendance.

A fearful accident occurred on the Delaware river on the 15th ult. One of the Camden and Philadelphia ferry-boats took fire when in the middle of the stream; the flames spread with great rapidity, the boat became unmanageable, the passengers, about 100 in number, panic stricken, leaped into the water to escape a terrible death by burning. Many of them were picked up, but some thirty were drowned. Up to four o'clock on the 18th nineteen of the bodies of the victims had been recovered. It is conceded that this awful sacrifice of human life is attributable to the fact that the ferry-boat was entirely destitute of small boats and life-preservers; and it appears, moreover, that the laws of the United States do not require such vessels to carry them.

A report by telegraph from New Orleans, that General Walker had seized the boats of the Nicaragua Transit Company, annulled their charter, and granted a new charter to a new company, caused a special panic on 'Change, and the stock of that company went down from twenty-two to eighteen. It was confirmed by other despatches, and by the arrival of the *Northern Light* steamer, with the additional news that Costa Rica had refused to receive the envoy, and that there were signs of hostility against the government of General Walker in several of the Central American States. This confirmation of the news drove the stocks down to thirteen yesterday. It was the common impression that General Walker had resorted to some *coup d'état* that would be likely to prove fatal to the property of the Transit Company, that communicates with the Pacific via Nicaragua; and that the same cause would have a tendency to inflame popular opinion against him, and most likely induce the intervention of United States war-vessels for the protection of the rights of their citizens. Commodore Vanderbilt notifies to the American public that the steamers of the Accessory Transit Company will be withdrawn until the United States' Government can inquire into the late proceedings of the Nicaraguan authorities in seizing the property of the company, and annulling their charter.

In our publication of the 22nd ult. we stated that the Filibuster Government of Nicaragua had annexed the Mosquito territory. The following is the decree by which it makes its claim:

The Supreme Executive Power to the People.—The title of Nicaragua to the territory called Mosquito, including the port of San Juan del Norte, being notorious and incontestable; and whereas H. L. Kenny pretends, in virtue of a purchase from Sheppard and Haley, to be owner of the said territories, the property of this Republic; in the exercise of its faculties decrees the rights which the said Kenney pretends to claim in and upon the said territory are null, void, and of no effect, the same being the property of the Republic of Nicaragua; and, consequently, every alienation made by the said Kenney is also void. Art. 2. The said Sheppard, Haley, and Kenney, and all other persons claiming this unlawful acquisition, are declared guilty of an attempt against the integrity of Central America. Art. 3. The Minister of Relations and the Interior is charged with the publication, execution, and fulfilment of this decree.

PATRICIO RIVAS.

Granada, Feb. 8, 1856.

The Kansas correspondent of the *St. Louis Democrat*, writing from Topeka, March 8th, says that, in joint session of the Legislature on that day, Governor Reeder was elected United States' Senator on the first ballot (six years), and General Lane on the second (three years). Each candidate received 38 votes—56 members being present.

The steamer *Columbus* had made a trip from Panama to several of the Central American States, in order to make arrangements, on the part of the railroad company, for a communication between New Granada and those republics. The mission was successful, and a good feeling was evinced towards the deputation on board in all the ports at which the vessel touched.

On the return of the *Columbus* she reported from Guatemala that General Carrera had returned to the capital after a tour in the interior provinces. The Legislative Assembly had dissolved, and the carnival was being observed. A general uneasiness existed in the public mind with regard to the prospect of a Walker invasion.

Advices from Havannah of the 10th ult. state that the British ship-of-war *Powerful* had arrived with orders to unite there all the English and French naval forces in the Mexican Gulf, and to start immediately for Nicaragua.

VIOLATION OF AN ANCIENT SEPULCHRE.—On the farm of Easter Golford, on the Cawdor estate, there was lately an ancient cairn or tumulus of stones raised over the graves of some aboriginal warriors. The cairn was 150 to 180 feet in circumference. In the centre were stone coffins containing bones and clay urns. We regret to say that, in order to turn the place to some account for agricultural purposes, the whole of the stones have been removed, the builders surrounding them blasted with gunpowder, and the ashes of the dead scattered like bone-dust on the field!—*Borres Gazette.*

SENTENCE ON A GOVERNMENT COLLECTOR.—At Chester, on Monday last, John Moah, receiver of inland revenue, convicted at last assizes of embezzling £5000, the property of the Crown, was sentenced to transportation for fourteen years.

TENANT-LEAGUE AGITATION.—The *Tablet*, nothing daunted by the displeasure of Dr. Cullen, announces that the long-threatened grand provincial meeting to petition for tenant-right will be held on the 9th instant. A mighty phalanx of priests is pledged to appear on the platform. If the meeting succeed, there will be a series of similar meetings.

AURORA.—A Correspondent, writing from Bridgwater, describes a fine aurora, which appeared in a dark, hazy cloud about ten o'clock in the evening of April 1, and lasted, during our Correspondent's observation of it, about a quarter of an hour, stretching up to the zenith, and springing from about 25 degrees from the horizon due north. It did not at all obscure the stars, and did not occupy any great extent of the heavens.

GILLIG, RICHMOND, YORKSHIRE.—Mr. Stanwick, who has been master of the National School of this village for upwards of fifteen years, has just been presented by some of his former and present pupils, as well as by some of his friends, with a valuable gold watch, as a mark of their high regard for Mr. Stanwick's long and faithful services, as described in a Latin inscription. The watch was furnished by Mr. Tarelle, of Newcastle.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Lord Palmerston's announcement, on the re assembling of the House of Commons on Monday, that nothing would be known upon the subject of the Treaty of Paris, except that peace had been made, of course keeps both friendly and factious natures dumb for the present. He pronounced a very high compliment upon the mode in which Lord Clarendon and Lord Cowley had performed their work, and declared his conviction that the treaty would be both satisfactory and efficacious. A Premier could hardly say less. A Paris rumour goes that the first-mentioned nobleman displayed ill-temper during the whole of the Conferences; but those who sanguinely augur from this that Lord Clarendon resolutely set himself against the claims of Russia, and the insidiousness of her "friends in council," should remember that, though the alleged manifestation may have been rigid patriotism, it may also have been the result of the lat e horrible east winds. However, we have nothing more substantial to speculate upon. One thing is certain—namely, that people who talk about illuminations are in a most unjustifiable and ridiculous hurry. There is no particular reason for lighting up at all; but at least let us remain quiet until we hear what has been done. The authorities could wait long enough when Sebastopol fell, and would order no thanksgiving on the faith of the telegraph, nor until a regular messenger arrived with the despatch. Let us imitate their forbearance—perhaps we shall save gas and lamp-glass.

Sir George Grey has introduced a bill for the reform of the Corporation of the City of London. In some vaudeville, Mr. Charles Mathews, who finds a husband in his way, declares he will kill him; but, in answer to the wife's remonstrances, promises to kill him so pleasantly that he won't mind it—will rather like it than not. This is certainly the mode in which Sir George Grey kills the Corporation. The bill is framed, he says, in a spirit of "sincere respect" for the institution. The governing body is to be left as at present, but the number of wards is to be reduced, the electoral numbers are to be regulated, and the Council is to consist of 96 members instead of 232. Aldermen are to be elected for six years instead of for life—their life-peerage to be brought, therefore, more into affinity with the consular honour of their Mayor. The Common Council is to be elected yearly, and any person who is eligible to it is to be eligible as Lord Mayor. The Court of Aldermen is to be abolished, except in regard of its magisterial functions (which are henceforth to be civil only, the criminal jurisdiction being given to stipendiary magistrates), and its duties are to be transferred to the Common Council. The Lord Mayor's and Sheriffs' Courts are to be consolidated, and the Recorder to be sole Judge in the new Lord Mayor's Court; and the farce of a Mayor and Aldermen in the Central Criminal Court is to be done away. The restriction on trade within the City and the street tolls will be got rid of. The Coal-duties remain as now; and the Conservancy of the Thames is handed to a Government board. The Police system is not to be altered. There is no doubt that the above changes are reforms and improvements; but Colbrand did not fall on his face in Guildhall, nor Brandemore burst asunder like Bel and the Dragon, when the Home Secretary made his speech. On the contrary, the City members, in the name of the Corporation, promised to discuss the bill dispassionately. The second reading is fixed for Monday fortnight. In further reference to the Parliamentary proceedings of the week, it is worth noticing that on Wednesday the House of Commons, though desirous of proceeding to a decision on the Factory Machinery Bill, was actually prevented from doing so by a rule of its own making, and which even the Speaker could not relax.

The interesting letter from a correspondent which we inserted last week has shown how earnestly the women of England have striven to do their part in the duty which we impose upon a nation. It will be no less interesting to add that the women of the Colonies have not been wanting in the same good work. Their sympathy with the mother country in her need has been most touching, and shows how strong are the ties which bind the Anglo-Saxon race together amid such widely-different circumstances. Two proofs of this are not so well known as they deserve to be; £1684 sent to her Majesty the Queen by the ladies of Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, for the use of the soldiers, and paid by her to Miss Nightingale; and £1000, chiefly from the ladies of New Zealand, sent through Mr. Sidney Herbert to Miss Nightingale (at their desire), for the use of the sick and wounded. Through our columns these ladies will perhaps be made aware how kindly their generous sympathy has been felt, not by those whom it has benefited, but by the nation at large.

Some correspondence has taken place upon the subject of the atrocious system of exporting young females for the purpose of vice; and the Belgian officials, who seek to clear themselves, merely show how completely the traffic is treated as matter of business on the Continent. A lady-writer in the *Times*, whose name (did courtesy permit its recognition when the owner has chosen to be anonymous) would com mand all respect, has met the appeal which has been made to the women of England to exert themselves for the sake of the victims of this infernal traffic. She asks—

What can we do?" The etiquette of English society supposes a virtuous woman to be ignorant that there are vicious women; and as for a preventive remedy—the dealing with those for whom the latter live—the education of your sons is not with us." To both points the writer meets the journalist full front, and upon neither point can we deny that her reply is complete.

Observations of various value have been ma de upon the execution of the ruffian Bousfield, who was hanged at Newgate on Monday morning. The crime of murder has been so fearfully ramp ant of late, and its perpetrators, through the folly and weakness of juries, have had so many escapes, that it almost becomes necessary to recall the features of a particular case. This Bousfield, in a jealous rage, murdered his wife in a most barbarous manner, and, as was inferred at the time, and as his subsequent cunning conduct seems to make probable, was induced to add the yet more cruel slaughter of his two fewer than three children, in the idea that such wholesale and unprovoked murder would be regarded—in the fashion of the day—as proof of insanity. But the instincts of human nature were too strong for the success of his horrible stratagem, and he was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. Sentimentalists of various weakness besieged Sir George Grey in his favour, but the Home Secretary was firm and the murderer was hanged on Monday last, having previously had brief reprieve, that the popular holiday might not be s addened by a terrible example. It appears that Bousfield had never relinquished his hope of escape; and, after various affectations of lunacy, so transparent that they were at once detected, and discontinued on their uselessness being pointed out, he assumed a sullenness and after wards a helplessness, with the same view. After one violent simulation of outrageous frenzy, he afflicted to be utterly prostrate, and this assumption he preserved until the final moment. Had not precautions been taken, his death might have been a more painful scene than it was. As the drop fell he suddenly regained his strength, struggled up to the platform, and sought to support himself by the cord. These efforts—doubtless the genuine results of despair—were, of course, repressed by the officials, and the execution was completed. Comments have been made upon the circumstance, both by the opponents of public executions, who adduce a rational objection to making a spectacle of such events, and would adopt the American system as more decorous and solemn, and by the amiable philanthropists whose sympathies are for the criminal, not his innocent victims—and who would reason with a murderer, and beg him not to do so shocking a thing again,—would "serve, instruct, protect, and save him," as the ablest of the 'humanity" organs actually avows. We can, however, see nothing in the whole case except a good riddance of an atrocious ruffian; but, if the details suggest any additional precautions against the recurrence of what has rightly, we think, been called "a scene" planned by the criminal, the authorities will doubtless attend to them. Sir George Grey has since announced that it is not the intention of Government to introduce the practice of private execution, a determination which is to be regretted. The change, however, will eventually be made.

We sincerely trust that when the "financial arrangement" to which the Chancellor of the Exchequer is looking with apprehension, and Mr. Disraeli with satisfaction, shall be proposed, one matter will not be allowed to remain upon its present basis—we allude to the duty on Fire Assurance. This is an impost which, for every reason, should be got rid of as soon as possible; but we regret to say that the newest step taken—not an unjustifiable one under existing circumstances—is in the other direction. To protect our companies against those of the Continent, the latter—whose agencies are established in London—are to be brought under the operation of the English law. Mr. Hankey stated, in the course of the brief discussion, that, while in England only one third of the property of the public is insured, in France the amount so secured is seven-eighths. Amid the numerous pleas for consideration that will come under the notice of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, we hope that an urgent appeal against this impolitic tax will be made by the commercial public.

## MR. DISRAELI, PRUSSIA, AND GERMANY.

*(To the Editor of the* Illustrated London News.)

Sir,—With wonder and astonishment the world will have perceived in a German paper of last week that the name of Mr. Disraeli, surrounded by those of ten Polish Generals, figures in the pages of the so-called "Black Book." Everybody of course must ask, to what strange circumstance the very man who once in the English Parliament defended the partition of Poland enjoys the honour, along with the martyrs of the holy cause of Polish independence, of being signalised to the surveillance of the dull eye of the police of the German Fatherland. The riddle, however, is easily solved when we look into the Frankfort correspondence of the weekly organ of the leader of the Conservative party. In this correspondence, in last week's number of that paper, we find the clue to the great Asiatic mystery. In that correspondence (which, by-the-by, may as well have been written in the Strand at London, as at Frankfort) Mr. Disraeli gets the faded la.rels of the old German Goths party flung round his head. The same small party which, by their unhappy blunders and their doctrinarism, ruined the revolution of 1848, is, as it seems, used there for the purpose of helping Mr. Disraeli into office again and vice versâ, as it seems. Though it originally is no concern of ours to criticise English politicians, only as far as their politics exercise an influence on those of Germany they can become an object of our criticism. If we may believe the Frankfort correspondence of the *Press* there was scarcely anything wanting in Germany in order to complete the triumphal impression which Mr. Disraeli's speech, according to the statement of that paper, has created there, but triumphal arches, illuminations, gun-firing, and public dinners. You may get a faint, but only a *faint* idea of the excessive raptures into which German patriotism was thrown by those remarkable words of Mr. Disraeli's, "*Prussia is almost Germany*," when you imagine that those words were taken by the German public *as an acknowledgment of German unity as a fact.*

Has the German police, in a prophetic spirit, seen the spectre of the speech of that new and strange defender of German unity before it was uttered? The German police, ever since 1848, has been imbued with a somewhat stupid hatred against the so-called Professoren or Goths party. It had the somewhat confused notion that those pedantic worthies of German University learning, the ideologists of a constitutionalism which the Frankfort Diet and its princely bayonets never suffered to become a living fact—the old martyrs of folio and quarto learning—were the very originators of revolution in Germany—the "Girondins," as they are called in the above-mentioned "Black Book" of our native country. The German police, according to its usual dulness, has, of course, greatly overrated the importance of these men: a fact which now a again repeated in the *Press*.

Depend upon it, Sir, and allow me to tell it the world by means of your widely-circulated paper, that this very Goths party knows nothing of the true feeling of Germany; nay, events have proved that it even does not know *where the true heart of Germany* beats. Professor Gervinus, who has now turned away from his party, was the first who in the so-called Heidelberger "Professoren-Zeetung" (which died an early death of insufferable tediousness) startled the German people by proclaiming the idea of a Boruso-Germanic Empire, called by way of nickname "Minor Germany." We well remember what a strange, bewildering impression the announcement of this idea produced in the heads of the majority of the German people, which, even geographically and statistically, cannot be made to fit exactly with Prussia. The people of Southern and Eastern Germany, where they like easy living, free manners, good humour, and a glass of Rhine wine, have always rather indulged in a somewhat prejudiced hatred against Prussia; or they at least hated Prussian drill. This hatred never has entirely died out, and as far as it is connected with German particularism and ind.vidualism, as opposed to a system of strict national unity and centralisation, appears even as somewhat virtuous and blameable.

But the German people is very excusable in this antipathy. The German people ever since the days of Freder.c the Great (the glory of whose victories, however, in the minds of the people atoned in some respect for the perfidious spacity of his policy), and still more so since those of Frederic Wilhelm II., who, in the treacherous separate peace of Basel (1795) betrayed the common interests of the German empire—the German people, we say, ever since those days have had an instinctive consciousness that Prussia used to follow interests separate from those of Germany as a whole—that she, in the artificial structure of her State, formed out of so many and partly different elements, represents rather the incarnate egotism of an independent part of Germany than the very heart and soul of that country. The very stock of Prussia, the country beyond the Elbe, is not originally German, but *Slavonic*; and the most faithful and ever-willing tools of governmental despotism among the Prussian regiments of the line are the so-called "Kujawiaken," the natives of the Mark Brandenburg, of Eastern Silesia and Pommern (a province the very name of which denotes Slavonic origin). And those wide plains, stretching towards the Baltic, the traveller will scarcely recognise the well-known character of beautiful Germany—of that beautiful Central Germany where, on the sunny hillside, the vine and the almond-tree grow; where the rich variety of hill and dale, of wood and field, charms the eye of the wondering student and artisan; where the ruined castle tells the tale of Florian Geyer, Götz, Lichingen, and the Peasants' War; where people know the songs of Uhland by heart; where, from the blue waters of the Rhine, the dreamy eye of the poet may still see rolling on the ground the "yellow gold" of the Niebelungen-Lied, which was buried there, together with German liberty and greatness, a good many hundred years ago. You will perhaps object, Sir, that Prussia is that which is possessed of the greater part of the Rhine-Land. Read the *Cologne Gazette*, Sir, and you will see if the Prussian system is liked by the people of the Rhine-Land.

And lastly, Sir, I may ask, what is Prussia? What does the name signify? As I said already, an artificial State—a mechanism, not an organism; a mechanism which has been created by the spirit and the strong hand of some clever military despots; a mechanism the parts of which have little withstand external or internal shocks that the entire fabric has ever been on the verge of falling to pieces when a Napoleon or a revolution (and in the minds of the Junker party both words are synonomous) thundered at the gates of the kingdom.

When the fabric of that State, which actually "requires slavery of the press and the most revolting kind of Protestant orthodoxy," mixed up with a decided political leaning towards Russia, as conditions of its existence; when, we say, the fabric of that State was artificially created by some strong rulers, who were not Prussians, but Suabians by birth, it was saved by a statesman who himself was no native of Prussia, but of Central Germany—by the great Minister Von Stein, who wrote to one of his friends—"I am rather sorry that your Excellency takes *me* for a Prussian, and that you represent yourself to me as a Hanoverian. *I have but one fatherland—Germany.* In this great crisis (it was in the year 1812 that he wrote thus) the dynasties and their interests are quite indifferent to me; *they are mere tools!*" When German doctrinarism has in later years been able to startle us with the sham project of Prussianising Germany, it was because Stein had first boldly tried to *Germanise* Prussia. He had to save that country in spite of the King and his camarilla. He unhappily was only able to do half as the cost of allying himself with Russia; and he even, as we read in the popular work, "*Stein und sein Zeitalter*," by Sigismund Stein (Leipsic: Brockhaus, 1855), had to suppose that the central Government of Germany, after the deliverance of the country *from* the French, should be placed in the hands of the English and of the Russians, rather than in those of the German Princes. Alas for the German dynasties! So little confidence felt the greatest statesman of modern Germany for them! It will not be uninteresting for our readers to know that Stein deemed it necessary, for the safety of Europe, that Italy and Germany should be formed into great masses.

He afterwards had *to suffer* for the revolutionary act of having saved Prussia. He was repaid with the blackest ingratitude by King Frederic Wilhelm III., and died in disgrace.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, A German.

## *COUNTRY NEWS.*

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 1, 1856.

| Month and Day. | Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M. 181 feet above sea level | Thermometer | | Mean Temperature of the Day. | Rain in Inches | Mean Temperature of | | Amount of Sunshine in Hours | | Mean amount of Cloud (0–10) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Highest Reading. | Lowest Reading. | | Read at 10 P.M. | Dew Point. | Evaporation. | In the Night. | In the Day. | |
| | Inches. | ° | ° | ° | | ° | ° | h | h | |
| Mar. 26 | 29·845 | 41·0 | 34·0 | 37·4 | 0·000 | 35·5 | 34·5 | 10 | 7 | 10·0 |
| „ 27 | 29·890 | 50·0 | 30·3 | 39·9 | 0·000 | 32·8 | 33·3 | 7 | 0 | 1·4 |
| „ 28 | 29·844 | 45·6 | 28·3 | 37·5 | 0·000 | 36·8 | 34·0 | 6 | 2 | 8·8 |
| „ 29 | 30·122 | 48·0 | 27·7 | 35·8 | 0·000 | 31·7 | 32·4 | 7 | 6 | 1·6 |
| „ 30 | 30·189 | 52·4 | 22·7 | 36·6 | 0·000 | 32·4 | 31·2 | 6 | 8 | 0·0 |
| „ 31 | 29·915 | 59·2 | 24·6 | 40·7 | 0·000 | 34·7 | 34·7 | 3 | 0 | 0·0 |
| April 1 | 29·789 | 60·8 | 31·8 | 47·0 | 0·000 | 40·2 | 41·1 | 9 | 1 | 3·3 |
| Mean | 29·932 | 51·9 | 28·5 | 38·7 | 0·000 | 34·9 | 34·5 | 8·9 | 2·7 | 3·6 |

*The range of temperature during the week* was 43°1.

*The weather* cloudy on the 26th and 28th; on other days scarcely a cloud. No rain fell; sharp frosts occurred every morning. Zodiacal light brilliant on the 27th, and visible on the 29th and 30th.

*The direction of the wind* was—on 26th E.N.E., becoming E. at 8h. a.m. and again E. at 9h. p.m.; on 27th, at 5h. a.m., again E.N.E. at 7h. a.m., N.E. at 6h. p.m., N.N.E. at 11h. p.m.; becoming N.N.W. on 28th, at 7h 45m. a.m., N. at 8h. a.m., N.N.E. at 9h. a.m., N.E. at 9½h. a.m., E.N.E. at 2½h. p.m., E. at 10h. p.m., E.N.E. on the 29th at 2h. 45m. a.m., E. at 7h. a.m., E.S.E. at 7h. 45m. a.m., E. by S. at 11h. a.m., E. at 2h. p.m., E. by N. at 3½h. p.m., E.N.E. at 7h. p.m. On the 30th, at 3 a.m., the wind veered through the N. to N.W., becoming N.W. at 2½h. a.m.; a further change occurred at 10h. a.m., the wind passed through the W. to S. by W., and until 5½h p.m. constantly changed its direction between S.S.W. and S. by W., at 5½h. a.m. true S; in which quarter it remained until 5½h p.m on the 31st, when it became S. by E., 7h. p.m. S.S.E., 8½h.p.m. S.E. by E.; becoming E. on the 1st of April at 2½h. a.m., S.E. at 5½h. a.m., S.S.E. at 10½h. a.m., S.E. at 2½h. p.m., E.S.E. at 3½h. p.m., in which quarter it remained.

The Chiff-Chaff arrived on the 1st of April (the first summer bird).

This has been a remarkable week, especially as regards temperature and the great dryness of the air.

The following remarks are appended from observations at the Beeston Observatory:—

On the 30th, temperature on grass as low as 16·2°; and on 31st, 17·4°. On the 1st, the temperature in shade rose to 61.1°; and in sunshine to 76·4°.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30th at 9 p.m. | dry bulb, 42°; | wet bulb, 40°; | temp. of dew-point 36·2°; hygrom., 14 |
| 31st at 9 p.m. | „ 57 „ | 48 „ | „ 34 „ „ 52 |
| „ at 7 p.m. | „ 47 „ | 42 „ | „ 30·5 „ „ 33 |
| 1st at 9 p.m. | „ 68 „ | 53 „ | „ 44 „ „ 51 |

(Complete saturation of hygrometer—100.)

E. J. Lowe.

The New Judge of the Common Pleas in Ireland.—Mr. Keogh was appointed on Wednesday last as successor of Mr. Justice Torrens on the Irish Bench. He is the youngest Judge that was ever appointed in that country, being as yet under thirty-nine years of age. He entered Parliament in 1847.

Ripley New National Schools.—Another delightful meeting between the employers and the employed took place on Friday evening, the 28th ult., at Ripley, in Derbyshire, on the occasion of the opening of the new National Schools. The firm of the Butterley Ironworks, having contributed very largely to the building of the schools, as being especially intended for their people, invited a considerable number of their leading workpeople and clerks to a tea-meeting; Mr. Francis Wright, of Ormeston Manor, the chief partner in the Butterley Company, took the chair. The meeting was densely crowded, and formed, with the taste fully-decorated rooms, an imposing spectacle.

The Convict Thorogood.—On Sunday the governor of the County Gaol, Springfield, received an official intimation from the Home Office that her Majesty had been graciously pleased to "extend her royal mercy" to James Thorogood, convicted at our late assizes of being accessory to the murder of Hales, the gamekeeper, "on condition that he be transported beyond the seas for the term of his natural life."—*Chelmsford Chronicle.*

The Tipperary Bank. Official notice has been given to the depositors and creditors cautioning them not to part with their interest in the bank to any persons as the readiest and surest mode of raising whatever is available under these circumstances. Litigation should, above all, be avoided, or it can lead to nothing but interminable delay and increased loss to the unfortunate claimants.

Capture of a Gang of Garotte Robbers.—At Bristol, on Tuesday morning, the police arrested three powerful men—Rewins, Lynch, and Lyons—who are supposed to have been the perpetrators of a number of daring robberies which have recently spread dismay through Somersetshire. The other day two farmers were robbed and nearly murdered on returning from market. In another case a young man was attacked, robbed, and thrown into a pond, from which he made an almost miraculous escape. The robbery which led to the arrest of the gang was committed during the night of Monday last, at St. Arno's Vale, near Bristol, on the person of a Mr. Williams. Mr. Williams had been at Bath that day; and, missing the last train from Bristol, he determined on walking thither. After he had gone about a mile on the road the villains ran after him and knocked him down, and one of them seized hold of his cravat and garotted him with it, forcing him back until he was nearly strangled. Another fellow tore his watch and guard-chain from his person, and rifled his pockets of all the money. They then began to use very rough language towards him, and one of them said something about pistols, when fortunately some persons were heard approaching, and the ruffians decamped. Mr. Williams returned to Bristol, and gave information to the police, who found out that some men had been at an "early-pint" house, and that one of them had been seen in the act of exhibiting a watch to a companion. They were traced from place to place, and found at length in a public-house, and arrested. On their way to the station-house one of them was seen to take the stolen watch from his hand, and throw it away from him. Mr. Williams identified two of them; and they have all three been remanded.

## THE PROCLAMATION OF PEACE ON MONDAY.

On Sunday afternoon, shortly after two o'clock, intelligence reached London that an hour before the anxious work of negotiation was consummated, and that all the Great Powers of Europe, with Sardinia and Turkey, were once more united in a solemn Act of Peace. The news, unaccompanied by any public demonstration, at first spread slowly, but afterwards became sufficiently known to be a subject of voluntary thanksgiving at several places of worship at evening service.

The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B., after a protracted interview with Lord Panmure, the Minister of War, attended at the Horse Guards late in the afternoon, and shortly afterwards issued an order that the news of the signing of Peace at Paris was to be announced, both at St. James's-park and at the Tower, by the firing of 101 guns. The orders were not issued from the Horse Guards until after seven o'clock, and, that Divine service might not be interrupted in the metropolitan churches, the hour appointed for the ceremony was ten o'clock. In the expectation that the guns would be fired a very large concourse of persons had collected in St. James's-park within the space leading from the entrance by the Horse Guards to the Duke of York's Column. Fifty-one guns were brought from the gun-house in the park, and arranged with the mouths facing the inclosure; Sergeant Bickford, and the Invalid corps under his command, being assisted by a fatigue party of the Scots Fusilier Guards, from Wellington Barracks; and a party of the Grenadier Guards, on guard at the Tilt-yard, had charge of the guns. At ten o'clock precisely the firing commenced. The effect of the unaccustomed sounds breaking the peculiar stillness of Sunday night in London, and associated with an event of deepest concern, was solemn in its character.

The military bands of St. George's and Wellington Barracks played the National Anthem, and, when the Park guns had ceased to fire, the reports of the guns at the Tower of London were distinctly heard booming in the distance. Soon afterwards the bells of St. Martin's, and other churches in Westminster, with those of St. Dunstan's and St. Bride's, Fleet-street, were rung in honour of the event.

On Monday morning, at a few minutes before ten o'clock, the Lord

FIRING OF THE PARK GUNS.

Mayor, attended by Sheriffs Rose and Kennedy, the Sword-bearer, Mace-bearer, and City Marshal, proceeded to the stone balcony in front of the Mansion-house, where a raised dais had been erected, covered with crimson cloth, whence his Lordship read the appended despatch:—

Home Office, March 31, 1856.

My Lord,—I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that a despatch has been this morning received from the Earl of Clarendon, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated Paris, the 30th, announcing that a definitive treaty for the restoration of peace, and for the maintenance of the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, was yesterday signed at Paris by the Plenipotentiaries of her Majesty, of the Emperor of the French, of the King of Sardinia, and of the Sultan, and also of the Emperor of Austria, and of the King of Prussia on the one part, and of the Emperor of All the Russias on the other.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant, (Signed) G. Grey.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, &c.

An immense concourse of persons had assembled in front of the Mansion-house, to hear this important despatch read, after which there was a general huzza and waving of hats and handkerchiefs.

Precisely at twelve o'clock the civic functionaries, preceded by the Lord Mayor, left the Mansion-house and proceeded on foot to the Royal Exchange, from whence, amid much enthusiasm and loyalty, his Lordship read the despatch which appears above. The roofs and windows of all the houses in immediate contiguity to the Royal Exchange were crowded, the greater part by ladies, who evinced lively interest in the proceedings by a unanimous waving of handkerchiefs. Standards and union-jacks were floating from most of the public and Governmental buildings, and also on the mast-heads of the ships in the river.

On taking his seat at the London Sessions on Monday the Lord Mayor addressed the gentlemen at the bar and persons present, and said that he had received a communication from Sir George Grey that the treaty of peace had been signed. Mr. Bodkin asked his Lordship whether it was in contemplation to have a general illumination in the City. His Lordship said that at present nothing of that kind had been proposed, but such a thing might take place hereafter. The announcement was received with applause, for, although a great number had heard the guns fired on Sunday night, they had not heard the news on sufficient authority.

Shortly after twelve o'clock on Monday the guns were taken out into St. James's-park, and ranged along the line from which they are usually fired. A vast number of persons collected in the park, and waited patiently for the expected salute. At one o'clock the sound of the Tower guns was heard, and all were on the *qui vive* for similar proceedings in the park. The dense mass of persons who had collected, numbering by this time many thousands, pressed forward with eager anxiety to the place where the soldiers were stationed, and for the first time heard, to their great disappointment, that the guns were not to be fired. At twenty minutes before two arrangements were made for the removal of the guns to the place from which they had been brought, and the people displayed their indignation in very loud terms. They yelled and hooted with great perseverance until the soldiers had deposited the guns, and then on their way to the Horse Guards pelted them with stones; but the men took the matter very quietly, and by the prompt interference of the police all mischief was prevented.

FIRING OF THE TOWER GUNS.

H.M.S. "COLOSSUS," WITH THE GUN-BOAT FLOTILLA, LEAVING THE MOTHERBANK FOR PORTLAND. (SEE PAGE 340.)

## H.M.S. "COLOSSUS," WITH THE GUN-BOAT FLOTILLA, LEAVING THE MOTHERBANK FOR PORTLAND.

OUR Illustration represents the *Colossus*, 81 guns, Captain the Hon. Henry Keppel, C.B., with gun boats of the red and white division, getting under way from the Motherbank for Portland.

On Monday, 24th ult., Sir Charles Wood, Bart., M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, and Rear-Admiral the Right Hon. Sir Maurice F. F. Berkeley, K.C.B., M.P., Senior Naval Lord of the Admiralty, accompanied by his son and private secretary, Mr. Berkeley, arrived at Portsmouth, and were entertained at the Admiralty-house by Vice-Admiral Sir George F. Seymour, K.C.B., G.C.H., where they slept. At 10 30 steam was ordered to be got up on board the Admiralty yachts *Black Eagle*, Master-Commander Petley; *Vivid*, Master-Commander W. H. Allen; and *Fire Queen*, Master-Commander F. W. Paul; and about eleven o'clock the Lords of the Admiralty before named, accompanied by Sir George Seymour, Captain Codrington, C.B., and Captain the Hon. J. R. Drummond, C.B., embarked in the *Black Eagle* for Spithead. The *Vivid* and *Fire Queen* followed, and, as her Majesty's steam-yachts *Fairy* and *Kitn* were going out at the same time to try their machinery, &c., prior to being reported ready for the service of the Court, the scene presented was a very interesting one.

The Admiralty squadron steered towards the fleet, on the way to the Motherbank; the flag-ship *Victory* having previously made signal for the *Colossus*, 81, Captain the Hon. Henry Keppel, C.B., and the gun-boat flotilla under his command, to get under way—signal having previously been made from the flag-ship at Spithead early in the morning for all to get up steam. When their Lordships arrived at the Motherbank, the gun-boat squadron (comprising between twenty and thirty four and two gun steam-vessels) weighed in two columns, following the *Colossus*, and proceeded towards the westward to join the blue and light divisions of gun-boats, and H.M.S.S. *Sampayoeli*, 71 guns, at Portland. After a time, the gun-boats, in addition to their steam, made all sail to keep their allotted stations; in doing this the fleet-keeled *Vivid* acted as a sort of whipper-in, being ever and anon sent by the Admiralty ahead to order such and such a boat to get up and keep her station. When off Osborne, Vice-Admiral Sir George Seymour and friends returned in the *Fire Queen* to harbour, and landed at three o'clock. The *Black Eagle*, with the Lords of the Admiralty on board, proceeded with the flotilla for Portland. The whole force passed over the "Bridge" (off the Needles) at about two o'clock, at which spot the *Vivid* left them, making all speed towards Portland in two lines, one on each quarter of the *Colossus*, and each keeping position as well as it could according to the seniority of the respective Commanders. They arrived at Portland the same afternoon, and it was intended that all the gun-boats of the different divisions should go through their exercising the next day, but the weather proved so boisterous that this intention could not be carried out; and on Thursday all four of the division, with the line of battle ships, returned to the Motherbank, there to await the review, which is expected to take place on the 16th inst.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 6.—Second Sunday after Easter.
MONDAY, 7.—Badajos taken, 1812
TUESDAY, 8.—Hudson's Bay Company chartered, 1692.
WEDNESDAY, 9.—Lord Chancellor Bacon died, 1626.
THURSDAY, 10.—Anglo-French Alliance, 1854.
FRIDAY, 11.—Bonaparte abdicated, 1814.
SATURDAY, 12.—America discovered, 1492. Rodney's victory, 1782.

### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 12, 1856.

| Sunday. | | Monday. | | Tuesday. | | Wednesday | | Thursday. | | Friday | | Saturday. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | A. | M. | A. | M. | A. | M. | A. | M. | A. | M. | A. | M. | A. |
| h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| 2 25 | 2 55 | 3 20 | 3 40 | 4 10 | 4 35 | 5 0 | 5 20 | 5 50 | 6 10 | 6 35 | 6 55 | 7 17 | 7 35 |

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### KEY TO THE ENGRAVING OF THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA

(*See page 361 of Supplement, published with the present Number of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Commencing from the left hand, the four Plenipotentiaries standing are Lord Wellington (England), Count de Lobo (Portugal), Prince von Hardenberg (Prussia), and M. de Saldanha (Portugal). In front of the above is seated Count de Lowenheim (Sweden). Next is Count Alexis de Noailles (France), and Prince Metternich (Austria), Count de Latour Dupin (France), and Count de Nesselrode (Russia). The seated Plenipotentiary next is Count de Palmella (Portugal); and next, in the centre of the picture, is Viscount Castlereagh (England). Next at the table are the Duc de Dalberg (France), and Baron von Wessenberg (Austria). Standing behind the latter is Prince de Razumofsky (Russia); and next is General Lord Stewart (England). Next, seated at the table, is Chevalier Gomez La Brador (Spain), and next, with one hand upon the table, stands Lord Clancarty (England). Next is Mr. Wacken, reading a document to Chevalier Gentz, below whom, seated at the table, is Talleyrand (France). Next, reading, is Baron von Humboldt (Prussia), behind whom stands Lord Cathcart (England).


## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1856.*


WE believe, for several reasons, that our American difficulties will "blow over." In the first place, our Transatlantic relatives—even those who talk most loudly and illogically upon the subject—do not, and never did, mean to go to war with us, either on account of the Foreign Enlistment Bill or on that of the Central American dispute. In the second place, the persons whose angry words reach us from the other side of the ocean do not speak for the American people, but for a small section of them. In the third place, supposing all the bluster of the Anti-Anglian faction to have meant something, and to have been adopted in its spirit and its consequences by the Government of the United States, the circumstances of Europe, and of Great Britain more particularly, have changed so greatly since the conclusion of peace with Russia, that those who might not have hesitated to provoke this country six months ago would certainly hesitate to do so at the present time.

We dismiss altogether the Enlistment question, as unworthy of greater notice than it has already received. That of Central America is more complicated. On the first question the British Government has yielded—because it was in the wrong. On the second question it will not, dare not, and cannot yield—because it is in the right; and because a principle is involved, the pusillanimous betrayal of which would impair the dignity and tarnish the honour of this nation. The Americans, with a not unnatural desire to extend their dominion over the North American continent, have quarrelled from time to time with Mexico, and have managed, by diplomacy, or by war, or by shutting their eyes to the doings of Filibusters and outlaws, to annex large and valuable territories to the States. Their doing so is no business of ours. This country does not seek to intermeddle in the wars of the Western Hemisphere; but if the Government of the United States, either from a mania for annexation, or from a tolerance for the proceedings of Filibusters, should attack the rights of this country, in Canada, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, or Mosquitia, or suffer its subjects to do so, without affording redress, the matter assumes another aspect. The United States have permitted American citizens to invade Nicaragua; and Great Britain neither complains, nor asserts any right to complain, or even to remonstrate. The Governor of Nicaragua issued a proclamation on the 8th of February last annexing to Nicaragua—which on its side is evidently preparing for its own annexation to the United States—a portion, if not the whole, of the territory of Mosquitia. By this act the rights of England are directly invaded. Mosquitia is under the protection of this country, and has been so since the year 1687, when the then King made a formal and voluntary cession of his dominions to Great Britain; which, without occupying his country, bound herself to protect him and his successors. This right was respected even by the Spaniards, at a time when they claimed, as the Americans appear to do now, to be lords paramount of the soil of Central America. Those Americans who would annex Mosquitia, and who endeavour to justify the acts of the Governor of Nicaragua, assert that, by the treaty known as the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, Great Britain renounced her sovereignty over that district. The British Government denies that it ever did make such renunciation; that it ever intended to make renunciation; and maintains that neither the words of the treaty, nor its spirit and obvious meaning, bear out in the remotest degree the interpretation sought to be put upon them. Great Britain has offered to submit the dispute to arbitration, and to abide by the award; and the United States' Government has threatened to refuse arbitration, and to submit the dispute, if need be, to the decision of the sword. We believe the threat to be an idle one. We do not believe that any Government will so dare to set the public opinion of its own people and that of the world at defiance. But, in order to be prepared for all contingencies, the British and French Governments, at the request of the British and French residents in Mosquitia, have resolved to unite their naval forces now in the Mexican Gulf, and dispatch them immediately for the protection of Greytown.

There is a disposition on the part of some members of the United States' Government to disavow the proceedings of the Filibusters in and out of office in Nicaragua. We are glad to observe this, for it shows returning reason, or at the least a misgiving that such a course will ultimately become imperative. Indeed, President Pierce himself appears to have taken preliminary steps towards escaping from the dilemma into which he has drifted, and speaks in his recent Message to Congress of "lawless proceedings"—that must be those of General Walker and the other Americans who have thrust the Union into this perplexity. Let us hope that this disposition on the part of the American Government will grow powerful enough to dictate the policy of the Union. We trust that, either in this way or in some other, the good sense and good feeling existent on both sides of the Atlantic will preserve the world from so fratricidal a catastrophe as a war.

FROM a Parliamentary paper presented by command of her Majesty during the last Session, it appears that considerable reductions were made in the tariffs of France, Spain, and Portugal between 1853 and 1855. France lowered the duties on pig-iron, and on iron in bars and plates, on cast and wrought steel, and on coals; Portugal reduced the rates on cotton thread, china, porcelain, and iron nails; Spain, on iron tools, copper ore, and zinc. The liberal policy of international freedom in commerce was interrupted by war, or at least not carried to that extent which foreign Governments contemplated; but the restoration of peace now affords an opportunity of enlarging and accelerating the industrial movement. To promote this object an association has been formed at Hanley, in Staffordshire, the immediate purpose being to introduce the beautiful pottery ware of the district into France. At a public meeting held in Hanley, most numerously and influentially attended, it was stated that at the Paris Exhibition, when "the visitors came to the stalls devoted to the productions of the Potteries, they were found to be crowded. Every Frenchman wanted to buy everything. It was a positive fact that a representative of one of the most eminent houses in the Potteries had been obliged to label every article on his stall with the word 'Sold.'" An extract was also read from a letter addressed to two of the most respectable firms in the Potteries, to the effect that the Emperor intended to take off the prohibition duties this Session, and that in a few months a more liberal system would be seen in action. The ornamental ware of France, particularly the Sèvres china, is very beautiful, but its extreme cost places it beyond the reach of all but the rich. In comparing two vases, equally beautiful in design and execution—the one manufactured by Mr. Minton, of Staffordshire; the other manufactured at the Sèvres works—the difference in price was enormous—the former being sold for £15, the latter being charged at from £60 to £70. As to ordinary utensils—as cups, jugs, and basins, for daily domestic use—the superiority of the English article, at a very much lower price, is incontestable.

Free-trade between France and England must be based on the principle of reciprocity. Louis Napoleon has many prejudices to encounter, and it is our interest and our duty to remove difficulties from his path. We must remember that a nation which refuses to buy cannot sell. Providence in its wisdom has ordained that various climates shall yield different products, and, though political geography separates peoples by the boundaries of rivers, seas, and mountains, commercial exchanges are designed to unite them in a common brotherhood. If we desire to find a market in France for our pottery, coals, and iron, we must permit France to find a market in the United Kingdom for wines and spirits, which are her staple products. The late Mr. Porter, of the Board of Trade, recommended a reduction of the duty on wines to one shilling per imperial gallon, and other authorities have proposed to lower the duty on brandy to 5s. per imperial gallon. These rates, it is now understood, would be acceptable to the Emperor of the French.

Mr. Oliveira, M.P., who has laboured ably and earnestly for the revision of the wine-duties, attended the Hanley meeting, and communicated much valuable information. Some years since that gentleman formed a committee, consisting of 120 members of Parliament, and 1000 magistrates, medical and surgical practitioners, and men of science, all desirous of introducing cheap and good wine into the country, not only as a wise expansion of Free-trade principles, but because a wholesome beverage is calculated to supersede the noxious and demoralising practices of spirit-drinking. Mr. Oliveira stated that in Paris, Bordeaux, Tours, Montpellier, and other parts of France; in Lisbon, Oporto, and other wine districts of Portugal; in Xeres, Cadiz, and other parts of Spain; in Germany, Sicily, and some parts of Italy, the market of England was demanded as the grand object. He had an interview with M. Duffour Dubergier, the President of the Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce, who assured him that there was a strong feeling in favour of reciprocity, and of a large reduction in tariffs. M. Drouyn de Lhuys, late Minister for Foreign Affairs, expressed the same sentiments as did M. Ducos, Minister of Marine; and M. Magne, Minister of Commerce and Public Works. All these eminent men were in favour of the principle of Free-trade; but they more particularly referred to a lowering of the duties on coal and iron, cotton and pottery, when imported into France. It is plain, therefore, that our neighbours are ready to meet us half way; and our Government ought eagerly to embrace the golden opportunity. Not only would an increasing trade be promoted between the two countries; but, as one of the consequences of that increasing trade, we should secure the best guarantee for perpetual peace. Men engaged in trade are not so senseless as to shoot their customers. It is to be hoped that this subject will engage the early attention of Parliament.

### THE REVENUE.

An Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of the United Kingdom, for the Year and Quarter ended March 31, 1856—showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.

| | The YEAR ended March 31, 1855. | | | QUARTER ended March 31, 1856. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Net Revenue | Increase | Decrease | Net Revenue | Increase | Decrease |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Customs | 21,788,770 | 782,896 | ... | 5,225,169 | 497,353 | 315,506 |
| Excise | 16,656,679 | 295,542 | ... | 2,631,090 | 37,982 | ... |
| Stamps | 6,894,507 | ... | 238,648 | 1,705,473 | ... | ... |
| Taxes | 2,068,628 | ... | 177,217 | 297,748 | 1,703 | 55,766 |
| Property-tax | 14,814,727 | 3,560,120 | ... | 6,841,280 | 307,048 | ... |
| Post-office | 1,171 6 | ... | 162,462 | 327,339 | ... | 2,224 |
| Crown Lands | 281,5 | 8,944 | ... | 67 000 | 1,000 | ... |
| Miscellaneous | 1,158,148 | 421,490 | ... | 298,502 | 55,141 | ... |
| Totals | 65,704,45 | 5,076,2 2 | 578,331 | 17,381,161 | 1,535..50 | 58,290 |
| | | £4,497,871 Net Increase. | | | £1,476,645 Net Increase. | |

### THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, with the youthful members of the Royal family, arrived at Buckingham Palace from Windsor Castle shortly before five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. The Royal party travelled from Windsor by a special train on the South-Western Railway to the private station at Vauxhall, and thence proceeded in seven of the Queen's carriages, escorted by a party of the 3rd Light Dragoons.

Viscount Palmerston and Lord Panmure had audiences of the Queen on Tuesday and Wednesday.

The Queen and the Prince have taken equestrian exercise during the week; and on Wednesday her Majesty and his Royal Highness accompanied by the Princess Royal, honoured the Princess' Theatre with their presence.

Yesterday (Friday) the Queen held a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace.

Lord Alfred Paget (Clerk Marshal) and Colonel Francis Hugh Seymour have relieved Major-General Buckley and Captain the Hon. D. de Ros in their duties as the Equerries in Waiting to the Queen and Prince Albert.

The following notice has been issued from the Lord Chamberlain's office:—"Notice is hereby given, that the Levee announced to be held on Wednesday, the 16th inst., will be held on Tuesday, the 15th inst." This alteration is understood to have been made in order to allow her Majesty to be present at the great naval review at Portsmouth on the 16th inst.

His Excellency the Ambassador of France and the Countess Persigny left town yesterday afternoon for Paris. M. Charles Baudin has arrived at Albert-gate House, and will act as Chargé d'Affaires during the Ambassador's absence.

The Duchess of Beaufort gave birth to a daughter on Wednesday, at Badminton. Her Grace and the infant are going on well.

Viscountess Palmerston has issued cards for "receptions" this evening (Saturday), and on the 12th inst.

The marriage of the Lady Rachel Russell with Lord James Wandesford Butler took place on Thursday morning, at St. Peter's Church.

The Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith, M.P., gave a dinner on Wednesday evening to his colleagues in the Cabinet. All the Ministers attended except Earl Granville and the Earl of Clarendon—the latter being absent in Paris, and the former, we regret to learn, too unwell to attend.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and Mrs. Disraeli have arrived at Grosvenor-gate from Hughenden Manor, for the season.

### *CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.*

APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. S. Brown to Hasguard, Pembrokeshire; Rev. C. J. Forshaw to Cudworth, Somerset; Rev. R. P. Hall to Bromsberrow, Gloucestershire. *Vicarage:* The Rev. G. F. Deedes to Haydor, near Sleaford, Lincolnshire. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. W. Owen to St. Stephen's Church, Tonbridge; Rev. C. D. Marston to Christ Church, Dover.

THE GOLDEN LECTURESHIP.—Amongst the names announced as candidates for the above appointment are Dr. Croly, and the Rev. Daniel Moore, Incumbent of Camden Church, Camberwell; the Rev. Capel Molyneux, Minister of Lock Chapel; the Rev. R. Bickersteth, Rector of St. Giles's and Canon of Salisbury; and the Rev. Thos Jackson, of Stoke Newington.

TESTIMONIAL.—The churchwardens and parishioners of St. Ippolyt's cum Great Wymondley, Herts, have just presented to the Rev. John Scott Whiting a valuable clock, to which there were nearly 200 subscribers, as a tribute of their regard and esteem, and in testimony of their deep sense of his zealous and faithful discharge of the arduous duties of his ministry, upon his resigning the curacy.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

HER MAJESTY'S BENEVOLENCE.—Amongst the numerous acts of kindness displayed by her Majesty towards the wounded soldiers from the Crimea, the public will be gratified to learn that, at her own private expense, the Queen has commanded Mr. Heather Bigg, of 29, Leicester-square, the well-known anatomical mechanician, to construct artificial legs for the following men, whose severe mutilation attracted her Majesty's notice during her recent visits to the hospitals of Portsmouth and Chatham: Corporal Burland, John Hall, Francis Ready, Samuel Hugon, Corporal Marks, and Patrick Kenny. With the exception of Kenny and Huson, all these poor fellows had lost both legs; they are now, however, by her Majesty's bounty, enabled to walk as well as ever before. In addition to these, the Queen requested Mr. Bigg to supply Mr. Greenway, William Boyce, and Henry Ashforth, with artificial arms. The first man had his arm shot away just below the shoulder; the second lost both arms by the explosion of a shell whilst he was in the act of lifting a pickaxe above his head; and the third lost his arm below the elbow. A man named Edward Sharpe has also been presented with a spinal apparatus; his vertebræ having been injured so severely by a spent ball as to prevent the poor fellow standing erect. By the aid of the spinal instrument employed he now walks perfectly upright with the utmost ease.

VOLUNTARY EDUCATION.—On Wednesday night the friends of voluntary education held a meeting in Crosby-hall for the purpose of considering the educational measures of the Government, and Lord John Russell's resolutions, and the propriety of adopting proceedings in opposition thereto. The meeting was numerously attended. Mr. Barnes, M.P., was to have presided, and that there were three distinct measures connected with education before Parliament—the measure for the creation of a President of the Council, Earl Granville's measure on education, and Lord John Russell's resolutions—which he believed were to be considered on the 10th of the month. In the course of some remarks on Lord John Russell's recent speech, he said his Lordship affirmed that the operation of the factory act in respect of education had been beneficial. He (Mr. Barnes) did not believe the fact was so, and for this reason, that the "half-timers" were very indifferent to teaching, and came to school half asleep after their half-day's work, whilst they disregarded the instruction also, because it was forced on them by law (Hear, hear). It had been said that people were criminal because they were not educated. Did education prevent crime? Was there no crime in America, where they had State education? They might make schools as thick as palaces, but they would never prevent crime as long as there were so many thousands who rose every morning without knowing where to get a breakfast.—Mr. Bell, M.P., was decidedly of opinion that the interference of the State in educational matters was unwisely prejudicial to education itself (Hear, hear). He was a friend of the voluntary principle, because it was the only practicable one. He hoped that religion would never be separated from education (Hear, hear). Yet, if they had a State education, they must do injustice by supporting a religious system in which they disregarded others, or they would educate all sects indifferently, which would lead to the forgetfulness of all distinctive religion. He believed that the best motive to education was to give people an interest in being educated (Hear).—Mr. E. Baines said that no persons were more friendly to education, even to universal education, than the voluntaries. The religious body to which he belonged showed how friendly they were to education when they subscribed no less than £190,000 to promote education But, though he loved education much, he loved freedom more (Hear). It was quite clear from the examples of ancient Rome, China, France, and Denmark, and other countries, that people might be educated and yet remain slaves. He was sure that education would be the result of freedom The free prizes and the cheap literature of this country were evidences of the progress of education. The social advantages of education were so great that they might rely on them as a stimulus to education.—Mr. R. Scott did not believe that the State was honestly desirous of extending education, because it always exhibited the greatest neglect of schoolmasters and literary men.—The Rev. Andrew Reed said that the expense of education under the British school system was only 12s a head per year, whilst under the Government system the expense was now 8s. or 9s. a head (Hear, hear). There were no adequate results to justify the present cost. He did not believe that central-action was a good thing. Chevalier Bunsen admitted that it had failed on the Continent, and that the greatness of England was owing to her local and diffused power (Hear, hear). Montalembert had made the destruction

PEACE
ON
EARTH
GOOD
WILL
TOWARDS

CRY HAVOC AND
LET SLIP THE DOGS OF WAR
W. Thomas

## *IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.*

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House of Commons reassembled on Monday for the first time after the Easter recess.

MALT TAX.—In reply to a question from Mr. Spooner, in the absence of Mr. Mullings, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that, should the additional duty on malt cease on the 5th of July, the usual course would be adopted of allowing the drawback on the stocks in hand.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.—It was anticipated that some question would be asked relative to the peace on the motion for going into a Committee of Supply, but the anticipation was not realised. The House went into Committee without any question whatever. Shortly before five o'clock Lord Palmerston entered the House, and was slightly cheered on taking his seat on the Treasury bench. Several votes having been agreed to, including a sum of £195,000 for the palaces, parks, and public buildings, on the proposal to vote £91,684 for the maintenance and repair of the Royal parks and pleasure-grounds, Sir R. WILLOUGHBY moved that the vote be reduced by £5000, and Mr. SPOONER that it be reduced by £22,140. For the latter amendment 35 member voted, for the whole amount 119.

### THE PROCLAMATION OF PEACE.

On the next amendment for reducing the vote by £5000,

Colonel FRENCH rose to move that the Chairman should report progress and ask leave to sit again. Ministers had not condescended to state anything with regard to the conclusion of peace, and the Prime Minister did no more than to the House in time to do so. It was but respectful to the House of Commons that they should go into Committee of Supply till after some such statement had been made, and he (Col. French) now brought his motion to order to enable the Prime Minister to make a statement on the subject. He (Colonel French) might be told that the conclusion of peace was already well known by the firing of the guns; but that was no confirmation of the fact. Sebastopol might have had been fired for the capture of Sebastopol when that fortress had not been captured at all at the time (Hear, hear).

Lord PALMERSTON: I entered the House a few minutes after the usual time for presenting petitions. There were, besides, notices of motion and notices of questions also; and I was as much surprised as any other member could be at finding the House was in Committee at so very unusually early an hour (Hear). If I had been in the House sooner I should have made the statement which I am now prepared to make (Hear), though it is very short, and can be soon communicated to the hon. and gallant House already possesses. Sir, the House is perfectly aware, from an extra *Gazette* which has been published, that yesterday, at about two o'clock, a treaty of peace was signed at Paris (Hear, hear). The House will have perceived, by the announcement in the *Gazette*, that it was determined by the Congress that the particular conditions of the treaty should not be made public at the ratification of the treaty. That is the usual course of proceeding, for various reasons, out of deference to the Powers who are parties to the treaty. At the same time, without going into details of the conditions, there are many of the conditions which are already known to all the world, because they have been published in every country in Europe. It will be found that the objects for which the war was undertaken have been fully accomplished; and the independence and integrity of the Turkish empire will be secured, as far as human arrangements can effect that purpose. It will be found that the treaty will be honourable to all the contracting parties, and I trust that, while on the one hand it has put an end to a war which every friend of humanity must naturally wish to see concluded, it will on the other lay the foundation of a peace which, I trust, as far as respects those dangers out of which the war began, will be lasting and enduring (Hear). During the negotiations which have led to this peace I am happy to say that the same cordiality which prevailed among the Allies in carrying on the war has most materially contributed to the accomplishing of peace, and that we shall leave off at the termination of this war with a stronger, and closer, and more extended alliance than existed during the continuance of the war; and that, therefore, the future permanence, not only of a good understanding, but of intimate relations, among the great Powers of Europe will be cemented and strengthened by communications passed at these negotiations (Hear). Sir, I have nothing more to say, except this—which it must be gratifying to the country to know—that nothing could exceed the ability with which the British negotiators have performed their arduous and difficult task during these negotiations (Hear)—that Lord Clarendon and Lord Cowley not only maintained the honour, dignity, and interest of the country they represented, but, by their conciliatory conduct, secured for themselves and their country the respect and good will of those with whom they acted (Hear, hear). The ratifications are to be exchanged as soon as they can be procured from Constantinople and St. Petersburg. The limitation of time is four weeks; but I should hope that within three weeks they will be exchanged at Paris (Hear, hear).

Col FRENCH then withdrew his motion, and the Committee proceeded with the consideration of the Estimates.—Several votes were agreed to; after which the House resumed, and the remaining business was disposed of.

### HOUSE OF LORDS. TUESDAY.

FALL OF RAIN.—The Earl of MALMESBURY, referring to the motion of which he had given notice respecting the fall of rain, inquired as to the progress of diplomatic proceedings in Paris, and the probable date at which the Foreign Secretary might be expected to resume his place in Parliament.—The Earls of LANSDOWNE and GREY said that he had no further information to impart than had been already made public by the daily journals, the official *Gazette*, or the Ministerial announcement in another place. Although the treaty which had been signed would not be published until the ratifications were exchanged, he had himself prepared to answer any inquiries that might be urged on the subject. As many important questions, consequential upon the treaty, remained still for discussion and settlement, it was impossible to say how long Lord Clarendon might be detained in Paris for that purpose.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS. TUESDAY.

THE DEFECTIVE MORTARS.—Mr. MONSELL stated that some explanatory letters had been received from Messrs. Grissell and Co. respecting the defective mortars supplied by their firm to the Ordnance, and the case had been referred to a competent officer to examine and report thereon.

EXECUTION OF BOUSFIELD.—Sir G. GREY, in replying to Lord W. LENNOX, said that a full explanation touching the occurrence which took place at the execution of William Bousfield, on Monday last, had been required by the Government from the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

THE CRIMEAN INQUIRY.—Lord PALMERSTON, to a question from Mr. Layard, replied that the Board of General Officers would commence their sittings almost immediately, the delay that had occurred having arisen chiefly from the necessity of arranging certain points of detail, The rules which the Inquiry Board would take were, he intimated, to be left in great measure to the discretion of the officers to whom it was intrusted.

SALARIES OF COUNTY COURT JUDGES.

Mr. ROEBUCK moved an address setting forth an opinion that the salaries of the County Court Judges should be fixed and uniform, and that the rate of such salaries should be £1600 per annum. On the question of principle the hon. and learned gentleman contended that remuneration of functionaries intrusted with the administration of justice should in amount be sufficient to relieve them from all pecuniary anxieties, as well as to secure and maintain the services of competent Judges, and ought at the same time to be fixed by law, and not left to the favour or caprice of the Government. At present he contended the minimum of £1200 was paid to the majority of the Judges of County Courts was inadequate to remunerate them for the duties they were called upon to discharge, while the maximum of £1500 was a boon for which the judicial functionaries in question were obliged to look up to the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, who had more than once accorded or withheld the favour under the impulse of political or family influences. After enforcing this assertion by referring to the treatment received by his own brother-in-law at the hands of Mr. Wilson, Mr. Roebuck submitted that the adoption of the plan he had proposed was essential to relieve the County Court Judges from the painful and mortifying position in which they were now too often placed.

The motion was seconded by Lord STANLEY.

Sir G. GREY confessed that his own impressions had from the first been in favour of assigning fixed and uniform salaries to the County Court Judges. The salaries of these functionaries, he explained, had originally been derived from fees, which were found to operate with great inequality in the different districts. These were subsequently commuted for settled incomes of £1000 per annum, until, in 1852, Parliament fixed the minimum of £1200 and the maximum at £1500 for those salaries, and assigned to Government the invidious responsibility of determining to which of the sixty Judges the greater or the less income should be awarded. Despairing the hope that his own proposals for a settlement of the whole subject was dealt with in a bill lately introduced by the Lord Chancellor; and, as the proposed adoption of the existing maximum would involve an augmented charge on the Consolidated Fund, he recommended that no definite resolution should be adopted until that measure came before the House. He concluded by moving the previous question.

Mr. WILSON defended himself from the accusation brought forward by Mr. Roebuck. He entered into a minute detail of particulars to show that the brother-in-law of that hon. member had been treated by the Government in the matter of salary without the slightest reference to the accident of his relationship, or upon any other considerations than those arising from an impartial investigation of the labour and duties which had devolved upon him, as compared with the many other County Court Judges who had also memorialised the Treasury on the same subject.

Sir J. PAKINGTON approved of the principle that the Judges of the County Courts should receive a fixed and uniform salary, independently of any discretion of the Government. For the amount he considered £1000 per annum not exorbitant.

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CITY CORPORATION REFORM.—Sir G. GREY begged leave to introduce a Bill for the Reform of the City of London Corporation. This measure was framed on the report of the Commissioners; and was designed, as the hon. Secretary declared, not to retrench the authority or the dignity of the Corporation, but to render it practically more fit to exercise the functions which it possessed to fulfil. For this purpose, it was proposed to remodel the constitution of the civic assembly of the metropolis according to a scheme which Sir George described in much detail, so as to render it conformable to the general system created by the Municipal Corporations Act, retaining at the same time many of the distinctive features which it at present possessed. The judicial functions intrusted to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen were also to be considerably modified, and the anomalous rights enjoyed by them, and which often interfered with the freedom of trade, to be altogether abolished. Among the other changes, the conservancy of the Thames would be transferred to a board, of which the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Vice-President of the Board of Trade were to be members. The control of the City Police he intended to leave, as at present, in the hands of the civic corporation; but the criminal jurisdiction of the City Police Courts was to be exercised by stipendiary magistrates appointed upon the same principle as the other members of the metropolitan magistracy. After a few remarks from Sir J. Duke, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Masterton, leave was given to bring in the bill.

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Sir G. GREY said that the hon. and learned gentleman had no right to complain. At all events, he must, on the part of the Government, decline to take up the bill.

Mr. WALPOLE observed Mr. Headlam would not abandon the bill, but assent to have it referred to a Select Committee

Mr. BRADY thought Mr Headlam had great reason to complain, for he had every right to anticipate that the bill would be proceeded with, however, had thrown him and the profession also overboard at the last moment.

Sir J. PAKINGTON commented on the conduct of the Government which had supported both sides of the question, and voted against the side which they had at first supported.

The amendment to postpone the bill until Wednesday next was then agreed to.

FACTORIES BILL.

On the second reading of the Factories Bill, Colonel W. PATTEN said the object of the bill was to release proprietors of factories from a strict compliance with the letter of the law relating to the fencing of their machinery in all cases where it was substantially complied with.

Mr COBBETT moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months. The hon. and learned gentleman contended that the result of the repeal of the existing law would be a large increase of accidents to factory operatives.

Lord J. MANNERS seconded the amendment, and warned the House that the bill was only the first step in that course of retrograde legislation which the Millocracy Association was endeavouring to bring about.

Mr. M. GIBSON supported the second reading of the bill, contending that it was impossible to fence all mill-gearing, and, of course, impossible to comply with the law as recently laid down by the Court of Queen's Bench.

Sir G. GREY said if the existing law could be enforced it should not be interfered with; but it appeared there was not only an uncertainty as to the law itself, but it was also asserted that it was impossible literally to comply with it. It was clear that according to the law as laid down by the Court of Queen's Bench all mill-gearing should be fenced; but it was equally certain that some portions of that gearing could not be fenced. He would not object to the second reading of the bill if Colonel W. Patten would agree that the bill should be altered only so far as related to that portion of the mill-gearing which was unlikely to lead to danger if unfenced.

Lord STANLEY said he would, on the part of his hon. and gallant friend, at once agree to the proposed modification.

Mr. HARDY contended that the law upon the subject was clear enough, for it had been settled by the Court of Queen's Bench

Mr. MUNTZ recommended Mr. Cobbett to accept the modification suggested by Sir George Grey.

Mr. CHEETHAM supported the bill.

Mr. BROTHERTON said he entirely agreed in what had fallen from Sir G. Grey, and would therefore support the second reading of the bill.

Colonel DUNNE spoke in favour of the bill.

Mr. M CHARLES seconded the motion.

The House then divided on the question of the adjournment, which was negatived by a majority of 119 to 59.

It being now seven minutes to six o'clock, the debate was necessarily adjourned in compliance with the standing order.

NEW WRITS.—Mr. Keogh has received a new writ for Athlone, in the room of Mr. Keogh, who has accepted the office of one of her Majesty's Judges in Ireland; also a new writ for Ennis, in the room of Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, who has accepted the office of her Majesty's Attorney-General for Ireland.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY gave notice of his intention, upon the return of the Earl of Clarendon, to move an Address to her Majesty for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the nature of the British Consular Service within the Turkish empire.

The Delamere Forest Bill, and the Secretary to the Poor-law Commissioners (Ireland) Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

The Earl of ALBEMARLE moved for a series of returns in reference to the system of torture practised in the Madras Presidency, in connection with the collection of the revenue.—The Duke of ARGYLL assented to the motion, which was then agreed to.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. MIALL gave notice that, on the 22nd inst., he should call attention to the temporal provision made by law for the support of religious worship in Ireland.

GREECE.—Mr. EWART inquired whether any measures were being adopted to relieve English commerce from the export duties of Greece which were so much complained of?—Lord PALMERSTON, in reply, said that efforts had been made for that purpose, but without success; and he was afraid there was no present hope of success, as, owing to the administrative incapacity of those who now ruled in Greece, no person's property was safe, except at a distance of three miles from the coast, between Athens and the Piræus, which was patrolled night and day by detachments of French cavalry (Laughter).

THE ARMISTICE.—Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. Mitchell, said that the armistice was yesterday extended to the sea as well as to the land; and, consequently, the blockade of Russian ports in the Baltic would cease. He could not, however, say whether British ships could at present enter Russian ports without risk of seizure.

Mr. H. BERKELEY gave notice that on the 22nd inst. he would make his usual motion on the subject of the Ballot.

TRANSPORTATION

Mr. SCOTT moved for a Select Committee to inquire how far, and in what direction, recent legislation, in substituting other punishments for transportation, had influenced the existing amount of crime. He contended that it had influenced it to a serious extent, and he thought that the whole subject involved in penal servitude and the ticket-of-leave system ought to be thoroughly investigated by Parliament.

Mr. L. DAVIS seconded the motion, believing that the ticket-of-leave system had proved a failure, and that the only means of checking crime, which now kept pace with the increase of population, was to return to transportation to some distant penal colony.

Sir G. GREY moved an amendment to the effect that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the operation of the Act 16 and 17 Vict., cap. 99, intituled "An Act to Substitute in Certain Cases other Punishment in lieu of Transportation." The object in view was of a practical character, and ought, therefore, to be specific and defined. He denied that crime had increased since the adoption of the ticket-of-leave system; and declared that the result of the proposed inquiry would show that great exaggeration prevailed in the public mind on this subject.

Sir J. PAKINGTON supported the original motion, considering that it would be unwise to exclude from inquiry the policy of reviving transportation. He was by no means satisfied with the working of the Act of 1853.

Mr. LABOUCHERE defended the measure which abolished transportation, upon the ground of the opposition offered to its continuance by the colonies.

Mr. ADDERLEY urged that inquiry would be premature, but pressed for further explanation as to the future intentions of Ministers with regard to tickets-of-leave, and the disposal of criminals sentenced to secondary punishments. With regard to the increase of crime, the best prevention would be educational and reformatory measures.

After some further discussion, in which Mr. Baines, Mr Newdegate, Sir Stafford Northcote, and Mr. S. Fitzgerald took part, Sir G. Grey suggested that Mr. Scott the propriety of withdrawing his motion, and of allowing the amendment to stand as a substantive motion, with the addition of the word "provisions," so that the inquiry would then be one into the provisions and operation of the law.

Mr. SCOTT having assented, Sir G. Grey's motion, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. MALINS obtained leave to introduce a bill to abolish all distinctions between specialty and simple contract debts.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL obtained leave to introduce a bill to amend the law relating to the Criminal Appropriation of Trust Property held by persons as trustees or bailees. The object of the measure was to make persons guilty of a malappropriation of such property criminally responsible.

Sir J. SHELLEY obtained leave to introduce a bill to amend the law with respect to the election of Directors of Joint Stock Banks in England.

Mr. BOUVERIE obtained leave to introduce a bill to amend the law relating to the relief of the poor.

On the motion of Mr. A. PELLATT, the Draughts on Bankers Bill was read a second time.

The Married Women's Reversionary Interest Bill passed through Committee.

## *NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.*

THE MILITARY BOARD OF INQUIRY.

The board of military officers appointed to inquire into the conduct of those officers implicated in the report of Sir J. M'Neil and Col. Tulloch, commenced their duties on Thursday morning in the great hall, Chelsea.

At half-past eleven o'clock the following general officers forming the board took their seats at the table:—Sir Alex. Woodford (President), Lord Rokeby, General Brown, Sir John Bell, General Peel, M.P., General Estcourt, and General Sir George Buckley.

The Judge-Advocate (the Right. Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.) read the Royal warrant appointing a board, and stating the purpose for which it had been instituted; and next, a letter from Lord Palmerston to Lord Panmure, informing him officially of the appointment of the Commission and the scope and nature of its inquiry.

The Judge-Advocate then read the regulations, which stated that the proceedings of the Board would be conducted, as near as possible, with the practice of military courts of inquiry. Evidence might be given in writing or verbally. The Court was not empowered to examine witnesses on oath. Every military witness would be at liberty to decline making any statement that might afterwards be made the subject of a charge for a court-martial against him, but that having done so it might be used against him. The cases of persons whose conduct had to be inquired into would be taken separately.

The Board, after a short consultation, decided that the Earl of Lucan's case should be taken first, and directed that summonses should be forthwith sent to him and his witnesses, requiring his attendance on Monday next.

The Court will sit daily, after Monday next, from eleven a.m. until four p.m.

MAJOR-GENERAL MACINTOSH, K.H., commanding the troops in the Ionian Islands, has resigned, and will be succeeded in April by Major-General Shrapnel, late of the Grenadier Guards.

By a general regimental order, just issued from the Adjutant-General's Office at Woolwich, commanding officers, at home and on foreign stations, are informed that the following books for the use of officers of the Royal Artillery are now in course of issue, and already been supplied thereto can be had on application at the Adjutant-General's office: and on an officer joining a station, from leave or otherwise, the commanding officer will be pleased to make application for these books, provided they are not in the possession of such officer:—viz., "Carbine Drill," "Dress Regulations," and "Local Standing Orders for the Royal Artillery at Woolwich."

The news of peace has not resulted in any demonstration of rejoicing, either on the part of the Government authorities or the inhabitants of Woolwich. The general feeling amongst the latter is, that, unless some very good terms have been made, the war should have continued another year. It is expected that, after the ratification of the treaty, an order from the War-office will arrive for a grand display of fireworks in the Royal Arsenal marshes. The *Plymouth Mail* says the Government will not for some time to come any immediate reduction in our military forces. As far as the Navy is concerned the paying off will be confined almost exclusively to ships which have overrun or completed the usual period of commission. The several divisions of gun-boats will be maintained and stationed in the ports assigned them, where they will be "drilled" as frequently as circumstances will admit. The forces on the several naval stations remain as before the outbreak of war will be now again increased. It is also said that each of the principal dockyards will have stationed at it four effective screw line-of-battle ships, instead of the present guard ships. It is probable that the *James Watt* and *Exmouth* will be two of the four allotted to this port (Plymouth). The number of men entered for continuous service, we understand, now amounts to 37,000—to find employment for whom, with the ships (appendages), will necessarily require the Admiralty to keep a good number of ships in commission.

ORDERS have been issued to recruiting parties to enlist men in future not less than five feet five in height, instead of five feet four. The future men for the household brigade of infantry has been raised to five feet eight inches.

THE fleet now collected at Spithead, in Portsmouth harbour, and at the Motherbank exceeds by far the whole Baltic fleet in 1854; and by the 16th instant for which, with the exception of a few steamers, will be in the possession of such officers:—viz., "Carbine Drill," "Dress Regulations," and "Local Standing Orders for the Royal Artillery at Woolwich."

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## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

We went on Wednesday last, in common with fashionable London, to the late Colonel Sibthorp's house, on the south side of Eaton-square, No. 46. We have before hinted that the defunct M.P. for Lincoln was a constant attendant at auction-rooms, a collector of china, and of the refined marine-stores. He bought liberally and promiscuously. The fame of his collection had got beyond Wardour-street, Christie and Manson, and Sotheby and Wilkinson. We were assured that his collection was good. We had reason to believe it was good, and—we found it not up to promise. Lady Fallsey (we sink her Ladyship's title as in Burke) happily described it as "a very fatiguing collection." The most knowing and intellectual dealer in London spoke of it with a wink "as very poor, with a sprinkling of good." Some

demon whispered Sibthorp had a taste.

The fact is, the dear Colonel bought without discrimination. Lord Raphaelware spoke of his old friend as "a collector by habit;" as a collector without knowledge; as a rusher into auction-rooms, bidding violently, and buying thoughtlessly. His Lordship's description of his friend was perfectly true. Some twenty articles set aside, and the whole nine days' sale may be described as an auction such as any two dealers in London could get up with the utmost ease. The plots are the drawings, are veritable Art-Union prizes! But then there are prizes! In the dining-room observe (lot 133) "A very handsome silver Monteith, or Punchbowl," of the age of Anne, noble in look, capacious in size, heavy in its unalloyed ounces. What shall we bid for it? "Forty pounds, Mr. Christie, to begin with—just to set you going." "Thank you!" exclaims Mr. Christie, and on the biddings ran. Secrets were whispered on Wednesday about that bowl. Some one (and he is always well informed) assured us that it was one of the Kit-Kat Collection; whereupon another equally well-informed friend surmised that this (and he looked reverentially at it) was, "doubtless without question," the bowl out of which the now celebrated custom of toasting hadits origin; and that out of this "Monteith" bowl the health of the girl Mary Pierrepoint was given by the proud Duke of Somerset, and warmly drunk to by all the Whigs constituting the celebrated Kit-Kat Club. Mary Pierrepoint was a lovely girl: she was and is everybody's Lady Mary Wortley Montague. We almost fall in with our friend's surmise.

Never heed what Lady Fallsey says and we record, but go and see "the Sibthorp Collection," as Messrs. Christie and Manson describe it in their gilt-covered two-shilling catalogue of eighty octavo pages. Old "Sibby" had, somehow or another, knocked down to him a few very choice things. There is a Pallasy plate in the forthcoming sale (lot 661, which Messrs. C. and M. properly describe as "A group of pike and other fish, with foliage, on a dish," and do not dignify with capitals; but which we, in common with all present, must describe as one of the very best Pallasy plates we have ever seen. Never was pike, jack, "[illegible]rged drawn more to the life than on this oval plate. What a chara[illegible]g illustration (plate, we mean) it would make to the "Complete Angler" of Izaak Walton and Charles Cotton! "Twenty guineas to begin, Mr. Christie." "In two places," Mr. Christie, with his winning smile, replies.

We lately served with pleasure on the honour of .C.B., and its attendant knighthood, bestowed on Colonel Rawlinson, and we have now to record that this gallant and accomplished officer has just been nominated to the vacant directorship in the East India Company. This will add a further link of affection between the country of Clive, Munro, and Malcolm and the country in which those great men were born. The new Director, the accomplished antiquary—the gallant officer—was till yesterday only a Captain in his own regiment; a Captain under "John Company." This wise appointment will delight the three presidencies.

The Literary Fund difficulty is not easily settled. Authors (and they will be heard) complain that the Duke of Cambridge, who takes the chair on the approaching anniversary dinner, is not the man to be in the chair on such an occasion. No one agrees who should be the person. Surely, the objections to his Royal Highness are a little exaggerated. Where will the objectors find "a Duke of Cambridge of the middle classes"? Authors, it is said, do not live by dedications—authors do not require patrons. An anniversary dinner for authors is surely something perfectly preposterous. Authors, it is said, are well off. With more reason it is asserted that we have too many authors. Cannot this "Fund" matter be settled by some one not on the part of the committee? What says our clever contemporary, the *Saturday Review*? What reply shall we have from Mr. Calcraft, the member for Shrewsbury, in his phalanx, the onslaught which authors make against publishers, booksellers, printers, stationers, papermakers, bookbinders, and even stitchers?

We have chronicled the wise appointment of Sir Henry Rawlinson, and we dip our pen in fresh ink to record the pleasure we have felt in hearing that Mr. Kaye, long an able servant of the East India Company, is about to be appointed (if he is not already appointed) to an important office in the treasury of Leadenhall-street. When will the Treasury in Downing street do as much for the Kayes of the civil service of the Crown?

We are told that the Trustees of the British Museum are about to expend the munificent sum of ten pounds in restoring the monument at Chelsea covering the ashes of Sir Hans Sloane. "Old Mortality," represented by Sir Walter Scott, would weep over the neglected condition of that monumental urn. I think what our American brethren must think of English-men, Scotchmen, Irishmen, and Trustees. The best—yes, the largest—pair of Gulliver spectacles—nay, the best-made pair of London spectacles—would fail in deciphering the name of "Hans Sloane" on that neglected urn covering the ashes of so noble a man. What do we owe to Sir Hans Sloane? We owe the uncurted gift of a noble collection of rare things in every branch of art and science. We owe to Sir Hans a collection of curiosities that Messrs. Christie and Manson would retire from business on the percentage of its sale. To Sir Hans Sloane (whose monument we neglect for the value of fifty dollars) we are indebted—[illegible]. Pray, Mr. Wilson, of the Treasury, out of the *savings* on the voted amount for the restoration of the statue of Charles I. at Charing-cross, expend a ten-pound note on dear Sir Hans Sloane, a munificent benefactor to the public, and founder of the British Museum.

There has been some very idle talk this week in the House of Commons about the frescoes in the Lords by English artists. One member (at least) expressed his regret that foreign artists had not been preferred to English artists. This reminds us of an anecdote of Queen Anne which has escaped Walpole, and may, therefore, be included in the class of odds and ends aptly described by Mr. Timbs as "Things not generally known:"—"When Queen Anne was informed that foreign artists were anxious to compete with English artists for the decoration of St. Paul's, she asked if there was any great difference in the merits of the candidates; and, being answered in the negative, declared that in that case she preferred employing her own subjects." Old Benjamin West had heard this story of "Brandy Nan," and sent it to Mr. Prince Hoare, who has preserved it in his Academic Annals.

EAST INDIA FINANCE ACCOUNT.—An account respecting the annual territorial revenues and disbursements of the East India Company for the years 1851-52, 1852-53, 1853-54, and 1854-55 (estimated) has been published. It contains very comprehensive statements regarding the different presidencies, from which we gather that, during the four years named, the net revenue of India amounted in English money to £20,404,230 in 1851-52; £20,947,425 in 1852-53, £20,328,862 in 1853-54; and (estimated) £20 171,450 in 1854-55. The total charges on these years were, successively, £19,572,965, £20 529,168, £19,272,979, and £20,018,150. There was thus in 1851-52 an increase of income over expenditure of £531,265; in 1852-53 the increase amounted to the sum of £424,257. In 1853-54, however, there was a deficit of £3,044,117; and, according to the estimate for 1854-55, this deficit was further increased to the sum of £3,543,710.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CHESS.—The new series of the *Amateur Chess Magazine* is to be under the management of [illegible] of the original editor, Mr. G. H. Stanley, who will have the assistance of all the strong players of all the most able Chess Clubs in town except the United Service. What has become of that name of the London Club, and to whom all contributions in this country may be addressed will be shortly announced.

W. M. S.—PLAY IN PARIS. The match between MM. St. Amant and De Rivière, in which the former gives the odds of the Pawn and Move, has not yet terminated. A considerable number of games have been played between them, but as yet no victory has been declared. The last game, however, which has been brought to a close—the score at the end giving to—

M. De Rivière, . . . . . 7 | Herr Schulten, . . . . . 6

In addition to these sitting events in the saloon of the *Cercle des Echecs*, a spirited little tournament has been organised by the frequenters of the Café de la Régence, which MM. Le Roi, Tassilieri, Rousseau, and Preti at their head. Twenty-four games were played on Tuesday last, when M. Clinc, the second to M. Martin, was declared the first prize was there awarded.

VILNEUVE, Brussels. A problem from you has been received, but not yet examined.

CHESS IN AUSTRALIA. By a letter from [illegible] we learn that an old correspondent now resident in Melbourne, we are sorry to say, [illegible] going to make no more important figure among the amusements [illegible] of that we are told the inhabitants, with the benevolent [illegible] purchased to give a prize of the one guinea to the party who first played a game to a Chess problem. The success—for such on either was it—but no successful were the candidates that no less than 540 were remitted, as the proceeds of this simple experiment to the governors of the hospital! Public spirit [illegible] an example which was to be behind the Queen [illegible] in which the Patron of Victoria is expected to take part, and he hints at the formation of a Chess-club as a thing of certain accomplishment during [illegible].

G. P.—For the correct solution of Mr. Hall and's beautiful Problem, which was published with [illegible] and not [illegible].

H. M.—[illegible] received, and [illegible] for the excellent specimens you are kind enough to send us. They [illegible] Problem, and [illegible] answering [illegible] The Problem marked has been received [illegible].

C. A. M. of Cheltenham [illegible] to the Problem in No. [illegible] received together this week, [illegible] carefully looked over.

A. B. [illegible] of Edinburgh.—The Problems submitted are now under examination.

[illegible] A. M. Nos. [illegible] of the Problems in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS has ever been made.

CAMBRIDGE.—You have printed the Solution of the Indian Problem more than [illegible] the key to it is *B to Q B square*.

A. B. C. of Cambridge.—A neat little Problem.

JOHN B. JAMES.—We believe it cannot possibly be solved under five moves, but will look through it again.

F. W.—Your question on the subject of the Pawn and two moves open or shall be answered, if possible, in our [illegible].

T. KENTISH.—The Game shall have more [illegible] whenever we can find room for it.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 629, by F. R., of Norwich; Mr. [illegible] of Hanworth; Mr. [illegible] of Folkestone; J. S. L.; J. A. M.; J. M. Inglis, Dover; Dover Game Hands; J. B. W.; F. H.; S. W. G. O., Rathbone, John de Kenton, Kormes, &c. F., M. D. P., Hexeter, A. Holloway, N. C., H. P. G., are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 630, by F. R., of Norwich; T. Simpson, Dorcas, Kormes, Omega, J. B. W., Mood, Little Ernest Simpleton, Rumble, F. H. S., B. T. W., Alpha, A. C. and Lynx, H. P., S. W. T., S. S., Boston, A. Holloway, are correct. All others are wrong.

### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO 630.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. R takes P | B to K Kt 7th | 4. Q to K Kt 4th (ch) | K takes Q |
| 2. Kt takes Q P | B takes Kt (ch) | 5. B to Q B 5th | Mate. |
| 3. R to K B 8th (ch) | K takes R (ch) | | |

### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 631.

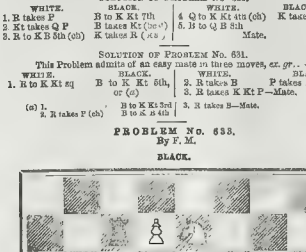
This Problem admits of an easy mate in three moves, *ex gr.*, —

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. R to K Kt sq | B to Q B 4th, or (*a*) | 2. R takes B | P takes Kt |
| | | 3. R takes K Kt P—Mate. | |
| (*a*) 1. | B to K Kt 3rd | 3. R takes B—Mate. | |
| 2. R takes P (ch) | B to K 5 4th | | |

### PROBLEM NO. 633.

By F. M.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

### GAME OF CHESS BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BETWEEN MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL.

MANY of your readers will recollect that in a volumes of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for 1846 (vol. vi.) there appeared an account of an interesting game of Chess played between London and Gosport. This was soon after the first electric telegraph had been laid down to any distance in England. Since that period various attempts have been made to repeat the experiment, and at one time the arrangements were all but completed for a match between London and Paris; but the difficulty of securing an uninterrupted medium of communication proved insurmountable, and the idea was postponed. That which was ultimately effected between the Metropolis and any far-removed town (a wire exclusively reserved for the combatants) appears to have been granted readily by the telegraph authorities between Manchester and Liverpool, and we have now the pleasure of recording the result, in the shape of a very entertaining game. Before doing so, however, we are tempted to transcribe the following account of the battle by an eye-witness at the Manchester Terminus, which appears in the *Manchester Guardian* of March the 29th:—

"The Consultation Game at Chess, between the Manchester and Liverpool clubs, transmitted to and fro by electric telegraph, commenced yesterday afternoon at five o'clock. The strict game was to be played, and for no stake. The Manchester players were—Messrs. D. Val. Kupping, jun., Cohen, Pindar, and Hasche: the umpire representing Liverpool at Manchester being Mr. M. B. Wood. The Liverpool players were—Messrs. Sparke, Sinclair, Soul, Throckmorton, and Jones: the umpire for Manchester at Liverpool being Mr. Morecroft. The first move was to be drawn for, but as the hands were more than thirty miles apart it had to be guessed for. It was arranged that one of the Liverpool players should hold in one hand a black pawn, and in the other a white one—the latter to have the first move. Manchester guessed the hand that held the black pawn, consequently Liverpool won the move. The game excited considerable interest in both towns; and, through the courtesy of the Telegraph Company, the clubs were accommodated with rooms at each terminus, so as to be in more proximity with the wires. By this means the move made on the board at the Manchester telegraph office, for instance, could be known to the Liverpool players, even before the messenger dispatched from the same office could carry the intelligence of the move to the other members of the Manchester club, who were assembled in Ridgefield, a walk of three minutes. In these rooms of the club many persons interested in Chess assembled, the club having given a public invitation, and numerous players had their boards, following the course of the game. In Liverpool also the rooms of the club, which are in the Medical Institution, Mount Pleasant, were open to the public. Up to eight o'clock only eleven moves had taken place—those made by the Liverpool club occupying much more time than was taken by the Manchester gentlemen. At one o'clock the moves numbered 28, when the game was drawn by mutual consent, having lasted eight hours."

### THE GAME.

(*Giuoco Piano Opening*)

| LIVERPOOL. *White.* | MANCHESTER. *Black.* | LIVERPOOL. *White.* | MANCHESTER. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 15. Q R to Q Kt sq | Q B takes K Kt |
| 2. K Kt to K B 3rd | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 16. B takes B | Kt to K 4th |
| 3. K B to Q B 4th | K B to Q B 4th | 17. B to K 2nd | Q to K 5th |
| 4. Castles | K Kt to K B 3rd | 18. P to Q Kt 4th | P to Q B 4th |
| 5. K to Ksq | P to Q 3rd | 19. K B to K B sq | P to K 6th |
| 6. P to Q B 3rd | K B to Q Kt 3rd | 20. P to K Kt 3rd | Q to K Kt 4th |
| 7. P to Q 4th | Castles | 21. K to K Kt 2nd | P to K B 6th |
| 8. B to K Kt 5th | P takes P | 22. Kt to K B 3rd | Kt takes Kt |
| 9. P takes P | B to K Kt 5th | 23. B takes Kt | K R to K B 3rd |
| 10. P to Q 5th | Q Kt to K 4th | 24. P to K B 4th | Q to K 4th |
| 11. Q Kt to Q 2nd | P to K R 3rd | 25. P to K Kt 4th | P to Q B 4th |
| 12. B to K R 4th | B to Q B 4th | 26. P to Q Kt 5th | B to Q B 4th |
| 13. B to K 2nd | B to K Kt 3rd | 27. P to Q Kt 4th | K to B 2nd |
| 14. B takes K Kt | Q takes B | 28. Q to K 2nd | K to K 2nd |

And the game terminated by agreement in a drawn battle.

## MUSIC.

THE ITALIAN OPERA AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE. Mr. Lumley has issued an advertisement, from which we learn that Her Majesty's Theatre is to be opened in May; "that engagements of great interest have been effected both in opera and ballet; and that the prospectus will shortly be issued." Mr. Lumley deserves encouragement and success, and we cordially hope that he will obtain both.

SEVERAL paragraphs of "gossip" have appeared in the daily papers during the week respecting the doings of Mr. Gye at the Lyceum Theatre. Mr. Gye is to open the Lyceum, retaining the principal members of his last year's company, who are complimented by him for their generosity of their conduct. His orchestra and chorus are to be accommodated to the size of the theatre. How this is to be done is not explained. Some say that a great number of them will be discharged; others conjecture (for it is all conjecture) that they will all be retained, but employed according to the factory practice of *half-time*, being divided into relays, and performing alternately. Mr. Gye enumerates the operas to be performed; from which it appears that he will make no attempt to continue the gorgeous spectacles of Covent Garden, but will confine himself to pieces suitable to the small dimensions of the theatre.

THE NEW Philharmonic Society commenced their fifth season on Wednesday evening. They have transferred their "whereabouts" from Exeter-hall to the Hanover-square Rooms, and they have done well. Exeter-hall is the last place we have for oratorios, but is by no means fitted for miscellaneous concerts of secular music. The concert of Wednesday evening consisted of the following selection:—

PART I.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Overture—Egmont | .. | .. | .. | Beethoven. |
| Air—"Il mio bel dolce Gelo" (Pirata) | .. | .. | .. | Bellenoven. |
| Sinfonia—Vivi il mio cuore, with orchestra | .. | .. | .. | Mozart. |
| Litany, in E flat | .. | .. | .. | M. Bach. |
| Symphony, No 4 | .. | .. | .. | Beethoven. |

PART II.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Overture—Der Freischutz | .. | .. | .. | Weber |
| Duet and Air (Faust) | .. | .. | .. | Spohr. |
| Concerto, No 1—pianoforte | .. | .. | .. | Mendelssohn. |
| Chorus of Dervishes | .. | .. | .. | Beethoven. |
| Overture Domino Noir | .. | .. | .. | Auber |

Conductor, Dr. Wylde.

This programme included two pieces of peculiar interest. Mozart's sinfonia for violin and viola, and his Litany in E—both of them having on this occasion been performed for the first time in this country. Both of them are posthumous. They were among the mass of Mozart's manuscripts which, after his death, were sold by his widow to the music-publishing firm of André, at Offenbach, on whose shelves they remained till within this year or two, when they were at length published. Both of them appear to have been early works of the author; and it would rather seem, from their having remained for years in his portfolio, and been found there at his death, that he himself had not intended to give them to the world. They are, however, interesting relics. Both of them are strongly marked with his clear, melodious, and graceful style; but they are both somewhat antiquated in construction and phraseology, and do not evince the strength and grandeur of his more matured compositions. The "Litany" is probably an earlier work than the "Sinfonia." It is very unequal; and its airs (of which there are two, both for a soprano voice, and admirably sung by Madame Rudersdorff) are in the diffuse Italian style of that day, and loaded with formal roulades and divisions. The best portion of the work is the choruses, which contain grand passages; but they were very imperfectly executed. All the rest of the concert consisted of things quite familiar to the musical public. The orchestra was large and powerful; but it was often far from steady; and in the great orchestral piece of the evening—Beethoven's magnificent symphony in B flat—the effect there was no lack of vigour, there was a want of that delicacy and precision, and of those contrasts of light and shade, which so great a work demands. The room was full, and the audience showed by their applause that they were well satisfied with the concert.

MR. HULLAH has commenced, at St. Martin's Hall, a series of what he calls Orchestral Concerts, to be given every Saturday evening during the season. The first took place on Saturday last. In undertaking these concerts Mr. Hullah has departed widely from the object which he has so long and so ably pursued the cultivation of vocal harmony. He has partly adopted, and partly invented, a method of tuition whereby large popular classes are instructed in the art of reading and singing choral music; and the chief purpose of the concerts hitherto given by him has been to show, by practical results, the efficacy and success of his system under his own administration. These concerts have deservedly drawn large and increasing audiences, for they give the public an opportunity of hearing on very moderate terms the orators and other choral works of the greatest masters, sung (chiefly by his own pupils) in a manner calculated to satisfy the most critical judgment. These new Orchestral Concerts cannot be said to have any peculiar object, except perhaps that of cheapness. The public have many means of hearing the best orchestral music in the best manner; but hitherto it has only been at Jullien's Promenade Concerts that it has been possible to hear the symphonies of Mozart and Beethoven for a shilling. Mr. Hullah offers the same entertainment, at the same price, in a place where it can be enjoyed more quietly, and without being mixed up with noisy waltzes, polkas, and quadrilles. He has mustered a first-rate orchestra, between fifty and sixty strong, selected from the bands of the Italian Opera and the Philharmonic Society. On Saturday he gave an excellent selection of orchestral pieces, including Mozart's famous symphony in C, known by the name of "Jupiter," and interspersed with some agreeable vocal music. The hall was well filled, and the scheme promises to be successful.

THE MUSICAL UNION gave its first concert of this season at Willis's Rooms, on Tuesday morning. The performance was most brilliant, and the crowded and fashionable aspect of the room betokened undiminished prosperity. The peculiar feature of this concert was the appearance of M. Franchomme, the celebrated violoncellist, whom Mr. Ella, with his usual spirit, brought from Paris for the sole purpose of performing on this occasion. M. Franchomme having left London the same evening. He had never been in this country before; a some-what remarkable circumstance, considering the high position he has so long held in the musical world. He is the first violoncello at the grand concerts of the Conservatoire, a professor in the Academy, and a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. Among those who had not heard him in Paris his appearance excited great expectations, which were fully gratified. The music was selected with a special view to the advantageous display of his powers. It consisted of two Quartets for two violins, viola, and violoncello—Mozart's seventh in D, and Beethoven's first in F; and of Mendelssohn's Trio for the pianoforte, violin, and violoncello, in D minor. In all of these pieces (as our musical readers know) the violoncello part is prominent, and peculiarly interesting, being full of beautiful *cantabile* passages for this instrument. M. Franchomme played exquisitely; and all agreed that they had never heard a more charming combination of tone, execution, and expression. His instrument sounded like the finest tenor voice like Mario warbling a cavatina. His fellow-performers were Sainton, Carrodus, Hill, and Hallé, and certainly we have never heard more delicious playing. In addition to the above concerted pieces M. Franchomme played a solo, consisting of a slow movement of his own and one of Chopin's pianoforte pieces, arranged for the violoncello. Judging from all we heard, it seems to us that Franchomme's characteristic features are grace, delicacy, and pathetic expression. We have met with more forcible performers, but in those qualities we are inclined to think he is unrivalled.

## THE THEATRES, &c.

SADLER'S WELLS.—"The Courier of Lyons" was performed on Monday, and continued on Monday evenings. Mr. Leigh Murray was announced for *Dubosc* and *Lesurques*, but for some reason replied from the two characters, which have accordingly been supported by Mr. Elgar, a rising young actor. On Friday Mr. Anderson appeared in *Rob Roy*, and Miss Edith Heraud in *Helen Macgregor*.

ADELPHI.—On Tuesday evening this theatre was suddenly closed, owing to the indisposition of Mr. Wright, who was taken ill soon after his arrival. Mr. Webster appeared on Wednesday in Tartuffe."

*Punch* was seized in Paris last week for the first time for several months. Its offence was the picture representing the Emperor standing by the cradle of his infant, while a figure of Liberty in the act of coming forward says, "May I not be godmother?"

M. Rodenbach, the blind member of the Belgian Chamber of Representatives, has received from the Sultan the rank of Commander of the Order of the Medjidie.

In consequence of a Ministerial order from Paris, from 6000 to 7000 troops are to be immediately embarked for Algeria.

## THE HON. G. M. DALLAS, THE NEW AMERICAN MINISTER.

THE HON. GEORGE MIFFLIN DALLAS, the successor to Mr. Buchanan, as United States' Minister at the Court of St. James's, arrived at Liverpool by the steamer *Atlantic* on Thursday, the 13th ult. During his stay in Liverpool he has had a foretaste of the fraternal welcome which England eagerly extends to the Ambassador of the United States, coming among us at a moment of grave controversy between the two Governments. Immediately after his arrival at the hotel at Liverpool, the American Chamber of Commerce, consisting of merchants in the Transatlantic trade, waited upon him by a deputation to express congratulations and to declare a significant desire "to co-operate with his Excellency in all measures tending to promote the common interests of commerce, and to strengthen the bonds of amity so long happily existing between the two countries." In his reply Mr. Dallas said that he was confident "that the cause of difference which now existed between the two countries could soon be amicably arranged, as in his opinion they were not of such a serious character as would or ought to lead to any disturbance of the relationship subsisting between the United States and Great Britain."

Mr. Dallas is one of the most distinguished of the public men of the United States. For some years he has lived in retirement in his native city, Philadelphia, and his name is not familiar; but from 1812 to 1849 he was active and prominent as statesman and diplomatist; in his latter capacity having been before a resident in England, and during that residence (in 1813-14) having likewise been engaged in the business on which he has now come—that of peacemaker. Elected by the Democratic party, with which he has always been identified, he was Vice-President of the United States from 1844 to 1849.

His father, Alexander Dallas, was an eminent lawyer, and was also an active politician, having, under Madison, resolved the office of Secretary to the Treasury. George Dallas was born in 1792, graduated with high honours at Princeton College, studied law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar in 1813. But he did not practise for some years. Mr Gallatin, who was a member of the commission to negotiate the peace in 1813, under the mediation of the Emperor Alexander, selected him as his private secretary; and in that capacity Mr. Dallas was for a long period at St. Petersburg, and subsequently in London, we believe, as Secretary of Legation. On his return to the United States, after the great European settlement in 1815, he devoted himself to his profession, and in a few years won a high position as a criminal lawyer. In 1825 he was Mayor of Philadelphia, and in General Jackson's Presidency was appointed District Attorney, which post he held till 1831. In that year he was elected a member of the Senate for Pennsylvania, and acquired a strong position in that Assembly. In 1837 he returned again to diplomacy, being selected by Mr. Van Buren as Ambassador to Russia, where he remained for two years. In 1844 he became Vice-President, and when he was succeeded by Mr. Fillmore (subsequently President) he abandoned public affairs, and lived the life of a very quiet citizen. In emerging now from his retirement he may be supposed to have been influenced by a strong sense of duty. The greatest confidence is placed in him by his countrymen; and, as a man of high position, great experience, and great polish, he is admirably qualified for the work he has undertaken in London.

Mr. Dallas's father was Alexander James Dallas, a native of Ireland, who emigrated in early life to the United States. His family is very highly connected, and has from time to time been brought into prominent notice by the literary and scientific talents of its members. Sir George Dallas, whose political writings were so highly appreciated by William Pitt, and his brother, Sir Robert Dallas, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, were its most distinguished ornaments. Miss Dallas, the Minister's aunt, married Captain Byron, of the English Navy, and was mother of the present and seventh Lord Byron. His eldest brother rose to the rank of Commodore in the American Navy, and his youngest was the late Judge Dallas, of Pittsburg.

THE NEW AMERICAN MINISTER, THE HON. G. M. DALLAS.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

## THE LORD MAYOR'S DINNER TO MR. BUCHANAN.—A PACIFIC PROPOSAL.

*(From the New York Herald, March 19.)*

THE Lord Mayor of London invited a select circle of leading commercial men (a most significant token) on the 17th ult., to meet Mr. Buchanan, and to testify to him, and through him to the American people, the cordial friendship of the British people. It was unfortunate, indeed, that Mr. Buchanan was invited also by the Queen, on the same day, and was compelled by respect to her Majesty, as the chief of the nation as well as by courtesy, to decline the Lord Mayor's reception. These demonstrations have suggested a plan for settling our dispute with Great Britain, and we lose no time in laying it before the Cabinets of London and Washington.

It is tolerably clear that the Central American controversy will be permitted to remain precisely where it is—both parties adhering to their construction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Meanwhile the matter in dispute is really no concern of England or the United States.

Lord Clarendon has proposed to Mr. Marcy that the differences between the two Governments shall be referred to the decision of a friendly Power, and thus the case stands, and so it is likely to remain. It is not probable that the Washington Cabinet will consent to arbitration, and it is even more unlikely that England will yield to our pressensions. The dispute thus will become chronic, and be permitted, in the hands of politicians on both sides of the water, to disturb the commerce and the industry of the two nations. Neither party is likely to take the initiative of war, and indeed it is not easy to see how it can be made the subject of such an issue in the face of the events occurring in Central America under our own auspices

Meanwhile business of every kind will continue to be conducted by the people of the United States and her Majesty's subjects just as usual. We shall produce and send forward our cotton, rice, wheat, flour, corn, beef, pork, and lard; and we shall receive in return the products of British manufactories, just as we have done for the last twenty years. We shall, too, welcome to our shores great numbers of emigrants from her Majesty's dominions, and they will become citizen producers, good democrats, and faithful adherents of our political and social institutions. We shall advance our frontier limits at the rate of twenty-five miles every year; and our enterprise, overleaping the federal boundaries, will appear here and there, even in Central America.

While these are certain to be practical results on this side of the water, we are equally ready to concede that her Majesty's subjects will be exceedingly active and fruitful of good works on the other side. Against the success of British industry and the well-being of the people of that country we have never had, and never expect to have, reason to complain. We rejoice in their triumphs, and freely and gratefully acknowledge the benefits they have conferred upon us. The two industrial nations, united in the bonds of reciprocal trade, have secured vast good to the human family, and if they are permitted to continue their works they will clearly prove that their beneficent service has but just commenced. It is very remarkable, too, that they are, and ever have been, fast friends, ready to promote the common good by acts of honourable rivalry and emulation

Now, we propose to the Cabinets of London and Washington a reference of the Central American difficulty to the decision of the people of England and the people of the United States. By the theory of the British and federal constitution, the subject matter in dispute distinctly appertains to them. They are the only parties in actual interest—the only parties to be affected by the decision one way or the other

Central America is governed by small nationalities, recognised as independent States by all the world. Neither John Bull nor Brother Jonathan has any business there. Let the people of England, then, and of the United States be free to make terms with the Central American Governments for occupation and citizenship. It is for the latter to fix these conditions, and for the former to determine the advantages and disadvantages thereof, and to govern themselves accordingly. Should they be induced to become inhabitants of that country, it may be counted on as certain that they will greatly improve it in industry and government. The people of England and the United States have one satisfaction in consulting the careers of their voluntary industry: they have never failed to advance the cause of civilisation, social excellence, political equality, and justice.

## LAUNCH OF HER MAJESTY'S DISPATCH GUN-BOAT "VIGILANT" AT BLACKWALL.

IN last week's Number of this Journal we gave an Illustration of the *Wanderer*, the first complete vessel of a new class of dispatch gun-boats which have been lately constructed by eminent shipbuilding firms in the Thames, from designs furnished by the Surveyor of the Navy, Sir Baldwin Walker.

These vessels the most elegant and beautiful specimens of fighting-ships that have ever appeared in our Navy—reflect the greatest credit on all concerned in their build and equipment They are being fast completed at the different dockyards, and by the time of the contemplated review of the fleet by her Majesty many of them will have joined the flotilla of gun-boats at the Motherbank

These vessels are of two classes, differing in size from each other by about 150 tons. The vessel, whose launch at Messrs. Mare and Co.'s, on the 20th ult., we have illustrated this week, is of the second class, of 670 tons burden, 180 feet in length, 28 feet beam, 14 feet depth of hold, and will be propelled by engines of 200-horse power. The most interesting character: three iron mortar-boats had been launched in the Lea by the same firm a few minutes before; and immediately after the launch of the *Vigilant*, which was named by Miss Armytage, the sister of the gentleman who will command her, the company present were conducted to another part of Messrs Mare's immense building-yard, to witness the launch of the *Alacrity*, a sister vessel. In a period of fifteen minutes the five vessels were successfully afloat, the attendance of visitors was very numerous, and the whole affair gave the greatest satisfaction.

The expedition displayed in forwarding the iron mortar boats reflects the greatest credit on Messrs Westwood and Baillie, the managing representatives on the works for the assignees, as also for the very able and efficient manner in which they have conducted the business of this extensive establishment, now giving employment to over 3000 persons.

On the 5th April (to-day) will be launched from the same yard a large iron screw-steamer, the *Genova*, of 2000 tons burden, being built for the Genoese and Transatlantic Steam Packet Company, accompanied by six other iron mortar-boats, and an iron paddle-boat for the South-Western Railway Company, to be named the *Haure*.

The *Genova* is at present so far advanced towards completion that an excellent idea can be formed of her. She is a perfect model of beauty and naval architecture, both in finish and mould, her lines being laid down with great care and judgment, and she promises great speed. The *Genova* will be followed by the *Torino*, also 2000 tons burden; and sister-ships to the *Victor Emmanuel* and the *Count di Cavour*, recently built by Messrs. Mare and Co., for his Sardinian Majesty. The gun-boats, and twelve remaining vessels, will be launched from the same yard in the course of three weeks.

LAUNCH OF H.M. DISPATCH GUN-BOAT "VIGILANT," AT MESSRS. MARE AND CO.'S, BLACKWALL.

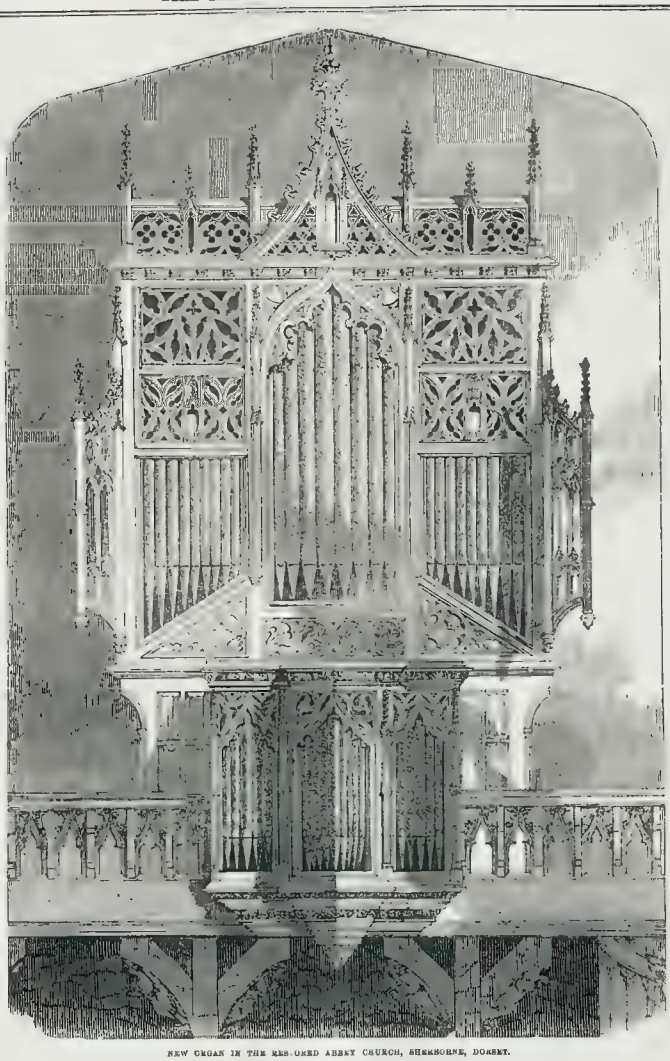
## THE NEW ORGAN FOR THE ABBEY CHURCH, SHERBORNE.

The combined ceremonies of the opening of the splendid instrument just completed by Messrs. Gray and Davison, and the laying of the foundation-stone of the new Church Schools, attracted an immense concourse of persons on Wednesday, the 26th ult., from many parts of Dorsetshire and the adjacent county. At the commencement of the service every seat was occupied; and nearly two thousand persons must have been within the building. The clergy attended in large numbers. Amongst them were the Hon. and Rev. A. Byron, the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Scott, the Rev. Prebendary Grant, the Rev. Prebendary J. S. Coles, the Rev. Dr. Symonds, the Rev. Messrs. Easternmare, Blennerhasett, Messiter, Wickens, Heale, Phabayn, Allford, Lane, Lagden, Horton, Brancker, Mackay, &c.

Full cathedral service was performed. The Hon. and Rev. A. Byron intoned the prayers; the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Scott and the Rev. G. W. Horton read the lessons; the Revs. Robert Grant and — Buttermare officiated at the Communion; and the Rev. Edwd. Harston, the Vicar, preached an appropriate sermon from the 4th chapter of Ephesians, 4th verse—"There is one body and one spirit." At the conclusion of service, which lasted two hours and three-quarters, a collection was made, amounting to £51 17s. The musical services were performed by the members of the Salisbury Cathedral Choir, Mr. Richardson presiding at the organ. The services were—"Venite," Gregorian; "Te Deum" and "Jubilate," Clark in F; Psalms, Fitzherbert in G (double); Anthem, Quartet, "Plead Thou my cause," and chorus, "I will give thanks," Mozart. This was very beautifully sung; and in the concluding voluntary Mr. Richardson brought out the capabilities of the grand instrument with considerable effect.

The afternoon services were performed by the church choir; Mr. Morgan, the new organist, presiding. The preacher was the Rev. H. D. Harper. The afternoon's collection was £14 3s.

The Organ is inclosed in a very handsome carved oak case, designed by the late Mr. R. C. Carpenter, the architect, engaged upon the restoration of the church. It is in keeping with the chief architectural features of the building. Projecting from the gallery is the choir organ, which, though considered a part of the organ, is an organ *per se*, being placed in its own case in front of the great organ, and being separated from it by a space in which the organist sits. This organ rests upon a beautifully-carved oak plinth and finial; and, jutting out from the gallery, like an oriel, it forms a most pleasing embellishment, relieving the chief erection of the flatness which gives to large organs, in spite of their front pipes, the appearance of gigantic ornamental cupboards. The pipes are white and gold, and vermilion and gold, alternated; in the larger organ they are green and gold, and white and gold, alternated; the diapering, which is handsome and appropriate, was designed by Mr. W. Slater (Mr. Carpenter's successor). Standing in a gallery, supported by carved oak pillars, the instrument has a magnificent appearance; and, when age has darkened and enriched the oak around it, it will be hand-somer than it is even now in all its newness. In its position it is a splendid ornament in front of an unsightly wall; whilst it harmonises with and balances the gorgeous stained window in the chapel in the opposite transept.



NEW ORGAN IN THE RESTORED ABBEY CHURCH, SHERBORNE, DORSET.

This instrument, though spoken of as *an* organ, is in truth an elaborate combination of instruments, comprehending no less than *four* distinct organs—the choir organ (of which we have just spoken), the great organ, the pedal organ, and the swell organ. It possesses a movement called the tremulant, which is copied from the Madeleine at Paris. This consists of a valved exhaust-box, attached to the wind trunk of the swell, which, in working, occasions a rapid exhaustion of air, producing a tremulous movement, from which its name is derived. With these appliances, in addition to the ordinary resources of a first-rate organ, it may be easily conceived that immense powers are placed within the reach of an accomplished player to pass with instant rapidity from the most stirring, sonorous, and lofty peals to notes the most plaintive, trembling, and pathetic. The swell is powerful and brilliant; the increasing pressure is applied to the stops of the great organ. From middle C sharp upwar is the wind is half an inch heavier than on the lower octaves, and its importance is manifest by the remarkably fine tone preserved throughout the pessune of this manual. The choir is a gem throughout; it is long since we have heard anything to approach the exquisite grace and purity of the dulciana, the gamba, the gemshorn, and metal flute. The instrument has three manuals from C C to F, and possesses the following stops:—Great Organ—quintaton bass and double dulciana, 16 feet; open diapason, 8 feet; prepared for No. 2 8 feet; stop diapason bass, 8 feet; clarionet flute treble, 8 feet; octave, 4 feet; twelfth, 3 feet; super-octave, 2 feet; sesquialtra, 3 ranks; mixture, 2 ranks; posaune, 8 feet; clarion, 4 feet. Choir Organ—Gamba, 8 feet; salcional, 8 feet; stopped diapason bass, 8 feet, clarionet flute treble, 8 feet; gemshorn, 4 feet; flute, 4 feet; super octave, 2 feet; piccolo, 2 feet; cremona, 8 feet. Swell Organ—Bourdon, 16 feet open diapason, 16 feet; kemulophon, 8 feet; stopped diapason, 8 feet; octave, 4 feet; super-octave, 2 feet; sesquialtra, 3 ranks; prepared for contra fgotto, 16 feet; cornopean, 8 feet; oboe, 8 feet; clarion, 4 feet; tremulant, as in the Madeleine at Paris. Pedal Organ—Open diapason, 16 feet; bourdon 16 feet; octave (metal), 8 feet; super-octave (ditto), 4 feet; trombone (ditto), 16 feet. Couplers—Great manual, to pedals; choir manual, to pedals; swell manual, to choir; swell to great organ (unison); swell to ditto (super-octave). All the mechanism of the interior is remarkable for simplicity.

This substantial addition to the attractions of this splendid church will cost upwards of 1000 guinea; and three and a half years have elapsed since the idea of it was first originated.

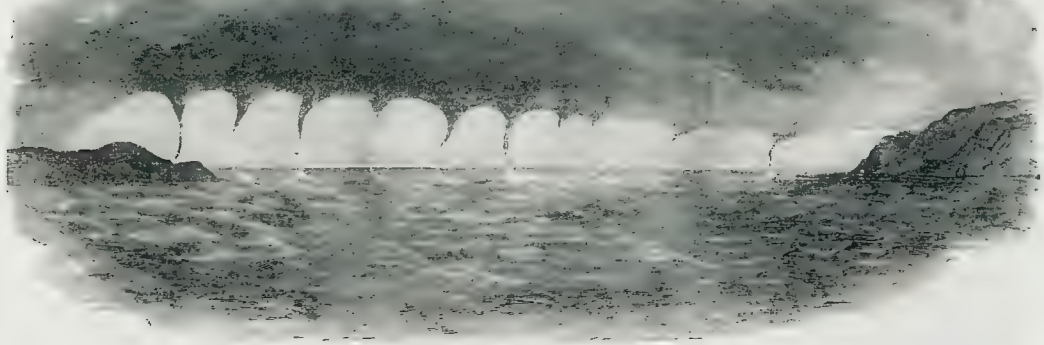
The Abbey Church of St. Mary, Sherborne, is mainly in the Perpendicular style, the tower arches being Norman, of very bold and massive character. The four windows in the north aisle are in the Decorated style; the rest in Perpendicular.

The roof, which is of groined stone throughout (with the exception of that in the south transept, which is of oak), presents a very fine specimen of fan vaulting, the bosses and capitals being richly carved and illuminated with various colours.

The stained glass is by Hardman; subjects—west window, the Kings and Prophets of the Old Testament; north windows, the Twelve Apostles; large window in the south transept, the Te Deum. This last window is one of exquisite beauty of colouring, from the designs of the late Mr. A. W. Pugin.

The fabric, and especially the tower piers and roofs, having become seriously dilapidated, the restoration was undertaken by the parish in 1848—part of the money having been raised by rate, the remainder given by Lord Digby and a numerous body of subscribers, both in the parish, the neighbourhood, and the county, as well as by an appeal to those friends at a distance.

The nave and transepts have been completely restored, at an expense of nearly £14,000. The choir (the roofs of the roof of which present a frightful spectacle) yet remain to be done.



WATERSPOUTS SEEN OFF MALTA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## EXTRAORDINARY WATERSPOUT.

*(From a Correspondent.)*

I SEND you a sketch of a phenomenon seen on our recent outward passage to Malta, of which the following is a brief account:—Lat. 37 14 N. long. 8 40 E.; March 2. The weather was just what one may expect in the Mediterranean at this time of year—the sea smooth, the sky cloudless, and the atmosphere calm. At one p.m. a large spreading cloud arose in the north-east, sprinkling a few drops of rain in passing, and then, gradually contracting, it settled low down in the horizon astern. The two centre waterspouts (of enormous size) formed first, the others followed in rapid succession, and in five minutes no fewer than ten were distinctly visible at the same time, and proceeding from the same cloud. Their distance from us was six miles. They were visible a quarter of an hour, and then passed away to the south-west, two of them bursting on the land. The land to the right in the Sketch is Galita, and the spot at the top of land to the left, C. Senat, Africa. The base of the cloud was very dark, gradually shaded off towards the top. HARRY CAIGER.

## *NATIONAL SPORTS.*

THE Doncaster Meeting was rather below its usual mark, although the struggles for its two great races were uncommonly severe and close. Eighteen out of sixty-four "Young Hopefuls" came to the post; and, after half an hour had been cut to waste by false starts, the four first finished will in a space of little more than half a length. There was a still closer finish between four of this race in 1853; and the natural inference is that the form of the whole field is not very high. John Osborne won the £355 in this instance with Saunterer; and as his Augury—who is the very image of old Maid of Mashum—ran remarkably well at Catterick, when there was far from fair play, Ashgill seems to be entitled to the notorious G. oculus Esuriens achieved his maiden race; and a daughter of Inheritress, who has not been very lucky at the stud so far, was also among the winners. Mr. Morris's stable kept up their charter over this their favourite ground, as Cossey repeated his last year's performance in the Handicap, although he only pulled through by a head from Bracken. Gamekeeper finished third, which makes Hospodar's running with him at 21 lb. at Catterick a better performance than it was thought at the time, as the easy overthrow of Cossey by Young Shirtmaker on that meeting is the greatest disappointment the Yorkshiremen have had this season; but Sharpshooter and two other Voltigeurs are still to make their essay in the "red spots." It is rather an odd coincidence that the first of the Young Dutchman that ever ran had also to contend itself with a fifth place.

Croxton Park—which is the conventional wind-up of the Belvoir, Cottesmore, and Quorn seasons—comes off on Tuesday and Wednesday, and has a very fair list, though the Farmers' Plate entry is painfully poor. Maulds is in the Two-year old Stakes, and Tilly in the Belvoir Castle Stakes; and, if his owner (who is said to have been forestalled in the betting for the City and Suburban) scratches Fisherman at Epsom, she will have to meet him here with his 7 lb. allowance. The licensed weal are will have a strong day's racing at Epsom on Thursday. The Two-year-old Stakes has thirty-five subscribers; and Jessie, sister to Adine, and very nice-looking in her yearling days, is among the "dark" ones. Forty-one out of seventy-nine have accepted for the Great Metropolitan, in which Mishap (7 st. 4 lb.) is capitally in, and Cannobie a great favourite, and at least nine or ten (including Fisherman (5 st. 9 lb.) are very favourably weighted among the fifty-five in the City and Suburban Handicap.

The steeplechases of the week will be "legion," and comprise five at Birmingham, on Monday; three at Pembroke, on Tuesday; two at Taufield, on Wednesday; and two at Hornsastle, and three at Kilmarnock, on Thursday. The Irish ones consist of four at Skerries, on Monday; three at Boyle, on Thursday; and nine at the Kildare Hunt, on Thursday and Friday.

The rumours of retirements among masters of hounds are becoming very rife, and the honour does not seem nearly so much coveted as of yore. Lord Hopetoun will, it is said, give up the Fytchley, and bring his hunters) the sixty-five couples of hounds belong to the hunt) to Tattersall's in May; and Lord H. Thynne retires from the Blackmore Vale and Major Douglas from the Forfar and Kincardineshire countries. On the other hand, it is said that Mr. T. Philipps will take the Craven; and although a noble Duke declines to protect the foxes on his broad acres, which number 10,000 in the very heart of the Bedale country, Mr. Ernest Duncombe will probably be enabled to put the hunt on its legs again, although its old supporters are sadly lukewarm. The late Bedale pack, along with twenty couples purchased at the late Sir R. Sutton's sale, and ten couple of unentered hounds from Lord Fitzhardige's kennel, will, we hear, principally compose the packs, with which Earl Stamford will open the Quorn next autumn. Lord Fitzhardige's hounds have had especially good sport this year in the Berkeley country, and up to the middle of March they had killed fifty-three and a half brace of foxes. It is rather a remarkable fact that out of fifty brace of the above, at the death of which the huntsman was up, thirty-three brace were dog-foxes, and only seventeen brace vixens.

The reports from the stables of many of the Derby nags are the reverse of flattering, albeit many Newmarket men are still very sweet on their Verdant Green, who, if it is rumoured, make his début in appearance in the Rowley Mile Plate at the ensuing Craven meeting. Fly-by-Night's position strengthens, but his shoulder is described as thick at the point, and his whole frame still "the cob." Wentworth's legs, like Polmondre's and West Langton's, are sadly out of condition, and he is said to be growing, in emulation of Vandermeulin, to the height of a dromedary. Birdin-hand was heavily laid against for the Two Thousand, at Doncaster, and many good judges know that he will never see either that or the Derby post, and that he has been twice lame since Christmas. All reports must, however, be received with the greatest caution; but, although it is thought that the breaking of his stable at Middleham was little more than an old wife's story, hardly any one has a stone to throw at the Derby pretensions of Ellington, which are of a most modest order. Still no horse is regarded with any great amount of confidence, and there has seldom been, to all present seeming, a more open Derby.

The weather is still too cold to tempt the boating-men and cricketers out in any great force; and we know at present of no rowing match except that between Cannon and Watkins, for £30 a side, on Tuesday, from Woolwich to Limehouse. Box has now the care of the Brighton ground, and Diver and John Lillywhite have the Hugbean eleven in charge; while Winchester has engaged Lafju; Cheltenham, James Lillywhite; Marlborough, Dean; and Hailey bury, Lockyer.

RATAPLAN AND IRONSIDES.—Sir, in your paper of Saturday, March 22, under the heading "Newmarket," you speak of a mare "*Ironsides*" as having walked a certain distance in such a time. This, I think, is wrong. In *Bell's Life* of Saturday, or rather Sunday last, the same thing is noticed, with this exception, that "*Ironsides*" is a name given to a noted Kensington, which is not a mare. I am, &c., W. H. B. [*Note.*—The mistake occurred through an error of the press: our reporter wrote "man" and not "mare."]

### DONCASTER SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Dresser, 1. Bird in the Bush, 2
Municipal Stakes.—Inheritress f., 1. Miss Allen, 2.
Chesterfield Plate.—Omer Pacha, 1. Gracculus Esuriens, 2.
Hopeful Stakes.—Saunterer, 1. Magnifier, 2.
Sheffield and Rotherham Plate.—Gracculus Esuriens, 1. Plausible, 2.
Badsworth Hunt Cup.—Venture, 1. Life Preserver, 2.

WEDNESDAY

Scurry Stakes.—Ariel, 1. Weathercock, 2.
Doncaster Handicap Stakes.—Cossey, 1. Bracken, 2.
Juvenile Selling Stakes.—Adamas, 1. Sebastopol, 2.
Innkeepers' Stakes.—Inheritress f., 1. Valtory, 2.
Betting-room Stakes.—Saunterer walked over.

### TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY EVENING.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—4 to 1 agst Fisherman (5); 8 to 1 agst St. Hubert (6).
METROPOLITAN.—5 to 2 agst Cannobie (5); 10 to 1 agst Middleton (6); 10 to 1 agst The Earl (5).
CHESTER CUP. 25 to 1 agst Scythian (5); 40 to 1 agst Canadian (5).
TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.—7 to 1 agst Fly-by-Night (8); 8 to 1 agst Yellow Jack (8); 11 to 1 agst Exchequer (8); 16 to 1 agst Star Two (off.)
DERBY.—7 to 1 on the field (off.); 1000 to 30 agst Cannobie (wanted); 50 to 1 agst Enchanter; 100 to 1 agst Skyscraper (5).

RAILWAYS IN RUSSIA.—The hopes of approaching peace, which continue to increase in confidence, have naturally awakened anew the bad state of our internal means of communication in every day more and more seriously felt by the commercial and manufacturing world. A single line of railway, well constructed, would render more service than the millions of carts drawn by oxen which annually traverse our dreary plains, leaving one-half of their teams behind them. Unfortunately, with the exception of the railway from the Prussian frontier, the rapid completion of which has been ordered, the only one for which surveys have been commanded by Government is that which will go from Moscow to Odessa, passing through the rich districts of Orel, Toula, Kourach, &c. When companies shall have been formed for the establishment of other lines, they will, it is said, be also bound to render the Dwina and the Dnieper navigable.—*Letter from St. Petersburg, March 18.*

## THE TREE OF PEACE.

FAST by the Thracian Bosphorus, within an Eastern glade,
Dying, a Christian warrior slept beneath an olive's shade;
His latest cup of glory drained, his last of battles won,
Small space away his dropped sword lay, lit by the Moslem sun.

Sudden, a wild tumultuous shout resounded fast and far,
And a pealing clang of arms rang out, which spoke not of the war:
Burst on his soul that trumpet-roll—half rose he from his rest;
And Death took pause a little while to mark his heaving breast.

Not to his gleaming sword he looked; no martial impulse stirred
The passing spirit of the brave; but Peace, thy magic word!
And, turning to his own loved West, where low the sunbeams lay,
His dying voice in joy he poured upon the dying day:—

"Silence yon brazen trumpet! Call my children to my knee,
And let me feel the winds that steal along the olive-tree:
It is the same blest tree of Peace round which the breezes curled
When rose its form above the storm that wrecked our ancient world.

"Sound not one note! the trumpet's throat that summoned to the fray
Shall never wake rock, hill, or brake, to hail the better day:
The God-sent pledge of Peace of old, the ripe green bough of love,
Never the croaking raven bore,—its herald was the dove.

"To weeping nations lift the cry of this redeeming birth:
Let leaping babes proclaim it round to all the listening earth.
The cannon's roar shall burst no more through Stamboul's Golden Horn:
But voices soft shall sound aloft—' This day a Peace is born!'

"O, gracious Tree! O, living Tree! that budded on the Mount
Where stood of man the sacrifice—of Peace the source and fount;
Shower gent'y down thy sunny crown of leaves on each dear head
Bowed humbly 'neath thine ancient boughs to hail the blessing shed!

"Come hither in your beauty, O beloved of my heart—
Ye' olive branches' of my soul stern war would rend apart!
The vital trunk that gave ye birth to spread its roots shall cease,
But ye shall flourish greenly still, and bear the fruits of Peace.

"My course is run—my day is done, but of this Peace, I ween,
These scions fair shall nobly dare to keep the memory green:
What heed I though the mists of death are gathering in mine eye—
For this I fought, for this I bled, for this I gladly die!"

E. L. HERVEY.

## CITY STATUES.

*(To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

IN your paper of the 29th instant you pay me the compliment of saying I had the lion's share in inducing corporate sympathies in favour of art, more especially as regards the commissions given for the decoration of the Egyptian Hall with statues by modern sculptors. This is an error. I only co-operated with others, whose combined efforts resulted in the accomplishment of a most desirable object. The "lion's share" is due to Mr. Bunning, the City architect, whose ceaseless anxiety has been to make the City worthy the metropolis of the empire, and, if the authorities would entertain a little self-denial in creature comforts, a thousand or two pounds per annum might be saved and expended in paintings for the adornment of the fine vestibule and other rooms of the Mansion-house.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

City, March 31. FRANCIS BENNOCH

FRATERNISATION AT TRAKTIR-BRIDGE.—Riding along our own side (the left bank) we got ahead of the Cossacks, and conversing, group by group, with the Russians more to the right, picked up some pocketcheroots, on most of which a small body of Russian troops had been quartered, resting thousands of Infidel Turks. In addition to kerchiefs, we also obtained purses, pipes, cakes, and other odds and ends, some of them curious enough. One Cossack threw over his sword! During the most confidential chat with a Russian lady, a sun lady, said to be a daughter of General Luders, was present for a very short time in a landau drawn by four grey ponies, and escorted by a Greek guard. No ladies were among the Russians on Sunday. By-the-by, I then observed very many kilted Greeks among the Russians. They were surly, and would scarcely exchange a word with the Allies. Opposite the Russian side of the Inkerman valley stands a fine house, standing in front of water but a few feet deep, which it is necessary to wade in order to reach the real left bank of the Tchernaya. Here the scene on Sunday was most exciting. On the right bank stood a Russian priest in full canonicals, and half a dozen officers on horseback. Two of them spoke fluently English, French, and German, and all spoke French. The conversation was carried on, on both sides, as if the speakers had been firm friends of long standing. Seeing the Russian officers mixing among the men on both sides, Russians and Allies, stripped off their boots and stockings, and crossed the river at all points where not too deep. Soon, on the English side, Russians, Greeks, and Scouts, were seen dancing round huge fires, and whooping, and yelling, and laughing, and enjoying themselves as if such battles as Inkerman and Alma had never occurred, and were but myths.—*Letter from the Camp.*

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

THE tone of the Consol Market has been precisely as we have long since anticipated. The certain prospects of peace induced jobbers to speculate upon a higher range of value during the two previous weeks, until prices advanced to a point beyond which, in the existing state of the Money Market, it would appear unsafe to operate. The proclamation of peace, therefore, has had very little effect on the market. No transactions of magnitude have taken place in it, and the improvement in the quotations has been only about one-half per cent.

There has been a very active demand for money, chiefly to meet engagements falling due on the 4th, and the Bank rate of interest remains unchanged. In Lombard street discounts are difficult to obtain, except upon first-class paper, and that at 5½ to 6½ per cent, short dated. The impression, however, is that we shall shortly have money cheaper, as we learn that most of the recent imports of gold have gone into the Bank of England, that the demand on account of the Bank of France has almost wholly ceased, and that bullion is rapidly returning to the Continent. We must bear in mind, however, that there are two instalments of the new English Loan yet to be met; and that the shipments of silver to India and China, notwithstanding the two have advices of a fall in the exchange at Canton, will be extensive for some time. However, it is probable that future arrivals of silver from Mexico will be nearly sufficient to meet the demand in question; consequently it will be unnecessary to send gold to the Continent to purchase silver. One step towards cheaper money is the important fact that the Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount from 6 to 5 per cent.

The imports of bullion this week have been £27,000 from the Continent, £565,000—£60,000 being in gold—from Mexico and the West Indies; £160,000 from New York, and £700 from Portugal. The value of the gold known to be on passage from Australia is £500,000.

On Monday the national Stocks were firm, as follows:—Three per Cent Consols, for Money, 92½ to 93½; Ditto, for the Account, 93 to 93¼; Exchequer Bills—March, 2s. to 5s. prem.; Ditto, June, 1s. dis. to 1s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 98¾; and Consols Scrip, ¾ to ⅞ prem. The transactions on the following day were less numerous:—The Three per Cents were 93 to 93⅜ for Money, and 93¼ ⅜ for Time; Consols Scrip, ⅝ prem.; Exchequer Bills—March, 4s. to 1s. prem.; Ditto, June, 2s. prem. to par; Ditto, Bonds, 98⅜ to 98½. On Wednesday very little change took place in the quotations, with a steady market:—The Three per Cent Consols marked 92½ to 93⅛ for Transfer, and 93¼ ⅜ for Account; India Bonds, under £1000, 10s., 8s., 5s. dis.; Exchequer Bills—March, 1s. prem.; Ditto, June, par to 2 dis. The small Bonds were 5s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 98⅜ to 98½. There was scarcely any movement in the market on Thursday:—Consols for Money were 92½ to 93⅛; and for Account, 93 to 93⅜; Exchequer Bills, June, 2s. dis. to par; Exchequer Bonds, 98⅜; India Bonds, under £1000, were 5s. dis. We must bear in mind, however, that there are two instalments of the new English Loan yet to be met; and that the shipments of silver to India and China, notwithstanding the two have advices of a fall in the exchange at Canton, will be extensive for some time. However, it is probable that future arrivals of silver from Mexico will be nearly sufficient to meet the demand in question; consequently it will be unnecessary to send gold to the Continent to purchase silver. One step towards cheaper money is the important fact that the Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount from 6 to 5 per cent.

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The Board of Trade returns of the import and export trade of the United Kingdom, during the first two months of the present year, show very favourable results, when compared with the corresponding period in 1855. The total value of our shipments for the first two months of the present year exceeds the figures show how little our commerce has been injured by the war, now brought to a conclusion.

The transactions in the Foreign House have been important, and a steady advance has taken place in prices generally. We have had dealings in Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 89½; Ecuador Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 14¾; Mexican Three per Cents, 20¾ to 21¼; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 79 ex div.; Ditto, Three per Cents, 57; Portuguese, Four per Cents, 42¾; Sardinian Five per Cents, 94½ to 96; Spanish Three per Cents, 45¾ to 46¾; Ditto, New Deferred, 20¾; Ditto, Passive, 7¾; Turkish Six per Cents, 103½; Ditto, Four per Cents (guaranteed), 101¾ to 102; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 96; Chilian Six per Cents, 101 ex div.; Danish Three per Cents, 84¾ ex div.; Russian Five per Cents, 103¾ ex div.; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 94¼; Venezuelan One-and-a-Half per Cents, 13; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 61½ to 61¾; Ditto, Four per Cents, 94 ex div. We understand that a new Russian Loan for a larger amount will shortly make its appearance.

Mining Shares have been very firm as to prices, but the transactions in them have been but moderate: Linares have marked 7⅞; Santiago de Cuba, 3⅞; Tin Cash, 4¾; and United Mexican, 4.

There has been an improved inquiry for Joint-Stock Bank Shares, as follows: —Australasia, 99; Bank of Egypt, 6⅞; Bank of London, 66½; Commercial of London, 30¼; London Chartered of Australia, 17; Ditto, New, 2; London and County, 32½; London Joint-Stock, 30½; London and Paris, 7⅞; New South Wales, 20¾; Oriental, 24½; Ottoman Bank, 6⅞; South Australia, 40⅜; Union of Australia, 71¼; Union of London, 27; Western Bank of London, 23¾.

All Miscellaneous Securities have continued very firm:—Australian Agricultural have realised 27; Australian Royal Mail, 4¾; Canada Company's Bonds, 142; Ditto, Government Six per Cents, 109½; Crystal Palace, 5¾; Electric Telegraph, 83; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 1⅝; London General Omnibus Company, 3⅝; London Docks, 99⅝; North of Europe Steam, 13⅜; Oriental Gas, 1⅛; Ditto, New Shares, 4 prem.; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2¾; Scottish Australian Investment, 1⅞; Ditto, New, 1¼; St. Katharine Dock, 88.

Rather an important rise has taken place in the value of most Railway Shares, and the market generally has ruled very firm. The total "calls" for the present month are increased to £2,432,802; but at least three-fourths of that amount are upon foreign lines. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 37½; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston, 48; Caledonian, 61¾ ex div.; Chester and Holyhead, 15½; East Anglian, 10; Eastern Counties, 12½; Eastern Union, 8 Stock, 9½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 69; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 80; Great Northern, 94½; Ditto, A Stock, 80; Ditto, B Stock, 135¾; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 105½; Great Western, 65; Lancashire and Carlisle, 71¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 87¾; London and Blackwall, 7¾; London and Brighton, 104; London and North-Western, 101¾; Ditto, Fifths, 1⅝; Ditto, Eighths, 1⅝; London and South-Western, 86¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 39; Midland, 75; Norfolk, 53; North British, 34½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 79½; Ditto, York, 86½; Ditto, Leeds, 16; North Staffordshire, 11½; North and South-Western Junction, 10¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 32½; South Central, 60 ex div.; South-Eastern, 72½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 4¾.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Hull and Selby, 104½; London and Thirsk, 113; Preston and Wyre, 45; Rugeley, Hixhun, and Shugrush Stock, 135.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Cork and Bandon, 4½; Eastern Counties, New Six per Cent, 5⅝; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 71; Great Northern Five per Cent, 117; Great Western Charter Shares, 15; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Six per Cent, 136; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Six per Cent, 114½; Midland Consolidated, 138; North British, 109¾ ex div.; North-Eastern—Berwick, 99½; North Staffordshire, 21; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 95¾.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 8¾; Belgian Eastern Junction, 2⅜; Dutch Rhenish, 12⅜; East Indian Extension, 22½; Grand Trunk of Canada, A issue, 14½; Ditto, 17½; Great Indian Peninsula, 21½; Ditto, New, 8½; Great Luxembourg Consolidated Shares, 7; Ditto, Obligations, 3½; Great Western of Canada, 26⅝; Ditto, New, 8; Madras, 20½; Namur and Liege, with interest, 7⅞; Paris and Lyons, 51½; Sambre and Meuse, 14⅜; West Flanders, 4⅝.

*Friday Afternoon.*

There have been very few transactions in the Consol Market to-day. In prices, however, scarcely any change has taken place. The rates per Cents for Money have been 92⅝ to 93; and for the Account, 93 to 93⅜. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares are firm.

## *THE MARKETS.*

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Very moderate supplies of English wheat—2250 quarters—have arrived coastwise this week. Fresh up to day the receipts by land-carriage were small, and those of samples of both grain and wheat was laid on. For most kinds we had a steady demand, and, in some instances, prices were the turn higher than on Monday. Foreign wheat—the supply of which was by no means extensive—was steady, but the business done in it was very moderate, at Monday's quotations. There was a firm demand for barley and the quotations had an upward tendency. Malt was firm, but not essentially altered, at late rates. Oats and beans, peas, and flour commanded very full price.

*Arrivals of British Grain.*—English wheat, 2010; barley, 1071; oats, 350; flour, 740 sacks. Irish: oats, 4650. Foreign wheat, 1910; oats, 6800

*Arrivals of Wheat.*—Essex and Kent, 1500 qrs.; ditto white, 650; Suffolk and Suffolk, red, 650; to 70s.; rye, 42s.; grinding barley, 23s. to 23s.; distilling ditto, 28s. to 29s.; malting ditto, 40s. to 43s.; Ancaster and Norfolk malt, 70s. to 76s.; brown ditto, 68s. to 70s.; Lincolnshire and Yorkshire ditto, 72s. to 76s.; Chevalier, 74s. to 78s.; Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s. to 25s.; potato ditto, 27s. to 28s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 23s. to 25s.; ditto, white, 25s. to 26s.; fine ditto, 27s. to 30s.; grey peas, 34s. to 35s.; maple, 42s. to 44s.; white, 40s. to 42s.; beans, 44s. to 44s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s. to 38s.; Suffolk, 37s. to 40s.; Norfolk and Yorkshire, 41s. to 50s. per 280 lbs. American flour, 32s. to 35s. per sack.

*London Corn Exchange.*—Best wheat commanded the most sale, at fully last week's quotations. Inferior and English, crushing, 66s. to 67s.; Mediterranean, 64s. to 66s.; bonpassed, 56s. to 58s. per quarter. Coriander, 20s. to 22s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 14s. to 16s.; white, 12s. to 13s. per bushel. English rapeseed, 39s. to 40s. per last. Linseed: Calcutta, 56s. to 57s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 54s. to 55s.; Baltic, 53s. to 54s.; Hull and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s. to 25s.; potato ditto, 27s. to 28s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 23s. to 25s.; ditto, white, 25s. to 26s.; fine ditto, 27s. to 30s.; grey peas, 34s. to 35s.; maple, 42s. to 44s.; white, 40s. to 42s.; beans, 44s. to 44s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s. to 38s.; Suffolk, 37s. to 40s.; Norfolk and Yorkshire, 41s. to 50s. per 280 lbs. American flour is dull at 32s. to 35s. per sack.

*Seeds.*—Linseed has been offered to a moderate extent, at fully last week's quotations. Coriander, English, crushing, 66s. to 67s.; Mediterranean, 64s. to 66s.; bonpassed, 56s. to 58s. per quarter. Coriander, 20s. to 22s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 14s. to 16s.; white, 12s. to 13s. per bushel. English rapeseed, 39s. to 40s. per last. Linseed: Calcutta, 56s. to 57s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 54s. to 55s.; Baltic, 53s. to 54s.; grinding barley, 23s. to 23s.; distilling ditto, 28s. to 29s.; malting ditto, 40s. to 43s.; Ancaster and Norfolk malt, 70s. to 76s.; brown ditto, 68s. to 70s.; Lincolnshire and Yorkshire ditto, 72s. to 76s.; Chevalier, 74s. to 78s.; Hampshire, 74. Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s. to 25s.; potato ditto, 27s. to 28s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 23s. to 25s.; ditto, white, 25s. to 26s.; fine ditto, 27s. to 30s.; grey peas, 34s. to 35s.; maple, 42s. to 44s.; white, 40s. to 42s.; beans, 44s. to 44s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s. to 38s.; Suffolk, 37s. to 40s.; Norfolk and Yorkshire, 41s. to 50s. per 280 lbs. American flour is dull at 32s. to 35s. per sack.

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*Smithfield Cattle Market.*—Best beasts, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; second quality, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; ordinary, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; prime Scots, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; large lambs, 6s. 2d. to 6s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 10d. to 6s.; large hogs, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; lambs, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; suckling calves, 22s. to 28s.; and quarter old store pigs, 21s. to 27s. each. Total supply: beasts, 912; cows, 132; sheep and lambs, 6360; calves, 140; pigs, 340. Sorely beasts, 44 calves 9.

*Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).* The trade generally was inactive, as follows. Per 8lbs.: coarse beef, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; middling ditto, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; prime large ditto, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.; ditto small ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; large pork, 3s. 0s. to 3s. 6d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.; middling ditto, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.; prime ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.; small pork, 3s. 10d to 4s. 8d.; lamb, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

## *THE LONDON GAZETTE.*

FRIDAY, MARCH 28.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

H. PRING, Bristol, baker and flour-dealer.

BANKRUPTS

H. H. FELLINGEN, Regent-square, Surrey merchant.—T. EVANS, Wood-street, Cheapside, umbrella and parasol manufacturer.—E. LINCOLN, Tottenham-court-road, licensed victualler.—J. BUTTER, Bridgwater, Somersetshire, shipbuilder.—J. BAILEY, Wood-street, Cheapside, merchant.—W. B. MOSS, Stamford, Lincolnshire butcher.—H. COGGINS, Ashford, Kent, draper.—J. HITCHEN, Upton, Staffordshire, iron master.—J. T. OWEN, Swansea, optician and mathematical instrument seller.—J. B. TOKER, Manchester, manufacturer of calamine and iron and wooden hoops.—W. LASKER and G. RITTER, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants and commission agents.—J. COOPER, Ryde, grocer and tea dealer, coal and corn merchant, and miller.

TUESDAY, APRIL 1.

WAR DEPARTMENT, APRIL 1.

3rd Regt. Dragoon Guards: G. R. Jarvis to be Assist.-Surgeon.

Corps.

2nd Dragoons Cornet G. Lovell to be Lieutenant, vice Hall.

Corps.

5th Light Dragoons: Cornet J. Fife to be Lieutenant, vice Hall.

Corps.

7th Foot: Ensigns J. H. Beutler, J. S. Cooke, to be Lieutenants; R. W. C. Lloyd to be Ensign.

Corps.

Third Quartermaster Serg. J. Connor to be Quartermaster.

Corps.

41st: Lieut. L. M. Fraser to be Adjutant.

Corps.

44th: Ensign G. H. J. Haldane to be Lieutenant; A. W. L. Mirehouse to be Ensign.

Corps.

46th: Quartermaster W. Hughes to be Paymaster.

Corps.

Staff: Acting Assist.-Surg. R. Lucas to be Assistant-Surgeon.

Corps.

80th: Ensign J. R. Maxwell to be Lieutenant; R. C. C. Graham to be Ensign.

Corps.

84th: Ensigns J. J. Creagh, J. W. Fry, to be Lieutenants, Ensign B. W. Bywell, C. Keane, to be Ensigns.

Corps.

90th: Lieut. R. H. Evans to be Captain; Ensign M. Preston to be Lieutenant; J. F. Hale to be Ensign.

Corps.

97th: T. E. Stuart to be Ensign.

Corps.

3rd West India Regiment: F. G. Dunn to be Ensign.

Corps.

Gold Coast Corps: Ensign J. Lansby to be Lieutenant; C. Hewett to be Ensign.

BRITISH ITALIAN LEGION.—Staff: J. Loech to be Brigade Quartermaster 2nd Regiment. Capt. De Forest to be Major. G. Giovanni de Bernardi, 4th: Capt. G. F. Sheppard to be Captain.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assist.-Surgs. C. W. Pinkerton to be Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class; G. O. Daniell to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces.

BRIGADE MAJORSHIP.—C. A. Windham, C.B., to be Brigade Major to the Second Regiment, Lord Raglan's Body Guard. Lieut.-Col. F. Murray to be Colonel. Major R. S. Gardiner to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Capt. the Hon. W. C. Jackson to be Major. Lieut. M'D. Wallis to be Assistant-Surgeon while serving on the Sardinian Irregular Cavalry. The undermentioned officers serving with the Turkish Contingent to have local rank in Turkey while so employed: Captain and Brevet-Major D. G. Greene, Captains J. Moore, G. Warde, F. Macdonald, T. Plaskett, C. F. Sinclair, Wm. C. Gosling, W. C. H. Macdonald, C. Creagh, E. Grant, R. B. T. Thelwall, and C. D. C. Ellis; Lieutenants G. W. Robinson, H. Semple, W. H. J. Lance, F. J. G. Saunders, C. L. Gregory, F. Speke, C. F. Mackenzie, C. F. J. Skottowe, C. H. Riley, J. Beadnell, H. Evans, G. F. G. Bridgman, C. M. J. Reardon, A. J. Shahlbam R. Pattinson, L. H. Waller, A. W. Wingfield, A. J. Warwick, G. F. Gibbon, D. C. A. Belleau, F. M. Moore, J. G. Wilkinson, J. Rogers, C. J. Stewart, A. D. Tengood, C. F. Churchill, H. Hunnisett, Cornets J. Elphinstone, R. G. Pearse, C. H. Chaplin, G. Chaplin, C. Mackay, D. M. Murray, C. C. Dick, R. J. Parish, W. J. Bird, J. F. Flood, C. F. Mackenzie, R. V. Pool, C. Seales, C. H. St. John O'Neill, J. B. Mayne, to be Captains. Sergeant-Majors R. Wilson, R. Bellamy, to be Lieutenants. The undermentioned Officers to have local rank in Turkey while serving with the Ottoman Irregular Cavalry—Captains W. F. Ring, R. Lovelace, Sir C. A. H. Sunbold, Bart., J. T. Long, to be Majors. Lieuts. W. B. Swart, H. M. Chumley, A. M. Stockton, R. Pitman, W. B. Nethorwood, G. Burwell, R. S. Barwell, C. C. Brooke, C. A. H. Wegenitz, J. T. Bostock, J. E. Lynch, J. Thompson, A. Gifford, B. Woodhouse, F. Keenan, A. Strange, M. G. Beste, W. Cumming, to be Captains. Ensigns H. A. Williams, E. B. Eardley, C. P. Crawford, B. U. Beste, J. Tenny, to be Lieutenants.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

J. ORDJOYO, Swan place, Old Kent-road, hoop-bender.

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T. and C. G. STOCKER, Sloane-street, drapers. B. NIKEL, Guildsquare, Fenchurch-buildings, Fenchurch-street, City, importer of Dutch clocks. J. P. WOOLSTON, High-street, Notting-hill, plumber. —H. J. GIFFIN, Hampton-place, Caledonian-road, draper. T. B. IRONS, Nassau-p, timber dealer. —J. BRAKE, jun., Middleton, Northamptonshire, merchant. —J. G. FROST, Wimborne Minster, Dorsetshire, bookseller. —I. GIFFIN and J. GIFFIN, Church-street, Hackney, and Dalston place, Caledonian-road, tallowers, and carriers. —C. POPE, Southampton, licensed victualler. —W. CLARKS, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, baker.—R. FOX, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucestershire, ironmonger.—S. MOORE, Liverpool, shipbroker.—A. NEE MASON, Chiton, Lancashire, licensed victualler. J. THOMPSON, Thorpe-arch, Wetherby, and Bardsley, joiner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

J. M'DONALD, Glasgow, linendraper.—W. HAIG, Stateford, baker.—C. SUTHERLAND, Brinn, Cathness, cattle dealer

## BIRTHS.

On the 26th ult., at 35, Rutland-gate, the Countess of Munster, of a son and heir

On the 28th ult., at Barton-le-Willows, Crambe, York, the wife of the Rev. T. W. Robinson, of a son

At Kempsville, (Canada West), on the 8th ult., the wife of William Blackburn, Esq., of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

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On Thursday, the 27th ult., at St. Thomas's Church, Ardwick, near Manchester, by the Rev. G. P. Chesher, Vicar of Aldbourne, Wilts, uncle of the bride), assisted by the Rev. N. W. Gibson, Incumbent of St. Thomas's, the Rev. Lawrence Peel Jackson, of Quebec, Canada, to Kate Frances, second daughter of Captain Chamber, late of the Royal Staff Corps

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PARKINS and GOTTO, Paper and Envelope Makers, 24 and 25, Oxford-street, the cheapest house in the Kingdom. No charge for stamping. No charge for cutting envelopes. No charge for carriage to the country on orders over 20s Cream-laid Note, 5 quires for 6d | Super ditto, 2 quires for 6d Thick ditto, 6 quires for 1s. | Super ditto, 4 quires for 1s Commercial Note, 5 quires for 1s. | Black Hard-laid, 6d per 100 Bordered Note, 6 quires for 1s. | Queen s Head ditto, 1s per doz India Note, 5 quires, 1s. | Office Envelopes, 3s per 1000, or Wove ditto Letter Paper, 4s. | 100 Cards printed for 1s. 6d. Sermon Paper, 5s. 6d. per ream. | Good Copy-books, 2s. per doz. Straw Writing Paper, 3s. | Best Wax, 3s. 6d. per lb. Outside Foolscap, 5s. 6d. | Good Quill Pens, 3s. 6d. per 100 Prime-list sent post-free

Copy Address—Parkins and Gotto, 24 and 25, Oxford-street.

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HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—It is respectfully announced that HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE will REOPEN early in the ensuing week, when a selection of Opera and Ballet, and the best exertions used to make the arrangements worthy of the occasion. The Prospectus will shortly be issued.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On MONDAY, APRIL 7, and thirty-first Week, the new and greatly-successful Comedy of THE RIVAL GENIUS; after which the new Comedy by Gosling, W. C. H. Macdonald, C. Creagh, E. Grant, R. B. T. Thelwall, and C. D. C. Ellis; Lieutenants G. W. Robinson, H. Semple, W. H. J. Lance, F. J. G. Saunders, C. L. Gregory, F. Speke, C. F. Mackenzie, C. F. J. Skottowe, C. H. Riley, J. Beadnell, H. Evans, G. F. G. Bridgman, C. M. J. Reardon, A. J. Shahlbam R. Pattinson, L. H. Waller, A. W. Wingfield, A. J. Warwick, G. F. Gibbon, D. C. A. Belleau, F. M. Moore, J. G. Wilkinson, J. Rogers, C. J. Stewart, A. D. Tengood, C. F. Churchill, H. Hunnisett, Cornets J. Elphinstone, R. G. Pearse, C. H. Chaplin, G. Chaplin, C. Mackay, D. M. Murray, C. C. Dick, R. J. Parish, W. J. Bird, J. F. Flood, C. F. Mackenzie, R. V. Pool, C. Seales, C. H. St. John O'Neill, J. B. Mayne, to be Captains. Sergeant-Majors R. Wilson, R. Bellamy, to be Lieutenants. The undermentioned Officers to have local rank in Turkey while serving with the Ottoman Irregular Cavalry—Captains W. F. Ring, R. Lovelace, Sir C. A. H. Sunbold, Bart., J. T. Long, to be Majors. Lieuts. W. B. Swart, H. M. Chumley, A. M. Stockton, R. Pitman, W. B. Nethorwood, G. Burwell, R. S. Barwell, C. C. Brooke, C. A. H. Wegenitz, J. T. Bostock, J. E. Lynch, J. Thompson, A. Gifford, B. Woodhouse, F. Keenan, A. Strange, M. G. Beste, W. Cumming, to be Captains. Ensigns H. A. Williams, E. B. Eardley, C. P. Crawford, B. U. Beste, J. Tenny, to be Lieutenants.

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THE STAUNTON CHESSMEN, Ebony and Boxwood, from 15s. to 2os. per set, in Fancy Casket, Staunton's Chess Guide, from 2s 12s. 6d., at all Fancy Repositories. Wholesale, JAQUES Hatton-garden.—Observe, each set bears Mr Staunton's signature

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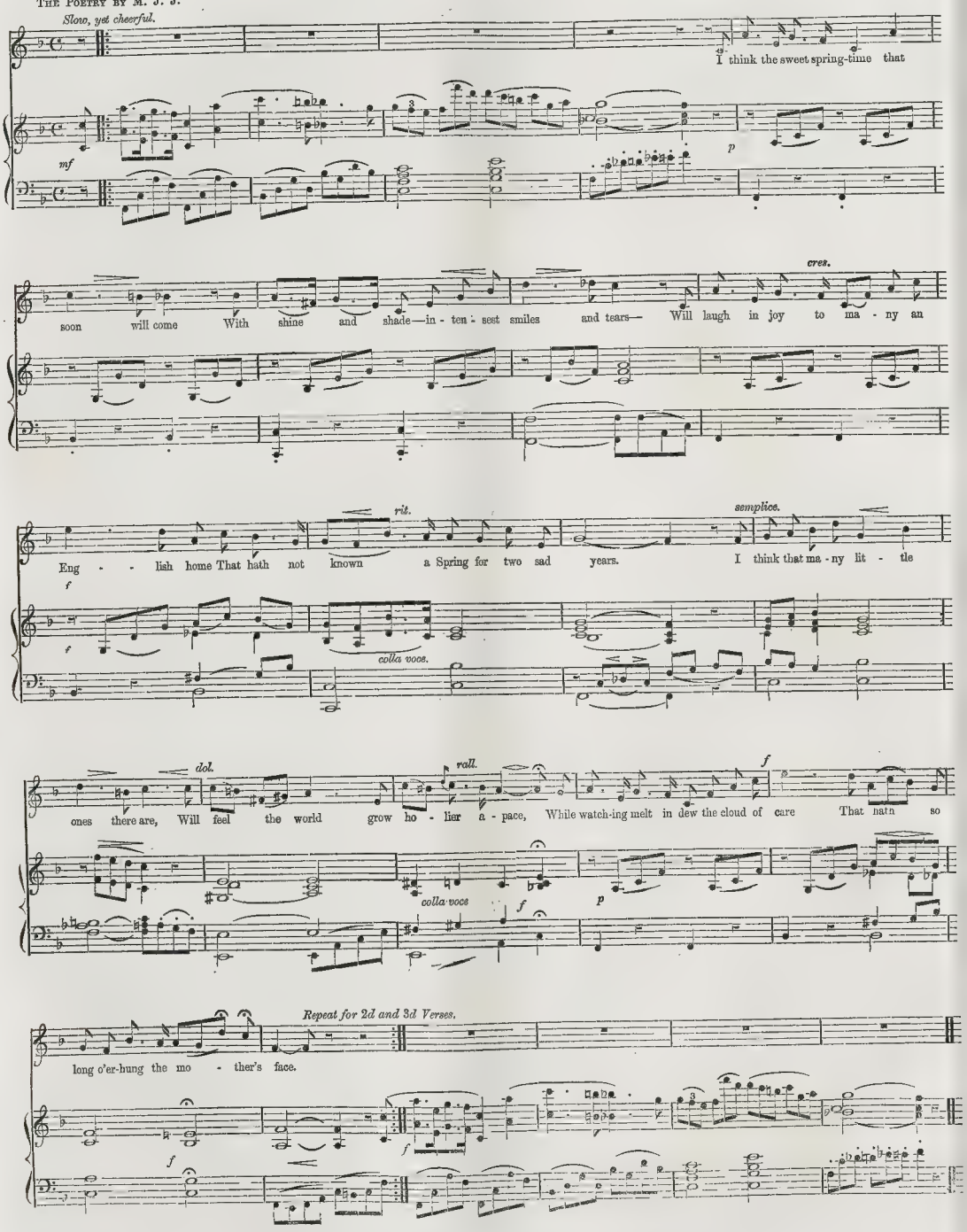
Slow, yet cheerful.
I think the sweet spring-time that
mf
p
cres.
soon will come With shine and shade—in - ten - sest smiles and tears— Will laugh in joy to ma - ny an
rit.
semplice.
Eng - - lish home That hath not known a Spring for two sad years. I think that ma - ny lit - tle
f
colla voce.
dol.
rall.
f
ones there are, Will feel the world grow ho - lier a - pace, While watch-ing melt in dew the cloud of care That hath so
colla voce
f
p
Repeat for 2d and 3d Verses.
long o'er-hung the mo - ther's face.
f
f

I.

I think the sweet spring-time that soon will come
With shine and shade—intensest smiles and tears—
Will laugh in joy to many an English home
That hath not known a Spring for two sad years.
I think that many little ones there are,
Will feel the world grow holier apace,
While watching melt in dew the cloud of care
That hath so long o'erhung the mother's face.

II.

I think there's many a pale and patient band
Of women, sable-clad, who weeping say,
"Thank God for Peace that cometh from His hand,"—
Although it comes too late for such as they.
I think the world groans hard beneath its load
Of wrong and sufferings, falsity, and strife,
And cries are wrung forth—piteous calls to God—
To give it grander uses—nobler life.

III.

O Heaven, so calm! that on pure, peaceful nights,
Looked down reproachful with its every star,
Wondering, it might be, at the dreadful sights
That did blaspheme God's world i' the name of War,—
When shall new health come to this morbid race?
When shall these seething, whirling turmoils cease?
We wait for the full shining of His grace,
And cry in faith and trust, "Thank God for Peace."

PEACE SUPPLEMENT

# THE PEACE.

## HISTORY OF THE WAR AGAINST RUSSIA.

*(Concluded from the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *of Feb. 2 1856.)*

WE take advantage of the signature of the Treaty of Peace by the Plenipotentiaries of the Great Powers of Europe assembled in solemn Conference at Paris, to conclude the History of the War, commenced in this Journal on the 30th September, 1854. Our rapid summary of events brought down the narrative to the Battle of Balaclava, at which point we resume the story.

The final results of the surprise of Balaclava, and of the various combats which it comprises under one name, were these:—First, that the Russians had stripped all the four redoubts of their defences; secondly, that they had captured and removed seven large guns; thirdly, that they had seized and that they maintained the fourth or furthest redoubt, in some measure unlocking the possession of the others; fourthly, that they, consequently, necessitated, or induced our relinquishment of the other three, and the contraction of the besieguering position (which measures on our part however, though humiliating, were beneficial to us rather than disastrous); fifthly, that they had destroyed our matchless Light Cavalry. On the other side, the advantages of the Allies were—first, that in numerical loss they had inflicted far more than they had suffered; secondly, that, in moral effect, all the profit of the encounter rested with them, whether the defence of Sir Colin Campbell's infantry, or the attack of General Scarlett's, Lord Cardigan's, and General Bosquet's cavalry be regarded; thirdly, that our position was now both improved in compactness, and more clearly understood, in one at least of its assailable points, by its own defenders. As to the fact which then first startled Europe, that, if Sebastopol was besieged, so were its besiegers, that fact was not due to the battle; what ensued from the battle was not the fact, but only the distinct knowledge of the fact.

In dismissing this event, we may yield a well-earned tribute of admiration to the manner in which the Russian operation was planned, and, indeed conducted. The honour of the strategy belongs to the assailants; but the honour of the fighting and (excepting the one charge) of the field tactics, as contradistinguished from strategy, entirely and unquestionably to the defenders.

The next day 4000 of the garrison (who during the night had manifested their joy at the capture of our guns, by ringing of bells, continual shoutings, and a deafening but innocuous cannonade) attacked the right of the British siege position at Inkerman, but were, by Sir De Lacy Evans and his division, repulsed with a loss of five hundred killed or wounded, and a hundred prisoners. Our loss in killed was under ten with about seventy wounded. We mention this little affair of the 26th of October, because it was in reality a battle of Inkerman, baulked merely by timely discovery of the attempt; and the 4000 defeated Russians were but an advance guard. Had the lesson of that warning blow been put to profit, the name of Inkerman would not now in so many thousands of households excite the feelings of a rebuking grief, and recall the remembrance of a scene of bloodshed equally profuse and profitless. Sir De Lacy Evans was now obliged by illness to go on board ship at Balaclava, but he went in deep uneasiness respecting the British right flank. He even urged some precautions to be taken, and more men to be stationed in that quarter. More men could not be spared; but what was executed afterwards could have been executed then; some intrenchments and some batteries could have made the brinks and the verges of the eminence impregnable.

A reinforcement of 1000 French cavalry landed the very next day after that of the cavalry actions which we have described; the works of the siege were continued amidst constant interruptions from the sorties of the garrison; various ill-managed arrangements disordered with diurnal regularity the dépôt at Balaclava, whilst the French dépôt at Kamiesch was acquiring an ever improved condition; and, in short, the ordinary business of a camp occupied the interval between the last encounter with the enemy and the fifth of November.

### BATTLE OF INKERMAN.

Already the exhausting labours to which the proportionately small British army had been applied in the trenches, the camp service, the batteries, the circumvallation, and the guards, was beginning to produce their effect upon the health and spirits of the men, when the first unfavourable atmospheric changes—harbingers of still greater—came to aggravate their case. Nothing in the military art (excepting always the paramount business of the commissary and the armourer) is either so important or so accurately ascertained as the exact numerical proportion of a corps to be told off and devoted to the rotation of its general duties in revolving succession. An army which is invincible while this numerical proportion is regularly observed, may become a rabble of invalids—or rather, half rabble, half hospital—easy to beat still easier to surprise, if the least deviation occurs from the well-known average of allotments for the "on duty" and the "off duty" in their thousand varieties. We should wander from our province if we did more here than just recall this principle; the details of its application would lead us into technical reckonings more proper for a professional treatise than for our present memoir. It is sufficient to remark that the duties of an army must be done; and that, if it be underhanded for those duties, the rule on which its efficiency depends must be waved in favour of another rule—that on which depends its existence. For example, if there be no guard in yonder trench, or on yonder hill, the lines are broken, and the camp is crushed within the next six hours; but if you have no relief for the guards at certain intervals, the utmost limits of which are well tested by every form of experience, then the guard must be continued in their work for inordinate stretches at a time; and, if so continued, the men are worn out and rendered worthless as soldiers, or probably they perish altogether. But continued they are, and must be; for in a choice of two modes of destruction the more gradual must be preferred. When an army is long regularly overworked it certainly becomes inefficient, and inefficiency means the likelihood of defeat; but rather let it become inefficient, and be exposed to the consequent risks, than, by not being overworked, incur the certainty of one grand butchery at the first instant that the enemy discover its sword-point lowered.

The British army, then, being underhanded, was of course overworked. Two words will express their real state: the work of six men was given to one man to perform, whilst the time of sleep necessary to one man was distributed among half-a-dozen, to repair exhausted nature. Such was their condition when the weather, as we have observed, began to augment the already excessive burden of their hardships. On the night of the 4th of November it rained in torrents; the men in the tents were as little to be envied as those who had custody of the flooded trenches. Those on outlying duty were not only drenched themselves, but had not been able to keep the arms which they held in their benumbed hands from the wet. Towards daybreak of that winter morning, as they stood shivering and dripping on the cliffs, scarce awake, yet stamping to and fro upon their beats, there broke upon the half-conscious ear from Sebastopol the dreary distant ringing of its church bells. But this had occurred morning after morning—there was nothing to remark in it; and when the worn-out sentries endeavoured to see what might be in progress among the Russians the dense fog concealed everything from him—everything not within reach of his arm. With the morning the fog seemed to thicken, and the drifting masses of vapour fell close over and around every object. Day brought no light. Some, however, had heard in the night a dull and muffled roll, as of wheels far down. There was a sergeant in an outlying picket of the Light Division who had noticed some such sound—unless in his exhaustion he had fallen asleep for an instant, and had dreamt. When he reported his impression, it was remembered how constantly the arabas entered Sebastopol by the Inkerman road; it must have been carts of that description, if it was a real sound at all. It was, indeed, too real! We are relating the facts, not resting an indictment upon them, or we might here pause to press certain questions not yet answered, though often since that dreadful day they have been asked.

About five o'clock, just after General Codrington, who held a brigade in the Light Division, had made his round, and having received a report of "All well," had ridden back from the brow of the hill, a sudden ring of musketry broke the unconsciousness of the right flank. At this place the Inkerman height is cleft, all the way up from the valley, by three or four deep indentations, and in the shadow of them, under the sleet and rain, with the long grey great-coats which made them literally seem but so many shadowy formations of the atmosphere itself, came the "Children of the Mist," not, however, like those of Scott, few and wild, but in a vast and regular army, all whose dispositions for battle had been matured during the night, and who were now rushing in irresistible columns upon the Second Division, even with that division's own outposts and pickets. The Second Division's position had been dropped like a fold a little over the verge of the hill, which, therefore, making head against the mass of assailants, and contesting every square foot, it was now obliged to reascend with the utmost haste. The enemy was in prodigious force, outnumbering, indeed, the whole available combatants of the British Camp by ten to one. These advanced troops, consequently, had no chance of arresting them. The Light Division was in five minutes as completely engaged as the Second. They receded with steadiness, and though they had received the first fire, and that at point-blank distance, they expended the last cartridge ere they had been driven back upon the plateau.

In every sense the attack was thoroughly earnest, and had been concerted with large combinations. To prevent the French from bringing assistance to the right or British flank, a desperate sortie was made from Sebastopol upon the front of our allies, simultaneously with this assault at Inkerman, and to paralyse analogously any aid from Balaclava, as well as to dislocate our whole position, Liprandi renewed his movement of the 25th in the valley of the redoubts, just beyond, on, and around "Canrobert's Hill;" there he drew up his immense cavalry, which, if there had been the slightest wavering or yielding at Inkerman, would have swept our retreating columns into the sea. Prince Napoleon—if the substance of the pamphlet he has which is universally attributed to his general dictation and suggestion, though not supposed to be his own actual composition—thinks that General Liprandi committed a great and most fortunate mistake in not pressing the Balaclava attack more vigorously. It was, in truth, only a demonstration, which, however, kept our Marines and our Highland Brigade from all chance of effectively aiding their comrades at Inkerman, had such aid been wanted; and General Liprandi, moreover, was evidently acting under higher authority, whose directions were communicated to him by signs from an aërial telegraph erected expressly for that purpose on the hill of Inkerman opposite to ours, across the one side, and to the army of Liprandi between Tchorgoum and Kadikoi, on the other. Of course, such signals could be discerned only after the mists had cleared away.

These combinations were not enough; vessels were steamed up into the creeks, and thence shelled the British Camp with considerable effect during the action. The Grand Dukes Michael and Constantine inspired the soldiers by their presence; the priests solemnly blessed them ere they issued to the attack; they were plentifully supplied with *raki*, and they came on mad with physical inebriation and spiritual enthusiasm, in numbers, and under a combination of skilful arrangements, which promised, if ever the feat was to be accomplished, to crush the Allies in one grand battle. Everything most infuriating in the actual struggle of the soldier was united in this enterprise with everything most provident, calculating, and astute in the scheming of the General. It has since transpired that the late Emperor Nicholas, distant as he was, had charts, plans, sketches, reports, so finished and exact, that his spirit could often preside over the minutest details, as well as the general course of the tenacious and desperate defence of Sebastopol, his "holy city;" and certain we are that, in the pre-eminent effort of the 5th of November, where it was arranged that the sons should bear their part, the father's mind had itself delineated much of the executory work. The whole day, indeed, discloses traces of that vast and strenuous supervision.

The manifest preparation of the assailants is a contrast to the surprise and discomfiture of the Allies. The men who, at Inkerman, made the most marvellous resistance known in modern warfare, had just come drenched, dripping, famished, reeling with weariness, and with sleepiness from the knee-deep rain and slush of the trenches, scarcely able to stand, they were occupied in trying to cook a mouthful of breakfast with such haste, and to eat it with such voracity, as would yield them a few minutes the more for the deep slumbers of fatigue. But they were not to eat that meal; and for many and many of them a yet deeper slumber was prepared—the couch spread out, and the pillow ready beneath their feet.

It would have been an historical treason to the memory of the heroes who perished if we had omitted to recall these circumstances of disparity between their situation and the situation of the host whom they on that day hurled back into the Tchernaya.

Sir De Lacy Evans being sick (as we have said), General Pennefather had the honour to command the Second Division; and now dispatching General Adams with three regiments—the 41st, 47th, and 49th—to arrest the enemy in front, he sent the 30th, 55th, and 90th to support them *en echelon*. Next these troops, on the Sebastopol, or west side, General Cathcart promptly pushed left with the 20th, 21st, 46th, 57th, 63rd, and 68th, moving with them in person, and attended by Brigadiers Torrens and Goldie. Sir George Brown was, of course at once involved in the rush, with the 88th, 77th, 7th Fusiliers, 19th and 33rd; and Brigadiers Buller and Codrington were in their places. But, hitherto, the three divisions mustered scarcely five thousand bayonets on the ground; and the enemy had already climbed the heights with twenty thousand such troops as the Russians never previously showed themselves to be; for they came with stubbornness to the push of the steel. And as the portions available of the three Divisions advanced to repel this terrific attack—which was evidently intended to end only in precipitating the whole Allied army over the cliffs of Kherson Bay—some forty heavy pieces of artillery opened upon their columns from the well-prepared and well-posted batteries of the opposite hill. It was now that the Duke of Cambridge, with his Guards, under Brigadier Bentinck, came speedily through the deep slime of the saturated table land from behind, and took his post in the dim and drizzly obscurity to the right of the Second Division. Sir Richard England and the Third Division moved up in reserve; while his Royal Highness, having reached the steep margin of the plateau, became at once engaged hand to hand with a double column of Russians, who were attempting the Camp in that direction. The attack thus formed a slight concave; and yet we who formed the inner or convex portion of that crescent of fire, had comparatively plenty of room, whereas the Russians were densely crowded in a much larger space. Could they have once securely fixed their footing on the level heights of the Encampment, they would have spread out; everything, therefore, depended on arresting them at or near the brow. Each shot of the mine told with fearful effect upon their deep columns—one bullet sometimes laying low as many as four in file. But those behind pushed on those in front, who were, besides, not sorry to exchange a mode of combat wherein their numbers were a disadvantage to them, for one in which, by mere weight, they hoped to prevail against the few, feeble, fatigued, and surprised defenders.

Thus it happened that the rarest characteristic of battles became the grand characteristic of this battle. The *Times* correspondent was in error when he alluded to Maida as the only instance where troops were known to cross bayonets in earnest. This occurred at Alexandria and it has occurred on other occasions; but it never occurred as it occurred at Inkerman. The bayonet was, for great part of the engagement, the only weapon used, and it was the chief weapon throughout—it was the weapon which decided the event. We had indulged the idea that no enemy could withstand the British charge of bayonets; and, nevertheless, these Russians, whom we certainly should not have imagined likely to furnish the first memorable exception to such a rule, not only awaited with firmness the bayonet of our Grenadier Guards themselves, but withstood it successfully, over and over again, when those unsurpassed soldiers renewed the dreaded onset, with an energy which each time seemed as if it could not be more strenuous or more desperate, and yet each time gained in violence and fury; and this is not all, for the bayonet charge was returned, and returned repeatedly. The horrible fight raged in this manner for hours. No conflict in history resembles it. It has since been called the victory *of the soldiers and regiments*. Hours; and as such it will be handed down to never-ending remembrance. Order, and formations, and tactics, were impossible. Hand to hand, steel to steel, a company of one regiment amid the companies of another, a British battalion lost to sight amongst the hostile masses, and then ripping its desperate way back to view—all torn, soiled, and bloody—with bayonets bent double or broken, with clubbed muskets, without muskets, with blocks of stone besmeared with the hair and brains of some slaughtered foe—thus, and worse than thus, in close fight—wrestling often with the Russians, and often strangling them with hands that had smashed every weapon they had held; thus, we say, the 8000 troops who were attacked that morning defended and kept the heights of Inkerman for nearly four hours against 50,000 Russians.

It were hard to say on which side the conflict was most desperate; throughout it partook more or less of the awful character we have described; whether on the left, where Sir George Cathcart, descending the ravine to take the enemy in flank, was outflanked himself, and killed; or on the right, where the Duke of Cambridge beheld his Guards perishing amid piles of hostile dead; or in the centre, where Sir G. Brown and General Pennefather resisted similar odds. When, between seven and eight o'clock, the mist cleared away, the practice of the Russian artillery became more murderous. But Lord Raglan ordered Colonel Gambier to bring up two 18-pounders; and these, under his, Lieut.-Colonel Dickson's and Lieut.-Colonel Dagular's command, rendered inestimable service against the crowded assailants, as well as against their artillery, which was silenced and dispersed by half-past one.

Long before this, at ten o'clock, the French infantry (the Zouaves and Chasseurs de Vincennes, and Arabian Chasseurs Indigènes) appeared to the right of our Guards, and cheered all our labouring divisions; and a little earlier still the French had turned some guns upon the flank of the Russian masses, who were still clambering up the hill; for as fast as one furious charge was repulsed, fresh columns advanced with a yell, exchanged volleys at close range, and then rushed into the British ranks with the steel. But they could make no progress beyond the brow of the hill; and now the 50th, 28th, and 4th Regiments, held in reserve, and forming part of Sir Richard England's Division (the Third) entered comparatively fresh into the struggle; so that when the British, still making head in front, saw their brave allies descending the slope to charge the enemy in flank, a wild rapturous cheer arose through the whole line, and one vast last desperate onset was made. Nay, a curious feat was accomplished by the French cavalry (the Chasseurs d'Afrique); for no sooner had the Russians begun to give way in all directions before the final bayonet charge of the French and English, than, despite the unevenness of brake and brushwood, these Chasseurs charged the masses already in confusion, and inflicted upon them incredible loss. But, just then, the fog returned, and pursuit became impossible.

Thus ended the great Battle of Inkerman, the like of which is not to be found in the annals of France and England. The loss of life bespeaks the magnitude of the struggle; the number of officers slain shows its desperate character. The British lost about 2400 men, the French some 1800. Of these last, a third exactly fell in repelling the sortie from the south-east sallyports of Sebastopol—a sortie designed to paralyse the action of our friends, and prevent them from helping the British. It had no such effect, as the reader has seen; on the contrary, had the combined forces only been so numerous as to have afforded us fourteen or fifteen thousand spare bayonets, there is no doubt whatever that Sebastopol, which was emptied of all its garrison save those who were driven back into it from this sortie, must necessarily have been taken during the action. Lieutenant-General Cathcart, Brigadier-General Goldie, and Brigadier-General Strangways, were killed. Colonel Swiney, of the 63rd Regiment, and only too many others of his or nearly equal rank fell that day. The Guards lost fourteen officers; and the Coldstreams alone buried seven of their chiefs in a single grave. Few regiments suffered more than the gallant Connaught Rangers—five companies of which, trusting only to the guidance of their excessive and romantic impetuosity, were literally lost in the wilderness of enemies through which they rushed forward to make a clearance. Out of 350 men but seventy escaped the fatalities of this terrible field. With respect to the French, our soldiers expressed themselves rapturously. Our allies, in truth, not only behaved with surpassing vigour and gallantry, but with that coolness, prudence, and order, on which, if possible, even more depended. Their blows were weighty, and they were all dealt in the right place, and at the critical moment. Their Commander-in-

Chief was wounded, though not so severely as the Chief of our Light Division, Sir George Brown, who was carried off the field. To tell the episodes and romantic incidents of the day, though strikingly illustrative of its character, would occupy more space than we have at command. One rescue created peculiar attention then and since. A British sergeant, being attacked by five Russians, killed two, and was knocked down by the remainder, with five wounds; as they were on the point of dispatching him, he saw them fly, and felt himself lifted by a powerful hand upon a horse, the rider of which, a French officer, galloped with him to the rear, and, placing him in safety, kissed his hand, and rode back to the fight. Who this noble officer was, or what his fate, will never be known on earth.

Lord Raglan estimated the Russian force at 60,000. The prisoners, who were very numerous, gave it at the same figure; stating that it was in great part the Bessarabian army, which had been transported in light order by forced marches to the Crimea. In killed, wounded, and prisoners this host lost just about the number of the whole of the troops engaged with them in actual conflict—nearly 14,000 being slain, disabled, and captured. The field presented a significant spectacle The dead lay in the attitudes of fight: one seemed to be firing his piece; another, with both hands above his head, as he was stretched supine, held the barrel of his musket in act to repeat with the iron part that blow which had already smashed the stock; another had his own hand pinned to his body by the bayonet which had pierced him; others had fallen by the side of the Russians whom they had struck through with that weapon at the very moment of receiving from them the like blow; others grasped a large stone, which they appeared never to have been able to lift, having sunk in death upon their faces while stooping—every posture of violence and mortal battle.

Of the fruits of such a struggle, we must say that they consisted in merely having repulsed the enemy. All the valour described was exercised, and all the losses enumerated were sustained, with no other effect on which to found congratulation or joy than that the Allied army was not strangled, so to speak, by the immense attack of the 5th of November.

## ABSTRACT OF SUBSEQUENT EVENTS.

On the 14th of November occurred the great storm which inflicted immense loss upon our transports and fleet. Great treasures were engulphed, and numerous vessels cast away. But both before and since considerable reinforcements and supplies continued to reach Balaclava rather than the Allied Camp. The French, indeed, received their consignments with far greater regularity than we ours. Everything was dispatched from England that could minister to the wants of our soldiers, or mitigate the sufferings which now began to thin their ranks more rapidly than the enemy had thinned them. Intense cold, combined with alternations of sleet, of storm, and snow, made their position on the bleak hills of Inkerman more fatal, as least in the number of dead, than a defeat which would have, once and for all, driven them to their ships. The wet rotted the ground into a morass; the road between Balaclava and the Camp became impassable to wheeled vehicles, no matter what the horse-power employed to draw them; and the horses and mules themselves began to perish from exposure and from want of forage; for that very road which they could no longer traverse was their sole independent channel of supply. The transport beasts were not worse circumstanced than the cavalry horses. The enemy, aware of the situation, began to renew with vigour those continual sorties by which he harrassed our front; and the British army, unequal in numbers to defend its own lines, was, of course, still more unequal to spare hands for the construction of a road, and for the necessary guard of the workmen, should these have been found. While the strength of the ranks was diminished, their work was meantime increased, and sickness ravaged or enfeebled them in every direction. It became difficult to bring up their rations—to tend the sick—nay, even to remove them. The state of our army was "heartrending." We do not contemplate on this point of the subject—because, though the effects are historical, the causes are involved in recrimination, and perplexed with arguments, speculations, suggestions, reproaches, charges, counter-charges, and intricate discussions which find their most fitting place elsewhere; and which, we trust, will never again be needed or provoked during the progress of a British expedition. A single sentence will explain—not all, but much: *we entered on war with peace establishments*. It would be very easy indeed to fil a dozen columns with but a portion of the cross-purposes which have entailed so much misery and calamity. But this we must say—that, in addition to the grand cause at which we have already glanced, much—very much—of the mischief would be traceable to the conditions of our military system; and to treat of that system were to write an essay, not a narrative. We may further observe, that what is directly imputable to individual mismanagement does not appear to us to attach, or to inculpate Lord Raglan himself, so much as a crowd of others, over whom, *practically*, he had not sufficient control, because his control could be only retro-active, not preventive. One point we wish emphatically to place before the attention and remembrance of the reader, viz.—That, if we had no road, while the French had, the French possessed more free hands for the construction of a road—enjoyed five times a shorter line on which to construct it—and were sheltered during the operation itself on both flanks and in the rear.

During the distress in the British army our allies lent us apparel, provisions, and mules; and at length, when our strength, in spite of every effort, had sunk so far as to make this indispensable, they cheerfully assumed our positions, in addition to their own, along the right attack upon Sebastopol; the British main body retiring to recruit their energies at Balaclava, where the French Imperial Guard joined them. This was on the 12th of January—the New-Year's-day of the Russians. The guard of the British batteries and the protection of the corresponding trenches, were thus left to our allies; but our own artillerymen remained to work our guns.

The principal business of the besiegers was now to make various internal arrangements—to supply a road from Balaclava to Inkerman, and to accumulate in their batteries, which were gradually approaching the place (the left of the French attack had been worked up within 300 yards of the ramparts) such a mass of ammunition as would, if this was possible at all, reduce Sebastopol when the bombardment should be renewed.

Meantime, Omer Pacha, who had twice visited the Allied Camps to concert measures with the English and French Commanders, had gone with 30,000 Turks to Eupatoria—a position of paramount importance to the ultimate success of the expedition. Various events had occurred more important in their promise than in their immediate effects. In England the Government of Lord Aberdeen had fallen before Mr. Roebuck's motion for a Committee to Inquire into the Management of the War. In the Crimea Mr. Brassey and his navvies had arrived at Balaclava to make a railway from that town to the centre of the north-east attack. Sir Francis Head had long before suggested a plank-road, after the Canadian fashion, as more expeditious to make, and ten times cheaper. A powerful contemporary, which printed his letter, commented upon it derisively; but it is now generally allowed that the suggestion was wise. By the 8th of February the navvies had laid down a mile and a half of the railway, to the great wonder and visible excitement of the Cossack pickets, who gazed upon the panting steam-engine from the hills beyond Kamara and Kadikoi. It was not all early in February that General Liprandi quitted the position at the further gorge of the valley of Tchernaya, which he had retained ever since the 25th of October. Whither he went was not at first ascertainable, as the deep snow repeatedly prevented that "reconnaissance in force," which the French, under General Bosquet, aided by Sir Colin Campbell, and the Highlanders, desired to execute in the direction of Tchorgour and the vale of Baidar.

All this time the fighting was incessant along the front of the belaguering lines; and frequently the French miners encountered the Russian counter-miners underground; so that, if we entered more into the minute details of this terrible war, we could fill chapters with its subterranean episodes, in addition to the horrors which were enacted on the surface of the earth. Desperate sorties were incessantly repulsed, while the accumulation of the bombarding materials proceeded steadily, though slowly.

It was now, as the besieging lines began to hem in the place more and more closely, that the Russians, rising in spirit with the pressure, displayed the energies of assailants and besiegers, encountering the gradually tightened leaguer with advanced works all around their previous forts, particularly in front of the Malakoff Tower. This they fenced with a new exterior girdle of earthworks, trenches, and rifle-pits—approaching, so to speak, the approaches of the French. The tower is so situated, that its fall would command much of the neighbouring fortification. The French determined to destroy its new defences, when the noise of a distant exploit reached the Camp.

## COMBAT OF EUPATORIA.

Omer Pacha had considerably increased the defensive lines traced, and partially executed by the French at Eupatoria, when his Tartar scouts brought him word that a large body of Russians, coming from Simpheropol, were approaching. Their videttes were visible on the evening of the 16th of February. The Turks under Omer's command were his tried veterans, very different from those whom he had lent to the French and English, and who had made so poor a stand in our redoubts at Balaclava on the 25th of October. Eupatoria projects into the sea, which overlays it, north and south, in two creeks. By Omer's request, the Allied ships stationed themselves in these creeks, so as to raise the plain in front of the town, the artillery of which commanded it also. Beyond this plain is a wooded prairie country, yielding but little water, and that water brackish and deleterious. The Russian columns were suffering already from the effects of their march over such a region. They mustered about 35,000 men in all, and were under the immediate orders of General Khrulef, but directed it is supposed, by Prince Menschikoff and Count Osten Sacken, and aided by a division of General Liprandi's. They had brought scaling-ladders, and advanced at day break of the 17th, under cover of thirty large pieces of artillery—their infantry being in their usual dense formations, and a considerable cavalry force manœuvring on the flanks, to prevent any regular sortie. It was evidently, from the effects of the position itself, a hopeless attempt—which however they renewed some half-dozen times, with praiseworthy resolution. The ship's guns on either flank, and the town artillery in front made havoc in their columns. Still they pressed on till the Turks who had reserved their rifle fire and musketry for a moment when they would prove most decisive, poured them into masses already shaken, when these were close to the gabions and batteries, and then, under cover of a powerful discharge from all the batteries, sallied upon the assailants and broke them completely. The Turkish loss has been variously stated; but they certainly had not much more than 200 killed and wounded—the latter forming the majority of the number. In fact, of the mixed defenders, Turkish, Egyptian, French, and British, about sixty only were slain. Among them was the Egyptian General, Suleiman Pacha. The Russians, counting those who perished in their retreat over the salt region, which lay behind them, are supposed to have lost upwards of 1000 men. The prisoners were not in proportion, owing to the relative strength in cavalry.

Just at this very epoch (February 15th) Europe was startled with the rumour that the Emperor Napoleon had determined to go in person to the Crimea. Every effort was made in France and in England by the highest personages to turn him from this intention. The Conference, or, indeed, Congress, just about to open in Vienna, had the effect of averting the step, for the time at least. Lord John Russell passed through Paris, on his way, to represent England at those solemn discussions, in which one more effort was to be made to terminate the deplorable struggle between the East and the West.

## NIGHT COMBAT AT THE SELENGHINSKI REDOUBT.

A last incident will claim our notice at the scene of the war, before we mention the great event which seemed to mark the close of the first grand stage in the hostilities, if not to presage their total cessation.

We have alluded to the works with which the Russians had surrounded Fort Malakoff, and to the anxiety of General Canrobert to destroy them at once. On the night of the 23rd of February, the Zouaves and Marines, 3000 strong, under General Bosket, sallied forth silently to attack these works, which consisted principally of a great but unfinished redoubt, on the right bank of the Careening Bay. The assailants were soon detected by the outposted marksmen of a rifle-pit, who retreated firing. The Zouaves rushed into the ditch, after receiving and returning a severe volley, and took the defence by the sheer force of the bayonet. The Russians were reinforced, and returned to the charge with eight thousand men. A dreadful conflict ensued; but the Zouaves, thus overmatched, long held their ground, and twice succeeded in driving the immense masses of enemies. A third time these returned; and the Marines, who had throughout behaved irresolutely, fled; then the Zouaves, though still resisting most desperately, were driven fairly out of the redoubt. Re-forming, in the darkness at a little distance, they rushed back against the thresefold numerical odds within the redoubt, and won possession of it once more. When the Russians were expelled in this manner the second time, blue lights were flung up from the ramparts, to enable the Russian gunners to take aim, and by this intermittent glare a storm of artillery was poured into the work from all the forts around. In a few minutes five hundred of the heroic Zouaves were laid low; flesh and blood could not withstand such a fire; the spot was found completely untenable, and the redoubt was abandoned. It is stated, however, that the enemy's success had cost him a heavy price, and that his slain were much more numerous than those lost by the French. Again we are forced, in justice, to praise the intrepidity of our foes; for they fought with inconceivable fury in defence of this outwork; which, nevertheless, they could not keep by the bayonet or by numbers, though they recovered it by artillery.

## DEATH OF THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.

The Emperor Nicholas was ill at St. Petersburg, when the news reached him of the unsuccessful attack upon Eupatoria. For nearly two years he had heard nothing but disastrous tidings. He had just given his consent to the resumption of negotiations at Vienna; he had hoped to have enforced good terms by the stubborn defence of Sebastopol and the recapture of Eupatoria, which is a place of inexhaustible importance to the Allies for ulterior operations. The last blow is said to have shaken his spirits incurably. He from that moment rapidly sunk; and on Friday morning, the 2nd of March, in the 59th year of his age, and the 31st of his reign, he breathed his last. The event was known in Paris the same day; but its results cannot be truly estimated even now.

Here we close, for the present, this collective account; all the incidents of the month of March and of the first half of April being of that kind which oblige us to regard many of them in succession as virtually but one form and one stage of the struggle, and yet too near us to be placed properly or successfully in the light which that view demands.

## MISCELLANEOUS SURVEY.

The new Emperor, Alexander, began his reign with a declaration that he would read in the footsteps of "Peter, Catherine, Alexander the First, and Nicholas;" a manifesto on which he acted. It was in an evil hour that he adopted such counsels; they caused much suffering throughout Europe,—thousands of lives, and millions in expenditure,—and brought his own empire to the verge of destruction.

The month of March was remarkable for the establishment of a Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry (which was a measure of possible prospective utility, but of no actual relief or value). Now, moreover, there had begun a diminution of those sufferings of our army which had suggested the investigation. Lord Palmerston, who had, on the fifth of the preceding month, undertaken to form a Government, was, himself determined to adopt practical steps which showed far more vigour than those of his predecessors. Whatever the positive value, moreover, of the exchange which the country had made in its rulers, the moral effect was immense; for it showed to the world that the English people were now thoroughly aroused, and that a Ministry would be long suffered to hold office without embodying the public spirit which this great emergency befitted; and that for this end the representatives would be obliged to proceed, if necessary, from change to change in the trustees of our common destinies until the right man had been found. It is even probable that not the least of those warnings of chastisement which broke the spirit, or at least clouded the declining days, of the Emperor Nicholas was that very change of the British Ministry. He saw in it the extent to which his insane rashness had committed the fortunes of an empire far from really capable of confronting the opponents which its rulers had so incurably offended.

We can scarcely except from the class of secondary events,—in all but the steady progress of a moral effect destined to give us victory at last,—the departure of the advanced or flying squadron of the Baltic fleet as it was called. That fleet was not yet what the Baltic navigation and the hostile coast fortresses required from us as belligerents. Such as it was, however, no such naval armament had ever sailed or anchored out of port; it was as much superior for the purposes of regular marine warfare to anything ever witnessed before as it was inferior to that which was prepared for the next such expedition, both in the respect mentioned and in aptitude for the special service demanded. The fact is, that means of action may be rendered so effectual as to preclude the necessity for using them; and this was gradually becoming the case with the Western Powers.

We may here say that the public feeling was not quite the best for rendering justice to the public servants; and some were too much honoured at first who were subsequently too much condemned. The natural indignation, for instance, excited by the sufferings and temporary destruction of a victorious army was intense, and it was just; but it took its original aim with temerity. We allude specially to the case of Lord Raglan, whose subsequent death alone disarmed the rage of a nation with whom his popularity had just been high. And yet it is now made clear that he had not the powers indispensable to have averted all the misfortunes which occurred. Those powers existed; but it is not enough in war that authority for every needful arrangement should exist somewhere. By far the most favourable condition for the execution of a general's complicated and multiform task, is that he should be a despot in his control, and that this control should be as unlimited as the fixed laws of nature allow. All the power in its supreme resort, should centre in his orders, and be at his own immediate disposal. At the same time he was not a first-rate commander. Some of his subordinates were more to blame than he. They ought to have reported to him what means were at their disposal; but a great general would have supplied even this remissness, and would have made himself acquainted with even those particulars that ought to have been volunteered, but were withheld.

It was just seven days after the death of the Emperor Nicholas that the Russians commenced those defensive works on the Mamelon, which were the real cause of the prolongation of the siege. In short, from this moment, everything depended on driving them from a position which, perhaps, it would have been easier to have prevented falling into their possession. Independently of the sufferings which the Allies had undergone, there was this quite distinct and separate subject of regret that those trials were not made to purchase all that ought to have been shown for them." The siege long seemed as though it stood still; there was no very sensible progress for three months from this time. Or rather the assailants positively lost in relative position. It was even doubtful for the period mentioned which side ought to have been considered as enduring, and which as pushing, a siege. Reinforcements, however, were at and continuously arriving on both sides; and, of course, they arrived in a much more advantageous form for the Allies, whose troops disembarked unwasted by long marches. The sorties were incessant, and they were carried on with frightful prodigality of life. At length a slight superiority was perceptible; but perceptible rather to military men who considered the subject deeply, than to the general public. Almost every day saw the enemy losing something, however little that something might be; and never, except in the solitary preceding instance of the Mamelon, did he recover what was thus slowly wrested from his power. The fighting in front of the Malakoff Tower, which the Russians knew to be the key of the situation before that fact was equally apparent to the Allies, was murderous and uninterrmitted. It was because the Russians were the first to appreciate the situation that they threw up the exterior works which we have mentioned. They gained but little an instant, and lost them instantly, slowly, and only by dint of regular approaches. By the middle of March (it was on the 15th) the French carried a large ambuscade, the destruction of which greatly facilitated the parallels which they were driving forward. Another circumstance, which was the most complete innovation in warfare, and which took nine-seven days later, enabled the Allies to open fire and trying a fresh bombardment on a scale which would otherwise have been impracticable for months. We mean the completion of the railway to a distance of four miles and a half from Balaclava. Indeed, modern science was taxed in its rarest resources by this extraordinary siege. It was commenced in a manner which set some of its prescriptive principles governing the military art in all ages at defiance—the non-investment of the place being the most important of the departures from custom. Then the nature of the soil and the height of the surrounding eminences constituted difficulties of their own. Shot and shell were seldom conveyed over so many natural obstructions, for were the pickaxe often plied in ground more unfavourable. The crevices and ravines afforded a labyrinth of ambuscades to the defenders; and some of these posts required separate sieges, as it were, before they could be reduced. To the right of the Mamelon, as you face it, the Careening Creek held on its eastern bank some other redoubts, which the French had stormed so early as the 26th of February. Then came the approaches we have chronicled; while the English, on the 19th and 21st of April, carried two rifle-pits in front of the Great Redan, which were afterwards to prove so fatal to our arms. In the first of these brilliant exploits Colonel Egerton was killed; the second was accomplished with the bayonet by Lieutenant and Adjutant Walker at the head of a volunteer party. The sorties, meantime, were numberless; they were invariably repulsed, though often not without heavy loss. To chronicle in detail all these operations would be to write a diary affording very little variety in the particulars. The great point was that a progress was being slowly effected; but to follow its incidents minutely would have an effect somewhat like watching the hour hand of a clock.

Shortly after Lord Palmerston took office (March 30th) he dispatched Lord John Russell as Representative Extraordinary of this country to a Conference at Vienna, and at the same time appointed him Secretary of State for the Colonies at home. The noble Lord was not destined, either by his skill or by his docility, to answer the expectations which his chief had a right to form. He may have been a diplomatist; he was not a brilliant, and, as it proved, not a cautious or a safe, negotiator; and, to crown all, in the absence of those qualifications which usually determine the selection of an envoy,—in the absence, we say, of any one special accomplishment in this nobleman,—there seemed to have been a "specialty" quite extraordinary in the opposite extreme; for Lord John Russell happened to be conversant with no modern language but his own. As the Vienna Conferences came to nothing, except derision and contempt, we shall not say more about them than that they lasted some five or six weeks.

Before passing to subsequent occurrences we may notice two subjects—one of which at the time created the greatest sensation, and both of which will enter into the future history of this epoch. The first was a heartfelt departure for, and the second an actual arrival in, the same scenes. The Emperor Napoleon as soon as he had verified the appalling accounts of the sufferings endured by all the Allied troops (though in a far greater degree by the English than by his own) secretly commenced the most active preparations to set out in person to the Crimea. The design transpired by degrees; inconceivable efforts were made and the highest influences (including that of Queen Victoria) were exerted to dissuade the Emperor. The project was conformable with his romantic courage and adventurous character, as well as with that vehement sympathy which he ever testified for those servants who were exhibiting devotedness in his behalf, but, above all, for his military servants. No entreaties could move his purpose. "My army suffers," he said to one expostulator; "I *must* be with it." At last, however, what neither arguments nor supplications could do was accomplished by important State necessity, the social condition of France, and the political exigencies of Europe,—indeed, of the world. We may observe the curious and romantic circumstance that his young and beautiful bride—the good, gentle, and grateful Eugénie—who might be supposed likely to be the very first to fas-i thrown her arms round her husband's neck in order to forbid a project which, most infallibly in that kind of trench and *rifle-pit* warfare to which he was going—his hardy daring, and example-giving character being borne in mind—would have ended in the death of so marked an object, and have deserived the bride-empress of her throne, threw her influence into the other scale, and decided upon accompanying him to the East.

The other event to which we have adverted was the arrival in the Crimea of a personage not so high in rank as the Emperor of the

THE ATTACK ON SVEABORG

French, but destined by the long operation to make his name permanently memorable. Admiral Menschikoff was definitively superseded in the command of Sebastopol, and his post intrusted to a less irritable, less haughty, less impetuous, less intractable, but far more really stern, unflinching, and capable soldier,—to him who bears the henceforth imperishable name and title of Prince Michael Gortschakoff. This appointment and change took effect practically on the 20th of March.

## PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE. INCIDENTS IN IT, AND CONCOMINANT EVENTS IN EUROPE.

Long before this date the weather (for chronicling the changes of which with so much care a number of foolish jests were aimed at Lord Raglan, deriding him as the "barometrical chief," &c.), had mitigated its fury; and on the fine days, from the heights of the Allied Encampment, long convoys were seen over the town of Sebastopol, flowing in an interminable current from the great north road into the doomed fortress. By the end of the month the English and French commanders counted a hundred thousand combatants, though these were not all healthy. The English army, however, was so fast recovering from the horrors of the preceding winter, that, in four weeks more, General Canrobert announced its restored and perfect efficiency in a despatch to his own Government.

The general situation of the hostile forces was now what we before hinted: it was hard to say which side stood, which side pressed, the siege. The south front, indeed, of Sebastopol was closely beleaguered; but it was only one front of an enormous polygon, and, like those whom they assailed, the assailants had been obliged to fortify themselves not only in their front, but in their rear. They were pressing the enemy with unsurpassed valour and unexampled resources in one direction; but they were still kept at fierce bay in that direction, hemmed in themselves all round. For instance, on the 13th of the month (the day after Omer Pacha's presence became universally known in the Camp) the Russians showed so little solicitude regarding the immediate safety of the place, that they could spare a large force of cavalry and infantry, attended by 130 guns, to make a demonstration against Balaclava. It was but a demonstration; the British troops, with a French division under General Vinoy being sufficient to deter a serious attack. Nevertheless, such movements served to keep the assailants on a continual alert, which was highly fatiguing, and to maintain among the enemy's troops the illusion that he was not really reduced to the defensive at all.

THE APPROACH TO ST. PETERSBURG.

## DESPERATE COMBATS IN CLOSE QUARTERS.

### STRATAGEMS AND DEVICES.

The same relative appearance was supported by him in the occurrences of the siege proper. In the first place, as we have already observed, the fortress, so far from shrinking inwards, or appearing to fall back on itself, under the urgency of the Allied approaches, had swung itself out to meet them. It seemed to dilate in its pride. If we were nearer the Russian exterior enceinte, or belt of counter-redoubts than before, this was not only because we had advanced, but because they also had advanced. The Mamelon was a deserted mound when the Allies began their parallels; it was now a formidable fort between them and the place, and required a preliminary siege in that part of the attack. Again, all the direct personal encounters with the garrison arose from his sorties, not from our assaults. The business was still to defend the trenches, not to storm the town. These sorties were almost always executed during the night, and they were numberless. They were often repeated for half-a-dozen nights in succession, in various and uncertain quarters, on a scale of incredible magnitude, and with astonishing desperation. From the middle to the end of March these nocturnal battles were nearly incessant. On the 22nd, for instance, fifteen thousand Russian soldiers sallied from their shelter under the right front of the Malakoff, and attacked the "attacks" of the French with the bayonet; and it will give some idea of the obstinate fury of the terrible combat which followed if we say that it lasted, more or less, for twenty-four hours. The Zouaves, meantime, had endeavoured to free the army from the annoyance of the Mamelon by one of the most persistently daring assaults on record; they were literally crushed by artillery, and so, at length, forced to quit their hold, as though a grasp should be subdued only by positively smashing and pulverising the hand which maintained it.

The besiegers then began to shell the Mamelon, but were surprised to notice how few of the fulminating projectiles which alit in that redoubt seemed to explode there. The reason was not discovered till the place was subsequently stormed by the Zouaves, when it was discovered that the ground was honeycombed with perpendicular tunnels,

CAPTAIN HEWLETT, C.B., OF H.M.S. "EDINBURGH," DIRECTING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE "SNAPPER" AND "STORK" GUN-BOATS AT A RUSSIAN THREE-DECKER BETWEEN GUSTAFSWERN AND BARTHOLOMEW. SKETCHED BY J. W. CARMICHAEL.

gaping, trumpet-like, at the orifice, and presenting on every side a capacious decline, to receive and engulf the rolling shell, which, rushing into it with a whirl and a spin, burst innocuous far below in the compressing embrace of the solid earth. Nothing, in short, could well exceed the ingenuity of the enemy in defence. He was everywhere armed with the most unexpected resources of skill and forethought.

The space between his own rifle-pits and ours, and all the spots which he did not calculate on occupying in force, were sown with foot-mines, the technical name is "fougasses." A quantity of explosives were inclosed in a globe of tin, and this was attached to a tube of tin. The globe was buried some feet below the surface, the tube was allowed to emerge, and was so bent as to lie along the ground. Inside the tin tube near the top, was a glass phial containing an acid. The pressure of a man's foot would break the phial and disengage the acid, which, running down, would encounter a few drops of a chemical, with which it would ignite; the explosive materials would immediately blow into the air the earth around them and whatever was above. The top of the tube by which this artificial volcano was made to act, remained hidden under a little rubbish until one of the Allied soldiers unsuspectingly trod upon it. To the Russian troops the fatal spot was marked by a bit of ribbon or rag of some preconcerted colour, or by any other arranged sign.

## SECOND BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.

All this time both parties were indefatigably augmenting their respective means of destruction. Huge convoys were discerned on the 4th of April converging into the north of Sebastopol. On the other hand, the cholera had entirely disappeared from the English army, which was fast resuming its martial condition and capabilities. The French soldiers had suffered severely, but the French army had never for one moment presented even the appearance of succumbing to the hardships and privations which ours had felt so overpowering. The reason is obvious. It is not that they, or any troops, could endure those trials better; but, in the first place, they had less to endure, and, in the second, their share was regularly distributed among a never-interrupted succession of reliefs which their numerical superiority enabled them to maintain. Thus, three French soldiers bore each a third part of what one English soldier bore; the three Frenchmen were greatly fatigued, but could be soon restored, when relieved, the Englishman, perhaps, was rendered useless for life when withdrawn

At present both armies were efficient, and our Allies had abundantly

CAPTAIN GLASSE, AND HIS CHIEF ENGINEER, H.M.S. "VULTURE," SUPERINTENDING THE REPAIRS OF [illegible] THE EMBARKMENT OF SVEABORG.—SKETCHED BY J. W. CARMICHAEL.

provided themselves with the arm in which they had previously been inferior. It wanted, on the 9th of April, only eight days of six months since the last general bombardment; and the besiegers had used the interval in accumulating far larger means than before. Our own artillery had not been so much increased in proportion as that of our allies, which had proved ridiculously inadequate on the 17th of October. They had now, instead of less than a hundred insignificant brass pieces, 300 siege guns. The alliance between Sardinia and the Porte had been signed at Constantinople in the preceding month; but, of course, no Sardinian troops had yet arrived upon the theatre of war. At five in the morning of Monday, the 9th of April, the bombardment commenced along the whole of the besiegers' lines. It was immeasurably more heavy than that of the previous winter; and this last—which, indeed, was the heaviest bombardment ever until then known in warfare—had been expected at the time to endure the place. On the present occasion it was arranged that each piece should deliver 120 rounds a day, so that the French batteries alone threw thirty-six thousand shot of all kinds against the ramparts in the space of twenty-four hours. Before evening a manifest superiority of fire was established by the besiegers. Along the whole line of the defensive works, the Flagstaff and Garden Batteries alone replied quickly and spiritedly. At three o'clock the Mamelon was silenced altogether for the time; while but four guns continued to thunder from the Round Tower of the Malakoff, and but six from the Redan. A breach was effected between the centre and the Quarantine Bastion. The French then concentrated a terrible mass of fire against the two collections of batteries which we just now specified as retaining their activity; and of these the Flagstaff (*Bastion du Mât*) was reduced to silence before nightfall. Prince Gortschakoff admits a loss in his batteries, for this first day, of 833 killed, which would suppose 2500 wounded. When darkness fell upon the scene, shells and bombs relieved the horizontal ordnance all night long. This great effort to crush the place by artillery was sustained for three weeks; but prodigious had been the supply of ammunition prepared. Thus, at the time of the Emperor Napoleon's visit to London, which began on the 16th and terminated on the 22nd, this awful contest of artillery was raging at its very height. In the midst of it, our allies buried their gallant General Bizot: it was on the 16th, the very day of that Imperial visit which we have mentioned. On the same day our Allies burnt two Russian ships in the Sebastopol Creek. On the preceding day Prince Gortschakoff telegraphed to St. Petersburg that the place was deluged with "a fire of hell" (*feu d'enfer*). It is the first time the phrase occurs in his despatches. He was destined to use it again on a still more awful occasion, and under far more tempest of fire than so awful that it needed not to be maintained for the same length of time.

Still the constancy of the enemy was not shaken. His workmen repaired the batteries at night; and the garrison, so far from discontinuing their sorties, redoubled them. On the 10th Omer Pacha visited Lord Raglan, and two councils of war were held at the English Commander's. Three days later the Russians sallied at ten in the evening upon the French left; the French repulsed them, and attacked in turn the defences near the sea. Twice they gained these, but twice had to retire. The bombardment never ceased for these incidents. On the 17th and 18th zigzags were opened and pushed forward in front of Gordon's Battery to within a hundred, or nearly a hundred, yards of the Redan, and about sixty of the Malakoff. There were two hostile rifle-pits in front of the former—one inside, or behind, the other. On the 19th and 21st the English took the first by the bayonet, and kept it; took the second in the same manner, and destroyed it.

Such were the main incidents of this unprecedented three weeks' bombardment, well described at the time as the most terrible ever known. On the 28th of April it was suspended, the ammunition being brought too low to risk what remained, and many of the guns being damaged. On that very day the naval blockade in the Baltic Sea was established; and on the next Pianori attempted to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon in Paris.

Soon after this the Vienna Conferences having ignominiously failed, and the counter-propositions of Austria having been rejected by England and France, M. Drouyn de Lhuys retired from the French Ministry.

## VARIOUS ASSAULTS DURING THE SUMMER, KERTCH EXPEDITION, AND GENERAL HISTORY.

The interest of Europe in the siege augmented with the obstinacy and duration of the resistance, and with the recurrence of the bloody episodes which marked its progress. Between Varna and Balaclava, moreover, since the 28th of April, electric wire was known to be flashing its messages under the sea; and the public entertained hopes of receiving from day to day accounts of events which should have hardly occurred at the theatre of war before they were to be announced at home.

On the 1st of May General Pelissier was ready to assault the Russian counter-approaches in front of the Bastion du Centre; but, it is said, that General Canrobert, on second thoughts, entertained a misgiving about the result, and wished to postpone the attempt. His subordinate would not consent to have ground for nothing at all, and carried his battalions to the arduous business. The loss was severe, but the success complete. A dangerous starting-point for the sallies of the garrison was removed, the approaches were everywhere in the neighbourhood pushed forward with greater speed and greater security, and those in particular which were creeping about the Mamelon were rescued from the murderous effects of an occasional enfilading fire, which greatly retarded the work.

A more gallant soldier in the field than General Canrobert could not be named. He was, besides, highly efficient as a second in command, on account of the prompt, clean, decided style in which he handled a division. Weighted, however, with the responsibility of the supreme post, he was as slow and scrupulous in giving, as he would have been rapid and intelligent in executing, instructions. We have just seen one instance of his hesitant, if not vacillating, disposition, in the case of General Pelissier's arranged and ordered attack on the outworks of the Central Bastion. A greater example of his indecision now awaits us. It had been agreed between Lord Raglan and him that, if the Sea of Azoff could be forced, not only many prizes would be taken from, and a wage inflicted on, the enemy, but a large part of the supplies on which he depended, uninterrupted. Eight thousand French and five thousand English troops were accordingly embarked at Kamiesch and Balaclava respectively, and so dispatched on the 4th of May towards the Strait of Kertch. This movement did not escape the vigilance of Russia watched within the great stronghold; and on the very day Prince Gorischakoff telegraphed the fact to St. Petersburg just as the expeditionary squadron had sunk below the horizon came a warning voice from the Emperor Napoleon to General Canrobert, to hold his troops well together for some undertaking of magnitude. The General interpreted this order as inconsistent with, and condemnatory of, the deduction at that very moment of the troops which had sailed. He immediately countermanded by telegraph the expedition, and which accordingly returned on the 6th. The Emperor's direction, doubtless, referred to the bulk of the armies in camp, to the more or less straggling manner in which they might be posted, and to their total muster under arms. In about a fortnight the mistake was rectified, the expedition sailed again, and on the 24th of May forced the Strait of Yenikale. That place and Kertch were occupied. Arabat was reduced, Soujouk-Kaleh was evacuted; and Genitchi, at the extremity of the Spit so called, was bombarded by Captain Lyons. The whole of the Cimmerian Bosphorus was swept of all its merchant vessels, some hundreds in number; Taganrog, where the Czar Alexander had died, was captured, and even the guns of the Swash, or Putrid Sea, was penetrated and patrolled by the boats. Here they afterwards, at Gheisk, burnt along the coast a quantity of stacked corn sufficient to have fed fifty thousand men for six months. This brilliant series of successes was all completed before the end of the second week in June. On the 17th of May, meanwhile, the Russians had evacuated Petropaulovski on the Pacific, and, embarking on board of two steamers and four merchantmen, took their stores and ammunition into the river Amoor. Meantime, two days after the first false start of the Azoff expedition General Canrobert had resigned his command into the hands of General Pelissier. It was the same day at ten in the forenoon that the Sardinians, 1500 strong, under General Della Marmora, arrived at Balaclava. On the preceding night, and on the three nights following in succession, the garrison of Sebastopol made the most furious and sanguinary sorties.

When General Pelissier had been about ten days in command, his superior vigour began to be felt. As the Russians had on the Alhed right flung out the Mamelon, so on the left, over the sea, they had constructed an immense and truly strong excavated fortification among the rocks, where they had sapped forward in a manner to collect, under seemingly impregnable protections, a whole army, with advantages for sallying which might have proved most dangerous. The entire position overlapped and paralysed the left of the French army. General Pelissier attacked it on the night of the 22nd with twelve battalions, who found the enormous labyrinth garrisoned by about seventeen. The most terrible conflict which had yet taken place occupied the night. Towards morning the French, who had carried half the works, had turned them against the defenders; next night they stormed the rest, reversing them in the same manner.

June was an eventful month. On the 5th, in the Baltic, occurred the massacre at Hango Point, of which the details are familiar to everybody. Under an English flag of truce, dispatched on an errand of kindness and deliverance, English sailors, and Russian subjects about to be generously restored to their country, were foully butchered by the countrymen of a part of the victims. On that same day the legions of the Czar thought it prudent to evacuate Anapa, and retire behind the Kauban; and soon afterwards they blew up all their forts on the eastern shore of the Black Sea, withdrawing the much-needed garrisons to reinforce the corps in campaign, or else to swell the forces of Generals Bruguton-Mazovsasky, Bebutoff, and Mouravieff who were about to operate actively in Armenia.

On the 7th, after twenty-four hours of renewed bombardment, the besiegers of Sebastopol stormed the Quarries in front of the Great Redan and the Mamelon. Colonel Brancion, a most promising French officer, was killed as he planted the tricolor on the Mamelon, and so bequeathed to it his name: it is called the Brancion Redoubt. These were the last of the real *outworks* of the Russians; and by their fall the Allies had at last forced their way face to face with Sebastopol. They lost no time in trying its strength. On the night of the 17th, the *Sidon*, *Princess Royal*, and *Miranda*, in conjunction with a division of French steamers, made a spirited attack on the sea forts. It was here that Captain Lyons received his last wound. On the 18th was adventured the fatal assault in which the Allies sustained their very first genuine repulse since the commencement of the colossal war. The French were beaten with frightful slaughter from the Malakoff, after stupendous efforts of persevering valour. Our men who advanced later, were pounded by a side fire from the Russian right of that work, and shattered in front by the batteries of the Redan, before they ever reached that place. Nevertheless the Royal Irish, slipping down into a hollow road to the left, there met a few companies of French, passed on, stormed the defences at (as *they* approached it) the left flank of the Redan, stormed the Barrack Batteries, and, bayonet still in hand, dropped out of view among the houses of the suburb, where they literally held their ground *for eighteen hours*. They then made their way back to the trenches. Had they been supported it is impossible to say what might not have ensued. Our loss was 251 killed, of whom twenty-one were officers; and 1200 wounded, of whom seventy were officers: twenty-two of all ranks were missing. The cause of this double failure of the French and English was the excessive length of the *open* which the storming columns had to cross ere coming to push of bayonet. The Generals resolved now to sap up to the very foot of the Russian ramparts. But Lord Raglan, who was now in bad health, could not surmount the moral effect produced in his mind and spirits by this first repulse. He sank fast, and on the 28th expired. General Simpson assumed the vacant post.

## NAVAL OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC AND BLACK SEAS.

In the Sea of Azoff the work of destruction and prize-taking continued for about two months on all the coasts, north, east, and west. Not a town but was visited.

In the Baltic, so early as the 7th of May, the *Archer* and *Geyser* captured eight Russian ships off Riga. On the 21st of the following month the masked battery of Nystadt was destroyed. Innumerable prizes of small value continued to be taken, the Russian fleets never once daring to come from behind the granite fortifications. At last, on the 9th of August, the Allied fleets moored off Sveaborg, and sent in their gun and mortar boats to bombard the place. For ninety-six hours only their ammunition lasted; and, indeed, the very ordnance had then suffered crystallisation, and threatened to burst. The loss of the enemy is stated to have amounted to 2000 men. Numberless stores, barracks, magazines, Government buildings, and part of the Arsenal were burnt. The whole place seemed one huge fire. The Allies had, we believe, about ten or a dozen men wounded slightly. A week later there was a skirmish between the *Bulldog*, *Magicienne*, and *Vesuvius*, and six Russian gun-boats. This terminated operations in the north of Europe.

## BATTLE OF TRAKTIR-BRIDGE ON THE TCHERNAYA.

The garrison of Sebastopol having failed on the 2nd of August in a desperate attempt to force the Allied lines by the Woronzoff Road, remained inactive only in appearance. They were ready for a new Balaclava and a new Inkerman all in one, so far as the strategic movement is concerned. In August the Tchernaya is fordable at many points, and was known to be so by the enemy. On the 16th of that month they debouched from the Tchoulou Heights, and descended to the Tchernaya in the neighbourhood of Traktir-bridge. Behind this bridge rise at a little distance the Fedukine hills, on which rested the rear of the French army, which now faced about. To their right were the Sardinians,—to theirs the Turks. Beyond the river, and under Tchoulou hills is a valley, along which swarmed the Russian masses, driving the outposts of the Sardinian Bersagliers, or sharpshooters. About 1500 Zouaves and Chasseurs guarded the bridge: they were attacked by 10,000 Russians, under General Read. For an hour the 1500 held the 10,000 beneath the storm of artillery which poured upon their dense columns from one English battery and from the Sardinian and French artillery. At last, the Russians swarmed over the fords, forced the bridge, and slowly pushed the brave Zouaves up the hill: but executed this movement painfully, out of breath, in disorder, and rent by ordnance. At the hill's brow the main body of the French received in their openings comrades worthy of Leonidas, who, turning, and now backed by strong columns, charged bayonets down the declivity. Twice the enemy rallied, but in vain. The Zouaves executed a final rush, and drove them with carnage upon their supports, who were thus disarrayed. The artillery reopened, and the battle was won. General Scarlett's dragoons came up at this moment; but General Pelissier deemed pursuit unwise. The enemy retired on Mackenzie's Farm. He left on the field a quantity of fascines, planks, beams, ladders, and sappers' tools, destined to destroy the works of the besiegers. He left also 2500 dead; and 1620 of his wounded were that night in the ambulances of the French, who took, in addition, 600 prisoners. They themselves lost 120 killed, and 810 wounded—chiefly on and near the bridge. This great battle occurred the day succeeding the First Napoleon's new anniversary, and the fête-day of the French Empire. It was on that very morning that the Queen of England set out to pay the first Royal visit ever made by English Monarch to a Sovereign of that warlike dynasty. It seems as if events both in the East and in the West were conspiring to raise to the highest point the glory of the Napoleon destinies at one and the same hour.

The Baltic fleets—whose loss in the recent bombardment of Sveaborg had, as Admiral Penaud wrote to his Government "been insignificant in men and nothing in materials," were at this epoch withdrawn towards Nargen. But it is a most curious coincidence that, on the very day when they appeared off Sveaborg, the Russians, two thousand miles away, at the opposite side of the huge area of hostilities, with the whole continent of Europe between the two scenes, invested Kars, on the frontier of Armenia. On the 7th of August their squadrons were patrolling at Capricio, across the Erzeroum road, quite to the rear of the devoted fortress.

## FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

September was the month of great catastrophes. By the 23rd of the previous August the French had sapped up to the very foot of the Malakoff Tower; and fitly completed their approaches by repelling that day from a Russian ambuscade which they had already stormed upon the glacis, a sudden and furious sortie of the garrison. These left five hundred dead bodies strewn over the neighbourhood of a work which no effort could regain. The guards in the French trenches could now without leaving them, place a hand upon the incline of the tremendous tower the strength of which they were so soon to try.

The 5th of September arrived. The preparations were complete for an indescribable and inconceivable bombardment, which was to surpass the previous bombardments as signally as they surpassed all former efforts of artillery. This was to be the supreme experiment in that order or plan which had hitherto more or less governed the proceedings of the assailants.

The siege had now continued eleven months and six days, when, at dawn on the 5th, the batteries opened for the last time with 800 heavy guns and 150 large mortars.

In all attempts of this nature the horizontal and the vertical fire had been alternate. Here, they were combined. The consequence was, that, while the casemates were battered, the guns dismounted, the carriages smashed, the parapets blown in, the ditches encumbered with falling rubbish, and bridged over, the defenders were at the same time driven from the embrasures, and hindered from repiying effectually. That was one difference from all antecedent embarcments. Another was still more important: the fire was not seven—not directed in a steady, sustained hurricane of destruction; it blew fitfully and in gusts. One result of this was that the enemy emerged repeatedly from their bomb-proof covers, only to meet the storm of ruin which they thought had passed, but which revived. A second result was to ensure the character of a surprise to the assault whenever it should thereafter be made. Had the fire been consecutive, supported evenly, then the moment it ceased in order to allow the storming columns to go up, the ramparts would have swarmed with defenders. But, as it had already ceased a dozen times for a few minutes, and as, on each of these occasions, the Russian Guards had emerged only to be overwhelmed with the renewal of the burning tempest, they lay close at the last and fatal moment. It was the old nursery tale exemplified of "Wolf! wolf!" On the eternal moral truth conveyed in that little apologue, the stratagem which laid the place low, was founded.

Such was the second grand distinction between the present and the former bombardments. But there was a third distinction, and this third distinction was the most important of all. It was the prodigious force and weight of fire now brought to bear on the fortress. The April cannonade had astonished all Europe by its fury and magnitude; but yet during nineteen days, at a rough computation, the number of projectiles hurled against the place was *only* 36,000. Now in this last bombardment, during less than a sixth of the time, that is during three days, the number of shells a-one was upwards of 60,000; while simultaneously the horizontal discharges sent 96,000 cannon-balls among the defences. Strong and proud as was the giant fastness, it bowed; it was bent, it was crushed, under this overwhelming union of the elements which wreak destruction. While the level storm swept against its face, the vertical storm descended. There was a hurricane of fire, and there was a deluge of fire. Well might the stern Russian soldier who stood erect amidst these days of doom call that unearthlike paroxysm of ordnance "a fire of hell." Nothing could live against it; nothing could stand against it; and nothing could be repaired while it lasted.

On the 8th there was a lull. The grey-coats teamed out of the cavernous shelters. Again flamed up the convergent blaze, again shook every cliff and every edifice with the redoubled thunders. No living thing remained upon the ramparts. A fiercer crash than ever was succeeded by a momentary pause. Ere the echoes died away Sebastopol had fallen. In loose, light, floating order, scarce seen amidst the smoke, not heard amidst the din, like the blue wreaths of an exhalation, rapid, fleeting, wave upon wave of ranks appeared for an instant passing shadowily up the face of the Malakoff, and vanished within. Looking more attentively through the glass, the spectator saw myriads of Zouaves and Chasseurs fast supported, some with long poles, armed crook-wise at the top, swinging themselves over the parapets, clambering across the choked-up ditch, descending into it, emerging on the further side, creeping round the ledge of the rampart, and disappearing in the embrasure of the breach. It was like a dream or a vision; it was a half-minute's diorama. But eleven months of toil were over; the work was done. Then faintly came the clash of steel, the distant mutter of a deadly struggle, the sharp, irregular ring of rifles. But the pickaxe and the hatchet had gone up as well as the bayonet; an intrenchment was formed; the traverses were interposed; the wires of the mines were cut. The enemy had been found playing cards and taking refreshments in the bomb-proofs. The rule of Sebastopol had passed to the stranger. Scarcely one man of the assailants fell in the critical and conclusive assault, though they lost thousands in the others.

It was our turn. Our part remained to perform. The Light Division was no longer the Light Division which had rushed with such magnificent enthusiasm up the heights of the Alma. The veterans were nearly all replaced by raw youths not yet fully disciplined. The first division was selected for the assault of the Redan. Their advanced party went against the salient, climbed into it, and then, instead of advancing as their officers wished them, to charge the breastwork drawn across its base, they began to exchange musket shots with the defenders. These were sheltered behind their work, besides having a considerable width of ground, whereas the assailants were huddled in the narrow corner or apex of the salient. A few had got uselessly into isolated corners of the side batteries. Meanwhile the supports could not be brought up. There were about two hundred yards of "open" to cross from the English trenches, which were, besides, in that spot too narrow for good formation. This space was swept by three lines of fire at least which converged there. Colonel (now Major-General) Windham sent officer after officer; and, at last, went himself for the convened and expected reinforcements. Before he could bring back any help the Russians behind the breastwork "did what our men should have done"—charged bayonets; and our position in the Redan was definitively lost. A Redan means a fort open at the base or rear; and the beaten defenders of the Malakoff had, by this time, thronged in irresistible numbers into the place; so that the very success of our gallant allies rendered ours, at that moment, only additionally difficult. The assault was to have been renewed next morning; but next morning the enemy was on the further side of Inkerman Creek, Prince Gortschakoff having, with astonishing skill, order, constancy, and firmness, withdrawn his whole army during the night over a bridge of boats which he destroyed at nine of the forenoon. He set fire to the town on evacuating it; he quitted it as the fiend quits the demoniac, rending and ravaging the habitation from which he is expelled.

The Russian hospital, filled with sick and wounded, was found in a horrible state of stench and neglect. It was exposed to fire. The amount of ammunition and stores captured was very great. The number of guns alone was twice what General Pellissier supposed when he wrote the following striking account with which we may properly close our own:—

> This terminated this memorable siege, during which the relieving army was twice beaten in the open field, and the means of defence and attack of which had assumed colossal proportions, the besieging army had in its different attacks, about 800 guns in battery, which fired more than 1,600,000 rounds, and our approaches, dug during 336 days of open trenches, through a rocky ground, with a development of more than eighty-six kilometres (sixty miles), were made under the constant fire of the place, and with incessant combats by day and night.

The day of the 8th September, on which the Allies gained the mastery at last, was equal in number, not invested, ensconced behind formidable defences, provided with more than 1100 cannon, protected by the guns of the fleet, and the north battery still retaining enormous resources, will remain an example of what may be expected of a brave disciplined army hardened by war.

The French lost, on this occasion, in killed and wounded, nearly 8000 men, of whom nine were generals, and forty-four were superior officers. The English had 1788 wounded, of whom 124 were officers; and 375 killed, of whom twenty-nine were officers.

On the first day of the last bombardment, the Russian two-decker, *Marina*, had been burnt by a shell from the French right attack. The rest of the fleet Prince Gortschakoff himself sank on his evacuation. They consisted of seventeen ships of the line, seven frigates, and various smaller vessels of war.

The docks were afterwards destroyed by the engineers of the Allies. It took three months to blow up the southern docks, which it fell to the English share to demolish.

## OPERATIONS AT THE LIMAN OF THE DNIEPER AND BUG; AND WAR IN ASIA.

On the 4th of September, the very day before the final bombardment of the Crimean stronghold, Omer Pacha at length, after much suit

made at Constantinople, and much importunity for the aid of the English transport service, obtained an arrangement by which his army could be conveyed by instalments, at least, to the eastern shore of the Black Sea. Not knowing how reduced were the provisions of the heroic garrison at Kars, or how little chance there was of any direct relief being sent to them from Trebizond and Erzeroum, he proposed to effect a grand diversion in their favour; and, at the same time, change the whole aspect of the Asiatic war. It is probable that, had Kars been in the condition which he supposed, no better plan could have been selected. Proceeding first himself to Abasia, he fixed on Soukoum Kaleh as the fittest place for debarkation. He then returned to hasten the transport of his troops; but the fleets were then very busy, not only with the conveyance of supplies for the immense camps established on so many far-separated points, but with the transport hither and thither of large expeditionary detachments.

The most important of these went to the delta of the Boug and Dnieper, where, near their confluent estuaries, Otchakoff on the retreating northern, and Kinburn on the projecting southern bank, defended the approach from the west, to the dockyards of Nicolaeff, and of Kherson. On the 17th of October the garrison of Kinburn, 1500 strong, under Major-General Kokonovitch, surrendered to the Allies, who, having disembarked some troops to the north, bombarded the place both by sea and land. The French—still beforehand with us—here brought into action, for the first time in warfare, the new floating batteries invented by the Emperor Napoleon III. They succeeded admirably, the balls of the fortress, which mounted 174 guns, rebounding innocently from their crab-like shells, at a range of only 800 yards. Otchakoff was then blown up, and evacuated by the Russians.

Three weeks before this occurred the cavalry combat of Khougill, fifteen miles north-east of Eupatoria, between the Cossacks of General Korff and the French horse under General d'Allonville. On the very same day, the 29th of September, at the other side of the Euxine, General Mouravieff, having learnt the fall of Sebastopol, and wishing to expiate that dishonour, assaulted Kars with his whole infantry. The battle lasted eight hours, the Russian masses displaying the greatest stubbornness as they advanced under the well-arranged fire of the Turkish guns. At last, beaten everywhere, they were assailed in turn by the garrison which had scarcely yet been under fire; the confused and fatigued assailants could not make head against this sortie, and were driven back in shelter under the protection of their numerous and powerful cavalry, leaving eight thousand dead in the trenches and near them.

It was at this time that Omer Pacha, gradually overcoming the difficulties of that deficiency in transports to which we have adverted, found himself at the head of about 15,000 troops in Abasia, a force many of these being his own trustworthy veterans. He had gradually edged them down towards Redoubt Kaleh, which he fixed on as his basis of operations. On the 30th Shemseni was secured; and, having driven in the Russian out, from Sogdidi as their endeavoured to open relations with Schamyl, while conciliating the Princess Dadian and the Christian population in his own neighbourhood, he moved inland in a south-eastern direction. But, owing to the difficulties of the country, which is an entanglement of woods interspersed with very rich but neglected farm lands, and owing still more to the precariousness and uncertainty of any supplies from the inhabitants, his progress was extremely slow. He did all that lay in his power, purchasing provisions in every direction, and organising, as his principal resource, a regular commissariat at Redoubt Kaleh. The river Phasis, which flows from the Caucasus to the Euxine, is navigable for nearly a hundred miles from the sea; and he had heped to have availed himself of this channel for important manœuvres. His plan was this:—The first strong Russian post was at Kutais, where the great high road—by Gori, into Georgia, and down to Tiflis—would take his advancing columns over the celebrated Soorem Pass. Once master of Kutais, and with his communications well secured upon the Black Sea along his rear line, he hoped either to be able to defeat all the local Russian garrisons and posts between Soorem and the capital of the fertile province lying beyond and below it, or else to recall by the terror of his progress the army of General Mouravieff, then menacing Armenia, and beleaguering Kars. In either case a great blow would be struck, and the hard-pressed troops of General Williams relieved. Then, should it even prove too late to advance permanently that year beyond Mingrelia, he could at least strengthen himself in Kutais, make it his new centre for future operations, and call up, meantime, additional forces for the campaign of spring. General Mouravieff would then be pressed from the side of Armenia, where he was playing offensively, and from the side of Imeretia, on which he would be thrown also upon the defensive. But it was already too late; and the Russian chief knew it. Well informed of the true state of the Kars garrison, he never disquieted himself, or in the slightest altered his plans, in consequence of Omer Pacha's diversion. Should the Muscovite beat the militia which now guarded the northern gorges of Georgia, he felt sure that it would all come to the same result. The season, the floods, scarcity, would compel the victor to retreat; much more would such become his necessity if, in the interim, General Mouravieff, should succeed in reducing Kars, and, while thus liberating his own army for an encounter with the Ottoman, should rob the latter of the chief motive which prompted this venturous advance, by depriving it of its character *as a diversion*. Indeed, in such a contingency, the further Omer might have penetrated the worse would perhaps be his situation; since General Mouravieff, by not returning directly towards Tiflis (which would be rather better able than Kars had been to stand a siege in its turn and to hold any assailant in play), but, by moving diagonally, north-east by north, along the excentent Russian line from Alexandropol to Akhazik, would himself interpose Omer Pacha in flank and rear, shatter his line of communication, overwhelm his detached supports, and cut him off from the sea.

For these reasons, General Mouravieff tranquilly and steadily persisted in the blockade of Kars; and never for a moment showed any inclination to turn aside to face the Turkish invader. A month and seven days had now elapsed since the assault on Kars was repulsed so gloriously, when Omer Pacha at length brought his labouring column, through the miry woodlands as far as the Ingour. There he saw, for the first time, a regular stand prepared by the enemy, about twelve thousand strong, intrenched on the opposite bank, and commanding the passage by batteries. They were chiefly the Russian militia of Georgia, and were under the command of General Bragation-Mukransky. The Turks had some twenty thousand men. The stream was barely available in half-a-dozen places by which the enemy's intrenchments could be turned. The Turks passed it, up to their armpits in water, holding their muskets aloft; our countrymen—Colonel Ballard, Captain Dymock, and others—showing a splendid example worthy of Christian heroes. The engagement lasted five hours, when the Russians fled, leaving behind them sixty pieces of five gun carriages and ammunition carts, and 400 killed. They appear to have carried off their wounded. Omer Pacha had 220 wounded and 68 killed. Pressing on the track of the fugitives he came up with them again before the end of November, with slight advantage. A month and seven days had now elapsed since the assault on Kars was repulsed so gloriously, when Omer Pacha at length brought his labouring column, through the miry woodlands as far as the Ingour. There he saw, for the first time, a regular stand prepared by the enemy, about twelve thousand strong, intrenched on the opposite bank, and commanding the passage by batteries. They were chiefly the Russian militia of Georgia, and were under the command of General Bragation-Mukransky. The Turks had some twenty thousand men. The stream was barely available in half-a-dozen places by which the enemy's intrenchments could be turned. The Turks passed it, up to their armpits in water, holding their muskets aloft; our countrymen—Colonel Ballard, Captain Dymock, and others—showing a splendid example worthy of Christian heroes. The engagement lasted five hours, when the Russians fled, leaving behind them sixty pieces,

## INTERIOR OF THE MONASTERY OF ST. GEORGE.

THIS antiquarian nook of the Chersonese has been frequently described of late, in letters from the seat of war in the Crimea. Mr. Danby Seymour, in his deservedly popular work, pictures the famous Monastery as ensconced in a ledge of the precipice:—

From the plateau above, which has all the aridity and monotony of the Steppes, its ancient walls are not visible, and it is not till the traveller approaches the edge of the cliff, and looks over, that he sees, instead of a frightful-wave-beaten precipice, a most charming little village, nestled in the rocks at about fifty feet below him. There are a church, and houses, and terraces, cut one below the other, and ancient poplars, and gardens irrigated by a fine rivulet of water. The spot looks like a little oasis suspended, as if by enchantment, at several hundred feet above the sea, in the midst of an amphitheatre of black, basaltic rocks, which rise majestically around, and form a striking contrast to the rich verdure in which the Monastery is hidden. A door and staircase, cut in the rock, form the only entrance to this great hermitage, which was no doubt first created by the ancient Troglodytes, or dwellers under ground, whose remains are so numerous in the Crimea, as all the rocks near the Monastery, which are composed of chalk, are pierced by ancient grottoes, which are now only used as cellars and poultry-yards, although they were inhabited by the monks so lately as the time of Pallas, in 1794. The Monastery consists of many large buildings, several of which are devoted to the reception of strangers. The church has unfortunately been rebuilt, and the ancient chapel that stood here has been totally destroyed. A rivulet runs in front of the houses, and trickles into a stone basin, shaded by poplars, while below it are terraced gardens and small vineyards.

This little nook generally enjoys a most unbroken quiet; but on the 23rd of April, St. George's Day—when crowds arrive, and the plateau above is covered with huts and tents—the Greeks, from all parts of Crimea, flock to the place, and the women especially frequent the Site, and embellish the scene by their picturesque dresses and traditional beauty. As in most religious festivals, the world always claims its part, and a kind of fair is held here in the early part of the day, at which much business is done. But all at once the scene changes—the hour of Divine service has arrived, the crowd flocks to the church, and, as soon as the benediction has been given, there is a rush to the basin containing the water, which is supposed at this season to be a remedy against all kinds of diseases.

AN HERETICAL TOAST.—At a great banquet given lately at Santiago, some young people drank to the health of the first Protestant who came into Spain to celebrate the functions of his religion. The local authorities attached no importance to the fact, but the Minister of Justice has sent orders to the effect that a prosecution be instituted against the authors of so scandalous a toast.

## PICTURE OF THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA.

THIS memorable scene in the diplomatic history of Europe—at which were made arrangements which formed the last general settlement of the affairs of Europe—derives additional interest at the present moment from its being placed in parallel with the Treaty of Peace just signed at Paris. The Congress was held at Vienna in 1815, at the Foreign Office, in the same apartment wherein was held the Conference of last year, 1855. The former Congress, whereat was signed the Treaty between Austria, Spain, France, Great Britain, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, and Sweden, was painted by Isabey; and is valuable for the admirable portraits it contains of the great diplomatic celebrities of the period who attended the Congress. Upon the right, placed upon a pedestal, is a bust of the illustrious Austrian statesman, Prince Kaunitz.

The new number of the *Westminster Review* contains a lively and graphic article on 'The Congress of Vienna,' from which we have taken the following notices of the leading diplomatists:—

Ever since the 16th the Plenipotentiaries of the four Powers—Castlereagh for England, Rasumofsky or Nesselrode for Russia, Hardenberg and William Humboldt (sometimes either, but oftenest both, Hardenberg being deaf and requiring a query second) for Prussia, and Metternich for Austria—have been holding preparatory meetings and conferences. Castlereagh, the English readers knows. Voices from the Congress speak of his narrow horizon, and of his long-winded ignorance of Continental affairs, with which he had to deal; but give him credit for honest attention to the interests of his country, to the best of his not very shining ability. Count, soon to be Prince, Andreas Rasumofsky was nephew of the handsome clever Ukraine peasant-lad with whom the Czarina Elizabeth, of singular memory, shared her couch, if not her throne; and son of that peasant-lad's and Czarish partner's equally handsome and clever brother, who had wandered to Petersburg with his guitar, and risen to be Hetman, and President of the Academy of Sciences there. Both the brothers, commencing in such a way, earned for themselves the character of estimable efficient noblemen: their Ukraine peasant-blood proving itself a naturally noble sort. Count Andreas, who has also had his adventures, has grown grey in diplomatic service. He has been many years ambassador at Vienna: has accompanied the Czar in the late campaign, and possesses his master's confidence—as far as anybody can be said to possess the confidence of so capricious and impressible a man as Alexander, who listened to many advisers.

Count Nesselrode, Rasumofsky's colleague and rival, was then not much above thirty, and had already advanced so far by dint of pliancy and dexterity. Stein speaks of him with a certain contempt, as "Little Nesselrode," and describes him as a good-tempered, rather feeble, parasitic man, devoid of character or originality—a clever, handy secretary, not a statesman. But he was of the yielding, elastic nature of the willow, whose pliancy, in some situations, outdoes the strength of the unbending oak.

Hardenburg, the Prussian State Chancellor, was a high-bred, accomplished gentleman, who began his administrative career in Anspach-Bareuth, and rose to his present eminence by skilful service during Prussia's critical years; in reward for which he has just been created Prince. He also partakes somewhat of the nature of the willow; and, thanks to his bland, elastic character, has been able to maintain himself in a post which the sterner Stein could not hold. He has been, not unaptly, called the Mark Antony, and Stein the Cato of Prussian statesmen. He was of a sanguine, happy temperament, and always managed to reconcile the labours and duties of the minister with the graces and pleasures of the man of the world. He was distinguished by personal beauty as well as perfect manners; shone much in society, and was still a favourite with the ladies, though past sixty.

The Baron William von Humboldt, who was associated with Hardenberg, is known to the world as a man dis-

INTERIOR OF THE MONASTERY OF ST. GEORGE, BALACLAVA.

THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA: PORTRAITS OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES OF THE EIGHT POWERS WHO SIGNED THE TREATY OF PARIS IN 1815.—FROM THE [illegible]

tinguished in letters, as well as a statesman of high quality. His natural gifts had been developed by great culture and rare opportunities. He had travelled with Canpe, studied æsthetics together with Schiller, and administered the State (as Minister of Public Instruction and Health) along with Stein; yet the refinement of his mind and universality of his culture were, perhaps, injurious to him as a man of action.

Metternich, in more senses than one, presided over the Congress. He was the minister of the host, conducted the festivities as well as the business, and made the one serve the other. Nature had endowed him with all gifts that ensure success in the world—fine presence, ingenious wealth, amiable disposition, high spirits, quickness, adroitness. His successes had begun early. At seventeen he officiated as master of the ceremonies at the coronation of the Emperor Leopold. He was twenty-two when old Kaunitz gave him his granddaughter and heiress in marriage, with the testimony of being "a good, amiable young man, of the most graceful verve, and a perfect cavalier." At thirty he negotiated the third coalition against France. At thirty-six he was Prime Minister. He was created a Prince after the battle-field of Leipsig, and is now President of the Congress; all, one may say, by virtue of a happy organisation, and the talents and accomplishments of the outward man.

## MR. BRAHAM.

*(To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

Sir,—As your journal is often referred to for the settlement of disputed questions, you perhaps will allow me to correct an error in the account of Braham's first appearance. It, of course, was not, as stated in your paper, on the 31st, but on the 21st, of April, 1787. Mrs. Siddons, on the same night, was playing *Isabella* at the other house. They who love to connect eras together may, perhaps, find some gratification in hearing that Braham, who sang in public within the last four years, was the contemporary of Roger Kemble, the father of the Kembles (who was a tolerable actor, in spite of the sneer levelled at him for being an ex-hairdresser), of Macklin, and of Charles Smith. All these actors played subsequently to Braham's début. The father of John Kemble made his first and only appearance in London more than a year after Braham. This was at the Haymarket, where he played the part of "Miller of Mansfield." Roger must have been in indifferent circumstances, if a story told by Geneste be true. "I spent the winter," he says, "of 1786-1787 in London. Mr. Bonney, of Percy-street, told me one evening that he had been at some banker's in the course of the day, and had heard the banker observe that he had a sum of money deposited in his hands for charitable purposes, and that Roger Kemble had applied to him for a part of it. His answer was, that he could not consider the father of Mrs. Siddons, who was making so much money, as a fit object of charity." Macklin did not leave the stage till May, 1789, about two years after Braham's first appearance. Macklin (according to Congreve's biography of the actor) made his début at Lincoln's-inn-fields, under Rich, in 1725. So that a month ago there was living amongst us a performer once contemporary with a player who could recollect Betterton, and had seen many an old comedian who had played under James II. and William III. "Gentleman Smith," the original *Glenalvon* and *Charles Surface*, quitted the stage a year after Braham came upon it. More than a century has elapsed since this contemporary of Braham first tempted fortune before the lights as *Theodosius*. Let us add one more circumstance connected with the year of Braham's début. In that year the newspapers announced the second edition of Scottish Songs by Robert Burns, an Ayrshire Ploughman. Intimation is added to the ignorant, that, if they are curious to know who this Ayrshire Ploughman is, they will find an account of him in "The Lounger," No. 9. The ploughman is now more famous than the players.—J. DORAN.

THE POSITION OF FRANCE AT THE VIENNA CONGRESS.—France occupied at the opening of the Congress a peculiar, and, in her history, novel position. Her Plenipotentiaries were to arrive last, and to rally without having been consulted. That was not the part French Ambassadors had been accustomed to play at congresses for three two centuries past. At the Congress, for instance, which in European importance bore most resemblance to the present assemblage of Westphalia—the French Ambassador, Count d'Avaux, began his functions by demanding that the whole constabulary force of the free Imperial city of Münster, officers and all, be preliminarily put in durance, till the proper punishment could be ascertained for their enormous crime of having exerted themselves to maintain the public peace against some rioting followers of the French Embassy. The same Count, in a despatch to his Court, makes sport of one of the Imperial Plenipotentiaries, the learned Dr Valmar, who, writes the Count, "has no people at all about him to assist in ceremony, whilst I, in my coach-and-six, attended by twelve pages and thirty-two cavaliers, let the world see of what sort the least of your Majesty's servants are." At the dawn of congresses with whom Louis XIV.'s ambitious designs has inflicted the world, the French had had the chief word to speak; and at Napoleon's congresses, his word, of course, was command. At Erfurt, but a few years since, Talleyrand dictated terms to Kings and Kaisers; and told the Weimarian Chancellor von Müller, who had been congratulating himself at the friendly reception which his Duke had experienced from the Emperor, "We say fine things to those we don't like but to our friends we say, Moque-vous de tout cela!" And now the same Talleyrand, Prince of Benevento, ex-Vice-Grand-Elector, and ex- many other things, has to meet that Erfurt, "*parterre de rois*," under quite altered circumstances. One would like to have seen him "tell fine things" to the Duke of Weimar, and wonders whether he made any reflections on the occasion.

BOU-MEZA.—This famous Arab brave, who, next to Abd-el-Kader himself, was the the greatest of the Algerian leaders, followed the fortunes of his chief, and after sharing his long captivity in France was liberated at the same time and on similar conditions by Louis Napoleon. Shortly after the breaking out of the present war, when Abd-el-Kader was despondent in receiving the independent command of an Arab force, Bou-Meza procured the rank of Colonel in the Turkish army; but, Mussulman though he was, the rank was sparingly all he did procure, for as in the case of nearly every other foreign officer forced upon them by Ambassadorial influence, the Turks virtually withheld from him all actual military command, and scary the whole of his pay. When I last saw him in Constantinople, more than four months ago, he wore the flowing white silk *burnous*, and looked every inch the Arab Chief. At Batoum he was cased in the bastard frock-coat and tights which constitute the "reformed" Turkish dress, looking—to all but the large and bright black eye, which is as terribly lustrous now as when he led resistless charges against French dragoons—as unlike the Bou-Meza of ten years ago as does any seedy cavalier who swaggers, yet a spavined Turkish Pacha's Arab. Besides this sartorial abomination, he wore a huge French Cuirassier's sword—evidently as great a misfit as was the tight narrow-chested coat, with its shabby worsted braiding, or the yet more unnatural pantaloons. More than once during the evening did he crack a joke at the expense of his own appearance, without, however, seeming to feel greatly the sad reverse in fortune which it painfully indicated to others. Though he enjoys no regular French pension, the generosity of the Emperor supplies the funds necessary for h s support, but for which the income from his solonicky would no longer enable him to maintain before his Arab men the state with the idleness to which the Turks have condemned him, he declared his intention of throwing up the unprofitable sinecure and rejoining Abd-el-Kader in his new retreat at Damascus, in which case our allies will lose perhaps very efficient leader of irregular cavalry whom their whole army could furnish for an Asiatic campaign.—*Letter from Erzeroum, March* 4.

A NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.—It is said to be seriously in contemplation to negotiate a loan for no less a sum than one hundred millions of silver roubles. This will be the fourth since the declaration of hostilities. It will doubtless be effected with less difficulty than the previous ones, when peace has been secured, but it will aggravate still more the financial situation of the country, which is already seriously compromised; and the amount will be, it is feared, insufficient. The public debt before the commencement of the war amounted to 733,573,112 silver roubles (more than three milliards of francs), divided as follows:—Old foreign debt, 57,149,000 silver roubles; debts a terme, 110,857,055; rentes, 258,184,476; credit notes bearing interest, 51,000,000; paper money, 311,375,581. Since the war the debt has enormously increased, in consequence of three successive loans and several issues of Treasury bonds bearing interest. The expenses have exceeded all the calculations made by the Russian financiers. The State, therefore, in order to extricate itself from its embarrassments, must give unusual activity to production, and even double it, and simplify and extend the means of transport; for those now existing triple the original price of produce of every kind. This undertaking, however, is a most difficult one, and can only be effected by a complete regeneration of the present commercial system of the Russian empire.—*Letter from St. Petersburg, March* 18.

A FRENCH OPINION ON MR. CARLYLE.—After having travestied the History of the French Revolution in the Rabelais style, where the atrocities of the actors and the innocence of the victims are confounded and laughed at with a revolting buffoonery, Mr. Carlyle tried to impose on England a sort of Cromwell-worship, *to begin with*. He has many admirers and many copyists. A number of periodicals have become the echo of his doctrine. This adoration of Force—this kissing of the iron hand—is nothing but a consequence—apparently puerile, but profoundly logical—of the spirit of democracy cleverly grafted on the interests and passions of the moment. It may help to explain certain recent phenomena of popular admiration in England which have astonished the world. Some languishing poets make themselves the organs and partisans of this admiration and of this sickly envy, in some elegies which contrast strangely with the national pride which inflamed the poets and prose writers of the last century in all ranks of society. We remember that in the reign of Louis XIV. the French refugees in England published a protestation, entitled "The Sighs of Enslaved France for Liberty." In our time, if the verses and prose of those panygerists of revolutionary reform were deserving of so great an honour, we might form a miscellany of complaints, entitled "The Sighs of Free England for Slavery!"—*M. de Montalembert.*

## THE PEACE.

HARK! through the deep'ning silence
Of the Sabbath night!
Hark! to the solemn echo,
Or, did we hear aright?
Again, again it thunders—
It is the cannon's roar,
That tells a list'ning people
Their work of death is o'er!
Now raise your hearts to Him above,
"Who biddeth wars to cease"—
To the Lord God of Battles,
Who sends the nations Peace!

Peace! let the glorious message speed
Upon the lightning streams
Till on the throne and in the cell
The joyful knowledge beams!
For carnage and destruction,
Twin demons, now are chain'd.
And war's red furious steeds, that long
Trampled the earth—are rein'd,
So raise your hearts to Him above,
"Who biddeth wars to cease,"
To the Lord God of Battles,
Who sends the nations Peace!

And ye, O unknown martyrs,
Who sigh "too late, too late!"
As ye hear the cannon thunder
Their tidings to the state—
Your silent tears and agony,
Your lov'd ones' life-blood shed,
Mingling in solemn sacrifice
The living and the dead,
Have been your portion of the price
For Europe's glad release—
The mighty price Old England pays
For the blest boon of Peace!

Oh! look throughout the length and breadth
Of lands to Britain given,
And search a fitting tribute
To offer before Heaven.
Look for the fatherless and poor,
And for the mourner seek,
And let reflected mercies cheer
The widow'd and the weak.
Thus raise your hearts to Him above,
"Who biddeth wars to cease,"
To the Lord God of Battles,
Who sends the nations Peace!

See! We have work before us—
Work meet for men who rose
Like giants to defend the right,
And grapple with their foes;
We've ignorance to vanquish,
And darkness to dispel,
And many a human dwelling
Too like an earthly hell.
Up! let us know no respite,
Still working hand in hand,
To cleanse these mighty evils
That stain our native land.

We've borne a solemn chastisement,
See that it works aright!
And opens ev'ry heart and mind
To Truth's most holy l ght!
We've learn'd the impotence of man
To guard 'gainst future ill,
We've seen the fruitless vanity
Of pride and human skill,
So let us raise our hearts to Him
"Who bidderh wars to cease,"
And thank the Lord of Hosts for this
His last best gift of Peace!

A. F.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.—The report of the Postmaster-General for 1855, just issued, states, with regard to the inland service, that 832 new post-offices have been established, making the total present number 10,492. The experiment of pillar letter-boxes has fully succeeded, and the number, especially in London, is to be largely increased. Measures are in progress for accelerating the first delivery in the metropolis, so that it may be effected by nine a.m., and also for securing a more speedy transmission of letters between one part of London and another. For this latter object ten centres of distribution are to be established, and hourly deliveries will then take place. Both plans involve such important alterations as to require great care; but the difficulties will be lessened by the public adding to the direction of their letters the initials of the district for which they are intended, in accordance with instructions which will be given. A substitution of new names for streets, when there are two or more of the same name in a district, will, if it be adopted in accordance with a previous recommendation, likewise prove advantageous. During the past year a vast number of accelerations have been effected on the most important lines. The total number of letters was 456,000,000, showing a proportion of nineteen letters for every individual in England, seven in Ireland, and fifteen in Scotland. The number of newspapers posted has undergone a diminution of about one-fourth since the abolition of the stamp, and the loss of revenue from that source has been about one-half. The transmission of bookpackets has experienced during 1855 the enormous increase of 378 per cent, and the number is now 1,400,000 per annum.

NEW WARMING APPARATUS IN FARNBOROUGH CHURCH, KENT.—A constant circulation of the air of a building through the air-drain, and its concentration on the stove, appears to be the principle of this apparatus. The warm air ascends, expands into every part, and gradually descends, as it cools by contact with the walls and windows, flowing down the air-drain, to be again warmed, and thrown up into the church. It is not necessary to confine it to the extremities of a building, because the coldest air is always flowing down the drain; and, as the warm air must necessarily take its place, the warmth is diffused. The construction of the stove is simple and inexpensive; it consists of an iron cylinder, cast in two pieces, five feet long by two feet six inches in diameter, the fire-bars are placed a little below its centre, and are lined with Welsh lump fire-bricks. By means of a small register-valve in the lower door the draught is regulated, and no damper is used in the chimney. The stove is fixed under the side of the church. It has three gratings: the first serving the double purpose of a fresh-air intake-hole, and an air-draft to the fire; the second is placed over the stove, and admits the warm air to the church; and the third, at a distance of twenty-four feet, is put over the air-drain to receive the cold air which is conducted down the drain. The fire is lighted on Saturday, and keeps in without an attendant during the night, and it is never touched during the services. The apparatus was put into the church when it was restored last autumn, and has been found to answer remarkably well. In the construction of the drain care should be taken that the air-drain has no sharp angles; it should be large—two feet six inches by two feet six inches at the least. Sufficient air only is admitted by the screw-valve for combustion, very little heat escapes into the chimney, and the stove is never hot enough to burn the air.

## *EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.*

Her Majesty will hold her first drawingroom this season on Thursday, the 10th of April; and her fourth levee on Wednesday, April 16th, at St. James's Palace.

There is no day yet fixed for the Empress to leave her room. As the baptism of the Prince Imperial must, according to the programme published, follow the above event, it is calculated that it will take place the second form git in April.

The Duke of Cambridge has consented to preside at the 67th anniversary dinner of the Royal Literary Fund, which is fixed to take place at Freemasons' Hall on the 7th of May.

The *Frankfort Journal* announces that the Empress of Russia, widow of the late Czar Nicholas, is about to visit her daughter, the Grand Duchess Olga, at Stuttgardt.

The Berlin papers begin to talk openly of the marriage of Prince Frederick William with the Princess Royal of England. The Prince will visit England at the conclusion of the spring reviews, and it is expected that he will return an accepted suitor.

The telegraphic despatch sent by the Pope in reply to that of the Emperor Napoleon, announcing the birth of the Imperial Prince, and asking for the apostolic benediction, was, according to one of the French religious journals, in the following terms—"I bless the Emperor, the Empress, the Imperial infant, and France!"

Lord Canning reached Calcutta on the 29th of February, and was sworn in Governor-General on March 1. Lord Dalhousie was to leave Calcutta for Suez on the 6th ult.

On the occasion of the signature of the Treaty of Peace the King of Prussia conferred on M. de Manteuffel the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Black Eagle.

An order of the day from the Minister of War, published in the *Invalide Russe*, makes known to the troops that the Grand Duke Wladimir Alexandrowitch, second son of the Emperor, has been inscribed on the muster rolls of the cavalry of the Imperial Guard.

Within the last two months no less than four earldoms have been presented with heirs apparent; namely, the Earls of Airlie, Portsmouth, Lichfield, and Munster.

The biography of the Emperor Napoleon III. has been published in the Russian language at St. Petersburg, and very extensively sold.

From Russia we learn that the Grand Dukes Constantine and Nicholas, and General Todleben, accompany the Emperor Alexander on his journey to Finland.

Accounts have been received of the death of Sir Charles Hotham, Governor of Victoria.

Count Morny is spoken of as likely to be appointed Minister of France at the Court of St. Petersburg.

The marriage of Count Wladimir de Daun, chamberlain of the Emperor of Austria, Colonel in the Austrian service, with the Countess Machet de Laubespin, of Paris, was celebrated on the 27th ult. at Brussels.

It was rumoured that Sir Henry Barkly would shortly leave Jamaica for England.

In the Upper Chamber at Berlin, on the 28th ult., the President read a letter from the Commander-General of the third corps of the army, demanding authority to prosecute M. von Rochow-Plessow, by whom M. von Hinckeldey was killed, and M. von Marwitz, his second.

The fine bust in porcelain of the French Emperor, from the chisel of M. Aug Barre, has been placed in the Salon de l'Empereur, at the Palace of the Senate.

Her Majesty has given an order to Mr. F. Grey, of Cork-street, to supply an artificial limb to Isaac Church, of the Grenadier Guards, who lost an arm at Inkerman, and has appointed him a porter at Windsor Castle.

The *Mémorial des Pyrénées* announces that General Bosquet transmitted by telegraph the intelligence of his elevation to his mother in the following terms:—"Marshal Bosquet to his mother: Pray for the Emperor."

A hundred members of the Catholic Young Men's Society of Dublin assembled to present a respectful remonstrance or protest to Archbishop Cullen, against the act of excluding, by his directions, the three Roman Catholic papers, the *Tablet*, *Nation*, and *Weekly Telegraph*, from the reading-room of their society.

Aali Pacha dined with Count Orloff on the 27th ult. In the course of the day the Russian Aides-de-camp hunted in the forest of St. Germain, in company with some superior officers of the Imperial Guard.

A grand fête in honour of the conclusion of peace is to be celebrated at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday next.

A proposal is before the public in Manchester for a grand exhibition of pictures, sculptures, glass, china, engravings, and other works of art. The subject was broached a few days ago at a meeting of the School of Art, by Mr. E. Potter.

The old story o. an approaching union between the Greek and Ro—an Catholic Churches is revived. An ecclesiastic has published a work on the subject at the expense of the Pope, and, with the patronage of his Holiness, has left Rome on a mission to the authorities elsewhere.

The two statues of Tragedy and Comedy, by Flaxman, and the two fine bas-reliefs by the same artist, on the Bow-street front of Covent-garden Theatre, have happily escaped uninjured from the fire.

On the 30th of January the Chilean war-steamer *Cazador* left Talcahuano for Valparaiso, having on board 363 persons (86 of whom were soldiers, 4 officers, and the remainder women, children, and the crew). Shortly after leaving she ran upon a rock and sank. Only 43 persons were saved.

A notice was posted at the Paris Bourse on Monday, stating that the Council of the Bank of France have lowered the rate of discount from 6 to 5 per cent.

Sir Colin Campbell denies the truth of an anecdote circulated in a newspaper paragraph some time ago, to the effect that Sir Colin had been sent for to the Palace, had left in the Princess Royal to dinner, and had been seated by the Queen. This anecdote, and remarks deprecatory of the Guards (attributed to Sir Colin), are both declared to be utterly fictitious.

A Swedish lady, described as possessing a beautiful voice, has been singing in the north of Germany, and is shortly to appear at the Opera, in Berlin, as the *Queen of Night* in the "Zauberflöte."

Government has accorded a charter to the Ottoman Bank. This step is adopted after communication with the Ottoman Government, which grants to the bank the firman requisite for the establishment of the public undertakings of this nature.

The Castle of Arenenberg, on the lower part of the Lake of Constance, which formerly was the residence of Queen Hortense and her son, now Emperor of the French, fired a salute of several guns on the occasion of the birth of the Prince Imperial.

The four colossal allegorical statues intended for the middle roof of the new Museum and Berlin, and representing Art, Peace, Fortune, and Prussia, have just been cast in zinc at different Berlin foundries. They will be covered with a sandstone-coloured paint, and then be erected at once. The relievo for the frontispiece, modelled by Professor Kiss, will soon be finished.

A Baltimore schooner has been seized at New York, under orders of the United States' district attorney, charged with being fitted out as a slaver.

There is some talk of forming in the Crystal Palace a collection of pictures illustrative of English art.

The *Genoa Gazette* quotes a letter from Sarzana, stating that on the night of the 17th ult. two men who had disguised themselves with masks, assaulted a broker at Carrara, and stoned him to death. It is believed they mistook him for a notorious informer.

A petition has been forwarded to the Board of Trade from the watermen at Deal and Ramsgate, complaining that they are not sufficiently paid for the risk and expense they incur in saving the cargoes of vessels wrecked on that dangerous coast.

The *Czas*, the Austrian journal of Cracow, says:—"In the night of the 26th ult. the recruitment of 30,000 men, from the age of nineteen to thirty-five, took place in Poland."

By order of the Prefect of the Seine, daguerréotype artistes and others are forbidden to take drawings of mausoleums which are the private property of families without an authorisation from the administration.

M. d'Esterhazy, the Austrian Minister, is dangerously ill of an inflammation of the lungs.

The cultivation of the mulberry-tree, the breeding of silkworms, and the production of silk, are making great progress just now in Poland.

The Russian Government proposes to found a new University for Southern Russia at Nicolaieff. An observatory—arranged for meteorological as well as astronomical records is also to be erected in the city, at the instance of the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg.

On the 16th ult. Colonel Turr reached Corfu. He was accompanied by an Austrian guard, who delivered him into the hands of the British authorities. Soon after his arrival the Colonel left for Constantinople.

# Memorabilia,

## LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

*A little spice may let in much light.*" -Old Proverb.

THE SANCTUARY KNOCKER, DURHAM CATHEDRAL.

We are indebted for a sketch of the very interesting relic here given to the accomplished pencil of our correspondent Cuthbert Bede. The "Sanctuary Knocker" is affixed to the exterior of the north door of the nave of Durham Cathedral. Its former use is best described in Sanderson's "Antiquities of Durham Abbey (Ed., 1787; pp. 43, 44):—"Near to the said altar" (of our Lady of Pittie*), "on the south side, adjoining the Gahley Door, was a grate, whereon the countryman lay, when they fled thither for refuge In ancient time, before the house was suppress, the Abbey Church, the churchyard, and all the circuit thereof, was a sanctuary for all manner of men that committed any great offence: as killing of a man in his own defence, or any prisoners who had broken out of prison and fled to the church door, knocking to have it opened; also certain men lay in two chambers over the north door for that purpose, that when any such offenders came and knocked they instantly let them in at any hour of the night; and rin quickly to the Gahley Bell, and toll'd it, that whomsoever heard it might know that some had taken sanctuary. When the Prior had notice thereof, he sent orders to keep themselves within the Sanctuary—that is, within the church and churchyard: and that everyone should have a gown of black cloth, with a yellow cross, called St. Cuthbert's Cross, on the left shoulder, that everyone might see the privilege granted to St. Cuthbert's Shrine for offenders to fly unto, for succour and safeguard of their lives, until they could obtain their Prince's pardon: and that they should lie within the church or Sanctuary on a grate, made only for that purpose adjoining to the Galley South Door. They had likewise their meat, drink, bedding, and other necessaries, at the cost of the house, for thirty-seven days, being only such as were necessary for such offenders. But the Prior and Convent could get them conveyed out of the Diocese: this privilege was confirmed not only by King Edward, but by King Alured likewise." The two chambers over the door have been removed. A list of those who claimed sanctuary has been published by the Surtees Society: the last date is Sept. 10th, 1524."

The grotesque and huge knocker is a very fine specimen of Norman metalwork, and is in excellent preservation. As the head is hollow, and as there are apertures at the eyes and mouth, Cuthbert Bede suggests that, when night drew on, a light was probably placed within the head to guide the fugitive to his haven of refuge Its effect must have been rather terrific than attractive to any one else than the claimer of sanctuary It is now no longer useful, whether or not it is ornamental is another question; but it is compassionately allowed to grin at its harmless existence in the place to which it once attracted such questionable company.

### NOTES.

Origin of Common Phrases.—Several of Scrutator's phrases are of too recent an origin, and somewhat base coinage, to require notes. The "cut up" of the shambles, the "high ropes" of the acrobat, the "cold shoulder" given to a guest expectant of a feast; the "wheelbarrow," the only vehicle for the late diner-out, when the last cab is gone home; the "tongs," to intensify the noise of the blacksmith's hammer: the "bucket" overturned, and cheap "five-penny" worth finery of the haberdasher, very probably suggested the "slang." Many, however, are of somewhat proverbial form and remote date. "He-ter-skelter" (Grose's hang-order!) is used by Shakespeare; "sleeveless," by Bishop Hall and Milton; "to boot" (from *bote*, profit, by Shakespeare said Herbert; to "cotton," by Swift; "half-seas over," by Dryden; "i' the suds," by Beaumont and Fetcher; the careful housewife "save the bacon" is employed by Prior. "To put a spoke in a wheel" made it run heavier; "lackadaisy" is the corruption of alackaday (ll tde il); "to haul over the coals" reminds one of the ancient ordeal of the red-hot ploughshare; "right as a trivet" comes probably from the motto of the three-legged stool of Mau.—*Quocunque jeceris stabit.*" "Dog-cheap" was contemptuous, as in dog-Latin and dog-rose, doggerel, or a dog-Jew of Shakspeare. "To curry favour" (or *favel*, a chestnut horse) came from the stable to the pen of Hooker; white to "eat unlucbe pie" was the fate of the menials, who fed on the refuse, when those "above the salt" feasted on the haunch of venison.—Mackenzie Walcott, M.A.

A Beautiful Inscription.—The following very elegant inscription was copied from a book of travels in Italy, published many years ago:—

Quintus Lucius Barea Soranus
Musarum amicus,
Domitianum,
Puellam formâ et virtute præstantem, quam adamaverat
Duris parentibus ei denegantibus:
In hac villa, quam Lautus sedit avit,
Lauda, viaitor, et discere, confectus,
Suum infelicem amorem continuo flevit.

Compare this ancient inscription with the much-admired modern one, by Shenstone.—

Ah Maria!
Puellarum elegantissima
Vale!
Hen quanto minus est
Cum reliquis versari
Quam tui
Meminisse.

Stocks, Barnacles, and Bilboes. Barnacles or Bernicles, appear to be first mentioned by Joinville, the chronicler of St. Louis:—"And the Saracens, seeing that the king would not comply with their demands, threatened to put him in the *bernacles*, which is the most grievous torture they can put any one to. And these are two great beams of wood which are fastened to a head; and when they put any one in them, they lay him on his side between the two beams, and pass his legs across great pins; then shut down the piece of wood that is uppermost, and make a man sit down on the beams, from whence it comes that there remains not half a foot of bones in the body that are not crushed and broken; and still worse to make the matter, at the end of three days they put the legs, which are all swollen, back again into these bernacles, and break them anew, which is a most cruel thing, as well you may believe, and with bullock's sinews they tie down his head for fear he should unsave himself therein." The two holes for the feet must have suggested the name of "barnacles" for a pair of spectacles, used as a conventional jest-word by the London populace. P. E. D

* "Pittie is, perhaps, a corruption of the French *petit*."—*Raine's Brief Account of Durham Cathedral*, p. 21.

### QUERIES.

*(To the Editor of the* Illustrated London News.)

I observe with great pleasure a portion of your very useful Journal devoted to subjects of archæological and antiquarian interest, and shall be glad to be afforded space for the insertion of the following queries relative to some subjects connected with those branches of inquiry

In my researches for materials for my forthcoming "History of Boston," in Lincolnshire, I have met frequently with the phrase "Culver Rent," implying annual payment to some persons, generally (perhaps always) the lord of the manor. What does it mean! Again, in several of the privileges near Boston there is a place called the "Shuftes." I cannot find any definition of this word. Once more, in four parishes I have found an inclosure called "Cold Harbour." In this case my difficulty arises from the multiplicity of opinions respecting the meaning of this appellation—none of which however, are satisfactory to me.

In the Vicarage-house at Boston is an oak panel (removed from the ancient Vicarage-house), which bears the following coat-of-arms:—A fesse charged with a fish and two annulets between three plates, each charged with a cross fitchee. This escutcheon is attached to a mitre, and a pastoral staff runs diagonally behind it. The tinctures cannot be traced. These arms undoubtedly belonged to some bishopric or mitred abbey; but as none of the former ever bore such arms, we must seek among the latter Fuller gives the arms of all the mitred abbeys, except those of Bardney and Crencester. As these arms are not among those which are given, it is probable they were borne by one of the two which Fuller did not discover; and if so, most probably to Bardney, which was within a short distance of Boston, and held property in that town, as well as several valuable fisheries on the river Witham. The fish in the escutcheon very much resembles a *pike*, and Witham was proverbially famous for its fish of that description Any information which your readers can favour me with respecting the arms formerly borne by Bardney Abbey, or relative to the origin of the terms mentioned in the preceding part of this communication, will much oblige and serve—Percy Thompson.

The Boston Alchemist.—I have before me a book entitled "Ripley Revived," London, 1678; and in an advertisement at the beginning mention is made of a reprint of Ripley's principal work. "The Compound of Alchemy," which reprint, it is stated, was by Ralph Rabbards, and was published at London, in quarto, in 1591. Can any of your readers inform me where a copy of Rabbard's reprint can be seen? Ripley was a native of Boston; and, having been for some time at Bridlington monastery, as one of the Canons, he travelled into Italy, and devoted himself for many years to alchemy and the discovery of the philosopher's stone On his return to England he betook himself to Boston, where he became a Carmelite anchorite, and where he wrote most of his works He died and was buried there in 1490. Whatever we may think of alchemy at the present day, there is no doubt that at one time it occupied the attention of some of the greatest philosophers of the age in which it was so much studied, and among these the Boston Carmelite took a very high place. He was, unquestionably, far before the age in which he lived, and in the success which attended his chemical researches he had no equal in that day. In Thompson's "History of Boston" he is spoken of as "George Ripley," but in the work I have mentioned above he is called "*Sir* George Ripley," though when or how he obtained knighthood I know not. In Thompson's History Rabbard's reprint is mentioned as a book of "exceeding rare occurrence."—Cosmopolite.

Smithfield Market.—We learn from Stow and other authorities that Smithfield was used as a place for the sale of horses and cattle even as early as 1150. Subsequently it was converted into a general market; but I cannot find when this took place. Can you or any of your readers inform me! —Civis, Bread-street.

Mr. Macaulay and William Penn.—Your correspondent Mr. Blundell has defended Mr. Macaulay with considerable success from the charges brought against him in the *Times* newspaper, with reference to Marshal Schomberg's and Judge Jeffrey's burial-places. Can he do anything to exculpate the historian from the imputations, far more serious, of unfairness towards the memory of William Penn, which appear in the columns of the same journal, for Wednesday the 26th Feb. The reputation of Penn, like that of Macaulay, is surely public property.

A Beggar-Banger.—When the town of Brackley was in a flourishing state, an officer was appointed and paid by the Corporation whose especial duty it was to expel beggars from the town, and who was consequently and formally designated the "Beggar-banger." Can any of your readers tell me any other Corporation which had in its pay an officer so designated?—Blunt

"Voicks, Bob!"—"Lace Songs."—I shall esteem it a favour if Mr Stenberg will kindly intimate where a copy of the ballad in which "Voicks, Bob" is introduced can be seen, and also where I can see a collection of "Lace Songs." Should they not be published in a volume, and should Mr Stenberg be willing to let me see any that he may possess, if he will kindly state as much in the Illustrated London News I will immediately forward my name and address to any place he may appoint.—Juvans.

The Double F.—A still more curious custom than that of using the ff as observed by a few families in adding a capital letter to the termination of the name, generally the letter "H," written thus "Singleton H." Perhaps some of the intelligent contributors to "Memorabilia" may be able to account for this.—Geo. Matthewson, Oxon.

### ANSWERS.

The Word "Bully."—In answer to your correspondent who suggests "boullyes" as the origin of the English term "bully," and to your remark, "that it is an ingenious suggestion," asking also if there is any trace of the word in French usage, I beg to inform you that there existed formerly a French verb (now obsolete), "boulier," which signified "to coseu," also "to box." Thus was pronounced "boulay," which a still the pronunciation of the word bully in England, although pronounced in Ireland, and I believe in Scotland, "bully," the u as in "gully" The French word was significative of the occupation of a "bully," which is that of "cosening," or cheating and defrauding, and even boxing, if his services are required. The term "bully" is at the present day known in France by a slang word, "mastereau" I think I am right in asserting that the English word "bully" was derived from the obsolete French verb "boulier," "to cozen," "to box." "Boullayes" was evidently derived from "boulay" (old French), a noun, signifying a birch-tree—"bouleau" (in modern French). The birch, we know, is a terror to schoo-boys. The "sergens-de-ville," or police of those days, were probably armed with a species of cat-o'-nine-tails, the handle of which was made of birch, and the thongs of white leather, with which instrument they kept back the crowd, as related by Victor Hugo in "Notre Dame de Paris." I shall be happy if my suggestion clears up the point in question. H. Bascher

Wife-selling.—The following passage from "How to Make Money," by Edwin De Freedley, may throw some light on the subject of wife-selling. It was most likely from a misunderstanding of the laws affecting sales in markets that this kind of traffic has sometimes been carried on. Tradition says it has been done in this town, and there are people now living who actually think it legal:—"A sale of a person who has no right to sell is not valid against the claim of the rightful owner, unless the goods are sold in what is legally termed '*market overt*,' that is, at the market-place on a market-day. . . . . *A sale of stolen goods in market overt passes the property in them to the purchaser.*" And most likely this was considered to apply not only to stolen goods but to other articles not lastly saleable.—Walter Scargill, Colchester.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Tom D'Urfey's Songs. The song of "To horse, brave boys of Newmarket," alluded to by Mr Macaulay as an especial favourite of Charles II., will be found in the first volume of all the editions of "Wit and Mirth, or, Pills to Purge Melancholy" In the other song mentioned, "Phyllida, Phyllida," it is not easy to identify, there are so many similar. "Jones's Cabinet-Lid's excellent work now in course of publication, called "Popular Music of the Olden Time.'

A Lover of Old Theology.—See Cunningham's "Handbook of London," article "Great Queen Chapel"

W. Collingwood.—The phrase "as the crow flies" is derived from the habits of the crow, or rather rook. Any one living in the country must have observed that the homeward flight of rooks is peculiarly illustrative of a "straight cut across country," which the proverb in question is used to express

Yorkshireman.—Analysing ancient names is necessarily a department of the arts conjectural. While we cannot, in many cases, venture upon more than a guess, and our guesses are usually such as a logician would pronounce far from satisfactory. With this proviso we should consider *Rooby* merely a mode of spelling Rokeby, the town either of actual rooks or of a family so named

George Williamson.—"Rules of the Road."—This is merely a custom, which varies in different countries, but exists in all. It has the power of law, for a man would be held liable for consequences were he to infringe it

Ino.—The Parliamentary writ to peers summoned as jurymen. Why? The largeness of Norfolk Shire-ground . . . . . peers must not be tried upon any matter, jurors or inquests whatever, by petty juries, or trying any question arising out of the laws. 2 A privilege was granted to the Lords by King Richard II., was confirmed in the 8th of Elizabeth, and has been repeatedly confirmed . . . . . Chamberlayne's Present State of England, 1707.

Constant Reader.—A shilling of Edward VI. of no numismatic value. 2 A brass piece of Queen Anne, quite valueless. 3 Two pieces of the time of James and Fraserpence of Charles II. 4 Still, and William III., appy to Mr Webb or, the well-known coin-scientist 7 Great Russell-street, good gardens.

J. J.—A superstition, derived from the belief that a child with a caul will be very lucky

J. Rogerson.—The case of Lord Audley was a trial for the coronation of William and Mary. The . . . . . was with the ceremonial above 7 Persons and Audiences The inscription is . . . . . Montagu's house . . . . . 27

Cleophas.—Values from . . . . . of interest, it is of no particular value

Charles Dan.—The article in question would require much more space than we have to spare

W. P.—In portion, many pithy and clever lines. But we shall be glad to receive a few more of his unpublished and graphic Verses in hand are scarcely of sufficient general interest for publication

### SPRING FASHIONS.

The season is now approaching when out-of-door costume must occupy a good deal of attention Though the new bonnets do not present a sudden and marked alteration of style, there is some change of shape to be noticed. They sit close to the face, with an extremely full cap, and come a little more forward than they did last season; they have always a very deep and full curtain, with much of the trimming drooping behind. For the next few weeks straw bonnets are likely to be in favour, and these present such a variety of style and material that they are almost as coquettish as the more costly fabrics.

There is a charming bonnet of plain straw, ornamented with blue ribbon and white, and black lace: on one side, outside, is a bunch of blue flowers, and on each side a long streamer of ribbon. A row of narrow black velvet edges the bonnet, and black lace and blue flowers are intermingled with the cap.

There is another straw bonnet trimmed with rose-coloured velvet ribbon and a mixture of black and white lace for the curtain, with a bunch of miniature grapes inside.

A charming bonnet is composed of white blonde, with a slight intermixture of black lace, and a fanciful garland of green run through the puffings; cap to correspond, with blonde and bunches of green leaves.

Another bonnet is formed of a mixture of pink silk, black lace, ribbon, and flowers; and one remarkable for its simple elegance is a white silk drawn bonnet, with trimming of white blonde and lilac ribbon, with a row of lilac flowers across the forehead, but only the simple blonde cap at the sides.

A novel effect is produced by spotted black lace being placed over white tulle, with crêpe lisse for curtain, with an edging and trimming of blue and black.

Sometimes the curtain of the bonnet is composed of white tulle, with rows of narrow ribbon or black velvet upon it, and we may observe that flowers are more used than feathers at present, the latter being too heavy to harmonize well with the extreme lightness and delicacy of the fabrics chiefly employed.

Mantles are of a very becoming shape this season. They are generally of black, though silks of a quiet sombre shade are sometimes chosen for the purpose. Before describing the mantles, however, we must remark that a tight-fitting jacket with very deep basque is considered the most *comme-il-faut* costume. It is usually of rich black silk, profusely trimmed with black lace, fringe, and velvet.

For ladies who prefer a different mode we can recommend a black silk mantle of moderate size, with short ends before, and richly ornamented with brocaded braid and fringe.

Another mantle is richly embroidered, the embroidery being intermixed with jet beads. This mantle is edged with lace a quarter of a yard deep. Both on the jacket and the mantles there is a trimming across the shoulders.

A mantle of cinnamon-brown silk is somewhat of a scarf shape, with alternate rows of rich braid and plush trimming, and with fringe and tassels to correspond.

Another mantle is composed of violet-coloured silk, with a rich trimming of deep black lace and black velvet ribbon; a quilling of the latter goes down the front, while rows of the same are placed across, so as to produce somewhat of a military style; lace, velvet, and jet fringe forming a sort of epaulet across the shoulder.

For a more matronly wearer there is a large shawl-shaped mantle of black silk, richly trimmed with fringe, velvet, and jet beads.

The dresses are so beautiful this season that they may be justly considered chefs-d'œuvre of the manufacturers. Of course, we can only describe a few of those which present themselves.

There is a grey silk with three flounces, each flounce being edged with a *chiné* pattern, resembling a willow branch, in black, white, and grey.

A dress of pale green silk has the flounces edged with a *chiné* pattern of black and white; the body of the dress being trimmed with black velvet and black lace.

A lilac silk has three flounces, each flounce having a rich brocaded pattern of reversed Vandykes—that is to say, the points going upwards; the flounce is edged with fringe, and the body ornamented to correspond.

There is a violet silk, the flounces of which have a *chiné* pattern, and three rows of fringe interwoven with the silk.

When plain silks are adopted they seem to have innumerable trimmings.

Even moiré antiques are now made with flounces, the flounces having an appropriate pattern inwoven; generally this inweaving is a *chiné* of a sombre colour, the trimming of the body being made to correspond.

Silks for dinner dress are more magnificent than ever. There is a pink moiré antique that seems to be strewn over with white feathers, so perfect is the perspective of the weaving. This silk is well adapted for a court train, but if used for a private occasion should be richly trimmed with point lace.

There is an exquisite fabric of white silk with large bouquets of blue and white satin brocade.

An amber silk has flounces edged with an inweaving of white crêpe plush, nearly a quarter deep.

Perhaps, however, the newest and at the same time most costly and truly elegant dress is a blue silk with two flounces, each flounce being edged with a pattern in blue and white velvet, nearly half a yard deep. Though inwoven in the silk this velvet ornament has the appearance of being cut and painted in the most beautiful manner The design is of tulips and roses intermingling their leaves and stems, and is so delicately traded that it proves itself the work of a true artist.

Low bodies are made with points before and behind, and are profusely trimmed with lace, blonde, ribbon, and fringe.

High dresses are always of the jacket form, with a deep basque, and braid ornamented with fringe or velvet. The sleeves are usually composed of two or three falls.

We intend shortly to give a full description of ball dresses and coiffures; meanwhile we will just remark, that the latter are always full at the sides, and that they come a good deal on the top of the head. Ribbon and flowers at the back of the head are quite out of date.

We must find room for a few remarks on the novelties in lingerie which present themselves to our notice. The pointed collars have given place to quite a new style, namely, square worked collars, edged with Valenciennes lace. Sleeves are usually made to correspond, often with a gauntlet like turned-up cuff of the same fabric as the collar. Some of the designs are of an arabesque pattern. A favourite style of sleeve has three puffings finished off with a frill to correspond with the collar, and sometimes the square collar is double, a smaller one surmounting the first.

There is a long or *jabot* sort of collar of hewy guipure, to be worn with puffed sleeves, edged with a guipure frill.

Ribbons of a bright colour, to harmonise with the dress, are made into bows at the wrist, and otherwise trim the sleeves, and a small bow is worn at the throat. The ends of the bow are usually finished with tassels, and sometimes black velvet is intermixed with the ribbons

A stiff under sleeve, edged with a bright ribbon, and so arranged that the worked sleeve falls over it, produces a good effect; but much depends on the shape of the under sleeve.

[For our information on Dress and Fashion we are indebted to the courtesy of Madame Einstein Devy, 73, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.]

Rhubarb gives us an illustration of the suitability of our climate, the excellence of our soil, and the skill of our cultivators, in utilising exotic plants. The medicinal value of this root was known to the Chinese at a very early period, and European nations received it from China through Turkish traders. The true Chinese rhubarb was first cultivated in this country in 1763. A gold medal was awarded to Sir W. Fordyce for raising from seed 300 plants of the *Rheum Palmatum*. Since that period its cultivation has so increased in England that many thousands of tons of its succulent stalks are annually sold in our cities for the table, and for the manufacture of wine. Our horticulturists have again been successful in originating varieties of this root, equally adapted to the purposes to which it is now applied. In some sorts the stems are extremely large and juicy, others are valued for their precocity, and others for the equivalent quality. In Paxton's *Illustrated Botanical Mechanics' Institute*, we find the following account of the introduction of rhubarb into the Prince's dessert:—"The Prince of Wales, on the occasion of a large party the following year, ordered rhubarb to be served up dressed as it was in England. His cook knew nothing of English sauges, and, selecting the large leaves, served them up as spinach. The guests were astonished at the English dish, and well they might; and rhubarb was discarded from that time from the Prince's table.—*From an able and intelligent lecture "On the Inherent Powers of Development in Plants, recently delivered by Mr. T. Ingram, at the Nottingham Mechanics' Institute.*

"Foolscap."—Everybody knows what "foolscap" paper is; but they would be puzzled to tell how it came to bear that singular cognomen. When Charles I. found his revenues short, he granted certain privileges, among others to monopolies; and among these was the manufacture of paper, the exclusive right of which was sold to certain parties, who grew rich, and enriched the Government at the expense of those who were obliged to use paper. At this time all English paper bore in water marks the Royal arms. The Parliament under Cromwell made jests of this law in every conceivable manner; and, among other indignities to the memory of Charles, it was ordered that the Royal arms be removed from the paper, and the fool's cap and bells be substituted. These were also removed when the Rump Parliament was prorogued; but paper of the size of the Parliament's journals still bears the name of "foolscap."—*From "Notes and Queries."*

THE MARKET AT SCHUMLA.

## THE MARKET AT SCHUMLA.—A STREET AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

SCHUMLA has been a place of strategical importance ever since the Russians first made the provinces of the Lower Danube the aim of their conquest. Lying in a semicircle of hills, as in a horse-shoe, and populous at all times from the fertility of the land which surrounds it, Schumla gained additional size when it became a garrison town. The streets and market-places, which are not wider nor more fairly paved than those of other Turkish cities, are at all times filled with soldiers, and a busy mass devoted to the satisfying of soldiers' wants. But since the concentration of large forces in the centre of Bulgaria within the last two years Schumla is thronged. Streams of busy people of every denomination choke the narrow spaces between the low and ricketty and ill-built houses; there is no passing through the bazaar, where Jews and Greeks lazily loll before their wares, supremely careless whether they sell or not; and the market-place is a rendezvous for countless followers of every pursuit. In one corner a knife-grinder from the Turkish villages plies a wheel and sharpens everything from a yataghan to a toothpick; near him squats a vender of sweets and drinks—of these he has sorts as various as are his customers. The white *rahatlokoum*, the grey mixture of oil and almonds; sweetmeats, green, red, or blue, attract as many as do the red, yellow, and green beverages which sparkle in his decanters. He is, accordingly, surrounded by a crowd which continually recruits itself, and eats, and drinks, and smokes around him as if life was to be a perpetual recreation. Another group surrounds a vender of tobacco: a third, the maker of pancakes; whilst, in their immediate vicinity, Bashibozouks and horse-dealers are wrang'ling over the price of a charger not taller than twelve hands. Albanians stand by, too poor to pay but afraid to rob, and eyeing good things wistfully; whilst they scratch their dirty heads or twist themselves in their frowsy garments. Under the wooden arcades a crowd is also passing and repassing. Jews selling calico; Turkish men and women buying it. Auctions of horses and pistols and pocket-handkerchiefs are held together—the prices called by hoarse but burly Turks, who deafen by their roar. Egyptians may be seen endeavouring to change a shilling bank-note, whilst their cunning adversaries higgle for the discount. All the passions, good and bad, of a whole population—all the traffic of a city—all the gaming and swindling, as well as the honesty, if there be any, of Schumla, are condensed in its market-place, which is scarcely more, in truth, than a road of some breadth

In a street at Constantinople the European element to a greater extent prevails. The dandy amateur with Jim Crow hat, surrounded by a veil, is arm-in-arm with the dandy British officer, who clangs his long spurs on the bad pavement, and takes sly peeps at pretty faces in high-up windows from under the shadow of his white-covered cap. He has learned not to be annoyed at the vicinity of dogs—in Turkey they are mangy brutes—and to treat with great composure the request of dirty little picturesque boys to do innumerable things which we cannot comprehend. The Turkish soldier in dishabille is not quite certain whether the English *cakter* is likely to salute him, but he waits in readiness to give the never-failing salutation, if required. Under their awnings, meanwhile, sit some Turks—here, as in all places and situations—lazy, and squatting; whilst fat and contented old Mehemet has left his shop for the day, shouldered his umbrella, and mounted his ass, to join his family in the suburbs.

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DECLARATION OF BONUS.
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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | | |
| 30 | 82 | 119 | 201 | 1·43 | 59·3 |
| 35 | 106 | 145 | 251 | 1·56 | 54·3 |
| 40 | 113 | 164 | 277 | 1·67 | 50·5 |
| 45 | 141 | 198 | 349 | 1·78 | 46·3 |
| 50 | 143 | 210 | 353 | 1·96 | 41·8 |
| 55 | 149 | 184 | 333 | 2·16 | 39·9 |
| 60 | 169 | 174 | 343 | 2·43 | 39·5 |

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Gentlemen should have their Linen dressed with this Starch; they will be delighted with its elasticity and beautiful finish. By appointment to her MAJESTY the QUEEN.
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POWERFUL and brilliant patent TELESCOPES, Camp, Race-course, Opera, and perspective glasses, to know the distance, possessing such extraordinary powers, that some, 3½ to 6 inches, will show distinctly a person's face at 10 miles, and the time by a church clock at 7 miles. The telescope with its six largest and 4 achromatic lenses, and the double stain, of powerful wide-angle pictures. Also, a very small acute objects at a distance of four miles.
DEAFNESS.—A newly-invented instrument for extreme cases of deafness, called the sound magnifier, organic vibrator, and invisible ear conductor. It fits so into the ear as not to be in the least perceptible, the unpleasant sensation of singing noises in the head is entirely removed. It affords instant relief to the deafest persons and sounds heard to hear distinctly at church and on public assemblies. Pascal Spectacles with lenses of the most transparent brilliancy for weak and defective eyesight.—S. and B SOLOMONS, Opticians and Artists, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, opposite the York House.

## BALACLAVA.

THIS very interesting port is thus described by Mr. Danby Seymour —

Balaclava is now a busy scene; the little bay is crowded with transports; thousands of our countrymen disembark here to exercise their perilous profession; and as many re-embark, poor wounded soldiers, shattered in constitution, or with the loss of limbs, but henceforth immortal heroes, whose deeds will be the theme of the historian and the poet, whose future welfare will be a subject of anxious solicitude to their country, and who henceforth, however humble their rank, in whatever country they visit, will be marked men; marked for honour, and distinction, and respect, from all who admire chivalrous boldness, and that still rarer quality, calm unimpassioned endurance.

The town of Balaclava has probably received its modern name from the strong Greek castle of Pallakium, which stood here, although some suppose it to have been taken from "Bella clava," or "the beautiful port," a derivation which every traveller would willingly concede as probable. It is mentioned by one Italian traveller of the seventeenth century under the name of Balachlaca, and at that time it was inhabited by Turks, Greeks, and Armenians. "Its unrivalled beauty and security," he says, "tempted him to stay there several days, and at that time its fine Genoese fortifications were entire." This old fortress, like all the strong places of the Genoese and Greeks in the peninsula, is erected on inaccessible rocks, close to the mouth of the harbour, in the adjoining eastern hill, and is fortified with high walls and towers.

When Clarke visited this magnificent fortress, the arms of Genoa were still upon the walls. "The mountain on the north-east side," he says, "is covered with its mouldering towers, and the rock itself has been excavated, so as to exhibit stately magazines and chambers, the sides of which were lined with coloured stucco. It is surprising," he continues, "that the inhabitants of Balaclava do not use these caves, for they are very habitable, and the stucco is still in the highest preservation. We entered one, which was a spacious oblong chamber lined throughout with stucco, and somewhat resembling the famous *nymphæum* at Bath, near the supposed ruins of Lucullus at Baiæ. We could form no conjecture for what purpose this place was intended, except as a granary or store-room. It bore no marks of any aqueous deposit on its sides, and was at the same time dry, and in perfect preservation: it could not, therefore, have served as a reservoir for water." Might not some use be made of these dry caves for the stores of our army, if they be not situated at too high an elevation?

The port of Balaclava is frequented by fish of passage, especially by mackerel, by the *sau, Scopelus*, in great numbers, and also by the red mullet, a most delicate fish, whether eaten in a fresh or pickled state, which is also caught in the lakes of the interior. The mackerels become as tender and savoury as herrings, after being kept twelve months in brine. The fishermen, when our army arrived at Balaclava, came with their nets to Lord Raglan, and offered, if they were allowed protection, to supply our army with fish, as the season was just commencing, but, from some mistake, their offer was neglected.

More germane to the above view are the following details from the recently-published work entitled "Inside Sebastopol" —

The entrance to Balaclava harbour is two cables length, or four hundred yards, broad. The harbour itself extends inland about a mile, and is, as I have already said, full of ships. On the right shore are tents and mud huts, and wooden huts, and a half-finished trumpery Greek church, with a green cupola, and the old tower, upon nearer inspection, expands into an extensive fortification, whose mouldering walls and ruined boathouses cover the sides and base of the hill on which it stands. The good ship being now well secured, we hail a Maltese boatman for those omnipresent Maltese have monopolised the trade of boatman at Balaclava, as elsewhere—and we go ashore, that is to say, we are deposited at the "Ordnance Wharf," and find ourselves in front of a sentry, and surrounded by shot and cannon and cases of fixed rifles, and broken anchors, and old chain cables, and knocking our shins improvidently against the sleepers and rails of a railway. We walk up into the town to make arrangements for the Camp to-morrow, and to make our observations as we pass. This railway seems to run about "promiscuously." It appears to have neither terminus nor direction, nor very much traffic, and looks like an unfinished tramway in any of the coal districts of England. There are the most high sounding titles upon the most unenviting edifices. A mud hut, with sparse whitewash, is inscribed "Commandant in Chief." The "Ordnance" department is like a toll-collector's residence which Rebecca has visited. The "Post office" is a wooden shed of that exact order of architecture which we used (alas! how many, many years ago) to draw upon our slates at school. The bakery looks like a cellar in St. Giles's. The "Coldstream Guards," the "Artillery stores," the "Engineer's stores" and so of all the other departments of the army, are wooden huts, where shells of rifles are piled and where, I suppose, somebody sometimes takes care of them. There is a long street in Balaclava, but the Police-office and the Post office are the principal objects of interest in it. The Government offices and stores are by the water side.

BALACLAVA—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY ROBERTSON

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, and Milford House, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LOVELL, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1856.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 793.—VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1856. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.


## THE SUPPLEMENTARY SITTINGS OF THE CONFERENCE.

For nearly forty years it was a matter of reproach against British statesmen and the British people that they habitually and systematically disregarded foreign politics. The revolutions and insurrections of 1848, and the war which ultimately grew out of them—and which has just been brought to a sudden, if not to a satisfactory, conclusion—awakened them both somewhat rudely to a sense of their mistake. It was a misfortune to this country, no less than to the world, that there was only one or at most two English statesmen in the year 1853, who knew the true relationships of the Continental States towards each other, and towards this country; or who had studied politics, not alone with reference to the narrow arena of the British Isles, but with reference to the equilibrium of all Europe, and to the general interests of the civilised world. Are the people and their statesmen wider awake or better informed at the present moment? Is the Peace of Paris—signed, but not yet ratified—worthy of the efforts that have been made to obtain it? And have the Plenipotentiaries, or the Potentates who pulled the strings of their deliberations, looked even five years before them? They have done much for the passing day and its longings for repose; have they given a thought to the morrow and to the troubles with which it is heaving?

Let us consider for a moment what the War has settled, and what the Peace has left unsettled, that we may be the better enabled to judge both of the War and of the Peace; and of the state of affairs which has been inaugurated by the Conferences. At Paris "all has gone merry as a marriage bell." The Russians have shown themselves humble; the Allies—England alone excepted—have been all smiles and sunshine towards the foe; an heir has been born to the house of Bonaparte amid the congratulations of diplomacy; the dispute with Turkey has been adjusted to the apparent satisfaction of all concerned; the price of diamonds has risen twenty per cent in Paris, to the immense delight of the smug jewellers of the Palais Royal and the Boulevard des Italiens; Paris has given itself a holiday; Prussia has hugged herself in the pleasant delusion that even she has done something towards the restoration of the Peace which she prizes; and the great Czar of all the Russias—sharing the general satisfaction—has announced to his people that the objects of the war are accomplished;—that, the rights of the Christians in Turkey being secured, he has sheathed his sword, and made terms with his opponents upon whom he has thus imposed his own views and his own course of policy. England and Austria have acquiesced in considering the war a purely Turkish one; Turkey, of course, had no call to consider it anything else; and Europe, by the intermediation of all who took part in the Conferences, has narrowed the subject to this one issue. On this one issue Peace has been proclaimed. France, Russia, and Prussia, are happy; Turkey is not very much dissatisfied; Austria is somewhat bewildered; Great Britain thinks she ought to be happy, but has a misgiving that, somehow or other, things are not so pleasant or so right as her good friends and allies endeavour to persuade her that they are; while gallant little Sardinia boldly proclaims her dissatisfaction, and treats the Peace as of little value and of problematical permanency. Perhaps Lord Palmerston and Lord Clarendon share the opinions of Count Cavour in this matter; but on this point the public has no means of judging. All that it knows is that the Conferences are yet sitting, and that the postscript of their deliberations, like that of a lady's letter, may perhaps turn out to be more important than the body of their note.

To heal a quarrel is a grand and a beneficent work; but to patch up a difference or a dispute for a day, without heeding whether it may break out with increased virulence to-morrow or the day after, is a work that merits little praise, either for its wisdom or its benevolence. We do not assert that the Peace which has just been concluded is unsatisfactory, for as yet we do not know its terms. The French and the British Governments have both proclaimed it to be honourable to all parties and humiliating to none; and the public must await the authoritative and official promulgation of the treaty before it can deliver its verdict upon the contract to which it has become a party. Yet it is impossible to deny that there is an uneasy feeling in the public mind of this country;—that the pacification is considered to be too sudden and premature to augur a long continuance; that having had it in our power to clothe the Angel of Peace with new garments, white and unsullied, we have dressed her up in rags and patches;—that we have put out a fire in the forecastle, and taken no heed of the leak in the hold;—that we have been so anxious to bestow mercy and display generosity to a defeated foe, that we have forgotten or neglected to do justice to our friends—that we have driven the robber from the door of Turkey, but have refused to take him into custody; and that in accepting Sardinia for an ally we have tacitly accepted responsibilities towards that Power, and towards the Italy of which she is the hope and the representative, which we have failed to meet except with empty promises and idle sympathies. This instinctive feeling on the part of the public may be right or it may be wrong; but it would be foolish to deny that it exists, or that it will continue to exist, until the tongues of our diplomatists and statesmen are unloosened, and the true state of the case made patent to the whole world.

CRIMEAN HEROES AND TROPHIES, AT WOOLWICH.—FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY J. CUNDALL AND R. HOWLETT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Whilst continuing to hope that the Peace may deserve all the favour with which the French have greeted it, we cannot shut our eyes against the deep significance of the remonstrances which Sardinia has made on the affairs of Italy; and on the unexpected complications which may thence result in the international relations of those who were lately allies or foes. France, for Napoleonic purposes, may have views with regard to Rome with which Protestant England may possibly sympathise, and against which Greek Russia may have nothing to allege; but against which Austria may feel herself bound to protest, even if her protest should take the form of forty thousand men at Ancona. The designs of Sardinia upon Lombardy and Venice, while highly agreeable to the Italians in those provinces and elsewhere, may perhaps not be in any degree disagreeable to the Emperor of Russia, who can have no great amount of good will towards his good friend Francis Joseph, Great Britain may in like manner be well disposed to punish King Bomba; but if it be a portion of his punishment, as it must, if this country have anything to do with it, to insist upon some degree of constitutional freedom for the unhappy Sicilians, who deserve it; and for the equally ill-governed but less unhappy Neapolitans, who seem to have no great desire for freedom—we do not well see how the Emperor of the French can be a party to the chastisement. We say nothing of Poland, Hungary, or Germany. In Italy alone there are ample materials for the disquietude of all Europe, even though the Peace of Paris may, as regards Turkey, be all that the friends of Turkey can desire.

It is a mistake to suppose that the War was merely a Turkish one; and that no other or higher interests were involved in it than those of the Ottoman Empire. It is possible that all these things have been considered; and that, at the supplementary sittings of the Conferences, which are likely to continue for several days, the affairs both of the Scandinavian and the Italian peninsulas are receiving the earnest attention which they merit, if the Peace is to be as stable as it is said to be honourable. In the mean time let it be noted, as a sign how the wind blows, that, in proportion as Russia shows herself inclined to curry favour with France, Austria endeavours to attach herself more strongly to Great Britain. It is well no doubt to hollo when there is occasion for rejoicing, but the British people in this case are not likely to hollo very loudly till they are quite certain that they are "out of the wood."

## CRIMEAN HEROES AND TROPHIES.

IT will be remembered that, a short time since, her Majesty and Prince Albert visited Woolwich, to witness the arrival of a body of the Royal Artillery from the Crimea. Her Majesty was so much pleased with the appearance of some of the men that she gave instructions to have their portraits taken, and has been graciously pleased to allow us to make copies of the photographs, which are executed by Mr. Cundall and Mr. Howlett, of the Photographic Institution.

The two Sergeants on the right—Company Sergeant Christy (sitting), and Sergeant Samuel McGifford, both of the 4th Battalion, served throughout the siege of Sebastopol, and, although they were frequently knocked over with fascines and sandbags, luckily escaped without injury. The pictures, which they have converted into banners, were taken by these worthies from one of the churches of Sebastopol, where they decorated the wall. One picture is of St. Michael, the other of St. George and the Dragon. They are painted in a thoroughly Byzantine style, and in parts are illuminated with gold.

The two Trumpeters left England in July, 1854, and served through the whole campaign. The man, Trumpeter Gritten, arrived in England with an immense beard, which doubtless attracted her Majesty's attention: unfortunately before the photographers arrived at Woolwich, he had cut off this ornament because it was so red. The lad, William Lang, was barely thirteen years old when he first heard the whistling of cannon-balls on the banks of the Alma. He says he was frightened for the first half hour, but has never been afraid of them since. The night after the battle he was found by an officer lying under a bush, nearly dead from exhaustion. He was conveyed in a horse-rug, and carried to one of the campfires, where he speedily recovered. He sounded his trumpet at Balaclava, at Inkerman, and during the whole siege of Sebastopol. His comrades give him the highest praise for his intrepidity. He would ride through a storm of shot to carry provisions to the men in the trench; and when he could be spared he attended to the sick with all the care of a Nightingale. This boy, now fifteen years old, returns to his native town, Woolwich, decorated with the medal with four clasps, the youngest but not the least gallant hero of the war.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

PARIS, Thursday.

THE conclusion of peace is the signal for innumerable fêtes, many of them of the utmost splendour. That of the Turkish Embassy last night was among the most magnificent; and ever since the issue of the invitations the costumes have been in preparation. The Préfet of the Seine also contemplates a brilliant ball at the Hôtel de Ville, and a number of other official and semi-official entertainments are taking place and projected. Everything, in short, looks bright and promising; and the aspect of agricultural affairs gives every reason to hope that in a very short time the present high prices will come down to meet the means of the population, and relieve the distress that has but too long reigned among them.

The health of the Empress continues to progress most favourably. Her Majesty has a concert every day in her apartments to lighten the tedium of her temporary imprisonment. Last week certain symptoms in the state o the Prince Imperial excited a degree of uneasiness at the Tuileries; but these, caused, it is said, by the operation it was found necessary to resort to on the occasion of his birth, seem to be only temporary and not of a dangerous nature, and the alarm they occasioned soon subsided. Orders have been issued that the Villa Eugénie at Biarritz shall be in readiness for the reception of the Empress by the 15th of May.

A considerable discussion, and one which has excited no small degree of interest both among clerical and lay circles, has taken place in the Senate on the occasion of a petition presented by M. de R——, whose daughter has for some years shut herself up in a convent against the wishes of her father, and whence he desires to obtain authority to withdraw her. The termination of these debates is a subject of the highest interest, as fixing the limits of the clerical and paternal power in such instances. It appears that there is a majority of four voices in favour of the cause of M. de R——.

Another case of even greater importance in the eyes of the clergy has lately arisen in consequence of a most melancholy and disastrous duel which took place at St. Germain, and to which the French papers have but slightly referred, without in any way alluding to the discussion arising therefrom. We may, therefore, be permitted to state the whole affair at length. At a mess dinner an officer of the Guides asserting that the army of Lyons was to be present at the late review, he was somewhat rudely contradicted by a brother officer. Hot words ensued, followed by a challenge; and the two young men—M. d'Alsème and M. du Peyrat—proceeded to the *manège* of the cavalry barracks, where, according to custom, the duel took place, with the opponents stripped to their shirts and trousers. In one of the first passes the sword of M. Peyrat entered the heart of his antagonist and broke in the wound, causing death almost instantaneously. On the body of the young man being taken for interment, the Curé refused to permit it to be brought into the church, or to allow it the usual rites of sepulture, asserting that he had the orders of the Bishop of Versailles to act in such a manner Hereupon the family of M. d'Alsème sent in a petition to the chief authority in the nation, who, by a special despatch, appealed to the Pope in favour of the petition. The reply was an order to the Bishop to accede to the desire expressed, and the interment took place with the usual ceremonies.

The Senate has offered a splendid sword, enriched with jewels to the amount of ten thousand francs, to the Comte Tascher de la Pagerie, on the occasion of his bringing to that body the intelligence of the happy deliverance of the Empress.

A legal separation has been pronounced between the distinguished actress, Made eine Brohan, and her husband, M. Hochard, in consequence of the ill usage of the latter. Madame Hochard has temporarily retired to a convent.

The races of Paris and Chantilly, at the end of the present month, are to be unusually brilliant. Upwards of one hundred horses are in training in the different studs in the neighbourhood of the capital in preparation for these occasions. Among all the fêtes in preparation, that looked forward to with the greatest curiosity and interest is the one promised by Count Orloff, at the Russian Embassy, at which the Emperor and Empress are to be present, and which will be attended by all the most remarkable personages, native and foreign, assembled in Paris.

On Sunday the Eglise Réformée of France had the misfortune to lose one of the most able, excellent, and conscientious of its representatives and supporters in the person of the Pastor Adolphe Monod, long celebrated for his eloquence in the pulpit, and his zeal and activity in the cause of Protestantism, an activity which entailed upon him an amount of labour and fatigue highly injurious to a naturally delicate constitution. The funeral, which took place on Tuesday, was attended by thousands of persons of all classes, thronging to pay a last tribute of affection and respect to the memory of such a man, of whose life and death we propose next week to offer our readers a brief sketch.

Last week took place the sale of a very remarkable collection of autographs and historical documents of high importance, belonging to a celebrated bibliophile, M. Parison. The history of this collection—belonging formerly, for the most part, to the Jesuit College of Louis le Grand, and classed and added to by M. Parison—being well known among scholars and amateurs, the attendance at the sale was very numerous, and some high prices were realised. Among other curious pieces were a letter inclosing an inedited copy of verses, both from the pen of Corneille; letters and documents from and relating to the great Condé (most of these were purchased for the Duc d'Aumale); letters of Fénélon, Larochefoucauld, Ignatius Loyola, Bussy Rabutin, and the Acts of the Congress of Munster, with the original signatures of all the members. The Louvre has purchased an entire autograph volume written and illustrated with pen-and-ink drawings by Leonardo da Vinci.

The chief theatrical piece of the moment is Mdme. George Sand's "Françoise," at the Gymnase. The work has not a popular success; but, for those who understand and appreciate beauty of style, observation of character, right feeling, and wholesome interest, it is full of charm and merit. The conception of some of the personages displays great originality; and it is admirably represented by Rose Chéri, Berton, Lesueur, Dupuis, Mdme. Chéri-Lesueur, and Mdlle. Delaporte.

In the marriage mentioned in our last letter the name of the bride was Mdlle. de Montbrison, a name of the highest distinction. Hence this rectification.

*(From another Correspondent.)*

PARIS, April 9.

The number of yesterday's (Tuesday) *Times* has been stopped at the Post-office, and, by a very strange coincidence, the journal *Le Nord* has been admitted in France, to-day, for the first time.

The reproduction of the song attributed to Beranger is said to be the cause of this measure.

We hear from Genoa that the Queen Amelia has received the visit of Count de Chambord.

A compromise has taken place about the election of a new member at the Academy to fill the *fauteuil* vacant by M. de Molé. The two candidates were M. de Falloux and M. Emile Augier, the author of "Gabrielle," a comedy that was rewarded by the Academy four years ago. M. Augier will be elected this time; and, as there will be another vacancy to fill up in a few weeks, that of M. de Lacretelle, the appointment of M. de Falloux will not meet with any opposition.

Saturday is to be the last sitting of the Conferences. The evacuation of the Principalities has not been obtained without difficulties: nothing short of a threatening of *a casus belli* would decide the Austrian Government to the withdrawal of the army from the Danubian provinces.

As to the affairs of Italy, in spite of the correspondence of the *Times* nothing has been decided, even in shape of remonstrances.

### DISTURBANCES IN SPAIN.

Affairs in Spain are once more looking rather alarming. A telegraph despatch from Madrid, on Tuesday last, says:—

The day before yesterday (April 8) an insurrection broke out at Valencia, for which the conscription was the pretext. The authorities got the better of it. Tranquility appears to have been re-established. Government has given the strictest orders to declare the province in a state of siege, and to put in force the law of the 17th of April, 1821, against the disturbers of order, without delay. All measures have been taken for repressing rigorously and instantaneously any attempt at disorder, wherever it may occur. Madrid is tranquil, as are all the provinces from which news have been received.

This despatch comes from an official source, and from the wording of the latter sentence there is some reason to suspect that risings may have taken place in other districts.

The Madrid *Diario* of the 3rd mentions a rumour of grave disturbances having broken out at Xeres, owing to the municipality having imposed an unpopular tax; and the *Espana* says that accounts from Saragossa announce that fears of disturbances in that place are entertained, that the municipality had declared that it could not maintain order if the octroi duties should be established, and that troops had been sent into the city.

### THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

The Moldavo-Wallachian question is not definitively settled by the Treaty of Peace signed on the 30th of March; but the Four Powers have agreed to send a commission into the two Principalities. On its arrival the commission will proceed to form two general Divans—the one for Wallachia, and the other for Moldavia—whose members are to be elected by the people. As soon as the Divans are duly formed they will proceed to draw up new organic statutes, and propose such reforms as may appear requisite and desirable. When the project of the national Divans is completed, it will be submitted to Constantinople, and, after having been revised by the representatives of the Powers, the new constitution will be granted to the Principalities by their Suzerain, the Sultan. It is not probable that Moldavia and Wallachia will be united, but one of the duties of the Commission will be to learn the wishes of the people on the subject. After the internal affairs of the Principalities have been definitively settled, and the new institutions established, Hospodars, natives of the Danubian Principalities, will be elected. It may be inferred from this that the parties who have signed the Treaty of Peace are resolved to maintain all the privileges of the Danubian Principalities, but without in any way interfering with the prerogative of the Suzerain Power. It is related in semi-official Austrian circles that the troops of the Western Powers will entirely quit the Turkish territories before the year is at an end; but those persons who best know how little reliance can be placed on promises made by the Porte refuse to believe that such will be the case. The *Ost-Deutsche Post*, which is in some connection with the Austrian Government, says that Austria will also evacuate the Principalities, "but not until the new frontier of Moldavia is definitively marked out, and the reorganisation of the two provinces completed." This is naturally a question to be settled by the Powers, but the commission appointed by the parties to the peace is not very likely to learn the wishes of the Roumain nation as long as the state of siege is maintained in the land by a foreign army.

### AMERICA

The Royal mail-steamer *Arabia*, which sailed from Boston on the 26th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday last.

The Washington Cabinet had under consideration, on the 19th, the Sound Dues question, and it is reported that the Danish Government will have, at least, another year's respite before American vessels will attempt a free entrance into the Baltic

The Senate on the 24th adopted the resolution calling on the President for information respecting the revolution in Nicaragua, especially referring to Walker's seizure of the Transit Company's property.

The compliments of the British Government to Dr Kane and his associates, for their expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, were received in the United States with grateful feelings.

Dates have been received from Havannah to the 16th ult. There is no political or commercial intelligence. The English fleet still remained in port, and we hear nothing of the reported descent upon Nicaragua. The United States' frigate *Potomac*, and the sloop-of-war *Cyane*, were in the harbour

News has been received from Texas. Indian depredations continued, and a party had organised to follow them into Mexico and inflict punishment.

No tidings have yet been learned of the missing steam-ship *Pacific*. The *Arctic*, which had left New York in search of her, has returned without success. She has been cruising between Sable Island and the latitude of 37 degrees, along the edge of the Gulf.

### THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

The most recent intelligence from the United States brings very little information regarding the critical state of affairs in Nicaragua. Walker still maintains himself in authority there, but strong doubts are entertained as to his being able to do so much longer. Mr. Clayton had concluded a speech in the Senate on Central American affairs. He stated, on the authority of Mr. Vanderbilt, the president of the Transit Company, that that company had never encouraged Walker's invasion of Nicaragua. He referred to Walker's seizure of the company's property, amounting to nearly 1,000,000 dollars, and read letters from Mr. Vanderbilt to Secretary Marcy, in which the former asks for the interposition of the United States' Government for redress. The seizure was made on the ground that the company was indebted to Nicaragua. Mr. Vanderbilt denied the alleged debt, and refused to submit to the award of arbitrators, as the charges were entirely false. With regard to the settlement of the differences with England, the propositions had been made. Arbitration could not be countenanced, because the passage of the isthmus was necessary for the United States and not for Great Britain; and because, with an impartial umpire, the American case would be clear. Abrogation of the treaty would give a chance to Great Britain to get possession where she could usurp the United States, and as to giving notice to Great Britain to vacate the premises, it was not proper to do so at present. He proposed to continue the negotiation with the hope of bringing Great Britain to reason by argument. Meanwhile the Americans should arm in their own defence, protect their coast, build fortifications, and increase their navy—not, however, to make the United States rival Great Britain. They should take time to do this. This was the worst time at which they could engage in a war with Great Britain. She was armed cap-à-pie, capable of throwing 40,000 troops from the Crimea on the American coast, and with the greatest naval equipment ever known in the history of the world, whilst the United States were almost defenceless. If Great Britain should see the United States resolved to enforce their rights by pursuing the doctrine laid down by Washington—"In time of peace prepare for war"—should see the United States building up our fortifications and naval power, the people of England would compel their Government to send out its pacificus. Since the publication of the correspondence between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Buchanan, public opinion in England had been rapidly tending towards an acknowledgment of the justice of the American construction of the treaty. He had received on this point such information as left no doubt of the fact that the appeal must be from the British Ministry to the British people, who wished to engage in no unjust war with the United States. At any rate, be the consequences what they may, if the United States were driven to the alternative—disgraceful submission or war—they must fight. He could not, however, believe there was any real danger of war. If senators and representatives stood firm and presented an undivided front—if they all agreed on their rights, and manifested a determination to enforce them—they would be respected. The British people would turn any Ministry out rather than fight with such a nation as the United States.

THE CRIMEA.—In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week the lower engraving at page 360 was erroneously described as the interior of the Monastery of St. George; whereas the illustration represents an excavated church in the caverns of Inkerman, on the left bank of the Tchernaya, at the foot of the Quarry Ravine. It has been the post of a French officer since the Battle of Inkerman. The asphalte wall through which the soldier is firing has been thrown up where the original wall has given way, for the place is of very great antiquity. Mr. Simpson has a drawing of the same image in the Admirable Crimean scenes, published by Colnaghi. Our misdescription arose from the Artist having inscribed his sketch "The Monastery," by which name this excavated church was known in the Camp.

The *Univers* claims for the dogma of the Immaculate Conception the honour of the peace, after having attributed to it all the advantages of the war.

GAMBLING AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—A letter from Constantinople, dated the 22nd ultimo, and published in the *Semaphore* of Marseilles, says:—"A few nights ago the local police, assisted by some French gendarmes and English policemen, made a sudden entry into an Armenian house, where they suspected the existence of clandestine gaming. They there found thirty persons seated round a table playing baccarat, and they took them all into custody. One of the principal organisers of the concern is a man named Dance, who calls himself Count d'Armancas, and who was condemned in France some years ago for a similar offence. Among the persons arrested are some Frenchmen, several English officers, and a few Turks. It may be said, without intending to perpetrate a pun, that the majority are 'Greeks.'"

THE DANGER OF EDINBURGH IN SPAIN.—A letter from Almeria, in Spain, dated the 24th ult., says:—"Three days ago a very tall man, enveloped in a black cloak, made of a light stuff, with a broad brimmed hat, and having his face covered with a white mask, suddenly attacked the principal editor of the journal *Voz de la Juventud*, in one of the most frequented streets, and laid him dead at his feet by a stab from a poniard given from behind into his loins. The assassin then took to flight, leaving his cloak behind him. On the following evening the director of the same journal was in his house, was attacked by six persons, and killed by numerous stabs from a stiletto. No robbery in either case was attempted, and, as the journal is purely literary, political opinions cannot have led to the crime, which remains involved in mystery. No clue to the assassins has yet been discovered. Measures have been taken to protect the other persons connected with the journal."

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF POISONING IN NORWAY.—Great sensation has been caused at Christiansand and the neighbourhood by a crime of poisoning, nothing like which has been known in Norway for upwards of eighty years. A married couple named Thoreson, and a tailor named Petterson, of Strougenaes, were lately proceeded against by justice for usury and for various petty thefts, but, though they were notoriously of bad character, sufficient evidence could not be obtained against them, and they were acquitted. They fancied that a young man named Strid, in the service of the Thoresons, had denounced them, and they determined to be avenged. They accordingly, a fortnight ago, prepared a loaf containing a quantity of arsenic, and ordered Strid to go to a neighbouring farm to fetch bread, at the same time giving him the bread in his bag. Some time afterwards, Thoreson and Petterson went to the forest, and, as they had expected, found Strid lying dead. They returned home for pickaxes, and then they conveyed the body to the sea, which was at no great distance, and, cutting a hole in the ice, deposited it therein with two heavy stones attached to it, to cause it to sink. The disappearance of Strid having been noticed, the three murderers were arrested, but they denied their guilt. Search, however, being made, the body was discovered, and, on being examined, arsenic was found in the stomach. Still they denied their guilt, and it was deemed advisable to have recourse to stratagem to oblige them to confess. Accordingly a room in the Townhall of Etsklisnua, to the prison of which place they had been conveyed, was completely hung with black cloth, and the coffin of the deceased was placed on a bier surrounded with wax tapers. At midnight the three criminals were aroused from their sleep, and told to go and pray. They were at once led into the room, and they see ned struck with terror on finding themselves in such a place in presence of their victim. An examining magistrate, whom they had not seen, then asked them in a solemn voice if they had not poisoned Strid. At first they were too overcome with emotion to answer, but when the question they fell on their knees, confessed their guilt, and implored the pardon of the Almighty. The trial is expected to come on in a short time.

A NEW WITNESS.—In the action brought by the Rev. W. J. Bennett, of Frome, a novel witness was literally placed in the box—a photograph—which gave unerring testimony of the position of the premises involved in the dispute. Photographs have been used before for such purposes of justice as the identification of criminals, but the above is the first instance that we know of the importation of this most useful invention into a civil cause.—*Sherborne Journal.*

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

A DEFEAT, sustained by Ministers upon a question which seems to have a fatality for Governments—our domestic dealing with our military—has signalised the week. The Scotch members led the attack with a motion condemnatory of the system of billeting soldiers upon private families, and, being reinforced by the Disraelitish free lan ce, triumphed by 139 to 116. Government has promised to act in accordance with the decision thus arrived at. There can be no doubt that the existing system is both oppressive to the householder and demoralising to the soldier, and that military training and officering would be far better secured by properly-conducted establishments, maintained at the general expense. As the keeping our army in the excellent condition to which the War has brought it is now the first duty of the War Minister, the billeting system must be considered by him in reference to its bearing upon that object. It will then be for the Finance Minister to remind the House of this week's decision, and to claim such other provision for the soldier as may be shown to be necessary.

In Committee of Supply, on the vote (£17,639) being asked for the National Gallery, a determined attack was made by Mr. Otway, supported by other members, upon Sir Charles Eastlake, the Director, especially in regard to the last important purchase for the Gallery, the "Adoration of the Magi," by Paul Veronese. The discussion was sufficiently warm, and Sir Charles was defended by Mr. Gladstone and Lord Palmerston—by the former in the earnest but gentlemanly manner natural to him, by the latter in the arrogant tone which he sometimes thinks it fitting to assume, and which may be well enough as a "*Quos ego*——" in an Irish squabble, but is vilely out of place in a discussion upon art, which it may be presumed is generally raised by educated men in every way Lord Palmerston's equals. He chose to talk about "anonymous writers to the newspapers," and the worthlessness of their strictures, when Mr. Otway had shown that an unfavourable opinion as to this Veronese had been deliberately given as the criticism of several of the best journals in Europe. Lord Palmerston does not show his good sense in this kind of scoff, which he might well leave to such persons as Lord Malmesbury and his like. Of the cultivated taste and honourable character of Sir C. Eastlake no one can doubt; but he is liable to error, like every one else who buys a picture; and the best thing such a man's friends can do is to admit the error when made. As to the money part of the business, it is a contemptible affair. Of course money ought not to be wasted, but a blundering official or a cheating contractor can put the nation to five times the expense in this case, and the blunder or fraud will be quietly jotted down as an item in the Estimates. Let us deal like gentlemen with the arts, if we can do no more.

The Sanitary Inquiry, which was intended to whitewash the Crimean incapables, has commenced its sittings; and Lord Lucan, who is the first on trial, began characteristically by wishing to have his case separated from the others. This was refused, and his Lordship has proceeded to "upset," in his own opinion, the charges against him. But one of his witnesses is the very officer whom he threatened to arrest for remonstrance, and who adheres with great firmness to his original testimony. Lord Lucan has also abused the *Times* with great fervour, and these are the chief steps he has taken for his exculpation. We wrong him. He has also charged the Commissioners with ill feeling against him,—which he seems to think a third and most convincing proof that he acted rightly.

A little pamphlet, modestly called "Considerations on the New System of Government Contracts," has appeared, and it ought to be in the hands of every member of Parliament during the discussion of the Estimates. It sets forth, *seriatim*, compact proofs of the wickedly improvident way in which our money is laid out by the Executive; and by which the worst articles are bought for the nation. As regards Sheffield ware, the writer says that respectable houses rarely get Government business, and therefore iron is given for steel, and cast for wrought. Bad timber is bought, army clothing is wretched, the saddlery and harness contracts are notorious failures; and other instances are adduced in which, on the ground of economy, we get villanous goods, which are, therefore, enormously dear. The writer also enters upon the question whether the Government should manufacture for itself; but this is a fairly debatable inquiry, whereas the facts he has stated admit of no reply. His conclusion is that respectable manufacturers should be paid good prices for their work; and we infer that he would desire a continuous system of contracts which should encourage the manufacturer to maintain first-rate establishments. There are two sides to this argument; but, without attempting upon the present occasion to discuss it, we may console ourselves with the conviction that the existing system is about as bad as it can be.

Another distinguished Frenchman, M. de Montalembert ("St." Montalembert, as the *Chartiaris*, painting him with a nimbus, used to call him in old times), is dragged into a controversy between two English writers, Mr. Wilson Croker and Mr. A. Hayward, and really appears to be unfairly treated. Into the literary part of the controversy we need not enter; but we record our protest against Mr. Croker's assumption that a translator has a right to "cook" a distinguished author's sentiments for the English market. M. de Montalembert is a devoted Roman Catholic, and pities Protestant England, while praising much that she does. We can respect his devotion, submit to his pity, and thank him for his appreciation; but we have no right to alter his language because we do not approve of his sentiments, or "bigotry," as Mr. Croker, perhaps rightly, calls it. Mr. Hayward has so completely the best of the argument, which, indeed, is upon a point one scarcely supposed could be raised in these days, that the veteran reviewer is compelled to have recourse to impertinence, which is to be regretted for the sake of Literature.

*Apropos* of the Church of Rome, since the other day when an Irish Roman Catholic hierarch announced that our belief in the solar system was heretical, that the sun went round the earth, which it was made to light, and so forth, we have not had such a shock to our astronomical creed as has been inflicted by Mr. Jelinger Symons, her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, who has suddenly found out the moon has no rotary motion; nay, he has made a little machine to prove it. He published a letter on Tuesday, stating this discovery; but we are happy to say that the orthodox believers instantly flew to arms, and next day poured upon him a storm of sacrafal proof that he was an ignorant person who did not know what rotary motion meant, and exhorting him to walk round tables, play at cup-and-ball, and otherwise explain to himself the very simple problem. Mr. Symons appears to have puzzled himself, and to have been somewhat over hasty to communicate the fact without a due test, just as *Don Quixote*, having cloven his helmet in proving it once, repaired it, and then would not test it again—a fine stroke by an artist who well knew human nature.

WRECK PASSED BY THE EAST INDIA SHIP "BARHAM," ON HER HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSAGE, IN LAT. 42.2 N., LONG. 32.1.—(From a Correspondent).—Monday, March 31, 1856.—At 4.45 p.m. sighted a vessel bearing N N E. with her topmasts, mainyard, and bowsprit gone, the foreyard up and down, having the remains of the foresail hanging to it, and the English ensign flying from the mizenmast-head; union-jack down. Captain Vale, believing he could be able to render assistance to any unfortunate people who might be on board, immediately shortened sail and bore up for the stranger, thereby altering the *Barham's* course from E. by N.½ N. to go direct for her. On nearing the stranger every eye and telescope was directed to ascertain if there was any human being on board, but none was to be seen. She had the No. 33 in large figures on her starboard bow, and the word "Liverpool" on her stern. Her bulwarks were all gone and her poop-deck completely razed by the force of the sea. As it was blowing hard from the northward and westward, and every appearance of more wind before night, which was closing in fast, and a high sea running, breaking over the wreck fore and aft, Captain Vale did not see the necessity of sending a boat on such dangerous service for no good, so kept the *Barham* away on her course again.

## *EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.*

The journey of the Emperor to Algeria after the ratification of the Treaty of Peace is talked of in Paris. Instructions have been given to expedite the completion of the electric cable from Cagliari to Algiers without loss of time, and the reason assigned is the journey of the Emperor.

The Queen of Greece is expected at Vienna and other German Courts in the course of the summer.

The arrival of the Marquis of Dalhousie is daily expected at Marseilles.

The Empress Dowager of Russia is expected at the Court of her brother, the King of Prussia, Berlin, in the course of May, and, after remain ag some time, will take her departure for some of the watering-places in the South.

The Count de Chambord paid a visit on Saturday last to the ex-Queen of the French, Marie Amelie, at her residence at Nervi, near Genoa.

The ex-Regent of Spain is expected to pay a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier at Seville, and thence to Madrid, to visit Queen Isabella.

In order to testify the satisfaction he felt at learning the birth of the Imperial Prince, the Sultan made a present to M. Scheffer, first Dragoman to the French Embassy, who announced the event, of a snuff-box, valued at from 5000f. to 7000f.

As his Holiness the Pope does not go to Paris, it is said that M. Villecourt will be the bearer of the "golden rose" to the Empress Eugenie.

The latest accounts from Melbourne say that Lady Hotham would sail in the ship *Anglesey* for London.

The Queen of Spain has bestowed the order of the Golden Fleece on the Imperial Prince of France. A high functionary is to carry the insignia to Paris.

It is said that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has seriously thought of resigning, and consequently of quitting Constantinople, and that he is very dissatisfied at not being supported sufficiently in Parliament by Lord Palmerston.

Count Orloff has received communications from St. Petersburg informing him that his presence is necessary there, in order to assist at a grand diplomatic council which is to take place at the end of April. He will be replaced at the Paris Congress by M. Titoff.

Instead of being put off till October, the marriage of the Prince Regent of Baden with the daughter of the Prince of Prussia is to be celebrated in June.

The story runs that Louis Napoleon, on Count Orloff's introduction to him, asked "If he brought peace?" which elicited the courteous reply, "Sire, I come to ask it."

Omer Pacha has been appointed, by a decree of the Sultan, General-in-Chief of the army of Asia. He will leave Constantinople very soon for his post.

The French Emperor has purchased the ancient domain of Fouilleuse, between Saint Cloud and Mont Valerien, where he intends to establish a grand model farm. He proposes to collect specimens of the best agricultural implements, and the most perfect races of all varieties of cattle.

The King of Greece has received in private audience M. Mercier, Ambassador of France, who presented to his Majesty the notification of the birth of the Prince Imperial of France. King Otho has ordered Mr. Trocopi, Greek Ambassador at London, to proceed to Paris to congratulate the Emperor Napoleon on that event.

Sir William à Beckett is appointed Judge, and Mr. J. D. Pinnock is appointed Registrar, of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Victoria.

Count Buol has received instructions to remain at Paris, in order to take part in the deliberations upon such details of execution as yet remain to be settled.

The *Bourse Gazette* of Berlin, of the 29th ult., says that M. de Westphalen, Minister of the Interior, whose retirement has been spoken of, has consented to remain in the Cabinet for the present.

Mr. Buchanan, late American Ambassador at London, quitted the Hague on the 3rd for New York.

The Archbishop of Milan, the Bishop of Pavia, and Mgr. Paoli Ruscheni have arrived in Vienna, to take part in the deliberations relative to drawing up the law on the Concordat. The first meeting of the bishops took place on Sunday last. More than sixty prelates were present.

Mr. E. L. Betts and Mr. T. Brassey, two of the contractors of the Grand Trunk of Canada Railway, sailed on Saturday last in the *Arcos* to promote the contemplated arrangements with the provincial Government for expediting the completion of that undertaking.

Mr. John Bright, M.P., is gradually, though slowly, improving in health.

The notorious ex-Minister of Police, Orsino Mazza, has left Naples for Rome. Some say that his Majesty recommended him to travel; others that he is gone on a mission. However it be, Naples is well rid of him.

A letter from Athens states that Mr. Smith O'Brien is at present travelling in Greece.

The operatic company at St. Petersburg is at an end, and Fanny Cerito and Mdme. Bosio have quitted the city. M. Tamberlik has been giving concerts at Moscow.

Mr. G. M. Dowdeswell, of the Oxford Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Newbury, in the place of Mr. K. S. Selfe, who has resigned on being appointed one of the metropolitan magistrates of police.

The *Ménestrel* says that Madame Cinti-Damoreau, the once-celebrated cantatrice, is about to resign her professorship at the Conservatoire de Musique, and to retire to Chantilly.

Abbotsford House is now open daily to visitors, and will be so during the whole season. Mr. Hope Scott and family have come to town, and, on their return, it is Mr. Scott's intention to spend the summer months on his estate in the west.

The Catholic Bishop of Liverpool, Dr. Goss, performed the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new Catholic church on Tuesday morning. The rain poured down during the whole proceeding, and considerably damped its "pomp and circumstance."

The sum of £220 has been paid over towards the amount required for the stained window of St. John's Church, Stamford, being the proceeds of the lecture lately delivered in Stamford on the Crimea by Augustus Stafford, Esq., M.P.

Melbourne papers of recent date mention that Miss Catherine Hayes, after fulfilling a short engagement at the Bendigo diggings (!), will sing for a few nights at Sydney, and then return to the Old World for "good and all."

M. Kossuth is announced to deliver two lectures on the effect of the Concordat between the Emperor of Austria and the Pope, at the Concert-hall, Lord Nelson-street, Liverpool, on the 11th and 16th inst.

The Norwich Musical Festival will take place in the autumn of 1857. The Earl of Albemarle has been elected president of the committee of management, and Mr. R. K. Long, the present High Sheriff of Norfolk, vice-chairman.

An advance of from 20 to 25 per cent has taken place in the price of diamonds in Paris, which are being bought up for Russia.

The High Church party at Horsham have been defeated in their attempt to render attendance at church a compulsory law to the day-scholars of the grammar-school.

All the Paris *cafés chantants* have received orders to suppress the anti-Russian songs that they have lately been in the habit of giving.

The Persians have taken possession of the Island of Karak, on the Persian Gulf.

It is now said that Palmer will not be tried at the Common Session, but at a Special Session, at which the three Chief Justices will sit.

The French Government has chartered a number of merchant vessels for the conveyance of stores from the Crimea, and a number of articles which are to be first shipped have already been sent to Kamiesch.

Seven different proposals for forming banks have been submitted to the Porte by different capitalists.

The spring herring fishery is proceeding favourably on the Norfolk coast.

The French Minister of Finance has been authorised by Imperial decree to raise to 250 millions of francs the amount of Treasury Bonds to be issued for the service of the year in 1856.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that a special section at the Home Department has been formed, and charged with "taking cognisance of all offences against orthodoxy."

Advices from Trieste inform us of an important alteration just promulgated in the Austrian tariff. It effects in several cases a reduction of between 30 and 40 per cent, and is regarded as an experimental step towards a more general abandonment of the prohibitive system.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that the prohibition of the export of Russian produce from Russia is repealed.

## COLLISION WITH AN ICEBERG.—ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE LIVES LOST.

On the 20th of February the packet ship *John Rutledge*, of New York, while on her voyage from Liverpool, struck upon an iceberg and sank, with the mate, carpenter, and thirty to thirty-five passengers on board. The only information in regard to this disaster is derived from the sole survivor, Thomas W. Nye, of New Bedford, from whose account the subjoined narrative has been taken.

The *John Rutledge* left Liverpool on the 16th of January, with 120 passengers, and a crew of officers and men numbering, we are told, sixteen persons. During the passage she encountered severe weather. One of her crew was washed off the bowsprit, and a male passenger was carried through the bulwarks by a heavy sea and drowned. On the 20th of February the *John Rutledge* was struck by an iceberg, and was abandoned the same evening. Before leaving his vessel, Captain Kelly, finding that she leaked badly, manned the pumps with passengers and seamen; and, as the leak continued to gain upon her, had about 100 bags of salt and a number of crates of crockery broken out of the forehold and thrown overboard. Getting clear of the ice soon after, it was discovered that a plank was started from the forefoot, and an attempt was made to stuff the leak with blankets and rags. It appears that this was not very successful, as the Captain subsequently decided to abandon the vessel. There were five large boats on board, in which 134 persons were to be saved.

When last seen the ship was down to her mizen chains in the water; and from the character of her cargo—salt, iron, and crockery—she probably went down in a short time afterwards. Of the thirteen persons in the last of the five boats there were four women, one little girl, five male passengers, Mr. Nye, a Scotch sailor, and the boatswain, an Irishman. For the subsistence of these people there were only one gallon of water and six or eight pounds of bread. The mate had placed a compass in the boat, but his wife, in leaping from the ship, had broken it. Cast thus helplessly upon the open sea, among the fogs and mists of the Banks of Newfoundland, and surrounded by drift and berg ice, their prospect could hardly have been more gloomy. Soon after the boat broke adrift; night came on—how it passed may be imagined. Little was said by any one, and probably all of them soon came to a sad sense of their dreadful situation, for as soon as Mrs. Atkinson entered the boat she seized the vessel containing the water, and, being a powerful woman, fought off all who attempted to obtain a drink from it. Nye got only two or three mouthfuls, the rest was drunk by herself and the boatswain. What disposition was made of the bread does not appear. The probability is that there was no organisation whatever among the little party, but everyone looked out for himself. Having no compass nor sign by which to steer, they did not exert themselves other than to keep the boat before the sea. The sailors were warmly clothed, as was also Mrs. Atkinson; but the passengers for the most part were scantily attired, and suffered keenly from the cold. Day after day only dawned to raise their spirits anew with hopes of succour, which the long and dreary nights turned to the bitterness of despair. Thus time passed until the third day, when one of the little band, a man whose clothes were too thin to shield him from the bleak weather, sank under the combined effects of cold and hunger, and his body was committed to the deep. Then a woman died in the arms of her husband and little daughter, and her corpse was also silently dropped into the sea. The fourth day came, and with it the same angry sea, the same leaden sky—no ray of hope anywhere visible. The cold was so intense that it almost froze the marrow, and not a drop of water could be obtained, while only a small quantity of food remained. Human nature could not bear up much longer against this exposure and privation, when, just as they were about to give up all hope, the wind lulled, and lo! a brig hove in sight! She was not very far off," and they rallied for her with might and main. Signals were also made. For some time they seemed to gain upon her, but she did not see them, and, the wind freshening, she was soon out of sight. With her went all hope. A burning thirst soon fell upon all of them, and, heedless of young Nye's earnest appeals, they fell to drinking salt water. This only increased their thirst, and they drank eagerly and repeatedly of the fatal fluid.

What followed is the old story of delirium and death. One by one they grew mad and madder; besought each other to kill them; then they ceased, and sitting at sumptuous feasts, and spoke of the rare dainties which mocked their grasp; of the delicious beverages which they in vain essayed to quaff. At length, worn out with the intensity of their frightful and mental sufferings, they grew more quiet, and their haggard features became rigid, their wild eyes assumed a glassy look, and their shrunken forms seemed gradually to subside—the next lurch of the boat tumbled them off the seats dead! Such were the sights which young Nye witnessed daily. As they died he threw their bodies into the sea, as long as his strength lasted. He says that, although his thirst was of the most agonising character, he not only warned his fellow sufferers against drinking salt water, but showed them how he obtained relief by simply rinsing his mouth occasionally. They were hopeless and desperate, and would not listen to him. The boatswain grew delirious, and died within twelve hours after drinking it. In his delirium he was most violent. He attempted to throw the oars overboard, and did succeed in throwing over the bucket with which they baled out the boat. Nye did his best to quiet him and stop him from drinking more sea-water; but he struck him a severe blow upon the chin. Mrs. Atkinson was also very violent; and, being of a strong constitution, it was a long time before she expired. His recollection of the events which occurred about this time is very indistinct. On the sixth day there were only himself, a small woman wrapped up in two blankets, and the little girl alive in the boat. Before night the child died, and on the day following the woman breathed her last. He had strength enough to throw the body of the child overboard; but that of the woman, together with the bodies of three others, was so piled up under the thwarts that he was unable to extricate them. Feeling a strong sense of drowsiness creeping over him, he fastened a red shirt and white shirt to an oar, and, hoisting it to attract any passing vessel, he pulled himself up in the stern of the boat and dozed away the hours. Occasionally he would rouse himself, and bale out the boat, and then lie down again. He did not sleep, but the time passed in a kind of waking vision. Occasionally he fell light-headed, and began to dream of being at home in New Bedford with his family. Fearing that he too might be delirious, he fought against these influences, and kept himself awake by various means. At first the sight of his ghastly companions caused him much distress, and his mind became oppressed with gloomy forebodings. He resolved to shake these feelings off and hope for help even to the last, thinking it better to go to the next world with all his senses about him than to die a raving maniac. Thus resolved, he bore up bravely and to the end.

On the 28th of February a ship hove in sight of the lonely boy. He says that he saw her before those on board discovered him, and he was sure from the first that they would pick him up. That vessel was the packet-ship *Germania*, Captain Wood, from Havre, bound to New York. When Captain Wood descried the solitary boat he ordered one of his own quarter-boats to be lowered, and sent an officer to see what it contained. As they approached him poor Nye roused, "For Jesus Christ's sake, take me out of this boat!" They did take him out, with womanly tenderness, and, with the boat and its fearful load in tow, rowed back to the ship. The young sailor was quickly transferred to the comfortable cabin of the *Germania*, and his late companions were thrown into the sea. It is a wooden life-boat, about twenty-five feet long. After being thoroughly cleaned it was hoisted on board and brought into port.

Of the other boats of the *John Rutledge* no tidings have been received. Nye thinks that those were as badly off as he was, if not worse, and entertains but little hope that any of them would be picked up. Only the Captain's boat was furnished with a compass, and it is probable that all of them were poorly provided with food and water. The survivor believes that with plenty of these the majority of the people in his boat could have endured the cold until they were picked up.

## GRAND REVIEW AT PARIS.

ONE of the great commemorative events at Paris, last week, was the magnificent Review, on Tuesday, in the Champs de Mars. Sixty battalions of infantry, and a due proportion of cavalry and artillery, were on the ground. Marshal Magnan had the command in chief, the infantry being under the immediate orders of General Regnault de Saint Jean d'Angely, and the cavalry under those of General Korte. The Emperor arrived on the ground a little after one, attired in the full uniform of a general officer, and surrounded by representatives of every European nation. On his right was Prince Napoleon, on a magnificent horse richly caparisoned; and on his left was the young Prince de Reuss. Immediately behind his Majesty, among the Marshals, was Count Orloff, an Austrian General, the Marquis de Villamarina, and a crowd of officers of all countries. The British uniform appeared in great force. The new French Marshals seemed to be the favourite objects of curiosity with the multitude. After the usual manœuvres, the defile commenced about a quarter before two, the infantry and cavalry marching past the Emperor in battalions and squadrons, and the artillery in dead-batteries. Favoured by the splendid weather, the sight was one of gorgeous brilliancy, and calculated to give foreigners a wonderful notion of the warlike resources of a nation that could present so grand a military show, at the close of a war that has cost the lives of thousands of its best soldiers.

Our Artist has sketched this imposing scene of the Imperial Staff: first rode the Prince Napoleon; next, a few paces distant, is the Emperor, mounted on one of the finest chargers in Europe. Count Orloff, who was the lion of the day, rode between two Marshals, Canrobert and Vaillant.

THE GUN-BOAT FLOTILLA OFF PORTLAND.—SKETCHED BY LIEUTENANT MONTAGU O'REILLY.

## THE GUN-BOAT FLOTILLA OFF PORTLAND.

We gave last week a View of the Red and White Divisions of the Light-draught Gun-boats, under the orders of Captain H. Keppel, C.B., H.M.S. *Colossus*, 81 guns, leaving the Motherbank; and we now present our readers with the Squadron coming into Portland, from a sketch forwarded us by Lieutenant Montagu O'Reilly, now in command of H.M. gun-boat *Seagull*.

After leaving the Motherbank the vessels, under steam alone, formed in two lines, and followed in the wake of the *Colossus*, but the two-decker soon showed her superiority in speed, and the little fleet received orders to spread as much canvas as would enable them to keep their positions with her. This they did in excellent style, and their appearance as they neared Portland presented a very pleasing picture. Our readers may consider these little craft as the light cavalry of the navy; and they will prove an interesting feature in the forthcoming naval review at Portsmouth. The fleet consisted of the following vessels.—Red or Starboard Division *Charger*, *Doe*, *Beaver*, *Biter*, *Whiting*, *Bustard*, *Mayflower*, *Grasshopper*, *Pincher*, *Gorhawk*; and the White or Port Division of the *Seagull*, *Thistle*, *Sandfly*, *Julia*, *Peiter*, *Herring*, *Bullfrog*, *Plover*, *Ruby*, and others, accompanied by the Admiralty yacht *Black Eagle* and the dispatch gun-boat *Wanderer*.

THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH AND COUNT ORLOFF PROCEEDING TO THE GRAND REVIEW, IN THE CHAMP DE MARS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE YARMOUTH HERRING FISHERY.—RETURN OF THE BOATS.

## THE YARMOUTH HERRING FISHERY.

The return of the Spring Herring Fishery has suggested the accompanying artistic illustration of this very interesting branch of coast industry. The locality is Yarmouth, north of which are the fishing-places, from fifteen to thirty miles, and from thirty to forty-five eastward; while the boats go southward as far as the mouth of the Thames and the South Foreland. Herrings also frequent a part opposite Yarmouth called the Head; and a place known by the fishermen as the Brown Bank, on the Dutch coast. There is also a smaller sort of herring caught at Yarmouth, by boats nearer the shore: they are of good quality, and are called "long shores," or "alongshore herrings."

When the fishery is near home, great numbers of boats depart from the shore at sunset to set their nets, returning in the morning to dispose of their cargoes. The beach at such times presents a very picturesque appearance, and when seen from the platform of the Jetty, from which a view of the whole business of the herring-boats may be commanded, exhibits a scene of an exceedingly animated and bustling description

SALE OF HERRINGS, ON THE QUAY, GREAT YARMOUTH.

This structure, erected in 1808, at a cost of upwards of £5000, is exceedingly convenient to seamen and others engaged in mercantile pursuits. It extends into the sea upwards of 450 feet, and is composed of strong oak piles driven into the soil, braced together by cross-beams of the same material, and well secured by iron fastenings; upon the top is a platform twenty-one feet in width, surrounded by a substantial railing. It is intended to facilitate the approach of boats to the beach, and the landing of passengers in bad weather, which would otherwise be attended with much danger. It was, until the recent erection of the Wellington Pier, the first pile of which was driven on the 28th of June, 1853 (an account of which is given in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of July 9th of the same year), one of the most fashionable and favourite promenades during the bathing season. As a fashionable lounge the latter, however, now takes the lead.

The produce of the fishing-boats is conveyed from the beach, and from the larger vessels lying alongside the quay, to the premises of the herring-curers, by means of a peculiar kind of low cart, called a beach-cart, or "groll," to the shafts of which, when the load is unusually heavy, an additional horse can be attached. Their original construction was owing to the narrowness of the alleys or rows communicating with the quay, which are not of sufficient width to admit of the passage of the usual kind of cart; and at one time, "when there were no wider streets communicating directly with the quay," served as a means of speedy conveyance of goods to the interior of the town. They will carry a heavy load, the fishermen being very dexterous in the manner in which they pack the cart, which they will sometimes do to a great height.

The second illustration represents the sale of the cargo of one of these vessels on the quay at Yarmouth, the great and ancient mart of herrings. A number of baskets called "swells," somewhat in shape to a baker's basket, but considerably longer, with a broad flat handle in the centre, at 6d. each, presenting, from its being depressed at the sides, the appearance of a double basket, are ranged side by side to the number of twenty. These baskets are filled by means of a smaller basket, called a "marnd," into which the fish are counted from the vessel by the men engaged: they are emptied into the swells, the contain each 250 herrings: two of these marnds make one swell, and twenty swells, or a complement of 10,000 herrings, one last. The price of a last varies according to the season and the condition of the cargo, averaging from £10 to £16 and upwards; the Brown Sink herrings, which are held in great esteem, having been known to have sometimes sold as high as £30 and £40 per last. The sale is conducted in the following manner:—A bid is made by one of the persons assembled, the advances on which are made in crowns: the salesman, generally the owner of the swells, then rapidly names the amount at each advance, until no more bids are offered, when he books it to the last bidder. The effect of one of these groups must be exceedingly novel and striking to a stranger from the motley and characteristic appearance of the persons composing it, who, if they have no other criterion, would scarcely be accounted the men of capital some of them are.

Among the offences recorded, there is one to the effect that in the year 1641 Aliens, a shoemaker, and Hammond, a merchant, were fined 2s. each: the one for buying, the other for selling, a last of herrings in church during Divine service. The greater quantity of herrings are purchased by the curers; a considerable proportion are, however, forwarded from the quay to other markets, in trucks worked by horses, on a tramway communicating from the quay to the railway terminus, whence they are conveyed per rail to their destination.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 13.—3rd Sunday after Easter. Vaccination introduced, 1796.
MONDAY, 14.—Mutiny at Spithead, 1797.
TUESDAY, 15.—Easter Term begins. Sir Walter Scott born, 1771.
WEDNESDAY, 16.—Arrival of the Emperor and Empress of the French, 1855.
THURSDAY, 17.—Benjamin Franklin died, 1790.
FRIDAY, 18.—American War commenced, 1775.
SATURDAY, 19.—St. Alphage. Lord Byron died, 1823.

### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 19, 1856.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. h m | A. h m | M. h m | A. h m | M. h m | A. h m | M. h m |
| 1 50 | 2 20 | 12 32 | 0 42 | 1 16 | 1 57 | 2 30 |

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—It is respectfully announced that her Majesty's Theatre will RE-OPEN early in May. Engagements of great interest have been effected, both in Opera and Ballet, and the best exertions used to make the arrangements worthy of the occasion. The prospectus will shortly be issued. The subscribers and friends of her Majesty's Theatre who have not yet paid their subscriptions to this great establishment are respectfully invited to make the necessary arrangements at their earliest convenience. The scale of prices will be as follows:—Pit Boxes, 110 to 160 guineas; Grand Tier, 100 to 200 guineas; Second Tier, 100 to 150 guineas; Two Pair 75 to 100 guineas; Pit Stalls, 25 guineas.—The Box-office is now open

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN respectfully inform the Public that their ANNUAL BENEFIT will take place on MONDAY EVENING, April 28, on which occasion will be produced a new and original Play of HE WINTER'S TALE. Leontes, Mr. C. K. an; Hermione, Mrs. C. Kean.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—MONDAY and FRIDAY, A WONDERFUL WOMAN. FAUST AND MARGUERITE, and A PRINCE FOR AN HOUR. Tuesday, THE FIRST PERFORMANCE IN ENGLAND of A PRINCE FOR AN HOUR. Wednesday, SECOND TIME THIS SEASON, VANQUISHED; or, A PRINCE FOR AN HOUR. Thursday, the Second Week, and Last Night but Two of JEAN CAVALIER, and FOR AN HOUR. Saturday, THE CORSICAN BROTHERS, THE VICTOR VANQUISHED, and A PRINCE FOR AN HOUR.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—M. and Mdme. Cassier, Mr. Swift, Miss Louisa Vinning, the Infant Phenomenon, Mdlle. D'Herbil, Miss P. Horton, Mr. Frank Hort, and Mr. Alfred Mellon (his full orchestra), will appear at the above Theatre on WEDNESDAY, the 16th APRIL, on which occasion the Tragedy of OTHELLO will be performed (by the Amateurs who played that Play for the Friends and Crimean Fund), being for the BENEFIT of a LITERARY GENTLEMAN. Tickets and full particulars at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s and other Musicsellers and Libraries.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, APRIL 14, and during the Week, the new and greatly-applauded Comedy, THE CIVIL GENIUS; after which the renowned Spanish Dancer, PEREA NENA, will appear in the FAIRY PLOT and a New Spanish Dance, by the New Ballet-Pantomime of EL GAMBUSINO. On MONDAY and TUESDAY only (by Desire) LORD MAYOR'S DAY. SHILLING'S Gallantry, Mr. Buckstone. With, Every Evening, the new farce of THE POSTMAN'S KNOCK. On Thursday Miss Mitchell will make her First Appearance here.

ADELPHI THEATRE ROYAL.—MONDAY and During the Week LIKE AND UNLIKE. Mr. Lee Wednesday, and Friday, JACK and the BEANSTALK. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday (first times at present), URGENT PRIVATE AFFAIRS. All parts are LEARNED WELL.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILLIAM COOKE.—A succession of castles and battles have hitherto kept the audience on the qui vive of expectation during the vivid representation of the new, and decidedly exhibition of Grand Shakspearian Play for the Million—Arcana, produced by Mr W. Cooke; daring and skilful Riders, who leap their horses from the stage to the ring, enables in which the most charming and prolonged approbation. MONDAY, APRIL 14, and all the Week, THE ARAB OF THE DESERT AND HIS FAITHFUL STEED. After which the WONDERS of the CIRCLE, Trampoline Gymnastics, &c., &c. To conclude with a Drama, introducing ENGLAND'S HARVEST HOME AND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—Proprietor, Mr. JOHN DOUGLASS. Engagement of Miss GLYN, Mr. H. MARSTON, and Miss REBECCA ISAACS. SHAKSPEARE'S TWENTY AND ELOQUENT PLAY and a WINTER'S TALE. Upwards of 200 artistes will be employed. Miss Rebecca Isaacs will also appear in Opera.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter-Hall—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—The Committee have the pleasure to announce that an EXTRA PERFORMANCE will be given on FRIDAY WEEK, the 25th APRIL when Mr Costa will conduct ELI will be again repeated. The following distinguished artistes will sustain the principal Vocal Parts:—Madame Clara Novello, Madame Viardot Garcia, Mr. Sims Reeves and Herr Formes. The Band and Chorus numbering nearly 700 Performers.—Sound Seats (Numbered), Central Area 10s. 6d.; Gallery and Area, 5s.; Unreserved, 3s. Tickets and Books of the Words, at the Society's Office, No. 6, in Exeter-hall. To commence at Eight o'clock.

MUSICAL UNION.—TUESDAY, APRIL 15th.—Half-past Three o'clock. Quartet in C, with Fugue, Haydn. Sonata, Beethoven; Nonetto in F, Spohr; Solos, Pianoforte, Executed by Mr. Cooper, Carrodus, Hill, Pigott, Reimers, Reimers, Sainton, Barrè, Lazarus, Bauman, and C. Harper. Pianists, Madame Schumann, her first appearance. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had at the usual places. J. ELLA, Director.

TENDER the immediate PATRONAGE of her MAJESTY the QUEEN, his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge. Mr. BENEDICT has the honour to announce his ANNUAL CONCERT at her Majesty's Opera Concert-Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING MAY 21, upon the same grand scale as those of former years. Madame Jenny Goldschmidt, Lind and Mr. Otto Goldschmidt have most kindly consented to perform on this occasion, on their return from the provinces. Reserved seats, one guinea; unreserved seats, 10s. 6d. The places will be appropriated according to priority of application, and no more tickets will be issued than can be conveniently accommodated.—Applications for tickets to be made to Mr. Mitchell, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

MISS P. HORTON'S POPULAR ILLUSTRATIONS.—Mr. and Mrs. T. GERMAN REED will give their NEW ENTERTAINMENT, consisting of Musical and Characteristic Illustrations, introducing a variety of amusing and interesting scenes from real life, with English, French, and Italian Songs, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at the Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent-street, commencing at Eight o'Clock, and terminating at a quarter-past Ten. Prices of admission, 3s., 1s.; Stall, 5s., which can be secured at the Gallery during the day.—A Morning Performance every Saturday at Three o'Clock, when the Free List will be suspended. No performance on Saturday Evenings.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, HOLLAND, UP THE RHINE, and PARIS, is NOW OPEN, Every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight o'clock. Stalls (which can be taken from a plan at the Box-office every day, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge), 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three o'clock.—EGYPTIAN HALL.

LOVE, the first Dramatic VENTRILOQUIST in EUROPE, EVERY EVENING at Eight, except Saturday; Saturday, at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and the Box-office, from Seven to Three.—Regent Gallery, 99, Quadrant, Upper Hall.

MR. W. S. WOODIN AS RACHEL IN "LES HORACES."
W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES EVERY EVENING at Eight, at the POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William-street, Strand. Box-office open from Eleven to Five. Morning Performances every Saturday, at Two o'clock.

THE CRIMEAN EXHIBITION.—Authentic Sketches, Drawings, and Pictures, executed in the Crimea, including Mr Armitage's Grand Pictures of the Battles of Balaclava and Inkerman, Carlo Bossoli's Drawings, and the whole of the Sketches by Mr William Simpson, composing the celebrated work (published under the patronage of her Majesty), "The Seat of War in the Crimea, Calcagh's Authentic Series."—NOW OPEN, from Ten till Dusk, at the FRENCH EXHIBITION GALLERY, 121, Pall-mall.—Admission, 1s. Catalogues, 6d

ADELAIDE GALLERY, LOWER HALL, LOWTHER ARCADE.—"A thing of beauty is a joy for ever!"—LOUIS BOURRENIL'S EXHIBITION (from the Paris Exposition), containing 80 various, magnificent, dioramic, transparent Scenographs, in all the Seasons, and by day, night, and moon light, viewed through fixed double monster telescope lens, producing effects marvellous to the eye, are constantly on view from 11 in the Morning till 10 in the Evening.—Admission, 1s.; Children and Schools, half-price.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—JUVENILE MORNING every WEDNESDAY, commencing at 1, with a Popular Lecture on Science; 1.30, Cosmorama Rooms thrown open. 2, Second Part of the Voyage of Sindbad the Sailor. 3, Original Entertainment by Mr. Mathews, entitled A Peep at Ancient and Modern Magic; 3.45, entirely New Grand Historical, Romantic, and Musical Entertainment, entitled Kenilworth, with the Visit of Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Leicester, with beautiful Dioramic Illustrations, and the Grand Ball of Kenilworth by Messrs. Carpenter and Westley.—Admission to the whole, 1s.; Children and Schools, half-price.

ROYAL PANOPTICON.—MONDAY EVENING CONCERTS.—On MONDAY, APRIL 14th, 1856, grand and miscellaneous CONCERT. Principal singers—Mdlle. Rudersdorff, Miss Hansford, Miss Lascelles, Madame Marietta, Miss Clari Fraser, Mr. Henri Haigh (by kind permission of J. H. Tully, Esq.), and Mr. Rainford. Flute, Mr. B. Wells; Pianoforte, Master Werner; Accompanist, Mr. Charles Blagrove. Mr. T. Chapman's Grand Panoptican Orchestra. Lime-light Chromatic Fountain at 9 55. Admission, 1s.; reserved seats, 1s. extra. Children and schools, half-price.

THE LION-SLAYER AT HOME, 232, Piccadilly.—Mr. GORDON CUMMING DESCRIBES every night, except Saturday, at Eight, who he saw and did in South Africa. Morning Entertainments every Saturday, at Three o'clock. The Pictures are painted by Messrs. Richard Leitch, Harrison Weir, George Thomas, Wolf, Charles Eagles, and Phillips. The Music conducted by Mr. J. Cox. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s. Children half-price in the Reserved Seats and Stalls. The Museum is open GRATIS during the day from Eleven till Five (Saturdays excepted). "One of the most interesting and remarkable entertainments on record."—Literary Gazette.

DR. KAHN begs to announce to the Medical Profession and the Public that his celebrated ANATOMICAL MUSEUM has been enriched by a large number of original objects and models of interest, including a magnificent full-length figure of a Venus, from one of the most renowned of the old masters. The new series of specimens and models embrace some most curious and important features, illustrative of the anatomy of the human structure, and rendering the collection wholly unrivalled in the world. The Museum has been redecorated, and arrangements have been made to promote the comfort and accommodation of the visitors. The Museum is open daily from the till Ten (for Scientific only). Lectures are delivered at Twelve, Two, Four, and Half past Seven, by Dr. G. SEATON; and a new and highly-interesting Series of Lectures is now in course of delivery by Dr KAHN, at Half-past Eight, every Evening. Admission, One Shilling.—8, Coventry-street, Leicester-square.

THE PORTLAND GALLERY, 316, Regent-street, opposite the Royal Polytechnic Institution.—The NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the NATIONAL INSTITUTION of PAINTERS is now open, from Nine till Six.—Admission, 1s.—Catalogue, 6d. BELL SMITH, Secretary.

FENTON'S CRIMEAN PHOTOGRAPHS. The Exhibition of 350 Photographs, taken in the Crimea by Mr. Roger Fenton, to which is added the Collection taken by Mr. Robertson after the fall of Sebastopol, is OPEN DAILY at the Rooms, No. 152, PICCADILLY, from 10 to 6.—Admission, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.—The Palace and Park are Open to the Public on Mondays at Nine a.m., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at Ten a.m., on which days the admission is 1s.; and on Saturdays, when the admission is 2s.; closing each day at seven p.m. Tickets of admission, including conveyance by railway, may be obtained at the London-bridge Terminus, and at the several agents in London. Trains run from London-bridge to the Crystal Palace Station at 8.0 a.m., 9.0 a.m., and every half-hour from 10.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., and at 4.45, 5.30, and 6.40 p.m.; returning from the Crystal Palace at short intervals throughout the day up to 6.40 p.m.

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## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
*LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1856.*


THE discussion that took place on Wednesday on Mr. Milner Gibson's Oath of Abjuration Bill has thrown no new light on the vexed question of the exclusion of Jews from the British Parliament. Session after Session for nine years the House of Commons, the best judge of its own affairs, has decided by considerable majorities that British Jews ought to be admitted to Parliament, if British constituencies think proper to elect them. Session after Session for the same period the House of Lords has rejected the claim; and so the matter has rested—a scandal to the statesmanship that has attempted the remedy, and failed to apply it. Mr. Milner Gibson's bill has sought to remove the exclusion under which the Jews labour, and to extend, by a new form of oath, those principles of civil and religious liberty on which our Constitution is now based; and the House of Commons, by a majority of 230 against 195, has once more affirmed its concurrence in the principle, and declared that a Jew may help to make the laws of Great Britain as well as to administer them. We shall not weary the patience of our readers by any recapitulation of the arguments on either side. We should like, we confess, to see this question tried more broadly and palpably on its own merits, and the issue fairly raised on the one point, without reference to any form of oath whatsoever, whether British Jews may, or may not, sit in Parliament? In the present state of the law, we either accord to the Jews too many rights and privileges, or one right and privilege too few. If it be contrary to the spirit of Christianity;—a practical denial of the Christian faith;—a de-Christianisation of the State, that Jews should be admitted into that Parliament where Unitarians, Diests, or Atheists may sit, speak, and vote, unquestioned, it must be equally a denial of the Christian constitution of the country if the vote of a Jew or Jews can return a member to Parliament; if a Jew can purchase an advowson and appoint a minister of the Gospel; or if a Jew, like Lord Mayor Salomons, can sit on the judgment-seat and administer justice between contending Christians. If Mr. or Baron Rothschild is not fit to sit in Parliament, let the fact be so declared openly and broadly, and let Mr. Salomons at the same time descend from his chair in the Mansion-house, and let every Jew voter throughout the country be forthwith struck from the register. But if such a disfranchisement of, and such a stigma on, a body of well-behaved, well-disposed, thrifty, and generally exemplary citizens be a thing that Bishops in the House of Lords, Sir Frederic Thesiger in the Lower House, and the body of those who still resist the claim of the Jews, are not inclined to attempt, we do not see how, in the name of common sense and consistency, to say nothing of the holier name of Charity, they can still further oppose the often-expressed wish of the House of Commons, and the equally emphatic and as often-expressed wish of the constituency of the first city in the empire. Why has the Ministry not the courage to make a Cabinet question of it, and stake its existence upon the result? If it would, the House of Lords would hasten to confirm the decision of the Commons, and thus a much-needed and would be put to a scandal and an inconvenience, if not a persecution.

THE Emperor of Russia has been far more communicative to his subjects on the terms of the Peace of Paris, than Napoleon III. to the French, or the responsible Ministry of Queen Victoria to the British people. In our land, where publicity is the rule, little or nothing is known of the doings of the Plenipotentiaries at the Conference; but in St. Petersburg, where there is supposed to be no publicity, a very full, though not a very fair, account has been given to the people of the results of the Conference. We shall not attempt to criticise the Imperial manifesto published at St. Petersburg on the 1st instant, nor to point out all the perversions of the facts which are contained in it, such, for instance, as the one in the first paragraph, "that Russia did not commence the war;" or that in the second, which states that the Emperor Nicholas "was a stranger to all interested views;" or that in the penultimate paragraph, which would lead the Russians to believe that there is still a Russian fleet on, instead of under, the Black Sea. All these softenings of unpalatable truth may be pardoned in a Sovereign who has been foiled and defeated, and who strives to put the best interpretation on the matter for the sake of the pride and the feelings of his subjects no less than of his own. Upon the whole, and with this allowance for the colour of a document which was intended more for Russian eyes than for the eyes of the people of Europe, the Emperor Alexander deserves credit for his proclamation, and for the sentiments which animate it. In its concluding prayer every one must sympathise; and, if the Czar Nicholas had both felt and acted upon principles so satisfactory, he would never have attacked the dignity and independence of Turkey, or rendered it necessary for the Allies to arm in defence of Europe. The following is a translation of the manifesto. It is dated on the 31st ult., and was promulgated on the 1st instant:—

The obstinate and sanguinary struggle which, for nearly three years, has subverted Europe has at last come to an end. We have at length concluded it. Even before it broke out, my late august father, of imperishable memory, solemnly declared to his faithful subjects, and to all the Foreign Powers, that the sole object of his desires and of his efforts had been to protect the rights of our co-religionists in the East, and to put an end to the persecutions to which they were subjected.

A stranger to all interested views, he never expected that his just complaints (*réclamations*) would have resulted in the scourge of war; but, considering its calamities with a deep feeling of sorrow as a Christian, and as the father of the people intrusted by Providence to his care, he did not cease manifesting his inclination in favour of peace. But the negotiations which were opened shortly before his death, on the subject of the conditions of that peace, which was a necessity for us all, remained without success.

The Governments which have formed a hostile coalition against us had not discontinued their armaments: pending the negotiations they had even increased them; the war had to follow its course, and we continued it with firm hope in the protection of the Most High and firm confidence in the unshaken devotion of our well-beloved subjects. Our expectations were justified. During that period of hard trials our faithful and brave soldiers, as well as all our people, without distinction of class, proved themselves, as always, worthy of their high calling. Along the whole extent of our empire, from the shores of the Pacific Ocean to the shores of the Baltic and Black Sea, one single idea, one single impulse, animated all, and made them spare neither life nor fortune in the defence of their country. Labourers leaving the plough and their fields, eagerly took up arms for our holy cause, rivalling in courage and self-denial our veteran soldiers. New and striking deeds of renown have marked the last struggle with powerful adversaries.

The enemy has been driven back from the shores of Siberia and from those of the White Sea, as well as from the ramparts of Sveaborg. The heroic defence for eleven months of the fortifications of the south side of Sebastopol, erected in the face of and under the fire of the assailants, will be handed down as a record to the remotest posterity.

In Asia, after the glorious victories of the two preceding campaigns, Kars was compelled to surrender with its numerous garrison, forming the whole army of Anatolia, and the *élite* of the Turkish troops sent to relieve the place were compelled to retreat. Nevertheless, by the impenetrable and wise decrees of Providence, a fact was preparing comformable to the wishes of our well-beloved august father, to our own, and to those of all Russia, and which realised the objects of the war. The future conditions and the privileges of all the Christians in the East are henceforth guaranteed. The Sultan solemnly recognises them, and, consequent upon this act of justice, the Ottoman empire enters into the family of European States.

Russia! Your efforts and your sacrifices have not been in vain. A great work has been accomplished, although by other and unforeseen means, and we may now with a quiet conscience put an end to those efforts and to those sacrifices by restoring to our dear country the inestimable blessings of peace. To hasten the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace, and to dispel, even for the future, the very idea of ambitious views or projects which might be attributed to us, we have consented to the adoption of certain preliminary measures destined to prevent a collision of our ships of war with those of Turkey in the Black Sea, and to the establishment of a new frontier line in the southern part of Bessarabia, nearest to the Danube.

The concessions are not great when put in comparison with the charges of a prolonged war, and the advantages presented to us by the tranquility of the empire, the destines of which it has pleased God to intrust to us. May all those advantages be obtained by our efforts, united to those of all our faithful subjects! May, with the aid of the Almighty, who has always protected Russia, its internal organisation be consolidated and perfected! May justice and clemency preside over its judgments—may the advancement of civilisation and of all useful activity spread with renewed force—and may every one enjoy in peace the fruits of his labour under the protection of laws equally just and watchful for all! Finally,—and this is the most important and most ardent of our hopes,—may the salutary light of faith, by enlightening the mind and strengthening the heart, maintain and improve more and more that social morality, which is the surest pledge of order and happiness.

Given at St. Petersburg the 19th March (31st), 1856, and in the second year of our reign. ALEXANDER.

The last news from the Australian colonies leaves the principal of them, Victoria, in a state of anarchy. The Governor dead, the temporary Governor succeeding by law objected to, and the people and the press clamouring for the right to elect their own Governor; and the Ministerial crisis, brought about by the new Legislature's adoption of the ballot, chronic and apparently invincible. At such a time it is obvious that the communication between the colony and the mother-country ought to be the most rapid that geography will present and steam can attain; and yet the ship which brought the details of this news, arriving at Liverpool on Wednesday last, left Melbourne on the 12th of January. And this is an extraordinarily fast passage. But it has been shown over and over again that, practically, Melbourne can be brought within from thirty-five to forty-five days' distance of London; and the fact that, under the existing organisation of the postal service, we are separated by, on an average, ninety days is not creditable to the administration of this commercial country. For the last eighteen months, under the pretence that the war used up all the steamers, there has been no steam communication between England and Australia; and notwithstanding that steam communication has all that time been easily maintained to every other commercial point. In those eighteen months the Australias have been, next to the United States, the best market in the world possessed by Great Britain. In those eighteen months Australian gold, supplied to the amount of a million sterling a month, has saved England from commercial panic, the Bank having been dependent from week to week on the arrivals of Melbourne gold-ships. The loss to merchants in the interest on the gold unnecessarily delayed at sea amounts to a sum which would build a fleet. At last these merchants have become wearied of expostulation with the non-commercial Lords of the Treasury, and a meeting is to be held in the City on Monday, the Lord Mayor in the chair, to offer a public protest.

On Monday night, in the House of Commons, there was a conversation on the point between Lord Hardwicke and the Duke of Argyll, the new Postmaster-General. Lord Hardwicke pointed out that, if the mails were taken by the "Overland" route, across Suez, and at Aden transferred to steamers of great speed these steamers going straight across the Indian Ocean to Melbourne, touching only at the Island of Diego Garcia for coal, the course of post between St. Martin's-le-Grand and Port Phillip Bay need never exceed, at the farthest, forty days. The calculation is based upon the figures of the official Hydrographer to the Admiralty, and is supported by the statements of high authorities among mercantile and naval people. But the Post-office seems determined on routine in the arrangement. They have issued a minute inviting steam-ship companies to tender for three routes, *viâ* (by steam) the Cape of Good Hope, *viâ* Panama, *viâ* Suez and Point de Galle—the old route; and, meanwhile, as the colonies are to share the expense, they have sent out despatches to Australia requiring the six colonies to agree (!) which route they prefer. This, it is shown, involves a delay of about eighteen months; and in the interval the Government appears resolute to maintain the service by the Liverpool clippers round the Cape; that is to say, they maintain the worst possible route by the slowest possible means, in order not to prejudge the question! Common sense revolts at this. Let the Duke of Argyll win for himself a reputation in his new capacity by it. Acting on *action* in this matter.

## FRENCH INSURANCE AGAINST ENGLISH FIRES.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, unwilling to surrender any portion of the revenue, is determined to continue the taxes on property threatened by the invasion of a French Insurance Company. For this object he has introduced a new clause into the Customs Consolidation Bill, which every person who undertakes on behalf of a foreign or colonial proclaims its terms of business from the exchequer, shall be required to take out a proper license, and give security in such form and manner as the Commissioners of Inland Revenue shall prescribe "for accounting and paying the duties with which he shall be chargeable," under a penalty of £100 for every day that he may act as an unlicensed agent. Foreign Insurance-offices are to pay the same duties as English offices. By this enactment the Chancellor of the Exchequer expects to drive the foreigner from the field of competition.

It is an old saying, that what one man can invent another man can circumvent. The smuggler protests against all commercial restrictions; and, however culpable his conduct may be, he is one of the champions of Free-trade, and frequently baffles the ingenuity of lawyers and the vigilance of the Custom House. Let us assume that a French assurance-office were established at Boulogne: with the present facilities for crossing the Channel, what is to prevent an individual going to Boulogne and there paying his premium? and who is to restrain such an individual from rendering the same service to his friends? Any act of this description, not done within the realm of England, is not amenable to English jurisdiction, so that the new law is easy of evasion: it may cause some trouble, but the enormous saving effected would be ample compensation. Seven-eighths of the property in France is insured; with us not one-eighth. Surely we are as prudent a people as our neighbours; and in the Chancellor will even reduce the duty to one shilling he will get rid of a rival; and, far from losing, increase the revenue. He will also avoid the violation of that principle of Free-trade by virtue of which alone he and his party are in power.

## COMMERCE WITH RUSSIA.

*(From a Supplement to the* Gazette *of Tuesday.)*

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 9th day of April, 1856, present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. Whereas a treaty of peace and friendship has been signed between her Majesty and her allies and the Emperor of all the Russias, it is this day ordered by her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, that the Order made by her Majesty in Council, bearing date the 29th day of March, 1854, by which it is directed "that no ships or vessels belonging to any of her Majesty's subjects be permitted to enter and clear out from any of the ports of Russia until further order; and that a general embargo or stop be made of all Russian vessels and ships whatsoever now within, or which shall hereafter come into, any of the ports, harbours, or roads within any of her Majesty's dominions, together with all persons and effects on board the said ships or vessels;" and such parts of any other Orders in Council as prohibit trade with Russia, be henceforth revoked and discharged. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, and the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain

C. C. Greville.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 9th day of April, 1856, present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. It is this day ordered by her Majesty in Council, that the prohibitions now subsisting under her Majesty's Royal proclamation of the 18th day of February, 1854, and under divers subsequent orders of Council, on the exportation out of the United Kingdom, or carrying coastwise, of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, saltpetre and brimstone, marine engines and boilers, and the component parts thereof, lead, nitrate of soda, sulphate and muriate of potash, certain descriptions of iron, and other articles mentioned in such proclamation and orders, be, and the said several prohibitions are hereby taken off. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, and the Right Honourable Lord Panmure, one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

C. C. Greville.

## *THE COURT.*

The Queen has initiated the gaieties of the present season by holding her first Drawing-room almost before the note of hospitality has been sounded by any members of the aristocracy. This took place on Thursday, on which occasion the attendance was more distinguished than numerous.

The week has been a busy one in Court circles. On the 4th instant his Excellency Count Colloredo, Austrian Minister at St. James's, had an audience to deliver his letters of recall; and the Hon. George Mifflin Dallas, at an interview, presented his credentials as Minister from the United States. At the same Court Lord Leigh was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Warwick, and Sir Lawrence Peel was sworn of her Majesty's Privy Council.

On Tuesday the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Arthur and the Princess Helena, visited the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's-park. In the afternoon her Majesty and his Royal Highness, attended by the Equerries in Waiting, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester-house. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, attended by Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps and Mr. Gibbs, visited the establishment of Messrs. De La Rue, in Bunhill-row. In the evening the Queen and the Prince honoured the Princess' Theatre with their presence.

On Wednesday, at a Privy Council held by the Queen, an order was issued removing the prohibition of the export of articles to certain foreign ports. At the Court, her Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Francis Earl of Ellesmere to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Lancaster, the customary oath of office was administered to his Lordship.

The Earl of Caithness has been appointed Lord in Waiting in the room of Lord Listowel, deceased.

## *COUNTRY NEWS.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 9, 1856.

| Month and Day. | Thermometer. | | | | Rain in Inches. | Mean Temperature of Dew. | Amount of Cloud (0-10) | | Mean amount Cloud. (0-10) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M. 181 feet above sea level. | Highest Reading. | Lowest Reading. | Mean Temperature of the Day. | Read at 10 P.M. | 9h. A.M. | 3h. P.M. | In the Night. | In the Day. | |
| | Inches. | ° | ° | ° | | ° | ° | | | |
| April 2 | 29.585 | 59·2 | 41·5 | 54·0 | 0.010 | 48·6 | 48·1 | 1 | 0 | 0·0 |
| „ 3 | 29.606 | 53 | 40·8 | 48·2 | 0.058 | 48·8 | 46·2 | 7 | 8 | 0·0 |
| „ 4 | 29.479 | 55·0 | 37·7 | 45·2 | 0.088 | 42·4 | 42·3 | 8 | 6 | 0·0 |
| „ 5 | 29.393 | 56·2 | 32·8 | 43·8 | 0.005 | 42·5 | 41·6 | 8 | 6 | 0·0 |
| „ 6 | 29.078 | 56·4 | 37·8 | 45·6 | 0.008 | 42·7 | 42·2 | 8 | 7 | 0·0 |
| „ 7 | 29.225 | 48·2 | 34·3 | 44·5 | 0.053 | 42·5 | 42·9 | 2 | 6 | 0·0 |
| „ 8 | 29.119 | 52·6 | 40·8 | 45·5 | 0.205 | 44·0 | 44·0 | 7 | 6 | 0·0 |
| Mean | 29.389 | 57·0 | 38·0 | 46·7 | 0.457 | 44·4 | 43·7 | 5·6 | 5·6 | 0·0 |

*The weather.* Rain fell every day with a brisk wind, a thunderstorm on the 4th, with loud thunder at 11h. a.m.

*The direction of the wind* was—on 2nd, E.S.E becoming S.E. at 1h. a.m., E.S.E. at 9h. a.m., S.E. at 8h. a.m., S. at 4h. p.m. S.S.W. at 10h. p.m.; becoming S. at 8h. a.m. on 3rd; changing to W. 1 a.m. on the 4th; becoming S.W., at 4h. a.m., S. at 6h. a.m., W.S.W. at 8h. a.m., W. at 9h. a.m., S.W. at 10h. a.m.; W. at 4h. p.m., W.S.W. at 8h. p.m., S.W. at 10h. p.m.; becoming S. at 12h. a.m. on the 5th, S.S.E. at 4h. a.m., S. at 6h. a.m., S.S.E. at 8h. a.m., S. at 11h. a.m., S.S.E. at 6h. p.m., S. at 11h. p.m.; S.E. at 12h. a.m., on 6th, E. at 2h. a.m., S.E. at 7h. a.m., S.S.E. at 11h. a.m., S. at 3h. p.m., S.S.W. at 10h. a.m., S. at 2h. p.m., S.S.W. at 4h. p.m., S.W. at 9h. p.m., S.W. at 8h. p.m., S.S.E. at 11h. p.m., veering through the S. to W.S.W. at 1h. a.m. on 7th, became W. at 3h. a.m., W.N.W. at 8h. a.m., W. again at 7h. a.m., S.W. at 3h. p.m., N. at 4h. p.m. occasionally veering to S.S.W. and N.N.E., became S.E. at 12h. a.m. on the 8th, S.S.E. at 2h. p.m., moved through the S. to W. at 7h. p.m., changed to W.N.W. at 8h. p.m., W. at 9h. p.m., and W.S.W. at 10h. p.m.

E. J. Lowe.

Mr. Sadleir's Forgeries.—On Monday afternoon a London solicitor appeared in the Registry-office with a carpet-bag containing a number of deeds, in order that it should be ascertained whether they had been registered in accordance with certificates of registry which he produced. The deeds purported to be conveyances of estates sold in the Encumbered Estates Court to John Sadleir, and the certificates of registry, which were numbered, mentioned books in which the memorials of the deeds were entered. One of the certificates, dated in 1852, bore the signature of the late Mr. Walter Glascock, who died before the establishment of the Encumbered Estates Court. The other certificates purported to be in the handwriting of Mr. Chapman, First Assistant-Registrar, and to be signed by that gentleman. On examination by Mr. Morgan O'Connell, principal of the Registry-office, and his assistants, it was found that no such books were in existence, and that all the deeds but one, and the entire of the certificates, were forgeries. The deeds of conveyance, five in number (some of which contained many folio sheets), bore the signatures of two of the Commissioners, Dr. Longfield and Mr. Hargreave. The forgery of the signature of Mr. Chapman was exceedingly well executed. The deed that was not forged had been originally a conveyance of a small property purchased for £2000, but the amount was changed to £5000, the total amount of the consideration money on the five conveyances was £34,000; the sum lent upon those securities was £16,000; the lenders, of course, have been defrauded, like so many others in the gigantic and unprecedented swindles perpetrated by John Sadleir.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

Another Suspected Case of Poisoning in Staffordshire.—Great excitement has prevailed in Lichfield and neighbourhood for some days past in consequence of a rumour that the death of Mrs. Ashmall, the wife of an opulent farmer, living at Edial, Burntwood, in March last year, was occasioned by poison. She had been married upwards of twelve years, and at her death left three children: the eldest of whom, a daughter, is now about thirteen years of age. Mrs. Ashmall had been in ill health for some time, but notwithstanding there was no natural cause to account for the suddenness with which her death took place. She had not, it is said, been attended by any medical gentleman for some months prior to her death, and consequently no certificate was given as to the cause of death. A few months after her decease Mr. Ashmall married his servant-girl. Last week representations were made to Sir George Grey, Bart., by W. W. Ward, Esq., the coroner, and J. H. Hutton, Esq., chief constable of the county, the result of which was that the body, which had been interred in a brick grave in Burntwood churchyard, was exhumed on the 9th inst. The coffin was removed to one of Mr. Ashmall's barns, some distance from the churchyard (Mr. Ashmall affording every assistance to the authorities in the discharge of their duties). A *post-mortem* examination of the body has been made, but the report has not been published.

The Sunderland Bottlemakers' Strike.—This strike still continues, and the masters show no signs of yielding, as the following resolution, passed at a recent meeting, will show:—"The men have offered to work for the wages offered,—viz., 24s., 20s., and 17s.—the employers will not allow them to resume work, except at 20s., 18s., and 13s. per week, for the several departments." The men, in reply, have sent a series of resolutions, adopted at a trade meeting, to their employers; the most important of which is the second:—"That the bottlemakers of the Wear shall now offer their services to the Belgian manufacturers, and henceforth apply to them for employment.

The Bleachers' Short-time Bill.—The Manchester Commercial Association has sent a petition to Parliament against the Short-time Bill for compelling persons engaged in bleaching, dyeing, finishing works, which urges the objection to the measure, that its provisions would extend to prevent the employment of junior clerks in all such establishments after six o'clock in the evening, besides exposing the counting-houses in connection with such warehouses to the intrusion of Government inspectors.

Boiler Explosion in Portsmouth Dockyard and Loss of Life.—An explosion of a steam-engine boiler in Portsmouth Dockyard occurred on Saturday afternoon, by which four lives were sacrificed and about a dozen persons seriously wounded. The explosion was instantaneous, and carried the roof of the building for some fifty feet into the air. Admiral Martin having set a number of men to work to extricate the injured from the *débris* of the building, three men were taken out quite dead, and six others dreadfully wounded, one of whom has since died, while five or six others are more or less seriously injured. As to the cause of the calamity, from the appearance of the boiler it would seem that it had, before bursting, become very weak.

Murder in the County of Roscommon.—Last Tuesday evening Mrs. Sarah Kelly, hitherto distinguished in the Irish Law Courts as the successful suitor in the case of Kelly *v.* Thewles, was murdered whilst walking in her grounds with her nephew. Two men, with blackened faces, approached, and, desiring the nephew to stand aside, they shot the unfortunate lady through the head. Her death was instantaneous.

People's Park at Halifax.—A piece of land at Halifax has recently been purchased for a people's park by Frank Crossley, Esq., M.P. for the borough. The land is in a very pleasant situation, near the mansion of Mr. Crossley, and not very far from a number of almshouses now being erected by the hon. gentleman. The park is to be laid out from designs to be furnished by Sir J. Paxton.

People's Park for Wolverhampton.—A movement has been originated by working men at Wolverhampton for the establishment of a people's park. At a meeting held last week it was determined to establish such a park, and a committee was appointed to carry the scheme into execution.

## THE QUEEN'S DRAWINGROOM.

The Queen held her first Drawingroom this season on Thursday afternoon in St. James's Palace.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Royal, arrived from Buckingham Palace at two o'clock, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, and were received by the great officers of State.

Before the Drawingroom, her Majesty, according to annual custom, received a deputation from Christ's Hospital in the Throne room. The Duke of Cambridge, K.G., President of the Institution, was present in the Throne room with her Majesty and the Prince. The Queen condescended to inspect the charts and drawings of the boys, and to express her approbation of their performances.

After the reception of the deputation her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal and the Duke of Cambridge, received the diplomatic corps, and afterwards the general circle.

The Queen wore a red poplin train, with a running pattern of gold, trimmed with gold blonde. The petticoat was white satin, trimmed with gold blonde to correspond. Her Majesty wore a head-dress of opals and diamonds.

The Princess Royal wore a dress of rich white glacé silk, with three skirts of white tulle, looped up with bunches of corn-flowers, and rich white satin ribbon. The body was trimmed with a wreath of corn flowers, ribbon, and blonde. The train was of rich white moiré antique, trimmed with bouillonnées of tulle and corn flowers. Her Royal Highness's head-dress was formed of a wreath of corn-flowers, feathers, and lappets.

## HER MAJESTY'S DRAWINGROOM.—COURT DRESSES.

Since a certain richness of apparel and profusion of trimming are now the rule, even in ordinary toilets, her Majesty's Drawingroom on the 10th inst. afforded, as may be supposed, ample scope for a display of gorgeous costumes. Yet even at the present day a certain refined elegance often contrasts favourably with the more showy style, as our readers may judge in comparing some of the Court dresses we are about to describe.

A very attractive dress was composed of white tulle, ornamented with several rows of narrow scarlet velvet, edged with white blonde, the skirt being nearly covered by two flounces of rich black lace. The train was of white moiré antique, trimmed with white blonde, black lace, and bouquets of scarlet geranium; the body of course being ornamented to correspond.

Another Court dress has a skirt of pink tulle with not less than eighteen or twenty flounces, composed of pink satin ribbon, tulle, and narrow black velvet; the train of pink taffeta profusely trimmed with tulle and bouquets of pink roses and blackberries. The corsage low, with a point, and full short sleeves.

A lady whose acknowledged taste and elegance permits her to lead, instead of to follow, the fashion, even if she verges on an extreme style, adopted a dress of peculiar magnificence. The train was composed of a white and green brocaded silk, with stripes of variegated flowers, and was trimmed with point lace and pearls. The skirt of this dress was of white tulle, covered with white blonde, and the corsage was covered with lace and bouquets of variegated flowers and pearl wheat.

Another distinguished dress had a train of blue moiré antique, ornamented with blue cornflowers and silver wheat; a magnificent skirt of rich white and blue silk, embroidered with bouquets of blue cornflowers and silver wheat. The head-dress was of blue flowers and stars of diamonds.

Small feathers are worn at the sides of the head, with rich lappets of lace.

We must also notice a very rich dress composed of a green silk skirt, trimmed with blonde and tulle, and bunches of lilac and Brussels lace; having a train of green brocade, similarly ornamented. Head-dress of feathers and lace.

For more matronly ladies trains of velvet are sometimes adopted—green, purple, or some other rich colour being selected to contrast favourably with a white skirt. The head-dress on these occasions is generally of gold and silver, with feathers and blonde.

For young married ladies, however, or for young ladies who have already made their debut, it is considered in the best taste to have the train and the skirt of the same colour, and the head-dress to correspond with as much as possible. In most instances the train, after it has performed its Court service, is capable of being made into a dinner dress, while the remainder of the Court costume serves for an evening dress.

As our readers are probably aware, the Presentation Dresses are entirely of white; nevertheless, they present a considerable variety of style.

There is one of these dresses having a skirt of white tulle and a train of white silk, both being ornamented with white pinks and lilies of the valley. Another dress of the same materials is so profusely trimmed as to seem almost covered with acacia blossoms. A third has for the prevailing ornament a mixture of camellias and heath. Another of these presentation dresses, and one of the most elegant, is trimmed with blush roses; and all have more or less of puffings and flounces.

The head-dresses are invariably made to correspond with the prevailing ornament of the dress; and for these youthful belles it consists of a wreath in quite a new style, which forms a double circlet, and admits the full puffings of hair at the sides. These wreaths are peculiarly becoming, and are made in the greatest variety. Perhaps it is the comparative simplicity—for it is but comparative after all—of the presentation dresses which renders them so peculiarly attractive this season.

(We are indebted for the above information to the courtesy of Madame Einstein Devy, 73, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.)

## THE DRAWINGROOM.

### The Day Before.

The Lady May has eyes as bright!
(The simile is old)
As stars upon a frosty night,
But warm as they are cold.

Her cheek is fair, with just as much
Of colour as would be,
Suppose a moist rose-rose should touch
A lily, lovingly.

Her hair like wavy silk seems spun
By fairy worms, which fed
Upon the gold rays of the sun,
And gilded thus the thread.

Her form is Woman! O what more
Can Fancy's happiest thought express?
Creation's wondrous work was o'er
When she was made to love and bless.

(So ho! my Pegasus, awhile
Pull up, I beg, and mind your paces,
You'll not last at another mile,
If thus you will kick o'er the traces.)

Tybumia up! Belgravia wake!
Arise each West-end square!
To-morrow is a Drawingroom,
And May is to be there.

I've seen the costly, courtly robes
She purposes to wear.
Take heed, stout hearts, of that fair form—
When so attired, beware!

Her skirt is *lama*, fragile web
To brave the coming crush!
Her robe is formed of *moiré antique*,
Pink as her own sweet blush.

And as beside his suit of war
The Knight did vigil keep,
So Lady May her *toilette* guards,
She does not care to sleep;

But thinks upon the coming day,
When in her beauty's might
She shall go forth with right to slay,—
—Dreamer of dreams, Good night!

### The Drawingroom.

The day has come, and Lady May
Fulfils her destined fate.
She goeth to St James's Court
In beauty and in state.

Whose robes more graceful, rich, or rare?
None! Echo answers, None!
*Modiste, coiffeur, et bijoutier*
Have done all could be done.

See! Every eye is turned to her,
Hear all around her say—
(Of course we mean the gentlemen)
"Make place for Lady May."

Alas! slack! and well-a-day!
Such courtesy is scant
Where ladies strive for precedence,
And say "I'm sure we shan't."

On comes the crowd! O! can it be
This is no mob-led rout
That scoffs at the Lord Chamberlain
And pushes one about?

And can these modern courtiers be
That will not hear a nay?
But tread upon the *moiré antique*
Of our dear Lady May?

Her skirt of *lama*—fragile web—
Yields to the fatal crush;
Her starry eyes are fiery balls!
Her cheeks with anger flush!

Rent robes! Lost plumes!—We draw a veil
O'er all we would not see;
Go to our homelier drawing-room,
The ladies, and the tea.

M. L.

THE LONDON SEASON.—GOING TO THE DRAWINGROOM.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

## THE NEW CAVALRY UNIFORM.

DURING the last few years we have witnessed several changes in the habiliments of our gallant soldiers—changes which have not always secured public admiration on the score of taste, however desirable they may have been in other respects. Next month that most brilliant arm of the service, the Cavalry, is to appear in new regimentals, the general effect of which may be seen from the Illustration upon the preceding page. The principal alteration is in the substitution of the German frock for the coatee. Henceforth our stalwart Dragoons will wear a dress more in harmony with that of civilians; while in the disuse of epaulets, which is another distinctive feature, the officers, if they lose one of the symbols of their rank, will also be saved the cost of an expensive and not very handsome distinction. Gold lace, however, will not be dispensed with, as the Light Cavalry, with some exceptions, will wear five stripes of lace across the breast, as shown in the dress of the 3rd Light Dragoons. In the Royal Horse Artillery, the jacket is retained, but is longer and looser than hitherto.

## *IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.*

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA.—The Earl of HARDWICKE called attention to the state of postal communicaton between England and the Australian Colonies, and asked if there was any objection to lay on the table the correspondence from the Colonies on the subject?—The Duke of ARGYLL admitted the necessity of re-establishing the communication between this country and Australia; tenders for that purpose were now under the consideration of the Government; but before any route was adopted there must be a general assent of the Colonies to the plan, as they were to bear a large share of the expense.

THE CURRENCY.

The Earl of EGLINTON, in directing the notice of the Government to the expediency of issuing a Royal Commission to inquire into the laws regulating the currency of the United Kingdom, described the regulations and working of the present Bank Act, and stated that he objected to the shortness of the term for which the directors held office, and to the decisions of the body which affected the affairs of the whole country being made by a mere majority of them; he thought there ought to be a Government control. He worked well in the Bank of France. He approved the principle of the Act of 1844, particularly the separation of the two departments of the Bank; he approved also an issue of notes besides the portion issued on bullion; but objected to fixing a limit beyond which nothing could be done; he advocated an issue of £1 notes.

The Earl of BARROWBY repeated the statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons, that the Government did not contemplate any change in the Bank Act; but that if any noble Lord pressed for an inquiry into it the Government would not throw any obstacle in the way.

The Earl of EGLINTON had hoped for a more satisfactory answer.

The Earl of DERBY wished to know what was the intention of the Government with regard to any inquiry at all. When was the proper time, and what was to be the mode?

The Duke of ARGYLL said if a Royal Commission were issued it would imply that the Government was dissatisfied with the present state of things. The Government had arrived at no such conclusion.

Earl GREY thought this was the proper time if there was to be any inquiry.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

BILLETING OF SOLDIERS.

On the order for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. COWAN moved a resolution that the practice of billeting soldiers in Scotland upon private families is injurious to the comfort and discipline of the men, as well as oppressive to the people, and that it is the duty of the Government to take means to abolish the grievance.

The motion was seconded by Sir A. AGNEW.

After a few words from Mr. BAXTER in support of the motion,

Mr. E. PEEL observed that the termination of the war would put an end to the grievance complained of. The pressure, which had been undoubted, arose, he said, in consequence of the Militia having been embodied. The Government being under the necessity of placing the embodied Militia for the time of their respective counties during the new arrangements were making for removing them out of billet. He opposed the motion.

After some discussion the House divided, when the resolution was carried (against the Government) by 139 to 116.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the House had immediately resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, and he was agreed to after a few sarcastic remarks by Mr DISRAELI upon the lesson which the Government had just received.—The House accordingly, in Committee, resumed the consideration of the Civil Service Estimates, various votes were severally agreed to, after discussion.

The report of the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to.

The Draughts on Bankers Bill and the Factories Bill were committed *pro formâ*.

The Public Works Bill and the Public Works (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee.

Lord ELCHO moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to the medical profession, describing its principal features. Leave was given, after some remarks by Dr. CHANCE and Mr. COWPER.

Mr. LOWE obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the LAW of Partnership.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Agricultural Statistics Bill was read a third time and passed, after some miscellaneous conversation.

INDIAN ENLISTS.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE moved for some returns relating to the expense of the Indian army, and entered into an analysis of the financial position of our Oriental empire.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Sir W. CLAY intimated his intention to introduce the amendments suggested by the Government in his bill for the abolition of Church rates.

Mr. WHITESIDE deferred the discussion of his motion respecting the siege and surrender of Kars to Thursday, the 24th inst.

INCOME AND PROPERTY TAX.

Mr. HUNTE, pursuant to notice, moved a resolution setting forth that "an equitable adjustment of the income and property tax is essential to the interests of the country, particularly as regards the rates of payment upon industrial and professional incomes, compared with those derived from fixed property." In supporting his motion the hon. member briefly commented upon the unfairness of the existing system, which levied the same rate of impost upon incomes of every description. The injustice now perpetrated was, he contended, so gross and glaring that it demanded the most strenuous efforts to provide a remedy.

The motion was seconded by Mr. POLLARD URQUHART.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, while recognising the importance of the subject, enlarged upon the difficulties and intricacies which, in his opinion, rendered every attempt to adjust the impost in question either abortive or dangerous. The alternative lay between the present system and a mere property-tax. According to the principle now followed, and of which he expressed his preference, the ability of every individual to pay a tax for the year was estimated by his income for the year. The State afforded protection for the twelvemonth, and was justified in exacting a corresponding revenue. It was impossible, moreover, to make taxation prospective, and levy on future instead of present incomings. Any advantage enjoyed by the owners of realised property through the incidence of the income had, he observed, been sufficiently compensated by the recent imposition of the succession-duty. He concluded by moving the previous question.

Mr. LAING felt obliged to vote against the resolution, considering that no abstract proposition should be affirmed by the House calculated to diminish the public revenue, unless accompanied by some suggestion for replacing the deficiency.

Mr. WILLIAMS [illegible] a few words upon the same topic.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD [illegible] remarking that if the manner of levying the property tax were unjust, the remedy was to [illegible] to [illegible] bodies.

After a few words from Mr. Mackie, Mr. J. M'Gregor, and Sir H. Willoughby, Mr. HUNTE replied, and the House divided—For the resolution, 64; against it, 197; [illegible].

DIVISIONS IN SCOTLAND.—Mr. LORD ADVOCATE moved for leave to bring in a bill to [illegible] and take further provision for parochial relief in Scotland [illegible] and [illegible] purposes.

Mr. SMOLLETT [illegible] the appointment of the School Commission in Scotland, and offered by Mr Baxter, Mr A Black, Mr Mackie, Sir A Agnew Mr Blackburn, and Mr Stirling

LOCAL CHARGES UPON SHIPPING.

On the motion for nominating the Select Committee on the Local Charges upon Shipping,

Mr. J. SCHOLEFIELD demanded, with much warmth, the habitual, not to say systematic, exclusion of Irish members from committees and other public positions calculated to give them their due weight in the House, and cited them to prove the local inexpertness of Irishmen.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER denied all intention on the part of the Government to disparage the Irish representatives, and on the present question proposed to enlarge the Select Committee by the addition of two members from the sister island.

The discussion was pushed at much length, and with considerable warmth, by various hon. members. Mr. F. SCULLY reopened the Irish point of the controversy; and Mr. LABOUCHERE defended the present selection of the Committee. The House at last divided upon the motion for adjourning the debate, which was negatived by a majority of 103 to 67 —51. The Committee was then nominated.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

THE OATH OF ABJURATION BILL.

Mr. M. GIBSON moved the second reading of the bill for abolishing the oath of abjuration and the assurance which accompanied it. The measure, he said, was practically the same as that introduced in a previous Session by Lord Lyndhurst in the House of Peers, and was simply designed to efface from the statute-book a formula whose purpose had become obsolete, whose history was far from creditable, and which had, in point of fact, to a great extent fallen into desuetude.

Sir F. THESIGER moved as an amendment that the bill should be read a second time this day six months.

The LORD ADVOCATE contended that the abolition of the oath of abjuration was merely a logical corollary from the Catholic Emancipation Act.

Mr. NAPIER, in supporting the amendment, urged that the unavoidable result of the present bill would be to leave both the Protestant succession and the Christian religion open questions. So long as England remained a Christian State it was essential to maintain Christianity as the distinctive characteristic of the Legislature who ruled the State.

Lord J. RUSSELL said the real controversy turned upon the admissibility of a Jew to Parliament, and on this point he contended the decision should be guided by the maxim that political functions ought not to depend upon religious faith. This principle had been fully carried out in the case, first of Protestant Dissenters, and afterwards of the Roman Catholics, and could not now be repudiated with regard to the Jews.

Mr. WALPOLE reiterated and enforced the arguments, defending, on religious grounds, the maintenance of the oath of abjuration.

Lord PALMERSTON briefly intimated his hearty concurrence with the measure before the House. It was, he thought, most desirable finally to obliterate a restriction which was wholly discordant with the spirit of the times.

Mr. DISRAELI declared his intention to vote for the second reading of the bill, but should propose in Committee to substitute another formula, adapted to the present position of the country and the reigning family. In this oath, Mr. Disraeli added, he designed to retain the words, "on the true faith of a Christian;" but, at the same time, to provide a clause relieving members of the Jewish faith from the necessity of taking it.

Mr NEWDEGATE, after many expressions of impatience from hon. members, supported the amendment.

The House then divided:—For the second reading, 230; for the amendment, 105: majority in favour of the bill, 35.

The bill was then read a second time.

The Dissenters' Marriages Bill was committed *pro formâ*.

The Trial of Offences Bill was read a third time and passed.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

ST. JAMES'S-PARK.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE called attention to the report of a Committee of the House of Commons upon the subject of St. James's-park, and took occasion to condemn many of the proposed alterations, particularly the removal of the Duke of York's Column, which would be disrespectful to the memory of that illustrious individual, and would materially affect the value of the houses in Carlton House-terrace and other places in the neighbourhood. If any public advantage were to be gained by these alterations, which he doubted, they would be infinitesimal, while the expense of carrying them out would be enormous.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said the proposed alterations were of so grave a character as to demand the most serious attention of the Government before they were adopted. He could assure their Lordships that the Government had not as yet come to any determination upon the subject.—The Earl of ABERDEEN expressed his gratification at hearing that the Government had not come to any determination upon this subject.—The Earl of MALMESBURY deprecated any such alterations in St. James's-park.—The Duke of BUCCLEUCH approved of the recommendation to remove the buildings in the neighbourhood of King-street, but was opposed to almost all the recommendations in the report.

THE ANNEXATION OF OUDH.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE asked what course was pursued by the Court of Directors of the East India Company with reference to the treaty concluded by the Governor-General of India with the King of Oude in 1837. He wished particularly to know whether the Government admitted the authenticity of that treaty?—The Duke of ARGYLL said though that treaty was ratified abroad it was never ratified at home. He disapproved any illusion upon this subject until the late Governor-General of India, Lord Dalhousie, was in his place in that House, which he expected would very soon be the case.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH and Lord BEAUFORT severally expressed an opinion that there was a ratification of the treaty.—After some further conversation the subject dropped.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. NISBETT took the oaths and his seat for Chippenham. The hon. gentleman was introduced by Mr. Sotheron and Colonel Boldero.

Mr. L. HALLY TS moved for a return of [illegible] and move an address to her Majesty, praying that henceforth public executions may be abolished, and that executions may take place within the walls of prisons

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. Ewart, said he was quite aware that the internal regulations of Russia restricting commerce were extremely unfavourable to commercial transactions, and to give encouragement to foreigners, but Her Majesty's Government would naturally like to take any opportunity that might present itself of impressing upon the Russian Government the expediency, for their own and others, of establishing a more liberal system of commerce within the Russian dominions. He was sure that the House would feel that the present was not a convenient time to raise this question, when the Government would identify with the terms of peace. The matter should not escape the attention of her Majesty's Government.

EDUCATION.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved that the House do go into Committee for the purpose of considering the following resolutions.

1. That, in the opinion of the House, it is expedient to extend, regulate, and consolidate the grants of Parliament for the encouragement of Public Education. 2. That it is expedient to add to the present inspectors of Church schools, sub-inspectors, and to divide England and Wales into eight districts for the purposes of education. 3. That it is expedient to appoint four sub-inspectors of British, Wesleyan, and other Protestant schools not connected with the Church and also of Roman Catholic schools, according to the proportion of the number of each district. 4. That it is expedient to appoint a Committee of Council on Education, consisting of the Lord President of the Privy Council and such other persons as Her Majesty shall think fit, to report to Her Majesty in Council the number and qualifications of the inspectors and sub-inspectors, the Committee of the Privy Council should have power to form in each division school districts, consisting of single or united parishes, or parts of parishes. 5. That the sub-inspectors of schools of each division should be instructed to visit periodically all schools in receipt of any grant of public money within their district. 6. That, for the purpose of extending such schools, it is expedient to give the powers at present possessed by the Commissioners of Charitable Trusts be enlarged, and that funds now useless or injurious to the community be applied to the education of the people, for the benefit of the present time. 7. That it is expedient that, in any school district where the means of education arising from endowment, subscription, grants, and school-pence, shall be found deficient, and shall be declared to be so by certificate of the Committee of Council on Education, the ratepayers should have the power of taxing themselves for the erection and maintenance of a school or schools. 8. That, after the 1st day of January, 1858, no child under twelve years of age be employed in any factory in adequate means for the education or the poor, the quarterly sessions of the peace for the county, city, or borough, should have power to impose a school-rate. 9. That, where a school-rate has been established between the ratepayers, they should appoint the schoolmasters and mistresses, and make regulations for the management of the schools. 10. That, in every school supported in whole or in part by rates, the Bible, or such portion of Scripture as should be read daily in the school, and such other provision should be made for religious instruction as the school committee may think fit, but that no child should be compelled to receive religious instruction, or to read any book or writing, to which his or her parents or guardians shall on conscientious grounds object. 11. That employers of children and young persons between nine and fifteen years of age should be required, by regulation, to enforce the regular attendance of such children and young persons at school, and to pay for such instruction. 12. That it is expedient that every encouragement should be given, by prizes, by the institution of school fêtes, by libraries, by evening schools, and other methods, to the instruction of young persons between twelve and fifteen years of age

The noble Lord remarked that the hon. gentleman (the member for the West Riding) had given notice of an amendment to the following effect:—"That, in the opinion of this House, the erection and maintenance of schools for teaching the various forms of doctrinal religion to be supported wholly or in part by the local rates, will not be conducive to a just or satisfactory system of education by the people of this country. Since he had entered the House he had ascertained that the hon. gentleman was unable to attend, in consequence of a domestic affliction.

Lord J. RUSSELL having moved the first of those resolutions,

Mr HENLEY had come to the conclusion that it was impossible to look upon this scheme in any other light than as a proposal to take a step in this stage of the proceedings was equivalent to moving the previous question rather than proposing a direct negative upon either of the resolutions. A very dangerous principle had been laid down in the very second of the resolutions, that of enabling Parliament to inspect any private scholastic property without the consent of the owners, a course which would create a strong feeling against the educational measure, and would in the long run react against education itself. The promotion of districts, as suggested by the noble Lord, would break up the parochial system, which never had and never could do duty. The noble Lord by his present scheme would take away from Coventry, for instance, £3000 or £4000 a year amongst the poor there, and would throw those who were in the habit of receiving it upon the parish rates, and thus deprive them of the franchise, for the extension of which the noble Lord had always professed to be an earnest advocate. The next question to which he would advert was that of religious teaching. He thought the House would act very unwisely if it adopted the resolution which the noble Lord had proposed. The resolution provided that the Scriptures were to be read, and to form part of the religious instruction of the school. But how would this act upon the joint system in schools? The Church of England man would say that holy men of old had laid down certain rules as to the interpretation of the Scriptures, and to these they were determined to adhere, while the Roman Catholic and Dissenter would dispute this ground; so that at last hundreds of children must be shut out of the schools, and a secular system of education must be avoided. At present education very generally in the country parishes was in the hands of active and intelligent ladies, and these in many cases would withdraw from the work if they found themselves constantly exposed to religious squabbles. The right hon. gentleman moved as an amendment that the Chairman do leave the chair.

Mr. ADDERLEY was in favour of the first of the noble Lord's resolutions, but thought that this was not the time for introducing a compulsory system of rating for the purposes of education.

Mr. ELLICE said he would not vote against the resolutions, although he confessed he did not like a compulsory system of education.

Mr. LIDDELL thought the present system of education was as much as could be expected under the circumstances of the country in respect to religious opinions.

Mr. WARREN gave a general support to the views of the noble Lord. He declined to go into the details of the measure, which he thought it needless to discuss before they had agreed to the principle.

Mr. EWART gave a general support to the resolutions

After a few words from Lord R. CECIL and Mr. MILNES,

Mr J. GRAHAM spoke strongly against the resolutions, which he said commenced with details instead of with the principle which should govern them, and which were destitute of those safeguards which an effective legislative measure would have afforded.

Sir J. PAKINGTON gave his full assent to the general principle of the resolutions, but recommended the withdrawal of that one which would appropriate the charity funds for educational purposes.

The debate was then, on the motion of Mr. BROTHERTON, adjourned until the next day.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

ROYAL COMMISSION.—The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the following bills, viz., Commons Inclosure, Turnpike Trusts Arrangement, Delamere Forest, Secretary to the Poor-law Commissioners (Ireland), Trial of Offences, and Out-Pensioners (Greenwich and Chelsea). The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Breadalbane, and Lord Stanley of Alderley.

The Bishop of EXETER laid upon the table a bill upon a similar subject as that of the Church Discipline Bill relating to the punishment of clerks in holy orders who had offended against morality. The bill was read a first time

The Bishop of BANGOR took occasion to condemn the Church Discipline Bill of the Government.

The LORD CHANCELLOR laid upon the table his Divorce Bill, which was read a first time.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

ROCHESTER ELECTION PETITION.—Mr. INGHAM brought up the report of the Rochester Election Committee, declaring Mr. Wickham Martin to be duly elected, and that the petition against his return was frivolous and vexatious.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.—Sir G. GREY (in answer to Mr. Oliveira) said that it was the intention of the Government to renew the Act 17 and 18 Vict. c. 102, relating to bribery, which Act would expire at the end of the present Session.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PRISONERS.—Mr BOWYER complained of unnecessary restrictions imposed upon ministers, and especially upon those of the Roman Catholic religion, who attend public prisons, and particularly PENTONVILLE PRISON, to give religious consolation to persons not belonging to the Established Church, and expressed a hope that more liberal arrangements might be made for the future.—Sir G. GREY said it was his desire that every facility should be afforded to Roman Catholic priests under such circumstances, and observed that he had already done as much as he could to meet the requirements of the case where just complaints had come before him.

CHAPLAINS TO THE ARMY.—Sir DE LACY EVANS called attention to the services of the chaplains of the army during the war, and asked what recognition, if any, might be hoped for in respect to those services.—Lord PALMERSTON said he could not say that chaplains of the army in the East—both of the Establishment and Roman Catholic Church. They had shrunk from no dangers either in the field or the hospital, and had performed most useful and important duties. He could assure the House that neither her Majesty's Government at large, nor Lord Panmure, was unaware of the deserts of those brave and excellent men. Some had already received appointments, and others would be employed as soon as opportunity offered.—Mr. S. HERBERT bore testimony to the valuable services rendered to the army by the chaplains. They were not with no higher expectation than £200 a year, and upon their return home many of them would find themselves altogether unprovided for. He therefore suggested to the Government the propriety of giving to them some portion of the vast Church patronage at the disposal of the Lord Chancellor. He [illegible] enforced upon the Government the expediency of [illegible] suggestion. The present pay and allowances of chaplains [illegible] were [illegible] the duties [illegible] of Portsmouth.

MORTALITY IN THE CRIMEAN ARMY.—Mr. PALK asked the Under Secretary for War whether the Military Board now sitting at Chelsea Hospital would be instructed to inquire into the excessive mortality which had taken place on the Crimea from overwork, exposure to wet and cold, improper food, and insufficient shelter?—Mr. S. PEEL said it was not the business of the Board to initiate such an inquiry, except in so far as it might arise out of the case of any officer who might go before the Board.

SUNDAY LABOUR AT GOVERNMENT DOCKYARDS.—Mr. NAPIER called attention to the compulsory employment of the workmen at the Portsmouth Dockyard given by order given by those in authority over them, the object being the completion of some gun-boats for the approaching review. Many of the men were compelled to work during their conviction, and he denounced the act of compulsion as being alike contrary to the laws of God and the expressed opinion of that House. No reply was given to those observations.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

THE House then went into Committee upon Lord J. Russell's resolutions upon education.

Lord J. RUSSELL commenced the adjourned debate, and expressed his surprise at the character of the speech delivered on the previous evening by Sir J. Graham. The right hon. Baronet, who now advocated the voluntary system, had for years adhered to and taken part with the Committee of Privy Council. The right hon. Baronet had adverted to the great progress made by voluntary education since 1818; but he must remember that during that period Parliament had contributed £1,000,000 for educational purposes [illegible] Noble Lord then proceeded at some length to defend his resolutions, and he reiterated many of the arguments he had used when introducing the subject to that House.

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UNOPPOSED ELECTIONS.—The election for Chippenham took place on Wednesday, and [illegible] Harry Chaloner, of Southbrome House, Devizes, was returned in the room of the late Mr. Joseph Neeld. The Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, was elected for Ennis, on Tuesday, without opposition.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 3.—A Committee for Privileges was held this day to consider the claim of Lord Fermoy. Lord Redesdale presided. The Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Derby, and a number of Lords were present. The Judges were also summoned. Serjeant Bompas, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Mr. Peter Barke, and other learned counsel appeared for Lord Fermoy. The Right Hon. J. Napier, Q.C., was heard at the bar of the House, against the claim. The proceedings concluded by the matter resolving itself into a question of law, which was referred to the Judges, who have taken time to consider their decision.

THE naval review to be held by her Majesty at Spithead is postponed. According to present arrangements it will be held on Wednesday, April 23.

THE Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have directed that all her Majesty's ships of war and gun-boats composing the fleet to be reviewed at Spithead on the 23rd inst. by her Majesty the Queen should be supplied with Welsh coal, not only to prevent her Majesty and the company assembled being obstructed in their view of the evolutions of the fleet by smoke, but to obviate the chances of collision.

ORDERS have been issued to Dr. Smith to take measures for the immediate reduction of the medical staff of the army. Orders have also been issued for the reduction of four companies from each regiment of the line that is being placed on a war footing

THE MISSING STEAMER "PACIFIC."—The *Tartar* and the *Desperate*, Government screw steamers, which were dispatched by the Lords of the Admiralty in search of the missing *Pacific*, put into Galway Bay on Monday evening, at six o'clock, having spent nine days in the search. They have not been able to discover any trace of the ill fated steamer.

FOUR mortar-floats, Nos. 101, 102, 104, and 105, were on Saturday last, towed down to Woolwich Arsenal-wharf to receive their ammunition, having been moored with three months' service stock.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—On Monday last a committee of the whole Court met for the purpose of considering the provisions of the bill introduced by Government for the reform of the Corporation. The discussion, which lasted several hours, was conducted with closed doors.

CORPORATION REFORM. A Committee of the whole Court of Common Council met on Monday last for the purpose of considering the provisions of the bill introduced by Government for the reform of the Corporation. The discussion, which lasted several hours, was conducted with closed doors.

## *MUSIC.*

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE is nearly restored to its pristine splendour and beauty. The box office is open; Mr. Nugent and his staff are busy at their posts; and everything "gives note of preparation" for the approaching campaign. Respecting the engagements of performers, &c., nothing trustworthy has yet transpired—some gossiping paragraphs in the daily papers being unworthy of credit; but Mr. Lumley's announcement of the season is, we understand, on the eve of being issued.

It is now announced that the Lyceum will open, as the theatre of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA this season, on Tuesday next, the 15th of this month, with "Il Trovatore," cast in the same strong manner as last year. As it is necessary, of course, that the number of the orchestra be reduced so as to suit the small size of the theatre, Mr. Gye intends, besides employing all its members in alternate relays, to enable them to earn their full salaries by performing at twelve Concerts to be given during the season at the Crystal Palace, supported by all the vocal strength of the establishment. To this arrangement, it is said, some of the band demurred at first, but it has now been assented to by all the parties concerned.

Mr. Gye and Mr. Anderson have been publishing controversial letters arising out of the destruction of Covent-garden Theatre. With their personal squabbles the public have little or nothing to do; but they *have* something to do with a long address placarded by Mr. Anderson, on the walls of the Lyceum and other buildings, purporting to be a defence against the charge that he had caused the destruction of Covent-garden Theatre. In this production there is a passage which demands both notice and censure:—"With the morality of a masked ball," says Mr. Anderson, "I had nothing to do. I did that which M. Jullien, for Mr. Gye, had done before me—that which they do in Italy—that which they do in Paris." Against this doctrine we would most strongly protest. What! a manager of a theatre has nothing to do with the morality of the entertainments given by him within its walls? Nothing to do with the contaminating influence spread by the moral poison—a thing at all times worse than arsenic or prussic acid—which he vends for his own sordid profit? Theatrical managers certainly have often acted according to this unprincipled maxim, but we do not remember ever to have heard it so barefacedly propounded before. The appeal to the example of M. Jullien or Mr. Gye would be no justification, even were it founded in fact; but it is not. We do not approve of masked balls; however guardedly conducted they are liable to grave objections. But no comparison is to be made between any of Jullien's masked balls and the profligate and disgusting orgie that was polluting Covent garden Theatre while the destroying flames were about to burst forth above the heads of the revellers. Every account concurred in describing it as a scene which has been hitherto unprecedented, and which, we trust, will never be repeated in England. It really sounds something like a joke to appeal for justification to "that which they do in Italy, and which they do in Paris"!

The CONCERT OF THE AMATEUR MUSICAL SOCIETY on Monday evening was the most brilliant and successful performance they have ever given. The Hanover-square Rooms were full to overflowing, many persons being obliged to content themselves with seats in the ante room, and the crowded assemblage consisted of the most fashionable company in London. The orchestra, under the able discipline of their present conductor, Mr. Berry Lacey, are making wonderful progress. Their performance of Beethoven's first Symphony in C major would have done no discredit to our best professional bands. The selection of the music was exceedingly judicious, and executed by a per-ect band, entitled "Jephtha's Daughter," composed by Mr. Leslie, and sung for the first time, by Miss Dolby. Though, perhaps, not to the severe ordeal of being upon a subject rarely treated on Sacred, yet it bore the trial well, and did great credit to the author's genius. Much interest was excited by the vocal debut of Miss Sherrington, a young English lady, educated, we understand, at the Conservatoire of Brussels. Her voice is such as is rarely met with—a soprano of the finest quality, reaching from the depths of the contralto to the highest register of the scale. On Monday she sang in the ultra-florid style of Madame Cabel or Madame Gassier, and her execution was brilliant in the highest degree. Her reception was quite enthusiastic. Several old English madrigals and unaccompanied part songs were sung by the amateur choir of ladies and gentlemen formed by Mr. Leslie, whose performance is not in any respect inferior to the best German choral singing.

PROFESSOR STERNDALE BENNETT, of the University of Cambridge, commenced on Tuesday evening, at the Hanover square Rooms, his annual series of concerts of classical pianoforte music. These performances have been long established, and their character is well known. This concert was as elegant and refined as usual. It consisted of several fine solo and concerted pieces by Mozart, Beethoven, Weber, and Mr. Bennett himself, performed by him with the assistance of Mr. Sainton, Nicholson, Williams, Lazarus, and Carte. Several vocal pieces of a high order were sung by Madame Clara Novello. The room was crowded to the doors.

A CONCERT was given at Exeter-hall, on Wednesday evening, in aid of the funds for rebuilding Queen Charlotte's Hospital, at Lisson-grove. It was patronised by a long list of Royal and aristocratic ladies (with her Majesty at their head), and produced an ample receipt. The music was exceedingly good. The band consisted of the members of the Orchestral Union, directed by Mr. Mellon; Mr. Benedict presided at the pianoforte; and Madame Clara Novello, Madame Gassier, Miss Lascelles, Mr. Swift, Mr. Sainton, and Mr. Kinlmark were the vocal and instrumental performers.

MR. HOLMES, the eminent pianist and teacher of his instrument, gave the first of his annual series of concerts at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Wednesday morning. The programme contained an interesting selection of music, and several of Mr. Holmes's pupils—especially Miss Janet Dalton, Mr. Leonard Dalton, and Master Sale—distinguished themselves, and did honour to their instructor by their admirable performance.

MR. WALTER MACFARREN has likewise commenced a series of classical concerts. The first was given at the Bedford Rooms on Monday evening, when the whole selection from the pianoforte compositions of Handel, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and Sterndale Bennett, as well as some excellent compositions of his own. As a pianist Mr. Macfarren is to be praised for his strength, energy, and artistic feeling; as a composer he is entitled to equally high praise. His Sonata for the piano and violin produced much effect: it is melodious, skilfully constructed, and well written for both instruments. He also played two smaller pieces, a Romance in D flat and one which were extremely graceful. He was assisted by Mr. John Macfarren in a pianoforte duet of Mendelssohn, which was most brilliantly executed. Several vocal pieces were given by Miss Dolby. There was a large and fashionable audience.

## *THE THEATRES, &c.*

ADELPHI.—A new piece, evidently derived from the French drama, "Thérèse," by MM. Bayard and Arthur de Beauplan, was produced here on Wednesday, in a condensed form by Messrs. Hazlewood and Sorrell. It is in two acts, and entitled "Edward the Black Prince." The story engaged the interest it derived from the powerful dramatic construction, and consequent melodramatic effects, of the original. Mr. Wright and Miss Laidlaw performed the two characters, and the style in carefully carried out to prevent their meeting until the last act, when a rather clever tableau is anticipated, to enable the spectator to believe that they are both on the scene together. The skill with which this is contrived constitutes a great part of the merit of dramas built on this now almost worn-out basis. Perhaps the present is the most elegant of all the pieces of the class. The two principal characters are those of equivocal parentage, the one an operatic actress, and the other an industrious sempstress of Paris. The latter, named *Lisette*, is beloved by a Yorkshire gentleman on a visit to that gay capital—*Harry Mowbray, Esq.* (Mr. Benjamin Webster). This circumstance at first alarms his friends, who seek to dissuade him from the step: but, on becoming acquainted with the object of his attachment, they are so charmed of her innocence that they are willingly converted to his opinion. But a new light arises. A Manchester man, by name *Mr. Peter Potter*, and previously impersonated by Mr. Wright, rushes in, and charges *Mr. Mowbray* with having run away with an heiress dancer, on whom he had expended a fortune, but who had left her lodgings, and on whose charming graces and mortars he had accordingly taken many vengeance. To satisfy this infuriate person *Lisette* is summoned from her private chamber, and is immediately identified by *Potter* and a *Mr. Arthur Leslie* (Mr. Selby)—a conceited dandy—as the heroine of the ballet *Mr. Mowbray* is in agony, he believes that he has been imposed upon, that *Lisette's* simplicity is only consummate acting; nevertheless, he challenges her traducer. *Potter*, meanwhile, rudely tears the bridal wreath from her brows, and the curtain falls upon an expressive and impressive tableau. The second act opens on a fashionable drawing room prepared for a bal-masqué, given by *Madame Ventedour* (Miss Wyndham), and among her guests are the *Comte* and *Comtess Kromowski*, the latter *Lisette's* double, now married to a German aristocrat (Mr. Paul Bedford). Of course, it is necessary that on this scene all parties should be brought together; and here, accordingly, we meet again with *Leslie*, *Potter*, *Lisette*, and poor *Mowbray*. The latter appears the picture of despair, and the various situations in which he partakes are most pathetically rendered by Mr. Webster. Nothing, indeed, can be finer than his acting in the greater passages. His interview with *Lisette* was distinguished by true passion that went to the heart, and lent to the dialogue an earnestness that compensated for the want of poetic force in the diction. The lover is assured, but the last trial awaits him. He finds the very footman himself—all combine in declaring *Lisette* to be only the *Countess* in masquerade, and, when the real *Countess* does appear, *Mowbray* is so exasted that he draws on her husband, and accidentally wounds the wife. The lady is withdrawn to a couch at the back of the scene, where she is concealed from view by the groups that surround her, and thus an opportunity is given for Madame Celeste to effect a change of costume, and appear at another part of the stage as *Lisette*, to the astonishment of all spectators. The mystery is then speedily cleared up, and the orange-wreath is again placed on the head of the now happy bride. The plot of this interesting drama much resembles that of the tragedy of "Valeria," in which Madame Rachel performs two similar *rôles*, but the positions are reversed. It is not the rich Empress (or Countess) whose reputation is thus saved, but the poor sempstress—the innocent member of a suspected class. The acting of Madame Celeste in both parts was of the highest excellence. Nor were the other characters indifferently supported. Mr. Wright as the excited Manchester beau was extremely rich; Mr. Bedford as the German noble, suspicious but infatuated, was ponderous and amusing; and Mr. Selby as the pleasure-seeking dandy was as lively as he was frivolous. There was also a grave personage performed by Mr. Garden, *Sir Andrew Redgrave*, *Mowbray's* guardian, in which the carriage of an old English gentleman was consistently maintained. The scenery and appointments were really brilliant, and the success of the piece was unequivocal.

MARYLEBONE.—The starring system commenced at this theatre on Monday, when Mr. Charles Matthews made his first appearance here, in his favourite pieces "Used Up" and "The Practical Man." He was warmly received, and acted with a vivacity that was well appreciated by a numerous audience.

SADLER'S WELLS.—Miss Cushman made her first appearance on Monday, in the part which she has so distinctly made her own—*Meg Merrilies*. That she embodies the author's idea has never been pretended; she has, however, substituted for it a melodramatic conception as cone startling, powerful, and pathetic. The house was respectably attended.

STANDARD.—On Tuesday the tragedy of "Antony and Cleopatra" was again revived, and performed by Miss Glyn and Mr. Marston. Both acted with their usual excellence; and the whole getting-up of the piece does credit to the enterprising manager, whose efforts for the theatrical education of the population of the East deserve public encouragement.

PARISIAN AUTOMATA. Some extraordinary mechanical figures, originally exhibited at the Paris Exposition, are now to be seen at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, and are well deserving of public attention. The figures are of bronze, and the majority of them are covered with the skins of the animals they represent. The interior of these skins is occupied with machinery which, by slight pressure so as to produce the motions and noises proper to the living animal. Among the animals are a French lion, a goat, a lion playing on a banjo, a chimpanzee with a violin, a rabbit smoking, ed with a cabbage, a ram, and a sheep with two lambs. The whole combination of these animals are strictly natural, and the results are so nicely adjusted as to produce a most imitative resemblance to every noise in nature to those are two waltzers, boy and girl, and a baby that cries "mamma" and "papa." Undoubtedly the exhibition is very interesting.

## *NATIONAL SPORTS.*

THE principal racing event since our last has been the successful appeal which Skycutter, another of the young Birdcutters (who are "i' the vein" just now), and numbering about the one hundred and forty-third winner by the old Irish chestnut, made at Thirsk against the Catterick running with Matilda. It can only be accounted for by the fact of Skycutter having had nine days' more preparation, as there is not a man on the turf who runs his horses so completely on the square as Mr. Morris, and it was evident to all that Matilda was "fit," and that Basham did his utmost to win. Glenara, the dam of Peter Flat, is dead, and Kingston's subscription is full; and Silkmore, the first of the Cossacks, appeared at the Doncaster Meeting, but did not show in front. We can only add, that Sir Sterling Crauful has engaged that very deserving young jockey, George Oates, to ride for him the season and, seeing that three two-year-olds in this stud averaged considerably upwards of a thousand guineas a piece in their yearling days, he will have no ordinary responsibility in the "white and black cap." The idea which the leading sporting journal has been urging on them for some time past has at length been taken up by the Jockey Club; and they are about to recommend that 8 st. 12 lb., and not 8 st. 7 lb., should be the "raising point" in all handicaps where there are twenty subscribers and upwards. It is a sad pity that when they are legislating on a point so vitally important to senior jockeys they do not do the thing really well at once.

The Durham Meeting is fixed for Monday and Tuesday, and will show a fair amount of sport. Some of its entries are hardly what we could have wished to see, but still the Newmarket Craven Meeting list has been not a little strengthened. If we remember rightly, the Rowley-Mile Plate has been saved from the wreck of the defunct Second Spring, doubled in value, and removed to the Craven Monday; and we have heard a whisper that Verdant Green will make his maiden appearance for it. Yellow Jack, Remus Dalton, and Highway, are on the Sale Stakes on Tuesday; and, if Capuchin (7st. 5 lb.) has her Yorkshire Oaks speed still on her, she will be hardly for the Burwell Stakes. Fly by Night (9 lb. allowed) is in the column, on Wednesday, with West-Australian's mated sister, Vocation; and we should rather fancy that the latter will go for it. Rifleman and Hetman look like empty-for the Cutcrow to-day, and Hetman to-day; but as the former has just left Warrener's hands for William Day's, and has the Great Northern Handicap in view, the mare seems the more dangerous of the two. The Newmarket Handicap will depend much on the Epsom running; but Lord Alfred, 7st. 7lb. is not badly in, and well suited to the trying course. On Friday Fandango has really nothing to meet for the Post, where Oulston ought to save his stake either by arrangement, or in the race.

A correspondent, whose communication we are unable to use at length, sends us a very animated account of the recent four-day meeting at Schnmla, where the fund and stakes together amounted to about £600. The course was laid in a lovely natural amphitheatre among the hills; the two-mile course, of which 1¾ mile was straight, was marked out by a double row of flags. The English standard waved from the top of the winning chair; both betting ring and grand stand were all roped in *à la mode*, and there was champagne and pale-ale and claret and plenty. Among the principal sportors in the ring was the General in command, Watt, who backed the grays against the bays, and lost. The crowd consisted of English officers and a few ladies on horseback, and others in two or three pair horse-chaises, intermixed with the "everyvarying array" of Bashi-bozouks, Arabs, Bulgarians, and Jews, the latter of whom principally sat and enjoyed pipes and peace in front of the stand. Silk jackets and caps of every hue were donned for the occasion; and perhaps the most interesting struggle was that between twelve Bashi-bozouks. An Arnaut, with his picturesque petticoats flying in the breeze much all the running, at last by a length, with the others close up in the rank and was even than usually demonstrative when his half-sovereign prize was paid over to him. Let Englishmen go where they may they will have their cricket and their horse-racing, and they generally succeed in inoculating others with its love.

The sale of the twenty-nine Heythrop horses is fixed for Monday next at Tattersall's, and Lord Huntingdon's horses are advertised for the next week. It is hoped that Lord Alfred will become the new master of the Pytchley, and we may then see the good old days—when they were in the family before—and "Jack Knight" was their presiding genius—revived in their pristine grandeur. Although they have been short of foxes, they have had eight or nine magnificent runs, and Charles Payne's fine nerve and unerring ability which he has had his large fields to manage with little soil from the late noble master, have been as proverbial as ever. We hear that a subscription, which only needs a few additional names for a testimonial to Will Goodall, the huntsman of the Belvoir hour—who will, no doubt, like Will Long, make a speech at the "dinner meet" quite as musical and touching as his view holloa. Will Staples, Dick Burton, Philip Payne, Will Long, Will Derry, &c., are all time-honoured names among the lovers of the "noble science," but we doubt whether any of them ever had quite that dash of enthusiasm and love of the saddle which distinguishes Old Goosey's untiring successor. Mr. Lucy, as we noted some time back, has consented to take the Warwickshire hounds, having given £1900 guaranteed him, and it is said that the Worcestershire will cut off a whip for the future. The Quorn hounds were sold on Friday last, and Lord Stamford and Mr. Arkwright (the master of the Oakley) were among the purchasers. We heard that they made above £2000, and that his Lordship gave a very long price for one of the lots.

The steeplechases for the ensuing week are Northumberland (Rothbury), on Thursday; and Howden and the Hambleton Hunt, on Friday.

Robert Coombes, the well-known rower, who had to resign his laurels to his junior, Cole, on his last trial for the championship, died last week, aged forty-eight, but he has left many rowing parties both on the Thames and at the Universities, to keep him freshly remembered for many years to come. Little has been done either in yachting or boating as yet; but Cannon defeated Watkin in a most desperately-contested £60 rowing-match last Tuesday.

CROXTON-PARK RACES.—TUESDAY.

Scurry Stakes.—Ceres, 1. Twm Shon Catti, 2.
Belvoir Castle Stakes.—Tug o' War, 1. Prince of Orange, 2.
Granby Handicap.—Fact, 1. Shoreham, 2.
Two-year-old Stakes.—Saunterer, 1. Touchstone colt, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Farmers' Handicap.—Gingleput mare, 1. The Novice, 2.
The Cup of 50 sovs.—Wantage, 1. Shoreham, 2.
Billesden Coplow Stakes.—Evington Lass, 1. Whip-poor-Will, 2.
Croxton Park Plate.—Fact, 1. Shoreham, 2.

EPSOM RACES.—THURSDAY

Railway Plate.—Jane Shore, 1. Hartley Buck, 2
Great Metropolitan.—Cambolo, 1. Wainfield, 3.
City and Suburban Handicap.—Hospitality, 1. Fisherman, 2.
Two-Year-Old Stakes.—Apathy, 1. Tinwald, 2.
Inkerman Plate.—Falcon, 1. King of Trumps, 2.

PATENT BOTTLE ENVELOPE.—This improvement consists in providing for bottles an envelope of rushes, which are neatly confined by string to the form of the bottle. It will, doubtless, prove [illegible] for packing, since it has been found to [illegible] It is said to [illegible] saves time and space in packing, prevents breakage, and saves [illegible] and labour in unpacking and storing. The rushes [illegible] are [illegible] cheap, and [illegible] The straw [illegible] straw. It may be used for cooling wines, as the bottle and envelope may be immersed in water, when the rushes will retain the moisture for some time.

The London and County Bank have announced that Messrs. Philip Farrer Blyth, J. G. Kwart, M.P., and William Lee, M.P., have been elected directors of that establishment.

## THE SIBTHORP COLLECTION.

THE Sale of this varied and pleasing Collection commenced on Wednesday. It comprises bronzes; cabinets richly inlaid—one from the Borel Collection; a goodly number of clocks of various sizes; a large clock-watch said to have belonged to the Emperor Napoleon I., ivory tankards, two or three of them exquisitely carved; groups of figures in marble and alabaster; china, of Dresden, Chelsea, Worcester, and other manufactures; Raphael and Palissy ware, Limoges enamels, terra-cottas, carvings in wood, one a frame surrounding a portrait of Charles II., very beautiful in the execution, silver tankards, Cologne ware, &c. We have selected a Group which will give some idea of the more interesting articles. In the centre is a crystal cup, fitted into a silver frame and stand. The handles are surmounted by a lamb, and the lid bears the figure of the same. At the cup is supported by dolphins, and the whole is surmounted by a figure of Neptune. On the left of this is a very handsome vase, of [illegible] colour, mounted in or moulu. The handles are formed of [illegible] children, bearing wreaths of flowers. This is one of a pair. Behind the vase is a silver stand or epergne, with a Dalmatian subject upon it in [illegible] and [illegible] arrow vessel, or jar, in front of the vase is one of a pair of very elegant enamelled and painted, in compartments, of birds and flowers, between which there is a deep blue band, just broken at the sides by a small zigzag border in gold. It is of Chelsea ware. The next object is of silver, and is supposed to have been used for condiments or salt: it is in the form of a vessel in full sail. There are figures on the poop of the vessel in the costume of James I., one or two in the act of firing; between them is probably a mermaid; the hull of the vessel is ornamented in rather crude work, with mermaid- and dolphin-like forms. The whole rests on a dolphin, and circular base. The next object is an Oriental essence-sprinkler of very elegant form. It is one of a pair, and is of silver, the work richly chased, in beautiful Arabesque pattern. The corresponding object on the left of the engraving is for the same purpose, but differently ornamented, being covered with a filigree ornament, like net-work, and wreathed with raised flowers, whose leaves are enamelled in various colours; it is an exquisite piece of work. Like its companion it is one of a pair. The small cup on the right of the centre vase is of ivory, and finely carved. The large tankard at the back is in silver, and bears figures in bold relief, raised, and chased.

## MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART, KENSINGTON GORE ESTATE.

ON a portion of the Kensington Gore estate, purchased by the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, and adjoining the Roman Catholic Oratory, is now being constructed a large iron museum building, as preliminary to carrying out the views entertained by the Royal Commissioners for concentrating on their property the various institutions established in London to promote the interests of art and science. The present building is purposed to contain the large and valuable collections at present in Marlborough-house, belonging to the Department of Science and Art. The important trade collection presented to the Royal Commission on the close of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and which is at present deposited in Kensington Palace; the interesting and valuable Museum of Animal Produce formed by the Society of Arts in connection with the Royal Commission on the Exhibition of 1851; the Museum in connection with the Patent Office, and the Patent Museum, with others of a similar character.

It is not intended that this Museum should be merely an agreeable lounge or promenade to indulge or gratify curiosity, but to be considered rather as a National Repository, where the vast mass of important information in science and art, from the earliest period to the present time, can be examined and studied with a view to the improvement of those who may visit the collections with that object, and on this account it might very well be named a great instructional museum for the advancement of science and art.

In form the building is rectangular, and the width is divided into three equal portions or spaces. The centre or nave, which is [illegible] is open from the floor to the roof, and is one [illegible] wide, and the full width, also of 45 feet, and are returned at both the [illegible] they are 21 feet wide. Access to the galleries is obtained by two large central staircases, 14 feet wide, and four staircases at the ends of the building, 7 feet wide. The building is generally lighted from the roof, which are three in number, and segmental in form. Under the gallery additional light is obtained by windows placed every 11 feet apart, and measuring 14 feet wide by 12 feet high.

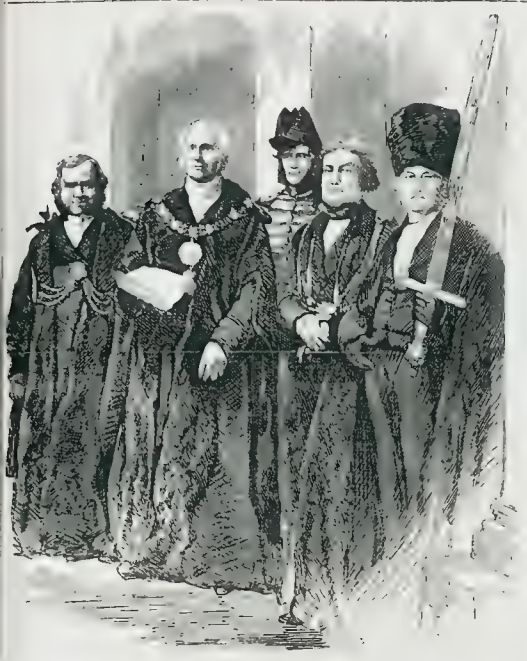
The ventilation is secured by strong moveable louvres placed under the windows, and by another series of louvres under the skylights, which are worked simultaneously by a shaft extending the entire length of the building. The building is heated by a system of hot water pipes, which diverge from the centre of the building to each end, returning again to the centre, and thence to the boilers, which are placed outside in vaulted chambers under the ground—the whole apparatus extending to about one mile and a half of four and-six inch pipe. The entrance [illegible] in the floor and galleries is nearly one acre and a half, and the area of the wall space in the galleries and the aisles, which is very considerable. It may be observed that the light in the galleries being [illegible] from the roof, they are admirably adapted for the exhibition of pictures, should it be thought necessary to occupy them for such a purpose.

The interior of the building is represented in the present engraving, and in principle is somewhat the same as that adopted in the Great Exhibition of 1851, where every part was a multiple of a number—the present number being seven. By this means every portion of the building is similar to another of its kind, which ensures an amount of accuracy and facility in construction that is not possessed by any other system, and is peculiarly valuable where the materials of the edifice are chiefly of iron and glass.

The building is constructed from designs and drawings prepared by Messrs. Charles D. Young and Co., engineers, of Great George street, Westminster, and of Edinburgh, and who are also the contractors for the work. The building is expected to be ready for occupation in July.

GROUP OF SILVER AND PORCELAIN — RARITIES FROM SOUTH KENSINGTON

MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION, ON THE KENSINGTON GORE ESTATE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE)



THE LORD MAYOR ANNOUNCING THE PEACE, AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY THE LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY.

## GUNS OF PEACE.

SUNDAY NIGHT, March 30th.

Ghosts of dead soldiers in mid-battle slain;
Ghosts of dead heroes, dying, nobler far,
In long slow travail of inglorious war,
Of famine, sickness, weariness, and pain;—
All ye whose loss makes our victorious gain;—
This quiet night, thrilled with the cannon's tongue,
Do ye look down the quivering stars among,
And view our peace, our war, with like disdain?
Or, wiser grown in your celestial spheres,
Smile ye on those poor bones ye sowed as seed
For earth's peace-harvest, nor regret the deed?
Oh lift this cry with ours to heavenly ears,—
"Strike with Thy bolt the next red flag unfurled,
And make all wars to cease throughout the world!"—D.

## ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE PEACE AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

By aid of the London Stereoscopic Company we are enabled to present our readers with a Photographic portraiture of the Group of Civic Authorities assembled upon the reading to the people the announcement of the Peace by the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion-house. His Lordship was accompanied by Sheriffs Kennedy and Rose, and attended by the Swordbearer, Macebearer, and City Marshal. Standing beneath the majestic portico of the City Palace—for the Mansion-house is, in architectural character, the most palatial edifice in the metropolis—the Lord Mayor, advancing to the balustrade, read to the people the welcome announcement which his Lordship had received from Sir George Grey of the signing of a Treaty of Peace at Paris. The Lord Mayor wears his superb collar and jewel, and the Sheriffs their chains of office; Sheriff Kennedy being on the left of his Lordship, and Sheriff Rose on his right. The Swordbearer, with his stupendous sword and cap, and the City Marshal in his handsome uniform, aid the official character of the group.

## THE LATE CATASTROPHE AT CORK.

In our Journal of last week we recorded this melancholy accident, by which nineteen lives were lost. We now engrave the locality of the catastrophe—one of those close, narrow, and filthy lanes in which it is the hard fate of poverty to dwell, and with which Cork, and especially the flat of the city, abounds. This thoroughfare runs from Duncon-street, on the Marsh, and is known by the title of Penrose's-lane, or Penrose's-square: egress from it, to the North Main-street, being obtainable through Coleman's and Angel's lanes, by which it is crossed at the east, and both of which are thickly populated by the poorer classes. In the second house of Penrose's-lane, in the front room of the upper story (the house being three stories), occupied by a cooper, named Pat Sullivan, and his wife, about forty people, of his own grade in life, had assembled, on Saturday night, 29th ult., at the wake of an infant child aged two years. The night had far advanced, when a woman, Mary Noonan, remarked that she thought she heard something creaking. To this Sullivan, who was standing, leaning by the jamb of the door, unthinkingly replied, there was not enough in the room to pull down the house, and, at that moment, stepping into the room, the flooring gave way, and he and his forty friends were precipitated with a tremendous and fearful crash to the base of the house, where they were huddled together in one indescribable mass of dead and dying. The scene was appalling. The entire flooring and ceiling of the two stories were completely gone—not a vestige of them remained in their original positions, while beneath was an immense mass of ruin, with here and there a human head, an arm, or leg protruding, and, in one or two places, human forms were to be seen in a standing or sitting posture perfectly lifeless. The result of this deplorable accident was, five dead bodies were taken to the bridewell, six dead and six severely wounded were carried to the North Infirmary, and eight dead were taken by their friends and relatives to their homes in the immediate vicinity; thus making nineteen killed and six so injured as to require the shelter and care of the North Infirmary. Of the nineteen who met their death, very few of their bodies exhibited marks of external violence, having come by their end from suffocation, the eyes, nostrils, mouths, and ears of the killed being literally stuffed with mortar-dust. The houses in Penrose's-lane are the property of Miss Patten, of Dunroche's-cross, and are apparently very old. They are let in tenements by the week; and it has been stated that a man, residing in the lane, on Saturday night informed the Mayor that a year ago he called the attention of the Corporation to the unsafe state of the very house which has fallen, and that the house was actually inspected by the proper officers, but no steps taken to render it more secure.

SCENE OF THE RECENT ACCIDENT AT CORK.

## COMMENCEMENT OF THE CENTRAL LINE OF THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

The first turf of the South-Western Central Line was turned on the 3rd instant, at Gillingham, under the most encouraging auspices. Notwithstanding the heavy rain, which began at an early hour and continued without the slightest intermission all day, the town of Gillingham saw a very great influx of visitors on the occasion.

The turf was turned in a field belonging to Mr. Kaines, situated at a convenient distance from the town of Gillingham. At the entrance, a substantial triumphal arch had been erected, above which floated the national colours of England, France, Sardinia, and Turkey. The ceremony of turning the first turf was performed by Miss Seymour, sister of the hon. member for Poole, the Chairman of the Company. A very elegant barrow and spade were prepared for the occasion, by Mr. Burt, C.E. The barrow is formed of walnut, the sh fts terminate in griffins' heads, and the spokes are fashioned as sheaves of corn. It bears the arms of the South-Western Company, the Salisbury and Yeovil Company, the Seymour family, of Mr. Locke, and of the contractor, and the sides are of silver lattice work. The spade, of solid silver, is beautifully engraved and ornamented, displaying the arms of the South-Western and the Salisbury and Yeovil Railway Companies on one side, and on the other an inscription stating that it was presented to the Hon. Miss Sey-

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SALISBURY AND YEOVIL RAILWAY.

mour on the occasion of turning the first turf This Miss Seymour accomplished in good style, and, having drunk a glass of champagne to the prosperity of the undertaking, the company adjourned to the pavilion, where nearly four hundred persons sat down to a first-rate *déjeuner*.

After the usual routine toasts had been given, the Chairman proposed "Success to the Salisbury and Yeovil Railway," and in doing so gave the following history of the steps which had been taken to promote that undertaking:—

It is more than twenty years since this plan of a railway was first set forth. Robert Stephenson, in 1836, it was who first pitched upon it, naturally, as the direct line to Exeter (Cheers), the capital of the West of England, as the former line was of greater national importance than it is at present. We have been beaten by the North for the last hundred years, but there is no reason why, in the next century we may not retrace our steps. Ten years passed over with the knowledge that it was the right direction to the West of England, and it was left in abeyance, not because there was any doubt of the goodness of the line, but because it was so good a line that many contended to have it. Well, in 1848 the South-Western, that spirited company, whose directors sat on my right hand, undertook to make the line, but they (no doubt for private reasons) made a bad job—they could not do it (Laughter). In '54 an independent company started to make it, because it was wanted for local purposes. Its great importance in the system of south-western railways running in both directions was perceived, and we have now got to that point of which I have the honour to be chairman, started to make that railway for local purposes. Other circumstances have occurred and our friends the South-Western Company are now pledged to continue the railway from Yeovil to Exeter (Cheers); and this great line, which is so important for local and imperial purposes, will at length be carried out (Cheers). This is a source of the greatest congratulation, for we are a district larger than any other in England that has hitherto been left without accommodation. It has got at one end of it—the Salisbury side—the excellent line with which we are connected—the main trunk line of the South-Western, which suddenly terminates there in the middle of a chalk down (laughter)—a very strange termination for such a great work. And not only that, but in 1854 we had two lines terminating at Salisbury—the Basingstoke and Salisbury Direct Line, and the line which connects Salisbury with Portsmouth and Southampton. On the other side, we have at Yeovil three railways—I believe I might say there will be—the Wilts and Somerset, running to Frome and Chippenham, and by the once popular and fashionable town of Weymouth, there is the Durston Railway running into the Bristol and Exeter; and there will be the Direct Line, which is so closely connected with ourselves, running from Yeovil to Exeter. The hiatus we are now willing to fill up—we are willing to join Salisbury, the ancient capital of Wiltshire, with the ancient town of Yeovil, which is one of the most spirited and enterprising towns in the West of England.

The barrow and spade were manufactured by Messrs. Herring, Fleet-street, upholsterers to the Corporation of London.

## *METROPOLITAN NEWS.*

DINNER AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—The Lord Mayor entertained a large company of distinguished persons at the Mansion-house on Tuesday evening. The most noticeable feature was the presence and speech of Nathaniel Hawthorne, author of "The House of the Seven Gables," and now American Consul at Liverpool. In reply to the toast of "Prosperity to the United States of America," coupled with the name of the Consul, Mr. Hawthorne (who was received with great cordiality), after expressing his sense of the compliment which had been paid him, assured the company present that there was no American who could feel more so than he did the honour of sitting at the festive board of the chief magistrate of the great metropolis of England, and which, in the high and comprehensive sense of the term, they were bold enough to call their metropolis too (Cheers). In regard to the kind feelings they had expressed towards him in reference to his literary productions, he could only say that if he could pay but one farthing of the great debt that nation owed to the intellect of England he should be much more satisfied with himself than he had ever yet felt. In regard to the sentiments entertained in that assembly respecting his country, he should say that he was now some time since he left his native land, and it must be greatly changed in its pervading sentiments if it was not ready to respond, as it ever had done, to every friendly demonstration regarding England (Cheers). He believed there was never yet a kind word spoken or a kind action performed by an Englishman towards an American that the American was not ready to respond to by an action or a word at least as kind, if not more so

CAMBRIDGE ASYLUM FOR SOLDIERS' WIDOWS (KINGSTON, SURREY).—On Wednesday the first triennial anniversary of this charity was held at the London Tavern; his Grace the Duke of Wellington in the chair, supported by his Royal Highness Prince Edward Cambridge, Major-General Blanchard, C B, R.E.; Major-General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.B.; Major-General Rawdon, Colonel the Hon. Augustus Liddell (Deputy Chairman), Colonel Cochrane, Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay, M.P., Colonel Jarland, R.A; Colonel the Hon. G. F. Upton, General Sir H. Bentinck, Colonel Tyrwhitt, Major-General Russell, the Hon. Captain Murray, G. F. Fawcett, Esq., and the proprietor of the evening. "Prosperity to the Cambridge Asyum," the noble Chairman stated that there were at present twenty-two soldiers' widows within the building, and that in a fortnight there would be more. There were only thirty rooms ready, and it was proposed to build another twenty rooms, which would cost £3300. That was the sum required to complete the good work The amount of subscriptions and donations announced was about £1400.

COMMEMORATION OF THE BATTLE OF ALEXANDRIA.—The annual banquet commemorative of the battle of Alexandria was given on Wednesday evening at Freemasons'-hall, Great Queen-street: his Grace the Duke of Argyll in the chair. The friends of the Highland Society mustered in considerable force, many of the chiefs of clans were present, and the display of Highland costumes was picturesque and imposing in the extreme The hall was hung with banners inscribed with the names illustrious all in the annals of Scotland—at Campbell of Argyll, Murray, Chisholm, Sutherland, Forbes, M'Donald, Graham, M'Leod, M'Kenzie, Gordon, Cameron, Lochiel, Glengarry, Macduff, Stewart, M'Pherson, M'Nab, M'Gregor, Grant, and Robertson

WHITTINGTON CLUB. The eighth anniversary of this institution was celebrated in Freemasons' Hall, on Thursday evening last. The large and brilliant company assembled to do honour to the occasion, and proved that the interest in the success of the institution is unabated. It is now nearly eighteen months since the old clubhouse was destroyed by fire; unfortunately, the committee had no control over the rebuilding, and have had many difficulties and adverse influences to contend against; these have at length been surmounted, and the announcement that the new building would shortly be opened for the reception of the members and that the next anniversary would again be held under their own roof, was received with great applause.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The number of deaths registered in London in the week that ended on Saturday was 1284. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1846-55 the average was 1146, which, if raised by a tenth part for increase of population, becomes equal to the number actually registered last week. Phthisis (or consumption) carried off a greater number of persons than any other disease: it was fatal in 152 cases, bronchitis in 135, pneumonia in 112, typhus and common fever in 61, hooping-cough in 45, scarlatina in 38, measles in 23, diarrhœa in 16, small-pox in 15. Chelsea pensioner died at the age of ; a lady, and the widow of a shoemaker at the age of 98 years. Last week the births of 943 boys and 925 girls—in all 1868 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1846-55 the average number was 151

THE BAND IN KENSINGTON GARDENS.—Orders have been issued by the authorities at the Horse Guards that the band of the Royal Horse Guards Blue shall play on Sunday next in Kensington Gardens from four till six, weather permitting. A band will play on each succeeding Sunday, and the time of the performance will probably vary as the season advances.

MURDER OF TWO CHILDREN BY THEIR MOTHER.—At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, Mary Ann Harris, aged 23, unmarried, charged with the wilful murder of her two illegitimate children, Agnes Harris, aged 4½ years, and Emma Harris, aged 2½ years, by drowning them in the Grand Junction Canal on Friday, the 15th of February last, was found guilty, and received sentence of death.

THE ISLINGTON MURDER.—On Thursday morning, at the Central Criminal Court, Celestine Sommer, 24, married, was tried and found guilty of the wilful murder of Celestine Christmas, on the 18th of February, at Islington. Mr. Justice Crompton, in passing the usual sentence of death, told the prisoner not to entertain any hopes that her life would be saved.

THE CORPORATION REFORM BILL.—At a meeting of the Masters and Wardens of the Livery Companies of the city of London, held at the Mansion House, on Thursday, Sir Peter Laurie presiding, resolutions in opposition to the Corporation Reform Bill were unanimously agreed to.

NEW ENTRANCE TO THE REGENT'S PARK.—An official communication from the Chief Commissioner of Woods and Public Works announces that the new entrance to the Regent's Park from Charles-street, Portland Town, will be opened to the public on the 1st of May.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

THE official announcement of peace, added to a steady influx of the precious metals, has had considerable influence upon Consols this week. Not that any material advance has taken place in the quotations—the improvement is then being confined to one-half per cent—but, evidently, there is a much better feeling as regards the future. Indeed, the Account never, to state their terms per Cents for May is now ¾ per cent higher than for present Transfer, a proof that the leading jobbers anticipate a further upward movement in value

Our advices from Paris state that the stock of bullion in the Bank of France is rapidly on the increase, and that it will not be necessary for the directors to purchase additional supplies of gold in London. This is a most important feature at the present moment, as the new English sovereign is now actually in course of arrivals from Australia and America passing into the Bank of England. It is, however, stated that immense quantities of silver will continue to be forwarded to India and China; but our impression is that the demand will be nearly met by our imports from Mexico, and that it will be unnecessary to send gold to the Continent to purchase silver. The arrivals of gold have amounted to £460,000 from Australia, £35,000 from New York, and £20,000 from other quarters. The quantity shipped has been trifling. Sales of bar silver have been effected at 61d per ounce.

The transactions in the English Stock-market on Monday were but moderate, and prices ruled as follows:—Bank Stock, 215 to 212½, ex div.: Three per Cents Reduced, 91¾ to 92⅝, x div.; Three per Cent Consols, 92⅝ to 93, both for Money and Account; New Three per Cents, 92 to 92⅝, ex div.; Long Annuities, 1859, 16⅛; India Bonds, 5s to 10s. dis.; Console Scrip, 3⅜ prem.; Exchequer Scrip, 3⅜ prem.; Exchequer Bills (March) 2s. 5s. prem.; Ditto, June, 2s. dis. to par; Exchequer Bonds, 99¾. On Tuesday the dealings were by no means numerous:—Bank Stock was 213½; Three per Cents Reduced, 91¾; Consols, for Money, 92⅞; Ditto, for Account, 92⅝ to 92⅝; New Three per Cents, 92⅜ up to 93; India Bonds, 5s. discount; Enclings; Bills (March), 10s. to 4s. premium; Ditto, June, par to 2s. discount: Exchequer Bonds, 99¾. There was an improvement of about ¼ per cent in the quotations on Wednesday, and unusual purchases of stock were effected on account of the public:—Bank Stock, 213; Three per Cents Reduced realised 91⅞ to 92¼; Three per Cent Consols, for Transfer, 92⅝ to 93⅛; Ditto for Account, 92⅞ to 93⅛; New Three per Cents, Jun. Rossia, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 95; Sardinian Five per Cents, 95⅞; Spanish Three per Cents, 45⅞; Ditto, New Deferred, 25¾; Ditto, Committee's Certificate of Coupon, ⅝ per cent; Turkish Six per Cents, 101¾; Turkish Four per Cents (guaranteed), 101¾ to 102; Venezuelan Four-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 30; Ditto, One-and-a-Half per Cents, Deferred, 12⅜; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents, 64; Dutch Four per Cents, 94¼ ex div.; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 95¾.

There has been no new feature in the market for Joint-Stock Bank Shares; but the tendency of prices has been rather upwards. Australasia have marked 93; Bank of Egypt (for formation of shares), 4; London and Westminster, 9¼; Bank of London, 65; City, 65; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 16⅛; London Chartered of Australia, 17; London and County, 34⅛; London and Paris, 7⅞; South Australia, 10⅝; Oriental, 6⅜; Ottoman Bank, 6⅞; Union of Australia, 71⅛; Western Bank of London, 28⅛.

Nearly all Miscellaneous Securities have been rather inactive. In prices, however, an improvement has taken place in Australian Agricultural, 34; Berlin Waterworks, 6⅞; Canada Company's Bonds, 143; Ditto, Government Six per Cents, 106⅞; Crystal Palace, 8⅜; Electric Telegraph, 69; English and Australian Copper Company, 75; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 15⅝; London General Omnibus Company, 3⅛; London Docks, 99⅜; Netherlands Land, 4; Oriental Gas, 14; Ditto, New Shares, ¼ prem.; Peel River Land and Mining, 3; St. Katherine Docks, 89; South Australian Land, 33; Southampton Docks, 40; Van Diemen's Land, 16⅛.

For Railway Shares there has been a better demand, and prices generally have further improved. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aimbergate, Nottingham, and Boston, 44; Caledonian, 84; Chester and Holyhead, 16⅜; East Anglian Eastern Counties, 11; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 62; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 29½; Great Northern, 96½; Ditto, A Stock, 79½; Ditto, B Stock, 124; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 97; Great Western, 59¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 88⅝; London and Blackwall, 7⅜; London and Brighton, 103⅛; London and North-Western, 101⅛; Ditto, Fifths, 19⅛; London and South-Western, 91; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47⅜; Midland, Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 44⅜; Norfolk, 54½; North British, 35; North-Eastern (York), 68; North and South-Western Junction, 10½; Shropshire Union, 4⅝; South Down, 1⅝; South-Eastern, 72⅜; South Wales, 70½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 5⅜.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTAL.—Midland Bradford Preferred Stock, 91; Northern and Eastern, 56⅜; Shrewsbury and Chester, 75.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Aberdeen, 130; Ditto, No. 2, Seven per Cent, 119; Great Northern Five per Cent, 117⅜; Ditto, 108; Great Southern and Western (Ireland) Four per Cent, 95; London and Brighton Five per Cent, 116; Ditto. New Six per Cent, 126; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 98; Waterford and Kilkenny, 2⅜.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 8⅜; Belgian Eastern Junction, 2½; Buffalo and Lake Huron, 6⅜; Dutch Rhenish, 12⅜; Eastern of France, 14⅜; East Indian Extension, 22⅜; Grand Trunk of Canada, 14⅜; Great Central of France, 20⅜; Great Indian Peninsula, 8⅜; Great Luxembourg, 17⅝; Great Western Shares, 7⅜; Great Western of Canada, 26; Ditto, New, 8⅜; Hamilton and Toronto, 25 ex div.; Madras, 16⅜; Namur and Liége, with interest, 7⅜; Northern of France, 41⅜; Royal Danish, 20⅜; Sambre and Meuse, 14⅜; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 9⅛; Scinde, 7.

*Friday Afternoon.*

The Consol Market is flat to-day, and prices are rather drooping. The Three per Cents for Money are 92⅞ to; and for the Account, 93⅛. The Reduced have marked 92 92⅛; and the New Three per Cents, 93. The Unfunded Debt is very inactive; and there is very little doing in either Foreign Bonds or Railway Shares.

## *THE MARKETS.*

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday). The arrivals of English wheat this week have been very moderate, and the show of samples in to-day's market was small; nevertheless, the demand for all kinds was rather inactive, at quite the currency of Monday last. Rather over 17,000 qrs of foreign wheat have come fresh to hand. That article met a dull inquiry but no actual clear go took place at Thursday's quotations. Barley, of which we had 7,000 qrs, sold steadily, at very full prices Malt sold at Monday's currency There was a moderate demand for oats, at late rates Beans and peas were steady, and quite as dear as on Monday. Flour, however, met a slow sale Over 9000 barrels of the latter article have come in.

*Arrivals this week.*—Wheat: English, 1,750 qrs; foreign, 17,050 qrs. Barley, 7,000 qrs. Oats, 300 qrs. Beans, English, [illegible] qrs; foreign, [illegible] qrs. Peas, [illegible] qrs. Flour, [illegible] sacks and [illegible] barrels.

*English Wheat.*—Essex and Kent, red new, 72s to 76s; ditto, white, 76s to 78s. Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 69s to 73s; ditto, white, 74s to 78s. Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, red, 70s to 73s; ditto, white, 74s to 78s. Northumberland and Scotch, red, 68s to 72s; ditto, white, 72s to 76s. Rye, 46s to 48s. Barley, 30s to 34s; malting ditto, 36s to 38s. Malt, ordinary, 70s to 72s; pale, 74s to 76s. Peas, grey, 38s to 40s; maple, 40s to 42s; white, 40s to 42s. Beans, ticks, 38s to 40s; harrow, 40s to 42s; pigeon, 42s to 44s. Oats, Essex and Scotch, feed, 26s to 28s; potato ditto, 28s to 30s. Foreign Wheat, free, 70s to 74s; ditto, fine, 76s to 78s; red Port, 70s to 72s; white ditto, 72s to 74s; Marianopoli, 74s to 76s; Taganrog, 68s to 70s; Egyptian, 68s to 70s; Salonica, 68s to 70s; Smyrna, 68s to 70s; Polish Odessa, 68s to 70s; Azimoor, 68s to 70s; Brabant, 70s to 72s; Petersburg, 68s to 70s; Riga, Pomeranian, and Mecklenburgh, 68s to 70s; Danish and Holstein, 68s to 70s. Rye, Dutch, 46s to 48s; Baltic, 42s to 44s per quarter. Barley, Pomeranian, Mecklenburgh, and Holstein, 30s to 32s; Danish, 30s to 32s per quarter. Oats, Dutch, 24s to 26s; Danish and Holstein, 24s to 26s; Swedish, 24s to 26s per quarter. Beans, Horse, 36s to 38s per quarter. Peas, White, 38s to 40s per quarter. Flour, American, 34s per barrel.

Imports last week into London:—Wheat, 17,050 qrs; barley, 7,000 qrs; oats, 300 qrs; beans, [illegible] qrs; peas, [illegible] qrs; flour, [illegible] sacks and [illegible] barrels.

Liverpool, English, crushing 60s to 62s. Mediterranean 61s to 63s. Informed 56s to 58s per quarter. Barley, per cwt, grinding 26s to 28s; distilling 27s to 29s. Oats, per cwt, 19s to 21s. Beans, per cwt, 30s to 32s. Peas, per bushel, English, [illegible] to [illegible]; Egyptian, [illegible] to [illegible]. Flour, per barrel, English, 31s to 34s; American, 32s to 34s. Indian corn, 31s to 32s per quarter. Wheat, per cwt, 8s to 9s. Oatmeal, 22s to 24s per cwt.

*Bread.*—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9½d. to 10d., of household ditto, 8d. to 9d. per 4lb. loaf.

*Imperial Weekly Averages.*—Wheat, 69s. 8d.; barley, 36s. 8d.; oats, 23s. 6d.; rye, 44s. 7d.; beans, 40s. 7d.; peas, 39s. 7d.

*The Six Weeks' Averages.*—Wheat, 66s. 0d.; barley, 36s. 11d.; oats, 23s. 7d.; rye, 40s. 3d.; beans, 40s. 1d.; peas, 39s. 10d.

*English Gross Seed Last Week.*—Wheat, 58,009; barley, 13,436; oats, 13,833; rye, 133; beans, 6554; peas, 653 quarters.

*Tea.*—Our market is very inactive, but we have no change to notice in the quotations The stock in London is [illegible] against [illegible] the age ratio [illegible] at the corresponding period in 1855. Common sound congou is selling at 8½d. to 9d. per lb.

*Sugar.*—There is less doing in the raw sugars, and, in some instances, sales have been forced at a reduction in price of 6d. per cwt. Barbadoes has realised 32s. 6d. to 41s. 6d.; grain refined Demerara, 43s. 6d. to 44s.; ditto, 45s. 6d. to 46s.; Mauritius, 34s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. For coming cargoes are firm Refined goods move off steadily, at 53s. to 56s. per cwt.

*Coffee.*—We have to report a slow sale for last description, and prices have a downward tendency. Good ord. native Ceylon, 52s. 6d. per cwt.

*Rice.*—This article—owing to heavy stock in warehouse—is very dull, at a decline of fully 6d. per cwt.

*Provisions.*—Irish butter is slow in sale, and rather lower to purchase. Foreign qualities, however, changed hands steadily, at full quotations. English butter is dull, but the best weekly Dorset is worth 120s. to 130s. per cwt. The inquiry for bacon is firm. Hams and lard as last advised.

*Tallow.*—Since our last report the transactions in this market have been confined to immediate wants. In prices, however, scarcely any change has taken place—P T C., on the spot, being quoted at 47s. per cwt. The quotation for the last three months is 48s.

*Oils.*—Linseed oil, on the spot, is heavy, at 32s. 6d. to 33s., and we have sellers for forward delivery as low as 30s. Other oils are very dull and drooping. Turpentine is heavy, at 31s 6d. to 36s for spirits, and 2s 6d to 10s for rough.

*Spirits.*—Rum is moderate sale. Proof Leewards, 2s 1d. to 2s. 3d.; 3 set Indis, 2s. to 2s. 1d per gallon The brandy market is steady, at fu l quotations. Gin, 17 under proof, 1s. 10d.; 22 ditto 2s. 4d., new spirits, 10s. 7d.; Geneva, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 8d. per gallon.

*Hay and Straw.*—Meadow hay, £4 0s. to £5 15s.; clover ditto, £4 10s. to £6 16s.; and straw, £1 4s. to £1 8s. per load.

*Wool.*—The demand for all kinds of wool continues steady, at the extreme rates realised last week. Stocks are increasing.

*Potatoes.*—The supplies are less extensive, and the demand is steady, at from 35s. to 90s. per ton.

*Hops* (Friday).—We have a fair demand for good and fine hops, at last week's quotations, but other kinds are a slow sale. The imports this week are large, viz.—308 bales from Hamburg, 75 from Ostend and 125 from Rotterdam. Mid and East Kent pockets, £3 3s. to £6 10s.; Weald of Kent, £3 0s. to £5 0s.; Sussex, £3 10s. to £4 10s. per cwt.

*Coals* (Friday).—New Tanfield (in ship), Whitsun, 18s.; Eden Main 17s 6d. Heaton, 17s.; Gosforth, 17s.; Braddyll's 18s 3d., Hetton, 17s 9d., Hough Ha.l, 17s. 6d. per ton.

*Metropolitan Cattle Market* (Friday).—To-day's market was very scantily supplied with beasts, and the demand for all breeds ruled steady, at fully Monday's quotations The supply of sheep was limited, and the mutton trade was brisk at an improvement in value of 4d per 8lb. We had a better feeling in the demand for lambs—the show of which was limited at fully Monday's currency. About 120 cows to hand from the Isle of Wight. Calves were in moderate supply and sluggish request, at unaltered quotations Pigs moved off slow at late rates. Milch cows were dull, at from £13 10s. to £19 each, including their small calves.

*Per 8lbs* to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; prime large oxen, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 2d. to 4s.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d to 4s. 4d.; prime Leicester woolled sheep, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Southdowns 5s. to 5s. 4d.; large coarse calves, 3s. to 4s. 10d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; lambs, 6s. to 7s., suckling calves, 22s. to 28s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 21s. to 27s. each. Total supply: beasts, 300; sows, 115; sheep and lambs, 4,981; calves, 190; pigs, 360. Foreign: beasts, 70; sheep, 33; calves 68.

*Newgate and Leadenhall.*—The trade generally ruled steady, at full prices.

For 8lbs by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; middling ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 10d.; middling ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; small pork, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; and lamb 7s. to 8s.

ROBERT HERBERT.

## *THE LONDON GAZETTE.*

TUESDAY, APRIL 8.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

W. R. L. ALLEN, Winchester-in-Hidings, City, merchant.—H. ENGLAND, Birmingham, tea-dealer.—J. RODGERS, Walsall, Staffordshire, grocer.

BANKRUPTS

W. PILLEY, Aldermanbury Postern, City, tailor.—J. BRETZ, Tower Shades, Trinity-square, Tower-hill, licensed victualler. W. GASCOINE, Hitchen, Hertfordshire butcher.—H. CALLARD and G. MILLARD, Leeds, City, and Farnham, Surrey, canvas manufacturers.—J. RYDER, Old Broad-street, City, merchant. T. W. BLOTT, Boongate, Northampton, 20, out of business.—G. BYFORD, Liverpool, slate-dealer.—T. GORE, Manchester, commission agent.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. BANNATYNE, Glasgow, shirt-manufacturer.—W. THOMSON, Glasgow, factor.—W. BOYD, Glasgow, commission-agent.

FRIDAY, APRIL 11

BANKRUPTS

P. BIRCH, New Bond-street, and Hanover-street, Soho, trunk and packing-case maker.—E. GILL, Castle Headingham, Essex, chemist and druggist.—G. HASLAM, late of No. 3, Lord-road, wholesale confectioner.—W. JACKSON, Sheffield, joint-stock manufacturer.—S. NICKEN, Birmingham, draper. W. BAKER, Commercial-street, Shoreditch, and Hoxton, Middlesex, blacksmith and hoxter. W. E. DRAKE, North Walsham, Norfolk, coachbuilder. E. RHEAM, Kingston-on-Hull, carrier and boatbuilder.—G. W. YATES, Tewwridge, Worcester, carrier.—J. DRAPER, Wimbledon, victualler. G. WILSON, Northampton-street Lower-road, Islington, licensed victualler. G. SIMMONDS, Dover-street, Clipplegate, carpet-bag manufacturer and dealer in waterproof clothing.—J. OSLER, Kingston-on-Hull merchant and commission agent. R. S RYDER, Gough-street North, Gray's-inn-road, paper-stainer and paperhanger and dealer.—J. BUNTON, Leavengreave, Rochdale, Lancashire, cotton-spinner and manufacturer

## BIRTHS.

On the 31st ult., at Harland-place, Camden-town, the wife of Mr. Frederic James Jackson, of a daughter.

On Thursday, the 3rd inst., at Castle House, Shooter's-Hill, the wife of William Alfred Bean, Esq., of a son.

On the 5th inst., at Wanman House, Ryde, I.W., Lady Lees, of a daughter.

On the 5th inst., at Weldon Rectory, the wife of the Rev. William R. Finch Hatton, of a son.

On the 6th inst., at Ashley Castle, Wilts, the Viscountess Lifford, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 8th inst., at the parish church, Tryzull, by the Rev. W. J. Eagle, Vicar of Wombourne, George C. Robinson, Esq., of Leamington, to Frances, second daughter of James Bourne, Esq., of Oxton.

On the 29th March, at the British Legation in Naples, by the Rev. Giles Pugh, Benjamin Ingham, jun., Esq., of Palermo, to Emily Frances, second daughter of the late Joseph Hume, Esq., of Naples.

On the 3rd inst., at St. James's, Westbourne-terrace, Mr. W. S. Sparks, of Conduit-street, Hanover-square, to Marsha, eldest daughter of the late David Ivall, Esq., of Tottenham-court-road.

## DEATHS.

On the 17th ult., at St. Helier s, Jersey, Lucy Ling Hinxe, Maria Christiana, the dearly-beloved wife of Edward Lyke Poore, Esq., of Fighieldean, in the county of Wilts, aged 74 years.

On the 7th inst., at Eartham, near Chichester, Mrs Huskisson, widow of the late Right Hon. William Huskisson, and daughter of the late Admiral Milbanke, in the 76th year of her age

## WRECK OF THE "CAZADOR."

THE calamity, according to the report of the Captain of the vessel to the Captain-General of Marine at Valparaso, occurred on the 30th of March, at 8 p.m., when the First Lieutenant, Mr. Robert Sampson, was startled by a sudden shock received by the vessel in running on the Carzara Rocks, eighteen miles south-east from Constition. The Captain immediately gave orders to draw near the shore and land the passengers, but in vain. The hull had been opened in the bows, and the disaster was hastening to its consummation. The boats were then lowered, and every one who could hastened to the poop and embarked in the boats, and steered for the nearest shore, which did not offer a safe landing, so that the greater portion perished in attempting it The Captain left in the last boat that was lowered, which touched the water just at the vessel went down; he steered for the harbour of Constition, where he arrived at seven in the morning Later another boat came in with the purser and thirteen men.

The Captain immediately sought assistance from the Governor, in order to return to the place of the wreck and rescue those who might be on the rocks or floating on timbers, when fortunately he met Mr. José Ignacio Larrain, who collected the authorities with the consent gave orders to get ready the steamer the *Ysleno*, and arranged for lodging and food for those who had been wrecked

It was then resolved to go overland with the provisions prepared, counting also on the boats of the fishermen found on the coast near where the wreck occurred. At four p.m. the Captain reached the spot, when to his sorrow he could see no sign of the vessel. Three sailors had escaped, bound to a board, in the morning. Of the two boats which approached the beach which pieces were saved were saved by the gunsmit of the second company of No. 2 of the Line, seven soldiers, three sailors, a marine, and two women.

The Captain thus describes the route of the ill-fated vessel:—

"I left Talcahuano by order of the Intendente at half-past eleven of the 30th of March, having embarked in the company of the adjutant of the Line under Captain V. Rodriguez, a picket of the same body, twenty-three men under Second Lieutenant Alvarez de Araya, and a number of soldiers' wives, not less than 140, according to rations. Likewise there came as passengers, by consent of the Intendente, the Administrator of the Customs in Talcahuano, M. Manuel Iniguez, wife, and two young ladies, Mr. Francis Uriondo and wife, and M. V. Vazquez. Unhappily nearly all these have perished.

"The vessel left Talcahuano with a fine breeze and south wind. She came the rate of ten knots by steam and sails. At one o'clock, being out of the port, and fifteen miles from the anchorage, the west point of Tumbes was 5 deg. W., and that of Colmno to the E.N.W., from which point I laid the course N., which should have brought me directly in sight of Coronilla. The engine was put at half-speed, and, with aid of sails, made eight or nine knots per hour. When I went out again on deck (at six o'clock) I saw the coast at a distance of five or six miles. I charged the officer to watch well the compass, that the Coronilla might pass to the starboard in the course. I used to give this charge to every officer as he took the deck, as also whenever I left it myself. After this I entered my cabin, since I was to take the deck at eight o'clock, in place of midshipman Gana, who had remained at Talcahuano on my departure."

(*Continued on page 384.*)

## THE BABYLONIAN LIONS,

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Alderman Finnis has, we believe, for several years past been engaged in transporting the Assyrian marbles, which now enrich the British Museum, from Busrah; and on almost every voyage some new or interesting animal has been taken on board with them for the Zoological Society. In this good work the society have always had the zealous assistance of the Messrs. Lynch, through whom the valuable pair of Lions which form the subject of our present illustration, were obtained for the Alderman.

(*Continued on page 384.*)

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| Henry Woods, Esq. | |
| Henry Woods, Esq., jun. | |

Gentlemen willing to assist the Institution, by acting as Stewards, are earnestly solicited to send their names to the Secretary.
Donations and Subscriptions thankfully received by the Stewards; by the Bankers, Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., Birchin-lane; and at the City Offices, 12, Wallbrook, by
ALD. SIR MACKENZIE, Bart.,
Chairman of the Committee.

**TO WIDOWS of DECEASED OFFICERS** of her Majesty's 2nd (QUEEN'S) REGIMENT of FOOT.—The BEWLEY TAYLOR MILITARY FUND. By the Will of Widow Bewley Taylor, late of [illegible], formerly called William Bewley Mooke, a sum of £5,000 was left to the Trustees of the Regiment, to be invested, and the investment of the sum of £4000 bequeathed by the said widow, should not be paid half-yearly to the widows of officers of the regiment as pensions attending the said Trust Fund) to such Four Widows of Deceased Officers of the 2nd or Queen's Regiment of Foot (in such regiment the testator formerly served) as the testator's trustees shall select and declare proper recipients of the same, the first payment to be made at them 1 of twelve calendar months after the testator's decease; but no person or persons made or may hereafter be made entitled to any pension or pensions under this Trust.
Widows of deceased officers of the above-mentioned regiment desirous of participating in the benefit of "The Bewley Taylor Military Fund" may address their application (stating age and present circumstances) for the consideration of the Trustees of the Testator's Will, to Sir H. D. Ware, Solicitor, 6, New-street, York.
York, 2nd April, 1856.

**CANCER HOSPITAL, LONDON and** BROMPTON.—The Committee of Management earnestly solicits pecuniary aid from the wealthy and benevolent in support of this charity. Subscriptions will be thankfully received. Information given by Mr. W. J. COCKERELL, the Secretary, 5, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall.

**METROPOLITAN FIELD BLEACHING,** WASHING, and SCOURING COMPANY (Limited), for the Purpose of Cleansing Linen used in Domestic Economy.
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Whilst Baths and Washhouses, on the requirements of the Poor, have been successfully established in several parts of London, no information for carrying the cleansing and elevating them belonging to the superior and middle classes of the community, has been attempted in the great metropolis. In order to meet this desideratum, it is proposed to establish, on the above-mentioned plan, a plan eminently calculated to ensure not only the patronage of the public, but also to afford to the Shareholders a considerable profit on their capital.
The importance attached to this subject will be seen by referring to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget Speech, in the House of Parliament in 1850, whereby it appears that the "income" received by the corporation of London alone for a period of four years from the manufacturing interest of the country, viz.—the Cotton and Linen manufacture so far as the former is concerned, Woollen manufacture, and machinery is expended in WASHING. Gathering this in the MANUFACTURE of the fabric, or of the clothes themselves. (See page 76.) It is also shown by this Report that the annual expenditure of soap alone in the metropolis for washing is per head on one-half of the rated rental of the houses, amounting to the annual sum of "£2,000,000 a year," and that in some of the first-class private families in London the washing bill amounts to £100 a year, and in one family hotel establishment to £800 a year. (See page 75.)
Its works will be erected, at first, on the most economical scale, and sufficient ly far from London to obtain pure air and unconfined space. A piece of land of about seven acres in extent will be required for the purposes, and for the extension, hereafter, of the establishment if the Directors should deem it necessary.
In addition to the income to be derived from private families, schools, and the numerous large hotels, clubs, and mercantile houses have already undertaken to employ the Company.
A minute estimate of expenses, calculated on a liberal scale, and of receipts, on a moderate scale, has been drawn up by Mr. W. Lake Gibbs, who has been employed for a number of years by the Government, and who has executed works of a similar kind in several public establishments, which have answered the purposes intended in a most satisfactory manner. The estimate, which has been carefully examined at the Company's offices, shows that, by an annual outlay of £15,015, and a Capital of £20,230 (which is the Loan Capital), a profit annual income of £16 948.
It is estimated that the outlay for ground, building, machinery, and plant will not exceed £14,000, including working expenses for the first three months.
Applications for Shares must be made in the annexed form, addressed to Francis Thomas Mackrow, Esq., 4, Hercules-passage, Threadneedle-street; or to T. Jones, Esq., the Secretary, at the offices of the Company. A payment of 5s. for every Share applied for must be made to the London and Eastern Banking Corporation, 27, Cannon-street, City, or 136, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, which will be appropriated to the payment of the first deposit on all whatever number of Shares may be granted; and the surplus, if any, will be returned to the applicant, free of expense, if not allotted.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
To the Directors of the Metropolitan Field Bleaching, Washing, and Scouring Company.
Gentlemen,—Having paid into the London and Eastern Banking Corporation £ — to your credit, I request you will allot me — Shares in the Metropolitan Field Bleaching, Washing, and Scouring Company; which Shares I hereby agree to accept, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the calls thereon as the appointed times, and to execute the necessary deeds of the Company when required.
Dated the ——— day ——— 1856.
I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,
Name in full .....
Residence, or Place of Business .....

**BABIES' WHITE CASHMERE CLOAKS,** handsomely trimmed with pu ish, one guinea, Hoods, half-guinea. Frocks, Pelisses, Dresses for the super or exhibition of which the case has been on board for three years, ready to the new and recent enlarged Pantheon of Fashion for Mamma Tweedy's Public and Private Trade, Mrs. W. TAYLOR, 171, Regent-street (late Holiday).

**BABIES' BERCEAUNETTES Two-and-a-Half** Guineas; Baskets to match, One Guinea. Valenciennes and Embroidered Frocks and Robes for Christening Presents, Trousseaux, and extensive Baby Linen Warehouse. Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR (late Holiday).

**MARRIAGE OUTFITS** complete in every thing necessary for [illegible] Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR (late Holiday).

**LADIES' RIDING TROWSERS, 1½ Guinea.** 4 —35, Basset-road (near Notting-hill), Kensington. Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR (late Holiday).

**RIDING HABITS, of Rifle Cloth, 5½ to 7** Gs. Cloaks, Riding Talmas, 1½ Guineas. Young Ladies' Black Merino Habits, 2½ Guineas. Young Gentlemen's Superfine Cloth Jackets, 1½ Guineas. Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR (late Holiday), 171, Regent-street.

**THE PERSIAN PANTALEN,** covered and lined without seams, [illegible] are the highest-class Parisian [illegible] and SON, Umbrella and Parasol Manufacturers, [illegible] bridge.

**POWELL, BRIDGEWATER and JONES,** WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS in Glass, &c., forwards 4 to the trade post-free on application.

**LADIES' READY-MADE LINEN.**—A large stock always on hand, made from Horrocks' patent Longcloth, at wholesale prices. WHITEGOODS and SONS, Outfitting Warehouse, opposite the Church, Somerset House, Strand. Or on the Monday in Jubilee.

**THE THREE-GUINEA CASHMERE** SHAWL. Fashion, Economy, Durability are Combined in this unique shawl. The Shawl is [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

BABYLONIAN LIONS JUST RECEIVED AT THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK.

(*Continued from page* 382.)

The Lion of Assyria figures in an important position on the marbles, and the living specimens, now for the first time exhibited in Europe, will have a peculiar interest to the archæologist, as well as to the naturalist. To the latter their arrival will afford an opportunity of still further tracing the distinctions between the Asiatic lions sent to the Society from Gujerat in 1854, by the Rajah of Junaghur, and the Nubian and other African varieties which have long existed in the menagerie. They are as yet scarcely old enough to present the characteristic differences which may be expected to assimilate them most closely to the partially maned lion of India, the male being apparently about two years old and the female considerably younger.

The lions are not, however, the only addition to the magnificent series of carnivora which the marble-vessel had on freight. An exceedingly pale variety of the leopard, if it is not a distinct species, appears to inhabit the Assyrian plains; and we were exceedingly gratified to find that a fine female specimen of this beautiful feline has also been added to the collection.

WRECK OF THE CHILIAN STEAMER "CAVADOR."—(SEE PAGE 382.)

## ART REFORM.—No. IV.

### THE NATIONAL GALLERY: ITS DEFICIENCIES AND DESIDERATA.

We now proceed to a special review of the Art treasures, desiderata, and deficiencies of the National Gallery.

The school of Florence is naturally the first that attracts our attention; for with Dante we have the revival of the Epic; with Petrarch, that of the Sonnet; and with Boccaccio, the most perfect specimen of the unadorned school of Narration. These three men have never since been surpassed in their respective walks; and, in our eyes, the high art of the Italians begins with them. The strong feelings of the terrible struggles of the Guelphic period called forth the culture of the Beautiful, and the grand source of Italian art lay deeper than all the handicraft of the limners in form and colour that preceded this fascinating and majestic resurrection. With these great names are inseparably connected those of Cimabue and Giotto, Lorenzo Ghiberti, Brunelescho, and many others—in short, the *incunabula* of all the Renaissances. The fresh springs of invention saturated the soil, and out they came through various channels, giving life to the barren waste. Poetry, painting, sculpture, and architecture,—all flourished in vernal luxuriance. In the whole range of history there is scarcely a spot on which the taste and intelligence pasture more pleasantly than Florence during the two centuries that preceded the departure of Michael Angelo to Rome.

With Cimabue the reign of the pure old Byzantines ended. The manner of Giotto, called in his day the "New Manner," was the first phase of the interregnum previous to the accession of the "*maniera moderna*" of Leonardo. How willingly would we see specimens of these men as well as of Masaccio, that great painter, whose works denote the noon of the Cinque-Cento being close at hand; but we know that their works are not in the market. A Raphael or Correggio may be had within a given time—it is simply a question of money; but with these celebrated old Florentine masters it is the rarest thing imaginable to get at their productions. As for Buffalmacco, who left such a renown by his jests and his paintings, it is difficult to fall in with them, even in Italy. We are therefore under great obligations to Mr. Conyngham for the two saints' pictures of Taddeo Gaddi. We know of no valid grounds for doubting their genuineness, and they are, most certainly, interesting specimens of the new manner of Giotto. In order fully to appreciate their value, we think that a specimen or two of the real old Byzantine pictures could be procured with no great difficulty, from Italy or the Levant, and possessing sufficient merit, in order to make a sort of antechamber to our pictorial suite. We should also think a Ghirlandajo (master of Michael Angelo) not impossible to be procured, just to close the pre-Raphaelite period in Tuscany, for we count Leonardo among the moderns.

Of Michael Angelo we have two representations at second-hand: the fine "Dream of Human Life" (No. 8), painted after his design by one of his scholars; and all his genius shines forth through the Venetian colouring of Sebastian del Piombo in the "Raising of Lazarus," that great combination of human genius, which realised Tintoretto's idea of the design of Michael Angelo and the colouring of Titian. We believe that an oil painting by Michael Angelo is nowhere to be had at any price. At the same time we should like to see some design or sketch in gums in the Gallery of which we could say, "This was done by the hand of the great Michael Angelo."

The sound drawing, tender light and shade, and pleasing general tone of Andrea del Sarto is fairly represented in No. 17. So much for the Raphael and Michael Angelo period. But when we sail down the stream of time the gaps are visible. Vasari having written so charmingly in the time of Il Nostro Gran Duca Cosimo, we should like to see one of the most celebrated of all the historians of art himself painted. Cristoforo Allori, called Bronzino, has only a portrait, giving no idea of the powers of the artist who produced the "Judith," one of the pearls of the Palazzo Pitti. Carlo Dolce, who fills up a large part of the seventeenth century, and was the contemporary of Claude, Murillo, Teniers, and Rembrandt, is no great favourite of ours; but considerable tenderness of expression cannot be denied to this effeminate designer and meretricious colourist. We should, therefore, like to see one good specimen of him, which could be procured without much difficulty.

The greatest of the Umbrian pre-Raphaelites is, of course,

"THE LILY."—PAINTED BY C. BAXTER.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

"IN THE MARSHES—MORNING."—PAINTED BY G. A. WILLIAMS.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Pietro Perugino; we are, therefore, thankful for even an early scrap of him; but surely we may hope that some day there may be an adequate specimen of the better productions of the master of Raphael and the rival of Francia and Leonardo; for, although Perugino may be set down as the last painter of the *mastera antica*, those who remember his grand effort in the Vatican Gallery, which nobly stands its ground even under the roof that covers the "Transfiguration" and the "Sacrament" of St. Jerome, may fairly wish to see his later oil manner as applied to History in our National Collection.

We now come to Raphael, and scarcely know where to begin or where to end; but our space is limited. We have no less than four specimens of this incomparable master. On the subject of the productions of his first and middle manner we have no occasion to say anything; but, as regards his last and greatest manner, the public is no doubt much indebted to the directors of the Foundling Hospital for permission to have the "Massacre of the Innocents" deposited in the Gallery. We would remark, however, that whatever merit it has is entirely spoiled by the large glass over it, which prevents the cartoon from being seen. A chaos of heads and hands is before the spectator, but the chief object before him is a dusky mirror of the figures and skylight of the room behind him. There need be no delicacy about its removal, as it has been painted over in oil by some unknown hand, and therefore Raphael's own touches do not meet the eye.

For specimens of the later Raphael—of the philosopher who comprehended the mysteries of existence—the poet who soared to the ideal and the technical artist whom all generations have pronounced "Great Master," we do not require, as stated in our Hampton Court article, to go abroad with money in our purse. The Cartoons, by the feeling for high art which they maintained, were the true nucleus of the National Gallery; and it was in company with the potent grandeur of Del Piombo, the poignant pathos of Francia, the tender suavity of Correggio, and the fine sentiment and noble elevation of Garofalo, that we hope to see them by transfer the chief glory of the National Gallery of the future.

Of the later Romans, Caravaggio, Sassoferrato, and Carlo Maratto, the first is fairly represented in 172—"Christ with the Disciples at Emmaus." Caravaggio was an original inventor and head of a school that seduced for a time the youthful Guido, and scattered seeds that took deep root in Spain. We are therefore glad to see a good specimen of him; but his system, which had such *furore* in his day, has not certainly maintained itself. His opaque ebony shadows are flat and poor beside the translucent fire of Giorgione and the "darkness visible" of Rembrandt; while his vulgar realism was rejected by the later Romans, and by none more than Carlo Maratto. We have no adequate specimen of this latter artist in the National Gallery; but a good Menge, as a specimen of the most faultless academic painter of the eighteenth century, is desirable.

Of the early Bolognese school we have the two gems, Nos. 179 and 180, and we can desire nothing finer, for nothing finer is to be had of this description either in Italy or out of it. The resplendent genius of Francia has stamped all the spotless purity of the life of Christ on a lifeless corpse, and given a superhuman beauty and grace to the attendant angels of the *pieta*; the one, an immortal spirit soaring above the flesh; the other, a shadow of worldly ministry; and the whole taking an irresistible hold of the spectator. A composition of this sort drives us, in spite of ourselves, beyond the bounds of the art that gave it origin, and, as we gaze in admiration, some deep vein of the pathetic beauty of a Stradella or a Bellini seems to reveal itself in still small accents while the trance prevails.

The pathos of the mother is alone slightly in excess, and a little wanting in that settled tranquillity of effect which is a grace beyond the reach of art, and constitutes one of the rare attainments of genius. Is it surprising that when Raphael sent his "St. Cecilia" to Bologna he should have asked this artist to make whatever improvements on it he thought proper? And who can wonder that the Italians of the Cinque-Cento were cold to the new correct analytical theology, when their souls were under the spell of such poetry as this?

From Francia to the Caracci is a descent as from Milton and Shakspeare to Addison, Pope, and Goldsmith; yet we are pleased to see that the Gallery abounds in good specimens of these masterly eclectics of Bologna. We have also abundant specimens of their refined and pleasing successor Guido, the greatest of all the masters of sensuous harmony and voluptuous elegance. Of Guercino, who flourished and died nearly a generation later, we have one charming easel picture—"Angels Weeping over the Dead Body of Christ," which shows his fine relief, without the opacity of Caravaggio. But Domenichino, whose greatest works take the highest rank by their delicious expression and pure design, is not represented in the plenitude of his power; and we cannot consider ourselves as overstocked in these two charming masters.

Of the ingenious, elegant, and assecreontic Albano, the contemporary of Guido, who had such an influence over Nicholas Poussin, we have no specimen. Of Lanfranco, another contemporary of Guido, and pupil of the Caracci, a considerable artist, with fine copious design and handling, although deficient in positive beauty, we have nothing. Blank also is Carlo Cignani, the last of the great eclectics of Bologna.

The little that there is of the school of Ferrara is good—Mazzolino da Ferrara, with his "Holy Family" (160), recalling the early Venetian religious *genre* of pictures; and Garofalo, with his poetical "St. Augustin" (No. 81), comprising that wide view of nature and the heavenly choir above, which in an inferior artist would be the height of the ridiculous; but how far from that is the sublime of Garofalo!

We now come to the Venetians, who, along with the Romanised Frenchmen, form the chief strength of the Gallery—a proof that in the modern English taste the perception of colour has been more vivid and earlier than that of form.

It is useless wishing for a specimen of the early *genre* painters of Venice, those Giovanni Mansuetis and Vittore Carpaccios, who were the Canalettos of the Saracenic Venice of the Quattro-Cento. They are not to be had. We must be thankful for two specimens of the Giovanni Bellino period. The one, a fine portrait of the Doge Loredano, by the hand of Giovanni himself, and the other that remarkable anonymous picture of the kneeling warrior, in some of its parts, a capital specimen of the early Venetian manner, for we must except the ungainly warrior himself. The bright equable tone, and the absence of all climax in colour, rather tell against its being a Giorgione, as at first catalogued. Cima da Conegliano, with his somewhat hard lines, had not this harmonious suavity. A very early Titian seems the most probable solution.

There is no specimen of Titian's great early riva', Pordenone; and scarcely an adequate specimen of Tintoretto, who, in his higher efforts, yields to none in colour and dramatic force. There is also, strange to say, in the Gallery no specimen of either the elder or the younger Palma—both considerable men: the former a charming and careful colourist, and the latter a full freeman of the guild of handling.

The name of Paul Veronese is very much before the public just now; and the new acquisition, the "Adoration of the Magi" (No. 268), is much discussed. We cannot go the length of the severe censures that have been passed on this picture. We must take Paul Veronese for what he is, as a pure expressionist, but the most vivid and the least mechanical of all the mnemonists, and the most gorgeous of scene-painters, whose works have dignity in their forms, incomparable bravura of enterprise, and invention, and colour, with a poetry of its own apart from all other poetries. But to look with too microscopic vision into a Paul Veronese would be as illogical as to expect scenic effect from an expressionist. No doubt the principal Magus is harsh and inharmonious; and the way which runs the picture in two is so great a mistake that we must either consider it an aboriginal error by Paul himself, or that its transparent golden quality has disappeared. But with all its faults the picture is decidedly an acquisition, and it certainly has all that lagoon-flavoured Oriental pomp and splendour by which this great colourist has rendered himself so celebrated.

If Dante was the lord of the morning of Florence, when the first resplendent beams of art burst through the murky night of mediæval anarchy, Paul Veronese is the congenial poet of the meridian brilliancy of Venice. The eager hand of trade had stretched itself over the wide East, and filled her coffers to overflowing. The Saracenic style of Venice—first fruit of her acquisitions and connections—had given way to the superb adaptations of a Palladio, a Sansovino, a Sammichele, and a Baldassare Longhena. The Cape, discovered by the impious enterprise, was not yet fulfilled by Dutch and British perseverance. The festive luxury of East and West, of antiquity and modern times, were united in this mart of nations; the cup of prosperity was filled to the brim; and the fruits of opulence and taste hung festooned and clustering around. Humility, poverty, self-discipline, were strange and unbidden guests at the art orgies of these Romans of the ocean. The song of Veronese was attuned to this magnificence of festivity. He was the bard, not of the Israel or Judah, but of the Venice that Tasso saw and Shakspeare dreamed of. Poussin and Albano had their nymphs with bruised grape, or satyrs and fauns sporting in the forest glade. Veronese was also essentially a decorative, not a devotional, artist. The sulic banquet, with palatial vista, lighted by the azure sky of the Adriatic, and gladdened by the sound of the dulcet, the sackbut, and the psaltery, becomes "The Supper in the House of Levi," or "The Marriage of Cana;" and the kneeling greyheads, with gold ointment and precious stones, while turbaned "bonny tawny Moors" stand by, becomes the "Adoration of the Magi." Such was Paul, wide as the poles asunder from Francia and Perugino, and with more of Anacreon than of David in his soul.

## "THE LILY." BY C. BAXTER.

FROM THE EXHIBITION IN SUFFOLK STREET

ONE of the sweetest pictures in the Suffolk-street Exhibition (one to which we have already alluded) is "The Lily"—a half-length of a girl of twenty from the facile and graceful pencil of Mr. Charles Baxter. It is a something between portraiture and poetry. It is, in a word, Mr. Baxter's ideal of a beautiful woman.

We could have wished that Mr. Baxter had found some other title for this representation of female loveliness than the hackneyed title of "The Lily." Our poets and romancers must have yielded him a name more appropriate and certainly less hackneyed. To our thinking (and we are fresh from a fifth perusal of "Tom Jones") Mr. Baxter's "Lily" has something of a Sophia Western look

We are sorry to observe an increasing and injurious custom among artists of commencing and completing pictures without knowing what to call them. They begin with a pretty face, a capital piece of costume, and old Gothic doorway, or a suit of polished armour, and then work the figures and accessories, trying to tell a story from so difficult a beginning. It was not this way that Hogarth and Wilkie worked, or as Leslie still works. These great artists well weighed a subject and then worked assiduously up to it. They began at the strong end. It seems impossible that a picture can have any dramatic completeness and unity of purpose that is put together in so unworkmanlike a way.

## "IN THE MARSHES." BY G. A. WILLIAMS.

FROM THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

MR. WILLIAMS has found the subject of the careful picture which we this week engrave in the fen country of England—in the neighbourhood, we suspect, of what was once Whittlesea Mere. He is, like Rembrandt and Constable, fond of a mill; and a very picturesque one he has given us under the appropriate name of "In the Marshes." There is a lovely air of solitude in this characteristic picture: much is told and much is indicated. The spectator steps from before the picture conscious that it has come from no ordinary hand.

The most celebrated picture of a Mill to be found among the art-treasures of England is the glorious little landscape in the Marquis of Lansdowne's collection at Bowood, known wherever art is cultivated as "Rembrandt's Mill." Mrs. Jameson has described it with her usual accuracy. On an eminence overhanging a river stands a windmill, and near it a cottage. In the foreground, on a river's bank, a woman is washing linen, and a boat with a man in it is near the shore. A woman leading a child is seen ascending over the road which leads from the summit of the hill to the river's bank. The effect is that of evening after sunset. On the left the shadowy twilight is stealing over the scene; to the right the gleam of the departing day lingers in the sky, throwing out in strong relief the massy outline of the hill, and shining on the river below. There is a calm solemn beauty in this homely scene, which is quite indescribable.

For this fine picture by Rembrandt, Lord Lansdowne gave 800 guineas. Mr. Williams does not ask, and will not receive, as much for his inferior though clever Mill.

## CUYP.

CUYP is one of the most able and prolific artists of the *genre* style of the seventeenth century; his name justly stands forth as that of a master in his calling, and the daily-increasing interest which art seems to his peculiar range of art, and the competition which it excites, are fast raising to a vente his name with increasing weight and importance. The experience of the recent great Art Exhibition in Paris tends to show that nature, as a subject for art, has unfading attractiveness; and the marvellous success of Rosa Bonheur, in a field untrodden in itself, attracts new attention to the great masters who have preceded her in the same school.

Albert Cuyp was himself the son of a painter of some merit, and an exception to the general rule against the hereditary virtue of genius—for Albert has immeasurably surpassed his father Jacob, as nature is greater than all technic prese iption. Although he received some lessons in technical matters from his parent Albert Cuyp, in truth, owed all to nature, or rather to the fine appreciation of nature with which he was gifted. His works, which are purely local in character, show that his imagination never travelled beyond the sphere of his personal daily observation; and his delight and power in painting the ever-changing effects of atmospheric effects which traversed the broad expanse of his native lowlands; now the cool dawn, with its floating mists, now the bright refulgence of the mid-day sun; now the saffron hues of closing evening; now the summer's heat, so lurid as almost to stop one's breath; and on the winter's gloom, rendered still colder by the reflection of the pale silvery moon. In all these atmospheric creations, we insist—spite the detractive ravings of a modern critic, who has written himself into some sort of note—Cuyp was unequalled in his day, and has never since been surpassed; for with him it was not so much the power and the truthfulness of the effect which he produced before us, as the delicacy with which power and truth were subdued by the soft intoning quality which he threw over the whole production, and which, whilst it heightened the charm experienced by the spectator, detracted from that feeling of astonishment which a similar effort more ostentatiously displayed would infallibly have elicited. This is the *ars celare artem*, which none but men of real genius have; and which so many thousands gaze on and admire, spellbound, without knowing why.

But though Cuyp's atmospheres were unapproachable, they did not comprise his whole merit: he devoted himself as a passion to every object in nature, and to all with almost equal success. There is scarcely a variety of domestic animal creation—cows, oxen, sheep, horses, &c.—which he has not produced with a life-like reality quite astonishing: and his landscapes, introducing grass-lands, water, trees, fruits, with various accessories, all speak eloquently of the modesty of nature.

As is too commonly the case with the great intellectual instructors of mankind, whether in art or letters, Cuyp was but poorly appreciated in his own time, and his works did not obtain anything like the prices they now command till long after his death, and then only through the influence of strangers. (He was born at Dort in 1606, and was alive in 1672. Date of death uncertain). It appears, according to Mr. Smith, in his "Life of Cuyp," that down to the year 1750 (more than half a century after the artist's death) there was no instance of any picture of Cuyp selling in Holland for more than than thirty florins, something less than £3 sterling. How different the honours and rewards now commanded by our Landseers, and Ansdells, and by our fair ally, Rosa Bonheur: Mr. Smith continues: "Soon after the period above named a gradual advance in their value took place, in consequence of the repeated demand for them by English and French dealers; and at the sale of the celebrated collection of M. Van der Linden van Slingelandt, in 1785, public opinion was unequivocally pronounced upon their merits by the payment of prices in some measure commensurate with their beauty, but which have since in many cases been quadrupled." Walpole—that fin-by, shallow wit of the last century—who disliked all speak-ments, and had no merit beyond the non-existent—once wrote to Sir Horace Mann (May 1, 1774):—"Sir G. Colbroke, a citizen and martyr to what is called *speculation*, had his pictures sold by auction last week. A 'View of Nimeguen,' by Cuyp, and which he had bought very dearly for 70 guineas, sold for 200!"

There is a very beautiful Cuyp, in his sunniest golden hue, in the National Gallery; and several of his works in the Dulwich collection. In her Majesty's private collection there are nine Cuyps; in the Bridgewater Gallery six, including the celebrated historical picture of "The Landing of Prince Maurice at Dort." The Marquis of Westminster, Lord Ashburton, Sir R. Peel, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord De Grey, the Marquis of Hertford, the Duke of Rutland, and Mrs. Wells, of Redleaf, are amongst the other English collectors, whose galleries boast fine specimens of this fascinating artist. Abroad—in the Louvre are several examples, amongst which two are very fine, one representing a gentleman going out to ride, a servant holding his stirrup; the other representing the return from riding. In the Gallery of the Hermitage at St. Petersburg, in the Royal collection at Dresden, and in the Esterhazy Gallery at Vienna, are also fine specimens of this master.

## ANCIENT REMAINS IN THE CRIMEA.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MUNRO delivered, about a fortnight since, at the Bristol Philosophical Institution, the following lecture upon the remains of the supposed ancient temple discovered near the British head-quarters in the Crimea, and engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Dec. 8 and Jan. 19. The lecture was illustrated by drawings and by an immense variety of specimens of ancient coins, fragments of vases, amphoræ, pater.., cups, &c., found among the ruins, and which the gallant officer had brought home with him. Colonel Munro remarked that he had brought home the relics for the British Museum, and, in the belief that they would interest the inhabitants of a neighbourhood in which he had spent many happy years of his life, he wished them to be exhibited in Bristol. It was suggested that he should say a few words upon them to the literary society connected with the institution; he readily did so. He had since been requested to exhibit them in that theatre, and he was there to comply with that request. After detailing the sufferings and praising the heroism of the British army in the Crimea, the gallant lecturer explained the discovery of the remains. The men were employed in making roads, at which some 8000 soldiers were working, and, as they did not very well like the labour, it became necessary for the proper officers to keep among them. He had 800 men under him, one of whom in digging turned up a coin of Romanus; soon afterwards another was found; and then, in excavating further, they came upon a large stone, finding that it was wrought on all sides, he knew must have been of some use and importance. In pursuing his researches he traced out what he was convinced were the remains of a temple. It was an oblong walled enclosure, measuring 150 feet by 80 feet, and it had at one end a circular form. Its walls, which were 10 feet in thickness, comprised a colossean wall and an inner wrought wall. He (Colonel Munro) applied to the Commander-in-Chief as to the subject, and was told that he might have fifty men to pursue his investigation, and he accordingly chose some from his own regiment, and went to work. He soon found a piece of marble pillar, part of the base of a figure, but it was far from good; he also found a reclining figure, similar to those which were always found upon the tombs of persons who had died on the Bosphorus. It was of the rudest execution. After some days they found a well having on its walls traces of some painting, which was not sufficiently perfect to be made out. They then came to a stone having grooves in it, as if for a liquid to run off, and which he felt satisfied had been a sacrificial stone. They also found sixteen vessels, all having different capitals, and in all of which were different descriptions of coin, a few bones, and some charcoal. Upon digging down to the building he found, but only at some two feet beneath the surface, parts of a human skeleton, one of which was, doubtless, of much later date than the building. The vessels could not have held fluids, as they were most of them joined together with lead, and in every one of them he found what had supposed to be weights, but which he believed were tessera—a sort of ancient invitation card used upon visiting. One of these capitals was found ten feet below the level of the mound of earth, on which the temple have been covered with the building. He also found a peculiar stone with two holes worked out in it, and in which the victims probably placed their feet when the sacrifices were made. He also found double candlesticks, innumerable quantities of lamps, &c., which were used by the officers for carrying and storing oil, grain, &c. Those amphoræ were long vase-shaped vessels of coarse clay, p culiarly formed, having double handles; indeed, he could find nothing exactly like them in the museums at London or Paris. From their shape and form they were probably of Assyrian origin, and most likely the temple was an outlying temple from Kherson. The gallant Colonel then exhibited various specimens of pottery, glass beads, coins, &c., and proceeded to discuss the probable date of the temple, which he himself believed might have been dedicated to Diana, and whose date he ascribed, from the coins and other evidences, to from 330 to 450 B.C. He exhibited grotesque fragments of incense vessels, iron remains of spearheads, and other matters, and a charming, graceful Grecian female head in terra cotta, which Mr. Hawkins, of the British Museum, and others who had seen it, had pronounced to be one of the most beautiful specimens of ancient Grecian art in existence, if not in the world. The head, the gallant lecturer said, had been presented to Queen Victoria in the name of the British army, and he had therefore only a permissive possession of it. It was found by a soldier, whose pickaxe, happening to hitch in the mould-hole on the head, brought it up without injury. The head was bound with laurel, and was probably that of Asturie, or some deity. Colonel Munro also found a number of flints which he had found in the walls, some flint arrow and spear tops, and a number of flints. He said he had also collected a large box of bones of the sundries ruminant animals, such as sheep, kine, &c., and which were probably the remains of sacrifices. The coins found by him were admitted to be of rare value: some of them unique. They bore effigies of Minerva, Mars, Apollo, Diana, &c. Many had letters forming part of the word "Kherson," and some a griffin, the emblem of Panticapæum. The dates ranged from about 450 down to 330 B.C.; then there was a long interval, after which they ranged from 200 to about 300 A.D. On the handles of most of the vessels was the name of an officer who used to have charge of the fountains, drains, &c., which officer ceased to exist when the Greek dialect ceased to be free.

Dr. Symonds, in moving a vote of thanks to Colonel Munro, paid an eloquent tribute to those brave heroes to whom England owed so much, whatever they had shared in the bloody attempt on the fall of Sebastopol, or had displayed the highest attributes of the soldier—courage, devotion, and endurance in the trenches.

THE POPE A FAMILY MAN.—A complete and magnificently adorned set of baby clothes, with all the requisite apparatus suited to the last wants of his imperial godson or god-daughter, are now being prepared by the Pope's orders, with all possible dispatch. A set of baby linen is a customary thing for the Pope to present to the Catholic Queens or Empresses in interesting situations, and is termed the infanzia (from the old custom of swaddling infants, still observed in Italy), under which title it is nearly as often sent to the sovereigns of Christendom by his Holiness as the golden rose or the ducal hat. The last infanzia sent from Rome was quite recently to the Queen of Spain.

HONOURS TO SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.—The King of Bavaria has founded a medal, to be called "Medal of Maximilian," for eminent works of science or literature. The medals will be in gold, and bear the effigy of the King. A pecuniary addition of from 200 to 400 ducats will be attached to each. Four of them will be distributed each year for the first five years from the 28th Nov. next, the anniversary of the King's birthday. His Majesty has also founded prizes of 600 ducats for works on the history of the House of Wittelsbach, the history of Bavaria in general, or particular points of that history; another prize of 200 ducats for a tragedy, and 100 for a comedy. The historical works must be printed by the 1st of January, 1860; and the tragedy and comedy completed by the 1st of August, 1857.—*Letter from Munich.*

# Memorabilia,

## LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

*A little chink may let in much light.*—OLD PROVERB.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF THE FIRST EARL OF EGMONT.

The diary whence the following extracts are taken is among the Add MSS. in the Library of the British Museum, and is numbered 17,720. It extends only from the 1st of Jan., 1738-39 to 6th of Feb., 1738-39. A note attached to the MS with the signature of Sir Frederic Madden, informs us who this first Earl of Egmont was:—("Sir John Perceval, created Baron Perceval of Burton, 31st April, 1715; Viscount Perceval, of (Kanturk) 1722; and, in 1733, first Earl of Egmont. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir Philip Parker Morley, *Bart.* He died 1st of May, 1748.")

Jan. 2nd, 1738-39.—Sr James Taubin and Counsellr Fesler came to dine with me. Before and at dinner ye Company discours'd of ye Ostend Company. Sr James Taubin, who had been for many years Capn of a ship in ye East India Company's service, said that if it had not been for ye avarice of some particular assistants for ye India Company, there had been none set up at Ostend, that at ye time that Gesco was forming ye Emperor found himself much pressd by the interest of 6 p. cent due for ye money lent on ye Silesia loan, and he then offerd if ye creditors would take 6 p. cent instead of 5, he would not erect that Company. Sr Gilbert Heathcote and the rest who had advanced that money, could not digest taking 6 p. cent after tasting the sweets of 8, and refused to abate, which determined ye Emperor to go on with that design, which ever since gave us so much trouble, and still continues to do, and is like to bring a Europ'n war. For the Emperor is still brought into a pacifick temper, yet Spain had a hold of ye opportunity of our variance to strike in with him, and reassume their claym on Gibraltar, and is now arming as if they intend for war as soon as their galeons with their riches in Europe and enable them.

At the time we were at the highest pitch of variance with the Emperor, which was in the regn of his late Majesty, his Majy signified in his speech to the Parliament that in the Treaty between ye Empr and King of Spain there was a secret article that the Emperor should consent to erase the *Pragmatick* here. The Empr when he heard it openly deny'd it, and sent a sharp remonstrance to Count . . . his Ambassador at our Court, with order to deliver it with his own hands to the King, but at the same time caused it to be printed, and given to the leading men of both houses of Parliament and of the City, as distrusting that the King would not acquaint his people with the contents, which in substance was that it was false that he ever agreed to any such article. The Ambassador judging that it to be acquainted the Ministry, Ld Townsend, &c., with his orders, that they would permit him to have an audience, put on a gay countenance, and told them he had something to deliver to the King that was for the service of our nation. This caused him an audience when the King read ye memorial it put him into such a passion that he laid his hand on his sword; but reason came instantly to his aid, and he only dismissed ye Ambassador with some sharp expressions. It was taken very ill that the Emperor should in this manner appeal as it were to the people against their King. But in some time the sharpness on both sides abated, and matters were so far reconciled, that last May a Treaty was concluded by which our East India Company were at liberty to take any Ostend ships they should find going to the Indies or China. In pursuance of which ye Company have added 40 men to each ship of their own and given proper directions.

We talk'd of ye King of Prussias unsteady behaviour, and of his barbarously causing an officer at the head of his regiment. The story is well known. The officer, losing all command of himself at the disgrace, drew his pistol and, pointing it at the King's breast, cry'd, "A vous, mais vous desirez Roy!" then, firing his pistol in the air, he immediately took ye other and shot himself dead on ye spot. Mr. Foster said an English Colle expresst his resentment on a like occasion much better than by killing himself. King William, in one of his passages to Holland, was attended on by this Colle and, being out of humour, cry'd ye Colonels shine. The Colle immediately fell a-kicking a seaman that was near. The King ask'd him what he meant by it. "Sr (replyed he), I kick where I dare do it," which was the highest thing that he could not have kick'd as good a man as himself. But every man knows the superlative courage of that great Prince, and that the officer only said this to procure such satisfaction for ye affront as he was capable of giving himself.

Saturday. * * * * * * *

The Italian journal of this day or Censor, prtcluded to be wrt by Lord Mohun, Esqr, &c., but published by a writer for Sr Robt. Walpole, and to be dictated by him on extraord nary occasions, contains a clear, accurate account of ye grounds of the present disagreement among ye Princes of Europe, and deserves to be kept and read more than once.

Tuesday, 7 Jan.—To-day I went to Court; the Prince ask'd after my late illness, what place I served for, and after my brother Parker. Brother Percival and Dering dined with us and Dr. Courage. In ye evening young Botman, Mrs. Scrope, and Mrs. Dunellan and Clay too came to see us. Ye Princess never to have felt so very cold a day, so great that I apprehend the Prince ye small birds dropt down dead in ourgardens at Charlton, which is true. At Court I saw Brigadier Sr Hypolite, that worthy old acquaintance of mine since my travells at Turin. He told me I was ye only one would take notice of him here of all ye English that past thro Turin while he was there, which I was sorry to hear, for he was extremely serviceable and obliging to us, and deserved a better return. He is governor of ye Citadel of Turin when besieged by ye French ye year before my arrival, and then behaved himself so as to be a favourite of ye Duke, tho a Protestant.

Thursday, 9th. * * * * * * *

The Prince was last night to see a new play of Cibber, which being damn'd ye first night, the provok'd that ye Prince should come to it, in hopes his presence would save it; but, notwithstanding, without any regard to who was there, made such a noise, hissing, talking, and cat-calling, that for ye most part not a word could be heard. The Prince went unwillingly, and was very much displeased.

*(To be continued.)*

### NOTES

A BOOK BARGAIN.—At a recent sale of the curious collection formed by the late Mr. Lynch Cotton was a small work, not, as some would suppose, from its title, a treatise on practical angling, like the far-famed "Universal Angler" of Izaak Walton, but a moralization on angling—"fishing spiritualized," as one might say. It is called "A Book of Angling or Fishing, wherein is showed, by conference with Scriptures the agreement between the Fishermen, Fishes, Fishing of both natures, Temporall and Spirituall. By Samuel Gardiner, Doctor of Divinitie. Printed for Thomas Parfoot, 1606, 12mo." This *morceau*, which is undoubtedly rare—indeed, according to the authority of the late Rev. Ordinary of Newgate, unique—fetched the record-like price of £40! At the same sale, among a host of letters, petitions, portraits, &c., of felons, convicts, and notorious criminals, was another very different character, but as exquisitely dainty, that we cannot resist recording it *verbatim*:—"113. Newgate: Autograph Letter of Lord Sidmouth, Receipt of Cheshire the *Hangman*—cuttings, &c.; also, Two HANGMAN'S ROPES, used at the executions of John Pegsworth, 1837, and James Pratt, 1839." It is to the credit of the booksellers that this precious gallimaufry, despite the attractive capitals and insinuating italics, sold only for *one shilling*; and that the buyer, amidst the applause of those assembled, flung the used HANGMAN'S ROPES behind the fire.—BIBLIOMANIAC.

PAPAL BULL AGAINST WIGS.—It is not generally known that the thunder of the Vatican has been directed against even so small a matter as the wearing of wigs by ecclesiastics. On the 30th December, 1724, Benedict XIII. published a bull of which the following is an extract:—"Statuit et mandat, ne ullus sæcerdos, aut sacris initiatus, aut etiam clericus primæ tonsuræ, comam, quo frontes surreptæ tegat, nutriat, multo minus peruccas utatur, sub pœnâ, cæteris quoties transgressionem commiserit, illico operibus et loco pius appl candorum necnon incarcerationis tuidem dierum." An incarceration of ten days for simply putting on a jassy! O Ross. O Truefitt.—H. A. K

"TORYLAND."—I beg to hand you the following copy of an advertisement in the *Daily Courant* of 7th Feb., 1728, which may perhaps prove interesting to some of your readers. Could you inform me where I could obtain a copy of the work advertised? "This day is published, a new and exact map of Toryland, with the Dangerous Rocks and Shoals of it, the Jacobite Islands lying in the same Parallel with the Red Sea, whose Latitude is 1688, and Longitude 1714. Dedicated with great Disrespect and Contempt to that Knight of the warming-pan, King of No Land, the Pretender, and all his Brainless Adherents. Price Sixpence. Sold by T. Warner, at the Black Boy, Paternoster-row.—A MAGELLYNIAN.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.—This day has always been subject to the extremes of observation or neglect. We find it most religiously observed, and no business to be done upon it. On the contrary, we also find markets held, with, indeed, a limitation, except for provisions, and trading and wrangling upon that day. Battles, &c., were often suspended because it was Sunday. Wearing well on that day is ancient. Bear and bull baiting, and all kinds of games, were of usual after church. In the seventeenth century the people in almost every house passed the Sunday evening in singing psalms and reading the "Book of Martyrs."—TOSHBORE.

THE RISE OF BIRMINGHAM.—A notion prevails among the inhabitants of the celebrated hardware village that the greatness of this place has been due to the operation of a law which formerly prohibited Dissenters from engaging in business (or rendered it extremely difficult for them) at a less distance than seven miles from a corporate town. It is said that this led so many Unitarians, Presbyterians, and other Nonconformists to settle on the borders of Worcestershire, Warwickshire, and Staffordshire, in the parishes of Birmingham and Aston. These places are at the distance mentioned from a corporate town, and not within about five miles from the common country a distance which could not be reduced without violating the prescribed relation to orthodox Mayors and Aldermen. We merely state this as an existing theory in the district, and should be glad to hear the opinion of more competent a disciple on the subject. The numerous Dissenters in Birmingham, and the otherwise unaccountable superiority which it has attained over Wolverhampton, Wednesbury, &c., certainly give some support to the conjecture.

### QUERIES.

"ORIGINES GUELFICÆ" OF SCHEIDIUS.—In the "Origines Guelficæ," by Scheidius, there is mention of the following individuals:—

Welfos Dux *Sygrorum, Hevetorum, Rugorum,* et *Turcobugorum* 488
Odegon. *Pervicetus Persicus* 545
Welfin Dux et *Referendarius* Dagoberti Regis. 613
Alachus Dux. *Thuringiæ*
Welfos Comes *Boumeorum*
Rotundus Comes *Lutoris Britannici* ab. 700
Bruno Abb. Calensis
Landolous Epus *Darmensis*
Episcopi &c. *Augustenses. Ebnidienses Herbipolenses*
*Ebongergenses Leodenses Constantienses Stadenses*
Princeps Augariæ

If any reader can give an explanation of, and the English equivalents for, the preceding words he will oblige—E. H. Y.

JACK O'BOTH SIDES.—Who or what was this? In the Chamberlain's accounts, in the records of the city of Worcester, about the year 1 , there is this entry:—

They (the Chamberlains) pray to be allowed that was paid for making clothes for Jack on Both Sides, viz:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paid for cloth | ... | ... | ... | £01 08 08 |
| Paid for linings | ... | ... | ... | 00 02 03 |
| For buttons, and hooks and eyes | ... | ... | ... | 00 01 00 |
| For making the clothes | ... | ... | ... | 00 03 00 |

With reference to this, Mr. Noake, in his "Worcester in the Olden Time," says: "Jack on Both Sides must have been, I think, an effigy or figure, dressed up for some one of the many occasions for public processioning which obtained in former times." This is what Mr. Noake *thinks* but this he thinks correctly about it is, to me, a very great question. In hopes, I suppose, to strengthen his case, he thus proceeds:—"The only allusion I can find with regard to it is in a tract by Taylor, the Water Poet, entitled 'Jack-a-Lent, his beginning and entertainment, with the mad pranks of his gentleman-usher, Shrove Tuesday, that goes before him, and his footman Hunger attending.' It is as follows:—

Of Jack-an-Apes I list not to endite;
Nor of Jack Daw my goose's quil shall write:
Of Jack of Newbury I will not repeate;
Nor Jack of Both Sides, nor of Skipjacks neate;
But of the Jack of Jacks, great Jack-a-Lent:
To write his worthy acts is my intent."

Now, though in the above extract Taylor certainly mentions Jack o' Both Sides, yet he does nothing more, and gives no clue as to who or what he was. That it was an effigy, and used on public festive occasions, is rendered less likely by what Mr. Noakes himself thus adds in conclusion:—"The only clarity of the item consists in the fact of its having been made at a period when all games, plays, and pageants were prohibited." As the matter then appears to me to be in considerable doubt, I shall be glad if any of your readers can say who or what Jack o' Both Sides was, and what his or its functions were.—VIGERS.

WIFE-SELLING.—I heartily thank Mr. Hobbs for his courteous reply on the above topic, but would still feel obliged to him, or any other of your correspondents who would briefly state the origin of that practice so painfully peculiar to England, if it be traceable to any remote period of English consuetudinary law, real or supposed; if it has any legal effect *per se* in dissolving the nuptial tie; and lastly, if such a transaction be not some way punishable, as an offence *contra bonos mores*. If not, I shall regret it, as a stain to English jurisprudence, and one, too, which I have often found tending to depreciate the British character abroad.—GEO. FAIELD.

FRATERNITY OF ST. NICHOLAS.—Can any of your correspondents give me any information concerning the "Fraternity of St. Nicholas," in London? I have just met with a part of a list of its members at the end of a fragment of an Engl sh missal. It contained among its members persons of all classes and both sexes—gentil. ladie, texores, almesmen, maydes. There is one Bishop of Durham and one Baron of the "Checker."—L. C. I.

ANOTHER FEMALE FRIEND OF POPE'S.—Much has been said lately about the correspondents and friends of Pope. The following unpublished note (one of the Homer MSS. in the British Museum) refers to a lady hitherto unmentioned by any of Pope's biographers:—"4th Sept., 1724. Sr, —According to my promise, this is to acquaint you that last night Mrs. Wensborn came to town, and having been to wait on her to-day she tells me that, having but a week to stay, and many things to do, would be glad you would send her word what day you intend her the favour of a visit, that you may be sure of finding her at home. I am, Sr, your most humble servant, J. KNIGHT."—Now, who was Mrs. Wensborn?—T.

BAKING A MAN IN AN OVEN.—Is it true that, in the reign of Queen Anne, the Rector of Broughton Hackett was tried, convicted, and executed, for *baking his shepherd's boy in an oven*? If so, where can I find an account of the transaction and the trial? Did he bake the boy *alive*? Broughton Hackett is near Worcester.—WINDSOR.

### ANSWER.

ANTIQUITY OF TOOTHPICKS.—Toothpicks were in common use in the days of Martial, who tells you that those made of a chip of mastic were the best; but, if you run short of such timber, a quill will do. See Book XIV., Epigr. 24.

DENTISCALPIUM.

*Lentiscum mihi das: at ille frondes Cupis*
*Defuerit, dentes pennæ levare potest*

In another epigram he ridicules an old fop who was in the habit of digging out his teeth in the face of company with his pocket *Lentisk*, though he had not a tooth left in his head. Book XIV., Epigr. 24.

AD ESCULANUM.

*Medio recumbis in die quadrato,*
*Cavum indifem semifractis ungendo,*
*Et ipse tonsus ore luxa lentisco.*
*Mendice, Esculane:—non habes dentes.* MILLER.

BIRTHPLACE OF OLIVER GOLDSMITH.—A correspondent in the last Paper inquires where Oliver Goldsmith was born. It was at Pallas, parish of Forney, county of Longford, 10th November, 1728. The day of the month is from the family bible, submitted to Mr. Prior by Dr. Neligan, of Athlone, during the former gentleman's tour of research for materials for the life of the poet. The figures of the year are worn away, as with those of two others of the children; but, by the recollection of his sister, confirmed by himself, it was in 1728. Of this there is no reasonable doubt, from the minuteness of Prior's search, who first made the details accurately known to us, and has given a curious account of his exploration of the vicinity. See his "Life of Goldsmith," pp. 10, 14, 15.—C. B.

OLD RHYME.—The old rhyme Jose; line mentions runs thus:—

Monday for wealth,
Tuesday for wealth,
Wednesday the best day of all;
Thursday for losses,
Friday for crosses,
Saturday no luck at all.

J. C. NORRIS

I remember, as children in the nursery, we used to repeat the following old rhyme as applied to cutting our finger nails:—

Cut them on Monday,
You cut them for health;
Cut them on Tuesday,
You cut them for wealth;
Cut them on Wednesday,
You cut them for losses,
Cut them on Thursday,
You cut them for crosses;
Cut them on Friday,
You cut them for sorrow;
Cut them on Saturday,
You'll see your beau on the morrow. SOPHIA

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

RECEIVED.—Alpha. C. A. G., Horsehair, Fred P., Derby, A. M. S., Octavius, F. T. Worcs, Herculus, S. G. Jones, Miranda, R. B., Conservative Club, A. Mannheim, Argus, Indicus, Sceptenais Alumnus, Thomas Bates, Josephus D'Anglicus, Sary, Quis ? Quæ ? Wm. Wm. Mumble, Beaulo, E. H. Q., Glasgow, Paul de Kock, G. H. A. P. Inner Temple, Deborah Marcus, R. P. W., Civis, I. D. L., Balliol, Oxford, H. L. . . ., Pro Bono Cabbage, Cambridge, Athelstan, B. A., W. B. N., Ellen, Hermione, &c., &c.

ERRATUM.—In *Belfast* note regarding the legend on the Godfrey Medals, which appeared in our Number for March 29th, for *Tuscor* read *Tuscr*.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. F., Clitheroe.—Your continuation-stratagem in six moves is not adapted to our columns. Few amateurs have any taste for what are called suicidal Problems.

ÆOLUS (Vienna), Mr. Walker, E., Exeter, and others.—In Problem No. 631, White to move must be, playing P to Q 4th, as you suggest, since Black, if he clear, would make the Pawn a Queen and win a Piece.

PHASE.—The Best Defence to the *Philidor's* opening, as the Italians term it, to play P to Q B 3rd, Knight's Gambit, King's Bishop's, and Queen's Bishop's Pawns, and thus gain command of the whole centre of the board.

S. S. S., Hull.—If Mr. Staunton's Magazine is published monthly, and may be procured through Messrs. Bohn, we presume it is to be had of foreign booksellers, Covent-garden, London.

T. J., Ashton.—Nothing but practice can give you what is required. Why do you not join the Manchester Club? This city now numbers about 120 members among whom are pupils of nearly every grade. The subscription is very small, and, in addition to the advantages of good play, members enjoy access to an excellent Chess Library and News Room.

I. W., Bristol.—If the second player took the P with the Queen, White should check with his Queen at K 8th, then take the K Rt Pawn with the Bishop, and afterwards capture the King's Rook. His attack would then be irresistible.

F. G.—The error was in your own statement and it is now too late to rectify it.

CANTAB.—The Pawns only are allowed to take Pawns in passing. Superior pieces have no such privilege.

F. H.—Quite right.

E. F. B., Dublin.—The rules of the Cambridge Club may be obtained on application to A. B. Sainsworth, Esq., Cambridge.

E. W., G. F., T. T., Derby.—Quite right, apparently.

S. B. P., R. T. M., F. F.—Impracticable.

G. H. H.—Wanting in everything that constitutes a Chess Problem.

J. T. S.—Passable, in every way.

J. P., Edinburgh.—No. 1 is middling. No. 2 admits of a second solution, and is, besides, simplicity itself.

F. J. Sallery, J. C. U., Fergus.—Decidedly not, as Black would take the Pawn in its passage.

H. D.—Having sufficient members, your next step should be the appointment of an official and trustworthy secretary, and as the success of the society will mainly depend on his official, you cannot be too particular in your selection. No Chess-club, however numerous or respectable, can long stand with an incompetent secretary.

J. T. Oldham.—The variations in the Bishop's Gambit have been so exhausted by the indefatigable labours of M. Jaenisch, that it is scarcely possible to discover any move worth notice in the opening. The line of play you suggest at Move 13 is well known, but the conclusion drawn from it are very different to yours. How can White be said to have a winning game, after

| | |
|---|---|
| Q to K 4th | Q to K 4th |
| 15. Q Kt to Q 6th | Q R P takes Kt |
| 16. Kt takes K B P (ch) | ? |

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 631, by John de Rutzen, J. S. L., L. A., Manchester, Derrick, C. B. D., Great Yarmouth; F. H., of Norwich; M. D. P., Arthur Simmons, old Q., Mervyn, S. P. L., Gregory, Dalston, F. H. S., B. B., Kaberis, Sheffield, Mu. T. Empson, Prof. T., Derby, Dr. Held, Brown-Gardner, Quirk, L. T. B., Dublin; R. A. A., Ipswich, Catherine, J. P. G., Sedgley, Mrs. H. P. P., Pinhoe, Mrs. M. D. P., A Veteran, Mr. W. A., Revo., Messrs. H. P. Jacobsen, A. Bright, and Sagittarius, W. H. Moss. Pawn, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 632 by Dr. Held, Herbert, Dalston, H. P. Hobbs, W. G. F., Knapp, Pallas, Argus, Q. O. Sad, L. S. P. H., Rugby Boy, Nubis, F. R. S., are correct. All others are wrong.

### PROBLEM No. 634.

By H. W.

BLACK.

WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

A GAME OF CHESS PLAYED WITHOUT SIGHT OF THE BOARD

In the January number of the new *La Régence*, M. St. Elme Ledue gives a lively account of an assembly of Chess amateurs at the chateau of M. le Comte de Basterot, and of an impromptu game played by M. de Rivière blindfold. "They subsequently spoke of geology, of the fine arts, of literature, &c., a topic which the host conveyed as an intelligent and highly-cultivated man. At length they talked of Chess—some one remarked that he was oblig'd to believe in the aptitude which certain persons possessed of playing without seeing the board; but that he could not understand how the thing was possible, since even in seeing the Game there was so much difficulty in playing tolerably. M. de Rivière, who was one of the party, observed that this faculty of playing blindfold was not so very rare, nor the difficulty so great as many supposed. Deschapelles asserted that it was sufficient to exercise oneself for some time at this Game to succeed in it; whereupon Philidor, Foumeri, Labourdonnais, Kieseritzky, Laroche, Harrwitz, &c. 'All that is very well,' rejoined M. Leduc, 'but you must never . . . acknowledge that this aptitude only belongs to a limited number of the human race, and that there is something wonderful in a person of amateurs who are gifted with the faculty, and who can play not only the sixty-four squares and the thirty-two pieces of the chess table, but their combinations, infinitely varied as they are at every move, and all this with the eyes of memory as surely as if they had their bodily eyes fixed upon the chess-board. For myself, whether my eyes are open or shut, I turn over and over the game, I absolutely see nothing in my memory—not a single square—not a single piece; and when I reflect upon the mental labor of the blindfold player I am alarmed at the dangers which he runs from the intense strain upon the brain.' The amateur who had by it a more convincing proof of a single square equally expressed his apprehensions of the consequences of blindfold play, when M. de Rivière said—'I can convince you that the difficulty of playing a game without looking at the chess-board is not so great as you imagine, for I, who have practised it but little, have already been able to conduct two games simultaneously, and I shall be happy to play one with you in like manner now, if you are disposed for the encounter.' The proposition was readily accepted, and a chess-board brought within it less of time. Although the answer in question, M. Y., was the strongest player in the city of Blois, M. de Rivière allowed him to take an advantage, agreed, and divest himself, as nonchalantly as if merely on a sea-side, for his colleague. M. de Rivière then sat down by the fireside, and the battle commenced.

THE GAME.

(*Philidor's defence to the Knight's opening*)

| WHITE (M. de R.) | BLACK (the Allies) | WHITE (M. de R.) | BLACK (the Allies). |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 9 Q to K 2nd | K B to K 2nd |
| 2 Kt to K B 3rd | P to Q 3rd | 10 P to Q Kt 4th | P to Q R 3rd |
| 3 P to Q 4th | Q B to K Kt 5th | 11 P takes Kt | P takes K P |
| 4 K Kt to K 2nd | K Kt to K B 3rd | 12. Q takes P | Kt to Q 2nd |
| 5 Castles | P to K R 3rd | 13 Q takes Q K P | R to Q Kt sq |
| 6. P takes K P | Kt takes K P | 14. K R to K sq (ch) | Kt to K 4th |
| 7. Q to her 3rd | Q B tks Kt (ch) | 15. R takes Kt (ch) | B takes R |
| 8. B takes B | K Kt to Q B 4th | 16. Q takes B | K to Q 2nd |

And White announced mate in two moves.

A capital variety of the final combination.

"At the termination, all the spectators, and especially the two adversaries of M. de Rivière, were loud in their expressions of admiration, and paid the victor a thousand compliments, all of which were received with a modesty not very common among Chess-players. These compliments were, nevertheless, observed; for M. de Rivière, so far from being embarrassed by the difficulty of following the game which he did not see, regularly amused himself from time to time with jokes on subjects foreign to the game, and on the projects of his opponents, on their stratagems, which he sometimes silly ridiculed—as, for example, their 12th move *Kt to Q 2nd*, by which these gentlemen thought to win the Queen's Rook, if White took the K Kt Pawn, which they appeared abandon by mistake. But the seers had not such sharp eyes as they boasted of seeing, for as their 7th move they played a piece below their range; dazzled and dismayed, do-bidden, by the novelty of such a contest, their attention was directed less to the chess-board than to their antagonist."

(*To be concluded next week.*)

## SUNDAY MORNING.

FROM "THE LUMP OF GOLD," BY CHARLES MACKAY. DRAWN BY SAMUEL READ.

Embower'd amid the Surrey Hills
The quiet village lay,
Two rows of ancient cottages
Beside the public way,
A modest church, with ivied tower,
And spire with mosses grey.

Beneath the elm's o'erarching boughs
The little children ran:
[illegible]s fleck'd the sward
[illegible]en Anne;

And then, as now, the children sang
Beneath its branches tall;
They grew, they loved, they si[illegible]
The true outlived them [illegible]
—But still the human flow'rets grew,
And still the children play[illegible]

[illegible]

'Twas Sunday morn, and Parson Vale,
[illegible]d of high and low,
With smiles for all men's happiness,
[illegible]
[illegible]rish-church
[illegible]ghters three:
[illegible]
[illegible]en—for with them went
[illegible]d Charles

"THE MID-DAY MEAL."—PAINTED BY H. B. WILLIS.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

## FINE ART EXHIBITIONS.

We have chosen our Exhibition Illustrations for this week from Suffolk-street and the Portland Gallery.

"The Mid-day Meal" of Mr. Brittan Willis, at the Portland Gallery, is a picture that will make Mr. Sydney Cooper look about him. The scene is an open field on the coast of Sussex, the time (of course) mid-day, the weather fine and healthy, the personages ploughboys, and the cattle such as Sussex mixed with Suffolk breed; the horses are lifelike, and the whole effect is very pleasing.

Mr. S. Read, whose poetic picture of a Country Churchyard we engrave this week, as one of the best examples of English art to be seen in the recently-opened Exhibition in Suffolk-street, has derived his inspiration from "Gray's Elegy":—

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea,
The ploughman homeward plods his weary way,
And leaves the world to darkness and to me.

Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight,
And all the air a solemn stillness holds,
Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight,
And drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds.

* * * * *

Beneath those rugged elms, that yew-tree's shade,
Where heaves the turf in many a mould'ring heap,
Each in this narrow cell for ever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.

The breezy call of incense-breathing morn,
The swallow twittering from the straw-built shed,
The cock's shrill clarion, or the echoing horn,
No more shall rouse them from their lowly bed.

* * * * *

Let not Ambition mock their useful toil,
Their homely joys and destiny obscure;
Nor Grandeur hear with a disdainful smile
The short and simple annals of the poor.

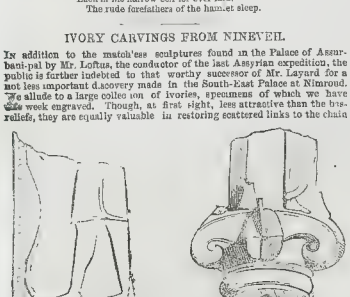
"A COUNTRY CHURCHYARD."—PAINTED BY SAMUEL READ.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

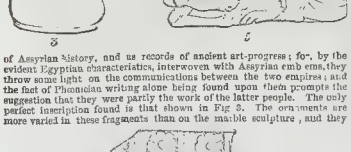
The following are the lines which the Artist has specially illustrated:—

Each in his narrow cell for ever laid.
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.

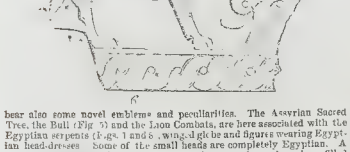
## IVORY CARVINGS FROM NINEVEH.

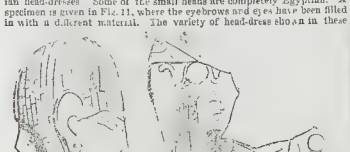
In addition to the match'less sculptures found in the Palace of Assurbani-pal by Mr. Loftus, the conductor of the last Assyrian expedition, the public is further indebted to that worthy successor of Mr. Layard for a not less important discovery made in the South-East Palace at Nimroud. To allude to a large collection of ivories, specimens of which we have this week engraved. Though, at first sight, less attractive than the bas-reliefs, they are equally valuable in restoring scattered links to the chain





of Assyrian history, and as records of ancient art-progress; for, by the evident Egyptian characteristics, interwoven with Assyrian emblems, they throw some light on the communications between the two empires; and the fact of Phœnician writing alone being found upon them prompts the suggestion that they were partly the work of the latter people. The only perfect inscription found is that shown in Fig 3. The ornaments are more varied in these fragments than on the marble sculpture, and they

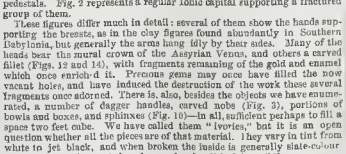




bear also some novel emblems and peculiarities. The Assyrian Sacred Tree, the Bull (Fig 5) and the Lion Combats, are here associated with the Egyptian serpents (Figs. 1 and 8, winged globe and figures wearing Egyptian head-dresses. Some of the small heads are completely Egyptian. A specimen is given in Fig. 1, where the eyebrows and eyes have been filled in with a different material. The variety of head-dress shown in these

fragments is also peculiar to them (Figs. 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14) and bears no small title to those of the marble figures. One head (Fig. 7), appears to represent a negro. Another peculiarity of this collection is the large number of nude female figures which it contains. They are in some cases single, in others back to back, in groups of two and four, supporting on their heads a mass of floral decoration, and standing on ornamental pedestals. Fig. 2 represents a regular Ionic capital supporting a fractured group of them.

These figures differ much in detail: several of them show the hands supporting the breasts, as in the clay figures found abundantly in Southern Babylonia, but generally the arms hang idly by their sides. Many of the heads bear the mural crown of the Assyrian Venus, and others a carved fillet (Figs. 12 and 14), with fragments remaining of the gold and enamel which once enriched it. Precious gems may once have filled the now vacant holes, and have induced the destruction of the work these several fragments once adorned. There is, also, besides the objects we have enumerated, a number of dagger handles, carved nobs (Fig. 3), portions of bowls and boxes, and sphinxes (Fig. 10)—in all, sufficient perhaps to fill a space two feet cube. We have called them "ivories," but it is an open question whether all the pieces are of that material. They vary in tint from white to jet black, and when broken the inside is generally slate-colour. The material is laminated, and, carved and polished, has all the appearance of ivory. Some fragments look like wood, others bone, and a few resemble more the kind of clay of which the Turkish chibouque bowls are made. It has been suggested that the action of fire and their long deposit amidst the smouldered ruins may account for the varied colour, but that, we apprehend, would only affect the surface. We still think, therefore, that on minuter examination they will be found of different materials.



It is equally if not more difficult to determine accurately the object they originally formed. It may have been some article of furniture; and by turning to a former engraving (Nov. 3, 1855), where the King and Queen are represented, it will be perceived that the sofa, chair, and table there delineated are highly enriched, and might have borne ornaments as elaborate as these fragments. The number of nude figures and images of the Assyrian Venus found amongst them suggests the idea that they formed a shrine to that deity. Of one thing we are certain, they were made to fit together, because nearly all the fragments for instance, Fig. 11—have holes bored in them for pegs, others have grooves on the undersides, and slicks were found which fitted them perfectly. They have been so contrived either to facilitate their transport from one palace to another, or to give a little play to the junctions when the framework which they covered was subjected to the shrinkage inevitable in so hot and dry a climate. It may assist those who would study the subject to state that they were all found in one—the *Semeneef*—room of the Palace, precisely resembling that in, we believe, the South-West Palace at Nimroud, where Mr. Layard previously discovered a somewhat similar collection. The inquiry they open is the relation between the people of Assyria and those of Phœnicia and Egypt, and we must remember that there are unmistakable traces of Egyptian art in the ruins of Persepolis, still farther eastward; and also the mode of decoration employed on the objects which furnished those Assyrian palace temples, the walls of which were lined by the marble bas-reliefs now familiar to most of us.

## RURAL RIDES.

### SALE OF SIR CHARLES KNIGHTLEY'S HERD OF SHORTHORNS.

The Sale of Sir Charles Knightley's herd of Shorthorns took place at his seat, Fawsley Park, on the 3rd instant, and excited more interest than any event of the same character since that of Earl Dudley's. The herd was bred from some of the best blood in England. It had recently been crossed with a judicious purchase, the "Duke of Cambridge bull," from Mr. Tanqueray's sale; and the Baronet himself, from his position among the landed aristocracy and peculiar line of opinions, gave just that sort of piquancy to the transaction that common people try to obtain from ingenious advertisements. The result was an extraordinary attendance, in spite of a rainy day, and the absence of all information as to the time the auction was to commence, or the railway trains by which Weedon could be reached. It is believed that nearly 3000 persons were present at the sale, at which seventy-eight lots realised 9052 guineas, or an average of 80 guineas per head. The top price was reached by the Duke of Cambridge—83 years old—purchased by the Rev. F. Cator, at 330 guineas. This bull cost Sir Charles, at Mr. Tanqueray's sale, £280 guineas. On that occasion, however, 300 guineas were bid for him just after the hammer fell, Bocquet, under two years old, was bought by Mr. Sheppherd for 200 guineas. The dearest lot, perhaps, was a calf by the Duke, six weeks old, and decidedly delicate, which fetched 41 guineas. The prices, although good, were not equal to those obtained at Earl Dudley's, where the Duke, the sire of the Duke of Cambridge, was knocked down to an American competitor at 1000 guineas.

Fawsley Park lies about four miles from Weedon station. Beside the neighbours who flocked there—on wheels, on horseback, and on foot—the rail brought full trains from every point of the compass to which the many branches of the London and North-Western Railway extend. But scores were disappointed, in consequence of the advertisements naming neither the time at which the sale would take place, nor the trains by which Weedon could be reached; indeed, in common with several others, we were indebted to the special attention of the railway officials for the means of getting on from Blisworth to Weedon.

It is curious enough that Sir Charles Knightley, who has never been a friend to the extension of even common roads towards his estate, and has always been one of the sturdiest opponents of railroads should, at the close of his agricultural career, be so much indebted for a triumphant winding up of his accounts to the detested locomotives. The attendance quite outran the calculations of the innkeepers in the way of conveyances—vans, omnibus, flies, dog-carts, and yellow postchaises of ancient date were called into requisition; but many were obliged to trudge through mud as sticky as mortar, under a pelting shower. According to the custom of such sales, a large pavilion had been prepared, and stored with a cold luncheon; but the army of invaders quite defeated the liberal calculations of the commissariat, and by one o'clock the tables which a few hours previously had groaned under a bountiful supply of solid boiled and roast, were reduced to bare bones and crumbs—crusts there were none. But this was an inevitable misfortune which no one could have foreseen. The sale took place in a yard surrounded by waggons full of the anxious or the curious, topped with a sea of umbrellas; but there had been so little foresight in the choice of the place and arrangement of the seats that it was almost impossible for those who arrived after the first rush to either see the cattle or hear the auctioneer. One eminent Lincolnshire breeder and a purchaser to the extent of three hundred guineas was indebted to a seat on a ladder planted against an outhouse for the chance of securing the lots on which he had set his mind.

Outside the favoured circle of the waggon-seated, a busy crowd, umbrellaed, galoshed, and gaitered, wandered and held consultations in the mud, and from time to time sought shelter in the sheds, where, ticketed on each rump, deep in clean straw, stood the mild, plump, silky skinned stock, the sires and dames of future horned nobility, chewing the cud with the placid self-possession of pure aristocracy. The peer and the grazier equalised by enthusiasm in common pursuit exchanged opinions.

Breeders of all ranks and many countries, English, Scotch, Irish, French, American, and Australian, were commingled. Among the busiest was the Marquis of Tweeddale, Governor of Madras, inventor of one of the earliest hide-making machines, an experiment in steam cultivation, and lately before the agricultural world as the practiser of the extraordinary deep cultivation known as the Yester system. The Marquis, in his earlier foxhunting days, in Lincolnshire, often galloped his hack to a cattle fair, before meeting the hounds at Coversede, and the tastes of his youth appear not to have forsaken him. Lord Hill was there too, whose name so often appears at the Christmas Fat Shows as the success ul exhibitor of the Herefords; and Lord Southampton, one of the many instances of masters of foxhounds who are also good judges of the points of well-bred stock. From Cambridgeshire came Jonas Webb, of Southdown celebrity: if some one could put the constitution into the shorthorn that he has impressed on the Southdowns, it would be a wonderful improvement. From Notts came Mr. Sanday, so often a shorthorn prizeman from Lincolnshire, a member of the famous Wold farmers; and William Torr, of Aylsby, from Suffolk, whose pure Leicester sheep and shorthorns are equally well known; Barthropp, renowned for cart-horses, and a crowd of other names famous in the records of Midland stock-breeding and agriculture. Monsieur de Lion de Trehonnais, one of the proprietors and editors of the *Journal d'Agriculture Pratique*, who was on a visit to Fawsley Park, worthily represented French breeders; and there were many other foreign celebrities lost in the damp crowd. Indeed had the day been fine this would have been one of the most numerous and interesting assemblies of first-class agriculturists ever gathered together. Sir Charles Knightley defied the weather, and looked the character of the worthy Baronet to perfection; upright and active in spite of his three score and fifteen years, slight in figure, hawknosed, with the healthy, fresh complexion and cheery expression to be expected from a life spent in out-door sports and pursuits, and as often as possible in the saddle; it was very pleasant to hear him warmly expatiating to his friends on the special merits of each cow or calf, bull or heifer, of his own breeding for half-a-dozen bovine generations. It is curious to note that Sir Charles Knightley, who has steadily opposed every kind of change—social, mechanical, and political—who stuck to his road hack long after his neighbours had taken to post-horses or the mail coach, and posted by road when his neighbours were whirling along by rail—who supported the Old Smithfield cattle nuisance against the Islington model market; and who, among a series of other perfectly consistent exhibitions of prejudice, last distinguished himself at a Northampton agricultural meeting, by expressing his contempt for guano and chemical manures, should have taken a first-class place as an agricultural reformer and supporter of the greatest radical of the bovine race the shorthorn. When Sir Charles Knightley was born (in 1781), we believe we are quite safe in saying that the shorthorn was unknown as a distinct breed in the Northamptonshire pastures, and Northampton was then further from York than it is now from Ma sailes. The thick-skinned, slow-fattening, long-horned Cravens were the favoured county breed, and the weight of the hide was always taken into consideration in valuing a beast—the thicker the better. In 1810 the first public sale of shorthorns took place, when the herd bred by the founder of the race, Charles Colings, was sold after his death at prices equal to anything that have since been attained. For instance, the celebrated bull Comet brought 1000 guineas; the cow Countess, nine years old, 400 guineas; and a calf Lucilla (by Comet), under a year, 106 guineas—prices which have scarcely been equalled since until the sale of Earl Dacie's stock.

We should be curious to learn at what date Sir Charles Knightley overcame his prejudices against everything foreign, and began his useful labours in substituting the fast-fattening shorthorn for the original Northamptonshire breeds of his youth. At any rate, by making an exception to his anti-reforming tendencies in the matter of stock, he has done a service which could scarcely have been rendered by any one of less influence and fortune. After a long course of years, during which he has possessed himself of strains of very pure blood, he has by this last sale dispersed the best animals among a class of practical men who are likely to make them generally useful.

All the stock sold, except three or four, had been bred by the Baronet, and bred, apparently, so finely, that beef had almost superseded milk. Harmonious in symmetry and mellow in touch, cows and heifers alike were for the most part singularly deficient in that shape of udder that promises well for the dairy. It seemed as if a wet-nurse, in the shape of a coarser-bred cow, would be required to bring up the calves of several of the highly-bred, nobly-descended heifers. But the Duke of Cambridge, who comes of a more milking stock, was, according to the gossip of the sale, purchased specially to supply this deficiency.

At one period, about a quarter of a century after the Charles Colings sale, a reaction was brought about by the want of milk in certain strains of shorthorns, and prices were very much depressed. The late Earl Spencer's stock, towards the time they were dispersed, began to show signs of want of constitution. This deficiency has, no doubt, been increased by the high style of feeding which is deemed essential to produce the fashionable cube of flesh and fat without a point or wrinkle. We heard at Fawsley that the consumption of oilcake (a foreign importation, by-the-by) for the shorthorn stock was considerably over a ton a week. It is a pity that some one of influence has not the courage to put a stop to the stuffing process, which no breeder for profit practises until the time comes "for making stock up for sale."

The herd at Fawsley were, however, not nearly so fat as some we have seen at the agricultural shows. As for the farm buildings, nothing could be more primitive: no money had been wasted on ornament. They excited intense amusement among the Norfolk, Lincoln, and Leicester men, accustomed to the neatness, solidity, and convenience of the farm buildings erected by their great and improving landlords.

It is very fortunate that in this country the breeding of pure stock is a favourite and fashionable pursuit among our landed aristocracy; for there can be little doubt that, although one of the most fascinating, it is one of the least profitable of rural occupations; and that those who breed specially for profit are able to obtain picked animals of pure blood, the quality they require for a judicial cross at the sale of herds like Sir Charles Knightley's at infinitely less cost than if they had to breed them.

According to all appearances, for many years to come we may expect considerable purchases of our purest stock from the continent of Europe, from Canada, Australia, and the United States; America and Australia for their own meat markets; France and Germany, to supply our markets as well as their own. The stockowners of America and Australia form companies or partnerships to import the best animals; the chief foreign purchasers are the Government agents; but, although a temporary effect may be thus produced, so far all foreign breeding establishments have been found wanting in that stability of purpose and individual energy which is alone to be found among our hereditary landed aristocracy and the great farmers who thrive under them. The "States-man" who has created a first-class breeding farm has no means of perpetuating its existence—it often dies with him. There is as yet no class in the United States exclusively devoted to the improvement of the land and the cultivation of the pure breeds, on which quality of meat so intimately depends.

We, more fortunate, unite the activity of commerce with the solidity of hereditary agriculture, and while the reforming mercantile spirit improves our laws and extends our railroads, the conservative agricultural spirit breeds beef at a cost of 2s. 6d. an ox, that we may eat it at 7d. a lb.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. F. ENED.—Reason; Seine et Oise; J. T. Orcott. W. W. Stafford, Limerick. N. S.—We have not space.

A SUBSCRIBER writes: "In the report of Mr. G. F. Ansell's Lecture on Alkahest (in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of March 29, page 332), it is stated that the jet of gas showed that the small mouse seized oxygen with avidity from what it could not feed, setting free the hydrogen and carbon in a fresh compound." Query—Is the latter statement correct? Has Mr. Ansell succeeded in decomposing carbonic acid? Professor Gregory, in a recent work, has stated that the most powerful chemical agencies have hitherto failed to decompose this gas, and that its decomposition has as yet been effected only by living plants under the influence of solar light.—E. G." The reply is as follows:—If Professor Gregory has stated that carbonic acid gas cannot be decomposed, except by the agency of a living plant under the influence of solar light, he has evidently missed his readers, as may be proved by the following experiment. Fill a vessel with dry carbonic acid gas, and pass into it some boiling potassium, a metallic deflagrating spoon; in an instant the potassium will take fire, burning most brilliantly. Allow the combustion to be complete, and the spoon to cool, then dip it into distilled water, and the charcoal will be deposited, and by washing it carefully, it will remain perfectly pure; then dry it and ignite it in pure oxygen, and from it reproduce the carbonic acid which was decomposed. Sodium answers equally well with potassium. This is the most simple method of performing the experiment; but there are many other means, which I shall be most happy to show the inquirer, if he will call upon me at the Panopticon any day or hour that will suit his convenience, although I do not for a moment wish to be viewed otherwise than as repeating an experiment long known to chemists.—G. F. ANSELL.

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"NO SUNDAY REST."—PAINTED BY CUFF. (SEE PAGE )

## "THE PARISH BEADLE," BY SIR DAVID WILKIE.

THIS fine picture—an excellent example of Wilkie's second style—was painted by Wilkie in the year 1823 for the late Lord Colborne, by whom it was bequeathed to the National Gallery. It is on panel, and measures two feet high by three feet wide. The price paid to the painter was three hundred and fifty guineas. Mr. Gambart or Mr. Agnew would to-morrow give (on speculation) twelve hundred guineas for it.

This bequest of Lord Colborne is an accession of moment to the National Gallery. Before this was obtained the Gallery had no good specimen of this great master in his second style. Wilkie had three styles. Of the first, "The Blind Fiddler," in the National Gallery, and "The Chelsea Pensioner," at Apsley House, are the most characteristic and valuable examples. Of his second style, "The Highland Whisky-Still," in the possession of the representatives of the late Sir Willoughby Gordon, "The Rabbit on the Wall," in Mr. Dobree's collection, and the picture we engrave, are excellent specimens. Of his third and last style, the "Columbus" and the "John Knox Preaching" are justly considered the best examples. Wilkie's third style is fairly represented by a picture in the Vernon Collection.

To tell the story of "The Parish Beadle" would be to insult the understanding of the commonest person. Two stories, however, may be told in connection with it.

When Fuseli saw "The Parish Beadle" at the Royal Academy Exhibition, he exclaimed: "Vell, vat dis? Is dis de new vay de Gueriens style?" and grinned horribly. The picture is rather black in colour.

The other story relates to the progress of the picture. Wilkie, it is well known, was unwilling to use his pencil on a Sunday—obeying the last injunction of Dr. Johnson to Sir Joshua Reynolds. On a part of this picture, however, he did work on a Sunday, and that portion was the monkey. His excuse was characteristic, and even jocular. He borrowed the monkey (it is a very fine one) from the museum at Exeter 'Change. "You see," he observed, "this gentleman is a public character, and can only be spared from his public duties on a Sunday."

Let us add that there is a very fine line engraving from "The Parish Beadle" by Abraham Raimbach, the admirable engraver of "The Rent Day" and other important works of Sir David Wilkie.

"THE PARISH BEADLE."—PAINTED BY SIR DAVID WILKIE, R.A.—FROM THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, and Milford House, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1856

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 794.—VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1856. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.


## THE MAYNOOTH DEBATE.

A NEW war has commenced—a war infinitely more bitter, more damaging, and more deplorable than the war with Russia, which has just been brought to a premature, and perhaps unsatisfactory, conclusion. Mr. Spooner, a theological zealot, backed unfortunately by a large party in the House of Commons, has declared open war against the religion of six millions of his fellow-subjects in Ireland; has prevailed upon a temporary majority of the House to insult that faith and its priesthood; and to undo, in so far as a decision of one branch of the Legislature can undo it, the beneficent work of the last six years in a country that only needs repose from theological strife to learn how to prosper. The Government vainly opposed Mr. Spooner's motion for the disendowment of Maynooth; and has suffered the disgrace of defeat upon a question on the decision of which it ought to have staked its existence. Of course we cannot imagine anything so preposterous and so mischievous as that the House should ultimately pass the bill which Mr. Spooner has received permission to introduce; but that it should so far have encouraged the theological rancour of those who care nothing for justice, nothing for peace, nothing for charity, nothing for the consciences of those who differ from them, provided all these be placed in the balance against their own religious convictions, is a matter no less of scandal than of regret. Worse, far worse, than foreign war is the civil warfare of Religion. Ireland—that might be, and was rapidly becoming, a source of strength will become once more a source of weakness to Great Britain, if means be not promptly taken to repudiate the motion of Mr. Spooner to which, in an evil hour, the House of Commons has lent its countenance. What foreign potentate in the world, whatever his armies or his fleets, has it in his power to loosen the allegiance of six millions of British subjects? Not one. But what all the coalitions of Europe and America would be powerless to effect may be effected by religious hate, if its progress be not checked by that Assembly which, through inadvertence rather than from determination, has allowed it to achieve this temporary, but most unfortunate, triumph.

The question of the endowment of Maynooth must not be treated as a theological one. The House of Commons has nothing to do with theology, and is in no sense or way a theological body, or competent to discuss theological subjects. Part of its members are Protestant, considerable numbers are Roman Catholic, and many belong to sections of Protestantism which would, if they had the power, be as ready to destroy the Church of England as the Church of Rome. While the House keeps clear of religion, respects the consciences of those who differ from it, and comports itself as a purely secular body, charged with the making of temporal laws for a mighty nation, which has abolished all religious disabilities affecting Christians, and every disability but one affecting Jews, it conforms to the spirit no less than to the letter of the Constitution under which it is elected. But when it affixes, or attempts to affix, a stigma upon, and to break a solemn compact entered into with, millions of people who have the same right to be Roman Catholics that any member of the House of Commons has to be Protestant, it not only attempts to violate the Constitution, but does so in a manner the most pernicious. If Roman Catholicism were as powerful in Parliament as Mr. Spooner was on Tuesday night, Roman Catholicism might decree that Mr. Spooner was a nuisance that ought to be abated; that he was not a fit person to be intrusted with the electoral franchise or with a seat in the House of Commons; or, going still further, it might decree that he should be immured for life in a dungeon, or publicly branded as a dangerous heretic and enemy of the true faith. How would Mr. Spooner and his friends like that? Would they not lustily cry out against the persecution? Have the divine words never fructified in the

BLUE DIVISION "BRUNSWICK," CAPTAIN VILLIERS — WHITE DIVISION "COLOSSUS," CAPTAIN KEPPEL — RED DIVISION "ALGIERS," CAPTAIN CODRINGTON — LIGHT DIVISION "SANSPAREIL," CAPTAIN KEY

THE APPROACHING NAVAL REVIEW.—H.M. DIVISIONAL SHIPS OF THE GUN-BOAT FLOTILLA, AT MOORINGS OFF RYDE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

minds of such persons, that, "with what measure ye mete, it shall be meted to you again"? It should be sufficient to them to be at peace with their own consciences, without troubling themselves about the consciences of others, who have the same right to their belief, and to their civil and religious liberties, that they have.

Certainly it may be wrong to pay for the education of Roman Catholic priests out of the public money. We will not take it upon ourselves to assert that it is right, or that if no one had ever thought of endowing Maynooth we should have been very grateful to the person who first brought forward the proposition. But it is as clear as noon, or clearer, that, if it be wrong to pay a small sum of the public money for the education of the poor priests of six millions of Irishmen, it is equally wrong, if not far more so, to pay large sums for the support of a Church in the same country which is not the Church of the people, and which scarcely numbers one million of adherents. If the grant to Maynooth be rescinded the doom of the Protestant Church in Ireland will be sealed. Mr. Spooner, perhaps, does not see the connection between the two, but there are many millions of persons in England who do, and who desire nothing better than to cut Religion adrift from all connection with the State, and to leave the Protestant Church in Ireland to stand or fall by the voluntary offerings of its own congregations. Voluntaryism has achieved one great triumph this Session, in the defeat of Lord John Russell's Educational Bill; but voluntaryism in the matter of Maynooth would be the first, and no inconsiderable, step to something far more serious the downfall of the Protestant Church of Ireland. How long the Protestant Church of England would maintain its State connection after such an event in the neighbouring country is not our present purpose to discuss; for we believe there is sufficient good sense and true patriotism in the present House of Commons to undo Mr. Spooner's work, and to consign his bil to the limbo of all other Parliamentary crudities, absurdities, and mistakes—the waste-paper basket of the House. We wish it were as easy to undo the moral effect of his victory upon the minds of the Irish people. When the State wants money, or soldiers, it never asks, or cares, whether the taxpayer or the hero be a Protestant or a Roman Catholic; and it is rather too bad that, ere the peace be well declared, which the money and the valour of all classes and sections of the people have won, theological bigotry should let out the waters of strife in a new direction, and insult a third part of the empire.

We do not hold the Government blameless in this matter. It had no business to be defeated. It was its duty to triumph over Mr. Spooner. But, now that it has been caught sleeping, it is more than ever its duty to be on the alert, and to give a final quietus to the unhappy agitation which it has allowed to assume such unlooked-for proportions. It is the duty of the Government to speak boldly out, and to stake its existence, or that of the present House of Commons, on the stability of the solemn contract made in 1845 by Sir Robert Peel. The question of Maynooth is not a religious one, though it may suit the purpose of Mr. Spooner and his friends to treat it as such. It is a question of national policy and good faith. The country that has just spent a hundred millions sterling, and shed the blood of thousands of its bravest sons, in order that Turkey should be admitted into the European system, is not the country, one would think, to reject from its own political system one-third o its loyal and well-disposed subjects, because it suits the prejudice of another portion of its subjects to treat the Roman Catholic faith as heresy and error. Could we believe that the House would sanction any further proceedings in the matter, or that the Ministry would not immediately end the scandal by a display of its authority, we should rejoice at the day which should end both the Parliament and the Ministry, and replace both by a Legislature and an Executive more in accordance with justice and with decency.

## H.M. DIVISIONAL SHIPS OF THE GUN-BOAT FLOTILLA OFF RYDE.

THE flotilla of gun-boats to which the ships in our Illustration belong consists of four divisions—each division numbering about fifty boats—and respectively named the red, white, blue, and light divisions: the three first divisions have their masts, masthead, &c., painted the colours of the division to which they belong, and the light division is distinguished from the others by having the mast-heads painted with black and white bands. All the boats are high pressure, and, when under steam, present a most extraordinary appearance: all the divisional ships are noble screw-vessels. The *Alpherd*, red division ship, is of 91 guns, the *Cokesure*, white division, 81 guns, the *Brunswick*, blue division, 81 guns, and the light division ship *Sarsparell*, 71 guns.

CLIFFORD'S NEW METHOD OF LOWERING SHIPS' BOATS AT SEA.—In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of March 1 we drew attention to this important invention, and gave the very strong report in its favour of Captain Schomberg, R.N., the Emigration Officer of Liverpool, as made to her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners in Park-street, after experiments made by him for four days successively, at their instructions, from Messrs. Baines' splendid ship, the *Commodore Perry*, in the Mersey. In consequence of the favourable result of further trials at sea, at his suggestion, under Captain Westbrook, R.N., the Commissioners have now made its adoption compulsory in all vessels chartered by them for the conveyance of emigrants abroad. The determina ion the Commissioners have shown in the matter cannot be too highly applauded; as it was not till after repeated trials at London, Liverpool, Southampton, and Plymouth, all conducing to the same satisfactory results, that they caused its use in two boats carried by every ship they hire, to form a clause in their "charterparty" as it now stands with the shipowner. It is to be hoped that the same course will be taken with respect to transport that obtains to emigrant ships. Surely our brave officers and soldiers returning to their native shores after their suffer gs and privations deserve equal care and consideration with the emigrant and the parish pauper. The sad fate of the hundreds lost on board the *Birkenhead* and *Europa* are still fresh in our memories, and the official report at the time stated that "all might have been saved had time permitted for launching the boats." God forbid we should be found hereafter to be prophets, but it shall not deter us from giving a warning whilst there is time, and with this view we would ask the transport service to follow the praiseworthy and humane example of her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners.

MISSING FRIENDS IN AUSTRALIA.—In the advertising columns of most of the Australian papers a prominent place is given to notices of "missing friends," of whom there appears to be an immense number in that region. In this country, also, there is an active agency at work with a view to assist those who wish to obtain intelligence of missing friends and relatives, or to send information to them. A broadsheet is published once a month by Mr. Curtis, of Finsbury-street, consisting of an alphabetical list of persons who have gone to Australia and New Zealand and have not been heard of for some time. In many cases some reason is given, such as "money has been left" why information is required. These lists are forwarded monthly to the Australasian colonies, where they will, no doubt, be read with as much interest by many a wanderer as any of our newspapers.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### CLOSE OF THE PARIS CONGRESS.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday announces that the Congress of Paris terminated its labours on Wednesday, at the Hotel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. After the signing of the treaty, it is stated, the Plenipotentiaries had still to occupy themselves with different questions of a nature to consolidate and complete the work of peace. The ratifications will be exchanged at the end of the month. Immediately after the promulgation of the general treaty the protocols will be published, and will make known the labours of the Congress in their detail.

A despatch from Paris, April 16, in the *Morning Post*, says:—

The sittings of the Congress terminated to-day. The members were occupied with questions of detail in reference to—

1. The free navigation of the Danube.
2. The interior *régime* of the Principalities, and the arrangement of the frontiers.
3. The Situation of the Christians in Turkey.

For these purposes three Commissions are appointed:—

1. A Commission, named by all the Powers represented at the Congress, on the subject of the Danube.
2. A Commission named by all the Powers except Piedmont, on the Frontier question.
3. A Commission, named by all the Powers, with the addition of delegates from the Divan, to consider the position of the Christians

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna says: "One of the most important conditions in the Treaty of Peace is that the forts on the Circassian coast of the Black Sea are not to be rebuilt. In short, the *status quo* on the coasts of the Black Sea is to be maintained."

### EVACUATION OF THE CRIMEA.

The *Indus*, which left Constantinople, arrived at Marseilles on Thursday with letters from the Crimea to the 5th inst. The Sultan was pre ent at the grand review of the English troops. The Pacha of Varna has been arrested. Asli Pacha has been appointed to hear to London the Order of Medjidie conferred by the Sultan on Prince Albert. The Anglo Persian difference is not yet settled. The Turkish Ambassador at Teheran has demanded his recall. The Hatchumayoun has been received joyfully in Syria, at Rhodes. There have been disorders at Koniah, and great excitement in Armenia. Kinburn and Eupatoria are to be first evacuated. The British siege artillery is beginning to be embarked.

### INSURRECTION IN TURKEY.

A telegraphic despatch announces that an insurrection has broken out at Belgradchick, in Bulgaria, near the Servian frontier. A Bulgarian, formerly an officer in the Russian service, professes an intention to expel the Turks in the name of Russia. He is at the head of two or three hundred men.

### THREATENING ASPECT OF AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Letters from Central Italy say that the excitement to learn the decision of the Congress on Italian affairs is most intense there; and that, should the judgment be adverse to all their hopes, the disappointment of the people will be proportionately bitter, and, in despair of ever obtaining justice by such means, they are extremely likely to follow the counsels of the wildest Republican leaders, who are now, as always, active and ready to take advantage of any circumstance to exasperate the multitude against the Moderate party, even though in so doing they play the game of Austria and Rome.

The conduct of General Cremsville at Parma is universally condemned. Not content with administering military law with all the force of despotic power and summary punishments, he now tramples on every vestige of independence belonging to the Farnesan Government. Arrests *on suspicion* have lately been made on a large scale. Of those arrested many are kept in confinement, and few liberated, and one night last week thirty persons, who had not even undergone an examination, were taken from the gaol at Parma, and sent off in carriages under escort to Mantua. The excuse for this arbitrary proceeding is that the political prisoners are *suspects*, and therefore dangerous to society, on which plea an Austrian General ventures to capture the citizens of a neighbouring State, and transport them to an Austrian fortress! General Cremsville is about to take military possession of other points of the Parma territory—viz., the fortified places of Bardi and Compiono, and the open town of Pontremoli, all towards the western and the south-western frontier, where no crime or disturbance has given the slightest colour to an apology for such occupation.

### THE INSURRECTION AT VALENCIA.

The Madrid journals of the 9th and 10th inst. contain details of the insurrection at Valencia on the 6th of April. In the morning of that day, whilst the municipality was proceeding to draw for the conscription, a numerous body of insurgents rushed in, crying, "Down with the authorities! No conscription!" and, amidst threats of death to the members of the municipality, proceeded to break the urns. The Alcalde, who attempted to restore order, was fired at by the insurgents. The insurgents were headed by firemen and national guards, but were for the most part labourers from the railway. After expelling the Mayor and his colleagues from the building, the insurgents proceeded to the Plaza San Francisco. The Captain-General, hearing of what had taken place, published a bando; but, as it produced no effect, he marched against the insurgents at the head of a column of 300 infantry, 50 cavalry, and 4 pieces of artillery. The insurgents, who were in the balconies and windows, received him with a sharp fire, which caused him some loss, and he fired his cannon against them; but the insurgents resisted desperately, and bands of them spread over the city and attacked several guardhouses. After three hours' combat, in which the cavalry took part, the insurgents were dislodged from the houses, and were compelled to retreat. The number of killed and wounded on both sides was about forty; and it is now said that amongst the slain were six soldiers and a Lieutenant.

A Barcelona paper, the *Propreso*, says that the insurgents erected a barricade in the Calle de Carniceres, and that 300 of them defended it with such energy that it was not carried without "great loss," both amongst them and the troops. It says also that their rallying cry was "Viva Espartero! Vive liberty!" General Villalonga, the Captain-General of the city and province, published, on the 7th, an address to the National Guard, exhorting them to co-operate with the troops in preserving order. On the 8th a Military Commission was instituted, and 150 insurgents captured with arms in their hands had been taken before it. The greater part were sent to the fort of Murviedo; the others were detained to be otherwise dealt with. Troops arrived in the city from Barcelona on the 9th, and others had been dispatched from Madrid. The last telegraphic accounts published in the *Gazette* announced that tranquillity continued; but that groups, displaying considerable agitation, persisted in remaining in the streets.

The *Epoca* says that the movement of Valencia had ramifications at Murcia, Carthagena, and Barcelona.

### AMERICA.

By the arrival of the *Persia* steam-ship at Liverpool, on the 12th inst., we have news from New York to the 2nd inst.

The news from Nicaragua is of a highly interesting character. Costa Rica had declared war against General Walker, in reply, had issued a proclamation stating that the Democratic party of Nicaragua had invited him to espouse their cause, and that he had endeavoured to carry out the principles of the Revolution of 1854; that the Legitimist party had resisted all efforts at reconciliation, and there was no resource but war. General Walker, with 500 men, had crossed the lake to Virgin Bay. The Government of Costa Rica had issued an address calling on the people of Central America to destroy the North American invaders. The *New York Daily Times* considers Walker's position to be one of much peril, from which, however, he will probably recover himself.

The Presidential election to all appearance, will hinge upon the Kansas question. Mr. Fillmore's nomination seems to meet with general repudiation in all the free States. His strength is confined to the slave States, and in none of those can he stand against the Kansas Democrats. The South generally goes with the Democratic party, and is sure to do so now, since that party has committed itself irrevocably to the cause of slavery propagandism. The Know-Nothings, from the history of confederation the lines are drawn definitively between slave and free states. It is known that the Know-Nothings, who repudiate Mr. Fillmore, are to meet in a convention in New York June 12th, and it is generally believed and understood that they will put up Colonel Charles James Frémont, of California, for the Presidency; and that his nomination will be confirmed four days later by the free state convention in Philadelphia.

The steam-ship *Illinois* had arrived from Aspinwall, with the semi-monthly Californian mails and about one million and a quarter in treasure. The Indians were continuing their depredations in the northern section of the state. On Rogue river about 300 of them had made an attack upon the settlers and some United States' soldiers, who defended themselves as best they could; but, after fighting nearly a whole day, they were overpowered, and an indiscriminate slaughter of men, women, and children took place. Rumours of a new filibustering expedition, to be directed against the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, were afloat in San Francisco. During the fortnight an active business has been done in staple articles, but money continued tight, which caused some considerable running about among the Hongkong on steamer day.

Dates from Mexico to the 18th ult. state that the insurgents at Puebla were confined to the cathedral of San Augustin, and were suffering from want of provisions. An outbreak had taken place at Guadalajara, in which some two hundred persons were engaged, but it was supposed it would be promptly suppressed. Late letters from Lower California announce the discovery of new and very rich gold and silver mines, some of the products of which had already reached La Paez.

### THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Letters and papers in anticipation of the Overland Mail have been received. The dates are—Calcutta, March 10; Bombay, March 19. Lord Canning reached Calcutta on the 29th of February, and was immediately sworn in Governor-General. The Santhal insurrection has closed; 14,000 Santhals have sought and found work on the railway passing by their hills. Peace and prosperity universally prevail. Everything continues quiet in the kingdom of Oude. The troops have rendered their services to us to a man. A portion of them for a short time hesitated, under the apprehension that they might be compelled to shave: on being assured that the bushiest of beards were no objection, they enrolled themselves at once. The villagers seem to experience equal astonishment and delight at receiving prompt and punctual payment for everything required from them for the public service, and at being treated to give or to withhold whatever they please. Nothing has been heard within the last month in reference to the proceedings at Herat, or threatened hostilities with Persia.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### EARL COWPER.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK COWPER, sixth Earl Cowper, Viscount Fordwich, Baron Cowper, of Wingfield, Kent, and Lord Lieutenant of that county, a Baronet, and a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, died suddenly at Madgiton on the 15th inst. The Earl was the eldest son of Peter Leopold Louis Francis, the fifth Peer, by his wife, Amelia, daughter of Penston, first Viscount Melbourne, which lady married, secondly, in 1839, the present Viscount Palmerston. The Earl was born the 26th June, 1806; and succeeded, as sixth Peer, at the death of his father, the 21st June, 1837. He formerly was in the Horse Guards, and represented Canterbury in the House of Commons prior to inheriting the peerage. He was in 1834, for a very short time, an Under Secretary of State. He was in politics a Whig. He married, the 7th October, 1833, Anne Florence, eldest daughter and coheiress of Thomas Philip, present Earl De Grey, by whom he leaves issue two sons and three daughters. He is succeeded by his elder son, Francis Thomas De Grey, now the seventh Earl, who was born the 11th of June, 1834. The Cowpers are an old Kentish family. The first Earl was Lord Chancellor. His only brother, Spencer, who was tried and acquitted of murder, afterwards became a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and was grandfather of Cowper, the poet.

### THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE LIONEL DAWSON DAMER, OF CAME HOUSE, DORETSHIRE.

THIS gentleman, whose patronymic was Dawson only, and who assumed the surname of Damer, at the death of his aunt, Lady Caroline Damer, was the third son of John Dawson, first Earl of Portarlington, by his wife, Caroline, daughter of John, third Earl of Bute. He was born the 29th Oct., 1788, and early in life entered the British Army, where he attained the rank of Colonel, and served at Waterloo. He was made a C.B. in 1816. He sat in Parliament, from 1835 to 1847, for the borough of Portarlington, and, from 1847 to 1852, for the borough of Dorchester. He steadily supported the political measures of the late Sir Robert Peel. He filled the office of Comptroller of the Queen's Household from 1841 to 1845, and was made a Privy Councillor in 1841. The right hon. gentleman married, the 30th of August, 1826, Mary Georgiana Emma, second daughter of Hugh Seymour, by whom (who died the 30th of October, 1848) he has had issue one son and four daughters; two of whom are married, viz., the Viscountess Ebrington and Mrs. Frances Sutton. Mr. Dawson-Damer died on the 14th inst. at 23, Wilton-crescent. His only son and successor, Lionel Seymour William, an officer in the Scots Fusilier Guards, is married to Harriet Lydia, second daughter of Major-General Lord Rokeby.

WILLS AND CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The will of Sir Henry J. J. Hunloke, Bart., of Wingerworth Hall, was sworn under £10,000 personalty; Sir James Eglington Anderson, M.D., of Harley-street, £16,000; Benjamin Marsden, Esq., of Regents'-park, formerly wine-merchant, £200,000; Charles Hampden Turner, Esq., of Rooks'-nest, Surrey, £175,000; John Harvey, Esq., formerly of the Inner Temple, £30,000; Turower R. Herring, Aldermanbury-street and Finchley, £70,000; Brereton Gobbins, of Smethwick, Stafford, glass-manufacturer, £25,000; Richard Shuter, formerly of St. Martin's-court, trimming-manufacturer, £25,000; the Rev. Henry Du Cane, of the Grange, Witham, Essex, £40,000; the Rev. Solomon J. Stone, M.A., late of Bermuda, £6000, within the city of Canterbury; Mrs. Rebecca Standen, of Brighton, £14,000, and has bequeathed to the Sussex County Hospital £300. Miss Mary Hayley has given £500 to the schools and visiting societies in the Harrow-road, in connection with the Lock Hospital, £100; Sailors' Home, £100; City Mission, £100; Church Pastoral Aid Society, £100; and to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, £100.

FIRST ENGLISH BALL IN THE CRIMEA.—Last night (March 31), soon morning at eight, and terminating at two, a capital dance was given on board H.M.S. *Bruiser*, lying in Balaclava Harbour, to commemorate the wedding-day of the Captain and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Comyn. It likewise so happens that Mr. Comyn was married on his birthday. During the last week great difference of opinion had been flying about as to whether an "evening party" could have been got up on account of the scarcity of ladies, and the distances on horseback that these few would have to come, in addition to which the weather was by no means warm, and during the day snow fell. The *Bruiser* is a companion screw-steamer to the *Abundance*, both lying at the head of the harbour; and both being Commissariat vessels, the former crushed the wheat, and the latter baked the flour, whence they can turn out 13,000 lb. of bread daily, or 6000 3lb. loaves. Amongst the company present at this dance, which numbered about eighty, I noticed Lady Frederick Fitzroy, Mrs. White, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Drake, Mr. and Mrs. Rice, Major De Molleyns, Captain Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Marzetti, Captain and Mrs. Handyside, &c., &c. The 82nd band was in attendance. At twelve o'clock the company sat down to a first-rate supper on the upper deck, which was most beautifully arranged for the purpose. After the health of the Queen had been given, with all the honours, that of the Emperor, Empress, and the Imperial heir followed, and was duly responded to by Captain Drake, 97th Regiment, the Commissary-General in Chief, Mr. Dyake, C.B., proposed Mr. and Mrs. Comyn's health in a most happy speech.—*From a Private Correspondent.*

FRENCH CUP.—It is currently reported that a gold cup, value £50, with another £50 given by Marshal Pelissier, is to be contested for by the English army shortly, over a steeplechase course. The cup, some say, is to be formed out of a Russian shell, mounted in silver.—*From a Private Correspondent.*

HOUSE OF LORDS, 8TH APRIL.—COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES.—The House sat this day to consider the claim of Lord Fermoy. Sir F. Thesiger, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Mr Peter Burke, and other learned counsel, appeared for his Lordship. Mr. Napier, Q.C., pursuant to an order of the House, was heard against the claim. The Judges were summoned. Among the Lords present were the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Derby, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Campbell, and Lord St. Leonards. The question, after argument, resolved itself into a point of law, which was referred to the Judges, who took time to consider.

STATE DINNER TO THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES.—On Saturday evening the Emperor gave a banquet to the members of the Congress in the Hall of Marshals at the Tuileries. All the members of the Congress had been invited, together with the Foreign Ministers, the Cardinals, the Ministers of the Emperor, the Marshals, the Presidents of the great bodies, the high officers of the Crown, the Ambassador of France in London, the Governor of the Invalides, the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, the Grand Referendary of the Senate, the senators, deputies, high functionaries of the State, and the chief civil and military officers of the Emperor's household. The Emperor had on his right the Excellency Lord Clarendon, and on his left his Excellency Count Buol. His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon sat facing the Emperor. He had on his right his Excellency Count Orloff, and on his left his Highness Ali Pacha. Towards the end of the dinner his Imperial Majesty pronounced with a firm and emphatic voice the following words:—"I propose a toast to the union so happily re-established between the Sovereigns. May it be lasting; and it will be so if it reposes always on right and justice, and on the true and legitimate interests of the peoples." These words were received with unanimous cries of "Long live the Emperor!" After the banquet the Emperor passed into the saloon before the Hall of the Throne, and the assembly remained until ten o'clock. During the banquet the band of the Guides and the chorus of the Conservatory performed alternately some pieces of instrumental and vocal music.—*Moniteur.*

The band of the Blues performed in Kensington Gardens on Sunday last for the first time this season, and an immense concourse of people of all ranks assembled.

## STATISTICAL ABSTRACT FOR THE YEAR 1855.

THERE is no official document more interesting and instructive than the Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom. It is an annual register of trade and commerce; a microcosm of mercantile and social life. The Abstract is now in the third year of its existence, ranging from 1841 to 1855, both included, and is improved by the addition of two tables showing the real value of the imports, and of the foreign commodities exported. It is a living panorama of industry. Under separate heads it shows the past and present state of revenue and expenditure, and the condition of our National Debt; the amount of our imports, exports, and transhipments, specifying the nature and extent of our transactions with every country on the globe; the progress made in building and registering our sailing and steam vessels; the employment of our shipping both in the home and foreign trade; the prices and sales of corn in all the towns where the averages are computed; the amount of gold, silver, and copper moneys coined at the Royal Mint; the condition of the savings-banks and of the Bank of England; the state of pauperism and of emigration. Such are the contents of this most useful publication—valuable to living statesmen, invaluable to future historians, as an authentic work of reference. Compiled from year to year, it offers to the student of finance sure data and terms of comparison, by which he may arrive at a sound judgment on the progress and decline of the home and foreign trade.

We learn from this document that, in 1841, the revenue paid into the Exchequer amounted to 48,084,339*l.*, while the expenditure reached only 47,787,769*l.*, the deficiency being 296,570*l.* In the two last years of war, 1854 and 1855, the revenue, expenditure, and deficiency have been much greater. In 1854 the revenue amounted to 56,322,509*l.*, and the expenditure to 60,081,568*l.*, while the deficiency reached to 3,209,059*l.* In 1855 the revenue was increased to 63,364,605*l.*, and the expenditure to 84,505,788*l.*, while the deficiency swelled to the large sum of 21,141,183*l.* In both years the deficiency was provided for by loans and Exchequer Bills and Bonds.

The fluctuations in many of the prime sources of revenue from the extreme points compared—that is, from 1841 to 1855, both included—are worthy of notice. In 1841 the Customs yielded 21,898,811*l.*, but in 1855 declined to 20,987,752*l.* In the same periods the Excise increased from 13,678,836*l.* to 16,389,486*l.* The variation in the Stamps was trifling, but shows a decline. In the Post-office the increase has been enormous. In 1841 that department only yielded 455,000*l.*; but, in 1855, 1,137,220*l.* As would be expected, the great source of revenue has been the Property-tax. It did not exist in 1841. In 1842 it only gave 571,055*l.*, but had not then come into full play for a whole year. In 1843 it yielded 5,249,261*l.*, but in 1855 it poured into the Treasury 13,718,185*l.*, a trifle more than the Excise in 1841. As the Property-tax, in some form or other, is likely to be permanent, it may be well to exhibit its sustaining power. In 1841, when not levied, the revenue amounted to 48,084,339*l.*; in 1855 it amounted to 63,364,605*l.*; difference in excess, 15,274,246*l.*, to which the Property-tax contributes 13,718,185*l.*; so that, independently of it, all the other sources of revenue together only return an increase to the Exchequer of 1,561,061*l.*, comparing the years 1841 and 1855—an incontrovertible proof that the working classes, compared with the propertied classes, have relatively made but a trifling advance in their command over the good things of this life.

It is disheartening to perceive that our National Debt, so far from having undergone any diminution in the periods compared has slightly increased. In 1841 the figures give us 790,874,608*l.*; in 1855, 793,375,199*l.*

The real value of imports (as distinguished from the old and deceptive scale of official values established in 1694, and which was nothing more than a measure of quantity) was not ascertained before 1854, in which year they amounted to 152,591,613*l.*; and in 1855 to 143,850,505*l.*—a decline of 8,741,008*l.*, which may be regarded as temporary—the result of the war.

The quantities of raw cotton imported into the United Kingdom from various countries from 1841 to 1855 show a steady advance in our manufacturing system. In 1841 it amounted to 487,992,355 lb.; in 1855, to 891,752,002 lb. In wool (sheep, lamb, and alpaca) the increase has been in the same periods from 56,170,974 lb. to 99,300,446 lb. The total declared values of British and Irish produce exported from the United Kingdom figured in 1841 at 51,545,116*l.*; and in 1854, to 97,184,726*l.* Of this aggregate of exports foreign countries took 63,832,528*l.*; and British possessions, 33,852,198*l.* In British possessions, Australia proved our best market, taking goods to the value of 11,931,352*l.*; whilst the East Indies took 10,025,969*l.* On this point two comments may be made: that any delay in steam postal communication to such a customer as Australia is most unwise; and that, as the sparse population of Australia buys more from us than the teeming population of the East Indies, the fair inference is that the resources of the latter country are most negligently developed. The exports of 1855 are slightly less than those of 1854, yielding only 95,669,380*l.* The difference may be fairly put to the account of war; and it is a matter of congratulation that the decline is so insignificant.

Table 21 gives a return of the total tonnage of British and foreign vessels respectively, entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast at ports in the United Kingdom; and shows the vast expansion of maritime commerce. In 1841 the total amounted to 9,418,547 tons; in 1855 it had doubled, being 18,489,470 tons.

The return of sailing vessels and steamers built and registered is interesting. Of the former we built fewer in 1855 than in 1841; but the tonnage was much larger. Thus, in 1841, we constructed 1063 ships, measuring 148,215 tons; in 1855, 865 ships, measuring 242,182 tons. In 1841 we built forty-eight steamers, measuring 11,363 tons; in 1855, 233 steamers, measuring 81,018 tons. In 1855 we had afloat, employed in the home and foreign trade, 17,828 ships—sailing vessels and steamers included, but river steamers excluded—measuring 3,990,170 tons, manned by 168,537 sailors, exclusive of masters. It may be well here to observe that, in reference to our mercantile marine, the home trade signifies on the coasts of the United Kingdom, or to ports between the limits of the river Elbe and Brest, while the foreign trade includes all ports beyond those limits.

The *Gazette* prices of wheat in 1854 and 1855 were, respectively, 72s. 5d. and 74s. 8d. In 1855 the quantity of British wheat sold in the principal market-towns in England and Wales was 5,255,874 quarters; of barley, 2,608,852 quarters; of oats, 816,688. There is no corresponding return for Scotland or Ireland.

The gold coined at the Mint for the last four years may be thus tabulated:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1852 | ... | .. | .. | £4,742,270 |
| 1853 | ... | .. | .. | 11,902,101 |
| 1854 | ... | .. | .. | 4,152,193 |
| 1855 | ... | .. | .. | 9,008,663 |

The population of England and Wales, estimated for the middle of the year, and including army and navy, and merchant seamen at home, was estimated in 1841 at 15,929,000; and in 1855 at 18,786,000. The Registration Act for Scotland only came into operation on the 1st January, 1855, and the population in that year is put down at 3,004,290.

The year 1849 is the first year for which the actual number of paupers receiving relief on a given day can be returned in the several unions and parishes under Boards of Guardians in England and Wales. According to the last Census, that of 1851, the population of those unions and parishes was 16,250,861. In 1849 the total number of indoor and out-door paupers was 934,419; and in 1855, 877,767. This is exclusive of vagrants.

In Ireland the diminution is remarkable. The account is made up to the first week in January of each year. In 1849 the numbers were 620,747; in 1855, they only amounted to 86,819; and on the last of January of the present year the list fell to 73,088.

In Scotland the pauper returns are made up to 14th May in each year. In 1849 the numbers were 82,357; in 1855, 79,887.

Emigration was greatest in 1852, including 368,764 persons; in 1855 it fell to 176,807 persons.

## *COUNTRY NEWS.*

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 18, 1856.

| Month and Day. | Corrected Readings of Barometer at 8 A.M. at 32° above sea level. | Thermometer. Highest Reading. | Thermometer. Lowest Reading. | Mean Temperature of the Day. | Rain in Inches. | Mean temperature of Dew Point at 8 A.M. | Mean temperature of Dew Point at 10 P.M. | Amount of Ozone (0-15) at 8 A.M. | Amount of Ozone (0-15) at 10 P.M. | Mean amount of Ozone (0-15) Cloud (0-10) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 9 | 29.161 | 55.0 | 36.1 | 45.6 | 0.000 | 41.2 | 45.0 | 6 | 6 | 3.7 |
| „ 10 | 29.020 | 54.3 | 36.9 | 46.1 | 0.152 | 40.2 | 45.2 | 2 | 5 | 4.1 |
| „ 11 | 29.445 | 58.5 | 41.5 | 50.0 | | 42.7 | 47.6 | 4 | 5 | 5.4 |
| „ 12 | 29.721 | 60.4 | 46.2 | 53.3 | | 45.5 | 49.1 | 10 | 8 | 5.5 |
| „ 13 | 29.483 | 62.8 | 44.5 | 53.6 | 0.000 | 50.5 | 52.9 | 9 | 6 | 5.5 |
| „ 14 | 29.715 | 57.2 | 42.0 | 49.6 | 0.000 | 43.6 | 44.1 | 8 | 7 | 10.0 |
| „ 15 | 29.806 | 54.8 | 37.6 | 46.2 | 0.000 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 10 | 7 | 5.4 |
| Means | 29.476 | 57.1 | 41.3 | 49.5 | 0.056 | 46.1 | 46.7 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 5.1 |

*The range of temperature during the week* was 26.

*The Weather*.—On the 9th, fine; 10th, rainy; 11th, fine—from 4 p.m. rainy; 12th, fine from 9 a.m., and for the remainder of the week.

*The direction of the wind* was—on 9th W.S.W., became S.W. at 2½h. a.m., S.S.W. at 9h. a.m. S.W. at noon, W.S.W. at 4h. p.m., W. at 6h. p.m., in which quarter it remained until 9h. 40m. a.m. on 10th, when it changed through the N. to E., passing at 4½h. p.m., back through N. to S.W., becoming W. at 8½h. p.m.; W.S.W. at 5½h. a.m. on 11th, S.W. at 7½h. a.m. W.N.W. at 2½h. p.m., N. at 4½h. p.m., N.E. at 10½h. p.m.; S. at 2½h. a.m. on 13th, S.S.W. at 6½h. a.m., W. at noon, W.N.W. at 6 p.m., S.W. at 10½h. p.m., S.S.W. at 9½h. a.m., W.S.W. at 4½h. p.m., S.W. at 7½h. p.m., N.N.W. at 2½h. a.m. on 15th, S.W. at 6½h. a.m., S.S.W. at 10½h. a.m., S.W. at 2½h. p.m., W. by S. at 11 p.m., W.N.W. at 8 p.m., N.W. at 8½ p.m., N.N.W. at 9½ p.m., N. at 2½ a.m., N.N.E. at 11½ p.m., N. at 1½ a.m. on 14th, N.N.E. at 2½ a.m., N.E. at 3½ a.m., N.N.E. at 6½ p.m., N.E. by N. at 10½ p.m.; N.E. at 9 a.m. on 16th, N.E. by E. at 10½ a.m., and N.E. by N. at 2 p.m. A gale was blowing from 3 p.m. on 14th; the greatest pressure being 5½ lb. on square foot at 12½ p.m. on 15th, the maintaining minimum pressure never being less than 1½ lb. from 2½ p.m. till 4½ p.m. on 15th

12th. Blackbirds nest with young ones. 14th, Jargonelle pear came into bloom.

E. J. LOWE.

RESTORATION OF BRAINTREE CHURCH.—At length there appears to be some prospect, owing to the untiring exertions of the Rev. J. D Browne, the Vicar, that this fine old edifice, which has been rapidly going to ruin, will be restored and considerably enlarged, to meet the wants of a rapidly-increasing congregation. The present structure of the parish church of Braintree was erected in the reign of Edward III., and is a remarkable fine specimen of the ecclesiastical architecture of that remote period. To save this noble fabric from total destruction, and render it once more a fitting temple for the service of the Almighty, large funds are requisite. It is impossible to raise in the parish anything like the sum required, and no alternative is left but to appeal to the Christian sympathy and liberality of all who feel an interest in the spread of pure and evangelical doctrines, and the celebration of God's holy service and ordinances. There is, we understand, a deficiency of nearly two thousand pounds, and the work cannot be carried on unless the public at large will respond to the earnest and pressing appeal of the Vicar and church wardens, and rescue the fine old edifice from total ruin. Our readers are aware that Braintree was the scene of the memorable contests for church-rates, and here the battle was fought, and for nearly twenty years the Braintree case has been before the public, and the litigation that has ensued in consequence will not soon be forgotten. The Rev. J. D. Browne, who has been Vicar only about four years, has been anxious to conciliate all parties, and is desirous of seeing the church restored by voluntary contributions, and he makes his present appeal with much confidence to the public, to aid him in a great, good, and glorious work.

MEETING OF WOMEN AT LEICESTER.—A meeting of women was held in the Townhall, Leicester, on Monday night, to consider the laws relative to the protection of women. The handbills convening it stated that no men would be admitted, "excepting, of course, gentlemen of the press." At seven o'clock about 200 had assembled. The majority were females of middle age, of the operative class, but in general respectably attired. A Mrs. Woodford was voted to the chair, and the principal speaker was a Mrs. Wigfield, who made some really clever speeches. The injustice of the present laws, by which a woman is deprived of all control over her own earnings and offspring, was vehemently denounced, and it was unanimously resolved to support the motion of Sir Erskine Perry for a revision of the marriage laws. A petition to the House of Commons, praying that it might be adopted, was unanimously agreed to, and the proceedings, which were conducted with great order and propriety, terminated soon after nine o'clock, by the singing of the National Anthem. It was agreed, with one dissentient, not to support Mr. Dillwyn's measure for introducing flogging as a punishment for wife-beaters.

THE SHEPHERD BOY'S WAY IN THE WORLD.—The following advertisement appears in the *Times* of Saturday:—"The President and Committee of the Kirkby Londesdale Mechanics' and Literary Institution have safely received the truly valuable gift of books, coins, shells, &c., to the above institution by "One who was an illiterate Shepherd's Boy, who drove coal-carts through the town of Kirkby Lonsdale now more than sixty years ago, and beg he will accept their most grateful thanks."

A HERD OF RABID DEER.—Rabies, or hydrophobia, we regret to say, has shown itself to such a serious extent in Stainborough Park, near Barnsley, as to excite the alarm of the inhabitants of that locality, and to attract the attention of medical men. The disease first began to show itself on a small scale in the latter part of the last or early in the present year, immediately after a mad dog is said to have been running in the locality, and which is supposed to have communicated the contagion. Nearly 100 deer have already fallen victims to its effects. While in a state of disease these otherwise innocent and playful animals foam at the mouth, worry each other like dogs, and tear off each other's hair and flesh; and, when placed in a state of confinement, bite at whatever comes within their reach.

MURDER OF MRS. KELLY.—The jury having returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against two persons unknown, it was not thought expedient to examine many witnesses. The police have found in some of the houses on the lands of Mrs. Kelly articles supposed to have been worn by the murderers for disguise: they consider that they have the means of further discoveries. The magistrates are now receiving information in private. There are five persons in custody.—Mr Stevens and four tenants. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has caused a reward of £100 to be offered for such information as may, within six months, lead to the arrest of the assassins.

CONVICTION OF TWO OF THE MURDERERS OF MISS HINDS.—James Murphy, and Thomas Dunn, implicated in the most atrocious murder of Miss Hinds, were last week found guilty. The evidence was clear and brought the fact home to the miscreants beyond all shadow of doubt. One of the worst features in the case is the fact that the circumstance of the murder was known to all the peasantry in the neighbourhood, and not a hand was raised to protect a kind-hearted woman. The Lord Chief Justice, in his charge, thus describes what occurred:—"It appears, according to the allegation, and of that there can be no doubt, that upon the estate of this lady, Miss Charlotte Hinds, whose murder forms the principal subject matter of inquiry, a wide conspiracy was formed amongst the tenants of her property, the result of which was, that she was murdered almost in the noonday, in the presence of two or three persons, and that the persons, whoever they were, who perpetrated that offence, were so secure, as they thought, that no concealment of any kind was used; that they attacked her in the open day, that they waited away after the commission of the offence, and that persons were waiting to convey them across the river."

HUMBOLDT'S FELLOW-TRAVELLER.—Great interest was created at the last sitting of the Geographical Society of Paris by the reading of a letter from M. de Bonpland to one of the members. The Nestor of French travellers and naturalists announces in it his intention to return to Paris and to hire lodgings in the Rue du Mont Thabor—only, however, in order to deliver to the Museum his collections and manuscripts, and then to return for ever to his plantations in Uruguay. M. de Bonpland is now 83 years of age.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE week has not been productive of many topics of interest—public, social, or domestic. We all seem to be in an expectant attitude. There are several matters approaching of various importance, and each entitled in its turn to occupy the world's attention; but in the meantime we are sadly dull. There is the treaty, with all its ramifications; there is the grand naval review, arranged in order that, now the war is over, our sailors may see something like fighting; there is the rejoicing, which might have been less palpable but that it is to be adroitly mixed up with the birthday of our beloved Sovereign, and if we cannot cry "Victory" we can heartily cry "Victoria;" there is the expected presence of a young Prince upon an interesting errand, and thousands are securing, in a spirit of honest affection and not of servility, the new and pleasant portraiture of the young lady chiefly concerned in his visit; there is the old Opera to reopen with the Cardinal's niece; there is the Academy Exhibition, "expected to be rather good," as the exhibition always is until the first Monday in May, and then it is always about the worst one recollects; and, finally, there is the Rugeley case, which can come on now that an act of Parliament has been obtained to hand it over to its natural tribunal. So that, as has been said, there is plenty before us, and in the mean time we must be content with such "small deer" as can be secured

The illumination question is one of private discussion, and imaginative glass-blowers are announcing that they have millions of coloured lamps on hand. As there are to be national fireworks, on a scale that has not been attempted since the days of the Temple of Concord, of which our fathers still speak, the domestic illuminations will be eclipsed in the public eye, and might as well be dispensed with. But inasmuch as the more respectable parts of London are always left by the police authorities at the mercy of the rabble whenever there is a chance of a disturbance, the safety of windows will probably be increased by some kind of lighting up. People who are not enthusiastic about the peace will also be glad to do honour to their Queen's birthday, and on the whole there will doubtless be a good show. It seems that there are to be two displays of fireworks, and we certainly think that the West-end is not entitled to both, and that Victoria-park, or some such site, ought to be the scene of one of the fiery fêtes. We cannot too early caution all people to prepare precautionary measures for the protection of their property upon the occasions in question; they may be quite sure that the dangerous classes, and the kind of gentlemen who met the other evening at St. Martin's-hall, are considering the celebration "in another interest;" and nobody need expect that servants will be Spartan sentinels on those nights. We shall hear of plenty of robberies, let what care be taken that may.

Mr. Spooner's victory over Maynooth should content him, and, as a practical man, he should push it no further. The abolition of the payment to the College would be a mistake of the worst character; and, though legislative Protestantism may not have scrupled to record its dislike of Popery, it will not go the length of committing a blunder in statesmanship. The Irish priests have, however, done much to increase the majorities against Maynooth, and the reaction in Ireland itself, where the respectable Catholics have thrown, in succession, three boroughs into the hands of the Conservatives rather than return the priests' tools, speaks for itself. The truth is that, if Government is to deal with the education of a priesthood at all, it ought to do so on a broad principle and a large scale, and so manage that, in Ireland for instance, the priests shall not be like those of Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, "of the lowest of the people." It is playing with the subject to act as we have hitherto done.

It was supposed that Lord Wensleydale had been advised to claim his seat in the House of Lords, and that he would do so when the House met after Easter, but this determination, if made, was set aside. It is now rumoured that the difficulty is to be in some measure evaded by the creation of several law peers for life, who are to form a kind of court of assistance to the Lords, and that this is not to be opposed by the constitutional hostility to the hereditary chamber. In the mean time Lord John Russell is recommended, by some advisers, to take his seat in the upper chamber, on the ground that all the services that can be expected from him has been rendered; and a Spanish journalist makes a still pleasanter provision for the English Premier, announcing that he has bought a lovely estate on the banks of the Guadalquiver, by whose waters the "affiant Lord" intends to wile away, in repose, the last years of a stormy life The chateau thus devoted to Lord Palmerston's comfort is, we need hardly say, one of the castles which the proverb specially allots to the country so chosen for him.

Several fires of magnitude have marked the week; but that which attracted most observation was the burning of the railway station at Tunbridge, about the hour when the great body of excursionists to Hampton Court and elsewhere were returning to their holiday. Some of the trains actually arrived at the scene of conflagration; but, luckily, no accident occurred, and the remainder were signalled not to pass the preceding station, the worst casualty being the addition of a considerable journey to the weary walk of the humbler East-enders. The cause of the conflagration is said to be an escape of gas. The station was very inconvenient and unsightly; and there is no particular reason to regret that a better-looking edifice must now be reared in its stead. The energy with which the Company's officials went to work to remove the ruins, and to restore the "metals," which had been fused, so as to prevent inconvenience to the public, deserves special mention.

COMPLETION OF THE SOUTH WALES RAILWAY, AND EXTENSION OF THE LINE TO MILFORD HAVEN.—The trunk line of the South Wales Railway from Haverfordwest, through Johnston, to Neyland, was formally opened for traffic on Tuesday morning. Neyland is situated on the Milford Haven estuary, opposite Pembroke Haven, immediately opposite the large royal building arsenal at Pembroke, four miles from the little town of Milford, and about eight from Haverfordwest. It is the terminus of the South Wales Railway, which, joining the Great Western line at Gloucester, now forms a direct railway communication between the metropolis and our western shores. No public demonstration was made upon the occasion, the station present erected at Neyland being merely temporary, and unadapted for any purposes of festivity or display. Milford Haven undoubtedly possesses immense natural advantages, and therefore the existence of commodious proper wharfs and docks to secure for it the position of one of the most important export ports in the kingdom. It is easy of access for the largest vessel in any state of the tide; it is almost landlocked, and has secure anchorage for the fleet of an empire. It will prove extremely economical and convenient for the coaling of ocean steamers, and will no doubt export large quantities of the Pembrokeshire anthracite coal, now held in high estimation. Vessels have already shipped to Australia iron which had been brought hither by the railway from the Welsh mining districts; and it is anticipated from its being twenty-four hours nearer America than Liverpool, free from heavy dues, and now in direct communication with the great mercantile districts, that this magnificent but long-neglected haven will speedily attain the commercial importance which its natural advantages seem to demand for it.

DESTRUCTION OF PIRATE JUNKS IN CHINA.—HER MAJESTY'S steamer *Barracouta*, Captain Fortescue, arrived here on Wednesday afternoon from Ningpo, which she left on Tuesday last. On her passage she encountered two large West-coast pirate junks, which she chased and ran ashore on the Volcanoes, when their crews landed and escaped among those rocky islets, Captain Fortescue deeming it not worth while to land his men in quest of the pirates. He sank the two large junks and some smaller ones, carrying six to eight guns each. The men on board are said to have been gaily dressed in blue silk, and any quantity of red turbans was discovered on board. Just prior to their being sighted they had captured a large trading junk, laden with rice, &c., and plundered it. The *Confucius* steamer took part in the attack, and rendered efficient aid in destroying the five junks. The steamer has brought up eleven men to Shanghai, taken out of another pirate junk off the Chusan group, who have been handed over to the Chinese authorities.—*North China Herald, Jan. 26.*

DEAD LETTERS IN AMERICA.—The total number of uncalled for (or "dead") letters that have accumulated in the post-offices of the United States during the current year is put down at five millions and a quarter, of which 48,000 come from Cologne, 26,000 from England, 7400 from Canada, and 4000 from Bremen. All these letters had been duly advertised in the most widely-circulated American journals, and yet their owners could not be found.

## DESTRUCTION OF THE VAUXHALL RAILWAY STATION BY FIRE.

At a quarter-past eight o'clock last Sunday evening the ordinary business of the Vauxhall Railway Station was proceeding, and passengers were in the act of booking themselves for the suburban down-trains, when a sudden alarm of fire arose, and the same instant it was discovered that a small ante-room adjoining the booking-office, and used by the clerk in charge, was in flames. In a very few moments the fire had extended to the booking-office itself; and so remarkably rapid was its progress that the officials present, so far from being able to stay its ravages, were compelled to make a hasty retreat. The flames were first perceived by Mr. Inspector Parker, one of the officials at the Waterloo-road terminus, who, having been sent to see a gentleman at the Vauxhall station, was in the act of ascending the staircase on the down line, when he noticed that the fire was burning on the paper and canvas wall leading to the offices of Messrs. Maudslay. An immediate alarm of fire was raised, and every one went to the assistance of those previously on the platform, but without being able to do the least good, inasmuch as the fire travelled with the rapidity of electricity, seizing upon the whole of the offices, then extending to the ticket dépôts, and finally seizing upon the roof of the station; and, burning both upwards and downwards, it assumed such a formidable aspect as to convince every one that the entire station was doomed to be wholly destroyed, and it was questionable whether any of the buildings that adjoined the station could escape.

A Twickenham train passed through after the fire broke out, and was followed by a Windsor train, which actually stopped to set down passengers while the station was in flames, the rapidity of the fire having prevented the officials from signalling all trains to stop. Mr. Godson, traffic manager at Nine Elms, was fortunately on the spot when the fire occurred, and under his direction the most active measures were taken for the prevention of accident. Messengers were dispatched to the Waterloo terminus to stop the departure of all down-trains, and the up-trains were turned off into the Nine Elms station.

The moment the plugs of the Lambeth, Vauxhall, and Southwark Companies' mains were drawn, a sufficient supply of water was obtained to set the engines of Price's candleworks and Messrs. Burnett and Hodges' distillery to work, as well as that of the West of England office, and many of the London Brigade. The station, however, standing upon the top of the line, and being built of wood, and the wind blowing stiffly off the River Thames, the conflagration continued to extend, and at length attacked the houses on the south side of the property. By eleven o'clock sundry portions of the timber roof gave way, and fell with a great crash—portions being hurled into the middle of the permanent way, and other parts falling at the feet of the firemen, whose most strenuous labours made no impression upon the flames. The men, however, stood to their posts; and by the hour of midnight all danger of any further extension of mischief was over. At that period the whole of the station, booking-offices, warehouses, &c., was reduced to ruins, not even the wooden wall of the company remaining.

The moment that the news was received at the Waterloo terminus, Mr. Crombie (the secretary), Mr. Young (the superintendent of the terminus), Mr. Hodson and several other officials, hastened to the scene to give the necessary instructions as to what was best to be done to prevent accidents; and we are glad to say that by so doing not a single person was injured. The mail-bags were taken by one of Mr. Barwick's vans and deposited at the Nine Elms station, and left the place in sufficient time to be delivered in the country at the usual hour on Monday.

Of course nothing could pass up or down the line between Waterloo and Vauxhall on Sunday night; but, owing to the permanent way not being damaged by the fire to any extent, the line was sufficiently cleared and repaired during the night to allow the trains to run as usual next day.

It would be difficult to give any idea of the inconvenience occasioned at the London terminus on Sunday night. Every cab, omnibus, and other vehicle on the platform and the stands in the open streets was taken away; the public-houses, instead of being overcrowded, were deserted; and business for a time totally suspended.

Our Artist states the best point of view to have been from opposite Colt's pistol manufactory. Looking over the river the fire had a fine effect. Crowds flocked to some high paling at this point, where our Artist took his Sketch.

The engine from Price's Patent Candle Company's Factory took up its position under one of the arches on which the Vauxhall-bridge station rests, and played upon the houses at the back, which but for this timely aid must inevitably have come to the ground. As it was, the upper windows were burned out, and other considerable damage done.

THE BURNING OF THE VAUXHALL RAILWAY STATION, SEEN FROM BATTERSEA-BRIDGE.

## LAUNCHES AT MESSRS. MARE'S, BLACKWALL.

On Saturday week five vessels were launched at one tide from the extensive yards of Messrs. Mare and Co., of Blackwall. The vessels were the *Genova*, built for the Genoese Transatlantic Company; the *Havre*, constructed for the South-Western Railway Company; and three mortar-boats, forming a portion of a contract of twenty built for the Government. The three iron mortar-boats were first launched; and almost immediately afterwards the *Havre*, an iron paddle-steamer, built on lines that may be expected to make her the fastest packet in the Channel, and one of the most elegant and beautiful models afloat.

The greatest amount of interest was, however, centred in the launch of the *Genova*. This splendid iron screw-steamer is the third of a fleet built for a company established at Genoa, for the purpose of carrying on a direct steam communication between North and South America and Sardinia. This company has recently been formed under the most favourable auspices. The whole of its capital has been subscribed in Sardinia. Victor Emmanuel, the King of Sardinia, has, from the first, taken a warm interest in the proceedings of the company, and is one of the largest shareholders in it.

## LAUNCHES AT GREENWICH.

On the afternoon of Monday the 7th inst. the ceremony of launching the *Victor Emmanuel* from the shipyard of the Victoria Foundry Company, Greenwich, was performed in the presence of a vast number of spectators. Miss Airy, eldest daughter of Professor Airy, undertook the task of

THE FIRE AT THE VAUXHALL RAILWAY STATION, SEEN FROM MILLBANK.

LAUNCH OF THE "VICTOR EMMANUEL" AND THE "FIDGET," AT GREENWICH.

naming the vessel. The principal dimensions of the vessel, which is built of iron, are—Length between perpendiculars, 160 feet, ditto over all, 185 feet; breadth of beam, 27 feet, depth of hold, 16 feet. Her draught of water is 12 feet. The tonnage is about 600 tons old measurement. She has a splendid saloon for the use of passengers, and is adapted for carrying 1000 tons of measurement goods. She is fitted with an auxiliary screw steam-propeller. Her engines are of 90-horse power. Her name was suggested by the recent visit of the King of Sardinia to this country. Her Majesty's gun-boat *Fidget*, one of the two vessels which the above company are under contract to build for Government, was launched a few minutes after the *Victor Emmanuel*. This is the first gun-boat built at Greenwich. The dimensions of the *Fidget* are—Length between perpendiculars, 100 feet; breadth, 21 feet 10 inches; depth, 6 feet 6 inches. Her draught of water is 4 feet; and the tonnage, 212 tons.

## PRESENTATION OF A SWORD AND AN ADDRESS TO MAJOR HIBBERT, AT MACCLESFIELD.

On Wednesday week the town of Macclesfield was the scene of some very interesting proceedings, in association with the war, by the presentation to Major Hugh Robert Hibbert, 7th Fusiliers, of a sword and an address agreed to by the Town-council. A great variety of flags was displayed

PRESENTATION OF A SWORD TO MAJOR HIBBERT, AT MACCLESFIELD.

upon the occasion; triumphal arches were erected; and it would have been difficult for the inhabitants of Macclesfield to devise a more splendid display. Major Hibbert and his friends, on their way from Birtles Hall, were met at the boundary of the borough by a procession; amongst those present being the Lord Lieutenant of the county, the Marquis of Westminster, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Harry Smith, Gen. Dixon, Lieut. Col. Shipley, Col Skipwith, Capt. Goodh, R.N., Lieut.-Col. Boldrich, Major Tipping, Col. Brooke Taylor, Capt. Egerton, R.N.; Major Shirley, E. C. Egerton, Esq., M.P.; Rev. J. G. Granville, Mr. W. D. Bromley, Mr. Mrs., and the Misses Hibbert, the Rev. Reginald Hibbert, and several members of the families of Hibbert and Cholmondeley. The band of the 20th Regiment, from Manchester, was present; as were also the band and a troop of the Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry. The presentation took place in the Macclesfield Sunday School, the Mayor presiding. The address was first presented, followed by the sword, the Mayor remarking that the subscription for its purchase was raised in two days. The sword is described in the *Macclesfield Courier* as "a splendid specimen of the cutler's art." The blade is richly embossed, and bears on one side an inscription of the principal engagements in which Major Hibbert has been engaged, each in a scroll, diagonally:—Bulgaria—the Alma—Sortie, 26th Oct., 1854—Inkerman—the Trenches—Redan, 18th June—Redan, 8th September—Sebastopol. Its arms and crest also embossed. On the other side of the blade appears the borough arms, and the inscription:—

Presented to Major HIBBERT, 7th Royal Fusiliers, by the Town of Macclesfield, in acknowledgment and admiration of his heroic and gallant services to his Queen and country in the Crimean War, 1856.

It also bears the Royal arms, and is richly decorated with gold. There are two scabbards—one for field days, the other for full dress. The former is of silver gilt, richly mounted, and in raised scrolls displays the Major's arms and crest, with military trophies; and the arms of the borough of Macclesfield, with various classic designs, beautifully wrought in gold. The dress scabbard has blue velvet for its ground, on which similar designs in silver, richly gilt, are mounted, with the addition of a variety of precious stones, inlaid in the "lockets" and "chape." A handsome mahogany case is added, on which a silver shield is inlaid, bearing the arms of the donors and recipient, with an inscription that it is presented to Major Hibbert from the town of Macclesfield. In the evening there was a banquet at the Townhall, a display of fireworks, &c.

Major Hibbert left England with the Royal Fusiliers in April, 1854, and was in Bulgaria with his regiment till the embarkation for the Crimea. The Fusiliers led the storming column at the battle of the Alma—how gallantly need not now be told. Major Hibbert was painfully, though not severely, wounded by almost the last shot fired on that occasion—a ball striking his ankle, and lodging in the heel of his boot. Notwithstanding the recommendation that he should go on board ship, he preferred remaining with his regiment; and, though lame and suffering, he made the very severe march to Balaclava which followed the battle. He received his company shortly afterwards. He was engaged in the repulse of the great sortie by Sir De Lacy Evans, on the 26th October; was also at Inkerman; and at the storming of the Redan on the 18th June. On all these occasions he was distinguished for gallantry and coolness. During the severity of the winter, and in the exhausting duties of the siege, Major Hibbert bore a most conspicuous part. As the Marquis of Westminster observed at the public dinner given at Macclesfield, he had been upwards of ninety nights in the trenches. On the 3rd September he received a wound of considerable severity whilst in command of the advanced sap before Sebastopol; and for his gallantry on this occasion was promoted to the rank of Brevet Major, with special notice from the Commander-in-Chief. Major Hibbert was again engaged in the assault on the 8th September, and, besides two slight wounds, also received a dangerous compound fracture of the skull, which compelled his return to England. With the exception of the Paymaster, he left not one single officer doing duty with the Fusiliers who had left England with that regiment.

## *CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.*

CONVOCATION OF THE CLERGY.—A meeting of the prelates and clergy of the province of Canterbury was held on Tuesday morning. The prelates composing the Upper House assembled at Queen Anne's Bounty Office, Dean's-yard. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided; and there were also present the Bishops of Winchester, Exeter, Oxford, St. Asaph, Lichfield, Llandaff, Chichester, Worcester, and St. David's. The Prolocutor of the Lower House (the Dean of Ely) appeared, and presented a report from the Lower House, on the subject of clerical discipline. The Bishop of Exeter doubted the propriety of taking the matter into consideration at the present time, when there was a bill to that effect before Parliament. The Bishop of Oxford suggested that the report should be referred back to the Lower House for re-consideration, and that that portion of it which related to the final Court of Appeal should be deferred. The Bishop of Lichfield presented a petition signed by a large number of clergymen and laymen, praying that measures might be taken for the restoration of Wesleyan Methodists to the Church of England, by means of the admission of their ministers to episcopal ordination. In moving that this petition do lie upon the table he begged to express his sympathy with those who had signed it. The Bishop of Worcester inquired whether the petition had been signed by Wesleyans? The Bishop of Lichfield said it had not, but by clergymen and laymen of the Church of England. The Bishop of Exeter: Is it from your diocese? The Bishop of Lichfield: Oh no, it was committed to me by the Rev Ernest Hawkins (the secretary of the Propagation Society). The Bishop of St. David's said the petition contained matters said against the Bishops of the Church which made him think it would be contrary to the dignity of that house to receive it. The Bishop of Exeter contended that the followers of John Wesley were guilty of the sin of schism, and that Convocation should be extremely cautious how they invited such persons to join them without due inquiry.—Several of the Bishops expressed similar opinions, and it was at last agreed, though not without some opposition, that the petition should lie on the table. An address signed by several members of the Lower House was brought up, congratulating their Lordships on the recent happy peace, and upon the proposed erection of an English church at Constantinople. The Bishop of St. David's and the Bishop of Exeter thought that until it was known what were the terms of peace it would not be possible to proceed with this matter. The new church at Constantinople might be of advantage in bringing about a communication with the Eastern Church, but they did not think the present was the period at which it could be most hopefully advanced. After the reception of some petitions their Lordships adjourned at two o'clock until Tuesday.—The Lower House assembled in the Jerusalem Chamber: Dr. Peacock, Dean of Ely, chairman, as Prolocutor. A considerable time was taken up in calling over the names and reading over the minutes of the previous sessions. A very large number of *gravamina* were presented by several members, the reading of which occupied some hours.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF CARLISLE.—On Sunday morning last the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Henry Montagu Villiers, of Christ Church, Oxford, late Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury, was consecrated to the Bishopric of Carlisle. The ceremony took place in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, which was crowded in every part, many of the nobility being present. The morning service was read by the Rev. J. H. Hewlett, the sermon was preached by the Rev. Robert Burkesteed, Rector of St. Giles in the Fields. The Archbishop of York afterwards went to the altar, where Dr. Villiers, vested in a rochet, was presented to him by two Suffragan Bishops. The Queen's mandate having been read, and the Bishop elect having read the oath touching the acknowledgment of the Queen's supremacy, he was admitted into the Episcopate by the imposition of hands. Dr. Villiers will not be entitled to a seat in the House of Lords until a vacancy arises in a See, other than Canterbury, York, London, Durham, or Winchester.

A CONTEST AT OXFORD.—The election of a professor, as a member of the hebdomadal council, in the room of Professor Wilson, whose term of office as Professor of Moral Philosophy had expired, was the occasion of a struggle on Tuesday last between the two parties in Oxford University designated High Church and Low Church. Dr. Jacobson, Regius Professor of Divinity, was the candidate for the former, and Dr. Macbride, Principal of Magdalen Hall, Lord Almoner's reader in Arabic, was the candidate of the latter. The poll commenced at two o'clock, and was continued with unabated vigour until three, the time appointed for its closing. Nearly all the heads of houses and resident professors recorded their votes. So well balanced were the parties that each was alternately at the head of the poll, from its opening to its close. At three o'clock the proctors broke up the votes, the numbers being—for Dr. Jacobson, 71; Dr. Macbride, 69.

A HANDSOME SERVICE OF PLATE has just been presented to the Rev. C. D. Holland, M.A., Vicar of Burgh, in Lincolnshire, by his friends and parishioners, on his removal to Mumham, near Chichester, "as a testimonial of their high appreciation of his great worth during his residence at Burgh."

APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. F. S. Surtees, to Sprotborough, near Doncaster; Rev. T. Walters to Ystradgunlais, near Swansea; Rev. W. R. Collett to Hethersett, near Wymondham; Rev. D. Jones to Brechva, Carmarthenshire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. O. Luard to Aunsby, near Folkingham; Rev. J. Rowland to Abergwili, near Carmarthen; Rev. J. Power to Litlington, near Cambridge. *Incumbances:* The Rev. T. Hassall to Shelford, near Cambridge; Rev. O. K. Prescot to St. John's Church, Dukinfield.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 20.—4th Sunday after Easter. Spanish Armada, 1588.
MONDAY, 21.—Reginald Heber born, 1783.
TUESDAY, 22.—Fielding born, 1707.
WEDNESDAY, 23.—St. George's Day. Shakespeare died, 1616.
THURSDAY, 24.—Bastille in Paris completed, 1359.
FRIDAY, 25.—St. Mark's Day. Cromwell born, 1590.
SATURDAY, 26.—Plague of London, 1665

### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 26, 1856

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. h. m. | A. h. m. | M. h. m. | A. h. m. | M. h. m. | A. h. m. | M. h. m. |
| 2 15 | 2 25 | 2 45 | 3 2 | 3 17 | 3 30 | 3 43 |
| A. h. m. | M. h. m. | A. h. m. | M. h. m. | A. h. m. | M. h. m. | A. h. m. |
| 3 3 | 3 14 | 3 31 | 3 46 | 4 0 | 4 15 | 4 30 |
| M. h. m. | A. h. m. | M. h. m. | A. h. m. | M. h. m. | A. h. m. | M. h. m. |
| 4 14 | 4 32 | 4 52 | 5 2 | 5 5 | 5 2 | 5 15 |
| A. h. m. | M. h. m. | A. h. m. | M. h. m. | A. h. m. | M. h. m. | A. h. m. |
| 5 0 | 5 50 | | | | | |

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1856.*


At the conclusion of a war so costly as the war against Russia has proved, the people will look, not unnaturally, for some reduction of taxation. We are afraid, however, that the wish is not likely to be immediately gratified, and that the Income and Property Tax—essentially in its nature a war tax, but one which was imposed in the days of peace—will remain for many years yet to come an incubus upon the tax-paying community. Mr. Muntz, who is a well-meaning but not always a sound politician and financier, brought forward a motion last week in the abstract justice of which most persons will agree, and in which a very large number of persons would agree, whether it were just or unjust, practicable or impracticable. It was to the effect that in the opinion of the House of Commons an *equitable adjustment* of the Income and Property Tax was essential to the interests of the country, particularly as regarded the rates of payment upon industrial and professional incomes, compared with those derived from fixed property. But, when Mr. Muntz proceeded to explain what he meant by an "equitable adjustment" of the tax, he was forced into the admission "that in his opinion the injustice of such a tax could *never* be removed." And such we believe to be the real state of the case; or, if not so, we can most unhesitatingly assert that no plan has ever yet been proposed, either in or out of Parliament, of which the effect would be to render the tax other than vexatious and inquisitorial, or other than hard and oppressive in its bearing upon the professional classes, as compared with those more favoured persons who do not live by the labour of their brains or of their strong right arms, but by rents, or the interest of accumulated capital. If there be such a plan in existence, neither Mr. Muntz nor any of those gentlemen who voted with him did the Government or the country the favour to bring it forward. They had nothing to propose by way of remedy—nothing even to suggest. The burthen of their complaint was that they did not like the tax, a state of feeling, or of conviction, in which they have by no means the monopoly. Mr. Muntz is too sensible a man to propose, in the present state of the national exchequer, and of our prospects both at home and abroad, to dock from the balance-sheet of the country so large an item as that afforded by the Property and Income Tax. The money must be had, or the national credit cannot be maintained; and, until the wisdom of some "heaven-born" financier can discover a substitute for the obnoxious impost, we fear that John Bull must go on paying it, and grumbling at it according to his custom. The debate abundantly proved that it is not simply the professional classes who pay on their real or supposed incomes who complain; but that the landowner and the fundholder consider themselves quite as much aggrieved, and cry out as vigorously against it. Mr. Muntz, whose motion seems to have been originally intended to give expression to the disgust or discontent of the professional classes assessed under the too notorious schedule D, was, at the close of the discussion which he had provoked, so deeply impressed with the wrongs inflicted on those unhappy wights who pay under schedules A, B, and C, that he declared his lugubrious conviction "that all classes were robbed alike, and that the landowners had a claim for redress as well as professional men and traders." Although this admission knocked the very teeth—or, rather, the very heart—out of his resolution, he persisted in pressing it to a division, and, as a necessary consequence, he was defeated by a large majority. How could it be otherwise? He declared that to be irremediable for which he sought a remedy; he put forward a claim for one class which he abandoned in favour of a claim for all classes; and he asked the House to condemn a tax which he did not seek to abolish, and for which he could not find a substitute, even if he had been inclined; and the House, acting for once on the impulse of common sense, refused to entertain the question. Perhaps some other member more able and more influential than Mr. Muntz will discover a remedy for the evils incidental to the Property and Income Tax, which he and other gentlemen deplore; but, in the mean time, we cannot but think however much we may dislike the tax, that it must continue till the "collective wisdom" of Parliament shall discover one that is more agreeable and more just, without at the same time being less productive.

Since writing the above our attention has been drawn to the columns of several provincial journals which animadvert on the conduct of those members who voted against Mr. Muntz's motion. Among others who have been called to account is the honourable member for Boston, who seems to have incurred the ire of the *Lincolnshire Herald*, the Tory journal of that town, for recording his vote against the vague proposal of the Liberal member for Birmingham. Mr. Ingram is reproached for not having acted on this occasion up to the promise and the spirit of his electioneering addresses and speeches; and three passages are quoted in support of the charge. The first is from the honourable member's address, in which he says:—

> I am also in favour of an equitable reconsideration of our whole system of taxation, in order that the revenues necessary to the support of the State and of the public credit may not be drawn from those unable to bear the burden.
>
> The second is from a speech at the Woolpack Inn, in which he stated:—
>
> He proclaimed himself to be a friend of popular education—of a further reform in the Commons' House of Parliament—of a reconsideration of the property-tax—of an equitable readjustment of our financial system, &c.

The third is from a report in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, in which he is represented as declaring himself

> in favour of a revision of taxation, by which every man should bear his just burden, according to his position in society.

We cannot discover that in voting against Mr. Muntz's motion the honourable member for Boston has falsified his pledge in any shape or degree. Mr. Muntz brought forward no plan for "an equitable readjustment of our WHOLE system of taxation," but simply expressed a desire to remedy an evil, which he afterwards declared he could not remedy. Until Mr. Muntz, or some one else, proposes a reconsideration of the Property and Income Tax, with a view either to its total repeal or to its reimposition in a new form, supposed to be less onerous and less unfair—we do not see how any member of the House can be accused of breach of faith for registering his vote against an abstract and purposeless motion. The fact is that men like Mr. Muntz—no doubt with the best intentions in the world—consume a great deal too much of the public time with speeches and statements which can have no other result than speechification, or what in Parliamentary circles is designated by the vile phrase "ventilation" of a subject. Mr. Muntz has "ventilated" the Property-tax; and there is an end for the present. When the question is next brought forward, either as a part of the whole subject of taxation, or on its own merits, with a view either to the permanency or to the abolition by the House of that form of taxation, we do not doubt that honourable members will see their way clear to a satisfactory deliverance. But to ask the Legislature to remedy that which is declared to be irremediable, and at the same time to stick at recommending its abolition, is to ask too much of reasonable man, whether they are in or out of Parliament.

In some of the Continental countries there is a particular department of the Government called the statistical bureau, or something of the kind, charged with collecting, arranging, and publishing all the State accounts. In our country each department of the Government collects and publishes its own accounts. The Treasury informs us of the condition of our finances; the Board of Trade gives us monthly an account of our commerce; the Admiralty tells us all that we know officially of our Navy, and the Horse Guards of our Army; and we rely on the Home-office to make us acquainted with all matters of police, crime, and generally of every branch of civil government. If the figures which constitute the only authentic history of the national offences be less pleasing than those which describe the progress of national wealth and prosperity, they are of equal importance, and unless they be supplied we can only have a very limited and imperfect account of our national concerns, more worthy of a "cooking" railway board than a Government.

Of late, in consequence of the partial suspension of transportation, the Parliament, the Judges, and the Press have all asked with some alarm what we are to do with our convicts; and the public has been taught to believe that the number is increasing, making new and severe punishments necessary to give security to life and property. Under such circumstances, the Home-office, it might be expected, would be careful and quick to supply official information, either, as the case may be, to excite vigilance, or lessen apprehensions. A little more than a month ago, however, the "tables of criminal offenders" committed for trial, or bailed, &c., in England and Wales, and the result of the proceedings for the year 1845, compiled from the criminal registers kept in the Home-office, were presented to both Houses of Parliament; so that the Home-office requires fourteen months to prepare and publish the records transmitted to it by the clerks of the peace for the different counties. These tables describe the nature of the offences and the counties in which they were committed, the sex of

the offenders, and the punishments inflicted on them; but are silent as to their ages, and do not distinguish whether they are adult or juvenile. Moreover, these tables are strictly limited to persons committed for trial at assizes and sessions—about one-fourth part only of all who are imprisoned—and take no notice whatever of the other three-fourths, who are sentenced by summary conviction. Both from the greater number, however, and from magistrates acting less under the public eye in police courts and at petty sessions than at assizes, summary convictions are precisely that part of our penal jurisprudence on which we most require correct information. On the average of the twelve years ended 1852 the annual number of summary convictions in England and Wales was 74,347, or 1 to every 231 persons of the whole population. With the persons committed for trial they make an average of upwards of 100,000 persons annually shut up in gaol, which is nothing less than a great national calamity, however brought on, and a frightful national reproach. To keep the public in the dark on such a subject is sure to force it astray. If statesmen are bound to instruct as well as coerce the people, as is now generally admitted, they can commit no greater offence than to withhold the valuable information which they alone can supply.

The Home-office has the summary convictions as well as the committals to the assizes under its direction, and certain Prison Inspectors are bound, by the Act of 5 and 6 Will. IV., cap. 38, to make reports to the Home-office, which in turn is bound to lay them before Parliament. Separate reports, too, of the inspectors of the different gaols have been continually published; but it is not more than three weeks ago that the report by Mr. J. Williams, Inspector of Prisons, on the General Statistics of Crime, 1850, was published. In this report there is much minute information concerning criminals. It includes an account of the age, instruction, sex, &c., &c., of all persons committed for trial at assizes and sessions, of all persons summarily convicted and how disposed of. Without such information the public can form no conception of the enormous mass of misery inflicted on the community by our penal jurisprudence, with a view to improve it. We, at least, were surprised to learn from the report that in one year (1849) there were in our prisons 139,327 persons. Why was this important knowledge withheld from the public till the year 1856? Five long years have Mr. Williams and the Home-office delayed it. That it might have been published much earlier is proved by the accounts of 1850 having been almost immediately afterwards followed by the accounts for 1851 and 1852; which required, one only four years, and the other only three years, to prepare them; and to have delayed till 1866 the publication of the official tables of the general statistics of criminals for the year 1850 appears to us wholly inexcusable. Why Mr. Liddell, who gave notice of his intention to ask the Home Secretary on Tuesday the cause of this most unseemly, if not unwarrantable, delay, did not put the question, we are not informed; but we presume that, either by him or some other hon. member, an explanation will be wrung from the Home-office.

Whatever excuse may be made for the subordinates, none can be made for the several Home Secretaries who have permitted this work so long to be delayed. When chiefs are skilful and diligent their subordinates are rarely negligent. It is not perhaps the duty of Mr. Williams to study the criminal registers of the Home-office, or the returns of the Registrar-General, who is another of its subordinates; but it is the duty of the Secretary of State for the Home Department to place these subordinates in communication with each other, and not allow them to publish by his authority and under his name contradictory or discrepant statements of the same facts. In the "Criminal Tables" first referred to, and in the "Reports of the Prison Inspectors," there is equally "an account of the number of persons committed for trial or bailed at the assizes and sessions," and an "account of the number of prisoners tried at assizes and sessions in every year." But in the Tables and the Reports, though the facts described are substantially the same, the numbers are in every year different. They are two different versions of the same public story told by the same Home Secretary; one or the other is unnecessary; to publish two causes great additional trouble and expense, while both being without any explanation of the points of difference create only perplexity and confusion. Why cannot the Home-office make one return of the persons committed for trial suffice, and avoid misleading and contradictory repetitions?

The Prison Inspectors, too, very properly accompany their returns of the number of persons committed and summarily convicted, &c., with an estimated amount of the population for every year; and the Registrar-General also publishes, in his quarterly and annual returns of births, deaths, and marriages, an estimated amount of the population in every year. Both are published by the authority of the Home-office, and both should be the same. But the estimated amount of population for every year in the two is essentially different. The Home Secretary, by the prison inspectors, asserts that the population of England and Wales was, in 1852 for example, 18,165,867; and by the Registrar-General the same Home Secretary informs the public it was 18,206,000. Which assertion of the Home Secretary is the public to believe? He is a great reformer, our Home Secretary; he is raising a hornet's nest about his ears by his measure to reform the Corporation of London; and his efforts in this direction would be more successful if nobody could point to Whitehall and call on him to reform his own office. It obviously wants a guiding head to direct the subordinates to work together on some common plan, and to work diligently, so as to supply the public speedily with clear, simple, and well-digested information. To take five years to prepare a prison report, and then to publish discrepancies and contradictions is to be more disgracefully behind this runaway age than any boor who will persist in sending his wheat to market in his own cart by the common road instead of consigning it to the rail.

Fire Insurance.—Our readers are aware that the subject of the Fire Insurance Duties has not escaped us, in reference to the probable loss of them to the revenue; and the more we see or hear of the question the more we see that the end must be a great reduction or a total abolition of them; for the Chancellor can only in the mean time save a portion of the amount by his bill at the cost of business to the British insurance companies—a loss which is now going on, as can be proved. Is Sir Cornewall Lewis aware that French policies are now delivered in England as parcels, to be signed for, and their coat paid as "carriage," in a delivery-book? This is only one of many subterfuges that will be found to obtain for foreign companies a share of British fire insurances; and well did Mr. Wm. Brown (M.P. for South Lancashire) and Mr. James Kennedy (the General Manager of the Lancashire Insurance Office, on the occasion of this Company's influential deputation to the Chancellor) call attention to the large amount of marine assurance done abroad ever since the military conduct of the Government at the close of the war in 1814 and 1815, in reducing the Marine Insurance Duty, gave an opening and a footing to foreign competition for a share of that valuable British business. The second reading of this Fire Insurance Bill has been twice or thrice fixed, but deferred, owing to motions of Supply; and we have seen, from the money articles of the *Times*, that our active men of business of Manchester, Liverpool, and Glasgow, do not intend to let it pass in silence.

## *METROPOLITAN NEWS.*

Hotel and Tavern Keepers' Provident Institution.—The seventeenth anniversary of this excellent institution was celebrated on Tuesday evening by a public dinner, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street. Herbert Ingram, Esq., M.P., presided. The company having partaken of an excellent dinner, provided in the best style of this far-famed hotel, the usual loyal toasts were disposed of. The Chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Hotel and Tavern Keepers' Provident Institution for the Relief of Necessitous and Aged Members," observed that the object of the association was to provide, in a time of prosperity, what funds might be required, for helpless members in a time of adversity. He thought that this was a most praiseworthy object, and therefore he had great pleasure in acceding to the request made to him to preside on that occasion (Hear). He believed that his presence on the part of the hotel and tavern keepers, and the existence of this institution, were marks of the advancing civilisation of the age. What was the state of this country a few centuries ago? Why, then travellers could find no place to obtain refreshments except in monasteries, and they were not always to be relied on, for the monks did not treat King John very well in Lincolnshire. It had been said that London could not exist without morning papers, but he considered that hotels were a greater necessity, and concluded by wishing prosperity to the institution. The toast having been duly acknowledged, Mr. S. E. Tapster, hon. secretary, presented the report of the committee, from which it appeared that the receipts of the year just ended, amounted to £669 12s. 4d. The institution at the present time consists of 198 members, viz., 149 life members, 50 annual members, besides six widows of deceased members not included in the return, who are on the funds. It continues to receive support from about twenty-seven annual honorary members, and numerous donors. The committee state that they have been enabled during the last year to fund the sum of £108 8s. 4d., after paying all expenses, making the funded capital £3700 3s. 6d.; although the institution suffered last year, as most other institutions have done, from the increased taxation in consequence of the war. The report having been approved of, Mr. Wm. J. O'Connell proposed the health of the Chairman, which toast was very warmly received. Mr. Ingram having briefly responded, several complimentary toasts were proposed, and a considerable sum subscribed towards the funds of the institution.

Benevolent Institution for the Relief of Aged and Infirm Journeymen Tailors.—The anniversary festival of this institution was celebrated at the London Tavern on Wednesday evening; Viscount Ingestre in the chair. The company, upwards of 300 in number, consisted for the most part of subscribers to the charity, and followers of the trade for whose benefit it was established. The Chairman proposed, in the usual form, the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Institution," &c., and impressed upon the company the necessity of doing all in their power to promote the interests of the charity. A donation of £10 10s. from his Lordship was followed by many other subscriptions, amounting to £300. This, the Chairman announced, was £200 more than was collected at the last anniversary, and he congratulated the company upon such a result.

The Reform Bill for the City of London.—A Common Hall of the city of London was held in the Guildhall on Tuesday afternoon, to consider the London Corporation Reform Bill. The attendance was very scanty. The Lord Mayor presided. Mr. James Laurence moved a resolution affirming that the measure was destructive to the interests of the City, and pledging the Common Hall to give it their most determined opposition. Sir John Fin.ey seconded the resolution. Mr. C. Reed moved an amendment stating that the bill was wise and moderate, and pledging the Common Hall to do its best to secure its passing. Mr Hale man seconded the motion. The amendment was ultimately withdrawn, and the original resolution carried by a large majority. A petition to Parliament was afterwards adopted against the bill and a resolution declaring that the livery were fully alive to the desirableness of reforming all abuses, and would gladly accept any proper scheme for that purpose.

Meeting of Metropolitan Cab Proprietors.—A general meeting of the London Hackney carriage Proprietors was held at the Coach and Horses Tavern, Wardour-street, Westminster, on the 15th instant, for the purpose of considering the very many objections existing against stage carriages. The meeting was well attended. From the statements made by the speakers it appeared that the new Fancy Conveyance Company had caused a check to the cab trade, and therefore the cab proprietors had drawn up a plan, to which they had obtained the sanction of the authorities, for starting 100 one-horse stage carriages, to ply at the same fares as the cabriolets, not less than twenty on each road.

Royal London Opthalmic Hospital, Moorfields.—The annual general meeting of the governors was held at the hospital on Tuesday, the 15th inst.; Mr. Labouchere, the treasurer, in the chair. It appeared from the report that the number of admissions during the past year was 9974; and that the number of out-patients was 21,106; being from the 1st of January to the 25th of March, 1856, was 2196; being an increase of 514 over the corresponding quarter of last year. From the cash account it appeared that the ordinary annual income was less than the expenditure by upwards of £50.

Preparations for the Commemoration of Peace.—On Thursday the erection of the building for the forthcoming display of fireworks, in commemoration of the conclusion of peace, was completed in Hyde-park and the Green-park. In Hyde-park the site selected is the high ground near the magazine guard house, the front of the building facing towards Park-lane; in the Green park the building has been placed contiguous to the site of the old reservoir, fronting to Buckingham Palace. A considerable space of ground has also been inclosed to keep the public out of danger. Upwards of 500,000 pieces of fireworks will be displayed in each park. There will also be balloon ascents.

A Female Jack Sheppard.—On Wednesday afternoon, shortly before five o'clock, a female effected her escape from the custody of the gaoler of the Southwark Police Court in a most mysterious manner. The name of this daring female is Mary Ann Leonard, *alias* Poll Gardiner, a woman about thirty years of age, and connected with a gang of housebreakers and omnibus thieves in and about the metropolis. She was tried at the Surrey Sessions on the 20th of August for pocket-picking, and sentenced to six years' penal servitude. While in Horsemonger-lane gaol she made her escape in disguise, last February, and evaded the vigilance of the authorities until Monday evening last, when she was apprehended in Liverpool, having taken her passage in a vessel that was to sail for New York next morning. She was locked up with other females by Downe, the gaoler, in one of the cells at the rear of the Southwark Police Court. On Wednesday afternoon, while the prisoners were conversing with some friends in the gaoler's room, the gaoler was suddenly called into the court, and on his return, after an absence of a moment or two, he was surprised to find that she had made her escape through the court, and got safely off.

Trial of Palmer.—At the Court of Queen's Bench, on Wednesday last, the Attorney-General moved for a rule under the law which had just passed the Legislature that the indictments and informations charging the prisoner with wilful murder should be removed, and the prisoner brought up from Stafford and that he be tried at the next session of the Central Criminal Court. The rule was granted. Mr. Grey, on the part of the prisoner, applied for a rule calling on the solicitors for the prosecution to furnish copies of the analytical report of Dr. Taylor so far as regarded the tests made by him for the discovery of antimony and strychnine in the stomachs of the persons alleged to have been poisoned by the prisoner. The Court, after some consideration, refused the rule on the ground that on the cross-examination of Dr. Taylor the information sought for might be obtained.

Assassination in Rupert-street.—One of the most daring acts of assassination ever perpetrated in this country occurred on Thursday evening, at an Italian and French restaurant, kept by Louis Stucchi, at 45, Rupert-street, Haymarket. Several Italians had been spending the evening together, and one of them named Foschini, in a quarrel, according to one account, drew a poniard and stabbed a fellow-countryman, Ruoli. The latter made his escape into the street, and was taken to Charing-cross Hospital. Foschini then attacked Rouelli, the waiter, and two other Italians named Rudio and Chiesa. The waiter was so dangerously wounded that he was not expected to survive. The assassin made his escape in the midst of the confusion.

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

Artists assure us that we are to have a first-rate Royal Academy Exhibition, and yet we are to have nothing from Mulready, Maclise, Cope, Creswick, and Egg. Can this be so? From what we have seen ourselves there is a fair promise of a good Exhibition. Stanfield has sent an abandoned hulk (he calls it "The Abandoned"), the perfect picture of desolation, solitude, and neglect. Roberts will exhibit "Christmas-day in St. Peter's, at Rome," marvellous for the mastery of its architecture, its space, its pomp, its breadth, and picturesque truth. It is the picture (some will suspect erroneously) of an earnest convert from Presbytery to Popery. We shall watch the face of Cardinal Wiseman at the private view, and expect to see the great painter, hat in hand, before the modern Wolsey. Frith contributes a delightful picture in his best manner—a little girl's birthday dinner. Ward has paid a second visit to France during the time of Louis XVI., and has outdone his former doings. Millais is again a marvel—prolific, varied, inventive, and a perfect master of colour. Ned Cooke more than confirms his well-earned reputation, and divides our admiration between Venice and Amsterdam. Frank Stone will be found to have lost no one particle of his old power of pleasing. Mr. Solomon has made rapid strides into the Academy ranks; Miss Solomon, Miss Osborne, and Mies Mutrie more than maintain the reputation in art of the fairer sex. But Phillip—Phillip of Spain—it is he who will sink all who are hung near him for character and colour. He has been to Spain, and drank deeply of Murillo and Velasquez to good purpose.

The Calcrafts or hangers of the Royal Academy this year are Messrs. Cope, Dyce, and Cousins. This is the first time that an engraver has been admitted to the troublesome honour of arranging pictures for the Academy Exhibition. Some bad jokes respecting Mr. Cousins's present employment are uttered in artistic circles. Mr. Cousins is a mezzotinto engraver; and he will now, it is said, evince for the first time in his life his sense of the value of the *line* manner. To be "on the line" is the ambition of every artist. The joke is none of the best even with this explanation. We give it as we heard it.

The papers have lately been full of controversial letters. Thus we have had General Hall *v.* General Cavendish; Mr. Abraham Hayward *v.* Mr. John Wilson Croker; Mr. Gye *v.* Mr. Surman; Resurgam *v.* the Senior Churchwarden of St. Margaret's, Westminster; Mr. Stanley *v.* the Bishop of Bangor; and now we have Mr. Harcourt Vernon *v.* Mr. Lance and Velasquez. There is a show of smart hitting in some of the letters, with more than a sprinkling of bad composition in the Bishop's correspondence.

The Sibthorp Collection under Christie's hammer will bring, so knowing ones confidently state, at least ten thousand pounds. Some one the other day called Mr. Christie "the inevitable and inexorable Christie".—

> The pomp of china and the pride of plate,
> And all that Sibthorp or that Bernal bought,

await alike the inevitable hammer of the inexorable Christie. Whatever we collect is ultimately scattered by Christie and Manson, or Sotheby and Wilkinson.

We learn with pleasure that Messrs. Whittaker and Co., the proprietors of Mr. Collier's well-known and highly-esteemed edition of "Shakspeare," published in 1843, in eight volumes octavo, have just concluded an agreement with Mr. Collier for a revised and cheap reprint of it, in six octavo volumes. Mr. Collier's edition is especially valuable for the fulness and accuracy of its collations with the early quartos.

The Rogers Catalogue is out, and a very tempting catalogue it is. The executors have made the most of what they have. We read of "the sweepings of Pope's study," which Martha Blount gave gratuitously to one person and Lord Bolingbroke and Marchmont to another. Here we have the "sweepings of Rogers' study" transferred to an auction room, and catalogued for sale. "The sweepings of Pope's study" would open the purse-strings of many a rich collector.

Many additions of moment have been made during the past year to the British Museum, by purchase, presentation, and bequest. To the Print Room has been added (by bequest of Mr. Chambers Hall) a celebrated study by Raphael, for the "Entombment of Christ," consisting of nine figures, the picture of which is in the Borghese Palace. The works of Hollar have been enlarged to eighteen volumes. Sir Frederic Madden has added the original MS. of Scott's "Kenilworth" to the treasures under his care. Mr. Hawkins has materially enriched the British Collection of Antiquities. Let us enumerate a few articles of value added to this branch of the Museum. The presents, it will be seen, are very numerous:—

A very fine Greenstone Celt, found near Pendle, Lancashire, presented by Ralph Holden, Esq.

A Stone Hammer-head, found on Swanton Moor, Derbyshire, presented by Evelyn P. Shirley, Esq., M.P.

A Stone Bead, locally known as a Pixy's Grandstone, found near Liskeard, Cornwall, presented by H. Pollard, Esq.

A collection of Bronze Celts, Broken Metal, and remains of Castings, found near Croydon, Surrey, presented by Lewis Loyd, Esq.

Three Bronze Celts, found near Gouldhurst, Kent, presented by Stringer Stringer, Esq.

A Bronze Celt-Mould, found in South Wiltshire.

An Iron Celt, at present considered unique, with remains of its original handle, found in North Wales, presented by Frederick R. West, Esq., M.P.

A collection of enamelled Horse-Trappings of the latest Celtic period, found, at Westhall, in Norfolk

Silver Ingots (some inscribed) and Ornaments of the Roman Period, found with coins of various Emperors from Constans to Eugenius, at Coleraine, in Ireland.

Two Porcelain Beads, found in Scotland, probably of Egyptian manufacture and of the Roman period, presented by Sir James Ramsay, Bart.

A Roman Tile, stamped with the name of the XX. Legion, found at Chester, presented by the Rev. W. Massie.

A Saxon Brooch, found at Mentmore, Buckinghamshire, presented by Frederick Ouvry, Esq.

A Saxon Sword and other Weapons, found on the site of the battle of Ashdown, in Berkshire, presented by Earl Craven.

A Saxon Gold Ring inlaid with niello, found near Peterborough.

A Gold Hawk's-ring, found at Biggleswade, bearing the name of the King of England, from the Bernal Collection.

An ancient Gaelic Brooch, which appears to have belonged to the family of M'Lean of Lochbuy, from the Bernal Collection.

The Garter Plate of Sir William Parr, Marquis of Northampton, and brother to Queen Katherine Parr, which was removed from his stall at Windsor, on his attainder in 1547.

Several Encaustic Tiles, presented by Sir Henry Ellis, K.H., and Mrs. Stackhouse Acton.

That noble Monteith, or silver punch-bowl, of the Queen Anne era, to which we directed attention as one of the treasures of the Sibthorp Collection, brought £67 12s. 6d. Silver is sold by the ounce. Need we add that the gallant Colonel gave a much smaller sum for it; and yet the "figure" is not high.

The possessor of one of the finest collections in this country of autograph letters—Mr. Henry Belward Ray—is just dead. He bought in the old days of Glynn in Pall-mall, and bought with liberality and judgment. The fate of his collection has not reached us: the "inevitable" hammer, no doubt.

There is a great and important move at Manchester for the exhibition in that city in 1857 of the art treasures of the United Kingdom. We shall have something to say next week in favour of the project. At present any statement of particulars is premature. The Manchester people are thoroughly in earnest in the matter.

Oak Destroyed by Lightning.—On Monday, the 7th inst., during a storm, a fine oak was struck by lightning in Helmingham Park, Suffolk, the seat of John Tollemache, Esq., M.P. The tree was shattered and entirely prostrated, and its limbs were scattered by the lightning over a large space of ground.

THE CRIMEAN INQUIRY.—EXAMINATION OF THE EARL OF LUCAN.

## MONSTER MORTAR.

THIS gigantic mortar was cast at the works of Messrs. George Forrester and Co., Vauxhall Foundry, Liverpool. The rough casting weighed about thirty tons; having had a head cast on it the same length as the finished mortar. The metal is entirely of charcoal iron, from the Acadian Company's mines, near Nova Scotia. It is a very pure and strong metal, showing in analysis very little, if any, sulphur; and giving a transverse bearing power of over ten tons per square inch bar, with bearings three feet apart.

The shells to be fired from this mortar weigh, uncharged, rather more than 5 cwt. each; and it is expected that with a full charge, or about 40 lb. weight of powder, the range will exceed 7000 yards. The average range of the present 13-inch sea-service mortars is 4200 yards with 20 lb. weight of powder, and the shell under 2 cwt. The diameter of this monster mortar is 18 inches in the bore, by 5 feet 8½ in. length of chamber, its outside dimensions being 5 ft. 9 in. diameter by 7 ft. 6 in. long. The finished weight is 14½ tons.

The introduction of the above metal into gunnery is calculated to give a wholesome impetus to the manufacture of English iron for similar purposes; as we believe metal in every respect suitable for very large ordnance to be still a desideratum.

RUSSIAN COMMERCE IN 1854.—The official returns of the foreign commerce of Russia in 1854 have just been published, from which it appears that the approximate value of the merchandise exported from Russia in 1854 amounted to 68,337,631 silver roubles, and that of the imports into that country to 70,358,668 silver roubles, making together a commercial movement of 138,696,349 roubles, or 542,785,866 f.; showing, as compared with 1852, which was considered as an average year, a falling off of 307,000,000. Among the merchandise exported, wheat stands for the sum of 15,953,482 silver roubles (nearly 62,000,000 francs); wood for 2,809,187 roubles; flax, hemp, and linseed, form the other principal articles of export. Among the merchandise imported, cotton stands for 3,375,464 silver and spirits for 6,577,196 roubles, &c.—*Letter from St. Petersburg.*

MR. DEANE, THE DIVER.—A Sebastopol Correspondent writes:—"The Russians say that the shot of the Allies sometimes struck their boats full of men crossing from the north side, and sunk them, and they take pride in relating the horrors of the siege. Some of them will never be known. Mr. Deane, the diver, has, however, brought others to light. Close by the ruins of Fort Paul, whence the bridge started to the north side, he discovered at the bottom of the harbour a battery of field-artillery, horses, men, and all, entangled in the harness, and whether skeletons just hanging together in the network of leather. He has fished up five field-pieces and two howitzers. They are filled with mud, but they can soon be made fit for Woolwich. The wood of the carriages has been utterly destroyed by the teredo navalis, or whatever it is which lives on such hard fare. On the skeleton of one of the horses there were the bones of a driver, held together by the rags of his uniform and with his foot still in the stirrup!"

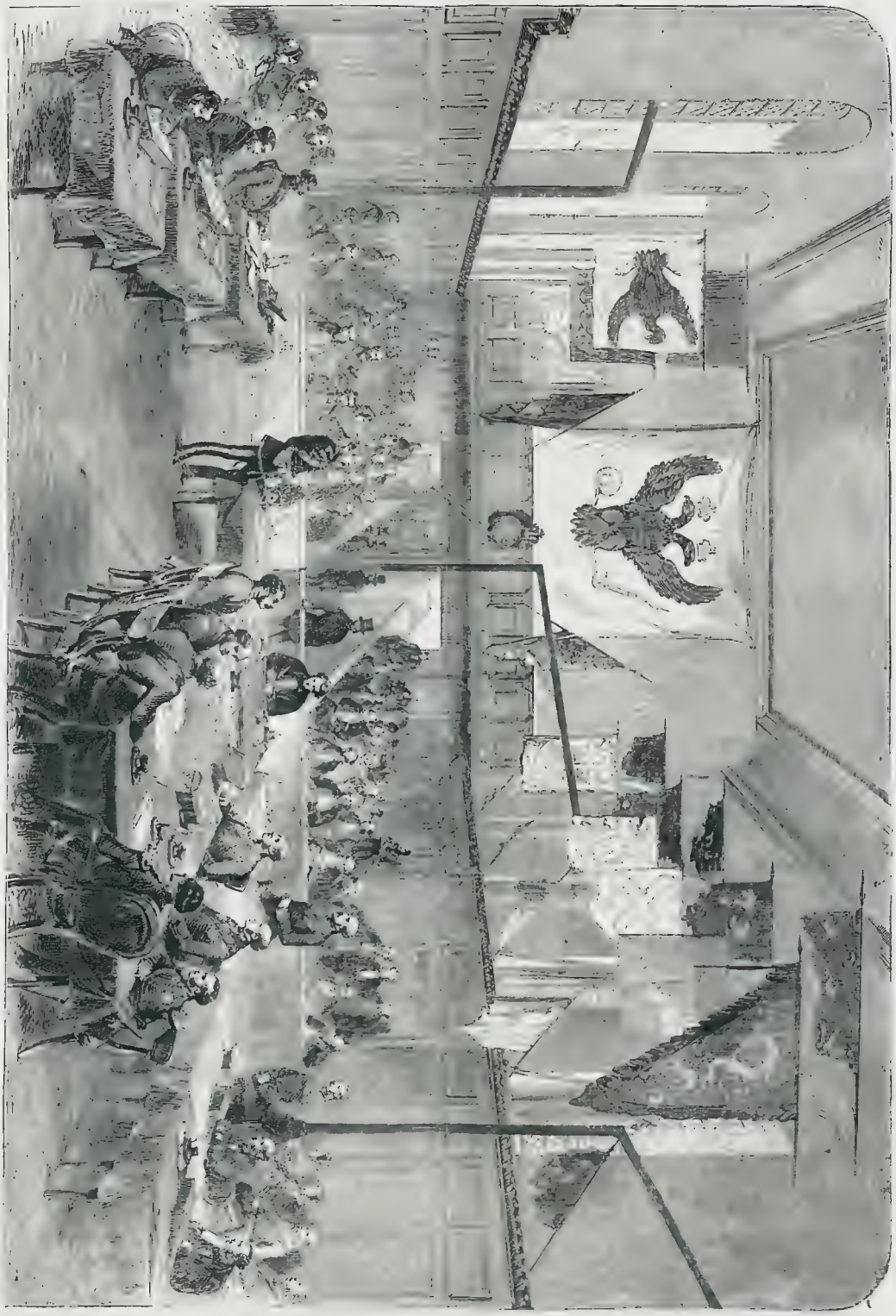
## THE MILITARY INQUIRY AT CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

THE inquiry into the conduct of the officers referred to in the Report presented by Colonel Tulloch and Sir John M'Neil was commenced at Chelsea Hospital, on the 3rd inst., before the Board of general officers, composed of Sir Alexander Woodford (President), Lord Beauchamp, General Rowan, Sir John Bell, General Peel, M.P., General Knollys, and General Sir George Berkeley. The large hall has been admirably arranged for the convenience of all who have business to transact; while for the public ample accommodation is provided on ascending stages, occupying fully three parts of the hall.

At half-past eleven o'clock the general officers composing the Board entered the hall. They were all in full regimentals. The Judge Advocate (the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.) read the Royal warrant constituting the Commission, and explained the nature of the change made in the Board since its original formation—namely—Sir Alexander Woodford, in the room of Lord Seaton, who was originally appointed President, and Sir George Berkeley, in the room of Sir Thomas M'Mahon. The Judge-Advocate said that since the opening of the Royal warrant a communication had been sent by Lord Panmure to the Commander-in-Chief, informing him of the appointment of the Commission, and requesting that he would make arrangements for its being conducted with due care and solemnity. The President asked the Judge-Advocate whether he could inform the Court of the names of the officers whose conduct had been animadverted upon in the Crimean Commissioners' Report, and who wished to attend for the purpose of laying evidence before the Board. The Judge-Advocate said that, after receiving the warrant, he made application to the Commander-in-Chief as to the names of such officers as had been animadverted upon in the Report of the Commissioners, and who, in consequence, had demanded a full inquiry, and he had received from the Horse Guards the names of four officers, namely—the Earl of Lucan, the Earl of Cardigan, Sir Richard Airey, the Quartermaster General, and Colonel Gordon, the Deputy Quartermaster-General.

At the request of the Board the Judge-Advocate read a statement in reference to the manner in which the inquiry would be conducted:—1. The proceedings would be conducted as nearly as possible in accordance with the practice of military courts of inquiry. 2. Evidence might be given in the form of written statements, or by oral examination. 3. The Board would not be empowered to examine witnesses upon oath. 4. Every military witness would be informed that he might decline to make any statement that might have the effect of subjecting him to a court-martial; but that, after that caution, any statement he made might be taken down and used against him. 5. The cases of the persons having a right to appear before the Board would be taken separately. The Judge-Advocate: Will the Board consider what matter should be brought before them in the shape of documentary evidence? It was arranged that copies of all papers laid before Parliament, and bearing upon the matter should be submitted to the Board. The Judge-Advocate said that all papers bearing upon the inquiry that might be sent to his office should be produced. Sir G. Berkeley inquired whether any summonses had been issued? The Judge-Advocate replied that there had not, because none could be issued except under the direction of the Board. The officers whose conduct had been animadverted upon had had no official intimation of the day of meeting, and would only become officially acquainted with it under the summonses which would be issued by the Board. Sir G. Berkeley: Are all the officers in town? The Judge-Advocate did not know; but he thought that by Monday (the 7th inst.) there would be time for every person interested to be summoned. The Board, after some deliberation, decided that Lord Lucan's case should be first taken, and that summonses should be issued to him, and to such witnesses as he might desire to call; and added, that it would be well for the officers whose conduct was to be inquired into to hold their witnesses in readiness. The Judge-Advocate said that, as the cases would be taken in the order of military rank, Lord

LARGE MORTAR, CAST AT THE VAUXHALL FOUNDRY, LIVERPOOL.



SITTING OF THE CHIMAN BOARD OF INQUIRY, IN THE HALL OF CHELSEA HOSPITAL

Cardigan's would follow immediately upon Lord Lucan's; then would come Sir R. Airey's; and lastly, Colonel Gordon's. Did he understand the Board that no summonses should be issued to any other officers than those who had applied?—The Board decided that no other summonses should be issued until there were fresh applications from persons who supposed they had a right to appear before the Board. The Judge-Advocate inquired whether it was the wish of the Board that, as a matter of courtesy, some notification should be made to the Commissioners (Sir John M'Neill and Colonel Tulloch) that their report was to be called into question during the course of the present inquiry? He did not know where the Commissioners were to be found, but he supposed there would be no difficulty in ascertaining at the Horse Guards. The Board decided that a notification should be sent to the Commissioners. It was arranged that the Board at its rising should adjourn until eleven o'clock on Monday, the 7th inst., and that the ordinary times of sitting each day should be from eleven o'clock a.m., until four o'clock p.m.

During the last fortnight the Board has met on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday each week. The attendance of the public has generally been pretty large, including a considerable number of ladies, who seem deeply interested in the inquiry into the causes of the frightful loss of life in the winter of 1854-5.

## *IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.*

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

TORTURE IN INDIA.—The Earl of ALBEMARLE adverted once more to the system of torture in India, and moved certain resolutions denouncing the system employed for the collection of the revenue. The resolutions were supported by extracts from the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the subject.—The Duke of ARGYLL joined in condemning the practice, and spoke of it as having been inherited by the East India Company from the original rulers of the country. It had always been declared to be illegal and had never been sanctioned by the European servants of the Company. Measures were now in course of adoption for the final prohibition of torture in any shape or for any purpose. The noble Duke suggested that these facts should be incorporated in the resolutions, and, with that addition, he had no objection to them.—The Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of Ellenborough, Lord Montcagle, and other noble Lords having spoken, the resolutions, as amended, were agreed to.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. TOTTENHAM took the oaths and his seat for New Ross.

RAILS.—Mr. WHITESIDE mentioned the terms of his motion on the subject of RAILS, to the effect that he attributed the capitulation of that town to the want of foresight and energy on the part of her Majesty's Government.

THE ENLISTMENT QUESTION.—Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to Mr. Baillie, expressed his belief that early next week the correspondence with the United States on the enlistment question would be issued.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—Lord PALMERSTON in answer to Sir R. Lyt ton, said he was very sorry the papers relating to Central America had not been presented already. They were now in print and had only to be revised, so that he expected to be able to lay them before the House in the course of the week.—Mr. BAILLIE said, after the statement of the noble Lord, he felt it his duty to postpone his motion.

RAILWAY AND CANAL TRAFFIC.—Mr. LOWE, in answer to Mr. Humphrey Brown, stated that the Government did not intend to bring in any bill for the better regulation of railway and canal traffic, or for the better prevention of accidents on railways.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates.

BISHOP OF NEW ZEALAND.—Sir J. PAKINGTON brought under the notice the claim of the Bishop of New Zealand (Dr. Selwyn) to have his salary of £000 paid by the Imperial Legislature. Sir John argued that the discontinuance of that vote in the Estimates amounted to a breach of national faith; and expressed a hope that Mr. Labouchere, if disinclined to propose the vote to Parliament, would endeavour to induce the Colonial Legislature to take the Bishop's case into consideration.—Lord J. MANNERS expressed similar views.—Mr. LABOUCHERE and Lord PALMERSTON replied that there was no breach of faith, the original understanding on the part of the Government being entirely dependent upon the willingness of the House of Commons to continue the vote. After the lapse of some years, the House was disinclined to go on paying the salary, believing that the colony ought to be relieved from the Colonial Legislature.—After some remarks by Mr. WILLIAMS to reduce the salaries of the Governor and Council of Western Australia was lost by 9 to 7.

THE CONSULAR SYSTEM.—Mr. WISE urged the necessity of reforming the consular system, and expressed a decided preference for the commitment in that service of persons who had been specially trained for the discharge of the duties.—Mr. LAYARD concurred in the general concurrence in that view; and mentioned that the Foreign Secretary had issued circulars calling for information on the subject of consular duties. The information so obtained would be submitted to a Select Committee to be appointed next Session.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The House sat for only half an hour, and transacted no business of public interest.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. F. PEEL stated that the Foreign Legion now in British pay would be disbanded with the least possible delay; that the officers and men would receive all the pay and other advantages offered at the period of their enlistment, but were not entitled to pension or half-pay; and that the Crimean medals sent by the Emperor Napoleon would be distributed according to the French plan—namely, ten to every thousand men. General Codrington having been requested to select the particular regiments who might have rendered themselves most worthy of this special decoration.

#### MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.

Mr SPOONER pointed to notice, moved a resolution to the effect that the House should resolve itself into Committee, "for the purpose of considering the Acts for the endowment of the College of Maynooth, with a view to the withdrawal of any grants made thereto out of the Consolidated Fund, due regard being had to vested interests." In support of this resolution the hon. member reiterated at great length the arguments upon which he founded the assumption that the Catholic religion was false, dangerous, and unscriptural; and then proceeded to exhort the House to refuse any longer to afford a State support and legal recognition to a creed so heretical and damnable.

After a few words from Mr. M'CANN,

Mr. A. BLACKBURNE moved an amendment that the inquiry suggested into the Maynooth Acts should be extended into the whole subject of religious grants for every denomination of Christians in Ireland. In point of numbers, he remarked, the members of the Established Church consisted only 13 per cent of the Irish population, the other consisting per cent of Presbyterians and Dissenters. Public money in the proportion of £700,000 per annum for the Church of the minority, to little more than £38,000 apportioned among the members of the other sects, the Roman Catholics included.

Lord CASTLEROSSE contended that the Maynooth grant was secured by the terms of the Union, and could not be disturbed without a breach of imperial faith.

Lord BERNARD denied the existence of the will and compact, and declared that the principles inculcated at Maynooth had fostered disloyalty.

Mr. FAGAN thought the moment when peace was concluded between hostile nations was peculiarly inapposite for an attempt to stir up the embers of strife between Protestant and Catholic. The majority in favour of the motion would be solely produced by an unnatural combination between the partisans of a Protestant establishment and the advocates of the voluntary principle.

Mr. WILKINSON could not consent to withhold the State support of Maynooth College so long as the Established Church in Ireland retained its ecclesiastical property.

Mr. KENNEDY pointed out the inevitable result to which the discontinuance of the Maynooth grant would inevitably lead. The great majority of the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland must thenceforth be educated abroad.

Mr. DE VERE believed that any invasion of the rights of Maynooth would be the prelude to an interminable agitation among the Irish Roman Catholics.

Mr. DRUMMOND, without expressing the slightest approval of Maynooth as an educational establishment, contended that, if that establishment were assailed, every ecclesiastical endowment in Ireland would in its turn be subverted.

The motion was opposed by Mr. MEAGHER and Mr. DEASY, who vindicated in detail the social system and the political principles which grew up under the influences of Roman Catholicism.

Mr. ROEBUCK reminded the House that Maynooth had been established by an essentially Protestant Minister, with the view of surrounding the pupils who were being educated for the priesthood in Ireland with better influences than they were likely to find in foreign seminaries. The same reasons which had originally prompted Mr. Pitt to grant an endowment to that institution still existed to forbid its discontinuance. From the very different circumstances attending the rebellion of 1798 and the outbreak of 1848 it was apparent that the Catholic priests, as well as the population of Ireland, had undergone a vast improvement during the interval, and had become enlisted on the side of loyalty and order. This improvement he believed to be fairly attributable to the teaching afforded at Maynooth.

Mr. REID having briefly opposed the motion,

Lord PALMERSTON expressed his regret both that the subject had been again introduced in that House, and that it had been discussed in a mere spirit of polemical controversy, for the question was entitled to be treated in its political aspect; and in this point of view he contended that the Maynooth endowment was guaranteed by a solemn compact with the Irish people, while the purposes for which that institution had been supported for the past fifty years by the Imperial Government were satisfactorily accomplished. In the existing loyalty and advancing prosperity of Ireland he found a proof that wholesome influences prevailed in that country, among which Maynooth was entitled to a high place. Whatever objections might be raised respecting the details of education in the College—a question into which he would not enter—it was in his opinion a matter of much higher importance to provide that the rising generation of the priesthood in Ireland should at all events be brought up as Irishmen.

Mr. SPOONER having briefly replied,

The House divided upon the amendment proposed by Mr. BLACK, which was negatived by a majority of 285 to 81—*Ib.*

Upon a second division on the main question there appeared:—For Mr. Spooner's resolution, 141; Against, 138—26.

The House thereupon resolved itself into Committee, Mr. NEWDEGATE taking the chair.

Mr. SPOONER moved for leave to bring in a Bill to Repeal the Maynooth Endowment.

Mr. HUTCHINS moved that the Chairman should report progress, which was negatived on a division by a majority of 154 to 132—*Ib.*

The motion for reporting progress was renewed by Mr. D'CONNELL, but withdrawn after a few words from Mr. J. M'Gregor and Lord Palmerston.

The House then divided, for the fourth time, on the question that leave be given to bring in the Bill. Ayes, 159; Noes, 142—17.

The House having resumed, leave was given to bring in the Bill.

On the motion of Mr. STAFFORD, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the administration of the medical department of the Army.

Leave was given to Mr. Horsman to introduce a bill to explain and amend the laws relating to lunatic asylums in Ireland.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Justices of Peace Qualification Bill was considered in Committee, and several clauses passed.

#### MINISTERS' MONEY (IRELAND) BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of the Ministers' Money (Ireland) Bill, Mr. HAMILTON moved an amendment, that the bill should be read a second time that day six months.

After a discussion (in which Mr. Meagher, Mr. A. Black, Mr. Miall, and Lord Bernard took part),

The SECRETARY FOR IRELAND explained the position in which the question now stood. A measure on the subject had been passed two years since, for which he invited a fair and deliberate trial. Should that Act prove inexpedient or dangerous, the Government, he declared, would undertake to introduce some comprehensive bill of reform in a future session.

The bill was opposed by Mr. Napier.

Mr. FITZGERALD vindicated the course pursued by the Government with respect to the measure.

Mr. WHITESIDE supported the amendment.

Mr. MAGUIRE and Mr. Serjeant O'BRIEN defended the bill.

Lord J. RUSSELL condemned the indecisive policy of the Cabinet. For the present, however, he consented to vote against the measure now before the House, trusting before long to find some bill introduced for the total abrogation of what he considered an unjust and vexatious impost.

On a division there appeared—For the second reading, 121; for the amendment, 202—81. The bill is consequently lost.

The Reformatory Schools (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

The Exchequer Bills (£21,183,700) Bill was read a third time and passed.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Board of Works Bill, and the Board of Works (Ireland) Bill were severally read a second time.

The Earl of HARROWBY, in reply to the Bishop of Oxford, said it was not his intention to proceed any further with his Education Bill in the present Session.

TROOPS, &c., TO BE SENT.—Lord PANMURE, in reply to the Earl of Elgin, said it was not the intention of the Government to withdraw any of the forces ordered to be sent out to the French North American provinces to replace the regiments and the corps that had been withdrawn from the Canadas during the progress of the war in the Crimea; but it was most unfounded to suppose that those forces were for the purposes of oppression.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

In consequence of there being only thirty-six members present at four o'clock, the House stood adjourned until Friday.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Marquis of SALISBURY moved for certain returns in reference to the ticket-of-leave system, which he strongly condemned.—The Duke of ARGYLL said it was his duty to defend the system as far as he could. A few isolated cases, in which it had not proved quite successful. He laid on the table a report by Colonel Jebb on the operation of the system which he thought would show that, upon the whole, it had worked satisfactorily.

Earl STANHOPE called attention to the subject of secondary punishments generally, and urged upon the Government the propriety of giving some further assistance to the reformatory school system. He also suggested Moreton Bay as a desirable place for a new convict establishment.—Earl GRANVILLE said that the subject of reformatory schools was under the consideration of the Government. As to Moreton Bay as a convict establishment, he did not think that such an arrangement would be received with approbation by the Australian colonists.—After some further discussion the subject dropped.

The Charitable Uses Bill, and the Exchequer Bills (£21,183,700) Bill, were severally read a second time. The Public Works Bill, and the Public Works (Ireland) Bill, were passed through Committee.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to Mr. Disraeli in reference to public business next week, said that, in the event of the Estimates not being disposed of to-night, it was intended to go on with them on Monday. But if the Estimates were concluded to-night, Government proposed to take the Counties and Boroughs Police Bill on Monday. The right hon. gentleman then gave notice that he should move on Monday that the House at its rising should adjourn until Thursday following.

FALL OF RARS.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to Mr. Disraeli, said that the Government were willing to devote Monday week to the consideration of the fall of Kars. If the business extended to Monday, the Police Bill would be taken on Friday next.

NEW PUBLIC OFFICES.—Sir B. HALL gave notice that on the 28th inst., he would move the appointment of a Select Committee to consider the best means of providing accommodation for the various public departments in the neighbourhood of Downing-street, and to report thereupon to the House.

THE GREAT NAVAL REVIEW.—Col. DUNNE asked why the members of the House of Commons were not allowed to take their wives on board the vessels provided for them by the Admiralty on the review as well as the members of the House of Lords.—Mr. LINDSAY inquired whether the vessel provided (the *Perseverance*) was the one which had capsized last year (Laughter).—Mr. CARDWELL said that [illegible] country, and what was now to be done with it [illegible] was true that gun-boats had been prepared for the purpose of the review.—Admiral WALCOTT also desired to know why the members of the House should be separated from their wives on that great occasion (Laughter).—Sir C. WOOD said that the ships had been prepared in the event of a continuance of the war which was now happily at an end. The members could not take their wives on board the vessels set apart for them in consequence of the want of space. No gun-boats had been built for the purposes of the review.

CELEBRATION OF PEACE.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to Mr. Dundas, said that the large scaffolds now erecting in Hyde-park and the Green-park were for the celebration of a fête for the conclusion of peace.

ST. JAMES'S-PARK.—Sir BENJAMIN HALL, in reply to Mr. L. Davies, described the various plans proposed to the Select Committee for opening a public road through St. James's-park, and said that the Government had decided not to remove the Duke of York's Column at present, but to open a road from Buckingham-gate to St. James's-street, by the German Chapel, and to throw a foot bridge over the ornamental water: for which purpose he should shortly move an estimate.

INDIAN REVENUES.—Sir E. PERRY, on the motion for going into Committee of Supply, called attention to the annually increasing deficit of the public revenues in India, which, he contended, unless checked, would be productive of serious inconvenience to India and the public service generally.

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The Customs officers at Malaga have captured an English smuggling schooner off that port, worth, with her cargo, 50,000 piastres. They have also seized a large quantity of smuggled goods in a steamer from the Levant.

### THE MAYNOOTH GRANT.—MR SPOONER'S MOTION.

FOR MR. SPOONER'S MOTION, 159.

Agnew, Sir A
Anderson, R J
Arbuthnott, Hon Gen
Archdall, Capt M
Bailey, Sir J
Baldock, E H
Barnes, T
Barrington, Viscount
Bateson, J
Baxter, W E
Bell, J
Bentinck, G W P
Beresford, Right Hon W
Bernard, Viscount
Bignold, Sir S
Blackburn, P
Bodkin, Colonel
Bramley-Moore, J
Brookfield, J
Buck, Colonel
Bulkeley, Sir T
Burrell, Sir C M
Cairns, H M C
Campbell, Sir A I
Carnac, Sir J R
Challis, Sir J Sherman
Chambers, M
Cheetham, J
Child, S
Chichester, Lord H
Clive, Hon R W
Cobbold, J C
Cowan, C
Crawford, W H J
Crook, J
Crossley, F
Davis, Sir H E F
Davies, J L
Denison, E
Dod, J W
Duckworth, Sir J T B
Duke, Sir J
Duncan, G
Duncombe, Hon C
Dundas, F
Dunlop, A M
Du Pre, C G
East, Sir J B
Egerton, Sir F
Egerton, W H
Egerton, E C
Elliot, G
Escott, B B
Evans, W
Farnham, E B
Fergus, J
Ferguson, J
Ferguson, Sir J
Floyer, J
Forster, C
Freeston, Colonel
Gaskell, J
Gilpin, Colonel
Greaves, E
Greenall, G
Gregan, E
Guinness, S S
Gurney, J H
Gwyn, J
Hadde, Lord
Hadfield, G
Hamilton, Lord C
Hamilton, Rt Hon R C N
Hardy, G
Hastie, Alex
Hastie, Arch
Hayes, Sir H
Hill, Lord A E
Hindley, C
Hodgson, W
Hope, A J B
Hotham, Lord
Howard, C
Howard, Hon C W G
Howard, Lord E
Hughes, W B
Hutchins, E J
Ingram, H
Kennedy, T
Kirk, W F
Labouchere, Rt Hon H
Lennox, Lord H G
Lewis, Rt Hon Sir G C
Liddell, Hon E H
MacEvoy, E
M'Cann, J
M'Mahon, P
Maguire, J F
Manners, Lord J
Martin, P W
Massey, W N
Masterman, T
Meeck, Viscount
Mercer, Sir T
Morrell, Rt Hon W
Mowatt, F
Mulgrave, Earl of
Murrough, J P
Napier, Sir J
North, J
O'Brien, P
O'Brien, J
O'Connell, Captain D
Oliveira, B
Palmerston, Viscount
Paxton, Sir J
Pee, Sir R
Peel, F
Peel, General
Perry, Sir T E
Philipps, J H
Power, Nicholas
Power, N
Price, W P
Prichard, J
Pulling, A
Pusey, P
Rawdon, Colonel
Reid, R T
Rendlesham, Lord
Ricardo, O
Rice, E R
Richardson, J J
Ridley, G
Robinson, J A
Russell, F C H
Russell, F W
Scholefield, W
Scrope, R
Scully, V
Seymour, H K
Seymour, H D
Shaw, W
Smith, Rt Hon R V
Smith, J
Somerset, R H
Stanley, E J
Stanley, F
Tottenham, C
Tyrrell, H H
Waterpark, Lord
Waters, W H
Watkins, J
Wellesley, Lord C
Williams, W
Wilson, J
Wyvill, M

TELLERS.
Castlerosse, Viscount
Wilkinson, W A

For the motion, ... ... ... ... ... 159
Against it, ... ... ... ... ... 133
Majority ... ... ... ... ... 26

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## *THE COURT.*

The brilliant list of Court festivities which has been announced for the week augurs well for the gaiety of the approaching season. The Queen's birthday will be celebrated on the 29th of May, when a Chapter will be held at Windsor Castle, at which the Knights of the several orders present are commanded to wear their collars. The following Court entertainments have been announced by authority:—April 25, Juvenile Ball at Buckingham Palace. April 29, her Majesty's second Drawingroom. April 30, her Majesty's first State Concert. May 7, her Majesty's Levee. May 8, her Majesty's first State Ball. May 13, her Majesty's Birthday Ball. May 20, her Majesty's second State Concert. June 17, her Majesty's second State Ball.

The Queen held a levee on Tuesday, at St. James's Palace. There was a very numerous attendance, chiefly of military officers. The Duke of Norfolk had an audience, and delivered to her Majesty the ensigns of the Order of the Garter worn by his late father. Her Majesty's costume on this occasion was much admired. It consisted of a train of pink satin, covered with English lace, and trimmed with bows of pink and white satin. The petticoat was of white satin, covered with English lace, and trimmed with bouillonnés of white satin. On her head the Queen wore a diamond circlet. After the Levee her Majesty took a drive in an open carriage and four, accompanied by the Princess Royal and Princess Alice. The Prince Consort rode on horseback. In the evening the Queen and Prince Albert honoured the Opera with their presence. On the same day the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice visited Westminster Abbey; the Princesses Helena and Louisa and Prince Arthur went to the Zoological Gardens, and the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred honoured Messrs. Day's lithographic establishment, in Gate-street, with a visit.

On Thursday the Queen and the Prince, with the Princess Royal, took a drive in an open landau and four. In the evening her Majesty and his Royal Highness visited the Adelphi Theatre.

Yesterday (Friday) the Queen and the Prince Consort paid a visit to the Camp at Aldershott, where a review of the troops took place. Her Majesty and her Royal Highness were to pass the night in the Royal Pavilion erected on the site of Cæsar's Camp, and return to London this afternoon.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS AT CHATHAM.—Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Princess Royal, attended by the Countess of Desart, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, and Colonel Seymour, left Buckingham Palace at two p.m. on Wednesday, and proceeded to the Bricklayers' Arms station, and thence by the North Kent Railway to Strood, where her Majesty was met by the Commandant of Chatham garrison, Colonel Eden, Colonel Savage, Colonel Sandham, Colonel Phillips, Major Gordon, and a number of other officers, both naval and military. Her Majesty having alighted, the Royal suite proceeded, followed by a numerous party of officers on horseback in full uniform, to the Supplemental Hospital, Brompton, up the Military-road, and over the drawbridge. On entering the barracks at Brompton the Royal party were met by a guard of honour, composed of the Royal Sappers and Miners, with their splendid brass band playing the National Anthem, the guard presenting arms on the gate having alighted, her Majesty was conducted to the opposite side of the barracks, where the convalescent invalids, from the Invalid Depôt, were arranged, with cards in their hands bearing the names, regiment, and the nature of their wounds, when and where received, also age and length of service, for her Majesty's inspection. The Queen passed down [illegible] length of the lines (above 200 men), and [illegible] each card, and upon several occasions very feelingly addressed those who had lost limbs. The next part of her Majesty's visit was to the sick and wounds in the wards of the hospital (there being 262 in the various wards). The Royal inspection terminated a few minutes before five o'clock, it having occupied about an hour and a quarter. Her Majesty appeared to express her pleasure at the attention shown the troops by the medical officers of the establishment, and the excellent manner in which every department is conducted. The Queen was again loudly and enthusiastically greeted on leaving the [illegible].

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and his Serene Highness Prince Ernest of Leiningen went to Kew on Monday, and visited their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary.

We understand the Earl of Clarendon has definitively fixed his departure from Paris for London for this day (Saturday).

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AN HEIRESS AT THE DRAWINGROOM.—There were two débuts at the Drawingroom last week that made a considerable sensation—one, the Prince Royal, who will in future regularly attend her Majesty's Drawingrooms; and another, the richest heiress, if rumour is to be believed, who has been presented at Court for several seasons, and whose fortune would, not to say it offers from a sovereign prince, but from a dozen Royal Princesses. I hear that every moustache in St. James's Palace assumed its most killing curl yesterday when the Hon. Miss Jones Loyd, the charming daughter of Lord Overstone, passed. One Duke, three Marquises, and a score of Earls have already announced their intention to lay formal siege to the heart of the young lady; and if the coveted high rank, and an alliance with an ancient lineage, the puzzle will be, not to find a nobleman with these qualifications, but to choose among the throng of suitors.—*London Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian.*

Castle Donington Church was the other day struck by lightning, which did much damage to the spire and to the body and interior fittings of the church.

## MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—We are glad to announce that the rumour which has been for some time current respecting the engagement of Mdlle. Piccolomini is entirely correct. Not only has Mr. Lumley positively secured the services of this extraordinary new singer, whose performances have created so much *furore* throughout Italy, but he has made favourable arrangements with two other *prime donne*—Mdme. Albertini and Mdme. Alboni. The season will commence on 6th May, with an opera to introduce Mdme. Alboni. Some time in the following week Mdlle. Piccolomini will appear in Verdi's "Traviata" (new to this country), and shortly afterwards the "Trovatore" will be produced on a scale of great splendour, with Albertini as *Leonora*, and Alboni as *Azucena*. Of the merits of the latter lady it is scarcely necessary to speak; one of the most magnificent contraltos of the age she is sure to be received with enthusiasm. Of the former we will merely say that, though by name, education, accomplishments, and celebrity, an Italian, she is by birth an English lady. In addition to these, a young artiste, Madle. Finoli—gifted with charming voice, and great personal attractions, but as yet unknown to fame—has been engaged; as well as Mdlle. Giuditta Rizza and several other stars. The tenors will be Signor Siviani, who performed *John of Leyden*, in the "Prophète," for forty nights at the Pergola (Florence); Signor Baucardé, whose plaintive voice has already been heard at Her Majesty's Theatre; and Signor Calzolari, who has recently returned from St. Petersburg with fresh laurels and a still more beautiful voice than that with which a few years ago he delighted the English public. Signor Benevantani, one of whose great parts is *Don Giovanni*, has been engaged as principal baritone; and Signors Vairo and Zucconi as bass and buffo.

The attractions of the ballet are to include the "Corsaire," in which the exquisite Rosati will appear. Engagements have also been effected with two sparkling Italian and French *danseuses*, Mdlles. Boschetti and Lisireux, together with Mdlle. Rosa and a young Russian dancer of remarkable grace and beauty named Katinka.

With such a staff of great singers and dancers Mr. Lumley will, we hope, succeed in restoring the fortunes of his house. We have much to believe that, before long, the public will be enlightened by the announcement of further and equally brilliant engagements, but we are unwilling to give currency to reports that have not as yet an actual foundation in fact.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY began its forty-third season on Monday last, under highly-favourable auspices. Several of its recent arrangements, and especially the appointment of a man so much esteemed and respected as Professor Sterndale Bennett as conductor of the concerts, have met with general approval, as has been shown by the amounts of the subscription, which has not, we understand, been exceeded in any former year. This is the more evidently traceable to the nomination of Mr. Bennett, as the unpopular choice of Herr Wagner had a disastrous effect on last year's subscription. The reduction of the number of concerts from eight to six has likewise been a judicious and beneficial measure. The programme of Monday's concert was as follows:

PART I.

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| Symphonie in C minor (dedicated to the Philharmonic Society) .. .. | Mendelssohn. |
| Recitative and aria—"Dove sono" ("Nozze di Figaro") .. .. | Mozart. |
| Concerto in E flat, pianoforte, Madame Clara Schumann .. .. | Beethoven. |
| Overture ("Don Carlos") .. .. .. .. .. | Macfarren. |

PART II.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sinfonia in A, No. 7 .. .. .. .. .. .. | Beethoven. |
| Recitative and aria ("Il Giuramento") .. .. .. .. | Mercadante |
| Solo, Pianoforte (Variations Sérieuses), Madame Schumann .. .. | Mendelssohn. |
| Ove tare ("Freischutz") .. .. .. .. .. .. | Weber |

To every musician this bill of fare will speak for itself, and every one will agree that a choicer banquet could not have been presented. The society, it will be seen, has followed its usual course of disregarding the idle cry of "novelty." It has always given novelty when it has found novelty worthy of being given. Novelty accompanied with excellence is a recommendation to which the Philharmonic Society has never been deaf. Witness its production of all the works of the great masters: the symphonies and overtures of Beethoven, Weber, Spohr, and Mendelssohn—which have been given to the world during the period of its society's existence. Let the world see a new Beethoven, a new Spohr, or a new Mendelssohn, and then if the society fail in its duty to produce his works it will really deserve to be blamed. The performance of the piece in the programme was excellent. Mr. Bennett displayed a new delicacy to the Philharmonic Society has never been [illegible]. Witness its production of all the works of the great masters: the symphonies and overtures of Beethoven, Weber, Spohr, and Mendelssohn—which have been given to the world during the period of its society's existence. Let the world see a new Beethoven, a new Spohr, or a new Mendelssohn, and then if the society fail in its duty to produce his works it will really deserve to be blamed. The performance of the piece in the programme was excellent. Mr. Bennett displayed a new delicacy to the Philharmonic Society has never been [illegible]. He conducted the orchestra with perfect firmness and self-possession; and (as might have been expected) his readings were uniformly the result of knowledge, taste, and judgment. We never heard the two masterpieces of Beethoven and Mendelssohn more beautifully played, and never saw them more warmly appreciated by the audience. Madame Clara Schumann, who appeared in England for the first time, supported her world-wide reputation. She possesses every quality of a great performer—energy and vigour, combined with the most delicate softness, refinement, and delicacy: her volume of tone is immense, but it never degenerates into noise, and is as soft and mellow as her softest *pianissimo*. Her reception was enthusiastic, and she must have felt it to be gratifying. Madame Clara Novello, now more than ever the favourite of the English public, was the only vocalist on this occasion. This season she is singing with greater power and beauty than ever; and in many of the highest qualities of her art there is no singer in Europe—not even the Nightingale herself—who is her superior.

THE ORATORIO of the CREATION was performed by the Belfast Classical Harmonist Society, in the Victoria Hall, on Wednesday evening, April 9th, being the first time it has been produced by a society in the north of Ireland. The soloists were Mrs. Sunderland, Mr. Benson, of London; Mr. Rogers and Mr. Wood, of Armagh; with Mr. Turle, organist of Armagh Cathedral, accompanying on the society's organ—a fine instrument, built by Robson, of London. The chorus consisted of about 80 voices; the orchestra, partly composed of members of the local instrumental society (the Amateurs), was very effective, consisting of about 30 performers. The audience was large and fashionable, and highly appreciated the efforts of the society in producing, for the first time in Belfast, a complete oratorio.

A NEW ORATORIO, entitled "Jephtha and his Daughter," by Herr Reinthaler, of Cologne, was produced by Mr. Hullah, at St. Martin's hall, on Wednesday evening. It was most favourably received by a crowded audience; and it deserved its success, for there are many grand and beautiful parts both in the airs and choruses. The performance, too, was exceedingly good. The principal solo parts were sung by Madame Clara Novello, Miss Palmer, and Mr. Thomas; and Mr. Hullah's choristers, as usual, were steady and efficient.

MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL have been giving their comic entertainment, "Patch Work," in Liverpool, with very great success. They appear in Leeds the latter part of this month.

ITALIAN OPERA AT THE SURREY THEATRE.—A company is about to be formed for the production of Italian operas at the Surrey Theatre, the present managers—Messrs. Shepherd and Creswick—having, it is said, entered into arrangements with Madame Caradori, Madame Rudersdorff, Madame Gassler, Madame Lorini, Madame Sedlatzek, Mr. Gautier, Herr Reichart, Signor Lorini, Signor Baraldi, Mr. Swift, &c., and other distinguished artists.

## THE THEATRES, &c.

PRINCESS'.—On Thursday "Henry VIII." was performed for the 150th night at this theatre. This run, extraordinary as it is, has been fully justified by the manner in which the tragedy was placed upon the stage. As a spectacle the production has never been equalled, and as a performance seldom excelled. The next illustrative revival is announced for the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. C. Kean on Monday week—"A Winter's Tale," and we look forward to Mrs. C. Kean's impersonation of *Hermione* with the greatest interest.

HAYMARKET.—A new farce, called the "Postman's Knock," somewhat rudely constructed for the apparent purpose of introducing the song so named, has been produced at this theatre. The song itself is well sung by Mr. W. Farren; and the piece, aided by his talent, and that of Miss Lavine and Miss Schoot, who also sing a ballad or two each, has been favourably received.

STANDARD.—Shakspeare still continues in the ascendant. A well-illustrated performance of "A Winter's Tale" has been added to those of "Antony and Cleopatra" and "King John." The company has been greatly improved; and the audience manifest more and more sympathy with the high poetry of our elder drama. There are those who still affect to wonder at this great fact, and to think that rude melodrama or domestic tragedy would better adapt itself to the tastes and aptitudes of a mixed popular audience. Even in literature this is not the case. To an imaginative Byron, for instance, Crabbe appeared "England's sternest poet, and her best;" but, as Margaret Fuller has truly observed, to the poor and humble, whom he has described so feelingly and correctly, he is nothing of the sort. He may be valuable to them, as to the upper classes, as an interpreter, and still more as an advocate; but he is not "agreeable as a household friend." They have no special relish for verses either in print or on the stage. They want, as the female writer above named observes, "something romantic, something which takes them out of their sphere; and high-sounding words, such as they are not in the habit of using, have peculiar charms for them." The grandiloquent heroics of *Marc Antony* and *Leontes*, of *Cleopatra* and *Hermione*, have especial charms for such auditors. Though not always intelligible, these grand phrases are always influential. The hearer is spellbound by the rhythm and the music of the verse; if he cannot always catch the sense, he is secure of the sound. In this way a perception of pleasure is gained, and a touch of refinement communicated, by which even the "savage breast" is soothed and the rudest minds are harmonised. Miss Glyn, in her various assumptions, prefers the purely classic in her style, and aims at a statuesque repose which to the unreflecting might appear hazardous with an East-end audience. It is, however, not so; for by them it is accepted as the most natural mode of utterance. This actress, too, has the great merit of *speaking*, not declaiming, the dialogue; and thus stands in contrast with the ordinary stage heroine. And to this no small part of her extraordinary success is owing.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

NEWMARKET commenced its meetings on Monday for the season, with a gloomy sky and a blank attendance. The Craven Stakes was far below what it was wont to be, but a good race was given against Fisherman, cleverly by a head; and the finish between Anemone and Armiger, on the Riddlesworth (which at one time seemed mortgaged to Lord Jersey and the Cobweb colts), was equally close. Saucebox essayed to give Lawn 40 lb. for his year in a £50 plate, over the 1¼-mile Clermont course, but the "puce and white" failed against such fearful odds. Mr. Parr was equally unlucky with Apathy on Tuesday, who went down before an unknown colt of Mr. Stephenson's; and Furioso, who was certainly the best-looking of the stock at the Royal sale of 1854, showed no temper, and won the Sale Stakes, and a 100-to-1 place at the Derby betting. Sarabland, who has long been considered the greatest rogue among the Yorkshire horses, ran the A. F. course with more nerve than usual; and, though it seemed any odds on Cannobie as they came down the hill from the Bushes, he headed him half-way up the cords, and beat that great Derby favourite cleverly. Cannobie is, however, by no means disgraced, as he only received 9 lb. for his two years, and the distance was hardly long enough for him: he, moreover, triumphed on paper, as a cross was proved against Sarabland after a long investigation, and the judge's decision reversed. Walmer had the day to himself on Wednesday, as he beat Victoria very easily for the Column, and got a 100 sovs. sweepstakes as well against the Clarissa colt, whose owner knew his fate by its third place in the Column, just before. The present was the first appearance of West Australian's sister, who had to supply the place of Fly-by-Night. This much-talked-of colt is said to have got a strain in the back sinews which reduces him to walking exercise and 25 to 1 for the Derby. Countless *comards* about the favourites are now in full circulation. The John Day party, it is averred, are really glad that Cannobie has arisen to meet Wentworth, as they did not wish to see their giraffe iron in alone, "with his ears pricked." Porto Rico has had—to judge from the support he receives—a capital trial for the Two Thousand Guineas; and Yellow Jack an equally satisfactory one with Omer Pacha; but there were people found who could relieve the tedium of a dull Craven Meeting by speculations as to whether Mr. Padwick had really sold this colt and Coroner in one lot for twelve thousand guineas! So runs the world away.

The Curragh Stands open on Tuesday for a four days' meeting, but the list is, to our Anglian eyes, sadly meagre. Tuesday and Wednesday promise us a fair Spring Meeting at York. Nougat, Matilda, Willie Craufurd, Red White and Blue, Magsilver, Saunterer, and Skycutter, are all in the half-a-mile Zetland Stakes, which will most probably fall to the lot of Madame Clicquot, who has been tried very highly, both in public and private. The Spring St. Leger has no such array; and, if Jilly is in form, she and Fisherman and Heir of Lynne will be the principal competitors. Riffleman, 8st. 10lb.; Fandango, 8st. 5lb.; Sading, 7st. 13lb.; and Freddy, 8st. 3lb., are among the names on the Wednesday's list—so thorough is his military knowledge—that we are not surprised to find a strong position, nor exhibited a blunder in the appointments of the race that his pictures will bear the critical inspection of Generals is a fact that claims his credit as an artist. Still these claims may be good, but the truth is, Horace Vernet has been too warmly praised and too severely condemned. Neither his admirers nor his detractors speak the truth regarding him. His drawing is masterly; he [illegible] his proportions. Lines are too blue; his drapery [illegible] his foregrounds are grouped and [illegible] his general feeling that are inimitable. Both his claims and his defects are admirably illustrated in the picture which has lately completed, and which we have engraved. Let the reader observe, for instance, the splendid drawing exhibited in the centre group, and principally in the officer and horse starting back at the approach of a cannon-ball. If, again, he would notice some evidence of the peculiarities with which Vernet seizes upon the characteristics of various classes of men, let him study the group in the left-hand corner of the picture. Here he will find a Zouave and a Highlander, both wounded, and trudging away from the fight, evidently savage that they are disabled. The Zouave vividly weaves a trophy of his prowess towards Prince Napoleon (the central figure); while the sedate Highlander simply gives the military salute. The heads of these two soldiers are perfect studies. The Highlander is direct from the Highlands, the Zouave a most evident traveller from Algeria. Then again, how admirable is the group in the right hand corner of the picture conceived and executed! The poor fellow bathing his horse's leg is one of the choicer specimens of Vernet's skill. Nearly all the central figures are portraits. The battle is seen from afar; although the hill which gives just within a few paces of the Prince is meant to indicate that the assembled officers are actually under fire. The portrait of the Prince is an admirable likeness. Then there are General Thomas, wounded and sustained by his Aide-de-Camp; Colonel Desaurets, first Aide-de-Camp to the Prince; the Duke d'Aumale; and David, Aide-de-Camp, and grandson of the well-known painter—all admirably grouped. There are also indications of de St. Arnaud's Staff, and of the attacks led by Bosquet and Canrobert. In the central distance of the picture is a group of wounded Russians, most happily introduced; and, in the low ground, the river Alma is seen winding along. On the height's beyond, half-obscured by dense columns, are the Russians. Here, amid the trees in the half-distance, and in the general landscape, we may find the painter's weakness. Nature to him has not the charm with which she appears to the professed landscape painter. Vernet paints trees, and sky, and fields, because these make up the frames for groups of fighting men. He loves fields, not freckled with buttercups, but strewn with dead and dying men. And where he loves he describes with the pencil of an accomplished master.

The picture, of which the engraving lies before us, was painted originally for Prince Napoleon, who figures in the very centre of it. The modesty of this is beyond all grace—especially after the world very generally passed upon the Prince's Crimean experiences. The first Napoleon has been painted in the centre of many battle-pieces; therefore has his nephew wisely argued—"Since I have been under fire, why should not I be taken in an heroic attitude?" The world, however, will be inclined to forgive the Imperial vanity, seeing that it has produced an admirable composition. There is a story in connection with this picture, furthermore, which gives it peculiar interest.

It appears that during the progress of the Prince's commission the Paris Universal Exhibition authorities gave in their decisions on the merits of the competing artists and commercial men. The Prince, as President of the Imperial Commission, was responsible for those decisions. Well, the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour was given to M. Ingres, an artist whom Vernet regards, of course, as a very poor creature indeed. The battle-painter was so mortified that this honour should have been given to a rival, that he declined to let the Prince have the picture. He then wrote a letter to Prince Jerome, reminding him that when he was King of Westphalia, he bought his (Vernet's) first work. He now begged that his Imperial Highness would accept the painting of the Battle of the Alma as a token of the artist's gratitude. Prince Jerome accepted the gift; and the picture is now in the Prince's apartments in the Palais Royal. Marshal Bosquet, who saw it a short time ago, has declared that it is an exact representation of the battle. We have, then, a picture of this memorable battle from a French point of view. Hardly a British soldier is seen (our attack having been to that effect of the position), save a wounded Highlander and a dead General! Now there should be a companion work, taken from the British position, by Landseer. But perhaps the finest modern subject for the animal painter is the famous charge of the Light Cavalry led by Lord Cardigan!

WEDNESDAY.

Handicap Plate of £50.—Woodcock, 1. Arioste, 2.
Column Stakes.—Walmer, 1. Victoria, 2.
Match; £100.—Catalpa filly, 1. Palm, 2.
Craven Handicap Plate.—New Brighton, 1. Pretty Boy, 2.
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each.—Walmer, 1. Clarissa colt, 2.

THURSDAY.

Claret Stakes.—Riffleman, 1. St. Hubert, 2
Newmarket Handicap.—The Earl, 1. Diego, 2.
Asko Produce Stakes.—Tyrine, 1. Walmer, 2.
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Dead heat with Pitapat and Theodora.
Handicap Plate of £50.—Chiko, 1. Furiosa, 2.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Blue Mantle, 1. Hobe, 2.
Subscription Plate.—Maid of the Mill, 1. Shelah, 2.
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Pitapat walked over.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Rudston, 1. Rattler, 2.
Match.—Palm beat Hardwick.

FRIDAY.

Queen's Guineas.—Saucebox, 1. Sir R. Treachard, 2.
£50 Handicap Plate.—Olympus, 1. Czar, 2
Post Stakes.—Fandango, 1. Sarabland, 2
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Pretty Boy, 1. Duke of Lancaster, 2.
Sweepstakes.—Findon, 1. Lunelle, 2.

A good joke is told of the Hon. Rufus Choate, a popular American orator and lawyer. He had been invited by a committee of some public institution to lecture before it; but, from his reply, the committee were unable to decipher whether he had accepted the invitation or not!

The Turkish Divan has come to a decision to permit the entry of Russian merchant ships into the Bosphorus.

At the Wesleyan Sunday School, Blyth, on Sunday last, a sermon in rhyme was delivered by a Mr. W. Andrew.

## THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA.—BY HORACE VERNET.

EVERY person who has been to Paris, even for a few days only, is familiar with the works of Horace Vernet. They cover acres of wall space at Versailles; and engraved, they fill up the shop-fronts of printsellers. They excite the most enthusiastic admiration, and the most profound disgust. To one connoisseur these remarkable works represent all that is great and good in modern art, while to another they aptly illustrate the artistic degeneration of the times. Endless jokes and fervid eulogy, adoration and scorn, have by turns been the portion of the best-known living painter. It is difficult to bear success. It is no easy lesson, given world-wide popularity, to learn how to wear the wreath. Some plant it firmly upon their heads, and, thrusting their thumbs into the arm-holes of their waistcoats, bid their brethren be good enough to remark the really magnificent effect. Some prop the wreath awry upon their brow, and go forth that the world may laugh at their buffoonery. Some, again, with affected modesty, drop the wreath in the nearest corner, and vow that it is by far too brilliant for their heads. These latter are generally the vainest of men. Still, it is possible to be both vain and swaggering; and it is by no means clear that the dashing Horace Vernet might not be put forward as an instance of this fact. He is said to be the most completely-decorated man in France. He might have been seen last autumn, at the Hôtel de Ville ball given to the Queen, literally covered with stars. He was a little firmament in himself, with a complete milky way of silver and diamonds stretching across his bosom. The modest spectator of this starry splendour could not refrain from asking himself whether the wearer might not have left at least a dozen of his planets at home. And then it seemed natural, after all, that Horace Vernet should wear them.

His pictures discover the man. He is the lover of show—the adorer of uniforms. He paints colours like touch itself. He catches the tints he loves in the glare of an Eastern noon. He hates shades of all kinds;—all to him is positive and palpable. It is true that he is master of the school he has created. Charming is the bold grace of his drawing. And, then, how faithfully he seizes upon the individuality of every man he has noticed! You may remark a thousand soldiers in his pictures, all alike as regards costume, but all different in form and face. He is wonderfully various in composition, and a master of military life. In private life he enjoys the reputation of being one of the best [illegible] in France. And then he fences, as any reader who has examined the [illegible] of this atelier knows. He is loved in the army, for he has the [illegible] of a lively temper. And then, it is said, the [illegible] situated—so thoroughly is his military knowledge—that he never put a battalion in a wrong position, nor exhibited a blunder in the appointments of the [illegible]. That his pictures will bear the critical inspection of Generals is a fact that claims his credit as an artist. Still these claims may be good, but the truth is, Horace Vernet has been too warmly praised and too severely condemned. Neither his admirers nor his detractors speak the truth regarding him. His drawing is masterly; he [illegible] his proportions. Lines are too blue; his drapery [illegible] his foregrounds are grouped and [illegible] his general feeling that are inimitable. Both his claims and his defects are admirably illustrated in the picture which has lately completed, and which we have engraved. Let the reader observe, for instance, the splendid drawing exhibited in the centre group, and principally in the officer and horse starting back at the approach of a cannon-ball. If, again, he would notice some evidence of the peculiarities with which Vernet seizes upon the characteristics of various classes of men, let him study the group in the left-hand corner of the picture. Here he will find a Zouave and a Highlander, both wounded, and trudging away from the fight, evidently savage that they are disabled. The Zouave vividly weaves a trophy of his prowess towards Prince Napoleon (the central figure); while the sedate Highlander simply gives the military salute. The heads of these two soldiers are perfect studies. The Highlander is direct from the Highlands, the Zouave a most evident traveller from Algeria. Then again, how admirable is the group in the right hand corner of the picture conceived and executed! The poor fellow bathing his horse's leg is one of the choicer specimens of Vernet's skill. Nearly all the central figures are portraits. The battle is seen from afar; although the hill which gives just within a few paces of the Prince is meant to indicate that the assembled officers are actually under fire. The portrait of the Prince is an admirable likeness. Then there are General Thomas, wounded and sustained by his Aide-de-Camp; Colonel Desaurets, first Aide-de-Camp to the Prince; the Duke d'Aumale; and David, Aide-de-Camp, and grandson of the well-known painter—all admirably grouped. There are also indications of de St. Arnaud's Staff, and of the attacks led by Bosquet and Canrobert. In the central distance of the picture is a group of wounded Russians, most happily introduced; and, in the low ground, the river Alma is seen winding along. On the height's beyond, half-obscured by dense columns, are the Russians. Here, amid the trees in the half-distance, and in the general landscape, we may find the painter's weakness. Nature to him has not the charm with which she appears to the professed landscape painter. Vernet paints trees, and sky, and fields, because these make up the frames for groups of fighting men. He loves fields, not freckled with buttercups, but strewn with dead and dying men. And where he loves he describes with the pencil of an accomplished master.

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THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA.—PAINTED BY HORACE VERNET.—(SEE PREVIOUS PAGE.)

## GENERAL CANNON.

On Saturday last the quiet little town of Market Lavington, near Devizes, was enlivened by a communication made by the Rev. M. W. Mayow, the respected Vicar of the parish, that General Cannon, who has taken an active share in the European conflict, and has so faithfully followed the fortunes of that eminent Commander of the Turkish army, Omer Pacha, was about to pay his Lavington friends a visit on his return from the seat of war. This feeling was augmented on its becoming known that the gallant officer had given the rev. gentleman instructions to provide a liberal supply of bread to be distributed to the poor. It was at once

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL CANNON (BEHRAM PACHA).—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY CLAUDET.

determined (as well as the shortness of the notice would allow) to give him a hearty welcome. At three o'clock in the afternoon the Lavington brass band, accompanied by several of the tradesmen on horseback, headed by the venerable churchwarden, Mr. Thomas Stobbert, and a large number of inhabitants, proceeded on the Erchfont road to escort the gallant hero into the town. After a short interval the carriage was seen descending the Eastcott hill, when the band broke forth in welcome strains "Cheer, boys, cheer!" Mr. Stobbert then rode forward and welcomed the gallant General to his once happy home, after the toils of his hard campaign; and trusted the peace which had been concluded might be as lasting as he hoped it would prove to be honourable to all.

The gallant officer replied in an address of soldier-like simplicity. He spoke of the hardships through which a soldier had to pass. He himself had often gone with two biscuits a day, but he thanked Divine Providence having preserved his life, and allowed him again to see the happy faces around him. The horses were removed from the carriage, and a party of Wiltshire labourers drew him in triumph, upwards of a mile, and through the streets, amidst hearty acclamations. On reaching the Vicarage where the gallant General was to be entertained, the respected Incumbent, with his family, was in waiting to receive him. The gallant General thanked the assembled throng for their kind expression of feeling and sympathy. He then placed in the hands of Mr. Stobbert the sum of £10 (exclusively of the bread he previously ordered) to be distributed. Cheers followed this announcement, and the same evening the labouring men were supplied with beer, and all retired in good order.

Next day the bread was distributed to all who chose to apply for it, and was most thankfully received. The remaining sum was given to the aged women of the parish.

Lieut.-General Cannon is the second surviving son of the late Rev. D. Cannon, D.D. At an early age he entered the service of the Hon. East India Company; and in 1834 he served in the campaign against the Rajah of Coorg. In 1835 he joined the British Legion of Spain under General Evans, where he commanded the 9th and 10th Regiments, and took part in the several campaigns and actions, and was severely wounded in the storming of the lines of St. Sebastian, on May 5, 1836. On the expiration of the service Col Cannon returned to his duty in India; but, his health failing, he retired on half-pay in 1847. On the breaking out of the war between Russia and Turkey, in 1853, Col. Cannon, with a few friends, proceeded to Turkey, and, with the authority of the British Government, accepted service in the Ottoman army, the Sultan conferring upon him the rank of Major-General, under the title of Behram Pacha. He was placed in command of a division of the army, and whilst the Russians were laying siege to Silistria, he was sent off by Omer Pacha from Schumla, with 8000 men, to harass and distract the besegers; and, at the distance of sixty or seventy miles from supports, Gen. Cannon remained in front of the whole Russian army until intelligence reached him that the garrison was in despair. The General, who had made his way so far, without tents or baggage, in forced march threw himself (without receiving orders) into the fortress, and with his fresh troops occupied the celebrated work called Arab Tabia and Yianli, where he found the gallant Captains Butler and Nasmyth, by their daring example, doing good service. He next took energetic measures for the defence of the fortress. On June 12 General Cannon entered Silistria; four days afterwards the investing army raised the siege, and in ten days all had retired. Omer Pacha listening to thank General Cannon and his officers for these essential services. On July 7, 1854, the Turks crossed the Danube near Giurgevo, in the face of the Russian army, and, with the assistance of General Cannon and a few British officers, signally defeated the enemy, who soon after fled precipitately from the Principalities. General Cannon commanded the first division of the Ottoman troops embarked for the Crimea last winter to occupy Eupatoria, which place was much strengthened under his able directions; thus testing the true value of British officers with Turkish troops. General Cannon has received for his services in Spain the Commandership of the Order of Charles III. and St. Ferdinand, and two medals; and from the Sultan the Order of the Medjidie and two gold medals, and Omer Pacha, in a despatch to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, testifies to General Cannon's services in contributing "greatly to exalt the honour of the Ottoman arms."

NEW CHURCH OF ST. SAVIOUR, WARWICK-ROAD, PADDINGTON.—THE CHANCEL.

## NEW CHURCH OF ST. SAVIOUR, WARWICK-ROAD.

This edifice, which was consecrated on Saturday last, is a very handsome addition to the church accommodation for the extensive parish of Paddington; or, rather, that portion known as "the estate of the Bishop of London," and intersected by Bloxfield road. The church is a large structure, built in what may be termed the adapted Gothic style. Discarding the village church model, which has been followed unsuccessfully in several large London churches, the architect has dispensed with side aisles, clerestory, columns, &c., and formed a hall or auditorium, with handsome open-timber roof and windows, the tracery of which is Second Pointed or Decorated, slightly inclining to flamboyant. Galleries surround the nave, and the organ stands in the tower, which opens into the church. The chancel is, more correctly, according to the ancient model; the roof, of wood, is painted azure, and powdered with gold stars, the beams being illuminated with flowing design. The east and side windows are good specimens of the skill of Messrs. Gibbs, of the New-road.

The stained and painted glass is in compartments, comprising a series of subjects from the New Testament, with symbols, monograms, &c. There are two small windows on the north side—one bearing a figure of St. John, and the other Mary; two smaller windows light the south side, and have coats of arms within them. The reredos, by Mr. Farmer, is of Caen stone, richly carved, having columns of serpentine marble. In the centre, over the altar-table, is painted the Vesica, with the sacred monogram I.H.S., surrounded by imitation encaustic tiles, after the style of Minton's; on each side of this are scrolls, bearing texts: the background the same as the Vesica. On either side of these are the Credence Tables, on a gold ground. This completes the reredos. The altar is completed by two compartments on each side, bearing scrolls with texts from Scripture, and surrounded by tiles like the others; the front of the altar is also inlaid with tiles. The pulpit is a handsome piece of work, richly carved in oak, having a base of stone resting on dwarf columns of serpentine marble at

COMMENCEMENT OF THE RESERVOIR, IN THE VALLEY OF VEHAR, ISLAND OF SALSETTE.

the corners, close to the junction of the wood with the stone, are small figures of the latter material. The pulpit, reredos, and font (which, by the way, somewhat assimilates the pulpit), have been executed by Farmer, of the Westminster-bridge-road.

Great credit is due to the architect, Mr. Thomas Little, of Northumberland-street, for the manner in which he has succeeded in uniting pleasing forms and correct details with what is really useful in a parish church, capable of containing 1700 persons. By far the greater part of the cost of the edifice has been defrayed by the incumbent and his private friends. The Bishop of London, with his accustomed munificence, subscribed £500; while the parish of Paddington voted £2000, in consideration of 500 seats being free for the use of the poor. The east window is the gift of H. W. Schneider, Esq., Sussex gardens, Hyde-park. The incumbent is the Rev. T. Marsland Hopkins, M.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and formerly Curate of St. James's, Paddington.

The church was consecrated on Saturday last, April 12, by the Lord Bishop of Oxford. The prayers were read by the Incumbent, and a sermon preached by the Bishop, who took for his text Acts iv., v. 31.

## COMMENCEMENT OF THE VEHAR WATERWORKS, BOMBAY.

THE town and island of Bombay, the population of which is estimated at about half a million, are so badly supplied with water that, when the annual rains are deficient in quantity, the place is subjected to all the horrors of drought. There are no rivers or lakes in the neighbourhood, and the wells are but an indifferent source, both in the quantity and quality of the water which they yield. The chief means of supply are the tanks and reservoirs, which are dependent chiefly on the surface drainage, with all its impurities. Hence all the year round a water-famine are frequently impending over this thickly-populated city and its suburbs. The last monsoon was an unusually scanty one—the fall of rain having been only about fifty inches, about twenty-five below the average. The result is that, at the date of this communication, though the inhabitants were husbanding their fast-failing stock like distressed mariners on a windless ocean, they had before them the certainty that in two months more, at least, they would be without water.

To remedy this wretched state of affairs, as regards the future, it has been resolved to form a vast reservoir in the island of Salsette, now joined to that of Bombay by the railway viaduct. The valley of Vehar embosomed in hills, is to be converted into a lake by means of embankments at its debouchure; and the water thus collected is to be conveyed in a Bombay, a distance of some fifteen miles, through iron pipes.

The first public act of Lord Canning in the country whose affairs he has been appointed to administer, was the formal commencement of this great and important work, by "raising the first turf" on the site of one of the proposed embankments. This ceremony took place on Thursday, the 31st January, at half-past five in the evening. A special train conveyed a part of the company as near to the scene as the railway could carry them; and an excursion train landed a much larger body, including some hundreds of natives, at this point: thence, in carriages, on horseback, and on foot, the people found their way over the yet inter-vening space.

The scene of operations (says the *Bombay Gazette*) was very picturesque. It was on the site of one of the future embankments, between two wooded hills at the entrance of the valley which is to form the bed of the proposed lake. The ground-plan of the dams had been cleared and distinctly marked, and the elevations were indicated by cords stretched across from hill to hill. The company was thus presented with a very complete idea of the works designed to convert a vale of nine square miles area into a sheet of water embosomed in romantic hills.

Tents had been pitched for the reception of the company, and into these it thronged on the arrival of Lord and Lady Canning, Lord Elphinstone, and their party, from Kemery. The Governor then opened the proceedings with a short speech, expressive of the satisfaction that existed for the formation of the proposed reservoir, and disposed of some of the objections to it. Lord Canning then addressed the assemblage, declaring the satisfaction which he felt in having the opportunity of assisting on such an occasion, and he trust that he would be enabled to carry forward those great designs for the improvement of India which have been formed and initiated by his illustrious predecessor. It may be worthy of remembrance hereafter that the first public address of Viscount Canning, Governor-General of India, in India, was delivered under a tent in a picturesque valley of the thinly-peopled island of Salsette.

After this the company left the tent, and Lord Canning with a veritable spade turned the first turf of the Vehar works, depositing the same in a vessel beforehand. The completion of this achievement was greeted with three hearty cheers from the congregated Britons, with various supplementary acclamations devoted to the success of the Vehar Waterworks, &c.

All was now over, and the company found its way back to the railway, and thence, without accident, we believe, by the different trains into Bombay, where the specials arrived at about a quarter to eight.

The Vehar Lake, when completed and full, will afford one of the most beautiful scenes that can be witnessed in India remarkable for the beauty of its scenery. With an area of close on nine square miles, its shores for a circuit of upwards of sixteen will be surrounded by hill, varying in elevation from five hundred to twelve hundred and fifty feet, of singular picturesqueness and beauty, terminating occasionally in abrupt precipices, pierced with gloomy dells, scarred with rugged ravines; and everywhere covered with rich stores of varied vegetation the tall palmyra, the spreading banyan, the giant teak, the bushy mango, with jungle interwoven and creepers over every form and hue. The beholder is struck with astonishment when he is told that the villages with which the valley is sprinkled will at no great distance of time be forty feet under water, and that when the lake is full the loftiest palm-trees, if suffered to remain where they are, will scarcely show their tops above its surf.

We understand that among the replies received by the Horticultural Society, in answer to its appeal for assistance in enabling it to maintain its Garden, there is a most noble offer of assistance from Mr. H. Belmore, of Travemunde, from which the following are extracts:—"I have anxiously attended to all that has been published regarding the question of relinquishing the garden of the Horticultural Society. Being a foreigner, and no Fellow of the Society, I am perfectly aware that I am as little entitled to meddle with English affairs as the poet in Shakspeare's "Julius Cæsar" with the grudge of the Generals, and that I may perhaps risk a similar treatment. Nevertheless, the lively interest I take in everything concerning horticulture, and the thorough conviction that there is no institution in Europe the discontinuation of which would be in a higher degree deplorable for all friends of gardening than the London Horticultural Society, in its full and unabated efficiency, are too strong in me not to give them way, and make me hold to offer £100 on the same terms as the first five other subscribers of funds to be collected for the conservation of the Chiswick Horticultural Gardens. I know very well that £100 is a trifling sum in England; but I am no man of large pecuniary means; and I think a good will does not fail to find a good place."

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Mr. Costa's "Eli" will be again performed at Exeter-hall, on the 25th inst., with the following powerful cast:—Madame Caro Novello, Mr. Sims Reeves, Herr Formes, and Madame Viardot Garcia, who will arrive from Paris, to sustain the character of *Samuel* as at Birmingham.

THE FRENCH AT HOME IN THE CRIMEA.—The French have constructed an enormous *salle à danser* in the Balaclava valley, between the Fedioukine heights and Canrobert's Hill. It is in a convenient situation to be approached, near the Woronzoff road as it turns to ascend towards the position of the Sardinian encampments and Kamara. The opening ball is to take place to-night, and invitations have been issued to all the English ladies and English officers in the Crimea. The attendance of English ladies cannot be very numerous, but the officers will no doubt muster in numbers rather strong for an evening party anywhere. It is understood that in the first instance it was contemplated the ball would not take place until peace had been declared, when the invitations would have been limited to certain numbers of the allies, and Russian officers would have been invited to meet Russians who were to be spoken to on the subject at the commencement of the armistice said that on such an occasion ladies would certainly come from Bagtcheserai and Simpheropol. The English furnished the timber and planks for the construction of the building, the French have provided all other requisites. The ball is announced to be in honour of the infant Imperial Prince, son of Napoleon the Third. The invitations are issued in the names of the officers of the Corps de Reserve of the French army.—*Letter from the Camp, April 1.*

At the Liverpool Police Court last week Captain Berwick, of the *Harcourt*, was fined £20, for carelessly keeping the log-book in respect to the crew's wages, and other matters.

The great event in Jamaica lately has been the opening of the Industrial Palace and Museum, on the 10th ult. It was closed again temporarily on the 16th, after attracting thousands of visitors, and was to open again on the 24th, for the public.

A curious scientific discovery has been made in Ceará, a northern portion of Brazil; namely, an immense number of petrified fish, in a valley formed by a gorge in the Araripe mountains

## *NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.*

THE mortar-ship *Seahorse*, 12, one of the old frigates fitted with a screw, has made a successful trial outside Plymouth Sound. Her engines, by Penn and Son, on the high-pressure principle, are of 300-horse power. She attained a speed over nine knots, making 112 revolutions with 60 lb. of steam.

So far as may be gleaned at present, in the absence of an official programme, the following movements of the fleet will take place at the review on the 23rd instant:—The fleet at Spithead will have been formed in two columns, flanked by the light steamers and screw gun-boats. The Queen is expected to arrive at eleven o'clock on that day, and return to town at five p.m. A general salute will be fired from the ships and batteries. Her Majesty, in the Royal yacht, will pass through the fleet, and take the lead towards the Nab Light vessel, where the fleet will pass the Royal yacht in two columns, and then return in the same order; after which several divisions of screw gun-boats will attack the screw floating batteries and a few liners, commanded for the occasion. The day will be wound up by a simultaneous attack of the gun-boats on Southsea Castle and along the beach. The garrison will repel the attack of the gun-boats.

The English fleet, composed of the frigates *Imperieuse, Euryalus, Pylades, Amphion*, and the corvettes *Falcon, Harriet, Cuckoo*, and *Firefly*, has passed the Belt on its return to England. There is not now a single English vessel in the Baltic.

As the laying of the foundation-stone of the Wellington College, by her Majesty, on Saturday, the 3rd of May, the whole of the troops then encamped at Aldershot, the Grenadier and two battalions of the field artillery, under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, will take part in the ceremony. The pavilion erected for the Queen at the Chobham Camp will be used upon this occasion.

THE Guards may be expected in London from the Crimea in the middle of May. A telegraphic message has been sent desiring them to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation immediately. They will leave Balaclava about the 26th of the present month, and their probable entry into the metropolis may be expected about the 17th May, when a grand reception will be given them.

THE officers of the various regiments quartered at Aldershot have subscribed and established a theatre near the Camp. The scenery, which is sixteen feet in height, has been painted by the principal scene-painter to Drury-lane Theatre. The male characters will be taken by officers and soldiers at the Camp, and the female by professionals, whose services have been secured. The first performance will take place on Tuesday next.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

THE last return of the Bank of England having shown a decrease of nearly £400,000 in the stock of bullion—it being reduced to £10,5?,?0?—the *Bank* party has operated with considerable effect this week, and the dealings in consols for money have been limited. The Stock Market [illegible]

[illegible] The Turkish [illegible] Bankers [illegible] have of late been disbursed by our Government in the purchase of arms, ammunition, &c., for Turkey. As the transactions are completed, the balance here is not required; consequently, the sums placed to the credit of the Turkish Government have to be remitted to Constantinople. We believe that about £800,000 in gold has been sent away for that purpose, and that about £1,000,000—which will close the account—has yet to be shipped; hence an immediate increase in the supply of bullion in the Bank cannot be anticipated. These remarks show pretty clearly the reasons which have induced the Directors of the Bank of England to adhere to their present rates of discount.

There has been an active demand for money, at high rates; and we learn that some of the leading discount-houses have given 5½ per cent for large sums on "call." In the Stock Exchange the current rate has been 5 per cent; and in Lombard-street, the best bills have not been done under 5½ to 6½ per cent. Large supplies of gold are known to be on passage from Australia; and it is asserted—seeing that the balance of trade with the United States is still considerably in our favour—that we shall receive heavy remittances from America for some time. The imports this week have amounted to £24,000 from Belgium, £116,000 from the United States, £340,000 from Australia, and about £23,000 from other quarters. Large parcels of silver have been sold for shipment to India and China, though at a decline of ¼d. per ounce for dollars, the last price paid being 60d.

National Stocks were rather flat on Monday, and prices had a downward tendency. On Tuesday the Three per Cents for Money were done at 93½ to 93; Ditto, for the Account, 93½ ⅜. The Reduced were 92 to 91½; the New Threes, 92½; Consols, 93 to 92½; Bank Stock was 213½ to 213½; Long Annuities, 1860, marked 2?⅛; Ditto, 1885, 19?; India Stock, 229; Exchequer Bills (March), 4s. pm.; Ditto, June, 1s. dis.; Exchequer Bonds, both series, 98½. On Thursday the following quotations were realised:—Bank Stock, 213 2?½, 214; Three per Cents Reduced, 91? ⅛ ¼; Three per Cents Consols, Three per Cents, 92? to 92? ⅛; New Three per Cents, 114; Long Annuities, 1860, 19⅛; Ditto, 1885, 19 15-16; Consols for Account, 92½ ⅜; Exchequer Bills 4s. pm. to 4s. dis.; Exchequer Bonds, 98½ ⅜. The transactions on the following day were not to any extensive, yet prices showed a disposition to advance:—The Three per Cents Reduced were 91? ⅜ ½; Consols for Money, 92? up to 93; Ditto for Account, 93½ ⅜; New Three per Cents, 93? ⅜; Long Annuities, 1860, 3?; Ditto, 1885, 17; India Stock, 228; Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 4s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 98? ½. Most public Securities were firm on Thursday, and prices were higher:—The Three per Cent Money were 93 to 93? ⅜; and for the Account, 93? ⅜. The New Three per Cents realised 93? ⅜; and the Reduced, 91?92. Bank Stock, 213½ to 213?; 1 dis Stock, 230. The June Exchequer Bills were done at 1s. discount. Exchequer Bills being 3s. to par. It was asserted in the Exchange that, in the event of the Government coming forward for a new loan, it will not be in Consols.

The position of the Bank of France, as regards its stock of the precious metals, is rapidly improving; and the following statement shows the aggregate results of the last return compared with the previous month:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coin and Bullion | £16,?29,?26; | Increase | £?,155,409 |
| Bills discounted | 11,?1?,?5?; | Increase | 1,?1?,?5? |
| Notes in circulation | 24,?[illegible]?,?00; | decrease | 1,?000 |
| Treasury Deposits | [illegible]?,?00; | Increase | 2,?50 |
| Private Deposits | 8,?[illegible]?,?0; | Increase | 1,?,?00 |
| Advances on French Government securities | [illegible],?00; | Decrease | ?,?00 |
| Advances on Railway Securities | 1,?37,?00; | Increase | 103,?00 |

The declines in most Foreign Bonds have been limited; yet, on the whole, prices have ruled firm. We have had transactions in Brandian Five per Cents at 105¾ ex div; Ditto, New, 1843, 100; Buenos Ayres, 61; Chilian Three per Cents, 85?; Ditto, Six per Cents, 104 ex div.; Granada One-and-a-Half per Cents, New Active, 22; Mexican Three per Cents, 23; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 78; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 94½; Ditto, Small, 93?; Spanish New Deferred, 24½; Ditto, Three per Cents, 45¾; Turkish Six per Cents, 98½ ex div.; Dutch Four per Cents (guaranteed), 101½; Ditto, Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 59; Ditto, New Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 99; Ditto, New Consolidated, 104½; Ditto, Provisional Land Warrant, 6?; Sardinian Five per Cents, 95?; French Four-and-a-Half per Cents, Jan. 96; Ditto, Three per Cents, 72?; Austrialia Five per Cents, 86; Danish Five per Cents, 101?.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been rather heavy, as follows:—Australasia, 92 ex div.; Bank of London, 57½; Bank of North America, 29; Colonial Bank of London, 24?; London and Paris, 7?; Provincial of England, 7?¾; New South Wales, 41; Ottoman Bank, 9?; Union of Australia, 71; Ditto, New, 2?; Western Bank of Scotland, 26?.

All Miscellaneous Securities have continued dull. Australian Agricultural have marked 9?; Canada Company's Bonds, 14?; Ditto, Government Six per Cents, 110?; Crystal Palace, 2?; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 1?; London Docks, 99?; Mexican and South American, 6; Netherlands Land, 1?; North of Europe Steam, 18?; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 99?; Van Diemen's Land, 1?.

A few transactions have taken place in Ashton and Oldham Canal Shares, at 145; Derby, 84; Oxford, 104; Regent's, 14?; Stafford and Worcester, 420; Trent and Mersey, 3?0; Warwick and Birmingham, 2?0; Wilts and Berks, 85?; Kent, 30; in Hungerford-bridge Shares, at 8; Waterloo, New Six per Cents, 26; and Vauxhall, 30?.

Mining shares have commanded very little attention. Imperial Brazil have realised 2?; Cobre Copper, 6?; Rhymney Iron, New, 3?; United Mexican, 4.

Railway Shares have changed hands slowly. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aimbergate, Nottingham, and Boston, 4?; Chester and Holyhead, 18; Eastern Counties, 10; East Lancashire, 2?; Great Northern, 95; Ditto, A Stock, 80; Ditto, B Stock, 126; Great Western, 64?; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 89?; London and North-Western, 101?; London and South-Western, 90?; Lowther, Tilbury, and Southend (Barking), 14?; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 29½; Midland, [illegible]; North British, 35?; North-Eastern—Berwick, 79. Ditto, [illegible]; Ditto, G. N. E. Purchase, 14?; Royal Canal, 2?; Scottish Central, 10?; Scottish Midland Junction, 4?; Shrewsbury and Chester, 9; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 7?; Wilts and Somerset, [illegible].

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 117?; Norfolk, 84; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 8?; South Devon, 14?; Eastern Counties, 4?; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 5?; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 6; Buffalo and Lake Huron, 7?; Dutch Rhenish, 12?; Eastern of France, 43; Grand Trunk of Canada, A issue, 15?; Great Central of France, [illegible]; Luxembourg Shares, 6?; Great Western of Canada, 28?; Ditto, [illegible]; Ditto, 9, ex div.; Madras, 16?, ex new; Northern of France, 43?; Paris and Lyons, 69?; Royal Danish, 30?; Sambre and Meuse, 14?; Western and North Western of France, 28?, ex div.

*Friday Evening.*

Very little change has taken place in the value of Consols to-day, and the business doing in all securities is limited. The Three per Cents for Money are 93 to 93?, and for the Account, 93? ⅜. The Reduced Threes are 91? 9?, and the New Three per Cents, 93? ⅜. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares are very flat.

## *THE MARKETS.*

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—To-day's market was very moderately supplied with all kinds of wheat, of home produce; nevertheless the demand for that grain ruled very inactive at Monday's decline in the quotations. The general quality of the samples was good. Fore-gn wheat—the imports of which amount to 67?0 quarters—moved off heavily, and the quotations were almost nominal. We had a good demand for both English and foreign barley, at very full prices. Malt ruled steady, at late rates. The show of oats was large, and the oat trade was very dull, at barely previous rates. Beans, peas, and flour moved off heavily, at the late decline in value.

*Arrivals this Week.*—English, wheat 29?? barley, 1450; malt, 7?30; oats, 172 flour, 1150 Irish barley 160, oats, 7070 Foreign wheat 6?30, barley, 2?50, oats, 21,810; flour, 190 sacks.

*English.*—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 5?s. to 60s.; ditto, white, 62s. to 73s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 56s to 60s.; rye, 42s. to 46s., grinding barley, 33s. to 36s.; distilling ditto, 35s. to 38s.; malting, ditto, 46s. to 48s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 75s. to 76s.; brown ditto, 65s to 68s.; Kingston and Ware, 78s. to 79s.; Chevalier, 78s. to 79s.; Hertford and Devon, 76s. to 77s.; potato oats, 28s. to 30s.; Youghal and Cork black, 19s. to 21s.; ditto, white, 23s. to 25s.; tick beans, 34s. to 37s.; grey peas, 36s.; maple, 34s to 35s.; white, 34s to 36s.; oatmeal, 40s. to 42s.; flour, per quarter, Town-made flour, 45s. to 50s.; Suffolk, 42s to 43s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 47s. to 52s.

*Foreign.*—Wheat, American flour 27s to 29s. per bar.

*Seeds.*—Linseed is still drooping in price, with a heavy demand. All agricultural seeds, as well as cakes, are dull.

Linseed, 2 englished crushing, 60s. to 62s.; Mediterranean, 57s. [illegible] rapeseed, 54s. to 56s. per [illegible]; Coriander, 23s. to 27s. per cwt.; Brown mustard seed, 11s. to 22s.; white, 9s. to 11s.; tares, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. per bushel. English rapeseed, 50s to 54s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £12 10s. to £13; ditto, foreign, £12 0s. to £12 10s.; rape cakes, £6 10s. to £7 0s. per ton.

*Bread.*—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9½d. to 10d. of household and 8d. to 8½d. of seconds.

*Imperial Weekly Averages.*—Wheat, 68s. 7d.; barley, 32s. 6d.; oats, 23s. 8d.; rye, 42s. 6d.; beans, 37s. 2d.; peas, 36s. 7d.

*The Six Weeks Averages.*—Wheat, 68s. 10d.; barley, 37s. 6d.; oats, 23s. 7d.; rye, 44s. 6d.; beans, 37s. 6d.; peas, 36s. 7d.

*English Grain Sold last Week.*—Wheat, 98,?72; barley, 50,?55; oats, 19,951; rye, [illegible]; beans, 6,?6?; peas, 7?? quarters.

*Seeds.*—Linseed is still drooping in price, with a heavy demand. All agricultural seeds, as well as cakes, are dull.

Linseed, 2 englished crushing, 60s. to 62s.; Mediterranean, 57s. [illegible] rapeseed, 54s. to 56s. per [illegible]; Coriander, 23s. to 27s. per cwt.; Brown mustard seed, 11s. to 22s.; white, 9s. to 11s.; tares, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. per bushel. English rapeseed, 50s to 54s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £12 10s. to £13; ditto, foreign, £12 0s. to £12 10s.; rape cakes, £6 10s. to £7 0s. per ton.

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*English Grain Sold last Week.*—Wheat, 98,?72; barley, 50,?55; oats, 19,951; rye, [illegible]; beans, 6,?6?; peas, 7?? quarters.

SUGAR.—We have to report a steady demand for raw qualities, at a decline in quotations of from 6d to 9s per cwt. West India have had a sale of 3?? hhds. at 44s. 6d.; Mauritius, 37s. 6d. to 40s.; Bengal, 39s to 40s.; and Bahahs, 38s. per cwt. Refined goods are slow in sale, at [illegible].

COFFEE.—In the absence of sensitive, yet very little change has taken place in the quotations. Good ordinary Ceylon has sold at 44s. per cwt. The stock is rather on the increase.

RICE.—Common qualities of Bengal are in fair request for export; but, for home consumption, very little is doing, at last week's quotations.

PROVISIONS.—The butters are in moderate request at about stationary prices, but fine-flavoured qualities are difficult to purchase. Bacon is in good request at 1s to 2s per cwt. more money. Hams are firm, but other kinds of provisions command very little attention.

TALLOW.—Very little business is doing in raw material, and the late improvement in value is not supported. P.Y.C., on the spot, 47s. 6d to 47s 9d. down to 47s.

OILS.—Linseed oil is dull, at 30s. 6d. to 31s per cwt. on the spot. Palm [illegible] at 4?s. 6d. to 43s. 6d.; cocoa-nut, 4?s. to 43s.; rape, 39s. to 40s. per cwt.

SPIRITS.—We have only a moderate demand for [illegible] new Proof Demerara, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d per gallon. No change in the value of brandy; but malt spirit has advanced 3d. per gallon.

HOPS (Friday).—The trade is a [illegible] moderate demand for most kinds of hops, and prices generally are well supported. To-week's imports of foreign are 74 bales from Hamburg, and 19 from Rotterdam. Mid and East Kent, 90s. to 120s.; Weald of Kent, 85s to 95s; Sussex, 85s to 90s. per cwt.

COALS (Friday).—Caerforth, 16s.; Hilda, 15s. 6d.; Riddell, 16s.; Eden Main, 17s.; Bell, 16s.; Belmont, 16s.; Hartley, 15s. 6d.; Holywell, 15s. 6d.; Stewart's, 15s. 6d.; Cowpen, 15s. 6d. per ton.

*Metropolitan Cattle Market* (Friday).—To-day's market was well supplied with most kinds of beasts, yet the demand for them ruled steady at Monday's improvement in the quotations. The show of sheep was moderate, and the supply of calves was tolerably full, at full prices. We had a very dull market for lambs, at a decline in value of 1d. per 8 lbs.—the top price being 6s per 8 lbs. From the Isle of Wight only 80 came to hand. Calves were in short supply and very moderate request, at Monday's currency. In pigs scarcely any transactions took place. Milch cows were heavy, at from £13 3s. to £19 3s each, including their small calf.

Per 8 lbs. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Southdowns, 5s. 0d to 5s. 4d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 2d to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; lambs, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.; suckling calves, 27s. to 28s.; and quarter old store pigs, 2 to 3?s. each. Total supply beasts, 4?6?; cows, 126; sheep and lambs, 11?; pigs, 300. Foreign beasts, 6?; calves, 49.

*Newgate and Leadenhall* (Friday).—We had a fair demand for each kind of meat, as follows:—

Per 8 lbs. by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; middling [illegible] 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; large pork 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; middling ditto, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; inferior ditto, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 2d.; prime veal, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; prime ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.; small pork, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; inferior ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

## *THE LONDON GAZETTE.*

### TUESDAY, APRIL 15.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

J. COOPER, Weston, Isle of Wight, Builder.—G. R. PRIER, Bart., M.P., Stratton-street, Piccadilly, and Foxley, Herefordshire, Iron manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

N. WARD, Farringdon market, Cheesemonger.—A. J. PHILLIPS, Oakley street, Chelsea, shipowner.—J. TAYLOR jun., Woolwich, licensed victualler.—L. GUNTON, Leeds, Sale Cry, grocer.—T. HADDON, Church-place, Islington, and Exeter, Surrey.—J. J. LOUD, jun., and C. J. SCHALLER, Chester-street, Middlesex Hospital, auctioneers.—T. BAKER, Bonchurch-lane, Leadenhall-street.—J. Jones, Upper Holloway, iron-merchant.—J. J. DIAPER, Wimbledon, Surrey, victualler.—G. STANTON, Portland-terrace, North Town, wood-log-dealer.—D. DAVIES, Bute Docks, Glamorganshire, provision dealer.—H. HARRISON, Liverpool, wine merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. WATT, Glasgow, outfitter.—J. KORRISON, Dunblane, builder.—T. TULLIS, Glasgow, builder.

### FRIDAY, APRIL 18.

WAR DEPARTMENT, APRIL 1.

5th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. H. L. Payne to be Lieutenant.

2nd Light Dragoons: Lieut. R. P. Tildley to be Captain.

9th: Lieut. A. G. B. Martin to be Lieutenant.

[illegible] Movant to be Cornet.

[illegible] Cornet Garland to be Quartermaster.

[illegible] Ensigns T. H. Townshend, G. Turner, R. L. Roberts, to be Lieutenants.

[illegible] Ensign J. S. Keddie, H. Gandy to be Lieutenants, G. L. Huyshe to be Ensign.

[illegible] Ensigns J. S. Keddie, H Gandy to be Lieutenants, G. L. Huyshe to be Ensign.

[illegible] Ensign H. Dobbs to be Adjutant.

3rd West India Regiment: Ensign M. Howland to be Lieutenant.

[illegible] Ensign C. B. Mansfield to be Adjutant.

[illegible] Surgeon [illegible] to be Assistant-Surgeon.

ARMY TRANSPORT CORPS.—O. Williams, R. H. James, W. Stevens, J. Scott, R. Boyd, to be Paymasters.

DEPOTAL STAFF.—Assistant-Surgeon R. Frank, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces.

BREVET.—Major-General Sir H. R. Rose, K.C.B., to have the local rank of Lieutenant-General in Turkey, Captains S. J. Hiva and A. G. C. Sutherland to be Majors in the Army, Major Hawtayne to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, the rank being honorary only.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

W. S. GLATER, Birkenhead, timber merchant.—T. SIMPSON, Kingston-upon-Hull, warehouseman.

BANKRUPTS.

J. L. BARVEY, Chester-place, Kennington-road, draper.—S. THOMAS, Wigan, cabinet-maker.—J. GODFREY, late of Taunton, Somersetshire, [illegible] of Creech, St. Michael, Somersetshire.—R. ROBERTS, Holyhead, Anglesea, shipbuilder.—W. JAN. Yeovil, grocer and grocer.—E. HOLKARD, Dr. [illegible], grocer.—R. THOMPSON [illegible] Mark Lane, Tower, paperhanger.—J. YOUNG, Sun-court, Cornhill, Cap Maker, and Liverpool, ship and insurance broker, underwriter, and merchant.—J. F. ADAMS, Commercial-place, Pentonville, jeweller.—C. SCHOLEFIELD, Romiley, Cheshire, coal dealer and commission agent.—J. F. B. L. SHIPPLER, and A. ALGER, Isworth, Cogguehall, Essex, steam-engine makers, millwrights, and machinists.

## BIRTHS.

On the 4th inst., at 69, Bath-street, Glasgow, the wife of Francis Murray, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 12th inst., at the Rectory, Towerdleigh, Devon, the wife of the Rev. Peter Gunning, of a son.

At Frampton Hall, Lincolnshire, the lady of Major Moore, High Sheriff of the county, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 16th inst., at All Souls, Marylebone, by the Rev. Arthur R. Godson, M.A., John Llewellyn Harrison, Esq., of Hull, to Mary, only daughter of the late Matthew Thackeray, Esq., Lieutenant of H.M. 39th Regiment, and of Calendine, Harrogate.

On the 15th inst., at the Scottish Church, Crown-court, Lettigrew, by the Rev. J. Weir, Mr. Charles William Speight, to Hephzibah, eldest daughter of Mr. John Watts, of Albion-place, Bank-buy-road.

On Tuesday last, at the Church, in Zierow, in Mecklenburg Schwerin, Baron de Billow, eldest son of the Excellency the late Baron de Billow of Gurzow, Herzoth [illegible] Mecklenburg, to Mary, eldest daughter of Baron Carl Ludwig von Bibl, of Zierow [illegible] Baron Albrecht de Maltzahn, eldest son of Baron Christian Ludwig von Maltzahn, in Black embargo, to Caroline, second daughter of Baron de Bibl, of Zierow

## DEATHS.

April 12th, at Polstead Rectory, William Coyte, Esq., M.R.C.S., second son of the Rev. James Coyte, Rector of Polstead in the county of Suffolk, in the 34th year of his age.

On the 13th inst., at his residence, Trumbley, near Bristol, General John Greenstreet, H.E.I.C.S., in the 76th year of his age.

## THE IMPERIAL PRINCE IN HIS CRADLE.

WE have engraved upon page 408, the Imperial Prince, photographed by Mr. Richebourg, as the infant lay in his superb Cradle, in one of the apartments of the Tuileries. The Cradle has already been described in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for March 22, p. 298.

It now appears certain that the ceremony of the baptism of the Imperial Prince is fixed for Monday, the 9th of June. In this solemnity the usual forms will be observed as were adopted in the baptism of the King of Rome. The religious ceremony will take place at Notre Dame at four o'clock in the afternoon, and the young Prince will be afterwards taken to St. Cloud. The Emperor and Empress, on their part, will attend a grand banquet at the Hotel de Ville, to be followed by a splendid fête. Other fêtes will be given in succession at Versailles, St. Cloud, and in other Imperial residences.

## AMUSEMENTS, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—It is respectfully announced that HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE will REOPEN early in May. Engagements of great interest have been offered, both in Opera and Ballet, and the best exertions are used to make the arrangements worthy of the occasion. The pr spectus will immediately be issued. The subscribers and friends of Her Majesty's Theatre who feel an interest in the success of this great establishment are respectfully invited to forward early intimation of their wish for tickets to subscribe. The season will consist of thirty nights, and the prices will be as follows:—Pit Boxes, 120 to 150 guineas; Grand Tier, 100 to 200 guineas; One Pair, 190 to 150 guineas; Two Pair, 75 to 100 guineas; Pit Stalls, 25 guineas.—The Hon.-office is now open.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY (APRIL 21, and during the Week, the new Comedy of THE TWO ANGELS. the renowned PEPITA PEREA, with MANUEL PEREZ and the Spanish Dancers, in the New Bal-a-Pantomime of KILGARMIRA, with GRIMSHAW, HASSHAW, and BRADSHAW, with Mr. Buckstone in his original character: Miss TALBOT'S Third Appearance; and THE FOOTMAN'S KNOCK.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE. Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN respectfully inform the Public that their ANNUAL BENEFIT will take place on MONDAY NEXT, APRIL the 28th, on which occasion will be produced Shakespeare's Play of THE WINTER'S TALE. Leontes, Mr. C. Kean; Hermione, Mrs. C. Kean.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Tuesday [illegible] PRINTER. Wednesday, LOUIS XI. [illegible] AND HAS HE FAILED? Friday, [illegible] and THE VICTOR VANQUISHED, and A PRINCE FOR AN HOUR, every Evening. Saturday, the Theatre will be closed, in consequence of a night rehearsal of "The Winter's Tale."

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—Proprietor, Mr. JOHN DOUGLASS. Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. LEMAITRE. Mr. ROBERTS as the wags. MACLEPA, the SCENES in the CIRCLE, and the NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.

MR. WALTER MACFARREN'S SECOND CHAMBER CONCERT, WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 30, at 27, QUEEN ANNE-STREET.

THE Sisters SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their celebrated Entertainment, entitled BRECKOKS FROM NATURE, on MONDAY APRIL 21st, and every Evening during the Week, at the CONCERT HALL, LORD NELSON-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

MR. W. S. WOODIN AS RACHEL IN "LES HORACES."
W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES
EVERY EVENING at Eight, at the POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William-street, Strand. Box-office open from 10 to Five. Morning Performance every Saturday, at Two o'Clock.

LOVE, the first Dramatic VENTRILOQUIST in EUROPE, EVERY EVENING at Eight, except Saturday; Saturday at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and the Box offices, from Eleven to Three.—Regent-Gallery, 96, Quadrant, Upper Hall.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, HOLLAND, UP THE RHINE, and PARIS, is NOW OPEN, Every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight o'Clock. Stalls (which can be taken in a plan at the Box-office every day between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge), 3s. Area, 2s. Gallery, 1s. The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three o'Clock.—EGYPTIAN HALL.

TEN'ION'S CRIMEAN PHOTOGRAPHS. The Exhibition of 350 Photographs, taken in the Crimea by Mr. Roger Fenton, to which is added the Collection taken by Mr. Robertson after the fall of Sebastopol, is OPEN DAILY at 53, Pall-Mall Ecosse, Corner of St. James's-street, Entrance PICCADILLY, from 10 to 6. Admission, 1s.

THE CRIMEAN EXHIBITION.—Authentic Sketches, Drawings, and Pictures, executed in the Crimea including Mr. Armitage's Grand Picture of the Battles of Balaclava and Inkerman; the Drawings by Mr. G. W. Wilson; Panoramic Sketches by Movements of the Fleet in the Black Sea, executed on the spot, and the whole of the Sketches by Mr. William Simpson, comprising the celebrated work (published under the patronage of Her Majesty), "The Seat of War: Colonel Colegrave's Interesting Series," Extracts from the Notes of the House of Commons, 12th day of March, 1856, "Lord Ripon to their purchase for themselves.—NOW OPEN, from Ten till Dusk, at the FRENCH EXHIBITION GALLERY, 121, Pall-mall.—Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

MISS P. HORTON'S POPULAR ILLUSTRATIONS. Mr. and Mrs. T GERMAN REED will give their NEW ENTERTAINMENT, consisting of Mad ai and Characteristic Illustrations, introducing a variety of amusing and interesting scenes from real life, with English, French, and Italian Songs, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at the Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent-street, commencing at Eight o'Clock, and terminating at a quarter past Ten. Private and Public Rehearsals, 2s.; Stalls, 3s., which can be secured at the Gallery during the day. A Morning Performance every Saturday, at Three o'Clock, when the Free List will be suspended. No Performance Saturday Evenings.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter-Hall.—Conductor, Mr COSTA. The Committee have pleasure in announcing that Mr. [illegible] HAS kindly given [illegible] ALL his splendid [illegible] Mr. COSTA has also kindly consented to [illegible] Saturday, April 26, when Handel's Oratorio of [illegible] will be performed. Tickets and Subscription Lists may be had at the Society's Office, 6, Exeter-hall. The Band and Chorus will number more than 2,000 performers. Stall Tickets, One Guinea; Central Area, 10s. 6d.; Gallery and Area, 5s.; Unreserved, 3s., at the principal Music-sellers, and at the Society's Office, 6, Exeter-hall. [illegible] Secretary.

THE LION-SLAYER AT HOME, 232, Piccadilly.—Mr. GORDON CUMMING DESCRIBES every night, during the Week, what he saw and did in South Africa. Morning Entertainments every Saturday, at Three o'clock. The Diorama is painted by Messrs. Richard Leitch, Harrison Weir, George Thomas, Wolf, Charles Hughes, and Nelson Ellis, and conducted by Mr. Louis Haghe and Mr. Absalon Wilson. Admittance is, 2s., and Children half price in the Reserved Seats and Stalls. The Museum is open GRATIS during the Day from Eleven till Six (Saturdays excepted), containing one of the most interesting and remarkable collections [illegible] Literary Gazette.

THE ROYAL PANOPTICON, Leicester-square.—Monday Evening Concerts Admission, One Shilling. Lower Gallery, One Shilling and Sixpence; and stalls half price. On MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1856, Mendelssohn's Oratorio, ELIJAH. Principal singers, Miss Stabbach, Mrs. Theodore Hagan, and Mrs. Lockey; Mr Lawler, Mr. Lockey, with an increased and powerful Chorus Mr. E. G. Chipp will preside at the grand Organ. To commence at half-past Seven precisely After the Oratorio, the Gymnasium and Circassian Fountain will be exhibited

CANTERBURY HALL, Westminster-road, Open every Evening.—The following Company of talented Vocalists are permanently engaged for the performance of Ballads from the popular Operas, Messrs. Chrisnell, Churass, Sr. Aubyn, Pearce, Miss Somers, Miss B [illegible] as well as to assist in the efforts of Caulfield, Percy F. Jonghmans J Shirwin, C. Farrant, Sidney, Mathews, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Richard Lee, and Mr. Frederick Fitz Gibbon, Messrs. and Rungett. Mr [illegible] and Mr. J. Mackney Pianiste, Mr. J. Harrison, Mr. [illegible] Harmonium, Mr. J. Caulfield, [illegible] Lavelee, Mr [illegible] commence at Seven o'Clock. Surgeon, &c., until Twelve.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.—The Palace on Tuesday, Wednesday, [illegible] who can [illegible] the admission is 1s. Closing each day at [illegible] Admission by railway, may be obtained at the London-bridge Station, and at the several Agents in London. Trains run from London-bridge to the Crystal Palace Station at 9.0 a.m., 9.0 a.m., and every half-hour [illegible] to 6.0 p.m., and at 8.35, 9.35, and 5.00 p.m.; returning from the Crystal Palace at short intervals throughout the day up to 7 45 p.m.

THE CAMPAIGN in the CRIMEA.—The important Collection of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS [illegible] CAPTAIN [illegible] Crimea, during the [illegible] Russian [illegible] of the Allies, [illegible] Sebastopol, [illegible] Balaclava, [illegible] Inkerman, [illegible] Alma, [illegible] Redan, [illegible] Malakoff, [illegible] Tchernaya, [illegible] Kertch, [illegible] Kinburn, [illegible] Sea of Azoff, [illegible] Baltic, [illegible] Bomarsund, [illegible] Sweaborg, [illegible] Gulf of Bothnia, [illegible] Aland Islands, [illegible] Gulf of Finland, [illegible] Cronstadt, [illegible] Revel, [illegible] Dantzic, [illegible] Memel, [illegible] Pillau, [illegible] Frische Haff, [illegible] Konigsberg, [illegible] Russian Lithuania, [illegible] Poland, [illegible] Vistula, [illegible] Warsaw, [illegible] Gallicia, [illegible] Austrian Frontier, [illegible] Bessarabia, [illegible] Danube, [illegible] Wallachia, [illegible] Bucharest, [illegible] Turkey, [illegible] Constantinople, [illegible] Scutari, [illegible] Varna, [illegible] Shumla, [illegible] Rustchuk, [illegible] Silistria, [illegible] Kalafat, [illegible] Giurgevo, [illegible] Bulgaria, [illegible] Servia, [illegible] Belgrade, [illegible] Hungary, [illegible] Austria, [illegible] Transylvania, [illegible] Bucharest, [illegible] Wallachia

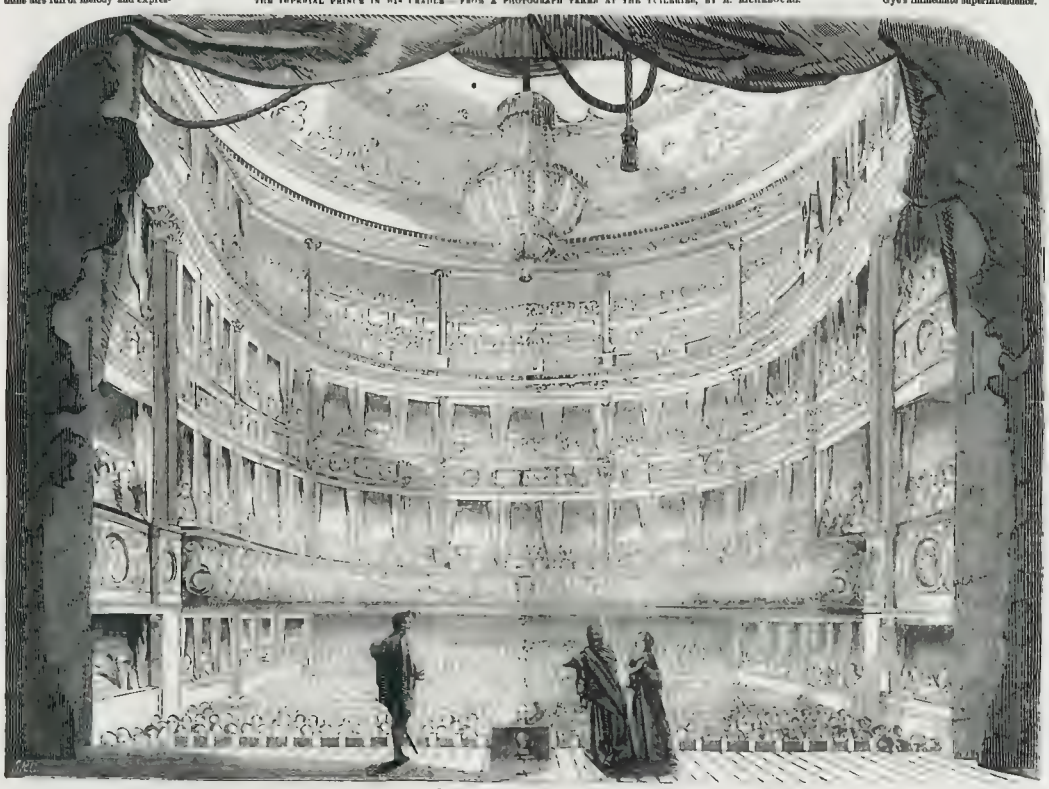
## THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, LYCEUM.

The Royal Italian Opera has begun its season in its temporary domicile, the Lyceum Theatre. We say temporary, because, whatever may be the future destination of this establishment, its sojourn in its present abode must be of brief duration. It may do as a *pis-aller* under the present pressure of adverse circumstances; nothing better could be done, and what is done has been done admirably. But no amount of ingenuity or activity can ever convert the little Lyceum into a house befitting the Royal Italian Opera. The present season, be the theatre managed ever so well, must entail a heavy loss on the lessee; and of this Mr. Gye, who is as clear-sighted as he is enterprising, must be fully aware. But if he is enabled to keep his unequalled company together, and to prevent the substance of his vast establishment from being scattered to the winds, a great object will be gained, worthy of the cost at which it is purchased. Since Mr. Gye has obtained the occupation of the Lyceum Theatre he has done wonders in its renovation. The whole aspect of its interior has been changed, and those who have been most familiar with it, going into it now, would not know it again. There are two tiers of boxes, exactly like those of Covent Garden, on a diminished scale; below them, one each side, there are pit-boxes, and above them is the amphitheatre or gallery. The area of the pit has been all converted into stalls, with the exception of two or three rows at the back, which are all that remains of what is properly the pit. This arrangement, however necessary to make the theatre as remunerative as possible, will have the effect of giving it an exclusive character. The space allotted to the public is so very scanty that the audience will consist almost wholly of the fashionable occupants of the boxes and the stalls. This disadvantage, however (for it certainly is one), is, under present circumstances, more to be regretted than found fault with. The house is beautifully decorated; it is clean and comfortable; and nothing can be more cheerful and elegant than its whole appearance.

The opera was the "Trovatore," a piece of which enough has been already said by our contemporaries and ourselves. It is generally admitted to be one of Verdi's best operas as a musical composition; and, as a dramatic poem, one of his worst. In this last respect it is far inferior to the "Lombardi," "Ernani," or the "Foscari," while it is superior to any of these in its music. It contains airs full of melody and expression, and masterly concerted pieces, especially in the last act; but its effect is weakened by its association with incidents which (though gloomy and horrid) rouse no interest, and with personages whose passions and feelings create little sympathy. The performance of Tuesday evening was similar to that of last season in all material respects save one. The gipsy *Azucena*, the real heroine of the piece, was personated by Mdlle. Didiée, instead of Madame Viardot. Mdlle. Didiée is a praiseworthy young singer with a contralto voice; she is, moreover, an improving performer, and exerted herself with greater effect than we had expected; but she fell far short of her gifted predecessor, whose absence is the more remarkable seeing that she is on the eve of arriving in London, where, we understand, she will spend the season. In the part of *Leonora*, Madame Jenny Ney even deepened the impression which she made last year. Her performance was at once a superb display of vocal power and a piece of beautiful and pathetic acting. This is the only part she has yet performed in London, her long illness and subsequent departure last year having prevented her appearing in any other; and we confess that we long to see her in some character of greater interest. Tamberlik (whose engagement is for a very short period) acted and sang, as *Manrico*, with his usual energy and effect; but his old defect of tremulousness was more apparent than last year. Graziani, as *Conte de Luna*, had great success. His air, "Il balen del suo sorriso," called forth the only encore of the evening. We have only to add that the orchestra was positively improved by the diminution of its numbers; and that the opera, notwithstanding the comparative smallness of the stage, was got up with a completeness and splendour worthy of the Royal Italian Opera.

Our Artist has sketched the auditory of the Theatre, showing the alterations. The whole of the front of the boxes has undergone complete regilding and painting; the grand tier of boxes has a white arabesque ornament upon a blue ground, the upper portion carrying a gilded wreath. The two upper tiers have a pale blue ground, with gilded ornaments. All the original boxes have been divided into three by a slender partition: they are lined with crimson paper, and fitted with crimson damask hangings. The small chandeliers which hung in front of the boxes have been removed, and a central chandelier of ample dimensions substituted: it has been supplied by Kirby, of Greek street. The decoration of the house is by Ponsonby, of Piccadilly; executed under Mr Gye's immediate superintendence.

THE IMPERIAL PRINCE IN HIS CRADLE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AT THE TUILERIES, BY M. BISCHBOURG.



THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, LYCEUM.

MR. H. HUNT PAINTS AGNES KATHERINE—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## ZIGZAGS OF HUNTING.

### PRINCE ALBERT'S HARRIERS.

THE other day we went down to Windsor to see the Prince's harriers, and had a very pleasant day. The South-Western Rail made a very good hack up to the Castle station, where the voluble Wyse of Eton had one of his hard-worked, useful hunters ready to trot us away to the meet at Shalhill. This plan saved all trouble, although it is of course as ungenteel to hire a hunter as it is "slow" to own, without apology, that you have been "a hunting a hare." Nevertheless, there are some two hundred packs of harriers in England and Wales, and we dare not guess how many well-dressed gentlemen who save horse-box travelling expenses and risk when they get out of their own country by riding as well as they can at the rate of £2 2s. a day. If it were not so, there would be thin fields in some good counties.

As to harriers, the people who sneer at them are ludicrously ignorant of the history of modern foxhunting, which is altogether founded on the experience and maxims of harehunters. The two oldest foxhound packs in England—the Brocklesby and the Cheshire—were originally formed for harehunting. The best book ever written on hounds and hunting—a text-book to every master of hounds to this day—is by Beckford, who learned all he knew as master of a pack of harriers.

The great Meynell and Warwickshire Corbett both entered their young hounds to hare—a practice which cannot, however, be approved. The late Parson Froude, in North Devon—than whom a keener sportsman never holloaed to hounds, and the breeder of one of the best packs for showing sport ever seen—hunted hare, fox, deer, and even polecats, sooner than not keep his darlings doing something; and, while his hounds would puzzle out the faintest scent, there were among the leaders several that, with admirable dash, jumped every gate, disdaining to creep. Some of this stock are still hunting on Exmoor. There are at present several very good M.F.H. who began with harehounds.

We are afraid that the intense pretentious snobbishness of the age has something to do with the mysterious manner in which many men, blushing, own that they have been out with harriers. In the first place, as a rule, harriers are slow; although there are days when, with a stout, well-fed, straight-running hare, the best men will have enough to do to keep their place in the field; over the dinner-table that is always an easy task; but in this fast, competitive age the man who can contrive to stick on a good horse can show in front without having the least idea of the meaning of hunting. To such, harriers afford no amusement. Then again, harrier packs are of all degrees, from the perfection of the Blackmore Vale, the Brookleas, and some Devon or Welsh packs with unpronounceable names, down to the little scratch packs of six or seven couple kept among jovial farmers in out-of-the-way places, or for the amusement of Sheffield cutlers running afoot. The same failing that makes a considerable class reverently worship an Alderman or a City Baronet until they can get on speaking terms with a Peer leads others to boast of foxhunting when the Brighton harriers are more than they can comfortably manage.

With good nerves, plenty of time, and a strong stud, to the true sportsman there can be nothing better than a season with a first-rate pack of foxhounds in a fine scent-holding country. But, after hard town-work and grey hairs have told on the pulse, a couple of hours a week on a thirty-pound hack may be made pleasant and profitable, with a cry of little currant-jelly dogs. Air, exercise, music, and occupation may be all combined.

That Prince Albert should never have taken to the Royal stag-hounds is not at all suprising. It requires to be "to the manner born" to endure the vast jostling, shouting, thrusting mob of gentlemen and horsedealers, "legs" and horsebreakers, that whirl away after the unhorsed stag, as they do now very often, or the hounds, as they ought to do—but the Prince's horse's tail.

Prince Albert's harriers are in the strictest sense of the term a private pack, kept by his Royal Highness for his own amusement, under the management of Colonel Hood. The meets are not advertised. The fields consist, in addition to the Royal and official party from the Castle, of a few neighbouring gentlemen and farmers, the hunting establishment of a huntsman and one whip, both splendidly mounted, and a boy on foot—at least we presume that he is attached to the hunt, as he wears the livery, and otherwise would never have put on a pair of kerseymere bags to scramble through hedges, instead of the time-honoured leather gallygaskins of the pedestrian harehunter. The costume of the hunt is a very dark green cloth coat, made double-breasted, with the Prince's gilt button, brown cords, and velvet cap.

On the day we were out the huntsman rode Malakoff, the horse which was sold for £360 at Sir Richard Sutton's sale. The hounds were about fifteen couple, of medium size, with considerable variety of true colours, inclining to the lemon-pencil stamp, very honest hunters. On each run the lead was taken by a hound of peculiar and uncommon marking—black and tan, but the tan so far spreading that the black was reduced to merely a saddle. We remember seeing a Welsh pack of true long-eared harriers of nearly the same colour.

The day was rather too bright, perhaps, for the scent to lie well; but there was the better opportunity for seeing the hounds work, which they did most admirably, without any assistance. It is one of the advantages of a pack like this that no one presumes to interfere and do the business of either the huntsman or hounds. The first hare was found on land apparently recently inclosed near Eton; but, after two hours' perseverance, it was impossible to make anything of the scent over ploughed land.

We then crossed the railway into some fields, partly in grass, divided by broad ditches full of water, with plenty of willow stumps on the banks, and partly arable on higher, sloping ground, divided by fair growing fences into large square inclosures. Here we soon found a stout hare that gave us an opportunity of seeing and admiring the qualities of the pack. After the first short burst there was a quarter of an hour of slow hunting, when the hounds, left entirely to themselves, did their work beautifully. At length, as the sun went behind clouds, the scent improved; the hounds got on good terms with puss, and rattled away at a pace, and over a line of big fields and undeniable fences, that soon found out the slows and the nags that don't face shining very honest hunters. Short checks of a few minutes gave puss a short respite; then followed a full cry, and soon a view. Over a score of big fields the pack raced within a dozen yards of pussy's scent, without gaining a yard, the black-tanned leading hound almost coursing his game; but this was too fast to last; and, just as we were squaring our shoulders and settling down to take a very uncompromising hedge with evident signs of a broad ditch of running water on the other side, the hounds threw up their heads; poor puss had shuffled through the fence into the brook, and sunk like a stone.

We must, at the risk of being considered spoony, own that there is something painful about the helpless finish with a hare. A fox dies snarling and fighting; but one often wishes the hare to get away. The hounds and horses of our Illustration, from the pen of Mr. Harrison Weir, were, by the kindness of Colonel Hood, studied at leisure at the kennels.

We may loyally venture to hope that before many years pass by we may see the Prince of Wales and his Royal brothers following their own pack of foxhounds in Windsor Forest, drowning the inevitable cares of State in a hearty, healthy, manly, and truly English sport.

THE FUSIONISTS AND THE ENGLISH ALLIANCE.—The *Assemblée Nationale* contains an article intimating the conditions on which the fusionists could approve the alliance of France and England:—"If the alliance of England obliges us to tolerate a permanent state of revolution and anarchy in Spain, we are not for the English alliance. If France will be compelled, in order to remain the ally of England, to permit revolution to introduce itself into Italy, to overthrow the kingdom of the Two Sicilies—to plant itself in Palermo—to menace the Sovereign Pontiff in Rome—then we are not in favour of the English alliance. If in Switzerland the oppression of honest folk—the despotism of the multitude—anarchy in the heart of power, are the conditions of the English alliance, we find that at that price it is too dear. But give us, instead of revolutionary England abroad, the old and loyal England of the past, conservative abroad as at home, armed for the defence of right and the maintenance of principles on which reposes European order, then will the English alliance have no more zealous partisans, no more ardent defenders than ourselves."

## A FEW WORDS ABOUT OMNIBUSES AND THE LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.

As a large majority of the citizens of London undoubtedly prefer the vehicular to the pedestrian mode of locomotion, they may be fairly supposed to entertain some curiosity respecting the details of a system which undertakes to gratify their migratory propensities to the very utmost. We are so much accustomed in this most practical of all possible countries to sing the praises of commercial competition, that it requires some moral courage to demand public applause in favour of an avowed monopoly. And yet, as the exception is said to prove the rule, it should not be subject of special wonder that circumstances may combine to justify an occasional doubt as to the correctness of the national theory. It has, indeed, become almost a proverbial remark that "they manage such and such things better in France;" and this is usually in reference to matters that seem peculiarly open to competition. For instance, no one who has ever travelled in a Paris omnibus can question its superiority to the narrow, low-roofed, ill-ventilated, and over-crowded conveyance which constitutes the principal nuisance in the streets of London. The time was, and at no remote date, when our "lively neighbours" were subjected to the same inconveniences that are now grumblingly endured in our own metropolis. The evil at length attracted the attention of M. Foucauld, who directed his great administrative ability to the improvement of the people's vehicle. His task was the more easy that he succeeded in obtaining the intervention of the Government. An absolute decree went forth, competition ceased, an amalgamation was effected, and passengers were made comfortable in spite of the mute protest of Liberty.

Encouraged by his success, M. Foucauld resolved to do as much for the Londoners as he had achieved for his own countrymen. He could expect no assistance from Government. He, therefore, boldly appealed to the common sense of the antagonistic proprietors; and, wonderful to relate, they listened to his appeal without prejudice or impatience.

The inconveniences of the English system were no notorious that no one was found to argue in their defence and recommend their perpetuation. An amalgamated Company was accordingly formed, which was joined by several of the most influential omnibus proprietors. Terms were speedily arranged for the transfer of upwards of six hundred carriages, with their "times," or goodwill, to the new Company. As the total number of omnibuses plying in London, and its environs, is stated at 810, it will be seen that two-thirds of the entire traffic was nearly to change hands. Owing, however, to the pressure on the Money Market, it was found necessary to postpone for a time the purchase of so great a number, and a commencement was made on a much smaller scale. At present about 430 have been taken up, though not all at work.

Within three months of its opening day the Company has so far extended its operations that it employs fully 1300 men and 5000 horses. Each carriage costs, on an average, £110; and it is worked by ten horses, valued at £20 a head. Six years is considered a fair period of servitude for the poor animal, during which time he seldom fails to perform his daily task of twelve miles; so that in six years a pair of horses accomplish a feat equal to drawing an omnibus round the meridian of the globe. The daily allowance of each consists of 16lb. of oats, 8lb. of beans, 11lb. of hay, and 5lb. of straw. The stables hold from fifty to one hundred horses, and are conveniently scattered over the metropolis.

To every omnibus there is a driver and a conductor, working fourteen hours per diem, and earning respectively 5s. 6d. and 4s. a day. When the Company shall attain its full development, it is in contemplation to establish provident institutions for the benefit of the men, in case of sickness, accident, or superannuation. By that time, it is expected, the working staff will not fall short of 8000 persons, a number that will afford a firm basis for a fund by which retiring pensions and temporary allowances will be provided. This desirable consummation must be the work of time; but already great progress is being made in carrying out the objects of the Company, as may be seen by a comparison of three weeks' returns at monthly intervals:—

| Week ending. | Omnibuses at Work. | Traffic Returns. | Miles Run. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Feb. ... | 241 ... | £1230 17 4 ... | .. |
| 1st March ... | 324 ... | 6822 16 0 ... | 118,118½ |
| 29th do. ... | 384 ... | 7141 13 11 ... | 144,773½ |

Perhaps the most important, certainly the most novel, feature in this scheme is the proposed introduction of the correspondence system, by which a single payment will entitle a passenger to be carried from one extremity to another of this vast metropolis. The Whitechapel butcher-boy may then ride for 4d. to Hampstead, Richmond, or Clapham; nor need he tremble at the prospect of an arbitrary increase to the expenses of his trip during the pleasant months of summer. But some delay in carrying out this improvement is inevitable, owing to the immense extent to be traversed. The leading thoroughfares alone exceed a straight line of fifteen hundred miles, or five times the length of the distance possible in Paris.

Another point to which much consideration has been devoted is the improvement of the carriages. We all know, by sad experience, the discomforts attendant on a ride in a 'bus. The crushing of hats, the trampling upon toes, the poking in the eye or ribs as the clumsy gentleman or timid lady flounders into the narrow van. Nor does the adventurous youth who climbs, hand over hand, to a seat on the knife-board fail to repent of his rash audacity, when at each spasmodic jerk he is flung upon his right shoulder or his left. All this is to be changed. The Company are about to start several new carriages of various designs to be submitted to the decision of the public. They will also introduce a few similar to those employed in Glasgow and Manchester, though their great weight is much against them, as necessitating the draught of three horses; and a "unicorn" in the crowded streets of London is quite as troublesome as his caricature is ridiculous when grimacing at the British lion across the Royal crown; and three horses abreast would be still worse. A prize, indeed, was offered for the design of a carriage that should combine roominess and ventilation with lightness of construction; but this is still a desideratum; none of the plans handed in coming up to the required point of excellence.

There is yet one other point—the impertinence, or rather the insolence, of conductors has passed into a proverb. To remedy this the new Company proposes to introduce wounded soldiers for that distinguished post. The unprotected female need, therefore, be no longer a strong-minded individual to travel per 'bus; and even anxious parents will henceforth hazard their fond pledges of mutual affection without disagreeable associations connected with chimneysweeps or dealers in Norfolk sausages.

SNOW-SHOE RACES IN CANADA WEST.—These subscription races came off on the 20th of February, at Kingston, in the New Park, which slopes towards the river St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario. The weather was highly propitious, and the snow in the park averaged from two to three feet, and presented a very level surface over the entire course. The most keenly-contested sport was the hurdle-race.

It is estimated that if a steam-packet communication could be established between this country and Australia, by which such communication could be effected in forty-four or forty-five days, that £100,000 a year would be saved in interest of money on Australian gold sent to England.

## *EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.*

His Royal Highness Prince Albert will, it is said, pay a short visit to Paris in the course of the summer. The object of the Prince Consort's visit will be to represent her Majesty at the baptism of the Imperial Prince.

A paragraph has been going the rounds respecting "a grand celebration of the peace" in Hyde-park, on her Majesty's birthday. There is no foundation whatever for the statement.

The 9th of June is the day fixed for the baptism of the Imperial Prince. The programme of the baptism of the King of Rome will be adopted for this occasion. The ceremony will take place in Notre Dame.

His Imperial Highness Prince Jerome Napoleon, having recovered from the malady with which he was attacked, went out on Sunday last for the first airing, to make a visit to their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress, and to the Prince Imperial.

The Earl of Clarendon intended to take his departure from Paris for London to-day (Saturday), accompanied by the Countess of Clarendon.

The marriage of the Princess Louise of Prussia with the Prince Regent of Baden is to take place on the 11th of June, the wedding-day of her parents.

Don Ferdinand of Portugal is expected in Belgium to arrange a marriage between his son, Don Pedro V., the reigning Sovereign, and the Princess Charlotte of Belgium.

There has been some gossip in the papers about a matrimonia connexion between the Royal family of Naples and the Ducal family of Tuscany. The rumour is without foundation. In fact, the eldest daughter of the Grand Duke is only twelve years of age.

The Earl of Coventry and Lord Skelmorsdale have commenced their studies at the University of Oxford. Both noblemen made their first appearance at Christ Church, to which College they belong, for the purpose of keeping term, a few days since.

The Duke de Nemours has gone to Turin with the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg. The Count de Chambord, who had proceeded from Venice to Parma to attend the anniversary funeral ceremony of the tragical death of Charles III. of Bourbon, left his sister's capital on the following day. After visiting his aunt, the Duchess of Neuilly, at Nervi, he went on to Genoa.

General Williams will be honoured with the mission to arrange the Asiatic frontier.

The *Pays* says that King Otho is expected to make a visit to Western Europe this spring.

A grand reception at Court took place at St. Petersburg on the 6th, being the fete of the Annunciation of the Virgin, according to the Russian calendar. A "Te Deum" has been sung for the peace concluded between the belligerent Powers.

Sir James Hudson, the British Ambassador, is now at Genoa. He has obtained from the King the use of the Falcone theatre for a few nights, and is giving English theatrical representations.

The fleet being fitted out at Cronstadt for the conveyance of the Emperor to England and France turns out to be a flotilla to conduct the Empress-Mother to Stettin, on her way to visit her family in Berlin. It is believed that she will return to be present at the coronation solemnities in Moscow, and repair again to Palermo, where she will spend the winter.

Lord and Lady Ely have arrived at Brussels from Paris, on their way to the Hague. Her Ladyship added to the knot of distinguished and brilliant English women who attended the Royal ball last week.

Sir Allan M'Nab, who has suffered severely from gout for a long time past, has virtually retired from the Premiership of the Canadian Cabinet, and is succeeded by Hon. John A. Macdonald, Attorney-General.

The Marquis de Villamarina, Minister of Piedmont at Paris, gave a grand dinner on the 10th inst., at which the Countess of Montijo, the Duchess of Alba, M.M. Troplong and Baroche, Count Orloff, and Baron de Brunnow were present.

It is expected that the ratification of the Treaty of the 30th ult. by the Sultan, will be sent off from Constantinople to Paris by a steamer, which would leave on the 16th. It is therefore calculated that it will reach Paris between the 26th and the 30th inst.

The Queen of Spain has presented Ronconi with a valuable crown of gold representing leaves of laurel, and ornamented with brilliants; the directors of the Circo have also presented him with a crown in silver, with their names, four in number, engraved on it

The health of the Bishop of Norwich is now so far re-established that his Lordship has resumed the active duties of his diocese, which his severe and continued indisposition compelled him to relinquish.

The *Civilta Cattolica*, enlarging upon the friendly disposition which the Emperor Alexander II. manifests in favour of the Roman Catholics of his empire, announces that M. de Bressier, Russian Minister at Rome, will be charged to negotiate a new Concordat upon more liberal bases than that which was granted some years ago.

The medal sent over by the French Emperor to the English soldiers for valiant service in the Crimea, is not, like our medals, to be bestowed on all who took part in the campaign. It is the ordinary *médaille militaire*—a decoration much prized in the French army, and second only to the Legion of Honour.

A subscription has been entered into by the British residents of Hamburg, for the purpose of presenting Miss Nightingale with a *souvenir*, expressive of their admiration of her noble and disinterested conduct in the East.

The Geographical Society at Paris has awarded its prize for the most important discovery during the last year to Dr. Heinrich Barth. The next prize of a golden medal was adjudged to Mr. G. Squier, of the United States, for his Central American researches

The Right Hon. William Keogh has been sworn in before the Lord Chancellor as one of her Majesty's Justices for the Court of Common Pleas. He is the youngest judge who ever sat on the bench in Ireland. Richard Charles M'Nevin, Esq., has been appointed his registrar.

Shortly after the death of Herr von Hinckeldy his family returned to the Russian Minister in Berlin an order richly set with diamonds, that the late Emperor Nicholas had presented to the deceased. Very recently, however, the Russian Minister received instructions to restore it to the family in the name of the present Emperor.

M. de Munckansen, the second of the late M. de Hinckeldy in the fatal duel, has resumed his functions at the Ministry of the Interior. M. de Rochow, it is stated, is preparing a statement in justification of his conduct.

A monument to William Roscoe, the historian, has been erected in the Unitarian Chapel, Renshaw-street, Liverpool, where all that was mortal of Roscoe was interred. It consists of a fine bust of the historian placed in a niche of grey marble.

A Berlin tailor, a lively speculator, exhibits a full Paris Congress costume for fashionable attraction. It consists of an Orloff great coat, a Walewski standing frock, a Cavour waistcoat, Carendon small-clothes, and Manteuffel cravat; with Aali Pacha shirt front, and a Buol claque.

The Government diver has discovered in Hamoaze the hull of a ship, supposed to be the frigate *Amphion*, blown up on the 22nd of September, 1796. Some efforts are to be made to raise portions of the wreck.

The *Montreal Herald* computes the number of runaway slaves in Canada as high as 30,000, which were worth to the States from which they escaped 24,000,000 dollars. It is said that the escapes into Canada averaged twenty per day

A board of directors has been nominated to form a company for the construction of a railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico, by the plains of Apam and Puebla.

Gas was first introduced into the houses in Melbourne on the 1st of January. There were great rejoicings on the occasion.

In consequence of the unfavourable accounts from Paraguay relative to the manner in which emigrants are there treated, the French Government has suspended, until further orders, the granting of passports for that country.

Wall and Carr, the two men left at Liverpool to be hanged for the murder of a seaman by strangulation, have had their sentence commuted to transportation for life.

A grand agricultural exhibition will take place at Nicolaieff in May, 1857, to which will be admitted the productions of the governments of Kherson, Ekaterinoslav, the Taurida, and the province of Bessarabia. This will be the first time an exhibition has ever taken place on so large a scale, as it will comprise the productions of all Southern Russia.

Advices from the Sandwich Islands state that the lava stream from the great volcano was slowly winding towards Hilo, which it was feared it must eventually overwhelm.

An Act of Parliament was passed on Monday, by which the office of the Poor-law Secretary in Ireland is abolished.

Several batteries of artillery, just returned from the Crimea, were received in triumph on Sunday last at Strasbourg, to which garrison they had been sent. It is said that 20,000 citizens marched a mile out of the town to meet the troops.

The Cunard steamer *Persia* has performed the most rapid easterly passage on record. The length of her run has been nine days twelve hours—a surprising feat, considering the condition of the Atlantic at present.

# Memorabilia,

## LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

*"A little chink may let in much light."*—Old Proverb.

### LETTERS OF SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

In the Excerpta from the Burleigh Papers in the British Museum, Add MSS 6177-6178, are several extremely interesting letters from and concerning Sir Walter Raleigh. Many of these, though of historical importance, have never, we believe, been printed; and those which have, for the most part only in works accessible to the scholar and antiquarian.

The following, dated May 3rd, 1592, and addressed to Sir Robert Cecil, must have been written only a day or two before Raleigh set sail on his memorable expedition against the Spanish Plate fleet. In this design he had been lavish of his means to fit out a suitable force, and had left no efforts untried to persuade his friends to join in the undertaking. The results, however, as History shows, were, like those of many of his great enterprises, sadly disproportioned to the endeavours used and the expectations excited.

"*Sir W. Raleigh to Sr. Ro. Cecyll, Privy Counsellor.* 1592, *May* 3.

" Sir,—May it please you to vouchsaufe to send for Mr. Burroughe the controler of the Admeralye, and to geve charge unto hime to repaire to Blackwale and to Ratcliffe to comand away thos Jlebotts [fly-boats] and other shipps that remayne, who cann best informe you of the possebilitey of these things. I am not able to leve to row up and down every tyde from Graveed to London, and he yt lies here att Rackleif can easely Judge when the rest and how the rest of the shipps may sale downe. I am cum up agayne as farr as Blackwall and would attend yow if I knew how or where: the names of those whom yt refuse to serve her Ma.stye, I have delivered to pope Marshall of the Admiralye, the rest shall also be sent hym: the names of the shipps remaynnge I will send to Mr. Burroughe use. I humble pray you to speake with all to hesten more greved than ever I was in anything of this woorld for this cross weather I humble take my leave, from Blackwale ready to go down again this tyde.

" Your honors to do yow service,

" The 3rd of May " W Ralegh "

A few weeks after Sir Walter Raleigh was recalled from leading this expedition he fell under the displeasure of the Queen on account of certain love passages between him and the beautiful Elizabeth Throgmorton, one of the Maids of Honour. For the offence he was incarcerated for eight weeks in the Tower. Upon his liberation he married Elizabeth Throgmorton, and retired, to indulge his genius for ornamental gardening, to his Castle of Sherburne, in Dorsetshire.* It was probably from this place that Lady Raleigh addressed the subjoined letter to Sir Robert Cecil.

"*Lady Raleigh to Sir Robert Cecil*, 1593, *Feb.*

" Sur,—I reseved your tabells of no less rare device than the scntans within was comfortable, if faith wear broken with me I was yet fare away, but I fear that my Mistress if all harts were opene, and all dreames known, might without so great curiosetye of desciphering read her owne desteni in a playne alphebet, but wee are bothe great belevers, and ther in wee flatter ourselves, and unclose our owne mindes with what we would: now our for the rest, I hope for my sake you will rather draw fur water towards the Est then healp hyme forward toward the soon sett, if ani respecke to me, or love to him be not forgotten; but everi months hashe his flower and even season his contentment and yon great Counsenors are so full of new councels as you ar steddi in nothing, but wee poore soules that have bought sorrow at a high price, desar & can be pleased with the same misforten wee hold, fering alterncations will but multiply miseri of wich wee have allredi faire sufficent. I knoo only your parswadins ar of effecte with him and hild as orrekeins † tied to them by love, therefur I humbelie beseuch you rather stay him than further him; by the wich you shall bind me for ever, as yet you have ever geveng me cans.—As chee that hounereth you most,

" E. Ralegh."

### NOTES.

When cigars are smok'd, and 'bacco's spent,
Then hemp it is most excellent.

Lilly, in the history of his life and times, says that the Rev. Wm. Beeding, Vicar of Thornton, in Buckinghamshire, was so fond of smoking, that when he had no tobacco he cut the church bell-ropes and smoked them. If the bells had been made of a smokable material, no doubt this inveterate fumigator would have smoked them also.

Did Jeffrey and Wordsworth ever Meet?—This question was put to a relative of Mr. Wordsworth in 1850, and his answer (which I have not met with among some old letters) seems worthy of preservation: "It gives me great pleasure to be able to answer your question at once from personal recollection. Mr. Wordsworth and Lord Jeffrey *did* meet. They met in London at the house of Sir James Mackintosh, in Great Conduit-street, where, at an evening party, and, at Lord J.'s request, the critic was introduced to the poet by Sir James. This was in June 1828. Mr. Wordsworth, with his wife and daughter, was then on a visit at my house in Beyanston-street; and Sir James and Mr. W. being then near neighbours, saw a great deal of each other. But I do not think there was any personal intercourse between Jeffrey and Wordsworth beyond that formal presentation to each other. An odd circumstance occurred lately. An American clergyman, a Mr. K——, had a letter of introduction to the poet at Rydal, who after reading it said they had found him an eccentric entertaining person. A few days afterwards Mr. Wordsworth received a letter from one of a committee of a Mechanics' Institute (at Manchester, I think) where this clergyman had been lecturing, and in the lecture he gave an account of his visit to Mr. W., his conversation with him, and, among other things, of Mr. Wordsworth having called Lord Jeffrey a puppy; and this, as it unluckily happened, but two or three days before Lord Jeffrey's death. Now, had Mr. W. chosen to let the world know that he thought Lord J. a puppy, he certainly would not have done so by deputy, and least of all through a stranger. He could not dream of the possibility of a clergyman's reporting in public a casual remark dropped at his own fireside. But he was not at all annoyed at it on his own account. He said he was only sorry for the foolish man who took so unusual a liberty, and that it was a pity it should have happened about the time of Lord Jeffrey's decease.—L.

The Swan as an Emblem in Art.—Venus, in classic art, is represented as drawn in a car by swans (Ovid Met. x. 717. Hor. Carm. iii, 28 v. 13. Stat. Sylv iii., 4, v 29); or as seated on the back of a swan about to take flight (Combe. Num. Vet. Pop. et Ur. tab xiv. fig 3. Middleton, Antiquitatis Eruditæ Monumenta. tab. xv. Description of the Ancient Terracottas in the Brit Museum. p. 36.) The last position may indicate the transitory nature of beauty or pleasure. The swan is usually represented in motion, indicating that something beautiful or pleasant was about to follow; for example, the swan in the act of rising to drink out of the tazza might indicate the pleasure which drinking out of it would give—that is, Venus follows the swan. But a poetical feeling of art must exist if these beautiful mythic emblems are to be interpreted in the allegorical sense of antiquity. Their expositor must even transcend Winckelmann, if not in the knowledge of art, at least in the poetico-allegorical principles of its interpretation. The name of owner or artist was sometimes indicated by these emblems, as in the vase Κύκνος ἐνοίησε might be meant (Winckelmann, Versuch einer Allegorie, c. v., pp. 167-180). In the Townley Gallery, room 2., No. 9, is a marble vase with two upright double handles springing from the necks of swans.—T. J. Buckton, Lichfield.

* There is an old story well known in Dorsetshire respecting this castle, to the effect that Osmund, one of William the Conqueror's Knights, who had been rewarded, among other possessions, with the Castle and Barony of Sherburn, in the decline of his life resigned his temporal honours and resolved to dedicate himself to religion. In pursuance of this object he obtained the Bishopric of Sarum, and gave Sherburn, with certain lands to the Bishopric, suneering to the gut the following curse:—"That whosoever should take those lands from the Bishopric, or diminish them in great or small, should be accursed not only in this world but in the world to come, unless in his lifetime he made restitution thereof." Upon his death, the castle and lands were possessed by the next Bishop, Roger Niger, who was dispossessed of them by King Stephen; after the Stephen, they came into the hands of the Montagues, all of whom, it is pretended, so long as they held, were subjected to grievous disasters, insomuch that the male line became altogether extinct. About two hundred years from this time the lands again reverted to the Church: but in the reign of Edward VI. the Castle of Sherburn was conveyed by the then Bishop of Sarum to the Duke of Somerset, who lost his head on Tower-hill. King Edward then gave the lands to Sir John Horsley; but the same Bishop alleging that he had conveyed them to the Duke under menaces and threats, they were decreed again to the Bishopric, with which they remained until the time of Sir Walter Raleigh, who, not having the fear of the present curse before his eyes, obtained them from those entertaining papers last week there is a slight hypercritical error which mars the meaning of a passage. In the exclamation of the Prussian officer to his King, the word "Sire" is spelt "Zire." The passage should run—"O, Sire, mad vous être mon Roy."

† Oracles.

### QUERIES.

Sodor and Man.—I should feel much obliged if you could enlighten me as to the meaning of the word "Sodor" in connection with the Isle of Man. The "Bishop of Sodor and Man" is a phrase we are all accustomed to; but where the former is situated, and why it has the first place in connection with Man, I have never been able to learn.—E. Q. V.

[The Bishopric of Man (established by St. Patrick, A.D. 400) formerly comprised the twenty-two Hebrides Islands, which were called "Insulæ Sodorenses." They were subsequently detached, but the title Sodor and Man was retained. There is a small island, formerly called Holm, now Peel, which has also borne the name Sodor, that is still within the diocese of Man. It is within a musket-shot of the Isle of Man. In a grant made by an Earl of Derby to a Bishop of Man in 1505, the Earl makes over "Ecclesiam Cathedralem Insulæ Sodorensis, cum suis Pertinentiis." The word Sodor is probably derived from the Saxon sud, or suth—meaning south, because the Hebrides were the southernmost islands met with by the northern marauders, who had to pass round the north of Scotland. In the Swedish language Sodder was south.]

Saffron Walden.—Can any of your correspondents inform me of the existence of any notice or tradition of Saffron Walden in Essex having been originally a Celtic colony? The learned Adelung, in his "Mithridates, or General Philology," gives a specimen of the dialect of Walden in Essex; "whose inhabitants," he adds, "are undoubtedly a Celtic colony." The language of the specimen, varying somewhat in orthography, is almost identical with that of the Highlands.—Fordington.

By Hook or by Crook.—What is the Origin of this Saying?—J. Houlton.

[A story has long been current that the saying took its origin from two Judges in the time of Charles I., one named Hook and the other Crook; but this is a vulgar error. The expression occurs nearly a century earlier in the works of Spenser, and before that in the writings of Archbishop Cranmer. It is nothing more than a facetious mode of expression; as we say one will pay a man "in meal or in malt," &c.]

Lord Pembroke's Port Wine.—Can any of your readers give to the public the receipt for the above, which was mentioned a few days since by Lord Palmerston? Perhaps his Lordship will favour—A Housekeeper!

### ANSWERS.

The Carthaginian Women.—Rollin, who gives the story of the Carthaginian women cutting off their hair to make ropes, refers to Strabo and Appian. On consulting these, I find as follows:—Strabo, lib. xvii., p. 833: Τρίχα δὲ τοῖς κατασκάπτουσι ἀι θεράπαιναι παρέχουν ("Their handmaidens gave their hair for the catapultæ"). Appian de bello Punico, p. 65: Καὶ κατασκάπτειν ἔσεσθαι τὸ τεῖχος. Ἐς δὲ τὰς ἐντάσεις αὐτῶν ἀπέκειραν αἱ γυναῖκες, τριχῶν ἑτέρων ἀπορίᾳ ("And they constructed as many catapults as they could. And to keep them taut they shaved their women's heads, in default of other material").—Q. V. Q., Oxford.

Why is the Isle of Man so Called?—The discovery of the marvellous inscription of Kirk Braddyn furnishes an answer that would delight the author of the "Vestiges" himself. But does your querist doubt the authority of the Scandinavian bard Snorrwykch, or the veracity of his informant, the Druid Drafyah? Does he question the development of the noble simiæ through the quadrumana into man? And will he favour us, through your columns, with a facsimile of this rare specimen of Celtic literature? With respect to the natural productions of the island, your querist forgets that in those distant ages the monkey isle must have been tropical, and its fruits appropriate to the noble simiæ; and unless, in the course of his researches in that interesting island, he is rewarded by the discovery of some redundant of a tail among its present inhabitants, I fear that science will be at fault in its investigation of the properties of the modern productions of its degenerate soil. But was this Isle of Monkeys really the Mona of the ancients? It is true that Cæsar's Mona was said to lie midway between Britain and Ireland; but surely Cæsar's Mona was the Mona of Tacitus also; and I doubt whether Suetonius could have persuaded "his choicest auxiliaries"—good swimmers as they were, even his gallant 11th—to have charged the Isle of Man from the mainland, in face of a motley array of armed men and Druids, under a flanking fire of execrations from female furies (Tac. An. L. 14, 29) armed with torches. No, the Mona of Tacitus was Anglesey, strange as it may seem that the stronghold of British Druidism should have lost all traces of its ancient masters, and be only known as the Isle of Angles.—Fordington.

Beggar-Bangor.—One of your correspondents asks if the office of Beggar-banger was known elsewhere than in the place he named. I can tell him, that previous to the introduction of Poor-laws in Ireland, both at Belfast and Ballymena, there were what were called county mendicant officers appointed by the grand jury and giving badges to the deserving, entitling them to beg; and in each town there was a kind of beadle called a bang-beggar, to take up or chase mendicants away from the locality.—Hibernicus.

In the parish books of St. Werburgh, Derby, under date 1735, appears a minute of the appointment of one James Alsop as "Bang-beggar" for the parish; and the office was known under that name within easy memory in Lancashire, if not elsewhere.—Derbyshire Club.

The town of Lancaster had an officer called the "Bat-beggar," or "Beat the beggar," whose office was to keep the town-hall, fish-stores, &c., and to put by unruly rogue into the black hole, which in Lancaster is denominated the "Kid-cote."—Edwd. D. Scott, Vicarage, Carisbrook, Isle of Wight.

Arms at Boston Vicarage.—"The arms of Bardney Abbey were sable, a crosier in pale between two crowns towards the chief, being run through an annulet towards the top, or, and a snake enwrapped at the bottom, arg."—*Ode MS.*, viii. 8. The church of St. Botolph, Boston, belonged to the Abbey of St. Mary, at York, and probably the arms are those of one of the abbots. I should not wonder if they proved to be those of Pigott, of the family who carried "Gu. a fesse arg. between three bezants."—Mackenzie Walcott, M.A.

Legacy of a Bed.—A bed was sometimes left as a bequest. To Bishop Braybrooke William of Wykeham left his state bed at Wolvesey Castle, with the set of crimson tapestry which belonged to it.—Mackenzie Walcott, M.A.

Culver Rent (Boston), *culvertage*, or *culvertagium* according to Mat. Paris, was explained by some authorities to be derived from *culum* and *vertere* to turn tail, *culvert* meaning a coward. According to other authorities the word signified the confiscation of an estate, or forfeiture of the vassal lands to the lord. Now as the tenant or vassal was bound by the nature of the tenure under which he held, to fight for his lord in the wars, and to neglect to do so, or to desert his lord in the field of battle before the latter was mortally wounded, would have caused a forfeiture of his estate, it is probable that the rent mentioned by your correspondent was in its origin a monetary commutation for the military service, and in those warlike days might have received the appellation of coward's rent.—Gar.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Carabaya is requested to communicate his address to the Rev. John Mason, Sherburn Vicarage, Malton, Yorkshire.

G. Jones.—According to the age of the parents.

J. S.—From Addison's "Cato."

G. C., James-street, must be good enough to repeat the question. We have no recollection of it.

G. H.—It was given in our last Christmas Number.

Idiocta; W. Brown, Newcastle.—Your way of making what are called "April fools" is very ancient and very general. It is prevalent even in India; but the origin is not known.

Hibernicus.—The characters named are in Hirsall's novel of "Gindogby."

The Constable Family.—If "Antiquarius" will send his name and address, a correspondent promises to furnish him with some information relative to this family.

Charles Kean.—Your communication upon the subject of the Marriage Service would require much more space than we can spare.

Genesta writes us likely that sun-hail of the verses quoted on "New Year's Water" are undoubtedly

C. C. V. What is the origin?

Subscriber should give his name and address.

Musica.—The music of "Rule Britannia" was composed by Dr Arne for the masque of "Alfred," and first performed in the gardens of Cliefden house, Aug 1, 1740.

Sassenach.—The name of "Brentford's Parliament" may be observed in Satirical and Practical Relicks of the Welch Bards," by Edward Jones, vol. i., p. 163, fol. 1794; but he gives no account of its date or history.

Tom Pinch.—We must refer you to "Brand's Popular Antiquities" for an account of Easter eggs, commonly called Pasche eggs, or Paste eggs.

J. B. Thanks. But your note leaves no additional light on the subject.

Dean, Burnley.—The use of the pronoun his, as Grosswood Au book, &c., was merely a mannerism of English writers at one time. The genitive or possessive case, both in the ancient Saxon and in the modern German, in certain declensions terminates in es, and that is what we have retained in modern English

Burliophier.—Can our correspondent favour us with a sight of the Latin poem containing the suggestion of an electric telegraph? It will be carefully preserved and returned.

Egmont Diary.—"An Acquaintance of the late Earl" is thanked for the suggestion

Egmont Diary.—In our extracts from those entertaining papers last week there is a slight hypercritical error which mars the meaning of a passage. In the exclamation of the Prussian officer to his King, the word "Sire" is spelt "Zire." The passage should run—"O, Sire, mad vous être mon Roy."

Cuthbert Bede.—Received with thanks.

A. P., A Subscriber.—We cannot afford space or the verses.

J. S., Paris.—We are obliged by your explanations, but the letter containing them is too lengthy for this part of the paper.

Received.—Sologinesis Alumnus, F. G. R., J. W. W., Sevenoaks; A Saxon, J. M. C., Birmingham; Oar, R. B., Deborah, A Native of Ireland, A. P., Falconer, Mons. J. C., Umbra, John Cuthbert, Olivia, Edward D. Scott, W. Brown, W. Collieson, Carrow, Stonehaven, R. S., J. N., Burwood, Schoolal, A. P., A Subscriber, M. T., D. C. L., A., Brieg, F., W. H., Bury St. Edmunds, J. Morgan, C. T., S. W. J., W. P. B., Conversitensis, Ralph, J. T., A Cantab, Bordarer, Mecklaburg, Glanlli, Observer, E. H. A., Schoolal, Bernard, M. F. A., Heobane, A. M., I. I. M., A Barrister, W. Collieson, W. L., Raymond Delacourt, Cranmale, T. Dandfrae, J. A. Shaw.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. C. C.—Stalemate makes a drawn game. It is to be hoped that when the new Chess Laws are published, we shall be spared the necessity of answering this and similar questions.

T., Boulogne.—We are still uninformed of the state of the contest between MM. St. Amant and De Rivière. Our last Circa news from the French caps al announces the arrival of M. La Rochu, and speaks of a match on the cards between this eminent player and M. de Rivière, but gives no particulars.

R. F. West Bromwich.—Many congratulations to be acknowledged the same week should reach our office by Tuesday morning.

Sigma.—To take the King's Pawn with Pawn.

C. L., North Carolina.—It shall have due attention. Your former Problem we believe was published but we cannot at the moment tell when.

C. B., Dundee; H. T. B., J. B., W. G.—In the Examiner's hands.

A. L., Melbourne.—Thanks for your very interesting communication. We do regret to hear that a taste for Chess is rapidly developing itself in the gold colony, and upon that every encouragement we have given to that and all other amusements of a finely and intellectual tendency. The Problems—Chess Problems from the Diggings—shall have a corner, if only for the novelty of their birthplace, though they deserve it probably for their merit!

J. H. P., Hatton-garden; C. T., of Brighton.—Under consideration.

J. G., Ipswich.—Some of the Games you mention, if we mistake not, were published, at the time they were played, in this Journal.

Solutions of Problem No. 633, by Alex. T. W. S., C. J. B., Argus, Q. B. of Sandesland, R. F., are correct.

Solutions of Problem No. 634, by F. R. S., Ernest, T. Simpson, W. T. B., Q. Yorke, Derby, Onyx, Madge, Old Salt, Murdoch, Phil-Chess, M. P., Major, Gregory, William, Unanimous, D. D., Perseus, Outcast, E. F. Norwood, D. T. N., Argent, W. H. Moss, Digby, C. H. D., Princess, are correct.

Solutions of Problem No. 634, by Dunwon, F. R., of Norwich; A. B. C., Delta, G. H. T., Miranda, Fred. T., Derby, J. de Hilton, W. H. Moss, are correct. All others are wrong.

Ehrmann.—In the notice to H. D., in our last week's Chess Column, instead of "an *officinal* and trustworthy Secretary," read "an efficient and trustworthy Secretary."

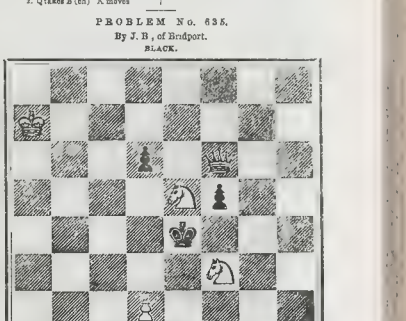
### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 632.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Q to K 3rd | P to K B 5th, or (a) | 2. Q takes Q P (ch) | B takes Q. |
| | | 3. P to Q B 4th—Mate | |
| (a) | B takes Kt (ch) | 3. Q to her 1l 4th—Mate. | |
| 2. Q takes B (ch) | K moves | | |

### PROBLEM NO. 635.

By J. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

### A GAME OF CHESS WITHOUT SIGHT OF THE BOARD.

*(Concluded from our last Number.)*

The following day, the vanquished, having returned from Blanc, we were assembled at La Cholière taking of heavens and earth, of the prowess of our soldiers and sailors in and near the Crimea, of the price of meat at Paris, of the cheap living in France, &c.,—when a cousin of M. de Rivière, who had been present the evening before, said, "Well, Armand, you won yesterday, it is true, and I saw with inexpressible astonishment the facility with which you unravelled the complications of each move; but it must be admitted that your adversaries did not defend themselves very well." "Oh, my dear cousin," said M. de Rivière, joyously, "when I was planning myself on my glory, you wish to detract from it!" "That is ill done, I see, as Molière says,—

' Les cadeaux mourront, mais non jamais l'envie.'"

"No, my friend, I have no desire to lessen your glory: but if I had the game before my eyes, I would show you that they might have defended themselves better." "The game! What have you forgotten it?" said M. de Rivière, "I will play it over to you." Having played every move over to his astonished cousin, M. de B. requested him to point out where the defence could be improved, and the cousin remarked that at the seventh move, instead of taking the Kt with the Bishop, he should have played—7. Kt to Q B 4th.* Upon this M. de Riviere played—8. Q to K 3rd, and the game proceeded thus—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8. | Q B to K 3rd | 16. Q to her 3rd | R to K sq |
| 9. P to Q Kt 4th | K Kt to Q 2nd | 17. B to K Kt 4th | Q to K 4th |
| 10. P takes P | K B takes P | 18. Q to K R 3rd | K to K 2nd |
| 11. K Kt to Q 4th | Q to K B 3rd | 19. P to K Kt 3rd | Q to K 6th |
| 12. Q B to Q 3rd | K B to K 4th | 20. Q Kt to Q 2nd | Q takes Q B P |
| 13. Kt takes Q B | B takes B | 21. Q Kt to Q Kt 3rd | B to Q Kt 7th |
| 14. Kt takes Q R P | K to Q sq | 22. R to Q sq | Q to Q B 3rd |
| | (double ch) | 23. Q Kt to Q B 5th | R to Q B 6th |
| 15. Kt takes Q R | B takes Q R | | |

Thus stood the game, and in a position sufficiently complicated; still, M. de Rivière's opponent felicitated himself upon having succeeded so well, when the cousin remarked. After dinner, when the evening was pretty far advanced, the cousin once more alluded to the game, and expressed a desire to finish it, challenging M. de R. to accompany him to the drawing-room, where the game was resumed as they had left it. But M. de R. replied "Go you to the board, I will answer your moves here. I have the game in my head. It is my turn to play, and I move

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24. B takes Kt | B takes Q | 30. Q takes Q R P | R to Q Kt 5th |
| 25. Q to K B 5th | B takes Q Kt P | 31. Q to K 3rd (ch) | K to K sq |
| 26. Q to K B 4th | R to K 8th (ch) | 32. R to Q Kt 8th | Q to Q B 3rd |
| 27. R takes R | B takes R | 33. P to K R 4th | Q to K 3rd |
| 28. Kt takes Kt | Q takes Kt | 34. Q to Q R 3rd (ch) | K to Kt sq |
| 29. Q to Q Kt 8th (ch) | K to K 2nd | 35. Q takes B | Q to B 5th (ch) |
| | | 36. K to K 2nd, and wins. | |

It must be remarked that White's 33rd move was a subtle snare on the part of the blindfold player; for if Black, thinking to win the Kt, had played B to Q 8 4th, he must have lost a piece, because the Queen would have taken the Bishop; and if Black took the Q, the Kt would have checked K and Q, &c. It must also be noticed that Black's mistake at move 33 was caused by a servant entering to tell the player that some one wished to speak to him. He had observed the stratagem of his adversary, and complimented him upon it; but in his eagerness to go out, he rose hastily, played his move without reflection, and thus lost a game which would probably have terminated as a drawn battle.—

*Abridged from an article in La Régence*

Huddersfield Chess-Club.—The annual meeting of this flourishing club was held at the Imperial Hotel on Saturday, March 29th. The rooms were open for the evening, when a match was commenced between the leading members of the Huddersfield and Wakefield Clubs: the former town being represented by Messrs John Watkinson, D. Marsden, — Tarn, and G. H. Shepherd; and the latter, by Messrs. E. Shepherd, W. Jo. Robinson, W. Hunter, and C. S. Bennett. It was agreed that two games should be played between each couple of competitors (inclusive of drawn games), and that the players, as nearly as possible, should be matched according to their respective strength, when they stood as follows:—

| Huddersfield | | Wakefield. |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. T. Watkinson | against | Mr. Sir-pherd |
| ,, D. Marsden | ,, | ,, Robinson |
| ,, — Tarn | ,, | ,, Hunter |
| ,, G. H. Taylor | ,, | ,, Bennett |

Mr. Watkinson won the first game of Mr. Shepherd, and drew the second. Both the games between Messrs. Marsden and Robinson were drawn. Messrs. Tarn and Hunter each succeeded in winning one game; and Mr. Taylor drew the first, and won the second game from Mr. Bennett. The total score thus giving—

| Huddersfield, 3. | Wakefield, 1. | Drawn games, 4. |
|---|---|---|

We understand this is the first match that the Huddersfield Club have engaged in, and the result must be very gratifying to them, matched as they were against such veteran players. At seven p.m. the company adjourned for refreshment; after which chess play was kept up between the members of the two clubs with great animation until a late hour of the evening.

* For the opening moves see our last week's number.

# THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

STANLEY HARBOUR, PORT WILLIAM.

The Falkland Islands form an extensive group, situated between the parallels of 51 deg. and 52 deg. 25 min. south lat., and 57 deg. 42 min. and 61 deg. 30 min. west longitude. They consist of two large islands, separated by a strait called Falkland Sound, and there are nearly 200 smaller islands studding the coasts, more particularly on the east and west sides. The climate is, although subject to frequent gales of wind, mild as to temperature—the thermometer rarely falling under 25 deg. Fahr. in the winter, and seldom exceeding 72 deg. in the summer. European vegetables and green crops succeed well, but from want of shelter the attempts to raise corn have not been successful.

Their first discovery is claimed by Davis, Hawkins, and others, about the close of the sixteenth century, who seem to have visited them in their exploring expeditions round Cape Horn to the western coasts of South America; but no attempt was made to found settlements until 1763, when, almost simultaneously, England, France, and Spain took possession of them in different situations, and, after serious disputes as to their rights, Spain purchased the cession of the French claims, and dispossessed forcibly the English from Port Egmont. To revenge this insult a strong squadron was fitted out in England; but when nearly ready to sail the quarrel was compromised by Spain giving up her occupation of Port Egmont and by abandonment of the islands. The English flag was rehoisted; but subsequently England withdrew her establishment and suspended any further attempts at that time to colonise.

Until about 1825 the Falkland Islands seem to have been resorted to by Spanish, English, French, and American whaling and sealing vessels indiscriminately, without any of them exercising recognised sovereignty. About that period, however, some cattle and horses which had been put on the east island by Monsieur de Bougainville (during his occupation as leader of the French settlement in 1764) attracted notice from their greatly increased numbers, showing evidently that the climate and the pasturage were favourable for those animals; and the Buenos Ayres Government, pretending to claim the islands as successor to the rights of Spain in those latitudes, established a small colony under Don Luis Vernet at the old settlement of Port Louis in Berkeley Sound. This gentleman attempted to maintain with a strong hand the unwarrantable authority which he held, and seized two United States' American schooners which were sealing on the rookeries, which he claimed as the property of Buenos Ayres. The condemnation of these schooners, the confinement of the crews by Monsieur Vernet, and the subsequent destruction of his settlement by a United States' ship of war, the *Lexington* followed shortly afterwards. On hearing of those events, the British Government sent H.M.S. *Clio*, in 1833, to resume possession of the islands, asserting that England had only suspended occupation, but had never abandoned the rights of sovereignty which she claimed by priority of discovery, and which had been acknowledged by France and Spain by treaty in 1774.

Until 1842 a naval officer, with a small vessel of war in charge of the flag, kept possession at Port Louis; when Lord John Russell determined to

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN GUACHOS CATCHING WILD HORSES, IN THE FALKLAND ISLANDS

# THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

ENCOUNTER OF A SEALER WITH A SEA-LION, IN A TUSSAC BOG.

prepare for constituting the Falkland Islands a British colony; and an officer of Engineers, now Colonel Moody, was sent out as Lieutenant-Governor. In 1845 a Royal charter incorporated the islands formally as a British colony, and promoted the Lieutenant-Governor to full governmental powers. The settlement at Port Louis having been found difficult of access for damaged ships against the prevailing westerly winds, it was resolved about the same time to remove the seat of Government to Stanley Harbour, Port William, on the extreme easterly point of the East Island (See the first Engraving). The entrance to Port William is made conspicuous by a handsome cast-iron lighthouse lately erected on Cape Pembroke, showing a steady, brilliant light; and about five miles up Port William is a narrow entrance of deep water into Port Stanley, which is five miles long by half a mile broad, with excellent anchorage for large ships close to the town. The principal value of these islands to Great Britain consists in their geographical position, forming the only half-way touching port, or port of refuge for the whole of the outward-bound trade to the Pacific and the west coasts of the Americas, and in the direct homeward track of the Australian and New Zealand commerce.

The port of Stanley is entirely free for ships of all nations. No Custom dues are levied, and, from the facility of entrance, pilotage is optional; nor are any anchorage or port charges whatsoever exacted. Supplies of all kinds, with the means of refitting damaged vessels, are readily procurable, and at much more reasonable prices than in the South American ports.

Besides wild cattle, horses, and pigs, sheep have been of late years introduced, and the growth of wool commenced under promising aspects. The islands abound with wild fowl of various kinds, and rabbits in myriads; whales, sea-elephants, and seals are plentiful around the coasts, and large quantities of mullet are caught in the creeks.

In the foreground of this View there are plants of the Tussac grass (*Dactylis cæspitosa*) and Balsam bogs (*Bolax glebaria*). The latter is thus described by Sir W. Hooker:—

Living or dead and dried, it could not but be desirable that so remarkable a vegetable production should be brought to England; but all our attempts to procure it were in vain till the present time (February, 1856), when the late Governor of the Falkland Islands, George Rennie, Esq., had the extreme kindness, and with no small labour and expense, to bring home with him a very fine specimen for the museum of the Royal Gardens, Kew, and in the most perfect state of preservation. At the railway station the single box, with its solitary specimen, including the soft packing materials (filamentous lichens) was found to weigh 547 lbs. Deducting the strong case, 234 lbs., and the soft packing, 10 lbs., we have 303 lbs. as the actual weight of the specimen. It was an interesting occupation for stay-at-home travellers to witness the opening of the case. The very packing stuff had charms for the cryptogamic botanist, consisting, as just observed, of the filamentous lichens of the country. They

SEA-LIONS, IN THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

consist[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Usnea barbata*, a species both arctic and antarctic, and inhabiting the highest mountains of the Andes, even under the Equator: several species of the ubiquitous *Ramalina scopulorum*, severally in copious fructification; and no better package could possibly have been employed. They retained a certain degree of moisture, were soft and elastic, not in the least disposed to heat or decay; all looked as fresh and as bright-coloured as if they had been but just gathered from their native rocks—a lesson for those who have occasion to pack many living plants for long voyages.

On the removal of the lichens, the hummock of the *Bolax gleberia* came fully into view. Its broad base rested firmly on the bottom of the box; it required four men to remove it. Its shape is an irregular hemisphere, 2 feet high, [illegible] feet broad in its greatest diameter; the circumference at the base is 10 feet, and it measured from side to side, carrying the line over the summit, 6 feet. The whole is composed of innumerable green cones, consisting of the stellated, or rosulated ultimate shoots of the plant, so closely packed that not a pin's breadth of vacancy can be perceived between them. Beneath is a cavity—how deep we know not—occupied by decayed vegetable matter the detritus of former years, root, and stem, and leaves—a perfectly black soft mould. This has not only afforded nutriment to the surviving limbs of the parent plant, but to a foreigner also. These has emerged from the side of the crust, near the base, a very fine specimen of the *Empetrum rubrum* (an exact representation of our northern cranberry, *Empetrum nigrum*, only bearing red instead of black berries), a tuft a foot in length; and from the very summit of the bolax rises another specimen of *Empetrum*, forming a crest to the hummock."—*Abridged from the "Transactions of the Zoo Manton."*

The second illustration shows the mode in which the wild horses are caught in the Falkland Islands by the Spanish-American Gauchos, who are chiefly employed in cattle-farming operations. Taking in his hand two or three stone or lead balls, attached each to the end of a strong cord, the other ends of which are fastened together, the Gaucho gives chase on horseback to the wild animals, swinging the balls round his head in a circle, and, when near enough, he throws them at the hind legs of the horse he selects. The balls, by the centrifugal force, twist round the legs of the animal, who rolls over and is immediately secured. In the landscape may be seen one of those remarkable streams of stones, so frequently met with in the Falkland Islands, crossing the quartz strata of the mountains. They resemble macadamised roads in many respects, although the stones are of Brobdignag dimensions, varying in size from 1 cwt. to five tons in weight. At a distance they frequently resemble streams of water with small islands and cascades.

The third engraving represents an encounter of a sealer with a sea-lion in a Tussac bog. The male of the Falkland seal resembles in no slight degree in the head and mane the king of the forest. He is, when full grown, about ten feet long, and, although not disposed to make an attack, is a most formidable antagonist to come upon unawares in the thick groves of the Tussac, where, more particularly in the breeding seasons, he with his family are found. The female is scarcely one-half the size of the male, and is more gentle in disposition.

In some of the smaller islands, which are generally covered with Tussac grass, the seals congregate in great numbers, called rookeries, and, to avoid the danger of attacking them under cover, the sealers set fire to the grass, which, of course, obliges the alarmed inhabitants to scamper helter-skelter down their pathways to the sea, on the road to which they are attacked and slain in great numbers for their oil and skins. A group of sea-lions is engraved in the fourth illustration.

We are indebted for the accompanying Sketches to the courtesy of Mr. George Rennie, F.S.S., late Governor of the Falkland Islands.

## ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

THE following important and interesting paper, by Mr. R. White of East Cowes, has lately been read before the Royal Geographical Society, communicated by John Barrow, Esq., F.R.S., &c., Admiralty:—

The return of Dr. Kane's American expedition having furnished us with a corroboration of our long-entertained opinions of an "open Polar Sea," induces me to lay before you a model and diagrams illustrating the subject; not that it is not familiar to our scientific and able navigators who have severally expressed their opinions on the subject; but the reason why such opinions were not more freely have not been generally known and published.

I desire, therefore, to lay before you, in a very simple manner, some of the principal reasons why, from known "physical causes," such an open Polar Sea should be the "fact;" and—

1st. I would mention the inclination of the earth from the Pole of 23½ degrees in its revolution round the sun (causing our seasons) will of itself show the poles of cold at the northern and southern extremities of the globe must be 23½ degrees from the actual Pole or axis of the globe, in consequence of its diurnal revolution around the inclined Pole instead of around a centre directly opposite the sun,—supposing the configuration of land and sea to be equal, and the currents of the ocean not to affect it. That they do so does not affect the principle, but illustrate it. The model on the table shows the action of the sun at both Poles—the northern hemisphere being enlightened while the southern is in darkness. The globe has been cut in two at 23½ degrees, the better to show the subject at one view.

DIAGRAM NO. 1, SHOWING THE INCLINATION OF THE AXIS OF THE EARTH TO THE SUN, VIZ. 23½ DEGREES.

The Gulf Stream, as seen in Diagram No. 1, passing to the north of the Hebrides, and entering the Polar Sea between the North Cape and Spitzbergen, carrying with it its heat acquired in the tropics causes a milder temperature on the shores of Great Britain and Norway; and, entering the Great Polar Sea, makes its circuit along the Russian shores, past Behring's Strait, and returns by McClure's Strait, Barrow's Strait, and its tributary straits, Byam Martin's Strait and Wellington Channel, into Baffin's Bay and Davis's Strait to the North Atlantic Ocean. The outlet at Behring's Strait being so narrow, and the depth of water across its entrance so shallow—from seventeen to twenty fathoms only—causes their drift to be arrested, and to form the impenetrable pack-ice, not possible for any sailing ships to pass through (steam has not been tried), except in open lanes between the grounded ice and the shore. The drift ice set loose from the Great Polar Basin, is thus compelled to return by the route before mentioned. This has been proved by the difficulties the whalers and all the expeditions have experienced in forcing their passage upwards against the current and masses of drift ice and enormous icebergs of land formation that are yearly detached from the shore to drift with the downward current till the combined action of the sun and water gradually cause them to disappear about the parallel of Newfoundland (though sometimes they are fallen in with by the American packet-ships on their passage to New York); but by the drift in the pack of Sir James Ross's expedition from Leopold Island in 1849; by the winter drift of the American expedition, *Rescue* and *Advance*, from Wellington Channel to Disco in 1850; and now the still later drift of the *Resolute*, Captain Kellet's ship, from Melville Sound, where she was abandoned in 1854, and picked up by the *American*, in 1855, in Davis's Strait, and towed in safety into New London, in America. That it is a constant stream, except when disturbed by adverse winds, the voyages of Captains McClure and Collinson abundantly show; they having succeeded in navigating their deeply-laden sailing ships along that coast without meeting with so much annual difficulty as has been experienced in Melville Bay; and had they had the advantage of steam-power, no doubt would have accomplished much more.

*The length of the day at the Pole*, as shown in Diagram No. 2, from the time of the sun's rising to its setting, is six months of constant daylight; during which time, from its first appearance above the horizon, it shines in one direction, rising gradually in a perpendicular direction for three months, until it has attained its greatest altitude, and then sinking daily until it disappears entirely for the next six months. The heat that would arise from such constant action in one direct line (though its altitude is small) must be great; and from its constantly infusing heat in one direction, sufficient to melt any quantity of ice in its vicinity. Every degree we come from it, as the earth revolves

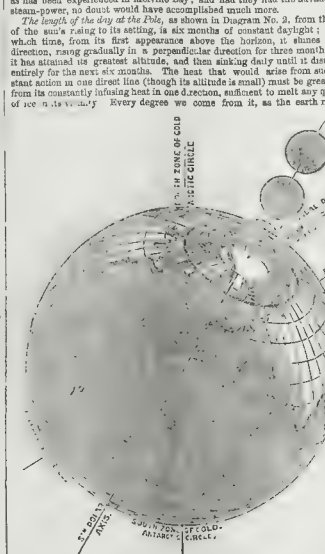



DIAGRAM NO. 2, SHOWING THE POSITIONS OF THE SUN AT THE NORTH POLE DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS.

round its axis daily, causes an apparent motion of the sun, and a consequent loss of power, and when we get beyond 23½ deg., where it sinks below the horizon daily, the loss is total; for the time of its absence, and the absorption of heat during that time by the atmosphere has to be replaced on its rising before it regains the temperature it had lost and can receive any permanent addition. The latent heat required to be infused into ice to heat it 1 deg., so that it will melt into water at a temperature of 32 deg., or the freezing point, is 140 deg.; or water will gain 140 deg. of heat, while ice is merely melted into water at 32 deg. (see Arnott's Elements of Physics, section "Heat," p. 88). Had the latent heat of water been only 1 or 2 deg., instead of 140 deg., the earth, except in its tropical regions, would have been scarcely habitable. The cold of a single night might have frozen an ocean, and the heat of a single day have converted the accumulated snows of a winter into one sudden and frightful inundation; the Mer de Glace, in Switzerland might be melted in a summer's day, and cause destruction to the country around. As the fact is, however, both changes are beautifully gradual, and easily controlled or prepared for.

The latent heat of 140 degrees, required before ice will melt, has thus to be reproduced at each sunrise, and the work to be done over again every day. While at the Pole itself, and wherever the sun does not sink below the horizon within the Arctic circle, from the time of its making its appearance, it gives heat, and continues gaining power of melting the ice without such loss or diminution. These causes alone would seem to be a sufficient reason to account for the open water seen by Barentz when wintering at Nova Zembla, in 1597 (See "Beechey's Voyages by the North and East," from page 162). "On the 22nd of February, when they saw much open water in the sea, and on the 8th of March, with a south-west storm, and great store of snow, whereby we could see no ice north-east nor round about in the sea, whereby we were of opinion that north-east from us there was a great sea, but not towards Tartaria to the southward. And on the 10th, it was clear weather, the wind north, at which time we saw quite an open sea, whereon we said one to another that, if the ship were loose, we might venture to sail away.

The same appearances of an open sea have since been seen by Captain Penny and Sir Edward Belcher in Victoria Channel, and now by Dr. Kane to such an extent as to make it questionable whether at the Pole the sea ever freezes to any great depth.

Could being but the absence of heat, while the great natural source of heat is the sun, the heat from whose rays is a sensible reality,—it follows that such heat, continued for six months without loss or diminution, as previously named, would, after melting the surface ice of an ocean of any considerable depth, raise the temperature of such ocean, increasing also as the depth from the natural heat of the earth, as we descend, so considerably, that it would require a long time for the air to abstract its latent heat of 140 degrees, so as to form a surface ice. As ice expands by crystallising in the process of freezing, and thus acquiring bulk rises to the surface, it forms a natural barrier to the further absorption of heat by the atmosphere, and keeps the water below it from losing its temperature. Thus it is not probable ice can under such circumstances form to any great thickness in an open sea, and would require the presence of land to accumulate glaciers of frozen snow of sufficient thickness to resist the returning action of the sun's rays.

In Colonel Sabine's account of Baron Wrangel's voyages from Siberia to the Polar Sea, he says the thickness of ice formed in a single season (where we consider the greatest cold to be) is about nine and a half feet, and those to the north and west of Spitzbergen to be from nine to ten feet in thickness. Baron Wrangel's endeavours, by means of sledges in the spring, to cross this ice to the northward, repeated during three years and from many different points, terminated in his conducting them to an open and navigable sea. From whatever point of the coast their departure was taken, the result was invariably the same. After an ice journey of more or less continuance, they arrived where further progress was impossible; where, to use the words of Baron Wrangel, "We beheld the wide unmeasurable ocean spread before our gaze—a fearful and magnificent, but to us a melancholy spectacle. Fragments of ice of enormous size floated on the surface of the agitated ocean, and were thrown by the waves against the edge of the ice-field, on the further side of the channel before us. We could go no further. According to my reckoning, we were in 70.31 N., and 175.27. We had 22½ fathoms water, with a clay bottom!

Again in Captain Parry's adventurous voyage to cross the ice in boat sledges from Spitzbergen to the northward,—the greatest distance from the ship reached was 172 miles, to reach which they had travelled 668 miles, and there the continued drift of the body of the ice showed that there was an open space both in the direction of its course and in that it had drifted from. The sea was 800 fathoms deep, and there seemed to be nothing more to impede a vessel's course than there was met with near the margin—that is, a sea covered with broken fields of ice, which might open or close with the tide. We may infer from the modern day after day, in a south-westerly direction, that there must be a considerable space of open water in its "rear."

It is seen from this that the great obstacle which obstructed Parry and Buchan's progress was a barrier of drifting ice stretching from Spitzbergen to Greenland, and generally in motion. Southward no such barrier exists on the Nova Zembla side, where the Gulf Stream enters, and it still remains to see what with the aid of steam can be accomplished there, where none have followed since Barentz led the way.

I cannot conclude without hoping, now that the return of the Hudson's Bay expedition has brought no further intelligence than the confirmation of a *boat* party having reached and perished at Montreal Island, some further steps will be taken (as the only memorial we can do) to recover the lost records of the missing expedition. The remains of the ship cannot be far off, and can be reached, and no doubt valuable records found. I doubt not such men as Captain Collinson and Captain Osborne would find no difficulty in doing so; and, if I am correctly informed, they have expressed their opinions to that effect. If they cannot be spared, there are others who are ready; and surely we must all wish to bear this last tribute to the memory of Sir John Franklin and his gallant companions.

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**FOR the COMPLEXION.—GOWLAND'S** LOTION.—All persons exposed to the weather at this season will immediately on the application of this celebrated herbal preparation experience its extraordinary genial qualities. It produces and sustains great purity, delicacy, and vivacity of complexion; removes freckles, spots, and pimples; and promotes healthy action, and elasticity of the skin. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, price 2s 9d., 5s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

**MODERATOR LAMPS.**—Simplicity, strength, and general good finish, continue to recommend the Lamps BY PEARCE and SON above every other kind. The Patterns are allowed to be the best in the Trade. They are new, very uncommon, and in the best taste; most of them—especially those for suspending—are chiefly to this house—being works of Art of high merit.—Thomas Pearce and Son, 23, Ludgate-hill.

**WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM SUITE** of FURNITURE, very superior secondhand, in perfect condition—a great bargain, consists of its excellent spring-seat couch covered in rich satin tabaret, spring-stuffed settee, and easy chair en suite; a set of fluted chairs loose cover for dining; handsome loo-table on carved pillar and a new, an occasional table; chiffonier, with richly carved top and centre, drawers, fitted with plate-glass and ormolu mirror back; papier maché occasional chairs, inlaid with pearl; and a large-size chimney-glass, in carved wood, gilt frame. Price for the whole 24l. To be seen at LEWIN CRAWCOUR and CO.'S, Upholsterers, 7, Queen's-buildings, Knightsbridge (seven doors west of Sloane-street).

MANUFACTURERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO THE QUEEN.
Obtained the Prize Medal Great Exhibition, 1851.
**J. S. FRY and SONS have all the advantages** which experience and a manufactory on a large scale can command. FRY'S FRENCH CHOCOLATES, which are used at the ROYAL TABLE, and by the FIRST NOBILITY, are delicious both taken as a beverage, and for eating. Those who wish a cup of really fine, delicious, well-flavoured Chocolate, to pass softly off the palate, should obtain these articles. Important directions are contained in each package. Most persons have never tasted the beverage in perfection. Fry's Chocolate Bonbons are delicious and nutritious confectionery for the nursery, for invalids, for the nursery, and the fashionable table, and especially adapted for presents. Their celebrated cocoatine Cocoa is so moderate in price that no one has any reason to other makers. It will go farther than inferior qualities; those purchasers obtain most for their money by using Fry and Sons' Soluble Cocoa, in green and gold, or in hexagon packets, will be found of excellent quality. Fry's Homœopathic, Dietetic, and Granulated Cocoa possess perfect solubility—light, nutritious, and delicate articles—to invalids invaluable. J. S. Fry and Sons' name on the label of their Cocoa Nibs will warrant them perfect purity. Fry's Patent Cocoa possesses a full flavour. J. S. Fry and Sons, Bristol, Manufacturers to all Lands of Chocolate and Cocoa. Fry's Chocolate and Cocoa Paste, Chocolate Powder, Broma, and Soluble Chocolate, require no boiling. Sold by Teadealers, Grocers, and Druggists in Great Britain and Ireland. Be careful to observe that the name of "Fry and Sons" is on the packet of each article. Inquire at all Grocers for "Fry and Sons' book on Cocoa, gratis. To Soluble Cocoa Drinkers: use Fry's Hexagon Packets.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.
**ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE** OFFICE, London, January, 1856
The Governors and Directors have to announce to the holders of Life Policies effected on the system of Participation in Profits adopted by the Corporation in December 1844, that a Second Septennial Bonus has been declared in respect of the surplus realised on that account. Such Bonus attaches to all Policies—effected subsequently to 1841 for the whole term of life, on the participating scale of premium—which were subsisting up to the close of the 31st day of December, 1855, and on which three or more annual Premiums had then been paid.
The following Table shows the amount of Reversionary Bonus added to British Policies of fourteen years' standing, for the sum of £1000 each:—

| Age when Assured. | Addition to Sum Assured. 1848. | Further Addition in 1855. | Total Addition. | Per Cent per Annum on the Sum Assured. | Per Cent on the Premium paid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | | |
| 20 | 102 | 113 | 214 | 1·13 | 9·2 |
| 25 | 106 | 121 | 227 | 1·34 | 10·4 |
| 30 | 113 | 121 | 234 | 1·47 | 10·5 |
| 35 | 121 | 130 | 251 | 1·72 | 12·0 |
| 40 | 133 | 140 | 273 | 1·98 | 13·0 |
| 45 | 149 | 154 | 303 | 2·16 | 13·9 |
| 50 | 165 | 174 | 340 | 2·43 | 15·2 |

Equivalent Reductions have been made in the Annual Premiums payable by those persons who preferred that form of Policy.
The future divisions of Profit will take place every Five Years.
Any sum not exceeding £10,000 may be insured on the same Life.
The Corporation affords to the Assured a liberal participation in Profits, with exemption from the liabilities of Partnership.
Rates of Bonus equal to the average returns of Mutual Societies, with the guarantee of a large invested Capital Stock;—the advantage of modern practice, with the security of an Office whose resources have been tested by the experience of nearly a century and a half.
Fire and Marine Assurances are granted on liberal terms.
Tables of Premium and other particulars may be obtained at the Chief Office of the Corporation, in the Royal Exchange, London; at the Branch Office, No. 29, Pall-Mall; or from the Agents appointed in the principal Towns in the United Kingdom.
JOHN A. HIGMAN, Actuary and Secretary.

## NEW MUSIC, &c.

**THE WHITE DOVE.** An easy Song, specially composed for Youthful Perform ers. By HENRY ROE, Highbury
JOHN SHEPHERD, 59, Newgate-street.

**MISS P. HORTON'S POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT.**—The favourite songs, UNDER A HEDGE and ALEXIS (as sung by Miss P. Horton) are ready, price 2s. each. Also (by request) Miss Horton's new amusing Entertainment, "Popular Illustrations," are published by CLARKE, DEAN, and CO., 20A, Paternoster-row.

**MISS POOLE'S** New and Popular Song, **MAY GUARDIAN ANGELS WATCH NEAR THEE,** composed for her by FRANK ROMER, which is so enthusiastically received at all the concerts, is published by DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

**NEW POLKA.**—The RHINE POLKA. By T. BROWN. Price 2s. 6d., post-free. This lively and agreeable composition, by the Composer of the "Festival" and "Agnes" Polkas is similarly adapted to dance to.
DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street

**POPULAR SONG.—SOMETHING to LOVE** ME. Composed by E. L. HIME. Price 2s.; free by postage-free. In consequence of the great success of this favourite Song, Mr. Hime has published two Editions.—one in F, for Soprano; and one in D, for contralto. DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street; from which may be had, "Look always on the Sunny Side," and "We yet may meet again," two celebrated tenor songs, by the same composer

**ONE HUNDRED of HENRY RUSSELL'S** Songs, as 1 s. per Copy, or 5 Stamps (Words and Music), with all Mr. Russell's New Copyright Songs. In Illustrated Wrapper, including Gambler's Wife—Lover, Boys, Chase—Far upon the Sea. Long parlour have been—Rouse, Brothers, Rouse—Sunshine after Rain—To the West—Old Arm Chair—Pull away steady—&c. Published at the Office of the MUSICAL BOUQUET, 192, High Holborn.

**JULLIEN and CO.'S CORNET-à-PISTONS,** Approved and tried by HENRI KOENIG.
No. 1.—The Drawing-room Cornet-à-Pistons (by Courtois), ... ... ... ... £8 8 0
each; Her Royalty ... ... ... ...

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 795.—VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1856. [WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS, TENPENCE.


## THE GREAT NAVAL REVIEW.

THE splendid demonstration of which, on Wednesday last, the waters of the Solent were the scene, and of which at least a quarter of a million of people were the spectators, was scarcely needed to impress either natives or foreigners with due respect and admiration for the might and majesty of Great Britain. A fleet carrying more guns than were mounted on the formidable batteries of Sebastopol and Cronstadt—a fleet manned by upwards of thirty thousand of the finest and bravest sailors in the world—a fleet ready at a day's notice to carry into effect the behest of the nation that aspires to be, and is, the undisputed Mistress of the Seas, whether that behest be one of peace or of war—is a fact which is well calculated to administer consolation to that wounded pride which has suffered so many rubs in the Crimea; and which still endures some disagreeable after-qualms in the investigations yet pending in Chelsea Hospital. No one who beheld the glorious spectacle of these two hundred and forty steam-vessels, which covered, lying peaceably at anchor, a space of no less than twelve miles—of those immense floating fortresses of which each carried upwards of one hundred guns and a thousand men—and of that new-born flotilla of agile gun-boats constructed especially for the shallow waters of the Baltic—can have doubted how much they contributed—though without firing a shot—to that present solution of the difficulties of Europe which the British people are called upon to confirm. If a real peace have been gained, that fleet did more to gain it than any other effort made by the nation. The capture of the Malakoff was a noble deed. The British Navy was not only ready and willing, but able, to overtop even that crowning achievement, and to inscribe the more splendid name of Cronstadt on that long list of victories which already includes such names as St. Vincent, La Hogue, Copenhagen, the Nile, and Trafalgar. That it was not permitted to do so may be due to the wisdom and the prudence of the Emperor Alexander,—or it may be due to the lukewarmness of an ally who had made his own calculations, and did not greatly care for ours,—or it may be mainly owing, as some assert, to the unstatesmanlike alacrity of those to whom the destinies of Great Britain were confided, who were slow to make war, and quick to make peace. On these points it is possibly premature to express an opinion; but none can deny the truth, that, be the peace good or bad, stable or unstable, it would not have been made if Great Britain had not been ready with an armament such as that which has just made holiday in the Solent.

The duty of the people and of the Government, having such a fleet, is to maintain it in full efficiency, until the political horizon is cleared of the dark clouds that yet brood over it, betokening storm and thunder. Though we have got our peace with Russia, we have not succeeded in assuring the repose of Europe. For many a long year it will not be prudent for this country to listen to the voice of those syrens of Manchester—and elsewhere—who sing of retrenchment and of economy in military and naval expenditure, and whose talk is ever of the blessings of peace and of the miseries of war—blessings which none deny and all prize, and miseries of which no tongue or pen attempts to extenuate the horror. We cannot maintain a standing army, but we can and must maintain a standing fleet, if we expect the voice of Great Britain to be properly heard or respected in the councils of Europe, amid the calamities and complications which the next few years are certain to bring forth. The peace has, by the confession of those who made it, settled nothing but the future relationship of Russia toward Turkey. To the Emperor of the French, and perhaps to the present Government of Great Britain, this settlement may appear to be sufficient; but it is abundantly evident to nine men out of ten throughout France, England, Germany, Italy, Hungary, and Scandinavia, who may or may not have their doubts as to the satisfactory adjustment even of this limited cause of dispute, that Europe still heaves with embryo revolutions, and that there is scarcely one nation within its boundaries which has not an account to settle with one or other of the great military monarchies which weigh like incubi upon the independence and freedom of the people. Had the British fleet been permitted by diplomacy to do this year the work for which it was intended, it is more than probable that other knotty questions besides that of Turkey would have received a permanent and a satisfactory solution—that Italy would have been relieved of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope—that Lombardy and Venice would have been made happy and free—that Scandinavia would have recovered her long-lost Finland—that Turkey, in whose behalf the war was supposed to be undertaken, would have received from her thoroughly-defeated foe some indemnity for the enormous outlay which she has been compelled to make in defence of her independence so outrageously assailed;—and that all Europe, and Germany more particularly, would have been freed for fifty years—perhaps for ever—from the dead weight of Russian influence. Every one of the states and countries we have enumerated, in addition to Poland and Hungary, feels that Russian influence is fatal to the freedom and progress of the nations, that it is inimical to every form of government but that of brute force, and favourable only to the repression of all intellect but that which sells itself as a slave to tyranny, and waxes fat on the degradation of humanity.

There is on every hand much yet to be done before the sword

THE PEACE PLENIPOTENTIARIES.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYER BROTHERS, AND PIERSON, OF PARIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

can be turned into the ploughshare, or the spear into the pruning-hook, or before wise and far-seeing statesmen can fold their hands in security, and indulge in the pleasing hope that the nations of Europe can disband their armies, and study war no more. The peace, even under its more favourable aspect, is but the "beginning of the end." No one can justifiably act on the supposition that Italy will not be in a state of convulsion from end to end before the leaves of the present spring shall grow yellow in the sun of autumn. England has got a mighty fleet, and if she be wise she will keep it, and make the most of it.

## THE PEACE PLENIPOTENTIARIES, AT PARIS.

As an interesting portrait memorial of the Congress at Paris, by whose members the Treaty of Peace with Russia has been definitively arranged, MM. Mayer Brothers and Pierson, of Paris and London, have *photography'ked* their Excellencies in one group, which we have engraved upon the preceding page. Of the majority of these diplomatists biographical memoirs have already appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; so that it will be sufficient, in order to add to the personal interest of the Illustration, for us to indicate the respective members of the group. Thus, in the first line (seated) in the centre, is Count Walewski (France); on his right are Lord Clarendon (Great Britain), Aali Pacha (Turkey), and Baron de Hubner (Austria). On the left of M. Walewski are seated Count Orloff (Russia), Baron de Bourqueney (France), and Lord Cowley (Great Britain). Of the line of standing figures, commencing from the left, are the Count de Cavour and the Marquis de Villamarina (Sardinia), Count de Hatzfeldt (Prussia), M. Bédélemi (France), *redacteur des protocoles*, Mehemmed Djevik Bey (Turkey), Baron de Brunnow (Russia), Baron de Manteuffel (Prussia), Count Buol (Austria).

In addition to this group, Messrs. Mayer Brothers and Pierson have at their establishments in Paris and at No. 153, Regent-street, London, portraits of each member of the Peace Congress, photographed on a large scale, which are fine specimens of the application of photography to the characteristic illustration of the greatest national event of our time.

## *FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.*

### FRANCE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, Thursday.

CONSIDERABLE preparations are being made at St. Cloud for the reception of the Court, which removes thither shortly, to the great satisfaction of the Empress, whose long confinement at the Tuileries—a mode of life so opposed to the active tastes and habits of her Majesty—has proved very tedious to her. At St. Cloud, Versailles, and other places, are, later in the season, to be held a series of brilliant fêtes. At the time of Queen Victoria's visit to France the Emperor and Empress conceded for her use the apartments they habitually occupied in the Palace of St. Cloud, themselves residing on the ground-floor. These, which open on the Orangery—rendered so famous as being the theatre of the *coup d'état* which commenced the Consulate, and finally led the First Napoleon to the Empire—have pleased their Majesties so much that they have resolved to inhabit them in future in preference to those above, and have had them fitted up with the taste and elegance suitable to an Imperial residence.

It is only now (commencing from the 21st) that the ladies of the corps diplomatique are admitted to see and offer their felicitations to the Empress. Since the birth of the Prince Imperial, the Princesse d'Essling, the Duchesse de Bassano, and the Amirale Brust wear, instead of the former insigne of their office, which consisted of a cipher in diamonds attached to the shoulder, the portrait of her Majesty, with that of the Emperor on the reverse, surrounded with brilliants: it is worn lower down than the former decoration, and nearer the heart.

The late elections at the Academy have been a subject of much surprise and general dissatisfaction. That of M. Biot is considered absurd: his age, his position wholly unfitted him to fill the *fauteuil* of M. de Lacretelle, and the Academicians themselves expected the strongest opposition to his nomination; yet, strange to say, he passed with much more ease and earlier than M. de Falloux, who, though also warmly opposed, was imagined to be considerably more likely to obtain success.

The Préfets of the different departments are occupied at present in collecting statistical accounts of the cases of hydrophobia occurring in the provinces during the last year, and the Maire of each commune is, during the course of the present year, to signalise every instance of this frightful and common malady to his Préfet by a special and immediate despatch, in order to seek the means to diminish "this hideous disease, which every year causes such ravages in the country." And while these means are being adopted on the one side, the removal of the dog-tax is seriously contemplated on the other!

Among other projects of improvement, the Emperor is earnestly occupied in studying the plans submitted to him for the establishment of a regular seaport at Paris. The attempts already made by certain vessels of considerable tonnage to mount the Seine have proved sufficiently successful to give the idea considerable consistence; and there seems much reason to suppose that the energetic and enterprising spirit of Napoleon will bring it to bear.

It appears that the researches of the Commission appointed to collect and publish all the letters, instructions, reflections, and documents in general of the late Emperor have led to the discovery of a mass of papers of which the extent is enormous, and the interest greater than one well be imagined by those as yet ignorant of their contents. It is said that the materials already brought together might fill a hundred quarto volumes, and that the appearance of such as are to be published will go far to alter the aspect of the history of the times. M. Thiers, to whom some of these documents have been submitted, remarked on concluding them, "I shall have to add twelve volumes of postscript to my 'History of the Empire.'" As may be supposed, much of this matter will have, however, at present to be suppressed. The times are too recent, the actors too near, to render it safe or right to give to the world all that concerns them; but even what is to be presented to the eyes of the public is of a nature and extent to create no less a tonishment than interest.

One of the most brilliant balls of the season was that given a few nights ago by M. de Morny to each of the members of the Congress as are still in Paris. The dancing was kept up with great spirit until a very late hour. Report says that M. de Morny will be selected as the representative of France at the Court of the Emperor of Russia.

The accounts of the state of the vines are very satisfactory: this year (1856) bears a great resemblance in point of atmosphere with 1811 the famous year of the appearance of the comet, and that which witnessed the birth of the King of Rome. There were thunder and lightning in the month of April as there were this year: and they consider these peculiarities as most favourable to the harvest in general, and to the vines in particular.

The report that M. de Lamartine was about to take his departure for America is quite unfounded.

The *reveuilles* of the Empress, which had been fixed for the 19th, has been put off till the 30th of the month; her Majesty not feeling strong enough, and the physicians advising that this ceremony should be delayed.

Count Creptowitch is spoken of as the new Russian Ambassador at Paris.

### THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

A despatch from Constantinople states that the Grand Council of the Ottoman Empire has pronounced the deposition of the two Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia. The former of these Princes, Gregory Alexander Ghika, had anticipated this measure by recently sending in his resignation; but the latter, Demetrius Stirbey, clung to power, and to him this will be a heavy blow. While depriving the two Hospodars of office, the Grand Council appointed a Caimacam, or Viceroy, of the Sultan, to govern each of the two provinces, in the name of his Highness, until their reorganisation under the treaty. The Caimacam selected for Moldavia (Grand Ban Constantine Ghika, and for Moldavia the Grand Logothete Balcha. Finally, at the self same sitting, the Grand Council named as Commissioner of the Porte in the Principalities, and probably as the future representative of turkey in the mixed Commission just alluded to, Safet Effendi, the present Mustechar of the Grand Vizier. He is said to be a man of merit.

### OPENING OF THE TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

An extraordinary supplement to the *Journal d'Odessa*, issued on the 7th inst., contains the following notification by order of Count Sirogonoff, the Governor-General of New Russia and Bessarabia:

In virtue of an Imperial rescript this day received, foreign exportation is permitted, according to the regulations, of all kinds of corn, of sheepskins, meats of all kinds, cloths, horned cattle, horses, wine, brandies and wines, ropes and string, canvas and hay. Commercial relations with France, England, Sardinia, and Turkey are re-established on the old bases.

Two merchant vessels, one Austrian and the other Sardinian, entered the port of Odessa on the 6th. The Sardinian vessel immediately accepted freight for Marseilles, at the rate of four francs per load of wheat.

### AMERICA.

The United States' mail steam-ship *Atlantic*, Capt. O. Eldridge, which left New York on the 12th inst., arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday.

In the Senate, on the 7th, Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a resolution to the effect that no further legislation was necessary in order to put an end to the treaty with Denmark regulating the Sound Dues, and the subject was made a special order for discussion.

Mr. Seyer, as the sole representative of the State of Missouri, referring to the Kansas discussion, said that the circumstances under which the debate was inaugurated seemed to indicate a purpose to make political capital out of the Kansas disturbances with a view of controlling the coming national and state elections. In such a controversy he had no disposition to engage; it was, however, his duty to defend his constituents against the grave and serious charges brought against them. He then proceeded to consider the constitutional aspect of the slavery question, contending that the power of Congress to make all needful rules and regulations in regard to the territory and other property of the United States extends to the public domain only, and not to the domestic affairs or institutions of the territory.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Hughston earnestly condemned the violation of the Missouri restrictions, and expressed as his opinion that the rights of the people of Kansas had been u-n ped by invaders.

Mr. Boyce argued that Great Britain had violated their neutrality in the enlistment case; they should insist by negotiation on reparation, which would be forthcoming when a future British Administration attained power, for the present one could not make reparation without condemning itself. He objected to Great Britain's pretence to the Mosquito protectorate and occupation of Ruatan. War was not a means for the settlement of the question, their policy being peace.

On the motion of Mr. Humphrey Marshall, the Committee on Foreign Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of declaring the engagement of American vessels in the Chinese coolie-trade to be illegal, and a sufficient cause of forfeiture to the captors of the ship engaged therein.

It was resolved on this subject, on the motion of Mr. Pringle, of New York, that the President be requested to communicate what information he may possess in regard to citizens of the United States being engaged in the slave-trade or the transportation in American ships of coolies from China to Cuba and other countries, with the intension of placing or continuing them in a state of slavery or servitude; and whether such traffic is not, in his opinion, a violation of the spirit of existing treaties, rendering those engaged in it liable to indictment for piracy? and especially that he be requested to communicate to the House the facts and circumstances attending the shipment from China of some 300 coolies in the *Sea Witch*, of New York, a vessel lately wrecked on the coast of Cuba.

The *New York Herald* states that—

The South Carolinians are rushing for Kansas. A second company of 28 emigrants left Charleston on the 27th ultimo for the territory, and a company from Edgefield, under Captain Ball, was to leave on the 1st instant for Columbus, Ga., there to join Major Buford, who heads a formidable expedition. Abbeville is moving, her citizens having subscribed a large sum of money to fit out emigrants, twelve of whom have proposed going. Nearly every district in the state is endeavouring to raise and equip a company. The efforts of the Emigrant Aid Societies of the Abolitionists are likely to be completely neutralised, the *Herald* thinks, by such energetic exertions in the South.

### THE NICARAGUAN WAR.

On the 10th of March Walker issued a proclamation. It says:—

Nothing is left for the Americans in Nicaragua but hostility to the Servile throughout Central America. A very large proportion of the so-called Legitimists of the state are either open or secret enemies to our presence on the soil. They owe to the benignant influence of the Americans their lives and property; they have paid us with ingratitude and treachery. Against the Servile parties and Servile Governments of Central America the Americans in Nicaragua are bound, by the common law of self-protection, to declare eterna enmity. Our prefect friendship has been rejected. We can only make them feel that our enmity may be as dangerous and destructive as our friendship is faithful and true.

A further decree directed the troops to assume the red ribbon, the badge of war. On the 9th of March there arrived from New York, New Orleans, and California, 205 recruits, who on Tuesday, the 11th, received orders to march. On the 11th President Rivas issued a decree to the various prefects of departments, announcing the rupture with Costa Rica, and casting on it the odium of having plunged Central America into war. Ubaldo Herrera, ex-President of the Republic, also issued an address to the people, calling upon his countrymen to support Walker in defending the honour and interests of Nicaragua, and to range themselves on the democratic side.

On the 13th Colonel Schlessinger commenced his march with about 400 soldiers on the city of Guanacaste, forty-five miles from the boundary in the State of Costa Rica. On the same day a decree was issued placing the department of Nicaragua, containing Guanacaste, under martial law, and summoning all the inhabitants to arms. It was also rumoured that an attack would immediately be made on Punta Arenas.

On Sunday, March 2, amid the roar of guns, the ringing of bells, &c., there was elevated, for the first time, on the Plaza (the guard standing to arms), the present free flag of Nicaragua. A white centre, with blue on either side, and on the white is a raised shield representing a sunburst over five volcanoes.

While these preparations have been progressing in Nicaragua, the Costa Ricans appear to have been equally on the alert.

In the Costa Rica *Boletin* of the 1st of March is a decree declaring that the Republic of Costa Rica does not recognise the so called Provisional Government of Nicaragua created by the adventurers which dominate over the country; but, on the contrary, is determined at all hazards to root them out. The *Boletin* says:—

With this important end in view, the army of the Republic will immediately march, and not only all Costa Ricans, but all other Centra. Americans who reside in the country, are obliged to take up arms under present circumstances, and give all requisite help until the nationality of Nicaragua shall be established, and the independence of Central America secured.

The decree further orders the cantons, towns, provinces, and districts to provide the necessary provisions and men, &c.; and denounces the severest penalties against traitors, who will be immediately tried by court martial and shot in the most summary manner. Another decree in the same journal orders a national loan of 100,000 dols. to be raised among the native capitalists.

General Mora, President of Costa Rica, issued an address to the people, dated March 1, calling upon them to march on Nicaragua to war with the Filibusters, who had reduced her to the most opprobrious slavery.

The *Central American*, March 15, states:—3000 Costa Rican troops are under way, headed by General Cañas, the Commander-in Chief. Baron Bulow is in the field with 800 men. We are informed that the Transit Company have been notified to stop running their boats upon the river, or Costa Rica will not be responsible for the consequences.

In the meantime, according to the latest despatch from the Foreign Minister of San Salvador to the Government of Nicaragua, it would not seem that the relations between these two republics are really friendly. San Salvador positively objects to the largearmy of Nicaragua, and thinks that the fact of its being composed of Americans is a standing menace to the peace and union of the Central American States. The Government of Nicaragua is also called upon to enter into explanations respecting its position and policy.

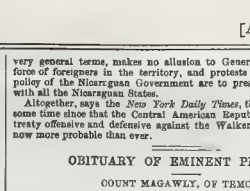
The reply to this document from the Nicaraguan Minister is couched in very general terms, makes no allusion to General Walker or the large force of foreigners in the territory, and protests that the intention and policy of the Nicaraguan Government are to preserve friendly relations with all the Nicaraguan States.

Altogether, says the *New York Daily Times*, the announcement made some time since that the Central American Republics had entered into a treaty offensive and defensive against the Walker administration seems now more probable than ever.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### COUNT MAGAWLY, OF TEMORA

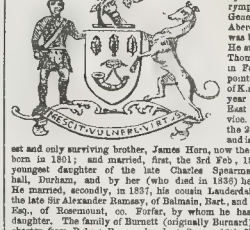
VALERIO MAGAWLY CERRATI, of Temora, is the King's County, Ireland, a Count of the Holy Roman or Germano Empire, Inspector-General of Prisons in Parma, was assassinated in the streets of the city of Parma, on the evening of the 4th ult., as he was walking home from the theatre, accompanied by his wife and sister. The Magawlys—of whom the late Count was the last resident in these counties—are noticed in Sir Bernard Burke's recent




edition of the Peerage, amongst the British subjects enjoying titles of foreign nobility with the assent of Sovereign, as a family of great quality in Ireland, where they were styled "Princes of Calry," in the counties now known as Meath and Westmeath, and where they were proprietors of large estates until the reign of William and Mary, when, remaining firm in their allegiance to James II., the greater portion of these lands came within the grasp of the confiscator. In 1694 the Emperor Charles VI. conferred upon Field-Marshal Philip Henry Magawly (who married Margaret D'Este of Austria) the dignity of Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and the rank and privileges of a Grandee of Spain. The Marshal's great-grandnephew, Francis Philip, the third Count, married in 1806 Clara, only child of Giuseppe, Count Mazzuchi-di-Guido-Bono. This Francis, Count Magawly, was accredited in 1812 Envoy from Pope Pius VII. to Napoleon, and was subsequently Regent of the Duchies of Parma and Piacenza, until those States were apportioned to the ex-Empress Maria Louisa in 1815, he was her Prime Minister until 1823, and was also Chamberlain to Francis I. of Austria, who conferred many favours upon him. In 1824 he returned to Ireland, and took up his residence at his family mansion at Temora, in the King's County, where he lived until his death in 1835; when he was succeeded by his eldest son, Valerio, the fourth Count, the subject of this notice, whose dreadful murder has created so general and painful a sensation. Valerio, Count Magawly, was born in Italy, the 4th August, 1809: he resided for several years at his Irish family seat, and was there much beloved and respected as a magistrate and country gentleman. He, in 1845, unfortunately for himself, returned to Italy, where the services of his family were at once appreciated and rewarded; he obtained the responsible position of Mayor of Parma, with the rank of Major in the Army, during the eventful year of 1848; he was afterwards appointed Chamberlain to the Archduchess Regent, and Director of the Central House of Detention. The Count married, the 17th November, 1831, his first cousin, Jane, only child of Andrew Gheoghegan, Esq., of Ballymagivey, county Westmeath, by whom he leaves an only son, Francis Philip Richard, now the fifth Count. Count Valerio's remains were interred, on the 9th ult., in the Church of the Holy Trinity at Parma, the last resting-place of the Cerrati family.

### SIR ALEXANDER BURNETT, BART

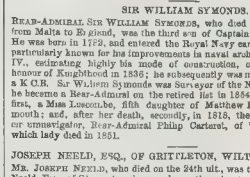
SIR ALEXANDER BURNETT, the ninth Baronet, of Leys, Kincardineshire, was the second son of Sir R bert Burnett, the seventh Baronet, by his wife, Margaret Dalrymple, fourth daughter of General Elphinstone, of Logie, Aberdeenshire. Sir Alexander was born the 17th Dec., 1789. He succeeded his brother, Sir Thomas, the eighth Baronet, in Feb., 1849, and was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of Kincardineshire in the same year. He was formerly in the East India Company's service. He died unmarried, on the 20th ult., in Edinburgh; and is succeeded by his young-




est and only surviving brother, James Horn, now the tenth Baronet, who was born in 1801, and married, first, the 3rd Feb., 1831, Caroline Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Charles Spearman, Esq., of Tunstall-hall, Durham, and by her (who died in 1836) he has one surviving son. He married, secondly, in 1837, his cousin Lauderdale, youngest daughter of the late Sir Alexander Ramsay, of Balmain, Bart., and widow of David Duncan, Esq., of Rosemount, Forfar, by whom he has issue two sons and a daughter. The family of Burnett (originally Burnard) enjoy their lands under charter from Robert Bruce, dated at Scone, 17th Nov., 1358. The first Baronet, Sir Thomas Burnett, received his title 21st April, 1625. The present Baronet is the twenty-first Burnett inheritor of Leys.

### SIR E. H. LECHMERE, BART.

SIR EDMUND HUNGERFORD LECHMERE, second Baronet, of the Rhyd, county Worcester, died suddenly on he 2rd inst., at his seat, the Rhyd. Sir Edmond was the elder son of Sir Anthony Lechmere, the first Baronet, by his first wife, Mary, daughter and heiress of Joseph Berwick, of Hallow Park, Worcestershire. He was born on the 25th of May, 1782, and succeeded his father as second Baronet on the 30th of March, 1840. He married, in 1819, Maria Cass, daughter of the late Hon. David Murray, and has had issue a son and two daughters, the elder of whom is married to E. P. Shirley, Esq., M.P. Sir Edmund is succeeded by his son, Edmund Anthony Harley, now the third Baronet, who was born on the 25th of December, 1845. The Lechmeres are a very ancient family, originally from the Low Countries. They derive from Joscelyne de Lechmere, who acquired from William the Conqueror a grant of land in Hanley Worcestershire.




### SIR WILLIAM SYMONDS.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM SYMONDS, who died recently on his passage from Malta to England, was the third son of Captain Thomas Symonds, R.N. He was born in 1782, and entered the Royal Navy early in life. He became particularly known for his improvements in naval architecture. King William IV., estimating highly his mode of construction, conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood in 1836; he subsequently was made a C.B (civil), and a K.C.B. Sir William Symonds was Surveyor of the Navy from 1832 to 1847; he became a Rear-Admiral on the retired list in 1854. Sir William married, first, a Miss Luscombe, fifth daughter of Matthew Luscombe, Esq., of Pynworth; and, after her death, secondly, in 1818, the eldest daughter of the late unmarigator, Rear-Admiral Philip Carteret, of Trinity Manor, Jersey, which lady died in 1851.

### JOSEPH NEELD, ESQ., OF GRITTLETON, WILTS, M.P., F.S.A., F.L.S.

MR. JOSEPH NEELD, who died on the 24th ult., was the eldest son of Joseph Neeld, Esq., of Gloucester-place, and was the inheritor of a large fortune. He was born in 1789. He married, the 1st Jan., 1831, the Lady Caroline Mary, eldest daughter of Cropley, sixth Earl, and sister of Anthony, ninth and present Earl of Shaftesbury. Mr. Neeld was a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Wilts, High Steward of Malmesbury, and one of the Gentlemen of her Majesty's Privy Chamber. His connexion with the wealthy firm of Messrs. Hunt and Bridge is well known. He was also an extensive proprietor of Bank and East India Stock. Mr. Neeld was first returned to Parliament for the borough of Chippenham in 1823, from which period he continued to sit as its representative in the House of Commons. He was a staunch supporter of High Church and Conservative principles, and voted for agricultural protection against Sir Robert Peel in 1846. His public and private charity were very extensive, and he was much regarded and respected by all classes. Mr. Joseph Neeld's brother, Mr. John Neeld, has represented Cricklade for twenty years; and his sister's husband Captain Boldero, was his colleague in the representation of Chippenham.

The operative stonemasons of York have struck for an advance of wages, demanding 27s. per week, instead of 24s. The master masons have determined to resist the advance.

## THOUGHTS IN THOROUGHFARES.

Some people may think it a piece of unpardonable vanity on my part to assume the title of philosopher; but, considering that the chief business of philosophy is to reconcile one with disappointments, console one under failures, and to make the very best of a bad lot in life, the man who calls himself a philosopher may possibly have very little more than his philosophy to brag about. When one has failed in every other pursuit, and has lost all his fortune—if he ever had any; and exhausted all his credit—if any body ever trusted him; the individual who can get a-trotting out of other people's pockets may claim to put his hands into his own and at once turn philosopher. If matters have gone hard with him, and he wishes to get into easy circumstances, the best way to improve his condition, and to make it easy, is to take it easy by the aid of philosophy. It is a calling for which no capital is required; and, indeed, the less a man possesses of worldly goods the more he may be supposed to have of worldly ills, which form the stock on which his philosophy may be exercised. There are some who may be said to trade on borrowed capital, for they are far more philosophical over the troubles of other people than they are over their own; but a series of generous philosophical transactions can only be carried on in the mind by means of our own calamities. It follows, therefore, that he who is the most unsuccessful in everything else may be the most successful in the practice of philosophy. Even Aristotle is said to have taken to it as a business when he had failed in a variety of other schemes, for he had been a soldier and a druggist before he began to deal in philosophy, which, commercially speaking, has been always looked upon as a drug in the market.

I am in one respect a follower of Aristotle, who was at the head of the peripatetics, or walking philosophers, who are said to have taken the title from the habit they had of listening to lectures while walking in the public thoroughfares. I do not patronise this system of open-air teaching, which, though apparently harmless, is often a very expensive mode of obtaining information, for the pupil sometimes pays for the lesson he learns in a crowd with the whole contents of his pocket. It is certainly better that those who think while they walk should write while those who run may read, than that those who stand to preach should afford facilities for gathering the purses and handkerchiefs of those who stop to listen. I am in the constant habit of thinking as I pass along, and, as there is scarcely any one who has not at some time or other been offered "a penny for his thoughts,' I flatter myself that mine may not be wholly without value. One of my present subjects of contemplation is the new wooden building that adorns, or rather disfigures, the north side of the Green-park, which has been the cause of a great deal of what the Government may consider very impertinent (though by no means idle, but, on the contrary, rather busy) curiosity. Rumour, who is always prepared with a variety of guesses for every riddle, had already assigned the building to a variety of uses, one of which was that of a booth for dramatic performances; another was that of a reception-room for the "Allied Sovereigns," who, it was said, were about to assemble on the spot, but for what purpose not even Rumour had ventured to insinuate. At length, however, the curiosity of the House of Commons could no longer be restrained, and the Government, having been called on for an explanation, has announced its intention to give a brilliant display of fireworks. This kind of thing seems to me to be less adapted to the conclusion of a peace than to the termination of a pantomime. Ministers, however, tell us gravely that fireworks are to be let off by way of public rejoicing, as if the people delighted in nothing so much as in squibs and crackers. If this were the case, an Englishman, when he wanted to be particularly happy, would purchase a firework to take it home, and exhilarate his household by letting it off in the bosom of his family. If Government has truly estimated the national character in supposing that the country will derive pleasure from a pyrotechnic display, it is strange that the people will only be happy on the 5th of November, which is the only day when the Government notion of national felicity is not all generally realised. Some people are of opinion that waterworks would be more appropriate to the damp thrown on British spirits by the unsatisfactory mode in which, according to the views of many, the war has been finished. There are certain members of Parliament who speak the sense of a great many of those "out of doors," and who have asked "What are the fireworks for?" and there has been some very natural hesitation shown by the Government to answer the question. It must be rather an awkward position for a man of mature age to get up and declare that it is intended the public satisfaction shall explode in fireworks. The present is an age requiring somewhat better lights than those afforded by Roman candles. If there is really a public demand for fireworks, there are plenty of persons whose business it is to furnish a supply; and the Government might safely have left the matter in the hands of the managers of Cremorne-gardens, or the Surrey Zoological, where those who wished for the excitement might have, at the same time, enjoyed and paid for it. Ministers should have something better to do in these days than attempt to rival the former glories of Vauxhall; and they should be satisfied with the explosions and blowings up to which they are liable in a political sense, without running the risk of dealing in pyrotechnic playthings. The chief, indeed the only, excuse that has been offered for the course that has been adopted is that it is "strictly according to precedent." If a piece of foolery has been perpetrated fifty years ago, there is surely no reason for repeating it. There cannot be a more melancholy proof of the imbecility of a number of individuals who are called on to act than their being afraid to do anything except that which was done half a century ago on a somewhat similar occasion. If precedence is really to be strictly followed, why are not barges broadsided from Woolwich, as they were in 1814, for a sham sea-fight in the metropolitan reservoirs? Perhaps, in allowing the precedents of that day, it will be thought necessary to issue a proclamation calling on the people "not to listen to those who are the constant enemies of all public joy," but to "indulge in the full participation of happiness." Far be it from me to check the exuberance of the national felicity if the country can make itself happy with fireworks—a theory which seems to justify the managers of theatres in their notions of an "abode of bliss," or "a garden of delight," in which blue and red fire always predominate. Precedent may be as usefully employed in teaching what to avoid as in showing what to imitate. Everything that has been already done, if is not found to be utterly unworthy of being done again, may at any rate be always improved upon; but the authorities, restrained by the fetters of routine, look to the past too much as a model to be slavishly copied.

After all, it may happen that the proposed mode of celebrating the peace is not altogether inappropriate, for, considering the number of reputations that have gone up like the rockets, to come down like the sticks, there is very much in the late war that may be aptly commemorated by fireworks.

A Walking Philosopher.

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The ship-painters of Liverpool have been on strike since the 7th inst., claiming wages at 3*d.* instead of 4*d.* 4*d.* a day. Some of the masters have given the advance.

## *METROPOLITAN NEWS.*

The Judges and Corporation at St. Paul's.—Sunday last being the first Sunday in Easter Term, the ancient ceremony of "Churching the Judges" took place in St Paul's Cathedral. Shortly before three o'clock the representatives of the judicial bench, who upon this occasion were Lord Chief Justice Campbell, Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Justice Wightman, Mr. Justice Williams, and Mr. Justice Crompton, assembled at Serjeants'-inn, Chancery-lane, where they were met by the City Marshal, and escorted to the Metropolitan Cathedral. They were received at the southern door by Alderman Sir Francis Graham Moon, Bart. (acting for the Lord Mayor), Alderman Lucas, Sheriff Kennedy, Alderman and Sheriff Rose, Alderman Finnis, Alderman Lawrence, Alderman Eagleton, the Dean of St. Paul's, and a large number of members of the Court of Common-council. A procession was then formed, which moved into the choir, where full service was performed, and a sermon preached by the Rev. Canon Champneys, M.A., Rector of Whitechapel.

Hampstead-heath.—On Monday evening a public meeting of the inhabitants of St. Pancras parish was held at the Vestry Hall, Camden-town. Mr. F. W. Streeten in the chair—when resolutions favourable to the maintenance of Hampstead-heath in its unincloséd state, and condemnatory of the Metropolitan Board of Works for not acceding to the matter, were agreed to. Sir B. Hall attended the meeting, and supported the resolution. Sir Thomas M. Wilson's bill in the Commons has been postponed, and in the interval meetings will be held to ascertain the feeling of the metropolitan parishes on this subject. Hitherto the meetings have been confined to the adjoining districts of the heath, but the whole of the metropolis is concerned in preventing the inclosure of this place; and, therefore, it has been urged that the expense of a "compromise" should not fall on one or two parishes, but that a metropolitan rate should be made to obtain the boon now asked for the benefit of the public generally.

Horticultural Garden at Chiswick.—The subscription for the preservation of this popular garden, now threatened with destruction unless a sum of £5000 is raised for its purchase, has already reached nearly £3000, and there seems little doubt if the list is kept open for another month that the full amount required will be forthcoming. Among the subscriptions already announced are £100 from the Duke of Devonshire; £100 from the Duke of North umberland; and, which deserves especial notice, £100 from H. Behrens, Esq., a foreigner resident near Lubeck.

Health of London During the Week.—The rate of mortality declines as the temperature rises with the beginning of the spring months. The deaths in London, which had in the two previous weeks been 1286 and 1115 respectively, fell last week to 1042. In the corresponding week of ten previous years, 1846-55, the average was 1041. The same rate of mortality in the present increased population would produce 1185; and a comparison of the real with the estimated result shows a difference in favour of last week to the extent of 143. Whilst the population has increased 11 per cent since 1841, the registered deaths have risen but 2 per cent in the last ten years. Hence, as the births are more than sufficient to supply the places of the dead and increase the number of inhabitants by 884. The deaths of 563 males and 480 females were registered. 238 boys and girls died without completing their first year; at the other extreme of life 35 men and women died who were eighty years old and upwards. Two aged persons, both widows—one in Somers-town, the other in Clapton—attained the respective ages of 94 and 96 years.

Improvements at Gloucester-gate, Regent's-park.—Orders have been issued from the office of the Chief Commissioner of Public Works for the removal of the present diminutive and unsightly lodge at Gloucester-gate, near Albany-street, and the erection of a new and handsome structure. The object is to widen this entrance to the Regent's-park to more than double its present extent, and with a view to keep pace with the improvement, so as to make a fine opening to Park-street, Camden-town, the local authorities of St. Pancras have been requested to lend their aid in widening the present narrow and dangerous bridge which crosses the Regent's Canal, near the York and Albany Tavern. The latter body, however, demur to this, and contend that, as the bridge is upon the Crown property, the Office of Works is the proper department to bear the expense, and the committee of works of the St. Pancras vestry have appointed a deputation to wait upon Sir B. Hall.

Three Children Burned to Death.—On Wednesday afternoon the wife of a cabinetmaker named Gilinda, residing at 92, Longalley, Sun-street, Finsbury, went to make some trifling purchases; and, before leaving the house, locked her three children in the second-floor front room. On her return in a short time she found smoke issuing from the crevices of the door, which was immediately broken open, when the room was found to be on fire, while the children were in a helpless state. A strong force from the brigade stations succeeded in confining the fire to the room in which it broke out.

Novel Wager.—On Monday afternoon many thousands of persons were attracted to the banks of the Surrey Canal, to witness the novel conclusion of a wager for £5 between Mr. J. Harris and M. Garrett, the well-known Clowns. The terms of the wager were—to sail in a washing-tub, drawn by four geese, for 500 yards on the canal, between Sailors' and Bucks' bridges, and the first to arrive at the second floor front room. On her return in a short time she found smoke issuing from the crevices of the door, which was immediately broken open, when the room was found to be on fire, while the children were in a helpless state. A strong force from the brigade stations succeeded in confining the fire to the room in which it broke out.

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Filial Piety Rewarded.—Three brothers, John Ingram Owen, George Smith Owen, and Edward Owen, whom the police have been in search of for eighteen months, were brought up at Marlborough-street Police Court on Saturday last, charged with injury or petty larceny, of a rather ingenious character. The prisoner John is a dismissed custom house clerk, and George held office in a wholesale druggist's. The other had been in business as a woollen-merchant at Norwich. It is called the Sock Exchange." A recent case of forgery on their part was committed at Frome. The telegraph does not extend all the way to that town, and, the message being carried part of the way by steam, it was delayed. A guinea umbrella was selected, and both parties took leave, mutually pleased with their morning's work. Mr. Rutter immediately settled the affair to his friends as a fine fruit in human nature. The party found its re-establishing a parent's credit and character, all the views on the subject sustained a disagreeable revulsion by the discovery of the forged cheque and a communication from the police, and he opened eye to the fact that he had lost £7 10s. and a guinea umbrella, but had gained a new "wrinkle." Aided by Mr. Rutter, the detectives Smith and Williamson followed one of the brothers into Liverpool-street Railway public-house, where a second brother made his appearance. Detective Smith followed, and to his great gratification found all three brothers in the room. Edward was with his back to him, and John was reading the paper; and George was drinking ale. Detective Smith walked up to the fireplace, and touching Edward said, "Ha, Edward how do you do?" The brother thus addressed, with his usual cheerful look as much like a foreigner as possible, replied in some kind of gibberish "Come, drop that now," said Smith. "I belong to the detectives. The three brothers were lodged in the station-house, and on Saturday a preliminary examination took place before Mr. Bingham. The amounts known to have been obtained by the prisoners are—by forgeries on Goulds, £600; on Mr. Jenkyn, £310; Mr. Douglas, £113; London and Westminster, £200; Mr. Hall, £200; Messrs. Herries, £115; Messrs. Prescott, £150; Taunton Bank, £200; Salisbury Bank, £150; Poole Bank, £218, besides smaller amounts, the number of which is very considerable.

Run upon St. Martin's Savings-Bank.—On Monday last, in consequence of reports circulated declaring the Provident Institution Savings-Bank, St Martin's-lane (of which H.R.H. Prince Albert is president) to be in an insolvent condition from serious defalcations, there was a complete panic, and crowds of persons assembled both outside and in the bank to withdraw their deposits. The manager, Mr. Boodle, issued a notice that on the 3rd of April instant there was a meeting of the trustees—the President, Prince Albert, in the chair—at which several persons had been dismissed for misconduct, but not for dishonesty, and that these individuals the injurious rumours had been traced. The Government certificate of the state of the funds was also exhibited in the bank, showing them to be quite satisfactory. But still numbers appeared to have their doubts, and preferred having their money.

Printers' Pension Society.—The anniversary dinner of this society was celebrated at the London Tavern on Tuesday. Sir R. I. Murchison in the chair. The company included Colonel Sykes, Mr. Sheriff Kennedy, Mr. Kaye, Mr. Murray, Professor Rawsay, Mr. Fulkm, Mr. Nicholay, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Baxendale, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Francis, &c. After the usual loyal and constitutional toasts, the Chairman proposed the toast of the evening—"Continued Prosperity to the Printers' Pension Society." It had been truly said that printing was the telescope of the soul. There was no one in this country who should not protect and befriend the soldiers of the great and peaceful army of mind who were marshalled by Gutemberg (Hear). It was their duty to remember the rank and file of that army (Hear). But, though this was their bounden duty, he regretted that in high places, and even amongst the middle class, there was great ignorance of the printing-press (Hear, hear). Very few amongst those classes were aware of the superiority of in ellect and discernment required of the printer, or of the distress into which printers were thrown by no fault of their own, but from accidental and unforeseen circumstances (Cheers). It so happened that circumstances made him intimately acquainted with the position of the printer, because from indifferent and hurried writing, in antediluvian characters, he was sure he had given more trouble to the printer than any man in the present century (Laughter). No man, therefore, was in a better position to appreciate the readiness, the ability, and the intelligence of the printer than he. They had all heard of a "printer's devil," but he was ready to acknowledge himself, as an author, a real and great devil (Laughter)—a *maximus diabolus*, whilst the unfortunate printer was, in comparison, an angelic being (Laughter). But few knew the distressing position which the printer was subjected. The first of all was blindness, and most truly could he, a sexagenarian—and he did not wish to say how much more sympathise with them, for he could no longer peruse the contents of facsimile under his feet which enabled him to know something of the world in which he lived, and therefore he felt for the poor printer when his eyes suffered, and were no longer able to discover the small pica which procured him bread (Cheers). If it was true that the mineral with which the poor printer dealt was deleterious to his sight, it was the duty of the discoverer either to find something more innocuous or to subscribe largely to this institution (Cheers). He hoped he had said enough to induce the descendants of Caxton to subscribe liberally to this most excellent and self supporting institution. Although great statesmen and great poets had occupied the chair he now filled, he did not believe that, from the time when Lord J. Russell presided here to the present hour, one more anxious to promote the prosperity of the Printers' Pension Society had filled the chair (Cheers). The toast was drunk with all the honours. The other toasts of the evening were, "The Chairman," "The Press," "The Stewards," &c. Mr. George presided over the musical department, and Mr. Higgs officiated as toastmaster. The subscriptions amounted to £400.

Metropolis Local Management Act.—On Tuesday last a deputation of metropolitan members of Parliament waited, by arrangement, upon the Right Hon. Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart., and Sir Alexander Cockburn (the Attorney-General), at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, in Whitehall place, for the purpose of considering certain objections which had been raised by some of the metropolitan parishes to the Act for the Better Local Management of the Metropolis, as also to the bill which had been introduced into Parliament to amend that Act by the Attorney-General. The sum of the statements of the deputation seemed to be that the parishes had no objection to the system of representative vestries being continued under Sir Benjamin Hall's Act, if powers were given to the ratepayers upon the suffrage established by that Act to elect annually their churchwardens and overseers, and make poor-rates and church-rates. Sir Benjamin Hall said he was in favour of the representative principle, because he believed it worked well, and he was prepared to meet the deputation to this extent. The election of the present vestries should remain as they now were, one-third going out annually; that the liberal system of suffrage should be extended to the compound householders, and that those entitled under that suffrage should, at the same time and in the same way as they elected their authorities, have the power of electing their churchwardens and overseers of the poor, and also of deciding upon the question of a church-rate; but he could not consent to deprive the elected body of the power of making a rate, because there was a pledge given to the Poor-law Board that the management of the poor should not be interfered with, and it might result in injury to the poor themselves, supposing the ratepayers should meet together in large numbers and refuse a poor-rate. After a conference of nearly three hours, on the motion of Mr. Williams, M.P., a vote of thanks was passed to Sir B. Hall, and the deputation retired.

The Attempted Assassination in Rupert-street.—The Government has offered a reward of £100 for the apprehension of Foschini, the Italian, who stabbed his four countrymen as a coffee-house in Rupert-street, on the night of the 17th inst. He is described as being about twenty-three years of age, and about five feet five inches in height, with light hair and small thin beard and mustachios. He is slightly built and good-looking, and on the night in question was dressed in dark trousers and light grey coat, with four plain white buttons. His unfortunate victims are still lying in a very dangerous state at the Charing-cross Hospital.

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## THE REVIEW AT ALDERSHOTT.

On Saturday last her Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and the Princess Royal, had a grand parade inspection of the troops at Aldershott, with a review and sham battle. The Queen left town on Friday afternoon, and did not reach Aldersott till five o'clock, much too late for anything in the way of a review to be attempted. A mere parade inspection of the most ordinary and formal nature was all that took place.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort slept in the Camp during Friday night, in the building which has been erected for the use of the Royal Family, and which, we understand, has cost anything but economy with the nature of a tent. It is situated to the south of the South Camp about half a mile from the Basing-toke Canal, and about the same distance to the east of the Winchester road. The building forms three sides of a square, and in its ground-plan resembles Buckingham Palace as it used to exhibit the late improvements. It has another point of resemblance also to its London compeer, viz., it is bald, cold, and ugly to an extreme. The whole Pavilion is built entirely of wood. We believe that, except in one or two cases, the foundation was not a single brick has been used in the whole structure. The entrance is from the south. On the ground floor is a breakfast-room, sitting-room, good-sized dining-room, and saloon. The upper rooms are of course all used as bed chambers and dressing-rooms for the Royal family. The two wings are for the different noblemen and ladies in attendance upon her Majesty. The walls and ceilings of the different apartments are all formed by canvas stretched on frames and papered over. On every side there is merely a waste boggy moor, dreary and repellant in its aspect. In the distance are the black huts of the Camp, quite in keeping with the moor on which they stand; and in the foreground is a long narrow piece of muddy water called the Basing-toke Canal, into which occasionally the waters of the surrounding bogs drain. Near the Pavilion are the huts erected for General Knollys (commanding the Camp), Viscount Hardinge, and Lord Panmure.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and her Royal Highness the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice arrived at Aldershott at an early hour, and proceeded to the Queen's Pavilion, where they partook of slight refreshment before proceeding to the ground.

All the regiments turned out before ten o'clock. Each corps was inspected by its regimental officers, and then, moving by sections of four, they gained the Camp by various routes leading along the Winchester road to the south. After marching over the wild, rough moorland for about three miles, the troops approached a broad eminence of considerable extent, called "Cesar's Camp." In some parts the sides are so steep as to be almost precipitous, and the table-land on the summit is well defended by a ditch within the last twenty years. The summit of this relic of our conquerors is from forty to forty-five acres in extent. On the plateau extending from the summit of this camp the troops halted in lines of brigade, and in this position awaited the arrival of the Queen.

Her Majesty left the Pavilion on horseback shortly before eleven o'clock, and rode directly to the review ground. The Prince Consort and the Duke of Cambridge accompanied the Queen on horseback, and the Princess followed in a pony phaëton. Sir Frederic Smith, K.B., Viscount Hardinge, General Knollys, Brigadier-General Hutchinson, Colonel Grey, Lord Alfred Paget, &c., were in attendance on the illustrious party. As the Queen approached the line the whole of the regiments presented arms and lowered their colours, the united bands playing the National Anthem. Her Majesty first inspected the whole line, after which the forces were

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO THE CAMP, AT ALDERSHOTT.

divided into brigades and marched into position, as if for the purpose of repulsing a flank and rear attack of an enemy. One brigade was detached along the Winchester road, and, after making a considerable *detour*, wound round by another part of the heath, and took up its position in open column of companies on the right flank of the steep Roman camp. It there threw out a detachment of skirmishers, while the rest of the troops were moved on the hill which formed the centre of the position taken up, and extended down its left flank in line, with skirmishers in front, and support in column

The Royal party having dismounted on an elevated position, General Knolleys put himself at the head of the troops, and the mimic engagement began by a sharp skirmishing fire from the Rifles on the right flank of the position. After a few minutes the skirmishing became hotter, and ran along the centre and left. The Rifles kept up this fire for some time, but at last gave way, and were driven in on the right flank. The brigade stationed in the rear immediately supported them by deploying into line, and, after closing up more to their centre, began a file firing. They were, however, not able to maintain their ground, and supports were dispatched from the centre to cover their retreat. As this manœuvre exposed the force on the hill to be taken in rear, these troops were compelled to shift their front. The skirmishers were called in from the centre of the position—the Roman camp—and the centre and right fell back at double time, only covering their movements with the Rifles, who broke up and skirmished in beautiful order. The centre and right of the force then fell back nearly a mile, retreating in regular lines, with supports in open column. Each ditch and bank was lined by skirmishers to cover the backward movement, and each regiment and brigade took ground to the rear and left of their former position. By these manœuvres the left wing of the force, which had not yet been in action, was left to bear the enemy's attack, while the right and centre re formed up in their rear. The left wing accordingly sent out its skirmishers while their main body advanced to the crest of a ridge, taking ground still more to the left. As fast as the left wing moved, the right and centre sent up spare regiments to extend its front, till a line was formed of upwards of a mile in length. This now opened file fire, and or about ten minutes the rattle was deafening, and dense masses of smoke obscured the sky. When the smoke had cleared off the defeated right and centre wings had formed another extended line in support of the left, with powerful reinforcements in the rear. This display of force was overpowering; and the enemy, presumed to be daunted, pursued their success no further.

A keen wind and slight mist, which threatened heavier rain, terminated the engagement earlier than was originally intended. During the evolutions the troops marched and counte marched a considerable distance, and over this ground the Royal party followed on foot, over hills and across valleys. When the engagement was over, the troops formed in contiguous line of open columns of companies, and marched past her Majesty. The appearance of the men, while executing this manœuvre, reflected the highest credit upon all the officers connected with the management of the Camp. The Royal party now rode back to the Pavilion, and, after partaking of luncheon, returned to Farnborough station, and from thence by train to London.

HER MAJESTY REVIEWING THE TROOPS AT ALDERSHOTT.

## PRESENTATION TO THE VISCOUNTESS DUNGANNON, AT BELFAST.

The Victoria Hall in Belfast was on the 3rd instant the scene of a very gratifying demonstration of feeling, by the tenantry of Lord Dungannon's Irish estates, presenting an admirable portrait of his Lordship to the noble Viscountess, his lady.

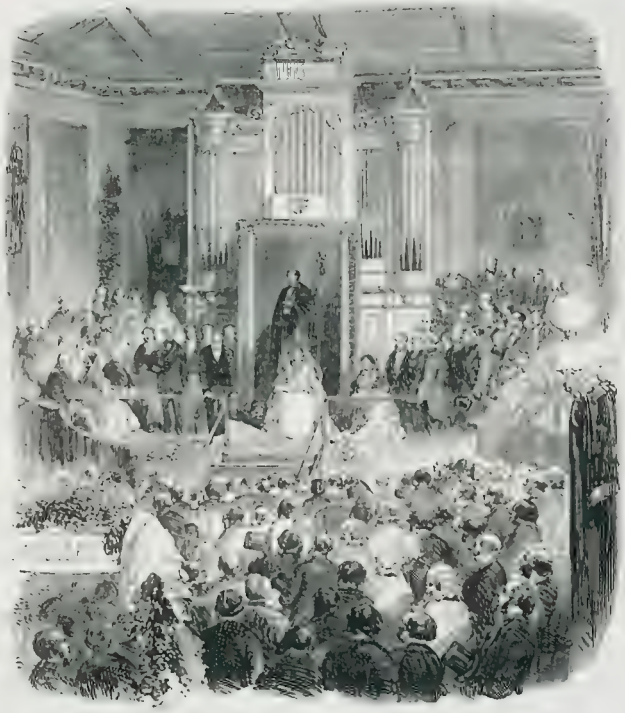
The Hall was elegantly and appropriately decorated. On the platform and in front of the majestic organ, was placed the portrait intended for presentation. It is a full-length likeness of the noble Viscount, who is represented standing in the midst of wild mountain scenery, and wrapped in a cloak; and it is due to Mr. Catterson Smith, the painter of the portrait, to say that the whole large assembly on their entrance instantly recognised the familiar characteristics of the noble Viscount. On each side of the picture were placed large vases filled with beautiful bouquets of exotics. In front of the orchestra were other vases, of wire-work, containing some fine specimens of native heaths and other flowering shrubs. On the right of the orchestra was displayed a large picture of a harper, with the motto above, "Cuish la machree;" and beneath, "Welcome to Ireland." Opposite to this, on the left wall, was a magnificent grouping of national and military flags. The walls on each side through their whole extent were gracefully decorated with festoons of evergreens, flags, and cartoons, bearing the Dungannon arms. The gallery, which was filled by a goodly company of fashionables, was similarly ornamented. In the centre of the hall was a floral arch, richly laden with fragrant shrubs, flags, &c., and containing large inscriptions on each front—one of them being "Long Life to our Landlord," and the other, "Long Life to Lady Dungannon." In the side gallery was stationed Mr. Hart's excellent quadrille band.

At one o'clock the Hall was completely filled by the tenantry, with their female relatives, numbering eight hundred. The platform was also crowded with ladies and gentlemen.

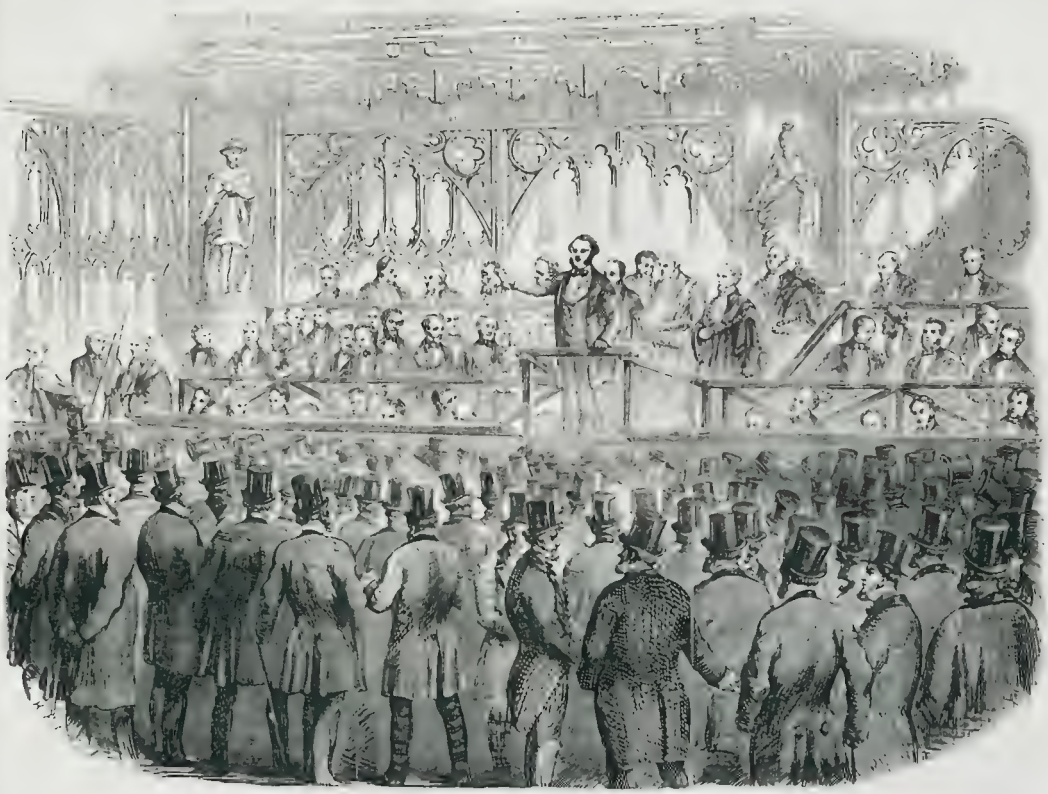
Very shortly after the assemblage had fully collected a loud cheer announced the arrival of Lord and Lady Dungannon and of Miss Letitia D'Arcy Irvine her Ladyship's sister, who, accompanied by George Posnett, Esq., J.P., his Lordship's respected and esteemed agent, were received with the most gratifying demonstrations of welcome.

As soon as the noble Viscount and his lady had taken their seats, Mr. Posnett came forward and addressed Lady Dungannon on behalf of the tenantry, requesting her Ladyship to receive the portrait as a lasting memorial of the esteem in which Lord Dungannon was held by them, and as a pleasing reminiscence of the first visit of her Ladyship to his Lordship's Irish estates. He (Mr. Posnett) trusted he might be permitted to observe that such a compliment was as graceful as it was unprecedented, coming, as it did, from a body of men that any landlord should feel proud of. The men now assembled before them constituted a portion of the farming class of this country, of whom it was well said that they formed the strength and staple of this great empire. On [illegible] occasions the tenantry now b[illegible] them had rendered themselves [illegible]ue for their devoted loyalty to their sovereign, and were always the firm supporters of the law, the maintenance of which ensured to the nation contentment and happiness. They now requested her Ladyship's acceptance of the testimonial before her, in the hope that posterity would recognise it as evincing the strong necessity for a right feeling to exist between landlord and tenant, as being conducive to the prosperity of both. Gratifying as the proceeding was, and honourable as it was to their feelings as tenants, he trusted it would go far to solve the problem of which Tenant-right was the theory,—that tenants, however tenacious they were of their rights, by respecting the rights of their landlord, and appealing to him in their difficulties for advice, would give the best proof that the well-being and prosperity of the landlord and tenant were identical.

The Viscountess Dungannon then rose, and presented herself in front of the pia forte. Her Ladyship was greeted with an enthusiastic burst of cordial welcome. She said—"I beg you will accept the warmest thanks a grateful heart can offer for your reception of me this day, and for this touching tribute of your affection for Lord Dungannon, which I am proud to receive at your hands (Applause). You must not consider me a total stranger. If I ever felt proud of the land of my birth, it is on the present occasion, when once more treading my native soil, and receiving from a body of Irish tenantry this portrait so faithfully executed by an Irish artist (Cheers). No mode of evincing your affection towards your landlord could be more gratifying to myself; and I can assure you the recollection



PRESENTATION TO VISCOUNTESS DUNGANNON, IN VICTORIA HALL, BELFAST.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY CLYDE, OF BELFAST.



THE COMMON HALL ON CORPORATION REFORM, IN GUILDHALL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

of this day's proceedings will be cherished till the latest hour of my existence (Much applause). Again and again I thank you, and I sincerely pray that a kind Providence may watch over yourselves and your families, and grant you every happiness both here and hereafter." Her Ladyship, having bowed to the audience, resumed her seat, amidst loud cheers.

Viscount Dungannon then rose, amidst loud cheers. When silence was restored, his Lordship addressed the assembly in an eloquent speech, thanking them for the magnificent present.

The Rev. Dr. Montgomery then spoke in feeling terms of the honourable position and substantial prosperity of the farmers of Ulster, a great deal of which, the Rev Doctor maintained, had been derived from that industry with which they pursue their own rights and interests, and that respect which they have always paid to the landlord to whom they feel themselves indebted for favourable opportunities of following out that industry. The Doctor then adverted to the misrepresentation of the Irish landlords, maintaining that the good landlord is the rule, the bad one the very rare exception; adding that the tenants themselves are the best judges of the value of property, and are ever ready, when the opportunity of purchasing a farm occurs, to give a very large sum of money for the tenant-right of it demonstrating to what extent they participate in the landed property of the country. The Doctor concluded his address amidst loud cheers, the band playing "Auld Lang Syne."

Lord and Lady Dungannon then, having received the congratulations of the company on the platform, and having had several presentations made to them, retired. The tenantry then partook of a *déjeûner* in the Music Hall, to wind up the happy proceedings of the day.

## LONDON CORPORATION BILL.—THE GUILDHALL MEETING.

THE Common Hall of the Liverymen of the City, which was held on Tuesday week, in the Guildhall, to oppose the London Corporation Bill, was one of the most numerous that has assembled there for some time. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor took the chair at ten minutes past one precisely, and the proceedings commenced by the Serjeant-at-Mace calling out that those who were not liverymen were to leave the hall on pain of imprisonment—an announcement which was received with loud laughter.

The Lord Mayor then stood forward, and said that he had called them together in consequence of a requisition, numerously signed, to take into consideration the bill which was now before the House of Commons. That bill struck at the root of their ancient and valuable privileges. For himself, he was no party to the proceedings beyond calling them together, according to duty as chief magistrate of their city, attending to their requisition. He could say, that though the bill professed to widen the electoral basis of the Corporation, in other respects it was a total extinction of those rights which they had possessed for many years past. The question deeply concerned themselves, and he hoped they would deal with it and discuss it in a manner well calculated to support the dignity of the city of London.

Mr J. Laurence, who proposed the first resolution, said the bill had been called a moderate measure. That moderation was the moderation of the bold pickpocket, who took so much as he could in one fell swoop, leaving the remainder for a future incursion; it was the moderation of the pickpocket, who stole a man's purse and then thought him well off that he left him his hat and coat; it was the moderation of the housebreaker, who, after taking away plate and money, thought the owner of it had no reason to complain so long as his life was spared (Cheers). After alluding to those portions of the bill which he conceived would interfere with the rights and privileges of the Corporation and of the livery, he concluded by proposing the following resolution:—

That the bill lately introduced into the House of Commons purporting to be for the better regulation of the Corporation of the city of London, although professing to abolish such customs and privileges as injuriously affect trade, ignores the whole body of the livery, is destructive of its privileges, extinguishes its municipal existence, and is a perverse subversion of the ancient rights, properties, and liberties of the Corporation, and that this Common Hall determines to give the most earnest opposition to the passing of such bill (Cheers)

Mr Finden seconded the resolution.

Mr Bennoch (whose presence was by no means welcomed) said that as a citizen and a liveryman, he felt that he might venture to say a few words upon the subject of the meeting. The history of the Corporation of London was the history of civilisation and of liberty all over the world. In times of peril it had stood forward protecting the Crown, and it had also stood forward against the Crown to protect the people (Hear, hear). It was well known that ancient things would sometimes become corroded and fall into partial decay. It was therefore the duty of the meeting calmly to look at the position of the Corporation of London at the present time, and to ascertain for themselves as liverymen whether the proposed measure was likely to be destructive of the privileges of the citizens of London and of civil liberty, or whether it was not a bill for the purpose of amending things which were becoming obsolete, and of remedying certain defects so as to place the Corporation of London in better harmony with other municipalities throughout the kingdom (Cries of "No, no," and much confusion). [The Lord Mayor here stepped forward and begged of the livery to give Mr Bennoch a fair hearing upon which that gentleman continued.] The bill did not destroy a single privilege enjoyed by the livery and actually extended privileges to other of their fellow-citizens. For the last twenty years the Corporation had tried to reform itself, but it had never succeeded in doing so. The resolutions declared that the bill would extinguish the municipal existence of the city of London. He (Mr. Bennoch) denied this, as the bill in express terms declared that it would change and reduce, but it did not destroy in any one particular (Oh, oh!" and great confusion). The bill reduced the number of the Common-council from 206 to 80, and the Aldermen from 26 to 16, and when he found gentlemen who had for twenty years brought the subject before the Common-council periodically, for the purpose of carrying certain reforms—when he found that in every wardmote in London, for nearly twenty years, the reformation of the Corporation had been a great question—when he remembered that the Corporation itself, not very long ago, tabooed the livery, and brought in a measure of reformation more destructive to that body than the bill was—he could not understand how the Corporation could, with common decency or common modesty or honesty, ask the livery to come forward and support them in their opposition to the Government measure. He, therefore, now asked the livery to support the Government in carrying a measure which, if destructive to the Corporation, was salvation to themselves. The city of London had a population of 128 000. How much money did they suppose was expended in the administration of the affairs of the Corporation itself? It cost the taxpayers, through the Corporation, £114 000 in the mere administration. The revenue of London was rather under £400,000, and it cost those who lived in London, and paid taxes, £114 000 to administer that sum of money (Cries of "Shame, shame!"). In Liverpool, with a population of 376 000, a fund was annually administered of close upon £600.000, the cost of the administration being under £30,000. In Manchester, which had a population of 320,000, a revenue was expended of £485,000, the cost of administration being £8750. He wanted to know whether some portion of the £114,000 expended by the Corporation might not as well be saved, and asked whether it was their desire to get rid of so large a sum as that for doing what could be better done for £20 000? His only objection to the proposed measure was that it was too moderate: it did not go quite far enough. The measure, in order to have been complete, ought to have gone a little further, and included the manner in which the large funds of the Corporation ought to be administered and disposed of (Loud cries of "No, no"). The expenditure of nearly £120,000 for the administration of their affairs, in a population of only 128,000, was the most gigantic piece of extravagance that the world had ever witnessed, and the bill now before Parliament, if passed into law, would at once and for ever destroy the unanswerable, indecent, and extravagant system at present in existence. Mr. Bennoch concluded by proposing the following amendment:—

That the bill lately introduced into the House of Commons for the better regulation of the Corporation of the City of London is wise and moderate, and this Common Hall determines to give its most earnest support to secure the passing of such bill.

Mr Bateman seconded the amendment.

Alderman Sidney was at a loss to conceive how his friend Mr. Bennoch could stand up in such an assembly as that and say that the proposed measure was a wise and moderate one. He had always understood both the mover and seconder to be what were termed advocates of liberty (Hear, hear). He had always understood Mr. Bennoch to be far advanced in what was called the Liberal school of politics, and he found to his astonishment that that Liberal leader of a Liberal age sought to commit an outrage upon popular rights by transferring from that assembly those rights which they had possessed for centuries to an oligarchical body, composed of ninety-six (Cheers). He should most fervently support the original motion, and trusted that it would receive the almost unanimous approval of the meeting (Loud cheering).

Mr. Clark spoke in favour of the original motion.

The Lord Mayor then put the amendment, which was negatived, only three hands being held up in favour of it.

The original motion was then carried amid loud cheering, as were several other resolutions condemnatory of the bill, and pledging the Corporation to resist its being adopted by the Legislature by every means in their power.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 27.—Rogation Sunday. Sir W. Jones died, 1794.
MONDAY, 28.—Mutiny of the Bounty, 1789
TUESDAY, 29.—Loud'n University founded, 1827.
WEDNESDAY, 30.—James Montgomery, the poet, died, 1854.
THURSDAY, May 1.—Ascension Day. Duke of Wellington born, 1769.
FRIDAY, 2.—Columbus discovered Jamaica, 1494.
SATURDAY, 3.—Napoleon sent to Elba, 1814. English took Jamaica, 1655.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 3, 1856.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. h. m. | M. h. m. | M. h. m. | M. h. m. | M. h. m. | M. h. m. | M. h. m. |
| 6 30 | 7 0 | 7 29 | 7 58 | 8 29 | 9 0 | 9 32 |
| A. h. m. | A. h. m. | A. h. m. | A. h. m. | A. h. m. | A. h. m. | A. h. m. |
| 7 0 | 7 29 | 7 58 | 8 28 | 9 0 | 9 32 | 10 5 |
| M. h. m. | M. h. m. | M. h. m. | M. h. m. | M. h. m. | M. h. m. | M. h. m. |
| 10 43 | 11 20 | 11 55 | ... | 0 26 | 0 40 | 1 5 |

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The Queen and the Royal Family Embarking on Board the Royal Yacht at Portsmouth. R. Landells.
The Grand Stand, Southsea Beach. R. Landells.
The Queen's Arrival at the Royal Yacht. R. Landells
The Queen's Yacht Passing Fort Monckton. S. Read.
The Royal Yacht Passing the Fleet at Spit Buoy. R. Leitch.
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## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1856*


## THE TREATY OF PEACE.

WE have transferred to our columns from those of the *Daily News* a translation of the text of the Treaty of Peace which the world owes to the labours of the diplomatists recently assembled at Paris. The Treaty justifies the predictions that were made of it. It ends the war between Russia and Turkey; but takes no account of the general circumstances of Europe, or of the possibilities—not to say the probabilities—of war that exist in other quarters. As a settlement of the disputes between Russia and the Porte, the Treaty is satisfactory in every respect but one. It does not compel the aggressive Power to pay any portion of the costs of the war which it unrighteously provoked. In every other point of view—considered as a question between those two Powers in the first instance, and between those two Powers and the rest of Europe in the second—the terms of the Treaty are highly favourable to the Ottoman empire, and to the Allies who took up arms to resist a particular act of aggression. Sebastopol cannot be again rebuilt to overawe Constantinople, and to control the Euxine, without compelling every Power who signed the Treaty to unite with Great Britain, France, and Turkey in levelling it to the ground. No fortresses can be constructed on any portion of the seaboard or littoral of that region, Circassia included. The Black Sea is to be free to the commerce of the world; the mouths of the Danube are no longer to be under the guardianship or control of Russia, but to be as open to the ships of all nations as the Atlantic or the Pacific. The Consuls of European Powers are to be admitted into every port of the Euxine, so that secret armaments on the part of Russia will no longer be possible. The Russians are to evacuate Kars—the Austrians, Moldavia and Wallachia—and the British, French, and Sardinians, the Crimea, and every portion both of Russian and Turkish territory. So far all is plain, tangible, and just. With what has been done there is no room to cavil; and Turkey, if she have any strength and vitality yet remaining in her people, or any capacity whatever for development and progress in her institutions, will have the opportunity of meriting that place in the European system which the fortune of war has assigned her. The stronger and richer she becomes, the more she attaches to her dominion those Christian populations whose existence she formerly ignored except for purposes of taxation, the less likelihood there will be that Russia will seek to pick a quarrel with her, and the better it will be for her own happiness and the repose of the world. Turkey may well rejoice that the war has been brought to such a conclusion. She can afford to forego indemnity for the expenses of the war much better than her ancient enemy can afford to pay it. That of itself is no small triumph. The provoker of war has suffered most by it. The supposed victim has emerged from it with resources but little impaired, with a fair future before her, and with the good wishes of all Europe for her strength and prosperity, while the aggressive power has lost *prestige* and dominion, and been driven back half a century in her schemes of conquest.

It remains for future years—perhaps for months only—to disclose whether the Powers who were parties to the pacification of Paris were wise in restricting their labours and their supervision to the original cause of the war; and whether, having the rare opportunity of settling other disputed points of the international relationship, they acted with common prudence and sagacity when they refused to consider any other questions. Great Britain and France invited all the Powers of Europe to join their alliance, and two secondary Powers responded to the call. The one entered into a treaty with them;—the other went further, and not only joined their alliance by the stipulations of written contract, but by actual participation in all the penalties, hardships, and glories of the war. Sweden and Sardinia did not care so much for Turkey in this business as they did for themselves. They were not in the position of England and France. They were not mighty Powers taking up arms or assuming responsibilities for the vindication of the public law of the world; but they were minor States, desirous, the one of being relieved from the incubus of Russian dictation, and Russian occupation of territory justly Swedish; and the other of taking that rank and being of that consequence in Italy which all Italy wished her to assume. The Swedish question will, perhaps, not press very severely or very promptly on the attention of the world; but it is evident to any one who studies the events of the day, or who has eyes to see or ears to hear what is happening, that the Italian question wears a very different aspect. The Turkish complication has passed for a time out of the field of the political kaleidoscope, but only to give place to the newer complications of the question of Italy. The alliance formed by Sardinia with Great Britain and France stirred the heart of the whole peninsula; and from end to end of it, and from sea to sea, the Italians have awakened to the discouraging conclusion that their cause has been timidly, if not foolishly, abandoned. While this is the state of feeling, it is impossible to justify the assertions of those *couleur de rose* statesmen of the French capital who tell us that peace is secured for a dozen years at least, if not for fifty. The death of the Pope, for instance, would open the great sluices of difficulty and danger. Detested by its subjects—a palpable and oppressive anachronism—a curse to the country over which it rules, and only maintained on its uneasy and undignified seat by the bayonets of one Prince, who would like to be King of Italy, and by those of another Prince, who dreads nothing so much as that the Italians or any class or state should be free, the Papacy is not only at the mercy of such chances as may remove from the world the present occupant of the Papal throne, but of a thousand other contingencies, in Rome itself and in Naples, as well as in Vienna and Paris. As a temporal Power it is impossible that the Papacy can last. No one knows this more thoroughly than the Emperor of the French; and for this reason he but nurses and feeds the power of Pio Nono, as the authorities of Newgate nurse and feed the criminal condemned to public execution, until the hour appointed for his sacrifice. Austria is in the same predicament. Fearing for Lombardy and Venice, she makes friends with the Sovereign Pontiff to secure the hold over Italy which threatens to slip from her grasp. What France achieves by the strong right hand, Austria aims to achieve by religious submission, and sells herself as a slave to the spiritual domination of that Pope whom as a Sovereign she despises, and whom she could depose to-morrow if she felt inclined, supposing always that France would permit the consummation. It was a dispute about the rival Churches of Greece and Rome that led to the late war. Another dispute, of which the Church of Rome will be the prime cause, looms ominously before Europe. Perhaps England and Russia will not be on opposite sides on that occasion. Russia will have no object in supporting the Pope; and Great Britain, both on religious and political grounds, will rejoice at his downfal and at the freedom of Italy, which will be one of its first results. Until that question be settled, Europe cannot be considered safe. It might have been settled at Paris within the last month, if the majority of the diplomatists there assembled had known how to look an inch before their noses. The mere fact that the question was mooted and discussed, and that the whole future of Italy was brought forward by the representative of Sardinia, and tabooed, although with due respect, is a fact that will fructify in every portion of the peninsula. The hopes thus excited will not be allayed by the civil speeches of the Emperor of the French, or by the cold courtesies of the Government of

Great Britain. The Italian mind is as volcanic as the soil; and there are political as well as physical Etnas in Italy that will heave and overflow at the time appointed.

THE modern relations between the British colonies and the mother country are cast in the mould of independence. They are no longer ruled in the spirit of Roman Proconsulship. Representative government is established among them, and, to a great extent, they have the management of their own local affairs. Downing-street, however, still exercises a rigid control over their external commerce, and that reserved authority is beginning to excite some discontent. It was, indeed, relaxed in 1850, when a treaty of reciprocity, after protracted negotiations, was effected between the United States and our North American colonies, which has been attended with the happiest results; and the success of that experiment has created a desire in Canada to extend the system of reciprocity to some of the West India Islands; to which policy we shall presently refer. We have before us the last report forwarded to Congress by the American Secretary of State, which contains comparative tables exhibiting the value of trade between the United States and the British American possessions during the years 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, and 1855. These are instructive documents; being unanswerable protests against the restrictive system. We shall select as illustrations of the benefit of free or reciprocal commerce the tables belonging to the first and last years of the series:—

| 1851. | | | | Dollars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| American exports to Canada | ... | .. | ... | 7,929,140 |
| To other British American possessions | | | ... | 4,085,783 |
| | Total | ... | ... | 12,014,923 |
| 1851. | | | | Dollars. |
| Imports from Canada | ... | ... | ... | 4,956,471 |
| From other possessions | ... | ... | ... | 1,736,651 |
| | Total | ... | ... | 6,693,122 |

Thus, the first year produced an interchange of commodities valued at 12,708,045 dollars, where no such trade at all had previously existed. This was equivalent to the discovery of a gold mine.

| 1855. | | | | Dollars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| American exports to Canada | ... | ... | ... | 16,730,344 |
| To other British American possessions | | | ... | 9,085,676 |
| | Total | .. | | 27,806,020 |
| 1855. | | | | Dollars. |
| Imports from Canada fm | ... | ... | ... | 12,182,314 |
| From other British American possessions | | | .. | 2,954,420 |
| | Total | ... | ... | 15,136,734 |

Thus, the reciprocal trade between the two countries in the last year of the new system amounted to 42,942,754 dollars. In this short period, from 1851 to 1855, the augmentation in the traffic has been about 300 per cent, and both have been enriched by the operation. Has the trade between the mother country and British North America declined in consequence of this arrangement, so long resisted, and with so much difficulty accomplished? Quite the reverse, as shown by the last statistical abstract of the United Kingdom. We take the same years of comparison, and the following is the result:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| British exports to British North America in 1851 | ... | £3,813,707 |
| ,, ,, ,, | 1852 | ... | 3,965,864 |
| ,, ,, ,, | 1853 | ... | 4,896,544 |
| ,, ,, ,, | 1854 | ... | 5,878,092 |

The statistical abstract does not include the year 1855 in the section (No. 14) of the declared value of British and Irish produce exported from the United Kingdom to foreign countries and British possessions.

This prosperous commerce between the United States and British North America has excited in Canada the desire of intercolonial trade on a principle of reciprocity; for which purpose that province made overtures to British Guiana, which were accepted, but on which the Home Government put a negative. The plan, however, was strongly recommended by Sir William Colebrooke, a gentleman of great and varied experience. Many years since he was Governor of Antigua; he was then promoted to the Governorship of New Brunswick, and afterwards removed in the same high capacity to the Windward Islands. He therefore possesses an intimate knowledge of the requirements both of North America and the West Indies. We have before us his letter of the 11th September, 1855, dated Barbadoes, in which he shows the advantage which has accrued to Mauritius from finding a new market for its sugar in Australia. In Mauritius the increase in the production of sugar, as Sir William points out, has been considerable since the gold mines were discovered, it being estimated, prior to the discovery, at 200,000,000 lb. (142,800 hogsheads); and since, with an annual addition of 20,000,000 lb. (or 14,280 hogsheads), which, he says, "could not have been attained, even with the aid of 100,000 coolies, without the stimulus derived from the profits of the Australian markets." But, notwithstanding this partial revival in Mauritius, Sir William adds, "Unfortunately, in the present condition of the colonies, all classes are suffering to a degree which renders some measures of relief of the greatest urgency; for, exposed to the competition of the Spanish colonies, stimulated by the Slave-trade, and at the same time subject to the highest pressure of the present high duties in the United Kingdom, the reduction of profits has checked the employment of capital."

The present proposition of Canada is to effect an intercolonial treaty of trade with such of the West India Islands as may be disposed to reciprocate with her. To those islands she desires to send flour, butter, beef, pork, biscuit, fish, deals, staves, spars, shingles, and planks, receiving in exchange sugar, coffee, molasses, and similar produce. It is presumed that this traffic would be one almost purely of barter, without the intervention of coin. Under the British Trade Regulations now existing Canada is compelled to take her West India produce through the United States, for which she pays in cash; while the British West Indies are compelled to get their provisions from the United States, for which they also pay in cash; and Sir William Colebrooke states, in the letter already quoted, that this money "is employed by the Americans in the purchase of sugars at Cuba and Porto Rico, thereby abstracting capital from the British colonies to the encouragement of the Slave-trade, to which they are exposed in competition in the British as well as in the American markets." He advocates the intercolonial plan proposed, and concludes his correspondence with this remark:—"I fully anticipate the command of the American markets would give a similar impulse to these colonies to that which the Mauritius has received from its proximity to Australia."

This letter of Sir William Colebrooke was an answer to a circular forwarded to him by the late Sir William Molesworth, dated 11th August, 1855, in which that lamented Colonial Minister, after observing that the attention of her Majesty's Government had been called to a proposal made for the mutual abolition of customs duties upon the productions of Canada and the West India colonies, meets it with a negative on the following grounds:—First, that it would separate, commercially, so far as such an arrangement was involved, the colonies who entered into it from the rest of the empire. Secondly, that it would be injurious not only to the interest of consumers in the colonies which were parties to the arrangement, but to the interests of producers in every other part of the empire. Thirdly, that it would be inconsistent with the Imperial policy of Free-trade. Sir William Molesworth added that such a policy as Canada and British Guiana demanded "tended to form the colonies into separate groups, with peculiar and exceptional commercial relations."

On the 26th June, 1855, the Lords of Committee of Privy Council for Trade had opposed this intercolonial proposition, and referring, in their circular, to the treaty concluded between her Majesty's Government and the United States, providing for the mutual admission, duty free, into the United States and the North American provinces, of certain articles of their respective produce, stated that they had deviated, in that instance, from the fundamental rule of recent commercial policy from a *political* motive, though that motive is not mentioned.

Such is the substance of this varied correspondence, which we have culled from official sources. A question of delicacy and difficulty is involved. The days of colonial coercion are past, and it may be dangerous to check the spirit of conciliation. The West Indies are depressed, and the motto of Canada is "Forward," and if she sees an outlet for her trade which Imperial policy obstructs the bond of union may be weakened. Let us hope that the subject will receive the attention of Parliament.

## *COUNTRY NEWS.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 19th.

| Month and Day. | Barometer: Readings at 9 A.M. reduced to 32° and 1ft. feet above sea level. | Thermometer: Highest Reading | Thermometer: Lowest Reading | Mean Temperature of Day | Rain in Inches: Read at 9 A.M. | Mean Temperature of Dew Point. | Amount of Ozone (0-10) | | Mean Amount of Ozone (0-10) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | At 9 A.M. | At 9 P.M. | |
| | Inches | ° | ° | ° | | ° | ° | ° | |
| April 16 | 30.164 | 47·0 | 36·0 | 41·2 | 0·000 | 39·1 | 37·9 | 10 | 8 | 8·4 |
| ,, 17 | 30.110 | 44·8 | 39·5 | 41·9 | 0·000 | 41·1 | 39·8 | 9 | 8 | 10·0 |
| ,, 18 | 30.047 | 46·7 | 40·9 | 46·4 | 0·012 | 42·4 | 43·7 | 10 | | 5·2 |
| ,, 19 | 30.052 | 54·9 | 39·2 | 43·7 | 0.000 | 41·8 | 42·7 | 3 | | 2·1 |
| ,, 20 | 30.174 | 62·0 | 33·0 | 46·6 | 0.000 | 42·5 | 42·8 | 7 | | 0·8 |
| ,, 21 | 30.123 | 63·2 | 32·3 | 47·6 | 0·000 | 44·7 | 43·7 | 2 | | 4·6 |
| ,, 22 | 29.913 | 61·2 | 42·0 | 52·0 | 0·000 | 47·2 | 46·3 | 2 | 4 | 7·1 |
| Means | 30.054 | 54·8 | 34·0 | 45·5 | 0·152 | 42·8 | 42·5 | 6·3 | 5·4 | 5·3 |

*The range of temperature during the week* was 31·6°.

*The Weather.*—On the 16th, fine; 17th, dull, rain after 9½ p.m.; 18th, fine from 9 a.m. till 8 p.m., then rain; 19th to 22nd, fine.

*The direction of the wind* was—on 16th, N.E. by N., becoming N.E. at 6 p.m., changing to N.N.E. at 9½ p.m.; on 17th, to N.E. at 6¾ a.m.; on 18th, to E.N.E. at 1¾ a.m., to N. at 10 p.m., to N.E. at 2 p.m., to N.N.E. at 6 p.m., to N.W. at 7½ p.m., to W. at 9 p.m.; to N.W. at ¼ a.m., on 19th, to N.W. at ½ a.m., through N. to E.N.E. at 2¾ a.m., to N.E. at 4¾ a.m., to N.N.E. at 7 a.m., to N.W. by W. at 12½ a.m.; on 20th, to W. at 3¼ a.m., to S.S.W. at 9¼ a.m., to S. at 1 p.m., to E.S.E. at 11¼ p.m., to E. at 2¼ p.m., changed through N. to W.N.W. at 8¾ p.m., to N.W. at ½ p.m., to W. at 7¾ a.m. on 21st, to S.S.W. at 8¾ a.m., to W. at ¼ a.m., to W. at 1¼ p.m., to S.W. at 2½ p.m., changed through S. to E.N.E. at 2½ p.m., becoming E.S.E. at 8¼ p.m., to S.E. at 1¾ a.m., S.S.E. at 11¼ a.m., S.S.W. at 11¾ a.m., S.W. at noon, S. 1 p.m., W.S.W. at 12½ p.m., S.W. at 2 p.m., W.S.W. at 4 p.m., and S.W. at 11½ p.m. The wind was rough on the 16th, brisk on the 17th, after which mostly calm.

Gentiana alpina and the Black-horn came into bloom on the 16th.

E. J. LOWE.

A COALPIT FLOODED.—TWO LIVES LOST.—On Saturday last a good deal of consternation was created at Cumberworth, near Holmfirth, by the irruption of a large quantity of water from some old workings into the Kirkstairs Colliery, situate at Cumberworth half, near Denby. On Saturday, while some of the miners were working, it is supposed they went too near the old coalpit, when the water, which had been accumulating for years, rushed into the works in large quantities. An alarm was raised among the miners; all rushed towards the bottom of the shaft, and in a very short time every person in the pit, with two exceptions, a lad of fifteen and a young man aged nineteen, succeeded in getting into an upper pit or bed of coal. The event has caused a good deal of excitement, and on Sunday several thousands of persons from the neighbouring towns and villages visited the place.

WIFE-BEATING.—Last week the Mayor of Oxford sentenced one of his own servants, named William Whiting, to six months' imprisonment, and ordered him at the expiration of that period to find sureties for his good behaviour, for kicking and beating his wife in a most disgraceful manner.

THE ALLEGED POISONING IN STAFFORDSHIRE.—On Monday last the adjourned inquest relative to the death of Mrs. Catherine Ashmall, wife of Mr. Joseph Ashmall, farmer, of Edtall, near Lichfield, was held before Mr. W. Ward, coroner, at the Star Inn, Burntwood. An analysis of the contents of the stomach by Professor Taylor proved that no poison was found in them, and that there was nothing in the symptoms attendant on deceased's last illness inconsistent with death from natural causes. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from Natural Causes."

SCOTCH COLLIERS' STRIKE.—This strike continues and extends without the slightest prospect of an amicable adjustment. The wages of the men were advanced from 4s. to 5s. per day in autumn last. Recently the employers, or at least the majority of them, intimated their intention to bring back the wages to the old standard, and this the colliers have generally resisted. The men state that coal and iron maintain their former rate of price; while the masters aver, on the other hand, that at the wages of 5s. per day they were producing coal and iron at a loss. This state of matters has led to a strike over all the western counties of Scotland, and it is said that nearly 30,000 men are now idle from this cause. The masters are meeting the resistance by blowing out their furnaces. Already about 20 per cent are out of blast, and they threaten to extinguish the whole of them. A few hundreds are working here and there—some at the reduced rate of 4s., and others at the old rate of 5s., per day; but in the aggregate these numbers are trifling compared with those who are on strike. Hitherto the men have, generally speaking, conducted themselves in an orderly manner; but it is needless to dispute that such a large body of men, ranging over the country, and assembling daily in masses of from 2000 to 12,000, is likely to lead to mischief, and calculated at least to excite great uneasiness. The authorities are accordingly taking measures to meet any disorder that may be threatened, or put down with a firm hand any attempt at disturbance which may take place. Meanwhile a detachment of 270 men of the 1st Lanarkshire Regiment of Militia was marched on Saturday from Hamilton to Airdrie, the centre of the strike. On Sunday the Commissary of Lieutenancy for the county of Lanark served an order upon the yeomanry cavalry, both of the upper and lower wards, to hold themselves in readiness to support the civil authorities. These two regiments muster 600 sabres. On Sunday night a regimental order, of which the following is a copy, was served upon every member of the Glasgow Queen's Own:—"Queen's Own Royal Regiment of Glasgow Yeomanry Cavalry:—Regimental Order.—Her Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy of the county having ordered the regiment to be in readiness to act in aid of the civil power, members of the corps are therefore directed to see that their arms are in good order, and hold themselves prepared to turn out in marching order (spike in helmet) without any delay, upon receiving notice to that effect. Stable-jacket, forage-cap, and other necessaries, to be packed in the valise. *** The drill to be continued on the green as usual.—By order, THOS. PATERSON, Adjt.—Glasgow, April 20, 1856."

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE topic of the week, even in presence of the Treaty of Peace, is only one of the means by which peace has been achieved. But the magnificent fleet which blockaded the enemy in all his ports, and, but for his justifiable terrors, would as assuredly have "prevented all chance of future collisions" in the Baltic as he boasts to have done in the Euxine, offers so splendid an excuse for attention to means instead of an end that the coldest logician can hardly quarrel with the illogical quarter of a million who witnessed Wednesday's review, especially if that frigid reasoner were among them. Elsewhere we have said so much of the glorious spectacle that, beyond marshalling the incident in its place in the hebdomadal record, we need add little here, except that the whole world was delighted, with the inappreciable exception of the Lords and Commons who, somehow, were out of their places all day, and will have grumbled in their places before these lines are published.

The Treaty of Paris has appeared in an unofficial but, no doubt, a generally accurate form. We write before Lord Clarendon's explanatory statement can be made; but it can add little substantial information to that already before us. There are thirty-four articles in the treaty, which declares peace; provides for the mutual evacuation of whatever places either belligerent has taken; but, in consideration of the restitution of Sebastopol and the other captured Russian possessions, the Emperor surrenders a portion of Bessarabia, to be added to Moldavia. Several of the articles refer to the improved position of the Christian subjects of the Sultan; but great care is taken to explain that his Majesty's concessions are voluntary, and to assert the "independence," to secure which the war was undertaken. The Danube is declared free; and a Commission of European Powers is to put it into navigable and commercial order; and probably the Danube will be reformed long before the Thames—two years being the time spoken of. The Asiatic boundaries of Russia and Turkey are to be as heretofore. There is much of the good in all this; and it is no use asking, now, whether we could not have obtained more by carrying on the war. England is in the position of a man who has a general grudge against another for his habitually bad character, but by some flagrant outrage is compelled to take the law into his own hands, and to thrash the evil-doer, *pro re nata*. If the culprit flings himself on the ground, offers to make reparation, and promises better things for the future, the Man with the Stick cannot well go on beating him until he affirms his general repentance of all his errors, and undertakes, like the bully thrashed into religion by the Methodist boxer, "to come to meeting next Sabbath, clean shaved, and with a contrite heart." The Man with the Stick has done his work for the present.

But for the fireworks, the popular mind has not as yet pronounced itself very eager. On the whole, however, the exhibition may be considered a desirable one. The money is a trifle in a war that has cost forty millions, and is even a trifle compared to the sums which have been wasted by military or administrative blunderers, who have afterwards been thanked and decorated. The humbler classes have contributed much, and not complainingly, to the war, and should share in any festivities with which it is seen fit to close it.

The glorious scene of Spithead was not for the million the distance and the expense excluded them; and even if a mechanic chose to go down he was compelled to leave his family at home. So that a spectacle for the working classes is really their due, and, perhaps, nothing could answer the purpose better than the three hours of fireworks promised by Sir Charles Wood. We are glad to see that the claims of the East-enders and others are not to be neglected—there will be four exhibitions, in the Parks, in Victoria-park, and on Primrose-hill. This will save much crowding and much fatigue to women and children. We are by no means so convinced of the wisdom of a general holiday to precede the shows, inasmuch as the people will be tired out before dark, and will be inclined to have recourse to stimulants to help them through the evening. The holiday, which is always kept with order and propriety when there is no interference, should be on a separate day, and another evening given to the fireworks. We have every confidence in the good sense and good feeling of the English multitude; but, if Government insists upon its doing a great deal too much, the fault of any irregularities will not be with the people. There was a time when thoughts of this kind on the part of the authorities would have been ridiculed, but that vulgarity at least is abolished; and, however inadequately the Executive may carry out suggestions for the comfort of the many, it does not deride them—a good sign and a pregnant one.

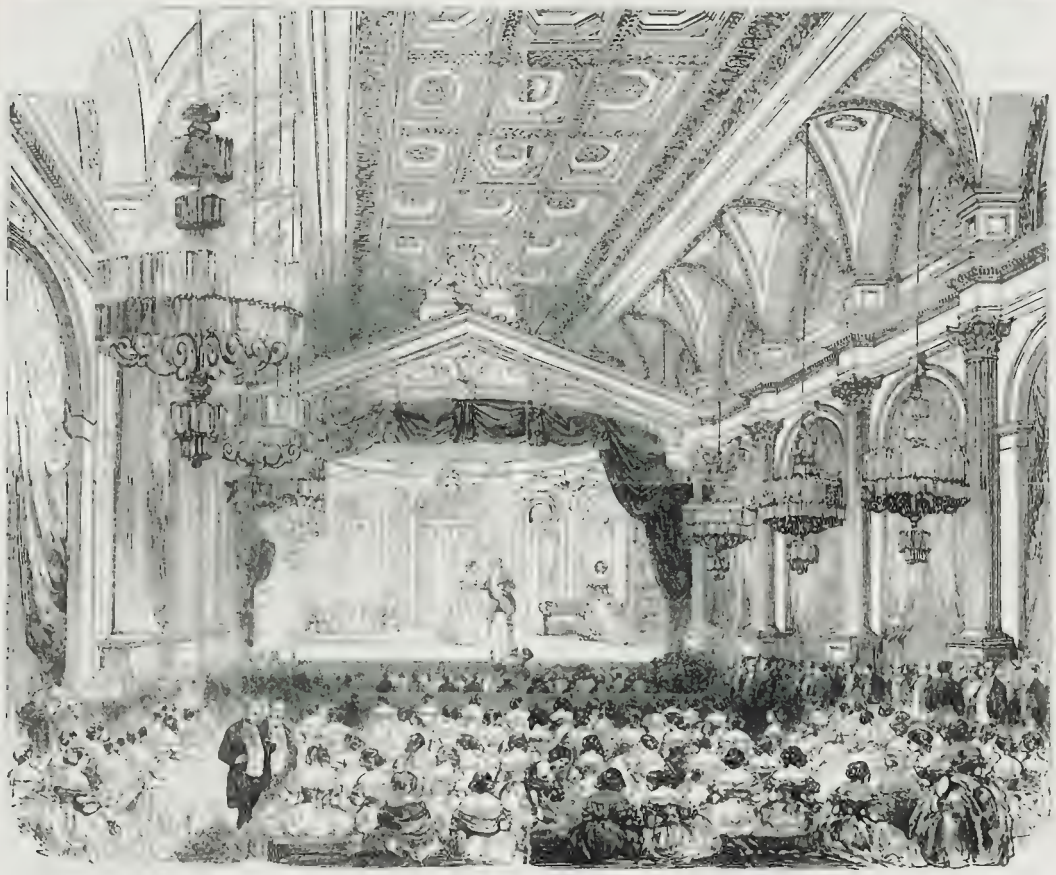
The movement for restoring one of the most noble ecclesiastical monuments in the kingdom—we mean St. Alban's Abbey—is, we are glad to hear, advancing satisfactorily; but no lover of archæology, of architectural splendour, or of the religious traditions of his country, should lose an opportunity of co-operation. There are few Londoners, one would imagine, who are not acquainted with this grand old church; but to those who desire an explanation of the enthusiasm felt for it by others we would commend a run down to the now virtuous borough. It is not touched by one railway; but then two lines go very near it, and either from the Watford station, or that at Hatfield, a short and very pleasant ride through a delightful country takes you to the site where a church was raised in the time of Constantine in honour of Alban, the first British martyr. Take with you Mr. Scott's admirable report upon the building—a sketch of all that has been done, from the time of King Offa to that of Queen Victoria, for the memory of the martyr, and of what ought to be done to transmit the noble memorial to our descendants. And an hour among those stern old columns in the majestic nave will send the stranger home as determined a restorer as any of the noblemen and gentlemen who came forward with open hands and earnest hearts at the very interesting meeting on the 3rd of this month. About £12,000 is all that is demanded but to make St. Alban's Abbey a thing for the next thousand years. £50,000 might well be spent by the Englishmen of 1856. That we may be as practical as is desirable, let us add that when the stranger returns home, and draws his cheque, he can pay it to Messrs. Hoare, and that the report we have commended to him may be obtained from Mr. Austin, the Hertford publisher.

The recent run upon the Provident Institution in St. Martin's-lane is rather to be deplored than wondered at. The institution is one of perfect safety, and its affairs are in a flourishing condition; but this is known to the well informed only, whereas the public know that many savings-banks have been ruined, that the Government does nothing for the depositors, and that a great number of people with great names have of late years been abominable swindlers, and have suffered punishment therefor. It is not, therefore, astonishing that some discharged and vindictive servants of this bank, knowing well in what direction to work, should have been able to terrify the humbler depositors into a panic. We trust, however, that many who have withdrawn their money will redeposit it; and it might not be amiss if the Prince Albert, president of the institution, were to deem it within the sphere of his presidential duties to invite there to whose interests he extends implied protection to a meeting, where a few straightforward, kindly, sensible words, such as his Royal Highness can always command, would not only restore the confidence of those depositors, but would commend the system of savings-banks to the working classes in a way that has never yet been done.

## H.M. SCREW STEAM DISPATCH GUN-VESSEL "FLYING FISH,"

THIS fine vessel, of 6 guns, 850 tons, 350 h. p., Commander Rhoderick Dew, belongs to the largest class of dispatch gun-vessels, which are intended to have great speed, at the same time to carry a heavy armament. They carry two 68-pounder pivot guns, and four 32-pounder broadside guns. The pivot guns are placed one abaft the foremast, and one between the funnels. The *Flying Fish* is No. 1 of the Red Division of gun-boats.

HER MAJESTY'S GUN-BOAT, "FLYING-FISH."—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



GRAND FETE AND THEATRICAL REPRESENTATION AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE, PARIS, IN HONOUR OF THE PEACE PLENIPOTENTIARIES.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

FIREWORKS BUILDING FOR THE PEACE CELEBRATION, IN HYDE-PARK.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## GRAND FETE AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE, PARIS.

THE Hôtel de Ville, which has acquired a just celebrity for the magnificence of its fêtes, was, on Monday week, the 14th inst., the scene of a beautiful entertainment in honour of the Plenipotentiaries at the Paris Congress. First there was a grand dinner. The company consisted of Count Orloff, the Earl of Clarendon, Count Buol, Baron de Manteuffel, Count de Cavour, Auli Pacha, and Baron de Bourqueney; of the Presidents of the Senate, Legislative Body, and Council of State; the Ministers, the Marshals and Admirals; Presidents of the various Law Courts; the principal dignitaries of State; a certain number of Senators and Deputies; and a few foreigners of eminence. Madame Haussmann had on her right Count Orloff, and on her left Auli Pacha; the Prefect having Lord Clarendon on his right, and Count Buol on his left.

After dinner the company entered the large suite of rooms, in which were assembled the guests invited to a brilliant spectacle, from 1600 to 2000 persons being present. For this performance one-third of the Galerie des Fêtes was cut off, and converted into a temporary theatre. The decorations were of the most tasteful character. The walls at each side of the staircase and of the landing-places were hid in gilt trellis-work, through which was interwoven the freshest green foliage, while, wherever they could be placed, were to be met corbeil-les of the rarest flowers with illumined globes intermingled. In the Salle du Spectacle the central seats were assigned exclusively to ladies, under the delicate light of a milky ray of eighteen crystal lustres. The gentlemen, who had to find places at the sides. The orchestra was hidden by a mass of camellias. The play selected was the "Concert à la Cour," for the evident reason that it admitted the introduction of singers, musical performers, and ballet-dancers, without breaking up the unity of the whole. Alboni sang enchantingly, Rossi danced exquisitely, and M. Alard fascinated the audience with that king of instruments—the violin. M. Bottesini appeared with his violoncello, which the master, as he ran his hands up and down the strings, kept close to his ear as if he were listening to the sweetest melodious sighs. The sprightly Caroline Duprez sang an appropriate song in the four languages of the Congress, a polyglot composition much applauded.

The fête lasted till near two o'clock.

## THE PEACE REJOICINGS.

IN the House of Commons on Friday se'nnight the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained that the large temporary erections which have during the past week arisen in the Green-park and Hyde-park were intended to be used in connection with the public rejoicings for the conclusion of peace. This was the first official announcement of any intention on the part of the Government to follow the course adopted on the conclusion of peace in 1814. It is rately that the Government of this country takes the initiative in any matters of public rejoicing, and the public will naturally feel considerable interest to learn the details of the plan which, in the present instance, is about to be adopted. The grand peace fête will consist almost exclusively of a display of pyrotechnic art, of the most magnificent and unprecedented character. All the available resources of Woolwich Arsenal have been for some time past directed to the making up of enormous quantities of every description of fire-works. The public offices will be illuminated, and no doubt the example set by the Government will be very generally followed by the inhabitants of the metropolis.

There will not be, on the present occasion, any mimic fleet, constructed at enormous expense, for the purpose of manœuvring on the Serpentine water, as was the case in 1814; nor will there, so far as we can learn, be any ornamental bridges, or Temples of Peace, nor any dreary illumination of the trees in the mall of St. James's-park, such as were gazed upon at the conclusion of the war with Napoleon. It is, however, to be, as it is stated, a grand review by the Queen in person of a large military force in Hyde-park. The displays of fireworks will take place in Hyde-park, the Green-park, on the summit of Primrose-hill, and in the Victoria-park, at the east end of the metropolis. A general holiday will also be announced, probably in the course of the next week. In the Green-park, as well as in Hyde-park, a large number of workmen have been busily engaged during the past week in constructing a temporary wooden shed of enormous dimensions, which is to serve as the place of deposit for the fire-works, and also for their preparation and mounting previously to their discharge. These erections are totally devoid of any thing like an architectural character, nor are they intended to produce any effect in the celebration of the fête. The building in the Green-park is 200 feet in length, 25 feet in height to the eaves, and 30 feet wide. The front of the building faces the St. James's-park, and is at present perfectly open, with the exception of the framework necessary to carry the roof. It will be covered in with tarpaulin while the workmen are making the necessary preparations. The back of the building towards Piccadilly is boarded up, but a row of eighteen widows, twelve feet in length and containing seven lengths of glass, afford light to the interior when the front is closed up. A short 100 feet in advance of the building, and extending the whole length of the build ng, and ten feet in height, is erected, which will prevent the movements of the workmen being seen by the crowds of spectators. Beyond this screen, again, and distant about 200 yards, strong wooden rails have been put up, which extend in an elliptical form from the rails in Piccadilly at the east side of the park to its extreme western end, close by the Wellington statue. Within this vast inclosure no persons will be admitted except those actually employed. The rails of the railings on the north side of the park, extending along Piccadilly, have been closely boarded up, and the pavement will be occupied by a strong body of police, who will prevent persons crowding in that direction. Police will also be stationed around the water-basins. The site occupied by this building is close to the old reservoir, and, being upon the top of the rising ground, the spectators will be afforded an admirable view of the extraordinary and magnificent display of fire-works.

In Hyde-park the same active preparations are going on. The building erected there is of the same dimensions as the one in the Green park, and its front faces Grosvenor gate. It is four hundred yards from the Marble Arch on the north west side of the park. In front of the shed there is a screen as in the other park, ten feet in height, and an immense area of three hundred yards square will be railed off, and which will be kept clear of spectators. The whole of the iron hurdles on the side of the thoroughfares throughout the park are in course of removal, so as to afford greater facilities for the movements of the spectators, and to prevent the probability of any accidents arising from pressure against them. The display of pyrotechny in Hyde-park may be seen readily from the Edgware-road, and also thence embracing the whole of the interior as far round as the Albert-gate on the Knightsbridge side. The building in Hyde park is of the greatest strength, and the roof is covered with painted calico for protection against the weather.

A building of the same size and description was commenced on Monday in the Victoria-park, and is to be completed within a week. On the top of Primrose-hill a similar structure is to be erected, and stages to be provided for the discharge of an enormous number of rockets. By this arrangement the inhabitants of each part of the metropolis will be afforded an opportunity of witnessing in their own neighbourhood these extraordinary displays of pyrotechny, and will not be under the necessity of undergoing the fatigue of walking from one end of London to the other. It was intended to have had a fifth display at Battersea-park; but that idea has, we understand, been abandoned.

PHOTOGALVANOGRAPHY.—On Wednesday a paper was read to the Society of Arts "On Photogalvanography, or Engraving by Light and Electricity," by Herr Paul Pretsch, late manager of the Imperial Printing-office, Vienna. The author, after hearing testimony to the valuable labours of Dr. Berres, of Vienna, Messrs. W. B. Grove, F.R.S., Fizeau, Niepce, de St. Victor, Lerebours, Barreswil, Lemercier, Fox Talbot, F.R.S., Hulleur, and others, proceeded to describe his own processes by which he obtains on a glass or other plate covered with various substances mixed with photographic materials a raised or sunk design which may be copied by the electrotype process so as to produce plates for printing purposes. His process is based on the action of light on a film of glue mixed with bichromate of potash, nitrate of silver, and iodide of potassium. After exposure the plate is washed with water, a solution of borax, or carbonate of soda. The image then comes out in relief. When the image is thus sufficiently developed the plate is washed with spirits of wine, then covered with copal varnish, which is afterwards removed with spirits of turpentine, and then the plate is washed with a weak solution of tannin. It is then ready for copying by the electrotype process. A sunk design is produced by a slight warmth being used after washing with the spirit of wine. A number of specimens were exhibited of plates of three different stages, together with prints of them. After the reading of the paper a discussion took place, in which Mr. S. A. Malone Mr. Hanbart, Mr. Claudet, Mr. Thurston Thompson, and the chairman took part.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, BROMPTON.—The New Philharmonic Society intend giving a concert in aid of the funds of the above valuable institution. The bazaar on the grounds of the Toxophilite society in Regent's-park announced in behalf of the same benevolent object is to take place early in June. It is to be hoped that every success will attend the efforts of the committee, as they have recently enlarged the hospital to more than double its former extent, and they have consequently a far greater responsibility.

## *IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.*

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, APRIL 18.

TICKET-OF-LEAVE SYSTEM.—The Marquis of SALISBURY, in moving for some papers, called attention to the ticket-of-leave system, which he contended required immediate revision, having proved an almost total failure.—The Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Hill had referred to judicial authorities in support of his assumption that the experiment in question had not broken down to the extent alleged by its opponents. He offered no opposition to the production of the documents asked for respecting the tickets of leave, but submitted that the system should not be condemned without a more ample and deliberate trial.—Earl STANHOPE having commented upon the general question of secondary punishments, the subject was followed up with some prolonged remarks from Earl Granville, Lord Lyttelton, Earl Grey, the Earl of Derby, and Lord Harrowby. Ultimately Lord Stanhope gave notice that on some early day he should move the appointment of a Select Committee to investigate the subject.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, APRIL 18.

INDIAN REVENUE.—On the motion for going into Committee of Supply Sir Stafford Northcote invited attention to the finances of the Indian empire, which, he observed, presented a constant and increasing deficit as compared with the expenses of that empire. Parliament was interested in the question, since the payment of three millions per annum to British proprietors of Indian Stocks depended upon the solvency of the Indian Government; and if the existing deficiency remained uncorrected much longer the revenue of the mother country would in various ways be drawn upon to meet the accruing liabilities. The hon. and learned member proceeded to trace the causes which had produced this inequality between the receipt and expenditure of our Indian empire, assigning the chief place among these sources of fiscal embarrassment to the voracious appetite for territory, and the enormous system of taxation which had characterised the administration of India for many generations of governors general.—Mr. V. SMITH deprecated the introduction of so extensive a topic upon an indirect motion, contending that a more appropriate opportunity could speedily have been afforded when the Indian Budget was brought forward for discussion. He denied the facts and questioned the conclusions set forth by Sir E. Perry, defending the policy which had led to vast additions of territory, especially those accomplished by the Marquis of Dalhousie, on whose able and energetic administration he passed a high eulogium. The newly-acquired provinces would, he believed, ultimately prove profitable; and, with regard to the existing deficit, declared that it had chiefly arisen from the large expenditure upon public works. This deficiency was also now rapidly diminishing, and in the accounts for the last financial year would be shown to amount to only £1,900,000 instead of £2,500,000, as had been asserted. Mr. OTWAY reiterated at much length the charges of ambition, ill faith, and improvidence which had been brought against the East India Company.—Mr J. W. HOGG analysed in detail the balance-sheet of revenue and expenditure received from India, contending that the financial position which they exhibited was perfectly sound, and that the existing deficit arose merely from temporary causes.—Mr. J. G. PHILLIMORE having denounced with much warmth the policy of annexation, the subject was allowed to drop.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and the discussion of various votes belonging to the Civil Service Estimates chiefly occupied the remainder of the sitting.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Captain HANDCOCK took the oaths and his seat as member for Athlone.

PETITIONS.

Mr. MASTERMAN presented petitions from several of the City companies against the Corporation of London Reform Bill.

The following petitions were also presented —

For the Abolition of the Maynooth Grant.—By Mr. Shirley, from Warwickshire; by Sir S. Scott, from Dumfriesshire.

Against the Total Abolition of Church Rates. By Mr. Shirley, from Warwickshire; by Lord H. Cholmondeley, from Droxford; by Sir G. Tyler, from Carmarthen and Glamorganshire.

Against the Corporation of London Reform Bill.—By Mr. Kendall, from the Carpenters' Company of the City of London; by Mr. Murrough, from the Tanners' Company of Cork.

Against Opening the British Museum, &c., on Sunday.—By Mr. Baxter, from Nairn; by Mr. Shirley, from Warwickshire

From Boards of Guardians, Parishes, and Tradesmen.—Against further grants for State Education; against religious grants in Ireland; for increased remuneration to Medical Officers in the Vaccination Bill, &c., &c.

ST. JAMES'S PARK.

Earl GRANVILLE, in reply to the Marquis of Clanricarde, said it was not the intention of Government to proceed this year with any other plan than that of the opening from Pall-mall into St. James's-park by the German Chapel.

CHURCH DISCIPLINE BILL.

The second reading of the Church Discipline Bill was moved by the Lord CHANCELLOR, who described the construction and authority of the tribunal which the measure proposed to establish for the adjudication of clerical controversies and the punishment of doctrinal errors.

The bill was opposed by the Archbishop of CANTERBURY, who moved as an amendment that the second reading should be deferred for six months.

In the ensuing discussion the measure was supported by the Bishop of DURHAM, the Earl of HARROWBY, the Bishop of Cashel, the Bishop of EXETER, the Earl of Derby, the Bishop of Bangor, and the Bishop of OXFORD, supported the amendment.

On a division there appeared for the second reading of the bill—Contents, 33: Non-contents, 41—8. The bill is consequently lost.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

CELEBRATION OF PEACE. The preparations making in the parks and elsewhere to celebrate the conclusion of peace furnished topics for a lively conversation. Various queries were urged respecting the purpose, science, authority, and cost of these displays; and upon the motion that the House, on rising, should adjourn to Thursday next, the subject was revived and the date postponed in a more formal shape. Mr. Monsell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir G. Grey interposed many explanations and vindicatory remarks; stating, among other facts, that the pyrotechnic exhibitions in question were ordered by the War Department, and would cost about £5,000, would be paid for out of the vote for war expenditure, and would be extended to the Victoria-park, so as to enable the dwellers in the eastern districts of London to participate in the show. In the discussion upon this topic some lively comments upon the reported terms of the Treaty of Peace were enunciated by Mr. I. Buncombe, Lord J. Manners, and other members; chiefly in replies from the Home Secretary and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The question was at length allowed to drop.

THE DEFECTIVE MORTARS.—Mr. MALINS defended Messrs. Grissell and Co from the serious imputations of the War Minister and the Clerk of the Ordnance (Mr. Monsell) respecting the alleged defects in certain mortars furnished by that firm to the Government. Examining in detail the charges which the Master-General had been assuming guilty of a fraudulent concealment of the defects in the iron castings in question, he contended that the facts of the case did not substantiate any allegation of criminality from them. It was denied that the mortars were imperfect; but he should come to the conclusion that the imperfections were either immaterial or unavoidable.—Mr. MONSELL urged that the Messrs. Grissell were blamed, not so much for the defects of the mortars they had supplied as for the attempt to conceal and disguise them. This view of the case he supported by citing the report of various qualified officers who had especially inspected that arm in question.—Mr. G. DUNDAS expressed his conviction—arrived at, he said, after a full investigation—that the Messrs. Grissell were perfectly guiltless of the fraud laid to their charge. Further evidence in exculpation of the contractors were offered by Colonel Boldero, Mr. Lovell, Mr. Alderman Cubitt, Sir J. Pakington, and Mr. Tite.—The subject then dropped; and the motion for adjourning over until Thursday was agreed to.

The House afterwards went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service and Miscellaneous Estimates.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—On the vote of £60,000 for the British Museum, which was moved by Lord J. Russell, a prolonged discussion arose. The previous claimants of Mr. Panizzi was especially censured by Mr. M. Milnes, who considered the selection of a foreigner for the chief administration of the Museum as an undeserved disparagement of British literary men. The appointment in question was defended by the SPEAKER, who declared that in selecting Mr. Panizzi as chief librarian the only object that had been kept in view was his personal fitness for that office. The only bar to native-born subject of England constituted, he submitted, no sufficient disqualification, and he pointed out as matter of fact that two previous librarians had been foreigners. Mr. GOULBURN, in vindicating the claims

## SALES OF AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

There are certain fragments of the mutilated wisdom of our ancestors which retain their proverbial after they have lost their representative character, and are good as aphorisms when they are extinct as truths. Among these *dejecta membra* may be reckoned that comfortable fiction by which an Englishman is still made to persuade himself, in terms, that his house is his castle. This dogma, which had once a moral as well as a legal significance—won for us originally out of that natural sense of the home sanctities which is a part of our island temperament, and fostered in its turn a host of social inviolabilities that constitute its actual life—can scarcely be insisted on as a portion of our true prerogative in a day when the collector finds his way to our firesides by so many unexpected avenues:—taking stock of the furnitures of our private strongholds, and assessing the very feelings which at times are as our household gods. Among these collectors it is startling to find that there are some who make their levies not by virtue of any "warrant by the justices to them directed;" that we are occasionally paying moral income-tax quite unsuspiciously, and to parties having no competent authority to gather it. The fact is, we are giving up too much of our home defences. Our houses have a great deal too many doors for our moral security. We long to fall back on our domestic seigniories. The Englishman wants back his "castle;" and we must direct his attention to certain of the drawbridges that need lifting for its protection. Society amongst us is becoming morally Paxton-ised. We are all tending towards life in glass houses, where the world may look in at us through all the walls. The condition is unwholesome. There is too much light for moral health; and we must insist on returning to our invaded privacies —our *sancta sanctorum*, and our Jerusalem Chambers.

There are probably few of our readers who have not reflected painfully on the tendency which our literature has exhibited for many years past towards this invasion of the sanctities and immunities of private life. The manner in which men of letters have too often pandered to the morbid desire that exists to take the valet's place and undress the great man has been a dishonouring feature in the literature of our age; but the case is far worse when this tampering with the social privacies has been a traffic originating in motives far meaner than a diseased curiosity or the desire to feed it. The question, like most questions, is not without difficulties at its boundaries. It is not easy strictly to define the line between what may be considered public property, and what is strictly private, in the lives of public men, nor is it quite a matter of course to determine who are public men in the sense which allows some latitude of interpretation as regards the former question, on behalf of the public, for the sake of public policy. But, leaving such extreme cases to be severally dealt with after their own niceties, and as they arise,—and merely remarking that in some recent instances the questions involved have been handled very unsatisfactorily,—there are cases in which the wrong implied in compelled public presentation is of so concentrated a kind as to admit of no doubt and no palliation whatever. It is not very long, for instance, since we saw advertised a priced catalogue of autograph letters addressed by the poet Moore to his music-publisher, Mr. Power—letters which, for the most part, were little more than business negotiations, and of a confidential, and some portion of which we know from other sources must necessarily have been of a delicate and painful kind; and here, in the catalogue of a sale of autograph letters which is advertised to take place at Puttick and Simpson's on Monday next, we have before us a flagrant example of the growing evil to which we have alluded, that we are moved at length to call in the social policeman for its suppression.

The catalogue before us professes to embody the collection of the late Mr. Francis Moore during a residence of nearly fifty years in Paris; and embraces, in the first instance, a great variety of historical documents, many of them purporting to illustrate the relations of France and its people to England and the English. With this department of the collection—of which we may observe, in passing, that it contains some curious papers—we have, in our present object, nothing to do. It is followed by a section made up principally of autograph letters—the collection of the genuine collector, Mr. Moore himself—and which, also, because on the face of them they exhibit indications of being in some sense of a literary and documentary character, we will pass over, that we may come to the evil as it meets us in its intensity in a portion of the catalogue which may be called supplementary. Here we have a wholesale traffic-king in private and unpremeditated communications, that presents this disease in a form in which we venture to hope that its dangerous character will be at once perceived. The case has symptoms of uncommon virulency. The sections included in this supplement are stated to be contributed to the catalogue by another collector than Mr. Francis Moore; and scarcely a writer has been before the public, more or less conspicuously, during the last thirty years who has not unconsciously contributed to this forthcoming performance at Puttick's for the benefit of the collector. The wholesale nature of the collection gives it a very peculiar character. It sweeps into its mass such a variety of names, scarcely likely to have been sought—or to have been sought in their entirety, and found—by a mere collector, that it is difficult to look on this assemblage of letters as a collection in the ordinary and outside sense of the word. The idea is irresistibly suggested of a relation—and even a peculiar one—between the writers and the recipient himself; and thus of a violation of personal confidence, in addition to the other wrongs of publication. There is no evidence in the list itself that the letters have the slightest pretension to be considered documentary. For anything that appears, they are wanting in all the characters which could by possibility justify such a presumption of right on the part of the public to their inspection. They make out no case for their own lawful appearance in the catalogue;—nay, that there may be no mistake in the matter, *that* is occasionally put forward as a bait to purchasers which we insist on as exactly the reason why the appearance of the particular item there in list is an immorality and a wrong. One—we will not give either names or numbers, that we may not add to the scandal, or help the spoil—one item is punctated as being "a receipt;"—a very significant instrument as coming from a poor author, but not a literary document, and an historical one only in exceptional cases. Another letter appeals to unwholesome curiosity, as being "relative to some dispute" with the husband of a literary lady—named. In another letter offered to competitive Paul Pry, an eminent author returns thanks for a review of one of his works so named. In one letter the lover of scandal may buy another well-known author's apology "for some indiscretion committed after the previous night's jollification."

The writer of another letter out of which this collector hopes to make money "promises payment of some claim in next pay-day," and confesses to his correspondent (but probably had no intention of telling by auction) that he is "as poor as a rat." This is a very ingenious case. Here the poverty of the writer is to be money's worth to the receiver—a form of interest certainly not contemplated at the time when the letter was written. Another letter has a strong claim to the biddings of the quidnuncs; but for this Mr. Moore, or rather they who sell in his name, must be held responsible. It "sets forth his accumulated distresses"—"Je suis sans vêtement, sans linges, sans chaussures, sans changeans, sans draps, n'y couverture dans mon lit." The writer of this letter is a poor music publisher, whose rank does not make his sufferings history, like Milton's blindness, and so justify this painful exposure.

Now, what right has any man to make his harvest out of all these faded sorrows, and to feed on all these mouldy scraps? They who are familiar with our manufacturing towns learn sometimes, with surprise, by what strange and out-of-the-way industries money is made. Surely not one of the labourers there, is a more strange collector than the literary *chiffonier* who scrapes together these rags,—dirty, some of them, perhaps with the writer's tears, including such scraps as "Autograph Orders of Peers for Admission to the Gallery of the House of Lords," and "Envelopes directed by illustrious personages,"—to make the materials of a future bank-note for his own behoof. We have heard, it is true, of an improvement in the method of conducting even this industry, but which we think is suggested almost as a matter of course out of the industry itself. We have heard of Peers being *applied* to for orders, and men of letters so addressed as to ensure an answer, with an express view to the collection in question as a commercial speculation—a form of the begging letter imposture to which we have call this article, for the authorities engaged in its suppression. But what we are particularly struck with is the startled sentiment with which this catalogue is likely to be regarded by those of the contributors to its contents who have lived to find themselves thus put up for sale? What, some twenty years ago, perhaps, may they have written, in the trivial confidences of correspondence, which has thus unexpectedly risen into the dignity of document? Doubtless, many of them will feel with considerable alarm that, however eager may have been their aspirations after the immortality which they have since found or missed, they certainly were not consciously writing for immortality by the particular document which is to be sold next week in their name at Puttick's. How little did the writer of lot No. So-and-so suspect, when he sat down to indite some interchange of social compliment, it may be, or confession of poverty, or plea of sickness, that he was drawing an order for 5*s.*, payable to the bearer at a very long date! We can well understand that, for the future, many a man thus startled by the apparition of a forgotten letter in Puttick and Simpson's Dead-letter Office—sold now to defray the expenses of a long keening—will fear to accept a common dinner invitation in black and white, unless, as we have already hinted, the policeman, in the shape of public opinion, will interfere, and bid the auctioneer "move on," as each of these letters is put fruitlessly up to sale.

## *THE COURT.*

The Queen has appeared in two important characters within a week—first passing the night with her soldiers on Aldershott Heath, and secondly reviewing her magnificent fleet at Portsmouth. The interesting details in connection with these events are fully chronicled in another part of this journal. It will therefore suffice here to say that her Majesty returned to Buckingham Palace after the naval review on Thursday in perfect health, and with less appearance of fatigue than might have been anticipated from the exciting nature of the day's proceedings.

Among other movements it may be stated that her Majesty has honoured the Society of Painters in Water Colours with a visit at their gallery in Pall-mall.

On Tuesday the Queen held a Court, at which the Hon. and Rev. Montague Villiers had an audience, and did homage on being appointed Bishop of Carlisle. Her Majesty has several times enjoyed equestrian and driving exercise during the week, and almost daily dinner parties have been given.

The Prince Consort visited the military encampment at Colchester on Monday.

A further announcement of a Drawingroom and a Levee during the onth of June has been made from the Lord Chamberlain's Office.

The Court, it is understood, will leave Buckingham Palace on the 10th of May, to spend between two and three weeks in the Isle of Wight, after which her Majesty will return to Buckingham Palace for her birthday on the 29th, and also to be in town at the celebration of the proposed peace festivities.

The Court will remain at Buckingham Palace until the first week in June, when her Majesty will go to Windsor, to disperse her hospitality to the distinguished company who will receive invitations to the Castle during the Ascot race week.

The Marchioness of Ely has succeeded the Countess of Desart as the Lady in Waiting to the Queen. Lord Byron and General Sir Edward Bowater have relieved Lord De Tabley and the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West in their duties as the Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent went to Frogmore on Wednesday morning, attended by Lady Fanny Howard and Sir George Couper. Her Royal Highness returned to Clarence-house, St. James's, in the afternoon.

His Excellency the Prussian Minister and the Countess Bernstorff have returned to Carlton-house-terrace from Torquay.

His Excellency M. Tricoupi, the Greek Minister, has returned from Paris to his residence in Portland-place.

The Marchioness of Breadalbane will give a grand ball on the 29th of May, in celebration of her Majesty's birthday.

The Earl of Clarendon arrived at his residence in Grosvenor-crescent on Monday evening from Paris.

The Ladies Elizabeth and Augusta Hay, daughters of the Earl and Countess of Kinnoull, were married at St. George's, Hanover-square, on Thursday—the former to Sir Frederick Arthur, Bart., and the latter to the Hon. John Twistleton Fiennes, eldest son of the Lord Saye and Sele.

## *MUSIC.*

Her Majesty's Theatre.—The lessee of Her Majesty's Theatre has at length issued his prospectus of the season, which is to commence on the 10th May. Its contents have been in a great measure anticipated by the notice which we published last week; but one circumstance of great interest is added. Besides the three great Italian *prime donne* already mentioned—Piccolomini, Alboni and Albertini—Mr Lumley has succeeded in effecting an engagement with the celebrated Johanna Wagner, who will make her first appearance in the beginning of June as *Romeo*, in Bellini's opera "I Capuletti e Montecchi." That Mr Lumley should at length have succeeded in securing the services of that celebrated *prima donna* must be a matter of congratulation to all persons acquainted with the Wagner disputes and law proceedings of 1852. We heartily rejoice at this unlooked-for consummation. In addition to the *per formers* already mentioned, the names of Madame Amadei and Signor Belletti are now inscribed Both will be welcome. The company, in short, will be of extraordinary strength; and the curiosity of the public will be gratified by the appearance of several great stars, as yet known in this country only by reputation. Signor Bonetti, of the Italian Opera in Paris, is to be director of the music and conductor of the orchestra. For the ballet a number of dancers are mentioned, among whom the only ones known in England are Mdlle. Rosati, Mdlle. Marie Taglioni, and M. Paul Taglioni, who is to be the *maître de ballet*. With respect to the other dancers, Mdlles. Boschetti, Lissau, and Katrine, all we can say is that they enjoy a great reputation on the Continent, and cannot fail to attract crowded audiences. Mr. Lumley, in his introductory address, expresses a hope that his patrons and the public will graciously take into consideration the shortness of the time he has had at his disposal; and in most unequivocal language hints at still further engagements. This is rather too modest. After bringing together one of the most pow rful companies ever united on one stage, the lessee sues for grace. No grace, however, will be given him, but most cordial thanks for the spirited and generous manner with which, regardless alike of cost and difficulty, he has carried on the grand idea of the last few years—the re-establishment of the Italian Muse in its ancient temple. What the new engagements may be to which he refers it is impossible to divine; of this, however, the public may be sure, whatever they are they will be brilliant.

"Il Trovatore," with which the Royal Italian Opera began the season on Tuesday last week, was repeated on Thursday and Saturday. On Tuesday last there was a change of performance. The "Elisir d'Amore" was announced, with Madame Bosio, Gardoni, and Ronconi, in their old favourite parts. Bosio, however, was attacked by a sudden cold and hoarseness, which disabled her from singing, and the part of *Adina* was taken at the eleventh hour by Mdle. Marai. This deserving and useful young singer acquitted herself excellently well, and did not leave much room to regret Bosio's absence. She looked and acted the character of the little country coquette with captivating grace and sprightliness, and sang the music delightfully. With a pretty face and figure, intelligence, spirit, and feeling, Mdlle. Marai might hold a first place on the Comic Opera stage, were she possessed of greater strength and richness of voice. Its tones, though sweet and tunable, are thin, and incapable of those strong effects which are called for even in the lightest music. But she never fails to please, and often succeeds in charming the most fastidious audience. *Nemorino* is one of Gardoni's best parts; he is the best *bimbo* of the enamoured country lad, and the music suits him so well that one would imagine it written for him. Ronconi is a perfect specimen of the Italian *buffo*, which is something quite different from the English *buffoon*. His *Dr. Dulcamara* is marvellously clever; so sharp, so whimsical, so eccentric, that it never allows the attention to flag for a moment, and keeps the audience in a constant state of pleasant excitement. Lastly, Signor Tagliafico's portraiture of the gallant *Sergeant Belcore* is inferior only (and not much) to that of Tamburini. So performed, this lively opera was a great treat, heightened by the excellence of the orchestra, of the chorus, and the whole *mise en scène*.

This admirable performance was followed by a *divertissement*, in which several dancers, all with unknown names, made their appearance, and certainly acquitted themselves well. The music, too, was pretty, and there were some splendid scenic displays. But the piece was so immoderately long that few of the audience had patience to sit it out—a lesson, we think, to the management of the theatre.

Mr. Hullah's fourth and last Orchestral Concert was given at St. Martin's Hall on Saturday evening last. These concerts have been fully successful, and, we understand, are discontinued for the present; because, owing to the operas and other musical performances now going on, it is impossible for Mr. Hullah to keep his fine orchestra together. At this concert two flute players (Messrs. Doppler, of Pesth) played a concerto for two flutes, and delighted the audience by their admirable performance.

The Amateur Society had an admirable concert on Monday evening. Its most remarkable feature was a pianoforte concerto, composed and played by the young lady who, under the name of "Angelina," is creating so great a sensation in our musical world.

The Concert of the New Philharmonic Society on Wednesday evening was, on the whole, good and successful. There are always novelties at these concerts; and the novelty on this occasion was symphony by M. Gounod, a young Parisian composer, not unknown to the English public. This symphony excited considerable interest; it has much merit, but lacks the one thing needful—originality. Spohr's violin concerto in E minor was superbly executed by Sainton; and John Barnett, the youthful pianist, greatly pleased the audience by his performance of Beethoven's Concerto in G major. A new overture by Macfarren, entitled "Hamlet," was extremely well played, and received with deserved applause. The singers were Herr Rokitanski and Miss Sherrington.

M. Sigismund Wolowski, a distinguished pianist and composer, gave a morning concert on Monday last at the Beethoven Rooms in Queen Anne-street. He showed himself, by various performances, to be an artist of very remarkable talent. He was assisted by Miss Ransford, Mr. Hansford, Mr. Henry Blagrove, and other eminent performers; and his concert was very satisfactory to a large and fashionable audience.

## *THE THEATRES.*

### PRINCESS.

Mr. Charles Kean has anticipated the production of his great Shakespearean revival of the season, "A Winter's Tale," by the publication of the play as he purposes to produce it, together with a variety of interesting historical and critical notes and authorities for costume. By this plan the public will be enabled to form a distinct notion of the beautiful and imaginative drama, upon which Mr. Kean has bestowed so much labour, taste, research, and expenditure. The preface explains his object, and the illustrative notes mark his anxiety to carry out that object with historical and classical accuracy. It is evident that the play admits of many pictorial effects to heighten the power of the acting, such as have never yet been attempted, and we feel confident that success will reward the labour and zeal of Mr. Kean. The present stage version of "A Winter's Tale" forms a companion to the Princess' version of "Henry VIII.," published last year. It is all become valuable in future years—a lasting proof of the noble manner in which one of the noblest of Shakspeare's imaginative plays was produced upon the stage by one of Shakspeare's most zealous disciples.

The "Winter's Tale" will be produced on Monday next, being the benefit night of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean. Syracuse and Bithynia are the places to which they attributed the pictorial and architectural glories with which the audience of the Princess's is to be startled on Monday evening. The pastoral scenes also will receive careful attention; and the celebrated Dionysia will be introduced as part of the festival in which *Perdita* takes so distinguished a part. The scenic illustrations will, in fact, be presented on a scale of unparalelled magnificence, "inviting," to use Mr. Kean's own words, "the accessories of painting, music, and architecture, in conjunction with the rapid movements and multiplied life which belong to the stage." He trusts also that "the combination may be considered less an exhibition of pageantry appealing to the eye, than an illustration of history addressed to the understanding."

Haymarket.—The farce of "Grimshaw, Bagshaw, and Bradshaw" has been transferred to the boards of this theatre, with Mrs Talbot, late of the Lyceum, whose appearance is fitted for the various class of characters that sometimes lends fashionable dignity to pieces slight in structure and depending more on manners than incident. The lady was well received; and the farce itself, aided by the drolleries of Mr. Buckstone, is likely to prove attractive.

Sadler's Wells.—A new actor of remarkable promise made his first appearance on Monday. The piece selected for his début was "Belphegor; or, the Mountebank," the hero of which was performed by Mr. Charles Dillon with more than ordinary success. Those who recollect M. Lemaître as Mr. Webb in the character will appreciate its pathos and variety, and understand the talent required and implied in its assumption. Mr. Dillon will not suffer by comparison with either, and has special merits of his own which entitle him to critical recognition. He is in his style of execution by much the most natural actor that has yet claimed our attention; and, both in voice and gesture, constantly contrives to be expressive without the slightest exaggeration. The former is clear, distinct, flexible, and of sufficient compass, wanting no sustainment from artificial elocution, and speaking without effort from one tone to another, being particularly rich in the lower tones. There is nothing hard, forced, or mechanical in his style; but all is free, flowing, and easy, whether in the more passionate or more familiar passages. In the domestic scenes of the first act Mr. Dillon presented a portrait of *Belphegor* that made the audience at once respect and compassionate the man. As the shadow of evil darkened on his humble prospects, and the feelings of the husband and father broke forth in their joy and their sorrow, the sympathies of the house were strongly excited, while tears attested the triumph of the actor and the pathos of the scene. The curtain fell, and Mr. Dillon was recalled to receive the plaudits of an enraptured audience. The same honour was bestowed on him at the end of the next act; and when the performance concluded the demonstrations in favour of the new candidate for public approbation was placed beyond dispute. Mr. Dillon, we believe, has had much provincial practice, and has not ventured on the London stage without having sufficiently tested his powers and cultivated them to maturity and brilliance. He is manifestly an accomplished artist, armed at all points, and must speedily attain a high and lasting reputation. He was well assisted by his wife, who supported the heroine with much grace and feeling. Mr. Rogers also, in the part of *Fra Francesco*, was a screen by no means to be overlooked. The drama was very respectably acted. The production of an actor so meritorious as an artist is much to the credit of the provisional management that now rules the destinies of this theatre.

## EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

We are inclined to look upon this, the twenty-second Exhibition of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, as one of the best the Society has yet had. We have seen, it is true, other exhibitions in the same gallery in which the landscapes were of a higher class, but we cannot call to mind any exhibition in which the inventive powers of the contributors were seen to more advantage.

The strength of the Exhibition is contributed and maintained by three persons: Mr. Bagbe, Mr. Corbould, and Mr. Warren. That strange, but clever medley by Mr. Corbould, "The Lyrnesus, bye Dreame," is full of ingenious invention. Seldom have we seen a better hash of good things. What a marine store shop of thought is that picture! What a museum it is of odd fancies such as dreams are made of! Very admirable is it, too, in point of colour. Not less excellent, though in a different line, is (No. 27) "Griselda," by the same artist—and very characteristic is No. 232, from the old song "Nobodie saxd you, sir, she saide," though the man—Mr. Corbould—is a little too clownish.

Mr. Warren delights us as usual in finding his subjects in the Book of Genesis. He works with true pictorial liking among camels, camel-drivers, yellow sands, and burning effects of mid day sun. His "Rebekah first sees Isaac" is a useful and novel treatment of a well-painted subject. His "Hagar," however (No. 91), is more striking, and will find a purchaser at the price asked—fifty guineas.

Mr Bagbe's three pictures are hung together. Two are interiors, with figures of the old type and excellence; the third is an exterior, a view of Venice. Venice is treated in a manner that convinces but Mr. Bagbe could execute with equal effect. The contrast of colours is marvellously pleasing; the result, a picture of extraordinary excellence.

Mr. Wehnert is not up (we are sorry to say) to his old mark; and Miss Setchell is, alas! still an absentee. Mr. Edmund Warren has made two years' progress in one year; and Mr. Whymper has made a stride from comparative obscurity into a well-earned reputation. The "Nutting" of Mr Edmund Warren (No. 26) is a delightful drawing. Mrs. Margetts excels, as of old, in fruit and flowers. Her "Lilac and Hedge-sparrow's Nest" (No. 295) is perfect in its way.

We shall soon have something more to say about the Exhibition.

## THE FORT AT THORN ISLAND, AT THE ENTRANCE TO MILFORD HAVEN.

THORN ISLAND, or Thorney, is a barren precipitous rock, lying on the southern side of the entrance into Milford Haven, about 200 yards from the main land at Thorn Point, and three or four miles from the light-house at St. Ann's Head, the extreme point of the main land on the northern side. Upon this island rock there has been erected, in the course of the last three years, the fortification of which we now furnish an Illustration. Before that period it had remained desolate and useless, save, perchance, in so far as its narrow dimensions might serve as a break-water to the harbour against the heavy sea which, in stormy weather, forms around it so angrily. The fort is of no specific form, but seems to have been adapted by the architect to the shape of the rock upon which it is built, and, being strongly made of limestone, has a solid, compact appearance, and seems well suited for the purpose designed. The garrison of Thorn is and consists at present of a lieutenant, three non-commissioned officers, and twenty four men of the Pembrokeshire Artillery Militia; and the place is defended by nine guns, all sixty-eight pounders, and is pierced for musketry. Another fort has been also erected, a couple of miles off, upon a similar barren island rock, called "The Stack," which occupies a position more in the interior of the Haven. Stack Rock, not so large as Thorn Island, is now garrisoned by a sergeant's party of fifteen of the Pembrokeshire Militia, and is defended by five guns. Provisions, &c., are brought for these little garrisons thrice a week from Pembroke Dock. A third fort is in course of erection at Dale Point, on the northern side of the entrance to Milford Haven; and it is to be hoped, now that the attention of the authorities has been directed to the protection of this hitherto almost defenceless coast, and the important Royal building-arsenal at Pembroke, that a complete and thoroughly scientific series of fortifications will soon be raised, strong enough to defy and resist any attack that may be made upon them.

MR. FRANCIS PETTIT SMITH,

[FIRST PRACTICAL INTRODUCER OF THE SCREW-PROPELLER.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY LAWRENCE.—(SEE MEMOIR, PAGE 44.)

THORN FORT, MILFORD HAVEN.

## OPENING OF THE SOUTH WALES RAILWAY TO MILFORD HAVEN.

WHEN, in 1853, the projectors of the railway to Milford Haven went to Manchester, to lay before its commercial potentates a few facts relating to the advantages which Milford possesses, in the hope that they might be induced to embark some capital to aid in the formation of certain necessary docks there, they were met by two or three gentlemen, who, in somewhat similar language to that which Shakspeare puts into the mouth of *Cymbeline*—"How far is't to this blessed Milford?"—desired to be shown where Milford is situated on the map. It may, therefore, be perhaps necessary for us to observe, although we can scarcely believe in the possibility of any one being ignorant of the locality of the "far-famed Milford," that it lies almost due west of London, and is in the county of Pembroke. This remote harbour, 282 miles from the metropolis, has, within the last few days, been connected therewith by railway; by means of which it may be reached in nine hours. In the belief that it will speedily become a most important commercial port now that it enjoys speedy inland communication, we present our readers this week with an illustration showing the situation of the Railway Terminus at Neyland, and the appearance it presented at the time of the arrival of the first train on Tuesday, the 15th inst. Neyland is a small village on the north-eastern shore of Milford Haven, where it is considerably narrower than a few miles nearer the sea. The terminus almost faces the Royal Pembroke Dockyard, from which it is distant about a mile and a half. It is four miles from the little town of Milford, and nine from Haverfordwest. Pembroke Dock is at present garrisoned chiefly by the Montgomery, North Gloucester, and Monmouthshire Militia; and our Engraving shows the position of their huts upon the Pembroke side of the Haven. It was at first intended that the leviathan steam-ship now building at Mare and Co.'s, Blackwall, should sail from Neyland; but, partly from a want of proper docks and wharfage at Neyland, and partly from other reasons, it appears probable that Liverpool will be the port from which she will first sail. Money and enterprise are both required before Milford will be furnished with the appliances for carrying on much business. Great, indeed, will be the importance of the South Wales Railway extension to Milford, should the expectation of its shareholders and directors prove well founded; for it is anticipated that it will elevate Milford from being simply a harbour of refuge to the position of an extensive dépôt for maritime commerce. Until now its trade has languished on account of its distance from the manufacturing districts and want of means of transit for merchandise, although its position is more favourable than that of any western port. It may be entered by the largest vessel at almost any period of the tide, and is believed to be capable of affording secure anchorage for the fleets of the entire world. It is said that, compared with Liverpool, a vessel would save in Channel navigation, by making Milford, 180 miles; compared with Bristol, 116 miles; with Southampton, 176 miles; and that it also possesses a considerable advantage as a port over Falmouth and Plymouth. Thousands of vessels annually seek refuge in Milford Haven from the heavy gales encountered in St. George's Channel; and it is so easy and safe of approach that very few casualties have ensued even in instances when it has been entered without a pilot. Nelson pronounced it to be the finest haven in the world, and took especial interest in its advancement.

OPENING OF THE SOUTH WALES EXTENSION RAILWAY, TO MILFORD HAVEN.

THE BAND OF THE ROYAL HORSE-GUARDS, BLUE, PLAYING IN KENSINGTON-GARDENS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## THE MILITARY BAND IN KENSINGTON GARDENS.

On Sunday last the band of the Blues again played in Kensington Gardens, where the fineness of the weather attracted an enormous crowd. The total number of persons who entered the Gardens during the day was about 80,000. The pieces played were, without exception, of a sacred character; in deference to the general disapproval created by the first Sunday's performance, the very opposite extreme being adopted. Instead of a programme composed of vulgar dance tunes, the band adopted one exclusively devoted to sacred music of the gravest character.

The fault of last Sunday's performance was its extreme monotony. All the compositions were very good, but they were too much of a color. In the selection from the "Stabat Mater," for instance, three long pieces immediately succeeded each other in minor keys—the "Pro peccatis," the "Inflammatus," and the fugued finale. Now, it is more than probable that the difference between major and minor keys, and the precise nature of a fugue, were as far from the comprehension of 99 out of 100 present as the peculiar philosophy of the Rosicrucians; nevertheless, although in scientific discrimination they were as *nowhere* to the multitude, the effect of so great a prevalence of sombre music was *felt*, and the general impression derived from the performances was one of heaviness, if not of actual *bore*. More than one artisan was heard to recognise the choruses of Handel and Haydn; but three long pieces in the minor keys, from Rossini's "Stabat," were evidently oppressive, even to these intelligent persons. Why not contrive an agreeable *mélange*? By no means resort to polkas, galops, and waltzes; but let the pieces from oratorios and masses be discreetly varied with secular music, such as the overtures of Weber, Rossini, Auber, &c; slow movements, or *scherzi*, from the symphonies of Mozart, Beethoven, and Mendelssohn; reminiscences from the operas of Meyerbeer and others which, although what is conventionally termed *profane* music, never, we are convinced, engendered anything worse than harmless delight in the minds of listeners. None would object to passages from the poets being read or pictures of the great painters contemplated on a Sunday; there can therefore be no reason why beautiful music which is just as edifying and just as innocuous—should not be heard with impunity

Let the will, however, be taken for the deed. The intention on Sunday last was good; and the whole proceedings, balancing merits and defects, were entitled to respect. The crowd, though much greater, was quite as well behaved as on the first day, and everything passed off with such unmistakable gratification to all concerned, that there is reason to hope the question, whether the mass of people in this immense metropolis is better employed on Sunday in healthful rest or out of doors than in gloomy and silent seclusion, may be looked upon as at an end.

The following is the official return of the number of persons who entered the Gardens on Sunday last:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Gate near the Palace, south side | 1,292 |
| 2. | Gate near the Palace-gate | 3,505 |
| 3. | Gate near the Horse-barracks | 3,033 |
| 4. | Mount-gate | 1,561 |
| 5. | Ditto, S.E. corner of Gardens, south gate | 2,021 |
| 6. | Ditto, ditto, north gate | 6,222 |
| 7. | Gate on bridge, south end | 1,853 |
| 8. | Archway gate under bridge, south end | 1,430 |
| 9. | New gate on north end of bridge | 13,745 |
| 10. | Gate on north end of bridge | 11,763 |
| 11. | Archway gate under bridge, north end | 1,548 |
| 12. | Bird-cage-hill gate | 17,494 |
| 13. | New gates, Uxbridge-road | 2,973 |
| 14. | Bayswater-gate | 9,443 |
| | Total number of persons entering the Gardens during the day | 79,241 |

Before quitting the subject of the music in Kensington Gardens, we must protest against the unsatisfactoriness of the proceedings. Why should there be only *one* regimental band, when it would be easy to combine two or three?—why should the performers be ill-accommodated? —and why, since it might be effected so easily, and at a mere nominal outlay, is not the platform so constructed as to render the band both visible and audible to the majority? At present it can neither be heard nor seen with anything like distinctness, unless by those who do not care about personal discomfort in the search after pleasure. Since the authorities have decided on granting this concession to popular opinion why not do it in the best possible manner?

We understand that there will henceforth be a musical performance on Sunday afternoons in the Regent's-park, and shortly afterwards in Victoria-park, for the benefit of the inhabitants of the east end of the town. It is also contemplated that, on the return of the Crimean army, similar performances shall take place in the vicinity of the head-quarters of each regiment throughout the country.

At Crystal Palace Gardens, Mr. Simpson followed the Government example, on Sunday, by placing before the public music during the afternoon promenade. The band was selected especially for the occasion, and the pieces chosen were principally from our finest sacred composers. The most marked attention was paid by the visitors, and the most perfect decorum maintained

## *NATIONAL SPORTS.*

The great Newmarket meeting of the year will occupy five days of next week, and, seeing the doubt which the defeats of Cannobie and Ellington and the downfall of Fly by-Night have shed upon speculation, the Two Thousand Guineas, on Tuesday, will be especially interesting. If the late Maldon crack does not go, we conclude that the field will be composed from Peter Wilkins, Pitsford, Bird-in-Hand, Enchanter, Yellow Jack, Polmoodie, Porto Rico, &c. The opinion which the Richmond men have of Bird-in-Hand is patent from the fact that one of the trainers has laid £1000 (some say £10,000) to £20 against him, and will not hedge a penny. We are told, on the other hand, that his owner says that he is in form; but reports of his lameness have been rife, and we expect Porto Rico and Enchanter to be about first and second Yellow Jack we have no belief in. Verdant Green will not improbably come out for the Rowley Mile Stakes on Wednesday; and there are two Lincolnshire lots to be set-to Mr. Greville and the Duke of Bedford, on Wednesday, when Fandango and Riflemen, each with 6lb. extra, are in a three-mile race. Manganese, Mary Copp, Theodora, and Mincepie, are the heroines of the One Thousand Guineas; and it is hinted that the latter will find the distance more to her taste than the Oaks, though Manganese will be difficult to shake off. Wentworth is engaged on Friday in a D M. race with Peter Flat and Wet Langton, and if he cannot win it his private trials will have been a mere will o' the wisp

Lord Zetland had no small luck on the latter days of the Newmarket Craven with Fandango and Tyrus; but the meeting was wholly damped by the award in the Cannobie case, which Lord Glasgow, it is averred, refused to sign. Time saves Messrs. Pedley and Howard a good harvest of success when they appeal to Westminster-hall to overthrow the decision of Lord Anglesey and Admiral Rous. Cannobie is a large staring sort of horse, and was beat for speed by Sarabund, who gave him only 1lb. for his year. Rumour has it that Lord Glasgow has refused 1000 guineas for him, the same sum which he refused for the Riever, and 500 guineas less than he got for Hobbie Noble. There seems some truth in the report that a very enormous sum has been offered for Yellow Jack and Cornet by a gentleman who is believed to have jumped into a £150,000 legacy, but the uncertainty about the matter tends to depress them in the market. Wentworth is still very firm; and the equally dark Fazzaletto, who was highly tried on Monday, has come into good favour for the Two Thousand Guineas, now that Fly-by-Night seems hopelessly gone. The Great Northern Handicap at York fell to the lot of "One Act," a three-year old filly, who never won a race at two years old. Fandango essayed to give her 42 lb for his year; but, thorough racehorse as he is, the attempt was beyond his powers, and he was cleverly beaten by half a length. Lord Zetland is singularly unlucky at York, as this is the seventh second his horses have run there for really good stakes within the last two years. The race for the Zetland Stakes was, perhaps, with the exception that the riders were all young jocks, the most rank that has ever been seen. If the judge had made it a dead heat of five, the crowd would not have been a bit the wiser; but as it was, Magnifier, a really magnificent Derby and St. Leger colt, finished level with the 410 guinea Nougat le Ble, the attempt was beyond his powers, and he was cleverly beaten by half a length. Lord Zetland is singularly unlucky at York, as this is the seventh second his horses have run there for really good stakes within the last two years. The race for the Zetland Stakes was, perhaps, with the exception that the riders were all young jocks, the most rank that has ever been seen. If the judge had made it a dead heat of five, the crowd would not have been a bit the wiser; but as it was, Magnifier, a really magnificent Derby and St. Leger colt, finished level with the 410 guinea Nougat le Ble, Bank Bonny, Meadow Sluggard, and Saunterer, came at "short-head" spaces in the order we have named. The stakes were divided, and Nougat won the Spring Biennial on the Wednesday. In this race Skirmisher again disappointed Lord Zetland. Hospodar, who is said to have broken down, must leave under the hammer, but the Catterick blame has been laid on to Job Marson, who has not had a mount for his Lordship since Ellington, who looked "big," was beaten a head by Fisherman, but he gave him 6lb., and had to make his own running, which was uncommonly slow till the last three quarters of a mile, and he must not be despised for the Derby

Lord Londesborough has taken stables at Hambleton, and his Lordship's string will be trained there, privately, in future, along with Lord Conyngham's. They will, we hear, leave John Scott's directly, but the name of the new trainer has not transpired

The hunting for the season has come to an end at last, though it was said of the Beaufort Hunt last year that they killed foxes, with the exception of June, all the year round, and even then had plenty left. Steeplechasing will last a little longer, and six come off at Westmeath on Monday and Tuesday; three at the Limerick Hunt on Tuesday; and five at Skerries; and two or three at North Tyne (Wark) on Thursday. Sales are beginning to be thick on the ground. Eighteen of Lord Orford's horses come to Tattersall's on Saturday, on which occasion Mr. Sadler's eight of Capt. Lane's. On May 5th the 6000 Guinea Oulston, and seventeen more, will be put up at Tattersall's; the Dudding-hill yearlings' sale is fixed for the 12th; and that of the Pyecroft Lodge stud, half a hundred strong, for the 22nd

The Oxford boat-races commence on Monday; and on Thursday M'Neil and Brown row a sculler's race on the Clyde, the former staking £60 to the latter's £50; while Saturday is appointed for the opening trip of the Royal London Yacht Club—a place to assemble at Greenwich. Racing yachts are beginning to bestir themselves for the summer. Messrs. Fores are shortly about to bring out their quartet of racing pictures after Herring, sen., and the very best that great "master of the horse" ever painted; and THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are dividing the honors with The Field, with all its anecdotes of George IV., Lord Darlington, Mr. Kirby, Sam Chifney, &c., on May-morning.

### YORK SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY

Selling Stakes—Wellington, 1. Brighy, 2.
Great Northern Handicap—One Act, 1. Fandango, 2.
Zetland Stakes—Dead heat with Magnifier and The Nougat for first place. Magnifier was subsequently drawn, and divided the stakes with The Nougat.
Londesborough Cup—The Assayer, 1 Panmure, 2
Spring St. Leger.—Fisherman, 1. Heir of Linne, 2.

### WEDNESDAY.

Match for 100 sovs.—Sighsun, 1. Mamilion, 2.
Castle Irwin Scramble of all sorts—Lord Clyde, 1. The Medway, 2
First Two Year Old Spring Biennial Stakes.—Fisherman, 1. Edington, 2.
City Plate.—Bright, 1. Tom Peralta, 2.
Flying Dutchman's Handicap—Bird-in-Hand, 1. King of Trumps, 2.
Second York Spring Biennial Stakes.—Nougat, 1. Augury, 2

### MALTON RACES.—THURSDAY.

Birdchall Handicap.—Brass, 1. Pembedw, 2
Ouse Plate.—Bright, 1. Sir Peter, 2
Malton Handicap.—Maid of Derwent, 1. Assayer, 2
Two-year-old Stakes.—Peto, 1. Marmion, 2

THE RUGELEY CASE.—At the Court of Queen's Bench, on Thursday, the rule for the removal of the indictment and depositions against William Palmer from Stafford to the Central criminal Court was made absolute. The trial will take place at the Old Bailey, on the 14th of May, before the learned judges Lord Campbell, Mr. Baron Alderson, and Mr. Justice Cresswell.

THE PITCAIRN ISLANDERS.—At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday, the President, Rear-Admiral P. W. Brenchey, announced the removal of the Pitcairn Islanders to Norfolk Island; and, in answer to enquiries from the chair, the Bishop of Oxford dwelt on the benefits likely to ensue from the removal of these highly moral people to Norfolk Island, particularly to the inhabitants of the neighbouring islands, the more especially if countenanced and helped by the British Government. Sir Thomas Fremantle stated that he had received information from his brother, Captain Fremantle, to the effect that he had proceeded to the Pitcairn Islands to propose that the islanders should remove to Norfolk Island; and that, having assembled the inhabitants, 180 in number, and read the proposals to them, they, after much deliberation, resolved to accept with thanks the offer of the British Government, being convinced that their own island was not large enough for them and their descendants. They, however, that, as they had lived happily with out the access of strangers, they might have the exclusive possession of Norfolk Island.

The new *Catholic Colonial Journal* has been confiscated for inserting the translation of an article of the *Siècle*, relative to M. de Fallour, the Duc de Brigle, and the aristocracy. The *Cross* journal, by way compensation, has been seized at Vienna for an article upon the Concordat.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

NOTWITHSTANDING that a very limited business has been transacted in all national securities this week, both for Money and Time, the fluctuations in prices have been trifling. The settlement, however, that up to Wednesday evening, the quotations were rather drooping. The last payment upon the English loan was made on Thursday without difficulty; and we may further state that the supply of money for discount purposes has scarcely increased, but without leading to any change in the rates of discount, either at the Bank of England or in Lombard-street.

The imports of bullion have been very limited—viz, about £70,000 from America, and £20,000—the latter silver—from Belgium. We understand that another parcel of gold has been forwarded to Constantinople; but the demand for the Bank of France appears to have entirely ceased.

The following return shows the extent of the note circulation in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending the 16th of March:—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18,647,494 |
| Private banks | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,609,241 |
| Joint-stock banks | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,995,587 |
| Scotland | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,5.0,813 |
| Ireland | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,501,5.3 |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35,741,903 |

Compared with March, 1855, the above return shows a decrease in the circulation of £532,102

From a return just issued it appears that the total imports of bullion into England in the first quarter of the present year amounted to £4,194,100—£1,631,000 being from Australia, £568,100 from the United States, and £1,884,800 from Mexico, the West Indies, &c. Compared with the corresponding quarter in 1855, the decrease in the arrivals is £2,089,900

The transactions in the English funds on Monday were wholly confined to small parcels of Stock, as follows:—Bank Stock, 212; Three per Cents Reduced, 92½ to 91½; Three per Cent Consols, 92½ ⅝; Consols for Account, 93½ ⅝; New Three per Cents, 92½ to 93; Long Annuities, 1860, 3⅛; Ditto, 1859, ⅞; Ditto, 1885, 17 1-16; India Stock, 230 to 228; Exchequer Bills, March, 1s. prem.; June, 2s discount; Exchequer Bonds, 98¾. On Tuesday the market was very flat, yet very little change took place in prices. Bank Stock, 211½ to 213; Three per Cents Reduced, 92 to 91½; Three per Cents, 92⅝ to 92⅜; Consols for Account, 93½ ⅜; New Three per Cents, 92½ ⅝; Annuities, 1860, 3 3-16; Ditto, 1885, 17⅛; Exchequer Bills (March), 3s prem. to par; June, 3s. dis to par. There was rather more doing in Consols, on Thursday, and prices had an upward tendency:—The Three per Cents for Transfer were 93 to 93¼; and for the account, 93½ ⅝. The New Three per Cents marked 93¼ to 93⅜; and Reduced 91½ to 92. The March Exchequer Bills were 1s. to 3s. prem.; and the June Ditto, 3s dis. to par. Many of the discount houses took large sums of money on "call," at 5½ per cent.

Most Foreign Bonds have been dull as regards price, but the dealings in them have been limited compared with some previous weeks:—Brazilian Five per Cents have realised 103 to 100; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 94½; Chilian Six per Cents, 104; Ditto, Three per Cents, 69; Mexican Three per Cents, 23½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 77½; Ditto, Three per Cents, 54; Russian Five per Cents, 106; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 95½; Spanish Five per Cents, 26½; Spanish Three per Cents, 45½ ⅛; Ditto, New Deferred, 24½; Turkish Six per Cents, 98½ ex div; Ditto, Four per Cents, 102; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64½; Dutch Four per Cents, 93½ ex div.; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents 60½; Ecuador, Not Consolidated, 16½; Granada Deferred, 7⅞.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been rather heavy, as follows:—Bank of Egypt, 6⅝; Bank of London, 64; City, 64; London and County, 34½; Oriental, 49½; Ottoman Bank, 6⅞; Union of London, 27⅛; Western Bank of London, 20½

There has been a moderate demand for Mis ellaneous Securities, and the quotations have been fully supported:—Canada Company's 6 ds realised 141; Ditto, Government Six per Cents, 103; Crystal Palace, 8⅛; Electric Telegraph, 97⅛; Netherlands Land, 1½; North of Europe Steam, 13⅜; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 66½; South Australian Land, 3⅜; Ste. Marie Du Rk, 83; Victoria Docks, 19; Berlin Waterworks have marked 7; East London, 1⅝; Kent, 3⅜; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89½; Hungerford-Bridge Shares, 8; Waterloo, New £7, 2s; Yorkshire, 20½.

The market for Railway Shares has been without animation, and, in some instances, prices have ruled lower. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 26½; Chester and Holyhead, 16½; East Anglian 16⅞; Eastern Counties, 10⅛; Eastern Union, B Stock, 24¾; East Lancashire, 77; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 64; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 78; Great Northern, 94⅜; Ditto, B Stock, 125; Great Western, 62; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 89½; London and Blackwall, 7½; London and North-Western, 100½; Ditto, Fifths, 4⅜; London, Brighton, & South-Coast, 94½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 28½; Midland, 74½; Norfolk, 56; North-Eastern—Berwick, 78; Ditto, Leeds, 108; Ditto, York, 96; North Staffordshire, 11⅜; Shropshire, Union, 46½; South Eastern, 72⅜ Waterford and Limerick, 22; West End of London and Crystal Palace, 6½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 90½; London and Greenwich, 12⅜; Northern and Eastern, 87; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 7½

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Aberdeen, Six per Cent, 118; Caledonian, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 97½; East Anglian, Seven per Cent, 100; Eastern Counties, New Six per Cent, 12½; Great Northern, Five per Cent, 108; Great Western, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 97; Midland Consolidated, Bristol and Birmingham, 136½; North-Eastern—York, H. and S. Purchase, 9

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 5⅜; Bombay and Central India, 8½; Dutch Rhenish, 12½; Eastern of France, 21⅜; East Indian Extension, 28½; Great Central of France, 22½; Great Indian Peninsula, New, 4½; Great Luxembourg Shares, 7; Ditto, Obligations, 3⅝; Great Western of Canada, 26½, ex div.; Ditto, New, 9, ex div; Lyons and Geneva, 22; Paris and Lyons, 36⅞; Sambre and Meuse, 15½; Scinde, 7⅞; West Flanders, 4¾

Mining Shares were firm on Thursday:—Brazilian Imperial were done at 3⅜; Ditto, St. John del Rey, 25⅜; Cobre Copper, 65; Copiapo, 16; Mariq nta, 2; Santiago de Cuba, 3½; South Australian, ⅛; United Mexican, 4.

*Friday Afternoon.*

We have a very inactive market for Consols to-day, and prices are a shade lower than yesterday. The Three per Cents for Money are 92⅝ 93, and for the Account 92⅝ ⅞. The New Three per Cents have marked 93¼ ⅜ and the Reduced, 91⅝. In Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares very little is doing.

## *THE MARKETS.*

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The arrivals of home-grown wheat fresh up to-day were very moderate, and the show of samples was small. The attendance of both town and country buyers was by no means numerous, and the demand for all kinds of wheat of no description ruled inactive at Monday's currency. The imports of foreign wheat was fair, but not to excite. All kinds moved off slowly, on former terms. We had a good demand for barley and malt, at full prices. There was a slight improvement in the oat trade. In pease and beans, we change took place. Beans, peas, and flour were a fair inquiry, at Monday's currency.

*Arrivals this Week.*—English: wheat 2430, barley, 990; malt 2670, oats, 250, flour, 1410. Irish: oats, 770. Foreign: wheat 6320; flour 260; oats 3070, flour, 4100 barrels, 240 sacks.

*English.*—Wheat, Essex and Kent red, 52s to 57s.; ditto white, 59s. to 73s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 51s. to 55s.; rye, 47s. to 48s.; grinding barley 33s to 35s.; distillers ditto, 36s. to 40s.; malting ditto, 48s. to 54s.; Chevalier and Norfolk malt, 77s. to 78s.; brown ditto, 65s. to 68s.; Kingston and Ware, 72s. to 75s. Chevalier, 67s. to 81s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 24s. to 26s.; Youghal and Cork, 19s. to 20s.; Sligo, 18s. to 19s.; thick beans, 34s. to 36s.; grey peas, 34s. to 36s.; maple, 34s. to 36s.; white, 36s to 40s.; boilers, 40s to 42s per quarter. Town-made flour, 50s to 52s per sack. Suffolk, 44s. to 46s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 45s to 47s per 280lbs. American flour 37s to 37s. per barrel

*Seeds.*—The seed market generally is heavy, and prices continue to give way

Linseed, English, crushing, 53s to 56s.; Mediterranean, 52s to 53s.; homeseed, 54s to 56s. per quarter. Rapeseed, English, 37s. to 39s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 14s to 18s.; white, 12s to 14s.; tares, 7s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, 38s to 39s per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £12 to £12 10s.; ditto, foreign, £11 5s. to £11 10s. Rape cakes, £5 10s. to £7 0s per ton. Canary, 50s. to 53s per quarter

*Bread.*—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9½d. to 10d of household ditto, 7½d to 8d per 4lbs loaf

*Imperial Weekly Average.*—Wheat, 53s. 8d.; barley, 32s. 2d.; oats, 23s. 7d.; rye, 44s. 7d.; beans, 34s. 9d.; peas, 37s. 4d.

*The Six Weeks' Averages.*—Wheat, 53s. 8d.; barley, 32s. 1d; oats, 23s. 6d.; rye, 44s. 5d.; beans, 34s. 11d.; peas, 36s. 10

*English Grain Sold Last Week.*—Wheat, 114,584; barley, 30,351; oats, 13,281; rye, 91; beans, 998; peas, 768 quarters

*Teas.*—We have to report a better demand for most kinds of teas, and late rates are well supported. Common congou fetches 9½d. per lb

*Sugar.*—There is a much better feeling in the demand for all raw sugars, and, in most transactions, prices have an upward tendency. Good refining qualities have realised 37s. to 41s.; Mauritius, 38s. to 40s.; and Bengal, 42s. to 47s. per cwt Refined goods move off steadily, at 46s. 6d to 50s. per cwt

*Coffee.*—The amount of business doing in this market is very moderate. In prices, however, scarcely any change has taken place Common qualities of Ceylon, 51s. per cwt.

*Rice.*—There is a fair improvement in the demand. But we have no advance to notice in the quotations. The stock is unusually large

*Provisions.*—The transactions in all kinds of butter, this week, have been very moderate, in prices, however, scarcely any change has taken place Hams, in fair request; and prime Waterford, on board, has realised 78s. per cwt. Bacon sides have advanced 2s. to 3s. Lard, 1s. to 2s. per cwt.

*Tallow.*—We have to report a slow sale for all kinds, and prices are a shade easier. P.Y.C., on the spot, 47s. to 47s. 3s. per cwt.

*Oils.*—Linseed oil is selling at 28s 6d. per cwt on the spot. All other oils are dull and lower to purchase. Turpentine moves off slowly, at 2s. to 2s 6d. per cwt. for rough

*Spirits.*—There is a fair sale for rum, at about stationary prices. Proof Leewards, 2s to 2s. 2d.; Jamaica, 2s. 1d to 2s. 3d per gallon. We have no change to notice in the value of brandy. Raw spirit, 10p. 8d; Geneva, 2s. 10d to 2s. 8d. per gallon

*Hops and Hop Grounds.*—Kent pockets, 6l. to 7l. 5s; sweet ditto, 5l. 5s. to 6l 10s; and straw, 4l. to 4l 15s. per load

*Wool.*—The next public sale of colonial wool—at which over 40 000 bales will be offered—are appointed to commence on the 8th proximo. The market continues very firm

*Potatoes.*—The supplies are still coming to hand, and the trade is steady, at from 65s to 95s. per ton.

*Hops (Friday).*—Middling and fine hops move off steadily, at very full prices, but inferior kinds are still neglected, and common to mid ling are in good supplied. The import this week are 16 bales from Hamburg, and 50 from Rotterdam. Mid and East Kent pockets £4 to £6; Weald of Kents, £3 15s to £5 5s; Sussex, £3 to £4 15s. per cwt

*Coals (Friday).*—Hasforth, 18s.; Liddell, 18s.; Eden Main 16s. 6d.; Haswell, 16s. 3d.; Hetton, 16s.; Lamb ton, 17s.; Stewart's, 16s.; Tees, 16s per ton.

*Metropolitan Cattle Market (Monday).*—The market was extensively supplied with beasts. Although the demand for all breeds was in a sluggish state, Monday's improvement in the quotations of sheep was fully maintained, and most breeds were in fair request, at full prices. We were scantily supplied with lambs, which sold heavily, and prices were 2s. per 8lbs lower. The top quotations was 7s per 8lbs. We had a fair demand for calves, at full quotations. In pigs very little was doing. Mitch cows realised from £16 to £20 each. Prime Scots, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; other breeds, 4s 4d to 4s 8d.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s 8d. to 4s.; prime large oxen, 4s 2d. to 4s 6d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 8d. to 4s 10d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Southdowns, 5s 4d. to 5s 6d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 8d. to 5s 2d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s 8s to 3s 10d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; lambs, 6s. 10d. to 7s. 2d.; suckling calves, 32s to 38s.; and quarter old store pigs, 18s. to 22s. each. Total supply beasts, 1253, cows, 115; sheep and lambs, 6070; calves, 191; pigs 260. Foreign: beasts, 40; calves, 10.

*Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).*—The supplies of meat were moderate, and the trade was tolerably firm as follows:—

Per 8lbs, by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 0d.; middling ditto, 3s 2d. to 3s. 6d.; prime large ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; ditto small ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; large pork, 3s 8s. to 4s. 10d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d., middling ditto, 4s. 0d to 4s. 8d.; prime ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; small pork, 4s. 0d to 4s. 8d.; lamb 5s 2d. to 6s.

ROBERT HERBERT.

## *THE LONDON GAZETTE.*

### FRIDAY, APRIL 18.

**WAR DEPARTMENT, APRIL 18.**

5th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. H. L. Payne to be Lieutenant

2nd Light Dragoons: Lieut. R. F. Riley to be Cornet

9th: Lieut. A. G. B. Martin to be Lieutenant.

12th: G. F. Morant to be Cornet

17th: Brevet-Major W. Garland to be Quartermaster.

1st Foot: Ensigns T. H. Townshend, G. Turner R. L. Robbins, to be Lieutenants; Sergt. Major T. Teale to be Ensign: Ensign E. Teale to be Adjutant.

11th: Sergt.-Major H. Frankton to be Ensign

18th: Brevet-Major J. W. Adams to be Major: Lieut. C. C. Grant to be Captain

19th: J. C. Moore to be Ensign

28th: J. R. A. Colebrooke and W. Macgin to be Ensigns

LAND TRANSPORT CORPS.—O. Willans, B. B. James, W. Stevens, J. cobb, R. Boyd, to be Paymasters

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assistant-Surgeon R. Frank, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon o the Forces.

BREVET.—Major-General Sir H. N. Rose, K.C.B., to have the local rank of Lieutenant-General in Turkey; Captains C. J. Hire and A. G. C. Go ber ant to be Majors in the Army; Major A. Munro to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, the rank being honorary only

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED

W. S. SLATER, Birkenhead, timber merchant.—A. SIMPSON, Kingston-upon Hull, warehouseman.

BANKRUPTS

J. L. HARVEY, Chichester-place, Pentonville, grocer.—S. THOMAS, Wigan, cabinet-maker.—J. GODFREY, late of Taunton, Somersetshire, cook-maker, baker, and confectioner.—S. NICHOLS, Somerset-street, Portman-square, and elsewhere.—JANE PUNN, Yeovil, grocer and grocer.—R. FOLKARD, Drury-lane, grocer.—R. THOMPSON (trading as R. Thompson), Croydon, pastrycook, baker, and confectioner.—W. D. YOUNG, Saint-ave Cornhill, Lombard-street, and elsewhere.—W. D. YOUNG, Saint-ave Cornhill, Lombard-street, and elsewhere.—W. SQUIRE, D. RYLEY, G. F. PARSONS, Hunting-place, Pentonville, jeweller.—W. SQUIRE, D. RYLEY, and C. CHARLTON, Hunting-place, Pentonville, jewellers.—P. R. L. STAFF, R. and A. ALGER, Ivworth, Uxbridge-road, Ealing, steam-engine makers, millwrights, and machinists.

### TUESDAY, APRIL 22.

**BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.**

J. LOWE, Chatsworth Arms, Saloop, publican

BANKRUPTS.

C. S. DUNCAN, Charing-cross, dealer in cutlery.—T. PERKE, Grays, Essex, Dissenting minister.—J. MERLIN, Coleman-s reet, City, commission merchant.—F. J. NICHOLS, Cornhill-street, Brunswick-square, St. Pancras, Licensed victualler.—W. PRICE, Worcester, draper.—W. SHILES, Hatfield-d, Hertfordshire, wheelwright.—JANE PUNN, Yeovil, grocer and grocer.—R. FOLKARD, Drury-lane, grocer.—R. THOMPSON (trading as R. Thompson), Croydon, pastrycook, baker, and confectioner.—W. D. YOUNG, Saint-ave Cornhill, Lombard-street, and elsewhere.—W. D. YOUNG, Saint-ave Cornhill, Lombard-street, and elsewhere.—W. SQUIRE, D. RYLEY, G. F. PARSONS, Hunting-place, Pentonville, jeweller.—W. SQUIRE, D. RYLEY, and C. CHARLTON, Hunting-place, Pentonville, jewellers.—P. R. L. STAFF, R. and A. ALGER, Ivworth, Uxbridge-road, Ealing, steam-engine makers, millwrights, and machinists.

### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

R. GOLDLIE, Mosbrowell, grocer.

## BIRTHS

On Tuesday, the 22nd inst., at Stratford Cottage, near Stroud, the wife of Joseph Watts Hallowes, Esq., of a daughter, still-born.

On the 23rd inst., at Mar lone Mor.sion, near Ampthill, the wife of the Rev. G. W. Mahon, of a daughter.

On the 24th inst., at Melbourne, Australia, the wife of Hugh Cuthbert Sartley Chidson, Esq., of a son

At Derwent Cottage, Shawlands, near Glasgow, on the 16th inst., Mrs. William Cochrane, of a son

## MARRIAGES.

On the 9th inst., at Brest, Count Leon de la Monneraye, to Miss Bouilloy, grand-daughter of General Blunt

On Thursday, the 17th of April, at No 1, Douro-terrace, Edinburgh, by the Very Rev. the Bishop of Edinburgh, William Overend Priestley, Esq., M.D., of No 16, Somerset-street, Portman-square, London, to Eliza, daugh ter of Robert Chambers, Esq.

## DEATHS.

On the 20th ult. at 4, Queen-street, Brompton, William Probatt, Esq., aged 74.

On the 16th inst. at the Rev. R. Walpole, aged 78, Rector of Christchurch, St Marylebone, eldest son of the late Hon. R. Walpole, and grandson of Horatio, first Baron Walpole, brother of Sir H. Walpole, D.C., first Earl of Orford.

On the 18th inst., Mr. J. Argent, for many years proprietor of the Rainbow Tavern, Fleet-street, aged 63.

On Tuesday, the 22nd inst., at Stratford Cottage, near Stroud, Edith, wife of Joseph Watts Hallowes, Esq., aged 32.

## AMUSEMENTS, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—It is respectfully announced that the Theatre will REOPEN on SATURDAY the 10th of May, when will be produced Rossini's Opera of CENERENTOLA. As gelina, Madame Bosio; Don Ramiro, Signor Calzolari; Don Magnifico, Signor Zucconi (his first appearance); and Fanchini Signor Ronconi. After which will be presented an entirely new Ballet Divertissement, entitled LES QUATRE SAISONS, founded on the ballet Divertissement of that name by M. Petipa. In the opera of Les Vêpres Siciliennes, the principal parts by Mdlles. Bellini, Lorenzi, Borchardt, Karline, and Rose; Angiolini; tions for Boxes and Stal s to be made at the Box-office of the Theatre, Colonnade, Haymarket

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On MONDAY will be produced (for the BENEFIT of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN) Shakespeare's Play of THE WINTER'S TALE; preceded by The Vicar of Wakefield. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday Friday, and Saturday, The Winter's Tale. Thi Vicar Vaqualified every evening

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, APRIL 28, and during the Week, the m st and greatly successful Comedy, in 3 Acts, GENIUS, from Bopstein, the Evil Genius, Mr. Sothern; Lucy Hoppingwell, Miss Fanny Heywood; with the renowned Spanish Dancers Senora PEREA NENA, MANUEL PEREZ, and a complete company of Spanish Comparsa; and the brilliant Ballet of FLORIMBARO, or, the Mexican Gold Seeker with every novelty in scenery and the great success of the new Farce of GRIMSHAW, PA SHAW, and BRADSHA ; in which Mr Frederick Mr and Mrs Harcourt Leander and STELLO will appear. Commences at half-past Seven o'clock.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, the sole Proprietor, Mr. JOHN DOUGLASS. Engagement of Miss GLYN, Mr. H MARSTON, and Mr. SHACKA HEADS. Upwards of 100 Artistes will be employed. New Horses and Issues will also appear in Copes

THE LION SLAYER AT HOME, 232, Piccadilly, Mr. GORDON CUMMING, Every evening, Saturday, at 8 o'clock, Morning Entertainments are every Saturday at Three o'clock. Lo Dioramas are painted by Messrs. Richard Lindo, Harrison Weir, George Thomas, Wm. Charles Ireland, and Stanfield. The Music provided by Mr. Harrison Wilson.—Admittance to Lecture-room and Exhibition of the Museum of Beasts and Birds. The Museum remains open during the day from 10 to 6 till 8th (Saturdays excepted). This is one of the most interesting and remarkable entertainments on record."—Literary Gazette

CANTERBURY HALL, Westminster-road. Open every Evening.—The following Company is engaged Vocalists are seen as on the programme. Mr. Frederick from all the principal Opera Houses, Madrigals, Glees, &c. Miss E Pearce, Miss Rosina Rivers, Mrs. Mears, Mr. Carlile, Mr. J. Caulfield, Herr Pauli, Signor Schiavelli, Terrace Mr. Mears, Mr. Mc Seg, Mr. Barker, and Mr. Russell. Grooves' Masters Pitzgibbon and Mr. Barker. Dancers Mr. Bent Mr. Mackay, Mr. T. Mackay. Pianiste Mr. J. Tarrowby, R.A.M. Harmonium Mr. J. Caulfield, Jun. Conductor Mr. J. Caulfield. Commence at seven o'Clock. Suppers, &c., until twelve o Clock

EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. The Marvellous MECHANICAL FIGURES from the Grand Exhibition, are now DOUBLED in Size and Power, and from seven to Ten. The most extraordinary exhibition in the world. Admission, Is. Reserved seats, 2s.; Children, half price.—N.B. No one connected with the Society with which the figures of late years are mixed, or the mechanical figures, as is wholly, have never been engaged. Morning Herald, April 7, 1856.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, HOLLAND, UP THE RHINE, and PARIS, is NOW OPEN every Evening, except Saturday, at 8 o'clock. Stalls, which can be taken from 9 till the Box-office closes every day, between 1 and 4, without any extra charge, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. The Morning Performances take place every Saturday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 o'clock.—EGYPTIAN HALL.

FENTON'S CRIMEAN PHOTOGRAPHS.—The Exhibition of 1200 Photographs, taken in the Crimea by Mr. ROGER FENTON (by which he obtained the Gold Medal of Honour from the late Emperor of Russia), is OPEN DAILY at the Rooms, Corner of St. James's-street. Entrance PICCADILLY, from 10 to 6. Admission, 1s.

THE PORTLAND GALLERY, 316, Regent-street, opposite the Polytechnic. In relation to the NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the NATIONAL INSTITUTION of FINE ARTS is NOW OPEN from 9 till dusk. Catalogue, 6d. [illegible], Secretary.

MR. W. S. WOODIN AS RACHEL IN "LES HORACES." MR. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES EVERY EVENING (Saturday excepted) at 8, and every Saturday at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and the Box offices, from Eleven to Five. Regent Gallery, 6, Quadrant, Upper Hall.

ROYAL PANOPTICON, Leicester-square. Monday Evenings excepted. ON MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, 1856 (by special request), Haydn's Oratorio, THE CREATION in Illustrations, by the Pupils of the Royal Academy of Music, Sir George Smart, Bart. Mr. Cooper, Mr. Benedict, and Mr. White honse (of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, Windsor), with an Increased and Efficient Orchestra. Mr. Hullah will preside at the grand Organ. To commence at Eight o'Clock. After the Oratorio, a Grand Selection of Sacred Compositions will be exhibited Admission, One Shilling. Lower Gallery and Reserved Seats, One Shilling extra. Choirs and schools half price.

WILL OPEN (on MONDAY NEXT, APRIL 28th, the SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS (the Fifty-second Annual Exhibition), at their Gallery, 5, Pall mall East (close to Trafalgar-square. Admission, Catalogue, 6d. ARTHUR J. JERVIS, Secretary

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE in their celebrated entertainments, entitled NATURE, at PRESTON, on MONDAY, 28th APRIL, and four following evenings

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MUSICAL UNION, April 23, WILLIS'S ROOMS, be [illegible] Quartet, G minor, No. 33, Haydn; Grand Trio, B flat, Op. 70, Beethoven; Quintet, in C, Op. 29, Beethoven. Pianoforte, Mr. [illegible] Cooper, Bill, Goffrie and Pratten. Commence precisely at Three o'clock. Subscription for the Season, Three Guineas; Single Tickets, Half a Guinea each. Tickets to be had at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; and of the Secretary, 6, Chapel-place, Bond-street.

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# THE GRAND NAVAL REVIEW.

## SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 796.] SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1856. [VOL. XXVIII.

### THE GREAT NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD.

(*From our Special Correspondent.*)

PORTSMOUTH, Tuesday Evening.

FAMILIAR for the past two years with the story of naval and military achievements, we close the period of a successful war by the exhibition of our unimpaired strength, and splendid training. Never at any period of our history have we been able, even at the outbreak of a war, to boast of a fleet as powerful in numbers and metal as that which floats at Spithead. Such a mighty gathering of first-rates and gun-boats may not for years again be witnessed in these waters; and the rehearsal for the benefit of peaceful spectators of a few mimic episodes in real warfare is an appropriate termination to the series of sterner and more dangerous actions in which the English have lately been engaged.

The people who met in 1854 and 1855 to cheer our gallant sailors to their duty, again assemble to cheer them for its performance. Peace has come, and with it—at least for the present—the naval and military labours of the country end. Animated with this sentiment, countless numbers have thronged to Portsmouth, and fill its houses, mingling together in a ceaseless hum the accents of Hampshire and those of distant towns and places. In the same proportion as the fleet of 1856 exceeds that of Lord Howe in 1791, so the number of spectators now exceeds that of seventy-five years since. It was then considered a splendid effort to bring together a single line of ships extending for five miles—from Stokes Bay to Spithead; now we have a double line stretching from off Lee Point to the Nab, whilst hundreds of gun-boats, floating-batteries, and mortar-vessels crown the outer spaces off Ryde and Portsmouth.

On Saturday, after some days spent in evolutions of a preparatory nature, the fleet anchored in a stately line, with the *Duke of Wellington* at its head, bearing the Admiral's ensign. The *Rodney* and *London* had already taken up their positions near the Nab, as pivot-ships, round which the fleet was to sail. In the open spaces, between the two divisions, the water was sprinkled with boats carrying spectators; steamers filled with visitors steering like pigmies through their colossal sisters; gun-boats puffing like locomotive engines; whilst in a mass off Ryde lay a host of craft forming clumps, with their masts relieved in yellow on the houses and trees of the town. At no great distance off Southsea Castle lay the heavy forms of the floating batteries, rising and falling on the swell like whales; and stretching from their vicinity far away past Monckton towards Browndown were the heavy round hulls of the mortar-vessels, reposing in a sort of grim, gray rest, that seemed to have its attractions. The sun shone brightly on the white walls of Southsea Castle, with its tower soaring above the low embankments, bristling with guns, on the varied crowd which covered the esplanade, and on the green embrasures of the main defences. The Sallyport and Blockhouse, the long line of white which joins Fort Monckton to the latter, contrasted but feebly with the pale green water; and the entrance to the harbour was thronged with boats, some of which, filled with merry, bearded faces, were carrying liberty-men from the ships of war to the shore; others were crowded and laden to the thwarts with curious spectators anxious to gain a view from the water. Passenger steamers, gun-boats, and tenders to the fleet, were perpetually passing in and out of harbour, bewildering the eye by the rapidity of their motion and the quick succession of their numbers.

Visitors, numerous enough on Saturday, increased on Sunday, the weather favouring those who came down by the railways from London or elsewhere. Streaming down the streets of the town, curiously viewing the great guns in the embrasures, and peering into their muzzles, they were not induced to pause long before these curiosities; but, rushing to the piers, invaded the steamers which left the quays swaying to and fro with their loads in an alarming manner. Numbers, unable to reach the steamers, or afraid of the crush, loitered about the walls, or peeped at the fleet through the embrasures; or, following in a gentle sort of stream from James's-gate, spread themselves over Southsea Common, and walked up the Clarence Esplanade. Awful in our view as were the two statues of Wellington and Nelson decorating the entrance to this favourite walk, we did not find the mass much disgusted by the enormities here committed in the shape of sculpture—their object, the "cynosure of every eye," was the fleet. From every seaport, great or small, that intervenes between Deal and Portsmouth, strange boats had arrived, and offered their varied attractions to the liege with unceasing pertinacity and noise. The lugger from Ramsgate and cutter from Brighton competed with Portsmouth wherries for the holiday traffic—all sharing in it alike. Whilst liberty-sailors, too glad to be ashore, dis-

ported themselves in the taverns of the town, filled the Hard and neighbouring streets; foreigners in their peculiar costumes, with bags slung round them, rushed away to the shore, mingled with the cooler and more phlegmatic people around them, and contended with obdurate boatmen for a reduction of their exorbitant demands. The day was fine and the fleet motionless; a slight breeze rippled the water and gave it that white sparkle which makes artists despair. The Isle of Wight reposed in a pleasant grey haze, and the holiday folk had their enjoyments without stint.

On Monday again the scene changed. In the morning all Portsmouth was in motion. Sailors in various phases of oblivion or jollity were to go back to their ships; they covered the Hard and quays, forming picturesque and perpetually-changing groups. But as the day wore on these gradually thinned and disappeared, leaving the streets to the busy of every class. There was not a boat in Portsmouth harbour that had not its repairs or adornment to be seen to. Floating things which had found no employment for months were likely to do so now, and their owners were everywhere seen washing, painting, and tarring or mending, patching, and cutting them. The walls were covered with advertisements of vessels preparing to follow the fleet in its evolutions, at charges varying from ten shillings to four guineas. Yachts were for sale or to be let, houses were at the disposal of the highest bidder, and £50 was a modest price for two nights' lodging for a family of three. It is almost needless to say that the usual accommodation to travellers in the shape of hotels and taverns had long been pre-engaged and taken; those who trusted to chance to find a bed being wofully disappointed in the endeavour to discover a resting-place. Every officer in the great fleet lying at Spithead had asked his friends in far greater number than the ships could give room for. Some had twenty, some thirty; others—the lucky ones—less. Fortunately the Admiralty stepped in, and, limiting gun-room officers to about 30-95ths of a visitor each, no doubt cast consternation throughout more than one family circle at a distance. In the midst of all the noise of preparation fresh streams of pleasure-seekers came in hourly, and gave the streets an unusually crowded appearance. A deputation of French officers, recently arrived in the *Duchayla*, and headed by Admiral Jurien de la Gravière, landed during the day, and added their glittering uniforms, cocked hats, and sigullettes to the motley mass which already variegated the streets. The Lieutenant-Governor thought it a fit occasion to have a field day; and the troops, both of the regular and militia regiments, performed a series of evolutions on the common at Southsea. The day being pure and cloudless, like the last, rendered the positions of the ships in the fleet easily distinguishable. But little movement was, however, visible amongst them. The gun-boats alone appeared to be under orders to move, and they were observed for a considerable time throwing off their long stripes of steam, and then finally proceeding in the order of their squadrons—Red, White, Blue, and Striped—down the centre of the line formed by the line-of-battle ships, screw-frigates, and sloops-of-war. A great deal of signalling, and a few mishaps, such as lost bowsprits and damaged rigging, were amongst the unavoidable catastrophes.

Although it was generally known, and had been authoritatively announced, that there would be an attack on the Browndown batteries, and the mortar-vessels in front of them, on Southsea Castle and Fort Monckton, it was not distinctly ascertained what might be the manner of the attack, or its detailed features. In them a laudable desire was entertained of giving to the affair as much of the unforeseen as was possible, consistent with preconcerted arrangement. We saw, however, that great preparations were being made for resisting an enemy both at Browndown and Monckton, as well as at Southsea Castle. Supplies of powder had been forwarded in considerable quantities to those three places; and fatigue parties of artillerymen were diligently employed in extracting from the touchholes the chalk which stops them up and preserves the guns, fixing running gear to the carriages, and oiling the interior of the pieces. Ramrods were taken out of store, wads made—in fact, all the preparations required to repel the enemy with vigour. On board the ships so recently returned from encountering a real enemy we need not say such preparations were not required.

In the vicinity of Southsea Castle a grand stand was in course of erection, and seemed somewhat in close proximity to the fort. It served to give the approaching engagement its true theatrical value, by demonstrating to the eye how little danger was really to be apprehended, at the same time affording the best opportunity of a near view to those who were anxious for one.

To-day the morning broke hazily, and the sky became rapidly overcast. A light wind from the east prevailed, and the day was cool. Still cast. A light wind from the east prevailed, and the day was cool. Still there was no sign of rain, and it was anticipated that fine weather would as usual greet the Queen on her arrival at Portsmouth. The South-Western Railway brought such a stream of new-comers into the town that the streets were filled with people, many of whom being strangers appeared totally at a loss how to spend the night, on account of the difficulty of finding lodgings. Tired groups might be seen wandering from street to street, followed by carpet-bags, and making fruitless attempts at admittance to various houses where the prices of a night's rest seemed too exorbitant for any but millionaires. The beach near the Esplanade was crowded with numerous fresh crews of pleasure-boats from Deal and Southampton; and these little vessels at anchor near the shore formed by themselves a small forest of masts. Booths and tents sprang up in all directions on the Common; and two stands, in addition to that which had first been planned near Southsea Castle, arose as if by enchantment—one of them to the eastward of the fort, the other in rear of the large one already mentioned.

The fleet had not in the mean while made any alterations in its movements, if we except the withdrawal of the *Meander* from Stokes Bay where she had lain—the general belief being until now that she would form one of the points of attack by the gun-boat flotilla. During the day the latter again went through some evolutions, and passed up the lines of the fleet. The ships to-morrow are, it is said, to have six rounds a gun.

PORTSMOUTH, Wednesday.

The day fixed for the grand celebration broke in the brightest and most auspicious manner. It was a cold, grey, silvery dawn that threw every part of the vast scene into a misty tone, increasing the distance of distant objects, and causing the Isle of Wight to assume a pale and dim aspect.

The masses of people of every class which had assembled in Portsmouth had begun early to throng the places where the best view could be gained of the scene. Those who had slept soundly in the various beds furnished by the inhabitants of Portsmouth and the surrounding places; those who had slept less comfortably on chairs and tables at the rate of ten shillings each; those who had not slept at all—and they were the majority—streamed out of Portsmouth towards Southsea Common on the one hand and Gosport Common the other. On the esplanade the boats of every harbour for upwards of a hundred miles on each side of the coast, and many from distant French ports, contended for the favour of the multitude, gaily dressed out in colours, and sails set in readiness for motion. The masses, however, attracted by the idea of an attack on Southsea Castle, took up their positions on the glacis of the works, which they soon covered, leaving not a particle of the white stone forming it unoccupied by their moving bodies. Round and round this centre of attraction crowds moved about and fluttered, the esplanade gradually losing its hue of white for the dark one of the circulating crowd. The grand stand remained for a long time comparatively empty, but many others were filled at an early hour with many people. A careful guard was set over the green earthworks that cover the outer bastions, so that they retained their brightness unsullied by the contact of human feet, and preserved on a distant view the contrasts between budding and luxuriant grass and the weather-beaten towers and steeples that rise at intervals above the low level of the works. In the harbour, the piers crowded with anxious forms desirous of joining the vessels destined for them contended and jostled with each other without ceasing. As each gaily-decorated boat received its complement of people it left the shore and steamed out passing on the bubbling waters many a light skiff heavily laden with people, many a heavy collier's boat filled with men and women, many a graceful cutter or fast wherry dancing along merrily under all sail. For all Portsmouth, all London, and even distant parts of England, this was a holiday; and before eleven o'clock Portsmouth and its attendant suburbs presented the picture of a city deserted by all but the aged and infirm, and only a few belated individuals hastening along, vaguely apprehensive of losing some of the sight.

Whilst the greater part of the crowds streamed away to Southsea Common, another took the direction of Gosport, and, covering the decks of the floating-bridge with its numbers, glided into the sandy level, interspersed with furze bushes and water, which forms the beach between Fort Monckton and Stokes Bay. The neighbourhood of Haslar had also its numbers of spectators, crowded together on foot, in carts on waggons, and every species of accommodation.

The ships lay still as they had remained for a few previous days: the largest men-of-war forming that imposing double column which has already been noticed; the floating batteries and mortar-boats forming a confused line nearer the shore; and the gun-boats in the extreme distance towards Southampton, appearing smaller even than the reality from their distance. The whole dressed out in lines of flags, forming polygons of colour, gave a gaudy appearance to the surrounding water, already so variegated by moving craft of every sort.

Crossing the harbour to the Blockhouse Fort, where the Hampshire Artillery in all the pride of their best costumes stood in groups betokening disappointment rather than any other sentiment, we emerged upon the green meadows of Haslar, learning to our astonishment that the forts were not to fire any salute. Passing onwards through the crowds which were already formed and momentarily increasing, we entered Fort Monckton, where the Hampshire Militia, under Col. Stretton, was drawn out in full array. The bastions showed signs of recent preparation; but, strangely enough, were unmanned by gunners. From Fort Monckton the view extended over every part of the fleet, commanding the egress from the harbour, the esplanade and castle of Southsea, the confused forest of masts and flags marking the position of the floating batteries and mortar-vessels—the line of first-rates stretching up from the vicinity of the Nab to that of Cowes—the flotilla of gun-boats, and all the attendant shipping that covered the waters in every direction. Sunken low on the shore of the point known as Gilkicker, Fort Monckton is surrounded by a ditch, has a large earthwork in its north-western front, and crosses fire with Blockhouse Fort close by. It carries forty long 68 and 32 pounders. West of it are the new batteries of Browndown, all armed with very heavy ordnance, where it was supposed that an attack was intended similar to those arranged against Southsea Castle and Fort Monckton. All the ships in the fleet began early to get up steam, and their white funnels were everywhere vomiting out their volume of vapour before any signs of the Royal party were given. Many of the steamers and pleasure-boats had already taken up a position to windward of the starboard line, before any signs of motion were visible in the neighbourhood of the dockyard. At half-past eleven, however, a Royal salute from the old *Victory*, and the yards of that veteran liner manned with the blue forms of our sailors, proclaimed the arrival of the Queen; and then there was a hush, during which all eyes were turned towards the entrance to Portsmouth Harbour. The tall masts bearing the Royal standard were seen swiftly gliding down the waters, and then as the noble yacht, filled with its Royal freight, emerged from the space between the Blockhouse and the Round Tower, a cheer came rolling to us over the waters proclaiming the joy of the crowds around us looking on at the ceremony. Behind the Queen's yacht followed numerous vessels—the *Fairy*, *Elfin*, a steam-frigate of large proportions, the *Chanticleer*, and others, about thirty in number.

The Foreign Ministers were afloat in the elegant Admiralty steam-yacht *Vivid*. The House of Peers had the *Transit*; the House of Commons was on board that most unlucky of ships the *Perseverance*—many members of the Lower House were in the *Porcupine*. The Board of Admiralty dashed about in their fine yachts *Black Eagle* and *Princess Alice*; while the Port Admiral and the Governor of Portsmouth were cruising slowly along in the *Fire Queen*. Besides these Government vessels there were the *Avon*, the *Wildfire*, *Sprightly*, *Vulcan*, *Himalaya*, *Driver*, *Megæra*, *Prometheus*, *Otter*, *Pigmy*, &c., all with large parties of fashionable visitors on board. But, though these men-of-war were (some of them at least) smart vessels, they were now eclipsed by the magnificent fleet sent out by the various great companies. Of the Peninsular and Oriental Company there were the *Euxine*, *Ripon*, *Sultan*, *Simla*, *Manilla*, and *Alma*—the last with a party of the directors on board. The West India Mail Company turned out such leviathans as the *Atrato*, *La Plata*, *Tay*, and *Trent*. The *Indian* and the *Pacific* were also among the colossal merchantmen; and the steamers *Vivid*, *Garland*, and *Imperatrice*, though not among the largest, were certainly among the fastest present.

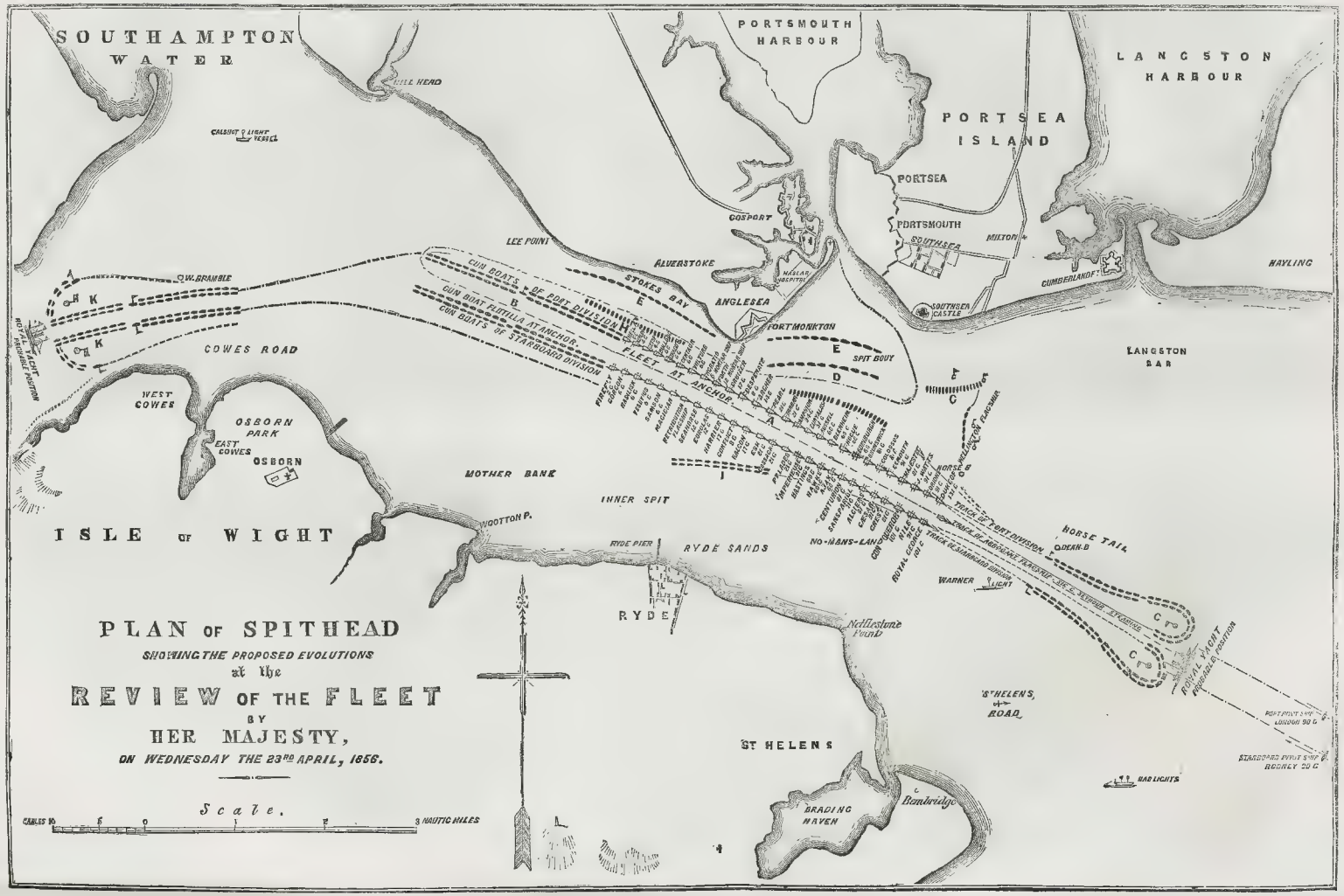
As the Royal yacht steamed past the walls the saluting battery fired in her honour, and then the people in the embrasures of the forts, on the slopes of the esplanade from Portsmouth to Southsea, from Blockhouse Fort to Monckton, crowded together to watch her. As she glided past the shore and the glacis of the castle, past the stands and sailing vessels filled with crowds congregated there in masses, cheers burst from them and filled the air, sounds of music then came stealing over the water from the ships to the shore, and added another feature of harmony to the scene. The approach to the Spit Buoy was marked by breathless expectation shown in every face turned anxiously towards the fast-sailing yacht and her attendant steamers. As she rounded the buoy and dashed out into the open water of Spithead, a scene of apparent momentary confusion was noticeable throughout the whole fleet. Dark blue masses rushed up rigging, gliding like wild cats till the very Royal yards were manned with human forms. At the same moment the fleet gave forth their salute—their guns roaring out from deck to deck, from ship to ship—until the air was obscured by the smoke and the fleet was involved in a cloud of vapour. Each vessel, at first partially darkened, then veiled up to the highest truck of its tapering mast, offered a beautiful sight, only equalled in diversity of effect by the partial rolling off of the mist, as the flaws of wind rent and played through them, revealing here a portion of a hull, there some dim tracery of mast and rigging, until finally through a silvery haze the whole fleet again burst into view. The blue jackets mingling their colours with the gaudy hues of the bunting, gave a pretty effect, combining straight lines of spars and rigging with fluttering prismatic tints. As the Queen then proceeded rapidly past between the Starboard line and the Mortar Squadron, thousands of voices cheered and hurrased, bands of music threw out tones that grew mellow as they stole along the waters, and the attendant shipping and spectators joined in the pleasing demonstration.

The Queen's yacht, emerging from the surrounding smoke, proceeded rapidly past Fort Monckton, meeting everywhere the same enthusiastic reception, and, having rounded into a position to return down the centre line, entered the squadron of gun-boats, disposed in double rows on each side of her course, and majestically proceeded on her way. She glided past the small vessels of the flotilla, passed steam-frigates of various strength and speed, passed the giant screw line-of-battle ships, till she reached the *Duke of Wellington*, greeted in all directions by the most enthusiastic cheers. Whilst she passed the gun-boat flotilla had got under way, and was slowly advancing against the tide in double column, the Red and White leading. The manner in which each tiny vessel kept her position and distance, the orderly manner in which each of them weighed anchor, was deserving of the utmost praise. The thin streaks of steam that issued from their high-pressure boilers showed clear against the sides of the ships through whose lines they passed, and added another to the numerous pictorial effects so remarkable during the day. Some time elapsed during the performance of this portion of the day's proceedings, on account as much of the number of gun-boats that had to weigh anchor as because of the comparatively slow speed of the vessels working against the tide. The Queen had passed at the end of the line and remained stationary, when the foremost gun-boats of the Red and White Squadrons were observed to round again and proceed—the first to starboard, the second to port, in the opposite direction to that which they had been taking. Their intricate lines of opposite motion in the midst of the two rows of stationary men-of-war were extremely curious and interesting, giving an appearance of mechanical regularity to the scene which was highly pleasing.

The head of the White Division having anchored abreast of Fort Monckton, the remaining ships of that denomination formed an imposing front of attack against the gun-boats and floating batteries moored parallel to them. These, lolling like porpoises in the water as it was lashed into waves by the screws of their opponents, seemed silently and somewhat contemptuously to look on the preparations made against them. The Red squadron, having sailed up on the other side of the double row of first-rates, was seen taking up a position opposite Browndown, supported by the *Light*, which followed at its heels. At the same moment the Blue squadron made its way in the direction of Southsea Castle, and anchored in line before that work. Undismayed at these hostile preparations, the people who covered the glacis and the numerous boats that plied between the castle and the attacking force seemed rather fixed in their intentions to remain than to have any idea of retreat. It was obvious that they anticipated the disappointment which was about to ensue.

The Light and Blue divisions had not had time to complete their line of attack before we observed the *Duke of Wellington* divesting its masts of the flags with which it had hitherto been dressed. With the speed of lightning every ship followed its example. Fold upon fold of bunting was lowered from view, and slowly the anchors having tripped were weighed, and the grand line of men-of-war began, at first imperceptibly, but instantly after with majestic solemnity, to move in the direction of the Nab. This was the noblest sight of the day. The large broad hulls of the largest ships in tow world moving in this orderly manner, apparently through a mass of smaller craft, whose tiny forms and filmy white streaks of steam everywhere dotted the water, the large tall spars and rigging overtopping the horizon and every smaller object, were splendid in the contrasts which they afforded.

At the head of the imposing squadron was the *Duke of Wellington*, her 131 ports shining in the sun, which showed her enequered sides bright with paint. Behind her the *Orion*, the *James Watt* (one of the most perfect specimens of modern naval architecture), the *Majestic*, the *Exmouth*, *Colossus*, *Brunswick*, *Edinburgh*, *Hogue*, *Blenheim*, *Russell*, and a long list of screw-frigates, corvettes, and paddle-wheel vessels. Abreast of the Port line the *Royal George* led the Starboard, gigantic in proportions as the *Duke*, if not as elegant in form. Then came the *Nile*, the *Conqueror*—superior in most respects to such competitors, noble as they are, as the *Algiers*, *St. Jean d'Acre*, and *Agamemnon*—the *Cressy*, *Cæsar*—almost as large at the stern as a 130-gun ship—the *Algiers*, the lumbering *Sanspareil* of Balaclava celebrity, the *Centurion*, *Ajax*, *Hawke*, *Hastings*, and others which we have not space to mention. The order having been given to steam at five miles an hour, the double column, under the orders of Admiral Sir R. Dundas and Rear-Admiral Baynes, was slow in receding from our view; but it was lost in the smoke and steam of its own creating for some time before the Royal yacht was seen again to emerge from the confused and intricate mass of ships on the horizon. Her masts, distinct from the rest by their tall and tapering forms capped by the heavy folds of the Royal standard, were first visible, and then the hull appeared as she sailed rapidly up to a station near the centre of the intended attacks on Southsea Browndown, and the gun-boats and mortar-vessels. Then, at a signal from the Admiral, the attack was ordered to commence. The bunting in answer was scarcely down from each tiny masthead when a tremendous cannonade commenced. The Blue Squadron opened on Southsea Castle with tremendous roar, heavy guns replying to heavy guns, the sounds of which reverberated through the air with unceasing din. The White Division opened on the gun-boats and mortar-vessels with similar vigour and alacrity; whilst the Red and Light blazed unmercifully at Browndown and Monckton. White clouds of smoke receding before the wind enveloped the crowds covering Southsea Castle and glacis; the thousands who filled the beach and common, the grand stands, and carts and booths, were enveloped in wreaths of smoke, which relieved themselves in light on a bank of heavy dark smoke floating in the rear from the funnels of the first-rates then coming up to their anchorages. Over that black bank of smoke again came rushing that of the flotilla, attacking the mortar-vessels, the stream of their steam blowing off, and puffs from their guns mingling together, and obscuring the space through which the tall spars of the Queen's yacht might still be seen, as she took advantage of the attack to make the best of her way homeward. Opposite Monckton Fort and Browndown the effect of the action was less visible, because the ships were not so clustered; but the energies of the crews of the gun-boats were unflagging, so long as their six rounds of ammunition per gun lasted. While, however, with the energy which real action had imparted to our sailors, they hurled their fire at the walls of the Portsmouth defences, those works remained entirely silent in return. The great pivot-guns on the walls, the 32-pounders in the embrasures, were all silent, the ammunition


SOUTHAMPTON WATER
PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR
LANGSTON HARBOUR
PORTSEA ISLAND
PORTSEA
PORTSMOUTH
SOUTHSEA
MILTON
GOSPORT
HASLAR HOSPITAL
ANGLESEA
FORTMONKTON
SPIT BUOY
LEE POINT
ALVERSTOKE
STOKES BAY
CALSHOT LIGHT VESSEL
CALSHOT CASTLE
SOUTHSEA CASTLE
CUMBERLAND F.
HAYLING
LANGSTON BAR
COWES ROAD
WEST COWES
EAST COWES
OSBORN PARK
OSBORN
MOTHER BANK
INNER SPIT
ISLE OF WIGHT
WOOTTON P.
RYDE PIER
RYDE SANDS
RYDE
HORSE TAIL
WARNER LIGHT
NEEDLES POINT
ST HELENS ROAD
ST HELENS
BRADING HAVEN
Bembridge
BAR LIGHTS
NO-MANS-LAND
GUN BOATS OF PORT DIVISION
GUN BOAT FLOTILLA AT ANCHOR
GUN BOATS OF STARBOARD DIVISION
FLEET AT ANCHOR
TRACK OF PORT DIVISION
TRACK OF STARBOARD DIVISION
TRACK OF REVIEWING STEAMER
ROYAL YACHT
PLAN OF SPITHEAD
SHOWING THE PROPOSED EVOLUTIONS
at the
REVIEW OF THE FLEET
BY
HER MAJESTY,
ON WEDNESDAY THE 23RD APRIL, 1856.
Scale.
CABLES 10 5 0 1 2 3 NAUTIC MILES

# THE GRAND NAVAL REVIEW, AT SPITHEAD.

THE FLEET FROM THE SOUTH.—SKETCHED BY J. W. CARMICHAEL.

MAIN-DECK OF "THE BLENHEIM."—SKETCHED BY J. W. CARMICHAEL.

# THE GRAND NAVAL REVIEW, AT SPITHEAD.

GETTING UNDER WAY, AND MANNING THE YARDS.

made ready for days previously was not expended, and the soldiers in the redoubts looked on in grim disappointment at the attack, which they were not at liberty to return. The only explanation we obtained of this was that the order to fire had been countermanded at all the forts, in consequence of the discovery that the Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth would be obliged to pay for every shot fired on the occasion. A parallel instance cited was that of General Don, at Gibraltar, who on one occasion fired three rounds from several guns, and had to pay for all the ammunition expended.

After about half an hour's firing the whole scene was enveloped in smoke and darkness, leaving nothing to gratify the eye but a heavy mist, impenetrable and choking. Her Majesty had already taken the van and steamed into harbour as the last guns of the attack boomed over the waters. She was speedily followed by all the steamers afloat, whilst at the same time the crowds of spectators wandered home; the fleet meanwhile proceeding to resume the quiescent state at anchor in which we left it.

## DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY AND THE LORDS AND COMMONS.

The London stations of the South-Western Railway were the scene of great excitement on Wednesday morning. Long before the sun was up the vicinity of the terminus in Waterloo-road was in a commotion, owing to the thousands of persons which literally besieged this place of departure. Trains, each following the other in quick succession, and all apparently surcharged, were dispatched as early as five o'clock. Peers and commoners, regardless each of his position and state, or quality, were there intermingled in one only object—the obtaining a position in the train whereby to be conveyed to the place of embarkation. Coronated carriages private phaetons, and numbered cabs were converging to the one common centre. The Waterloo-road, Lambeth, has never presented such an appearance since the opening of the terminus as at four o'clock, owing to the continued arrival of carriages and hackney-cabs. At one time there were upwards of 2000 vehicles of different descriptions at the terminus and along the Waterloo-road; in fact, so crowded was the thoroughfare, that it was impossible for anything like one-half of the carriages to drive into the courtyard of the station. "Noble Lords" and "honourable members," whose train left for Southampton at seven o'clock, although unused to being thus early astir, had managed to "shake off" their soporific indulgences, and appeared at the prearranged hour. The foreign Ambassadors in official costume excited some degree of admiration and amusement to the bystanders, and one or two of them were re-elved with anything but a courteous reception.

The arrangements made both by the police and railway officials were of so effective a character that, notwithstanding the immense concourse of persons, not the slightest confusion ensued. Ladies and gentlemen, regardless of the danger, never hesitated for a moment in crossing the rails whilst the trains were being made up; but such was the vigilance of the railway authorities, under Mr. Young, the superintendent, and Messrs. Inspectors Narwood, Parker, and Bent, with a powerful body of the L division of police, that no accident took place.

Precisely at five o'clock the first train was started, considerably sooner than the time advertised. This was in reality a "monster train;" but it is only justice to the company to state that none of the carriages contained more than the regular number of persons. In a quarter of an hour afterwards another train, as large as the former, was started, filled with company; and at each succeeding quarter of an hour up to eight o'clock other trains left the terminus. In addition to the above a special train left at 6.45, containing the Cabinet Ministers and Foreign Ambassadors. At seven o'clock another special train, containing the members of the Houses of Peers and Commons, started; and at half-past seven the whole of the Queen's household left in a special train.

It had been arranged that the Royal train should leave by the Nine Elms station; and accordingly, at about half-past eight o'clock, her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Royal children, attended by a brilliant retinue, arrived at the Nine Elms Royal private station of the London and South-Western Railway, Vauxhall, at which place the Royal party were received by the directors and other of the company's officials. The Royal train, which was drawn by a powerful engine, named the "Duke," was intrusted to the charge of Mr. G. Anwell, consisting of two state carriages, which left the Nine Elms station at 8.45, and proceeded to Gosport; whence the Royal party, after embarkation, proceeded to Spithead. The news of the safe arrival of the Royal train at its destination, as well as that of each of the other passenger trains dispatched, was forwarded to London by electric telegraph.

Not fewer than 867 carriages, some containing as many as forty passengers each, left the Waterloo station on Tuesday; and during the three hours on Wednesday morning almost as many more left. The receipts of the company for the two days it was stated would exceed £18,000.

## ILLUMINATION OF THE FLEET.

The most interesting and only novel feature in the day's movements was that reserved for the night, as an Emeralder might say; and was a thorough novelty to such of the present generation as accidentally witnessed it. We say "accidentally," because no notice of an intention to illuminate was given in the Admiralty's programme, and consequently thousands who had borne the cold and languor of the day had left on their return to distant homes before the ships made this grand and brilliant demonstration. This was effected by simultaneously lighting up the yards and portholes with bluelights. At nine o'clock, gun fire, the whole fleet at anchor burst into light as by magic; the jets one above another, maintopmast high aloft, and the ports of each opened at once, showing a vivid glare between decks, caused an unusual roar of cheering from the shore, which was echoed and given back with interest from the boats of the legion afloat. This in the stillness of the calm night had an effect as imposing as it was rare, and cheer upon cheer applauded the spectacle. From nine to ten rockets were sent up thickly from the ships, and rained a golden shower upon the "floating capital." The Commander-in-Chief, Sir George Seymour, entertained the Admirals, Captains, and other officers of the fleet at the Admiralty-house in the evening, where the French Admiral and staff were the honoured guests. The *Erebus*, one of the three monster floating batteries built of wrought iron by Napier, arrived at Spithead, from Glasgow, just in time to be a feature in the finale.

THE DECIMAL SYSTEM IN SWEDEN.—Sweden has adopted the decimal system, the denominations of the old coins being at the same time maintained. The rixdaler (If 40c.) will still be the base of the monetary system; but, instead of being divided into forty-eight shillings, will be composed of 100 ort. Formerly there were four different kinds of rixdalers; but three of them will be abolished. As to measure, the foot will in future be of ten inches instead of twelve, whilst the inch will be divided into ten fractions, to be called lines. The base of liquid measure will be the cubic foot, called kanna. In weight, the former pound will be divided into 100 orts, and the ort into 100 stones. The definitive introduction of this system will not, however, take place before five years, in order to accustom the nation gradually to the change.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* of the 15th April publishes a despatch from General Luders, to the effect that since the declaration of peace the greatest friendship exists between the Russian and French soldiers.

## THE REVIEW OF THE FLEET AT SPITHEAD BY THE QUEEN.

*(From another Correspondent.)*

NEVER had Monarch a greater opportunity of witnessing a people's loyalty and devotion than our august and beloved Queen (whom God save!) had on the occasion of her reviewing her mighty and magnificent fleet on Wednesday last. The moment of her Majesty's appearance in the port was a signal for that enthusiasm which is always displayed whenever she is graciously pleased to appear among her subjects. Simultaneous cheers burst from tens of thousands of loyal hearts, showing the hearty welcome of our "Sea Queen" by her delighted people.

The review of such a fleet as the world never before beheld, equipped with an efficiency which all the newest appliances of art and science have enabled us to give to each of these powerful engines of war which composed it, and manned by seamen whose services our vast commercial wealth enables us to command without limit, was most gratifying to all who witnessed it. This gorgeous and truly national pageant was a fitting spectacle in celebration of peace, and one which illustrates the greatness of our triumph, the immensity of our resources, and the solid basis of our strength.

The fleet, as it appeared at anchor on the morning of the review, extending in a line east and west from pivot-ship to pivot-ship, covered a space of more than twelve miles, and comprised, in line-of-battle-ships, frigates, corvettes, sloops, floating batteries, mortar-ships, mortar-boats, and gun-boats, upwards of 240 sail, of which not more than ten were without steam power. There never was a time when the British Navy was more efficient than it is at present. Whatever may have been done in former days by our sailing vessels, however great the deeds they may have achieved, it is clear that for the future they cannot form the chief body of our naval power. It is, indeed, scarcely a question whether they should not be altogether superseded. The employment of steam-ships reduces them (the sailing ones) to the subaltern position of the siege artillery of an army by land. It is true, by the employment of a squadron of steamers a certain object in an expedition may be carried into effect by means of these sailing vessels—namely, when it is necessary to act against a fort or fortified maritime city, which must be destroyed by bringing together a large mass of cannon to bear upon one point. Beyond that no other service can be required of them. Here, again, the same service can be rendered with greater efficacy by the substitution of large steam-vessels like the line-of-battle ships forming part of the present fleet.

Too much credit cannot be given to the various Boards of Admiralty under whose directions the old instruments of the naval power of this country have been discarded, and replaced by other and far more powerful ones. Most assuredly, if anywhere it were desirable to uphold squadrons of sailing vessels, it must must have been in the councils of the British Admiralty; but they have listened to the voice of experience, and they have found that sailing vessels become useless when a new power capable of effecting every object in spite of them has entered into competition. We find there is in this fleet alone 230 steam-vessels of all classes, from the powerful three-decker, with her 131 guns and 1100 men, to the small gun-boat of 2 guns and 25 men. But this is not all. To give an idea of the real power of this steam fleet, it is necessary to inspect closely all that its armaments possess of the appropriate and formidable, and with what clever foresight the whole has been studied. The war-steamers of England have not been built for all services indiscriminately: in their construction there has been but one idea, one aim—that of war: they unite with wonderful aptitude to the things peculiarly belonging to the sea—extreme swiftness, powerful artillery, and great space for the occasional conveyance of troops. And yet this armament is indeed formidable, and he who beholds it may truly with the poet exclaim,—

> Britannia needs no bulwarks,
> No towers along the steep,
> Her course is o'er the ocean wave,
> Her home is on the deep.

The following is the list of the fleet, with their order of sailing:—

STARBOARD DIVISION.

Vice-Admiral Sir G. Seymour, Commander-in-Chief.

| Names of Ships. | Captains. | Guns. | Tons. | H.P. | Crew. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Royal George .. | Robinson .. | 102 .. | 2616 .. | 400 .. | 820 |
| Nile .. .. | Mundy .. | 91 .. | 2594 .. | 500 .. | 850 |
| Conqueror .. | Symonds .. | 100 .. | 3283 .. | 800 .. | 930 |
| Cressy .. .. | Warren .. | 80 .. | 2473 .. | 400 .. | 750 |
| Cæsar .. .. | Mobb .. | 91 .. | 3100 .. | 400 .. | 850 |
| Algiers .. .. | Codrington .. | 90 .. | 3340 .. | 450 .. | 850 |
| Sanspareil .. | Key .. | 70 .. | 2234 .. | 400 .. | 626 |
| Centurion .. | Williams .. | 80 .. | 2690 .. | 400 .. | 750 |
| Ajax .. .. | Warden .. | 60 .. | 1761 .. | 450 .. | 600 |
| Hawke .. .. | Commaney .. | 60 .. | 1703 .. | 200 .. | 630 |
| Hastings .. | Fanshawe .. | 60 .. | 1763 .. | 200 .. | 630 |
| Impericuse .. | Watson .. | 51 .. | 2357 .. | 360 .. | 530 |
| Amphion .. | Coode .. | 34 .. | 1474 .. | 360 .. | 342 |
| Pylades .. | D'Encourt .. | 20 .. | 1967 .. | 300 .. | 260 |
| Cossack .. .. | Cockburn .. | 20 .. | 1833 .. | 258 .. | 250 |
| Esk .. .. | McClure .. | 21 .. | 1163 .. | 250 .. | 240 |
| Falcon .. .. | Pullen .. | 16 .. | 747 .. | 100 .. | 160 |
| Conflict .. .. | Cochran .. | 8 .. | 1013 .. | 400 .. | 165 |
| Harlot .. .. | Dowman .. | 17 .. | 747 .. | 100 .. | 160 |
| Ecnotas .. .. | Moorsom .. | 12 .. | 1148 .. | 200 .. | 200 |
| Seahorse .. .. | Heath .. | 12 .. | 1168 .. | 200 .. | 200 |
| Vulture .. .. | Glasse .. | 6 .. | 1180 .. | 470 .. | 200 |
| Magicienne .. | Vansittart .. | 16 .. | 1955 .. | 400 .. | 220 |
| Samson .. .. | Hand .. | 8 .. | 1297 .. | 447 .. | 200 |
| Vesuvius .. .. | Hore .. | 6 .. | 976 .. | 280 .. | 160 |
| Bashaw .. .. | Crofton .. | 6 .. | 980 .. | 400 .. | 160 |
| Gorgon .. .. | Crawford .. | 6 .. | 1111 .. | 520 .. | 160 |
| Firefly.. .. | Otter .. | 6 .. | 660 .. | 220 .. | 160 |

PORT DIVISION.

Rear-Admiral Sir R. Dundas.

| Names of Ships. | Captains. | Guns. | Tons. | H.P. | Crew |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Duke of Wellington | Caldwell .. | 131 .. | 3759 .. | 700 .. | 1100 |
| Orion .. .. | Erskine .. | 91 .. | 3241 .. | 800 .. | 850 |
| James Watt .. | E hot .. .. | 91 .. | 3083 .. | 650 .. | 850 |
| Majestic .. .. | Hope .. .. | 80 .. | 3066 .. | 400 .. | 750 |
| Exmouth .. .. | Eyres .. .. | 96 .. | 2768 .. | 400 .. | 850 |
| Colossus .. .. | Keppel .. .. | 80 .. | 2589 .. | 400 .. | 750 |
| Brunswick .. | Yelverton .. | 80 .. | 2484 .. | 400 .. | 750 |
| Edinburgh .. | Hewlett .. | 60 .. | 1772 .. | 484 .. | 600 |
| Hogue .. .. | W. Ramsay .. | 60 .. | 1780 .. | 450 .. | 600 |
| Blenheim .. .. | Hall .. .. | 60 .. | 1741 .. | 450 .. | 600 |
| Russell .. .. | Scott .. .. | 60 .. | 1781 .. | 200 .. | 600 |
| Euryalus .. .. | G. Ramsay .. | 51 .. | 2371 .. | 400 .. | 530 |

Rear-Admiral R. L. Baynes.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arrogant .. .. | Lyster .. .. | 41 .. | 1879 .. | 360 .. | 450 |
| Pearl .. .. | Sotheby .. | 20 .. | 1462 .. | 400 .. | 260 |
| Tartar .. .. | Dunlop .. .. | 20 .. | 1322 .. | 250 .. | 253 |
| Archer .. .. | Heathcote .. | 14 .. | 978 .. | 202 .. | 175 |
| Desperate .. | White .. .. | 8 .. | 1100 .. | 400 .. | 165 |
| Cruiser .. .. | Douglas .. | 17 .. | 750 .. | 60 .. | 160 |
| Rattler .. .. | Yellowes .. | 11 .. | 950 .. | 200 .. | 130 |
| Forth .. .. | Lord John Hay | 12 .. | 1928 .. | 200 .. | 200 |
| Horatio .. .. | Cochrane .. | 8 .. | 1090 .. | 250 .. | 200 |
| Retribution .. | Fisher .. .. | 26 .. | 1041 .. | 400 .. | 360 |
| Cæsar .. .. | Clifford .. | 6 .. | 1269 .. | 540 .. | 200 |
| Dragon .. .. | Stewart .. | 6 .. | 1270 .. | 560 .. | 200 |
| Bulldog .. .. | Gordon .. | 6 .. | 1123 .. | 602 .. | 160 |
| Goyger .. .. | Tower .. | 6 .. | 1054 .. | 240 .. | 160 |
| Merlin .. .. | Sullivan .. | 6 .. | 889 .. | 310 .. | 110 |
| Hecla .. .. | Aplin .. .. | 6 .. | 817 .. | 240 .. | 135 |
| Hydra .. .. | Morris .. .. | 6 .. | 813 .. | 220 .. | 135 |

FLOATING BATTERIES.

| Names of Ships. | Captains. | Guns. | Tons. | H.P. | Crew |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Meteor .. .. | Seymour .. | 14 .. | 1469 .. | 200 .. | 200 |
| Glatton .. .. | Cumming .. | 14 .. | 1469 .. | 200 .. | 200 |
| Thunder .. .. | Randolph .. | 14 .. | 1459 .. | 200 .. | 200 |
| Trusty .. .. | Campbell .. | 14 .. | 1469 .. | 200 .. | 200 |

SAILING SHIPS.

| Names of Ships. | Captains. | Guns. | Tons. | H.P. | Crew. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| London .. .. | Jervis .. .. | 90 .. | 2308 .. — .. | | 830 |
| Rodney .. .. | Wilson .. .. | 90 .. | 2060 .. — .. | | 820 |
| Belleisle .. .. | Hoskens .. .. | 6 .. | —— .. — .. | | 244 |

GUN BOAT FLOTILLA.

| CENTRE—RED. | VAN—WHITE. | REAR—BLUE. | LIGHT-STRIPED |
|---|---|---|---|
| Division as. ship | Divisional ship | Divisional ship | Divisional ship |
| Algiers, 91, Capt. Codrington | Colossus, 81, Hon. H. Keppel | Brunswick, 81, Capt. Yelverton | Sanspareil, 71, Captain Key |
| Flying Fish, 6 | Victor, 6, | Intrepid, 6 | Surprise, 6 |
| Ringdove, 6 | Pelter, 4 | Mohawk, 6 | Cheerful, 2 |
| Biter, 4 | Teazle, 4 | Stork, 4 | Daisy, 2 |
| Starling, 4 | Sandfly, 4 | Dapper, 4 | Pert, 2 |
| Snapper, 4 | Plover, 4 | Gleaner, 4 | Drake, 2 |
| Bustard, 4 | Carnation, 4 | Magpie, 4 | Angler, 2 |
| Dove, 4 | Insolent, 4 | Redwing, 4 | Pet, 2 |
| Leveret, 4 | Mayflower, 4 | Badger, 4 | Rambler, 2 |
| Perseus, 4 | Spaniard, 4 | Skipjack, 4 | Wanderer, 6 |
| Beaver, 4 | Traveller, 4 | Forward, 4 | Chub, 2 |
| Opossum, 4 | Lounge, 4 | Banterer, 4 | Onyx, 2 |
| Fury, 4 | Erne, 4 | Haughty, 4 | Janus, 2 |
| Blazer, 4 | Manlif, 4 | Assurance, 6 | Ant, 2 |
| Brazen, 4 | Lively, 4 | Prorris, 4 | Nettle, 2, |
| Rainbow, 4 | Ruby, 4 | Goshawk, 4 | Decoy, 2 |
| Redbreast, 4 | Tickler, 4 | Grappler, 4 | |
| Havock, 4 | Seagull, 4 | Hymus, 4 | |
| Fencer, 6 | Bulldog, 4 | Violet, 4 | |
| Lapwing, 6 | Hasty, 4 | Weasel, 4 | |
| Swinger, 4 | Herring, 4 | Jackdaw, 4 | |
| Pandora, 4 | Gripper, 4 | Hind, 4 | |
| Pincher, 4 | Thrasher, 4 | Lark, 4 | |
| Charger, 4 | Julia, 4 | Snap, 4 | |
| Scylarx, 4 | Sepoy, 4 | Grasshopper, 4 | |
| Mosquito, 4 | Manly, 4 | Cockchafer, 4 | |
| Forester, 4 | Mistletoe, 4 | Stanch, 4 | |
| Wrestling, 4 | Magnet, 4 | Charon, 4 | |
| Partridge, 4 | | Tubury, 4 | |
| Coquette, 6 | | Sparrowhawk, 4 | |
| Beacon, 4 | | Goldfinch, 4 | |
| Brave, 4 | | Delight, 4 | |
| Bullfinch, 4 | | Bouncer, 4 | |
| Raven, 4 | | Nightingale, 4 | |
| Hardy, 4 | | | |

In addition to the foregoing there was a flotilla of forty mortar-boats and floats. The sailing line-of-battle ships *London* and *Rodney* were placed as the pivot-vessels.

Every precaution was adopted by the Government for the prevention of accidents, and for the safety and convenience of the thousands and tens of thousands of spectators who accompanied the fleet to sea. The Board of Trade issued notices to the masters of steamers cautioning them against carrying more passengers than the number allowed by the Act of Parliament, with the assurance that the pains and penalties under that Act would be fully carried out against all who might be found offending.

For the guidance of the masters of vessels, and to prevent collision between them and the ships of her Majesty's fleet during the Review, the Admiralty issued instructions that steamers, sailing vessels, and boats, were not to attempt to cross the line of the ships-of-war, nor on any account to pass between the columns; nor were they to occupy any part of the man-of-war channel between Spithead and St. Helen's during the evolutions. Steamers were to keep to leeward of the columns of ships in the order of sailing, as their smoke might prevent signals being quickly noticed, thereby causing accident. Vessels were not on any account to pass to windward of the Royal yacht, if it could possibly be avoided. Masters of vessels were reminded that the evolutions of so large a number of men-of-war required a considerable space, and they were, therefore, to steer accordingly, and not close in, to interrupt them, and that they themselves would alone be answerable should any accident occur. Instructions were also issued by the Admiralty that the passenger-steamers should use the anthracite coal, in order to prevent the atmosphere being obscured by the smoke usually evolved from all other description of coal.

In addition to these regulations steam-vessels of the Royal Navy were appointed to clear passages whenever any obstacle might appear likely to impede the progress of the Royal yacht or the manœuvring of the fleet: these vessels carried two balls at the fore as distinguishing marks.

The weather was most suitable. Indeed, so proverbial has it become when the Queen goes forth on any great occasion, that the weather is certain to be fine, that to find it otherwise would be an exception to the rule. And fine it was; for never did a more delightful day shine upon the myriads of spectators congregated at the various points commanding a view of the fleet and its evolutions. And splendid was the sight it was destined to shine upon, for never was there a more magnificent and gorgeous spectacle in ancient or modern times. "The Serpent of the Nile," great Cleopatra, could she have risen from her sarcophagus and been witness to it, would have envied our "Island Queen" her rule of a nation which can boast possession of the greatest and most splendid armament that ever floated.

The town of Portsmouth was crowded to an excess never witnessed before. For days previously the railways had been bringing thousands of visitors from all parts of the kingdom; and steamers from every port on the southern coast, teeming with human freight, had been, day by day, discharging their living cargoes. So great was the influx of persons on the Tuesday evening, the day immediately preceding the review, that hundreds of persons were unable to procure any sleeping accommodation at all; while those who were more fortunate and were able to procure beds did so at great pecuniary sacrifice. The rest of the men on the morning of the review that the town presented the most extraordinary appearance. From a very early hour and up to mid-day thousands of excursionists were seen issuing from the various railway termini, and wending their way in one continued stream towards the shore, to secure a good position to witness the sight. Southsea Common was literally teeming with human beings. From the ramparts, and along the esplanade to a considerable distance beyond Southsea Castle, there was one dense living mass. An immense grand stand was erected on the esplanade for the accommodation of those who preferred witnessing the review from the land. The admission fee was fixed at 10s.—a moderate demand when compared to the prices required for accommodation on board any of the steamers.

But it was not only upon the land that the scene was interesting, for war was the interest confined on the water exclusively to the Royal fleet. There was another flee, important in itself, and which contributed greatly to the splendour of the scene. Our mercantile steamers are of a class that astonish and command the admiration of all who behold them. Among them are some of the largest steamers in the world. Several of these were present—the *Nimla*, *Ripon*, *Alma*, *Manilla*, *Sultan*, and *Euxine*, belonging to the Oriental and Peninsular Steam Navigation Company; and the *Atrato* (the largest paddle-wheel steamer in the world), *La Plata*, *Trent*, and *Tay*, belonging to the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company. These were all thronged with visitors. The directors of the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company, and their friends, were on board the *Atrato*. The steamers of the South-Eastern Company, from Folkestone, and those belonging to the South-Western Company, were also present; together with many others from various ports, far and adjacent, all swarming with passengers. The French steam *L'Imperatrice*, from Calais, with a numerous company of ladies and gentlemen on board, was among the list. She had a splendid brass band, which, on passing the Admiralty yacht off the pier, struck up "Rule Britannia!"—a graceful and by no means an ill-timed compliment. Nearly all the large steamers carried the French flag at the fore in compliment to our gallant Allies.

## ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY.

Precisely at half-past eleven o'clock the train conveying her Majesty and suite arrived at the terminus in the Royal Clarence Victualling-yard. She was at once conveyed by her state barge on board the Royal yacht, accompanied by Prince Albert and the other members of the Royal party and suite. The *Victory* and the other ships in the harbour manned yards and fired a salute so soon as the Royal standard was seen flying at the mastnead. Her Majesty was accompanied on board by the Lords of the Admiralty, Sir Edmund Lyons, Admiral De la Gravière, and Mr. Osborne, Secretary to the Admiralty. After a short interval the yacht rapidly steamed out of the harbour, when the forts immediately saluted. The Queen was most enthusiastically cheered by the assembled thousands on the shore as the yacht pursued her course towards the Spit Buoy, on rounding which the whole of the fleet manned their yards and commenced a Royal salute. The scene was most imposing at this period,

The yacht then proceeded rapidly towards the westward, followed by a large fleet of steamers which were desirous to keep pace with her, but which her superior speed rendered a matter of impossibility. She passed to the westward of the fleet, and then proceeded between the two lines to the extreme east, where the flag-ships were at anchor She was followed by the flotilla in the same order in which they lay at anchor. As she passed along the line each of the men-of-war manned their rigging and cheered her Majesty. The French corvette-of-war *La Chevala* manned yards, and joined in the cheer of welcome. When the yacht arrived at the end of the line she lay to a little to the eastward of the flag-ships, until the squadron of gun-boats should have passed, and proceeded to take up their position to attack the forts, and the floating batteries and mortar-vessels. It was originally intended that the flotilla should follow the yacht to the Nab, between the two lines of the fleet, but this arrangement was abandoned.

It was a most singular and novel sight to see a fleet of nearly 150 sail reviewed within a fleet, and by no means the least interesting portion of the day's proceedings. When the flotilla arrived abreast of the Royal yacht the White and Blue Squadrons went round the flag-ship of Admiral Dundas, the *Duke of Wellington*, to port, while the Red and Light Squadrons rounded the *Royal George*, the flag-ship of the Commander-in-Chief, to port. The ease with which these manœuvres were executed spoke well for the officers and crews, as well as for the handiness of the craft themselves.

When the gun-boat flotilla had all passed, signal was made for the fleet to get under way. They were already hove short with their steam up, so that the signal was scarcely conveyed that it was promptly obeyed; and the whole fleet were quietly stealine from their anchorages in the same order in which they lay—the Port Division being headed by the *Duke of Wellington*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Dundas, and the Starboard Division by the *Royal George*, with the flag of the Commander-in-Chief; and her Majesty heading both divisions in the Royal yacht. In this manner they proceeded to the pivot-ships *London* (90) and *Rodney* (90), which were anchored about a mile to the E.N.E of the Nab light, when the Royal yacht hove to ahead of these vessels, while the Starboard Division passed to starboard of the pivot-ship and the Port Division to port, and in this manner returning to their anchorage.

## THE ATTACK.

In the mean time, while the fleet had been steering to the Nab, the gun-boat flotilla had taken up its position for attacking the forts and floating batteries. The Blue Squadron, under the command of Captain Yelverton had anchored in order of battle to attack Seaside Cast e. The White Squadron, commanded by Captain Keppel, was anchored in line to oppose the floating batteries and the forty mortar-vessels, extending upwards of a mile and a half in length. The Red was opposed to the fort in Stokes Bay, and the L ght to Fort Monckton: these were commanded by Captain Codrington and Captain Astley Cooper Key.

The line extended nearly four miles. This fleet is, perhaps, one of the most wonderful of our recent improvements. It has been brought into existence in a most incredibly short time, and is a most formidable engine in shoal water where a line-of-battle ship cannot reach. This will at once be perceived by their description and armament.

The first class of gun-boats is composed of screw-ships of 200 feet length, and carrying six long 68-pounders, provided with engines of 300 horse power, and a crew of a 100 men. This class is intended as subdivisional ships.

The second class are about 150 feet long, and carry four 68-pounders are provided with engines of 200-horse power, and the crew numbers 80 hands.

The third class are about 100 feet long, of 60-horse power engines, armed with one 68-pounder pivot-gun, one 32-pounder pivot-gun, and two brass howitzers, 24-pounders, on the broadside. This class is by far the most useful and numerous of the whole flotilla, their extraordinary light draught (generally averaging from 4 to 6 feet) enabling them to steam in the shallowest creeks and inlets, while their heavy armament renders them effective against the strongest forts. The whole bulwarks are provided with moveable wrought-iron plates, perfectly rifle-proof, and reaching about seven feet above the deck, so as to protect the men from the enemy's riflemen, in case of having to force the passage of narrow rivers defended by sharp-shooters.

The fourth class is also a useful flotilla for very shallow streams and close in-shore service. It comprises vessels of about eighty feet long, the engines averaging 20-horse power; each boat carrying two 32-pounder pivot-guns amidships, the crew usually numbering thirty-six hands, exclusive of officers. These boats are very little larger than the steamers which ply upon the Thames, though they are certainly considerably broader, in order to admit of working the guns without danger to the craft. Their draught of water, with stores, ammunition, provisions, and guns on board, does not exceed from 3½ to 4 feet.

The whole flotilla is provided with high-pressure locomotive boilers, the place necessarily devoted to the machinery rendering this expedient absolutely imperative, to economise the limited area at disposal of the engineers. Yet small as the horse-power appears, the speed of the fleet of gun vessels is by no means contemptible, the average being from seven to nine knots.

Having described the power and armament of the gun-boats, of which there are nearly 200 in existence, it may be as well to explain those of the floating batteries and mortar-vessels, to which the White Squadron are now opposed in mimic warfare. Each of these tremendous floating batteries carries fourteen 68-pounders, and is sheathed from the bulwarks to three feet below the water line with massive plates of wrought iron, 14 feet 6 inches in length, 20 inches wide, and 4½ inches thick; and each of these plates is bolted to the timber sides of the vessel with forty screw-nuts. When French floating batteries of the same construction were used in the combined attack on the fortress of Kinburn one vessel was struck fifty-eight times in the hull without injury, except that where she was hit her wrought-iron plates were dented to depths varying from ¾ to 1¼ inches. The mortar-boats are all most formidable vessels. They are cutter-rigged, with light and small spars. Their tonnage averages 120 tons, while their draught of water is only from four to five feet. Each is about forty feet long and eighteen broad, and armed with one 13-inch mortar, weighing, with stand, &c., nearly nine tons. These terrific ordnance, when mounted in their places, leave no more space than two feet on each side; the most limited at which the gun can be worked. Some idea may be formed of the immense strength of the construction of these boats when it is mentioned that under each discharge the mortar recoils upon the vessel with a pressure of nearly seventy-five tons. That fortress must indeed be strong which could withstand the united attack of these vessels now opposed in mimic warfare against each other.

While the fleet was rapidly returning to anchor the spectators on shore watching with considerable interest the movements of the gun-boats, anxious for the commencement of the attack. The signal was at length made, and the firing was opened by the Blue Squadron against Southsea Castle. The White Squadron next commenced the attack against the mortar-vessels and floating batteries, and almost immediately after the Red and Light Squadrons opened fire against the Fort in Stokes Bay and Fort Monckton. When the firing was commenced against Southsea Castle, there were many thousand persons assembled under its walls, who, although expecting it, appeared considerably astonished as the loud report of the heavy guns suddenly crashed upon their ears. The gun-boats lay right across the entrance of Portsmouth Harbour, from shore to shore, nearly four miles, and the firing from such an extended line of heavy guns had a very imposing effect, though it was considered rather deficient, from the fortresses not returning their fire. After firing a few rounds each against their supposed foes, the gun-boats as well as the spectators were completely enveloped in smoke, which did not clear away until the firing ceased. There is no question that they would have proved most formidable had their services been required in those seas where it was originally intended they were to be sent. Happily, however, peace has reduced the requirements of those services to the display of this day.

After the signal was made to cease firing, the Royal yacht proceeded at speed to the harbour, under the salute of the fleet of ships of-war who had returned to their anchorage. Her Majesty was then conveyed to London by special train, where she arrived about eight o'clock.

## THE TREATY OF PEACE.

(From the *Daily News*)

THE following is an authentic Copy of the Treaty of Peace concluded at Paris :—

[TRANSLATION.]

The Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their plenary powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles :-

ARTICLE 1.

From the day of the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty there shall be peace and friendship between his Majesty the Emperor of the French, her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his Majesty the King of Sardinia, his Majesty the Sultan of the one part, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias of the other part, as well as between their heirs and successors, their respective States, and subjects in perpetuity.

ARTICLE 2.

Peace being happily established between their aforesaid Majesties, the territories conquered or occupied by their armies during the war shall be reciprocally evacuated.

Special arrangements shall regulate the mode of evacuation, which shall be effected as soon as possible (*aussi prompte que faire se pourra*).

ARTICLE 3

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias engages to restore to his Majesty the Sultan the town and citadel of Kars, as well as all the other parts of the Ottoman territory of which the Russian troops are in possession.

ARTICLE 4

Their Majesties the Emperor of the French, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the King of Sardinia, and the Sultan engage to restore to his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias the towns and ports of Sebastopol, Balaclava, Kamiesch, Eupatoria, Kertch.

[A vexatious accident occurring at the last moment, has occasioned the loss of two or three slips of this portion of the M.S.]

ARTICLE 9.

His Majesty the Sultan, in his constant anxiety for the well-being of his subjects, having granted (*octroyé*) a firman which, in ameliorating their lot without distinction of religion or race, proves his generous intentions towards the Christian populations of his empire, and desiring to give a further proof of his sentiments in this regard, has resolved to communicate to the contracting Powers the said firman, spontaneously emanating from his sovereign will

The contracting Powers acknowledge (*constatent*) the great value of this communication. It is quite understood that the fact of this communication cannot in any case give to the said Powers a right to interfere, either collectively or separately, in the relations of his Majesty the Sultan with his subjects, or in the internal administration of his empire.

ARTICLE 10.

The Convention of July 13, 1841, which maintains the old regulations of the Ottoman empire relative to the closing of the straits of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, has been revised by common accord

The act concluded with this view, and conformably to that principle, between the high contracting parties is and remains annexed to the present treaty, and shall have the same force and value as if it had formed an integral part of it.

ARTICLE 11.

The Black Sea is neutralised. Open to the mercantile marine of all nations, its waters and ports are formally and in perpetuity interdicted to flags of war, whether belonging to the bordering Powers (*puissances riveraines*) or to any other Power, save and except the exceptions mentioned in Articles 14 and 19 of the present treaty.

ARTICLE 12.

Freed from all impediments (*entraves*), trade in the ports and waters of the Black Sea shall only be subjected to regulations of health, customs, and police, conceived in a spirit favourable to the development of commercial transactions

In order to give every desirable security to the commercial and maritime interests of all nations, Russia and the Sublime Porte will admit Consuls in ports situated on the coasts (*littoral*) of the Black Sea, conformably to the principles of international law.

ARTICLE 13.

The Black Sea being neutralised according to the terms of Article 11, the maintenance or establishment on its coasts of military-maritime arsenals (*arsenaux militaires-maritimes*) becomes as unnecessary as without object (*devient sans nécessité comme sans objét*). In consequence his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias and his Majesty the Sultan engage neither to construct nor to preserve any military-maritime arsenal upon that coast.

ARTICLE 14.

Their Majesties the Emperor of all the Russias and the Sultan have concluded a convention for the purpose of determining the force and number of light-vessels necessary for the service of their coasts, which they reserve to themselves the right of keeping up in the Black Sea. The convention is annexed to the present treaty, and shall have the same force and value as if it had formed an integral part of it. This convention can neither be annulled nor modified without the assent of the Powers parties to the present treaty.

ARTICLE 15.

The act of the Congress of Vienna having established the principles destined to regulate the navigation of the rivers which separate or traverse several States, the contracting Powers stipulate between themselves that for the future these principles shall be also applicable to the Danube and to its embouchures. They declare that this disposition constitutes henceforth a part of the public law of Europe, and they take it (the disposition) under their guarantee.

The navigation of the Danube cannot be subjected to any hindrance (*entrave*) or dues (*redevance*) which shall not be expressly provided for by the stipulations contained in the following articles. In consequence no toll (*péage*) shall be taken that may be based solely upon the fact of the navigation of the river, nor any duty (*droit*) upon merchandise which may be on board vessels. The police and quarantine regulations to be established for the security of the States separated or traversed by the river shall be conceived in such a manner as to favour the circulation of vessels as much as possible (*autant que faire se pourra*). Save these regulations, no obstacle whatever shall be placed in the way of the free navigation.

ARTICLE 16.

With the object of realising the dispositions of the preceding article, a commission, in which France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, shall each be represented by a delegate, shall be charged to design and cause to be executed the necessary works from Isatcha downwards (*depuis Isatcha*) in order to clear the mouths of the Danube as well as the neighbouring parts of the sea from the sand and other obstacles which obstruct them, so as to put that part of the river, and the said parts of the sea, in the best possible state of navigability.

To cover the expenses of these works, as well as of the establishments having for their object to assure and facilitate the navigation of the mouths of the Danube, fixed duties at a proper (*convenable*) rate, to be settled by the Commission by a majority of votes, may be levied, on the express conditions that, in this respect, as in all others, the flags of all nations shall be treated on a footing of perfect equality.

ARTICLE 17.

A Commission shall be appointed, composed of delegates of Austria, Bavaria, the Sublime Porte, and Wurtemberg (one for each of these Powers), to which Commission the Commission of the three Danubian Principalities, whose nomination shall have been approved of by the Porte, shall be joined. This Commission, which shall be permanent, will first draw up the regulations of navigation and of fluvial police; secondly, remove the obstacles (*entraves*), of whatever nature they may be, which as yet prevent the application of the dispositions of the treaty of Vienna to the Danube; thirdly, give orders for and cause to be executed the necessary works throughout the whole course of the river (*sur tout le parcours du fleuve*), and, fourthly, after the dissolution of the European Commission, see to the maintenance of the navigability of the mouths of the Danube, and the neighbouring parts of the sea.

ARTICLE 18.

It is understood that the European Commission will have fulfilled its task, and that the bordering (*riveraine*) Commission will have terminated the works designated in the preceding article under the Nos. 1 and 2, within the space of two years. The Powers parties to this treaty, assembled in conference and informed of these facts, will, after having taken note of them (*après en avoir pris acte*), pronounce the dissolution of the European Commission, and henceforth the permanent bordering (*riveraine*) Commission shall enjoy the same powers as those with which the European Commission will have been invested up to that time.

ARTICLE 19.

In order to assure the execution of the regulations which shall have been settled by common accord, in conformity with the principles hereinbefore enumerated, each of the contracting Powers shall have the right at all times to station two light-vessels at the mouths of the Danube.

ARTICLE 20

In exchange for the towns, ports, and territories enumerated in Article 4 of the present treaty, and in order the better to assure the liberty of the navigation of the Danube, his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias consents to the rectification of his frontier in Bessarabia

The new frontier will start from the Black Sea at one kilometre to the east of Lake Bourna-Sola, will perpendicularly rejoin the Akerman road, follow this road as far as the valley of Trajan, pass to the south of Belgrade, reascend along the river Yalpuck as far as Saratzika, and will terminate at Kakamori on the Pruth. Above this point the old frontier between the two empires will undergo no modification.

Delegates of the contracting Powers will settle, in its details, the boundary line of the new frontier.

ARTICLE 21.

The territory ceded by Russia shall be annexed to the Principality of Moldavia, under the suzerainty of the Sublime Porte.

The inhabitants of this territory will enjoy the rights and privileges assured to the Principalities, and during the space of three years they shall be permitted to remove their domicile elsewhere, freely disposing of their property.

ARTICLE 22.

The Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia will continue to enjoy, under the suzerainty of the Porte, and under the guarantee of the contracting Powers, the privileges and immunities of which they are in possession. No exclusive protection shall be exercised over them by any one of the guaranteeing Powers. There shall be no private (*particulier*) right of interference with their internal affairs

ARTICLE 24.

The Sublime Porte engages to preserve to the aforesaid Principalities an independent and national administration, as well as full liberty of worship, legislation, commerce, and navigation.

The laws and statutes now in force shall be revised To establish a complete accord as to this revision, a special Commission, with regard to the composition of which the high contracting parties will come to an understanding, will assemble without delay at Bucharest, together with a Commission of the Sublime Porte.

The task of this Commission will be to inquire into the actual state and condition of the Principalities, and to propose the bases of their future organisation.

ARTICLE 24

His Majesty the Sultan promises to convoke immediately in each of the two provinces a divan *ad hoc*, composed in such a manner as to constitute the most exact representation of the interests of all classes of society. These divans are to give expression to the wishes of the population relative to the definitive organisation of the Principalities. An instruction of the Congress will regulate the relations of the Commission with these divans.

ARTICLE 25.

Taking into consideration the opinions expressed by the two divans, the Commission will, without delay, transmit the result of its own labours to the present seat of the Conferences. The final understanding with the Suzerain Power will be recorded (*consacrée*) in a convention concluded at Paris between the high contracting parties, and a hatti-chérif conformable to the stipulations of the convention will definitively constitute the organisation of these provinces—placed thenceforth under the collective guarantee of all the Powers parties to the treaty.

ARTICLE 26.

It is agreed that there shall be in the Principalities an armed national force organised with the object of maintaining the security of the interior, and assuring that of the frontiers. No impediment (*entrave*) is to be placed in the way of such extraordinary measures of defence as, in accordance with the Sublime Porte, the Principalities may be under the necessity of taking (*seraient appelés à prendre*) to repulse any foreign aggression

ARTICLE 27.

If the internal tranquillity of the Principalities should be menaced or compromised, the Sublime Porte will come to an understanding with the other contracting Powers as to the measures to be taken to maintain or re-establish legal order. No armed intervention can take place without a previous accord with these Powers.

ARTICLE 28

The Principality of Servia will continue to be dependent upon (*à relever de*) the Sublime Porte, conformably to the Imperial hattis, which fix and determine its rights and immunities placed henceforth under the collective guarantee of the contracting Powers.

In consequence the said Principality will preserve its independent and national administration, as well as full liberty of worship, legislation, commerce, and navigation.

ARTICLE 29.

The right of garrison of the Sublime Porte, such as is stipulated for by anterior regulations, is maintained. No armed intervention is to take place in Servia without a previous accord between all the contracting Powers.

ARTICLE 30.

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias and his Majesty the Sultan keep in his integrity the state of their possessions in Asia, such as it existed legally before the rupture.

In order to prevent any local contest, the boundary of the frontier will be verified, and if need be rectified, but so as that no territorial prejudice shall result to either of the two parties from any such rectification.

With this view a mixed Commission, composed of two Russian Commissioners, two Ottoman Commissioners, one French Commissioner, and one English Commissioner, shall be sent to the locality (*sur les lieux*) immediately after the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the Court of Russia and the Sublime Porte. The labours of this Commission are to be terminated within the space of eight months, dating from the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

ARTICLE 31.

The territories occupied during the war by the troops of their Majesties the Emperor of the French, the Emperor of Austria, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the King of Sardinia, under the terms of the convention signed at Constantinople on March 12, 1854, between France, Great Britain, and the Sublime Porte, the 14th of June of the same year, between Austria and the Sublime Porte, and the 15th of March, 1855, between Sardinia and the Sublime Porte, shall be evacuated as soon as possible (*aussitôt que faire se pourra*) after the ratification of the present treaty. The time within which the evacuation is to be effected (*les délais*) and the means of execution will be the subject of a convention between the Sublime Porte and the Powers whose troops occupy the territories.

ARTICLE 32.

Until the treaties or conventions which existed before the war between the belligerent Powers shall have been renewed or replaced by new acts, the commerce of importation and exportation shall go on reciprocally upon the footing of the rules in force before the war, and their subjects shall in all other respects (*en toute autre manière*) be respectively treated upon the footing of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE 33.

The convention concluded this day between their Majesties the Emperor of the French, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of the one part, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias of the other part, relative to the Aland Isles, is, and remains, annexed to the present treaty, and shall have the same force and value as if it had made part of it.

ARTICLE 34.

The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Paris within the space of four weeks, or sooner, if possible.

In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have hereto affixed the seal of their arms.

TREASURE TROVE.—A rumour prevails at Cracow of an immense treasure which a young peasant has by chance discovered near Schwez, on the Vistula, the rain having washed away the earth by which it had been covered. His attention was attracted by seeing something shining, and, on closer inspection, he saw a large barrel, with copper hoops, filled with silver coin. It is supposed to be a military chest of the French army, which was buried there in 1813, in order that it might not fall into the hands of the Cossacks. It is known that, about twenty five years ago, several Frenchmen came to Schwez, and for some time were occupied in making search for something in the neighbourhood. —*Augsburg Gazette.*

A sum of £40,000 has already been subscribed as a guarantee fund for the contemplated art exhibition in Manchester.

THE GRAND NAVAL REVIEW.—LIBERTY-MEN GOING ON SHORE.—SKETCHED BY J. W. CARMICHAEL.

# THE GRAND NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD.

JAMES GATE, PORTSMOUTH.—LIBERTY-MEN RETURNING.

## THE OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

The following is the Official Programme of the Review, as arranged by the authorities of the Admiralty :—

On the occasion of her Majesty reviewing the fleet the ships will be anchored at Spithead in two columns, at three cables' distance, the ships of the line at one and a half cables apart; smaller ships at one cable. The ships of the line will anchor to the eastward, then the screw frigates, screw corvettes, and paddle-wheel steamers. The divisions of gun-boats will continue the line to the westward two divisions in each line formed each into two subdivisional columns (half a cable apart) to the west of its divisional leader.

The *Meander*, *Belleisle*, floating batteries, exercising brigs and the mortar-vessels, will anchor and form a stationary line rom the Spit Buoy to the western end of Stokes Bay.

The *London* and the *Rodney* will take up a position as pivot-ships to the E.N.E. of the Nab Light, at four cables apart. Two other pivot-vessels will be similarly placed at one mile west of Cowes.

A Royal salute will be fired by the fleet on her Majesty's yacht reaching the Spit Buoy, and the same on her Majesty returning into harbour after the review, but not until the Royal yacht shall have reached the inside of the Spit Buoy. No other salute is to be fired.

The *Meander* and floating batteries will not salute, nor any vessel under the number of guns prescribed by the Admiralty order.

All the ships, while at anchor are to be dressed in colours, and, on the Royal yacht passing, each ship is to man the rigging, and the crews are to cheer The *Meander* and stationary ships are to man yards and cheer.

If the weather is tolerably fine, and there is not much swell in the offing the fleet will have steam ready (but with the fires banked), and be hove short by eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Her Majesty's yacht, on leaving Portsmouth harbour, will probably steam past Gilkicker Point, and, entering between the columns at the western or Cowes end, will proceed through their whole extent. As soon as her Majesty shall have passed the eastern vessels of the flotilla, the flotilla will weigh and will follow the Queen's yacht between the lines in the same order in which they were anchored, preceded by the officer in command of the division in one of the larger gun-vessels.

On reaching the flag-ships the van and rear squadrons of the flotilla

GUN-BOATS ATTACKING SOUTHSEA CASTLE.—SKETCHED BY E. WESTON.

return in succession to port round the *Duke of Wellington*. The van squadron (White) will take up a position, at anchor, for attacking the *Meander* and stationary line, their right opposite to the floating batteries near the Spit Buoy, extending to the westward in line. The rear squadron (Blue) will place itself to the eastward of the Bonne Buoy, opposite to Southsea Castle, the centre and light squadron of the flotilla will turn in succession to starboard round the *Royal George*, and, passing to the southward of the south column of the line of ships, will cross the westward of both columns. The centre squadron (Red) will take up a position, and anchor their left opposite to the *Meander* and *Belleisle*, in Stokes Bay, and extending thence to the east, and opposite to the mortar-vessels. The light squadron (White and Red) will follow the centre division, and will place itself in opposition between the centre and van squadrons. Gunboats ordered to attack are not to fire more than six rounds.

The whole flotilla will be prepared to open fire on a signal from the Royal yacht or Commander-in Chief. As soon as the flotilla shall have passed the flag ships in the van of the columns the whole fleet will weigh on the signal being made by the Commander-in-Chief, lowering their flags simultaneously with the flag-ship, and will proceed in close order of sailing towards the pivot ships, at such a rate as will allow the prescribed order to be maintained, during the columns to be cable's length apart.

On reaching the pivot ships to E.N.E. of the Nab, each column, after passing between them, will turn outwards round these ships, the starboard turning to starboard, and the port column to port. Manning the rigging, and cheering the Royal yacht as they pass, they will then return to Spithead in the same order—closing their columns after the ships returning westward shall have passed the rear of the fleet, and thus regain their anchorage at Spithead, unless otherwise directed by signal.

Plan to be adopted in case a signal shall be made for the purpose:—

The position of the fleet at anchor as in No. 1, and prepare to weigh, but should the signal be made for the flotilla alone to weigh, accompanied by the signal which will refer to this plan, the gun-boats, after passing round the flag-ship, as in No. 1, instead of proceeding at once to the points of attack, will return to the westward outside the columns; having passed beyond which they will close the squadrons, each of which will remain in their original order of formation, and, passing between the pivot vessels off Cowes, the three flotilla squadrons will turn in succession to starboard and the Red and Light squadrons to port, and return to the eastward. When the whole have passed the pivot vessels, the flotilla will form into single columns of squadrons—White leading, Blue second, Red third, and Light fourth—(which will pass to north of the fleet (which will have remained at anchor), to their respective positions of attack in the order prescribed, and be ready to open their fire on the signal being given for the purpose.

## F. P. SMITH, FIRST PRACTICAL INTRODUCER OF THE SCREW PROPELLER.

*(See Portrait, engraved at page 428.)*

THE magnificent spectacle presented by our screw fleet at the naval review just concluded at Portsmouth naturally directs public attention to the history of the screw propeller—an instrument which though proposed centuries ago for the propulsion of vessels has only lately been reduced to successful practice. Although many persons have aided in the introduction of this important improvement it is mainly to the talent and persistency of one man that we are indebted for its practical realisation; and surely has it fallen to the lot of any one man within his own lifetime to confer upon his country benefits more timely or more momentous That man is Mr. Francis Pettit Smith, the main incidents of whose career we propose here briefly to record, and whose merits are only exceeded by his unpretendedness and very unpretending manners.

Mr. Francis Pettit Smith was born at Hythe, in Kent, on the 9th February, 1808. He is the only son of the late Mr. Charles Smith, who was for upwards of forty years the postmaster of Hythe, in which capacity he manifested so much zeal and integrity as to obtain the marked commendation of his superiors on numerous occasions. At the age of ten young Smith was sent to a school at Ashford, kept by the Rev. Alexander Fowler, and when he grew up to manly estate he adopted the business of a grazing farmer, first in Romney-marsh, in Kent, and afterwards at Hendon, in Middlesex. He had all his life been addicted to the construction of models of boats, and had contrived various modes of propulsion; but in 1834 a model which he had constructed and which was propelled by a screw driven by a spring, answered so well that he arrived at the conclusion that this would be a preferable propeller for vessels to paddles, which at that time were exclusively employed. In 1835 he constructed a larger model, which he performed a great number of experiments on one of the horse ponds of his farm at Heudon and at the Adelaide Gallery; and in 1836 he took out his patent for propelling vessels by the means of a screw revolving beneath the water at the stern. At this stage of the progress he was joined by the late Mr. Wright, the banker, and Mr. C. A. Caldwell, who had the penetration to perceive that the invention was one of much promise, and who were therefore desirous to assist its progress. In 1836 a small steam-vessel of ten tons burden and six horses' power was built, and was tried on the Paddington Canal, and also on the Thames, with satisfactory results. In the construction and working of this boat Mr. Smith was very materially assisted by Mr. Thomas Pilgrim, a clever practical engineer, whom he had engaged, and who subsequently acted as chief engineer of the *Archimedes* and other larger vessels. In 1837 the tiny craft put to sea and visited Dover, Folkestone, &c., encountering some very severe weather, and demonstrating that the screw would answer in rough as well as smooth water. In 1838 the vessel was visited by the Lords of the Admiralty, who considered Mr. Smith's progress to have been so successful that they contemplated trying his invention in the Navy; but before taking this step they were desirous of having it tried by Mr. Smith and his friends in a larger vessel. To meet this requisition the *Archimedes* was built. She was of 237 tons burden, and ninety-horse power; and in October, 1838, she was launched on the Thames at Millwall. It was agreed that her performance would be considered satisfactory, and that the screw would in all probability be adopted in the Navy if she realised a speed of five miles an hour. Near twice that speed was actually obtained.

Up to this point Mr. Smith had been compelled to contend against not merely the physical difficulties which are incidental to all new inventions, but against the almost universal sentiment of the engineering world which regarded the project of propelling vessels by means of a screw as visionary and preposterous. Undaunted, however, by this unfavourable opinion, and undeterred by mechanical difficulties—such as might be expected to spring up in the prosecution of so novel a scheme where there was no experience either of the principle or details, but everything was yet to learn—Mr. Smith laboured steadily onward, maintaining his own faith unshaken, and upholding the faith of those gentlemen who were now associated with him in the prosecution of the invention. Of these, one of the most effective and energetic was Mr. Henry Currie, the banker, who was one of the directors of a small company which was formed to urge forward the application of the screw, and has given to Mr. Smith an earnest support throughout his whole career; and it may well be a source of congratulation to any man to have aided in the introduction of so momentous an improvement as that of screw propelling. The remarkable success achieved by the *Archimedes* took the engineering world by surprise; and, although a vast amount of inertia had yet to be overcome before the screw could be practically introduced in an ocean-going vessel, yet it now became clear that the original unfavourable sentiment regarding it had been erroneous. Of all arts steam navigation is perhaps the most conservative, since the effects of any wrong step are so serious and so irreparable; and, although, therefore, the performance of the *Archimedes* demonstrated the success of the screw propeller, it was a considerable time before any other person would adopt it. Mankind looked on with a vague sentiment of wonder, mingled with doubt; they inquired, paused, and rejected; and several years had to elapse, and a long series of most expensive experiments had to be made before confidence had so far ripened into security as to cause the screw to be practically adopted.

In May, 1839, the *Archimedes* visited Sheerness, Portsmouth, &c., where her performance excited universal admiration. In May, 1840, she was tested by order of the Admiralty, by trying her against some of the best packets on the Dover station; and Captain Chappel, of the Royal Navy, and Mr. Lloyd, Chief Engineer of the Navy, by whom the investigation was conducted, reported in the most favourable manner of her performance. In the same year the *Archimedes* visited every principal port in Great Britain, and crossed the Bay of Biscay to Oporto In 1841 a small vessel, named the *Bee*, was built at Chatham by order of the Admiralty, and was fitted both with paddles and the screw, in order that it might be ascertained which instrument of propulsion gave the best result. In 1842 the *Rattler* was commenced at Sheerness; and in 1843 Mr. Lloyd, assisted by Mr. Smith and Mr. Brunel, made a number of experiments with her, to determine the best proportions of the screw; and the proportions as thus ascertained have ever since been the guide of engineering practice. In 1844 the *Rattler* was commissioned by Captain Henry Smith, R.N., and, in 1845, an elaborate series of experiments was made, with the view of ascertaining the comparative efficacy, under all circumstances of wind and water, of the screw-steamer *Rattler* and the paddle-steamer *Alecto*,—the vessels being purposely constructed from the same lines, and of the same size and power, in order that their relation might be accurately ascertained. The vessels were each of about 800 tons and 200-horse power; and, under nearly all the circumstances, the *Rattler* showed a superiority of performance, which led the Admiralty to order at once H.M. yacht *Fairy*, and twenty other ships of various classes, to be fitted with the screw, under Mr. Smith's advice and superintendence; which has continued till 1850; at which time nearly 100 ships had been built, or ordered to be built, on the screw principle. Meanwhile the fourteen years' patent had expired, and an extension of it for five years had been granted; no returns had yet been obtained from it, but very heavy expenses had been incurred; and, to add to Mr. Smith's perplexities, Brunel's ocean was no sooner made clear, and the principles of the patent in a great measure surmounted, than he was beset by a host of pirates and pretenders who had not been before heard of—who had in no wise contributed to the success or progress of the invention—but who now started from their obscurity to endeavour to wrest from Mr. Smith the fruits of his ingenuity, his endurance, and his toil. Some turned up forgotten patents to show that screw propellers had been proposed before. Others brought evidence to show that they had also tried to propel vessels by a screw, but their efforts ended in failure, and had long been forgotten. As is usual in such cases, both parties went into a court of law, where both the judges and the counsel were supremely ignorant of everything relating to the matter in dispute, and the usual legal sophistries were employed to show that Mr. Smith had done nothing whatever of a useful character. The very same language had been employed in the case of Watt half a century before, when he was beset by pirates, who sought to deprive him of the right to his improvements on the steam-engine; but the indignation of posterity has redressed that injustice, as it will also do in the case before us. Here has been an improvement of great public advantage successfully worked out with great labour, against great incredulity and in the face of difficulties which nobody must have worked it out; and, if Mr. Smith is not the person who has done it, who then is? Any argument which implies that it is to other agency than Mr. Smith's exertions that we are indebted for the practical realisation and present possession of the arts of screw propulsion is clearly untenable, as nearly every engineer who has used the screw, or has given the subject his attention, has for years been an attentive spectator of Mr. Smith's proceedings, and has watched every step of his career. Engineers know whence they obtained their information respecting the screw, whence they first acquired their confidence in its efficacy, and whence they derived those principles and proportions which now regulate their practice. In the face of an experience of this kind all other arguments and pretensions sink into insignificance; and the verdict which the engineering community has already pronounced on this subject is not just as it is irrevocable. Evidence the most incontestable, all pointing to the same conclusion, could easily be collected, but such a proceeding would now be quite superfluous, as the matter has gone beyond this stage, and has passed into the category of admitted facts commanding universal acquiescence.

To enable some approximate estimate to be arrived at of the amount of the benefit which has been conferred by Mr. Smith upon his country by accomplishing the introduction of the principle of screw propulsion into the Navy, it will be useful to recapitulate the following statistics:—There are in all 30 war-steamers with paddle-wheels in the Navy of the collective power of 11,035 horses, and carrying in all 268 guns: so that, taking the average of the whole of the paddle vessels of this class in the Navy, it takes about 41-horse power to carry each gun into action; but if we take only the seven best and most recent paddle vessels as the standard of comparison, then it takes about 25-horse power to take each gun into action. There are in the Navy in all 327 screw vessels, of which 19 are transports and store-ships and 168 gun-boats and floating batteries. Setting these aside, as vessels for special service, there remain 72 sloops and corvettes, 8 frigates, and 43 line-of-battle ships. These vessels, which may be considered the ordinary fighting ships of the Navy, mount collectively 3493 guns; and are propelled by 49,312 collective horses' power, being at the rate of seventeen horse power to bring each gun into action. The speed of the screw vessels is upon the whole much the same as that of the paddle vessels; but in the screw vessels each gun is brought into action with nearly one-third of the power

If these paddle vessels had been in exclusive use in the Navy, nearly 100,000 horse power more of engines would have been required than is at present necessary, the cost of which would have been five or six millions sterling, to which must be added a similar amount for the hulls of a requisite number of ships, and these, together, therefore, would represent the saving of engine power and ships in the Navy achieved by the introduction of the screw propeller. Even this result, however startling it may appear, falls far short of representing the amount of advantage realised, and indeed cannot be asserted, from the facility of introduction and speed, a fleet of the strength and efficiency of that with which the nation is now provided could not have existed at all. In the merchant and naval transport service, the benefits conferred by the introduction of the screw are quite as momentous, and the proof that paddles are now nearly obsolete is the fact that none other than screw vessels are now being built for the navigation of the ocean.

But while Mr. Smith has confessedly rendered such important services to his country by the introduction of the screw, he has not advanced his own private interests—but, on the contrary, has sacrificed them alto gether. He has spent the best years of his life in the prosecution of this undertaking, and has expended upon it the resources of talent and perseverance which, if spent in any of the ordinary pursuits by which wealth is acquired would, in all probability, have raised him to opulence. But partly from the magnitude of the achievement which rendered it necessary to spend so many years before pecuniary success could be reached, and partly from the imperfection of our laws, which place the inventor in *fact* only on the same footing as the inventor on *paper*—the barren propounder of theoretical ideas—Mr. Smith, has never derived any return from his invention. Her Majesty the Queen, it is true, has been pleased, most graciously, to grant Mr. Smith a pension from the Civil List of £200 a year, in consideration of his personal services to the Navy; and the leading engineers of the country, wishing to mark their sense of Mr. Smith's merits, of the great difficulties he has surmounted, and of the weighty benefits he has conferred, have subscribed about two thousand pounds as the commencement of a national testimonial fund, intended to mark the national appreciation of Mr. Smith's exertions But are such slight contributions as these an adequate recompense to such a man and for such an achievement? The people of this country have no interest and no desire that those who render real service to the State should meet with any other than a corresponding recompense, and the national sense of equity would be satisfied unless Mr. Smith received some supplement more commensurate with the arduous nature of the task he has successfully performed and the public benefits he has conferred. Why should not a grant be made to him of thirty or forty thousand pounds? Such a grant would be in accordance with the practice of the country; it cannot be said that it would be too large a sum for the services rendered, and whatever is to be given should be given promptly and with a good grace. It will never do to let it be supposed that plebeian services, however great, must ever be competitively unrewarded. The fact, the honorary distinctions and substantial rewards are being somewhat profusely bestowed for meritorious conduct in the late war seems to be an extremely fitting one so to recognise the result of Mr. Smith's labours, which have contributed so largely to the success of that war, and to the comfort of those who have had the honour to be engaged in it.

The introduction of the screw propeller is an achievement which will appear larger in the eyes of posterity than it does in ours; and those who have had any part in that great work will be remembered in connection with it when other names at present of far greater magnitude in the public eye will have been forgotten. The introduction of a new and important art constitutes an epoch in history, and the name of the man by whom such a boon has been conferred upon humanity looms larger through the mists of time, which, while it obliterates all conventional distinctions, and hides the faint hues of fictitious renown, brings out in grander proportions those great features of progress which give individuality to particular epochs, and by which the destinies of nations are controlled.

THE UNION-JACK.—The British Flag consists of the crosses of St George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, united; but the etymology of the term "Union-Jack" has never, it is presumed, been explained, for it does not occur in any lexicon or glossary. The word "Union" obviously arose from the circumstance to which the flag owes its origin (the Union of Ireland, in 1801); and, finally, therefore, is as to the expression "Jack." As the alteration in the banner of St. George occurred in the reign of James I., it may with great probability be presumed to be a corruption of "Jacques." If, however, this hypothesis be rejected, the following is submitted. English sailors were formerly accustomed to wear the cross of St. George on their upper garment; and as it appears from early writers that the upper dress of a horseman, and, according to others, a kind of cassock, was called a "Jack," it admits of the inference that a small flag containing the cross in question was termed "a Jack," when used at sea; after the banner, which, more properly speaking, is confined to the field, fell into comparative disuse. The former of these conjectures appears, however, the more probable.—*Sir Harris Nicolas. From "Things Not Generally Known."*

## *EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.*

The Empress Eugénie daily takes an airing in the garden of the Tuileries when the weather is fine. The health of her Majesty is rapidly in course of restoration.

A step in the peerage has been offered to the Earl of Clarendon, and respectfully declined by his Lordship.

It is reported at Berlin, semi-officially, that Prince Oscar Frederick, Duke of East Gothland, is about to become a wooer to the Princess Mary of Cambridge. Prince Oscar will accompany the Dowager Queen of Sweden to Paris—where she is to be godmother to the Prince Imperial—and will afterwards present himself to the English Court.

The Emperor Alexander returned to St. Petersburg from Moscow on the 14th inst.

The arrival of the Marquis of Dalhousie from India is hourly expected at Walmer. The castle has been prepared for his reception as the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, succeeding the late Duke of Wellington.

General Pelissier is expected at Marseilles about the 27th of the month. A grand banquet will be given to him at that place by the municipal authorities.

The general belief in St. Petersburg is that the coronation of the Emperor will take place on the 30th August, the day of the patron saint of the Emperor Alexander.

The report that the Emperor and Empress of Russia intend to visit Berlin this summer is renewed.

The *Herald* states that Viscount Palmerston and Earl Fortescue are to have the vacant Garters

The thirty-eighth birthday of the Queen of Hanover was celebrated on the 13th inst. at the Hanoverian Court with all possible pomp. There was a drawingroom and ball in the splendid apartments of the old palace.

Lord Clarendon, accompanied by Lady Clarendon and family, arrived at Dover on Monday, from Paris, per the *Vimd*, from Boulogne. After partaking of some refreshment at the Lord Warden Hotel, his Lordship resumed his journey, and travelled to London per express train.

Baron C. Rothschild has left Frankfort for Munich, to form a company for executing several Bavarian railways. The King of Bavaria has conferred on him the Order of St. Michael.

Count Walewski has expressed a wish to obtain possession of the estates which formerly belonged to his family in Russian Poland.

Count Buol and Baron de Manteuffel took leave of the Emperor of the French on the 17th inst., and next day they left Paris together by the early train—the Count for Vienna, the Baron for Berlin.

A letter from Munich states that the King of Greece will visit Germany during the summer, and remain for some time at the Court of his brother.

The Prince and Princess de Joinville, the Count de Neuilly, and the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, arrived at the Midland Hotel, Derby, on the 17th inst. Next morning their Royal Highnesses took their departure *en route* for Chatsworth

The King of Sardinia and the Prince of Carignan visited the Exhibition of Fine Arts at Turin on the 15th inst., and purchased several works there.

Count Nesselrode will retire from the Department of Foreign Affairs, and be succeeded by Prince Gortschakoff, the late Ambassador at Vienna. Count Nesselrode will preserve his position as Arch-Chancellor of the Empire.

Two sabres and two saddles of the most glittering and costly character have just arrived at the Turkish Embassy in Paris, as a present from the Sultan to the Emperor Napoleon

It has been decided that M. de Morny will represent the Emperor of the French at the coronation of the Czar. It is not yet known who will be the French Ambassador at Constantinople.

The Sultan has authorised the formation of a medical society at Constantinople, and has sanctioned its title as the Imperial Medical Society of Constantinople. The new institution was started by the English medical men at Scutari.

Mr. Greene, M.P. for Lancaster, has signified his intention to retire from Parliament when it dissolves. He has been a representative for the borough for upwards of thirty years

It is now said that M. de Brunnow is to proceed to London after the exchange of ratifications, as Extraordinary Ambassador, to announce to her Majesty the accession of the Emperor to the throne. But it is not decided whether he will be reappointed to the permanent mission

Baron Steiglitz has arrived at Paris. It is generally understood that his mission is connected with monetary transactions, which the financial condition of Russia renders necessary

Lord Panmure has given £100 towards the expense of erecting the theatre at Aldershot Camp.

Marshal Radetzky has permitted MM. Cassick, Hafner, Milich, Malaredi, Count Buresich, Antonibon, and Castrodardo, late officers in the Austrian navy, and political refugees, to return to the Austrian dominions

The *Epoca* says that King Ferdinand of Portugal, whose visit to Berlin several months has been announced, does not intend to visit Madrid, in order to avoid the embarrassments of etiquette, unless, indeed, the Queen shall insist on seeing him.

General Kisseleff goes from St. Petersburg to Rome, to conclude a Concordat with the Papal Court.

General Williams, whose health has now for some time been re-established, is expected to arrive very shortly at Constantinople.

M. Christopoulos, the Greek Minister of Public Instruction, had ordered the researches at the Acropolis to be resumed. They were discontinued in 1846.

Cardinal Viale Prela gave a grand dinner at Vienna on the 15th to the principal members of the Episcopal Conference. On the 17th the Archbishop of Vienna entertained all the archbishops now in that capital at his table

Lord Sydney is to succeed Lord Cowper as Lord Lieutenant of Kent

Baron de Keller will, it is said, represent Austria at the conference which is to take place at Bucharest for the organisation of the Principalities.

Lord Brougham arrived in Paris on the 20th from his seat at Cannes. On Monday he was present at the meeting of the French Academy of Science.

The homœopathic physician of the late Emperor Nicholas, Dr Mayr, who shortly after the death of his Imperial patient retired to Bamberg, in Bavaria, where he has since resided, has been summoned by the Empress Mother to return to Russia and to her the benefit of his medical advice.

General Kuhnawitch, who was made prisoner when Kinburn was taken, and whose conduct was brought before a court-martial, has been honourably acquitted.

Miss Victoria Fowler, of Newry, has been appointed by the Commissioners of the National Board of Education, Dublin, to take charge of the National School at Melbourne, at the salary of £50 a year.

The court-martial at Berlin has given its decision on the affair of the duel between M. de Rochow and M. de Hinckeldy. As, however, the decision is not valid until it has been confirmed by the King, nothing has yet transpired on the subject.

Prince Gortschakoff has announced that large quantities of flour and biscuit will be publicly sold by Government in the kingdom of Poland.

The electors of Bridgwater have signed an address to the members of that borough, calling upon them to support Mr. Ewart for the total repeal of the punishment of death.

The Vienna tribunal has condemned to death by default three political refugees, Drs Antonio Foster, Joseph Goldmark, and Ernest de Violand. These leaders of the Vienna revolution are declared guilty of high treason, and of having been implicated in the murder of M. Latour

The sentence of death passed at the late Devon and Suffolk Assizes upon Mary Weeks and Emma Mussett, both of whom were convicted of murdering their children, has been commuted to transportation for life.

The disarming of the National Militia se Valencia has been effected quietly. Fifteen hundred muskets were obtained.

The site of the new Théâtre du Peuple, which is shortly to be erected in Paris, is charged to the Place du Chatelet

The state apartments at Windsor Castle are now open on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, between the hours of one and four o'clock, until October 31st.

There are at present no less than five rival competitors in St. Petersburg for the Government concession or license to erect there a monetary institution according to the pattern of the Parisian and other Continental Crédits Mobiliers. Among them is the house of Baging Brothers, the Vienna Bank, and the Parisian Crédits Mobiliers.

## LIMITED LIABILITY.*

We quite agree with Mr. Lindsay that "a mighty race of competition is going on between ourselves, America, France, and other nations—all bidding for the markets of the world." A similar remark is made in an American journal, which sees in the rapid development of industry in Europe one of the present extraordinary phenomena of the Old World. The one great desire now apparently prevalent among the nations—kindred, too, by our own great success—is to obtain wealth and power by manufacturing and commercial activity. Everywhere Banks and all the resources of credit, are called into life; and if we cannot thrive under the most vigorous and enlightened competition we shall sink and decay. It is now, therefore, as Mr. Lindsay also says, "of vast importance to us to use every means in our power to develop our energy and genius." We shall not win in this mighty race if we be unduly weighted; and our peculiar Law of Partnership, which subjects every man who enters into trade to responsibility to the extent of his whole substance, has long been justly deemed to be a most unnecessary encumbrance. To remove it, Mr. Lowe introduced a bill into the House of Commons, "sound in principle," and "simple in detail," as Mr. Lindsay says, but which did not satisfy the House. It did not carry out practically, according to its views, the principle of limited liability, to which the House has given its assent, and Mr. Lowe was obliged to withdraw his bill. Under these circumstances, Mr. Lindsay, an earnest and honest reformer, who much desires to see the principle carried practically into operation, after consulting with Mr. Cobden, and calling in the assistance of Mr. Lavie, a great solicitor in the City, has presented the public with a bill "meant for Cheapside," and "worded in a way that men of business can understand it." Mr. Cobden says—"it seems to carry out what we have in view;" and that Mr. Lindsay, when he states "the difficulty of *marrying* capital to ingenuity under the present law, hits the bull's-eye of the case." Quite poetical this for Cheapside and Manchester; and it adds to the regret we feel at being unable to express entire approbation of a measure—plainly, tersely, and eloquently explained—intended to carry into effect a principle in which we cordially concur.

Mr. Lindsay's bill has for us, in contrast to that of Mr. Lowe, the disadvantage of being a great deal longer. The best legal draughtsman rarely puts twenty-five clauses on paper in the shape of a bill with six paragraphs of preamble without stating something that others will be sure to find discordant. Mr. Lindsay himself does not fully agree in all the clauses drawn up by Mr. Lavie. The twelfth clause, which takes away all the mutual rights of partners against each other, and all their rights as against third parties, unless the partnership be duly registered, and yet makes them liable as general partners to all *bond fide* creditors, seems to us harshly compulsory. Again, the twentieth clause, which renders a partner with limited liability responsible to the extent o. his liability for six months after his retirement from the firm for all the debts existing at the time of his retirement, whatever means he may have adopted to provide for their liquidation, and whatever may have been subsequently done by his partners, would, in our opinion, enact gross injustice. Mr. Lavie, rather than Mr. Lindsay, speaks in these clauses, and they, with some others, seem to us better calculated to suit the purposes of an opponent of limited liability than promote the objects of its advocates.

Mr. Lindsay admits that "he adopts registration, which, when arguing the question on broad principles, he had been forced to condemn." He gives up his own principle, therefore, to conciliate the opponents of limited liability. At the same time he will make registration general. He will call on every trader to record the names of the partners in the firm under which they trade. Every person carrying on business, though there be no partnership, is to be registered. A department of the Customs or Inland Revenue is to require every "House" to make a return. Directories of trade for particular districts or cities would thus be kept at each Custom-house or office of Inland Revenue. A small fee, too, of a shilling ought be charged for the entry. Mr. Lindsay thinks the public have a right to know who form partnerships; and to carry out the principles of limited liability he would accordingly subject ever trader to registration.

We are disposed to deny the right of the public or the State, claimed by Mr. Lindsay, to take any special notice of individuals carrying on business, or maintain a register of them, whatever may be the rights of individuals dealing with them. But we will not discuss such an abstruse question, being disposed to believe that his plan for conciliating the opponents of limited liability is more likely to render its very name hateful than to promote its success with the mercantile body. Our chief objection is to the very principle of concession coming from our side. We believe that we are right. We demand perfect freedom to form partnerships, and employ capital in small or large masses, making ourselves responsible to the extent of any sum we think proper; and why should we, in argument, give up such a principle? Why so concession for ever to be made by those who believe they stand on the right? Reformers have, in fact, no other ground to stand on; and when they quit it, and advocate anything else but the right, they go over to the camp of the enemy and advocate wrong. It is for the opponents of right to make concessions. Something not right, something short of what we consider to be justly due, may be accepted, because something perfectly right cannot be obtained. Such a deference may be necessary in the world, but those who accept the imperfection should never lose sight of what they deem perfection, and never propose what they themselves condemn. We differ from Mr. Lindsay, and from Mr. Cobden if he approve of Mr. Lindsay's bill, as to the propriety of conceding to the opponents of Limited Liability: we differ from them with regret, and with many misgivings as to our own judgment; but we do differ, after careful consideration; and it would be neither honest nor candid did we not, however reluctantly, express our difference.

* Remarks on the Law of Partnership and Limited Liability. By W. S. Lindsay, Esq., M.P. Effingham Wilson.

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.—The stewards' books for the recent Croydon Park races are very elegant specimens of ornamental printing, executed by Mr. John Day, of Melton, and are entitled to special commendation. The race lists are printing in lace and blue, within a triple gold and colour border, and are headed by the arms of the stewards, properly emblazoned. The cases or covers for the lists are, however, most superb: the design being an oval and corners of embossed gold and silver leaves and stalks, bearing white roses in high relief; the centre oval inclosing the emblazoned arms of the stewards. Then, the first day's list is in gold, with the Rutland scene; and that for the second day is in silver, with the Earl of Wilton's arms; the arms of Lord Forester being at the head of both days' racing.

PROBABLE POPULATION OF KANSAS NEXT AUTUMN.—The St. Louis *Democrat* believes, "from a careful examination of reliable data, that there will be one hundred thousand persons added to the population of that fair and fertile territory before the ripening of the harvest." This seems a pretty large estimate, but perhaps not larger than present indications will justify warrant. The whole country seems to be roused upon the subject, and every quarter north, south, east, and west—companies are forming to [illegible] Kansas their future home. The popular idea seems to be that a country which has been so talked about and fought for must needs be a good one, and no number of ruffians will prevent adventurers from going there. We think there is no question that at least the ninety-five odd thousand required by Mr. Douglas in his bill providing for the admission of Kansas into the Union will be on the ground before next August, and not improbably before the end of the present session of Congress.—*Chicago Democrat.*

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F T B, Dublin University Club.—It shall be inserted on next week.

F. T., Boston. The German "Handbuch," or Register and Diet Lasa.

Byth.—The solution is simple enough. Move the Rook back to Queen's square if the Black be placed to King's square move the Rook to K B sq., and then Mate [illegible] leaves. In like manner, if the Black King be moved to Q B sq., play your Rook to Q Kt sq., &c.

H [illegible]TON; W. GRESHAM; J. B., of Bridport; HERR KLING; W. C., are warmly thanked for their obliging assistance.

J H [illegible] G. T., of Bretton.—Now under consideration.

[illegible] TON.—We [illegible] you are right.

[illegible] have sent all we should like to the composer, J. B., of Bridport.

A Subscriber.—The re-entry of the Provincial Chess Association will take place in a year at Birmingham, in two sections. The annual subscription is five shillings. Full particulars may be learnt on application to the Hon Secretary, Mr. James Pressam, Spring-street, Leamington.

W. [illegible] your opinion, the greater player.

A W [illegible] Mead at once. You have been strangely misinformed. No change, such as you speak of, either in our rules or in the other, has ever taken place.

L. W. S.—A reply has been dispatched by letter.

W. E. A.—The Solution of Enigma 978 is—

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Kt to Q 3rd | K moves (best) | 3. B to Q Kt 6th | Any move |
| 2. B to Q 8th | Any move | 4. Kt Mates | |

W. L. C.—The position referred to is quite correct; and you will find a Solution of it in our Number of March 1st, under the signature of "Pestles."

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 623, by Adolphi, Ernest, P. T. M., J. H. Fuller, A. M. H. [illegible]ce, Philip Gerald, Rathea, M. H. C. P. Q., Nicholas, Summertree, Old King Cole, W. T. F., Quiz, are correct.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEM No. 624, by R. T., Southport; W. X., W. T. B., H. S., of Hartlip, G. C. [illegible], Germanicus, M. P., Widecon, P. R. S., Magnus, Cymro, Pascator, Doctor, W. H. G., Furness, Walter, G. H., Y. S. D. T. G., Rex and Lex, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 625, by T. J., of Hanworth; T. Simpson, E. P., Norwood, [illegible] P. S., Oswestry, W. M. S., H. Peters, Wellington, Murphy, Swansea, Salutation, Isaac, R. T., of Southport, are correct.

*** Answers to several Correspondents are unavoidably postponed until next week.

### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No 623.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. B to K 8th | K takes Kt, or (*a*) | 2 R takes P (ch) 3. B mates. | Anything |
| (*a*) 1. | B takes Q P, or (*b*) | (*b*) 1. | R takes P |
| 2 P to Q B 3rd | Kt interposes (discovering ch) | 2. B takes Kt | Anything |
| 3. Kt to Kt 6th—Mate. | | 3. P to K B 4th | Discovering ch and Mate. |

### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 634.

| WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|
| 1. R to K Kt 4th | B takes Q (best) |
| 2. P to Q 4th | P takes P (*a*) |
| 3. Kt to Q Kt 4th—Mate | |
| (*a*) 2. | B takes P |

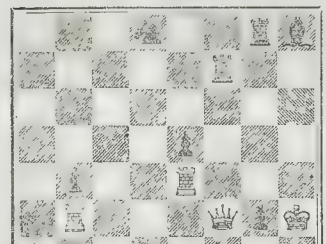
### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 635.

| WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|
| 1. Q to Q 5th | P takes Kt (best) |
| 2. Kt to K sq | Anything |
| 3. Q mates | |

### PROBLEM No. 636.

By Mr. HENRY TURTON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, gives checkmate in four moves.

## CHESS AT LIVERPOOL.

The following is one of the best-contested games at the late tourney between the Clubs of Manchester and Liverpool:

*(Fetrof's Defence to the Kt's Opening)*

| WHITE (Mr. Kipping). | BLACK (Mr. S ul). | WHITE (Mr. Kipping). | BLACK (Mr Soul). |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 20. Kt to K 2nd | P to Q Kt 3rd |
| 2. K Kt to K B 3rd | K Kt to K B 3rd | 21. B to Q 3rd | P to K t 4th |
| 3. Kt takes K P | P to Q 3 d | 22 K to Kt 2 d | Q R to K sq |
| 4. K Kt to K B 3rd | Kt takes P | 2 Kt takes R | R takes R |
| 5. P to Q 4th | K Kt to K 2 d | 24. Kt to K 4 th | P to K Kt 4th (*a*) |
| 6. K B to Q 3rd | P to Q 4th | 25. P to K R 3rd | Q to K R 4th |
| 7 Castles | Castles | 26. Kt takes K R P (*b*) | R to K 7th |
| 8. P to Q B 4 h | P to Q B 3rd | 27 B to K sq | R to K 5th (ch) |
| 9 K R to K sq | P to K B 4th | 28. K to K B sq | R to Q R 7th (c) |
| 10 Q to Q Kt 3rd | Q Kt to Q R 3rd | 29. K to Kt sq | Q to K 7th |
| 11. P takes Q P | P takes P | 30. K to Kt 2 d | R takes Q Kt P |
| 12 K B takes Kt | P takes B | 31. Q to K B 3rd | Kt to K sq |
| 13 K Kt takes P | K to R sq | 32. R to Q R sq | Q to K 3rd |
| 14. K B to K 6th | K to K B 2nd | 33. R to Q B 3rd | R to K 7th |
| 15 Q Kt to Q 8 3rd | K Kt to Q 3rd | 34. K to K B sq | R takes Q R P |
| 16 K R to K 3rd | Q B to K Kt 5th | 35. R to K sq | Q takes K R P (ch) |
| 17. K Kt to K 5th | P to K R 3rd | | |
| 18 P to K Kt 3rd | Q to K R 6th | 36. K to Kt sq | Q to Q 2nd |
| 19 K Kt takes B | Q takes Kt | 37. R takes Kt (ch), and wins. | |

(*a*) This exposes his King too much. We should have preferred taking off the Kt, and the playing Kt to K 7th.

(*b*) Very hazardous. After this we should take Black's game for choice.

(*c*) Ingenious certainly, but Kt to K 8th would have been sounder, or we are much in error. In that case the game would possibly have been continued in this fashion:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29. | Kt to K 8th | 30. Q to Q 5th (ch) | R to K 7 h |
| 30. P to K B 3rd | Q to K R 6th | K to K 2nd | |

And White, at best, has a difficult up-hill battle to fight.

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 980 -By C. W., of Sunbury.

*White:* K at K 7th, R at K R 4th, Bs at K Kt 6th and Q R 3rd, Kt at K 2nd, P to Q B 4th.

*Black:* K at K 4th, Rs at K B 7th and Q Kt 8th, B at Q R 2nd, Kt at Q B 4th, P s at K B 3rd, Q R 2nd and 3rd.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 981.—By a YOUNG AMATEUR, of Leeds, only fourteen years of age.

*White:* K at K Kt sq, Rs at K B 6th and Q R 4th, B at Q 2nd, Kt at Q Kt 3rd, P at K B 5th.

*Black:* K at K B 6th Q at K Kt 3rd, P s at K Kt 7th and K B 3rd.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 982. From the *Illustrirte Schachzeitung*

*White:* K at K Kt 4th, R at K Kt 2nd and K 8th, B at K 2nd.

*Black:* K at K R 4th, P s at K R 3rd, K Kt 2nd and 6th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 983.—From the Same.

*White:* K at K 7th, R at K Kt 5th, B at Q 3rd, Kt at Q B 4th and Q B 5th.

*Black:* K at Q R 4th, P s at Q Kt 3rd, R at Q B 8th, P at Q B 2nd.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

REDUCTION OF THE FRENCH ARMY.—The *Moniteur* of Tuesday last contains the first of a series of chapters, decrees by which the French army will be gradually reduced to a peace footing. The 4th Regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique is disbanded. The 101st and 102nd Regiments of the Line are disbanded. The fourth battalions of the hundred regiments of the Line are suppressed. Like the 101st and 102nd Regiments, these fourth battalions were a creation of recent date. Lastly the 1st and 2nd Foreign Legions are disbanded.

## FASHIONS FOR THE MONTH.

SEVERAL light materials for summer wear have already made their appearance, and among the most beautiful of these fabrics are the new barèges, some of which we will endeavour to describe.

A blue barège has three flounces brocaded with large white heartsease, the jacket having a trimming to correspond.

Another in a less simple style has a variegated chinè cashmere pattern, alternating with a broad stripe of black. The flounces of this dress are cut straight-way from the piece, and are trimmed with fringe or ribbon to correspond with the prevailing colours of the dress. This same pattern is repeated in other dresses, with the substitution of some bright colour for the black stripe.

There is a dove-coloured barège, the flounces of which are edged with a rich brocade of blue in a Greek pattern; and another in a similar style has a violet ground, the brocade being of white. A third barège of the same class has a stone-colour ground, with a mixture of shawl pattern and lozenges of green.

The most elegant barège, however, which we have yet seen, has a white ground, the flounces being edged with a shawl-pattern brocade of rich bright colours, and the dress itself having spots on it of a similar character. The jacket of this dress is ornamented with a trimming to correspond with the flounces, and has braces put on more in the form of a cape than has hitherto been generally adopted.

There is a very pretty chalis dress of a grey ground, with small flowers and green stripes; and there is a thick chalis composed of a mixture of stone-colour and golden brown, another chalis has a black and white shot pattern, with flowers, ornamented with horizontal violet-coloured stripes.

A grenadine jaspé of stone colour has been much admired; it has flounces brocaded in a chiné pattern of green. Another grenadine has a sky-blue ground with cashmere pattern stripes.

The muslins this year are peculiarly tasteful and elegant. There is one with a French-blue ground, the flounces having a border of roses. The pattern is so delicate and beautiful that it looks more like painting than printing. The corsage has, of course, a trimming to correspond.

Another muslin has a white ground with green spots, and flounces the pattern on which is of leaves and butterflies.

A muslin in a similar style has likewise a white ground with spots formed of minute bouquets of flowers, and flounces bordered with an elaborate pattern to correspond.

It is time, however, to fulfil our promise recently made, by describing some evening dresses. For young ladies dresses of thin materials are universally worn, tulle and tarlatan having the preference. They are made with two or three skirts, or else with innumerable flounces, trimmed with bouds and puffings and ribbon. Often coloured velvet trimmings are used, and with flowers to correspond, have a very brilliant effect. For instance, a white tulle dress may be trimmed with narrow scarlet velvet, and the skirts looped up with scarlet geraniums; or bouquets composed of corn-flowers, poppies, and wheat-ears may be adopted instead.

The *coiffure* to accompany a dress of this description always consists of a wreath to correspond with the flowers on the dress; the new wreath, which forms a double circlet, and which we mentioned in our notice of Court dresses, being the favourite.

For ladies, not juvenile enough to wear the sylph-like apparel appropriate to the débutante, we can recommend rich silks of every hue. They are much worn for evening dress, with flounces up to the waist, and richly trimmed with black and white lace, blonde, and flowers. The corsage is made with a point before and behind, and is profusely trimmed. The sleeves are short, and very full

A pink silk dress, with three flounces, each flounce being covered with another flounce of black lace, is in very good taste. The body is trimmed with black lace, narrow black velvet, and pink roses. Head-dress, the double wreath of roses and green leaves

A white silk dress, with several flounces, and trimmed with white blonde and scarlet velvet, has also been much admired.

The double wreaths are sometimes made with a mixture of gold and silver.

An amber silk, with three flounces, may be trimmed with white blonde and pearls; head dress of pearls and rich amber ribbon.

A blue silk dress, with double skirts, is nearly covered with white lace and is ornamented with flowers of blue and silver. The wreath, forming a double circlet, should correspond with the flowers on the dress.

No change has yet been proposed in the mantles which we described a few weeks ago. Black mantles are the favourites, although mantles of quiet colours are sometimes worn when they harmonise with the dress. They are always much trimmed with velvet, fringe, lace, or gimp; and sometimes with a mixture of all these articles.

Bonnets are, perhaps, prettier than ever. We must especially recommend a white chip, trimmed with black velvet and pink roses. Another white chip is profusely trimmed with white blonde, black lace, and blue ribbon. The curtain, which is very deep and full, is composed of these three materials, the ribbon hanging in long loops over the lace and blonde. The inside of the narrow brim has a full blonde cap and blue flowers with black leaves. In both these bonnets the profuse trimming and full binding of the edges of the brim take off from the hard outline which used to render chip bonnets, with all their merits, often unbecoming.

Fancy straw bonnets are presented in a seemingly endless variety. One of these is nearly covered with white tulle; and is trimmed with lilac ribbon, having bunches of lilac so arranged that the flowers outside and inside the brim mingle. A few plain straws are also to be seen. One of these is trimmed with a mixture of broad white sarsenet ribbon, narrow black velvet, and pink roses. Another has blue ribbon, black velvet, and jasmine and blue convolvuli. In both instances the deep curtain is covered with black and white lace.

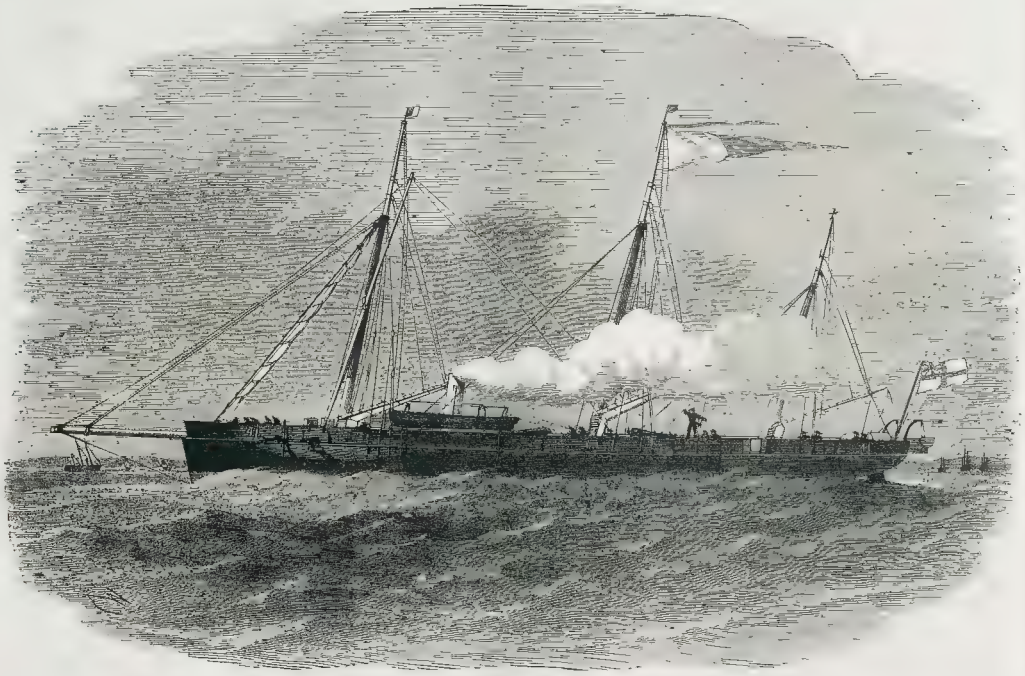
The morning caps this season are extremely pretty. They are usually of lace with trimmings of velvet and ribbon. Caps for demi-toilette are sometimes of blonde with black lace intermixed, and flowers of every description. The union of pink heath and variegated grasses is very pretty, as also the mixture of lilac and white lilac, and sometimes the ribbons used consist of different shades of the same colour.

(For our information on dress and fashion, we are indebted to the courtesy of Madame EINSTLIN DEVY, 78, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.)

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, GRAY'S-INN-ROAD.—It will be remembered that on the demise of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex a subscription was entered into to raise a monument to his memory, and, as a general meeting of the subscribers, it was decided that the most appropriate memorial, and one strictly in accordance with the humane and benevolent character of his Royal Highness, would be the erection of a wing to the Royal Free Hospital. The foundation-stone of the "Sussex Wing" was laid in July last, and the building is now erected; and a colossal statue of the Duke, to be placed in front, is nearly completed. The inauguration of the statue and opening of the new wing will take place on Wednesday, the 18th June next; after which the twenty-eighth anniversary festival of the charity will be held in Freemasons' Hall, the Right Hon. Lord Leigh, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Warwick, in the chair, on which occasion he will be supported by many influential noblemen and gentlemen.

HOW TO MAKE AN ANTIQUARY.—One day, when a little boy, Mr. Joseph Mayer, of Lord-street, Liverpool, went out rabbit-shooting to his father's estate at Leide Manor, in Staffordshire, and when passing through a field where some men were ploughing they saw the men all at once run to the fore part of the plough, and, taking on their knees, began scrambling among the soil. Our little boy, fancying they had discovered a mouse's nest, boy like, was not long in running to the spot to satisfy himself on the point. On coming up to the men, he found they were all busily filling their pockets and smockfrocks with coins. At once he joined in the scramble, and got his own pocket's pretty well filled. The men had turned up with the plough a large Roman urn filled with several hundred Roman second and third brass coins, among which were those of Constantine, Diocletian, Maximilian, Claudius, Constans, and a few other emperors. The rabbit-shooting was abandoned, and, after well searching the ground all round, young Mayer and the relatives returned to Mr. Taylor's, the gentleman on whose farm the coins were discovered, and delivered up to him the treasure trove. After dinner the coins were all spread out upon the table and examined, but the party not being much acquainted with Roman inscriptions, little besides the names of the emperors could be made out. Evening came on, and the visitors returned home, but not without some of the treasure. Mr. Taylor had presented the subject of our narrative with seventeen of the coins and a piece of the terra cotta vase in which they were found, and the grandfather promised to give our embryo antiquarian a crown piece if, in the course of the next month, he would learn to read the inscriptions on the coins. Within the period of a week he was enabled to claim the reward, by giving the schoolmaster to assist him in his task. Thus commenced the career of Mr. Mayer as a lover of antiquities, and he now shows with pride the very coins and bit of vase which were brought by him to be at that time almost fortuitously, and still preserves them in his cabinet. In after years, during his travels on the Continent, and on visiting most of the principal places of Europe, at times when there were few collectors and a still less number of travellers abroad, he was enabled to add to his treasure, for a few small or francs, specimens which would now realise almost fabulous prices; besides securing specimens that are now rarely found save within the walls of some national museum.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

# THE GRAND NAVAL REVIEW, AT SPITHEAD.



LIGHT DRAUGHT GUN-BOATS OF THE WHITE DIVISION OF THE FLOTILLA.—SKETCHED BY E. WEEDON.

The preparations for the grand display were continued throughout Monday and Tuesday. Mortar-vessels and floats at sea, and munition waggons, with trains of artillerymen, following, ashore, and seen frequently as the time for keeping the "engagement" approached, conveyed an imperfect idea of the realities of war's preparations. Vessels continued crowding towards the anchorage from east and west; and, notwithstanding the order that "no smoking would be allowed," their funnels denoted pretty accurately, even afar off, that the craft was from the "north" or the Thames. The very best preparations were made by the directors of the Royal Victoria and Royal Albert piers—the former the place of "taking water" from Portsmouth, and the latter from the town of Portsea—as far as engaging efficient hands, increasing the service staff, and doing all that can be done on their (the piers') circumscribed dimensions to meet the extraordinary demands made upon each. The great bulk of the passenger traffic, both of the privileged and the public, for steamers was encountered at Portsea, where all the packets of the South-Eastern, Brighton, and Dieppe, and other ports, were ordered to embark at the Albert Pier, which, lying in the interior of the harbour and entirely out of the way of the channel of navigation in the direction of the harbour's mouth, was deemed the least likely to be the cause of any obstruction to the naval traffic. The yachts, smaller vessels, and watermen's craft had better facilities at the Victoria Pier and the Sallyport adjoining. The Grand Stand on the edge esplanade near Southsea Castle realised handsomely for the funds of that public promenade. From its seats all who invested 10s. had an unbroken view of the entire sweep of water from the Nab light-vessel, where the easternmost pivot-ships were stationed, down to Lowes, where the westernmost were moored, and the vista down the avenue of masts was one of the most magnificent the gaze can dwell on. The railway companies (South-Western and South Coast) made admirable preparations to regulate the easy distribution of the pressure from within on arrival down, and the same to facilitate the return up the two lines having separate places of egress and ingress, instead of the joint one in common. Superintendent Mountain, at Portsmouth, and Stevens, at Gosport, and those at the principal junctions leading into the great trunks of those railways, were indefatigable in their respective provinces

SOUTHSEA CASTLE, TOWARDS PORTSMOUTH.

THE GRAND NAVAL REVIEW.—EXCURSIONISTS GOING TO VIEW THE FLEET.—SCENE ON THE "HARD."

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE Naval Review, with its unprecedented attractions, had no effect whatever in diminishing the attendance (and that of the best kind) at the private view on Wednesday of the pictures and museum (shall we call it?) of the late Mr. Rogers. We do not remember to have seen in the always well-frequented room of Messrs. Christie and Manson a better gathering of all classes of intellectual men than we saw assembled there on Wednesday last. Peers and commoners—

Chiefs out of war, and statesmen out of place—

met together on Wednesday, catalogue in hand, each to mark his "lot," and discuss the character of the collection. Mr. Christie has had nothing so good in his great room since Sir Simon Clarke's sale. The general impression seems to be, that while certain pictures suffer apparently by their *new setting*, others, again, have gained in an equal proportion by the light in which they are now seen. That magical picture, the "Puck," requires—so it is said by the knowing in the craft—a little "judicious" cleaning. Others again, not less knowing, tremble at the word "cleaning" even with its accompaniment of "judicious." Dealers and cleaners stand before the "Puck" with a desperate longing to be into it and over it. They have no such feeling before the "Strawberry Girl" of the same great painter. *That*, all agree (dealer, cleaner, artist, amateur, virtuoso, and critic), does not want touching. The sale will realize (thanks to our American brethren for that word) £40,000. Was ever pout so rich before? What other poet left in pictures and plate so much behind him?

The vote for the expenses of the British Museum was not allowed to pass without a few sharp words, and those in some degree to the point Thus Mr. Monckton Milnes let fire on the new appointment, Mr. Panizzi He praised Mr. Panizzi (as who does not?), but regretted, in common with many, that the selection for the vacant place of *chief* of the Museum had fallen on a foreigner. The Speaker vindicated the selection. A Lefevre, of course, would like to naturalise a fellow-refugee. There was much good sense in what the Speaker said; but Englishmen regret that he sought to fortify his position by quoting the alien testimony of Mr. W. R. Hamilton, a gentleman, unfortunately, too much mixed up already with a living foreign impostor. To Mr. Hamilton we were indebted for Mr. Pistrucci, to Mr. Hamilton we in part owe Mr. Panizzi. When will Mr. Hamilton take a fancy to Picco?

Authors are laughing at a passage in the speech on Monday last of Mr. Disraeli respecting the Library of the British Museum. Mr. Disraeli, once an author by profession, and the son of an old frequenter of the Museum, described the Library of the Museum as inferior in volumes and value to the libraries of many petty states in Germany! Mr. Panizzi will tell a very different story to Mr. Disraeli. May we not, then, exclaim with Tom Moore and Tom Cribb -

By the fist of thy father, I blush for thee, Ben.

One of the literary curiosities of the week (and a very curious thing it is, indeed) is the reply or remonstrance of the Aldermen of the city of London to the bill before Parliament for the amendment of the laws relating to the City. It is written in a very poetical mood, with a touch in it of the King Cambyses vein. Who can have written it? Has the office of City poet been revived for its production? We are told by the corporate twenty-six that "praise undeserved is satire in disguise;" that Bristol during the Reform riots was "laid in ashes by a lawless mob." Was it laid in ashes? That the same fair city of the west suffered "from the cold shadow of a close corporation." We are then referred to "the foot of ambition's ladder." Is not that fine, Mr. Bennoch? Then we are told that the twenty-six gentlemen in chains and fur will rather part with "the apple of their eye" than with their Wards of Cripplegate Within and Cripplegate Without. "Decent hospitality," we are assured, can only be maintained—cast of Temple-bar—in the Guildhall and the Mansion-house; and then comes that close copying of a fine poem by Edmund Waller: itil is bard, the twenty-six exclaim, that their destruction should be brought about by friends for whom they had done so much—"the arrow that flies by day they fall is sped by the feather from their own pinion." Are we not poetical? Like one of their own City swans, the Corporation is to die singing.

The new number of the *Quarterly* contains a capital article on Southey, in continuation of a paper in the same review by its late editor, Mr. Lockhart. The writer has put some portions of Southey's life and labours in their true light, and concludes his paper by a vindication of the manly dealings of the late Mr. Murray in his whole intercourse with Southey. This vindication was called for, it is said, by some unguarded and unjustifiable expressions made by Southey in a letter written in heat and haste, and never meant for publication.

To any one in any way conversant with the history of English literature during the last fifty years any vindication of the elder Murray from a charge so contrary to his nature and practice as that of want of liberality in his dealings with authors must of course be needless. Southey was apt to be suspicious; and, worse still, was too prone to express those suspicions in writing to his friends. If such accusations as Southey has made were ever to be printed, it is as well that they should appear while men are alive who are able to refute them, as they are here refuted; but the character of the elder Murray, as seen in the printed Lives of Byron, Scott, Crabbe, Campbell, and Moore, does not call for any defence, illiberality was not John Murray's weakness.

Lord Stanhope and Mr. Cardwell have given us a taste, in a few printed lines, of the forthcoming memoir of the late Sir Robert Peel:—

I am not writing a History (Sir Robert writes): this Memoir partakes more of the character of a personal narrative. The motive for writing it is the hope of rescuing hereafter my memory from unjust imputations when I shall have no other means of repelling them than by such an appeal as this to the original documents that are the contemporary and faithful record, not only of the conduct, but of the inmost thoughts of public men.

Ruskin for his artistic heresies and other offences is skinned and salted in the recently-published numbers of the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Review*. The article in the *Quarterly* (it is the better of the two) is attributed (we believe correctly) to Sir Charles and Lady Eastlake.

NEAPOLITAN COURT POLITICS.—The grand fête in honour of the birth of an heir to the Imperial throne of France took place at the French Legation on Monday evening. The great feature of the fete was the presence of his Majesty, who, notwithstanding the predictions of the many, came in grand state. His Majesty retires as much as he can from the world, and had refused some short time since an invitation to Sir William Temple's, but the political situation is somewhat changed during this interval, and it is the policy of the King now to conciliate the French Court. The Royal cortège consisted of nine carriages, each of which was preceded and flanked by pages, and surrounded by a body of Guardia Nobile. On arriving, at about half-past ten o'clock, at the French Legation, which was brilliantly illuminated and guarded by cavalry and infantry, M. le Baron Brenier and the Cardwell knew from us a taste, in a few printed lines, of the forthcoming memoir of the late Sir Robert Peel:—

I am not writing a History (Sir Robert writes): this Memoir partakes more of the character of a personal narrative. The motive for writing it is the hope of rescuing hereafter my memory from unjust imputations when I shall have no other means of repelling them than by such an appeal as this to the original documents that are the contemporary and faithful record, not only of the conduct, but of the inmost thoughts of public men.

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THE GRAND NAVAL REVIEW.—EXCURSIONISTS ON THE FLOATING-BRIDGE AT PORTSMOUTH.

A PIC-NIC IN THE BALTIC.—FROM A SKETCH BY [illegible]—SEE NEXT PAGE.

## PICNIC IN THE BALTIC.

A Picnic, sketched by Mr Carmichael, was proposed on board H.M.S. *Hannah*, when she was lying off Nargen, July 30, 1855. The First Lieutenant kindly allowed all the officers leave that could be spared [illegible] landed at ten a.m., and walked four miles inland to a Russian village. Mr Carmichael here gave a Russian girl (the belle of the island, some money to let him sketch her; but he had no sooner opened his sketch book and taken a look at her than she ran right out of the room, threw his money in his face, and ran off as if he had been a cannibal. Near the village they unpacked the provisions, and sat down comfortably and primitively to a most refreshing meal, seasoned by good spirits and all the frolic of a sea-side treat on shore.

## MR. FERGUSSON'S SYSTEM OF FORTIFICATIONS.

### THE DEFENCES OF PORTSMOUTH.*

FORTIFICATION is a difficult subject for civilians to make anything of; yet the public attention having been lately fixed upon operations of attack and defence, as illustrated at Sebastopol, Bomarsund, Sveaborg, Silistria, and other places, has prepared the way for some consideration of the subject even by the general class of readers. It is only about ten years ago, moreover, that some alarm was excited by the rumours of a possible intention on the part of a neighbouring State, now in close friendly alliance with us, to attempt a *coup de main* against Portsmouth; and the very idea of such a project being feasible led to the production of a great deal of war literature, in which emphatic reference was made to the insufficiency of our coast defences to guard against such attacks. In consequence of this movement, Parliament having voted funds for the purpose, works were commenced for the improvement of our defences at the mouths of the Thames and Medway; at Dover; on the Sussex coast; at Portsmouth and Gosport, Portland Harbour, Guernsey and Alderney, Devonport, Milford, and Liverpool; and though the progress made in all these undertakings has not been very marked and rapid, still they must be considered as entering definitively into our scheme of territorial defence. This was, as we all know, when we were content to look with complacency upon our "wooden walls," as our legitimate means of defence against foreign aggression, and with that glorious sight of our fleet, unexampled in numbers and efficiency, now before us, we should for our own part be content to adhere to the same way of feeling, convinced that as long as we maintain so marked a superiority upon the sea, our sea-girt isle has nothing to fear from naval attack. Whilst other nations are reduced occasionally to defend their territories within their frontiers, it is our glorious privilege to meet our enemy beyond the gate; for such a thing as the siege of any place in this country by a foreign Power is, in our opinion, not to be thought of as in the category of possible contingencies. That, unexpectedly, in an unguarded moment and an unguarded quarter, a hostile descent might be suddenly made upon some part of our coasts, attended with all the destructive horrors which it is in the power of unbridled brute force to inflict, is physically quite possible, but, morally, how improbable! How fearful and prompt the retribution which would follow upon such a reckless outrage!

The question, however, is whether the works of fortification which it has been thought advisable to undertake at different points on our coast are judiciously designed and properly executed. The question is a very difficult one, involving a multitude of considerations which might divide the opinions of the most learned and experienced authorities in the art of fortification. It is a question the more difficult and involved inasmuch that the very art itself is one of growth, the result of successive experiences and experiments; and that the truth of its principles depends upon a combination of two opposite and repugnant principles, namely those of Attack and Defence respectively; in each of which, and particularly in the former, new and startling improvements are making every day. In a word, the art of war, so far as it is connected with the attack and defence of fortified positions, is in a transition state, and he who builds upon any basis that published and recognised authorities may afford him, will probably find, when it is too late, that he has built upon sand. It is only four hundred years since the invention of gunpowder occasioned a total change in the very elements of fortified defence; it is only two hundred years since Vauban perfected his famous bastion system, which he himself, in a notable example (at Ath), demolished in a thirteen days' siege. Since then, Coborn, Montalembert, and others have come to the rescue of the defence by the additions of certain new contrivances, amongst which that of casemating the batteries with the purpose of securing them from the effect of the enfilading fire, is the most important. Still, however, it seems to be established—all the experience of war tends to show it—that the defence is, by the very nature of things, in the inferior position; that the attack, supported with adequate material and resource, is a matter of certainty; inasmuch that, under the existing conditions of the art, it is only a question of time how long a place besieged may hold out against an enemy.

This is the state of the case at present; and this we believe, upon consideration of the principles of the art itself, must ever be the case; and we are prepared cheerfully to admit it. All that the art of fortification can do is to offer an obstacle against the assaults of a foe at a particular point, which may successfully keep him at bay till the assaulted party has time to call upon his resources to repulse and punish the assailant. If within its resources perfected by the art enables him to command, the attacked party has no resources to call upon either to raise the siege or create a sufficient diversion elsewhere, the contest is in its essential conditions against him, and must end to his disadvantage. On the other hand, a successful *coup de main* may be made against some weak exposed point on the frontier, by an unscrupulous and reckless marauder which will not at all effect the ultimate relative positions of the parties, except to the disadvantage of the aggressor. We could go at greater length into speculations of this sort, but our limits will not allow it. The above are wish to establish by them are—1. That works of fortification are comparatively unimportant as a defence against conquest and permanent occupation, where the nation has resources of men and arms at command to repel or intercept aggression. 2. That the most formidable works of fortification are vain and useless when there is not sufficient defensive vitality and power within them to resist the aggressive force without. Of the latter position, the whole experience in the Netherlands in the time of Louis XIV. affords striking illustration; and the recent case of Sebastopol is an equally signal example; for it is a positive fact that the latter place was evacuated at a time when the original works of defence—casemated forts, most imposing in appearance—had not even been attacked by the land forces of the Allies. A coat of mail may be impervious to sword and bullet, but what avails it if the man within it is dead, or has lost the use of his limbs?

We come now to say something of Mr. Fergueson, who, although a civilian, has devoted, from his earliest youth, a great deal of attention to the subject of fortification generally, and lately more especially to our coast defences at Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight.

Some of our readers may recollect seeing in one of the galleries of the Great Exhibition in Hyde-park a large model of a fortress constructed upon rather a novel principle, circular in form, and with three successive tiers of ramparts, one above the other, all bristling with cannon. This was an illustration of Mr. Fergusson's new system of fortification; and although the military authorities have, with one or two exceptions, violently opposed its principle, the model itself is still to be seen in the Museum of the United Service Institution in Scotland-yard.

Mr. Fergusson sets out with the conviction that the old systems of fortification are radically fallacious. In the model of a long series constructed experiments he says:—"I invented or tested at least fifty different bastion systems, some more, some less extensive, and it was not till I had exhausted almost every conceivable arrangement, that I became convinced that no existing or invented or extended or refining lines would ever make a good system; and I was forced, one by one, and step by step, to abandon expedient after expedient, till I had reduced fortification to its simplest expression—that 'defence is offence'—and found out that *it was by guns, and not by walls*, that places could be rendered secure; with the corollary of this—that earthworks are better adapted for manœuvring guns than masonry."

We wish at present simply to record Mr. Fergusson's views for the consideration of all who take interest in the subject, without stopping to discuss the points at issue. We, therefore, proceed to see how the general principles he has just propounded are applied in the model fortification we have already mentioned.

The principle of Mr. Fergusson's system is to bring guns, not walls, against the besiegers. To this end, and rejecting all combinations of bastions and ravelins, with their endless details of tenailles, redoubts, places of arms, outworks, and retrenchments, he replaces them with a simple work of curvilinear outline adapted to the form of the ground, constructed as follows:—Digging a deep ditch round the site of the intended work, he procures earth enough to form a mound running round within the said ditch to a height of from 60 to 80 feet. This mound he fashions into four tiers of ramparts—the first on the level of the country, the others rising sixteen feet one above the other. It is calculated that a Fergusson fort, built upon this principle, can bring nearly 100 guns to bear on any point at a distance of 600 yards, if the embrasures are cut to allow a gun to traverse 20 degrees each way. It is claimed as a distinct advantage of the system that it is free from enfilade; but this is flatly disputed by its opponents, who insist that not only is it peculiarly "open to a destructive enfilading and ricochet fire, but that from the magnitude of the mark this fire may be maintained as efficiently by night as by day, while the enfilading batteries would be perfectly protected by thick épaulements from the fire of the fort."

Another objection to the system is, that it would leave the besiegers free from sorties, enabling them undisturbed to carry on their approaches to the very edge of the ditch; but upon this point we may observe that we think that the necessary openings for making sorties might, possibly, be hereafter supplied. A last and stronger objection is that, from the nature of the works and the materials of which it would be composed, it would be peculiarly subject to successful attack by enfilade. Whatever its strategical merits, a very important recommendation of the Fergusson fort would be its cheapness—being estimated, guns and all, at little more than a fourth of an ordinary work in masonry.

We come now particularly to consider the fortifications of Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight; the objections which Mr. Fergusson urges against them, and how he proposes to apply his own system to those places. The land defences of Portsmouth "consist of three separate and distinct lines of fortification—the oldest being those of Portsmouth, the trace of which belongs to the age of Charles II. and William III., though somewhat improved since their days; those of Portsea are of the time of George III., and very far superior both in trace and profile; while those of Gosport are little better than fieldworks, consisting merely of an earthern rampart, unrevetted, and without outworks; the only defence against an attack *de vive force* being a shallow cunette of very miserable dimensions."

Passing over, for the present, the details of the few external defences, we follow Mr. Fergusson in a speculation upon the possibility of a hostile steam squadron forcing its way into Portsmouth harbour. He admits that the thing would not be feasible with sailing ships, owing to their requiring a leading wind; but proceeds:—

But it could be attempted by screw line-of-battle ships; and, if I am not very much mistaken, with every prospect of success. The French now possess four such ships—the *Napoleon*, the *Charlemagne*, the *Austeritz*, and the *Jean Bart*, and are understood to be building others. These vessels carry from 90 to 100 guns of the heaviest [illegible] and though the speed of the *Napoleon* is probably not so great as [illegible]—thirteen or fourteen knots an hour—they are all equal to at least ten knots an hour in smooth water, and with a flood tide in the springs, both of which they would easily command.

At the rate of speed, about ten minutes would elapse from the time they first came within effective range of the guns of Southsea Castle till they were safely past all danger, and anchored within the harbour.

Portsmouth taken in ten minutes, by four French sail of the line! A very pleasant prospect truly; which he enforces still further, by the quotation from General Lewis's "Aids Memoire," of a dogma about ships and batteries, to this effect, that,—

No battery or batteries, however strong, can stop or prevent any ship of war or steamer from entering a harbour when the navigation is free, and the course nearly direct, if she chooses her time.

Upon this position Mr. Fergusson has been very ably met by a writer in the *Edinburgh Review*, for October, 1853, in a passage which we have great satisfaction in quoting. After referring to General Lewis's general assertion of opinion, the writer states:—

We must beg to inform Mr Fergusson that this opinion is very far from supporting his argument, inasmuch as the navigation into Portsmouth harbour is not free, the course is not nearly direct, and she can not choose her time. Although steam is the line of navy for all sorts of steam, pass in or out with their lower-deck guns on board, they can only do so at high water, spring tides; and, in these days of peace, when the ramparts are manned only with a crowd of admiring friends, a ship not of great draught and almost circumspection are required to conduct a heavy ship in safety through the intricate and dangerous channel leading from Spithead into the harbour; even with frigates the period for passing is very limited, and the passage never attempted till the stream of tide has slackened.

If such be the case under favourable circumstances, it is evident that the difficulties must be multiplied many fold were the passage to be attempted during a heavy cannonade between the batteries and the ships: when, even if the pilot could see his way through the clouds of smoke, the helmsman could scarcely comprehend his orders or signs. Let us, however, suppose that the adventurous enemy has reached the commencement of the channel, between the buoys of the Spit and the Boyne: he is then less than a mile from the anchorage at Spithead, about 10,000 yards from the angle of the King's Bastion, and half that distance from Southsea Castle, towards which his bows are directed, until, having rounded the end of the Spit, his course is pretty direct to the harbour's mouth. On arriving within 600 yards of the King's Bastion, and 1300 yards from Blockhouse Fort, which is right ahead, he enters the narrowest part of the channel, now marked by buoys, which assuredly would not be left there to guide a foe, while the leading marks would almost certainly be obscured by smoke. The width of this part is not 300 yards, and if some of the leading ships did not here take the ground, they would be fortunate indeed. But let them pass through that difficulty, and, notwithstanding that they have followed the singular recommendation of Mr. Fergusson, and have "coiled their hemp cables on their bows, and stowed them in the bannocks;" further, suppose that they have not caught fire, and approach the mouth of the harbour. Will they find it a haven of refuge after the perils of the passage, or will they not rather find guns, ships and bookships laid across ready to pour in a storm of shot as one by one they opened that narrow entrance, such as no ships in the world could withstand? They who witnessed the tremendous effect of the concussion shells this summer upon the *York* hulk, will be disposed to think that, instead of our sinking ships to prevent the entrance of an enemy, it would be the sunken foe that would cause an obstruction to ourselves in the mouth of Portsmouth harbour.

Mr. Fergusson, in his last-published pamphlet "Portsmouth Protected; a Sequel to the Peril of Portsmouth," discusses at great length the strategical features of the approaches to this important arsenal, and the existing and contemplated works of defence, which he sweepingly condemns as useless, and, in some instances, worse than useless. In asserting these views he has to contest the ground with several professional men of high authority, including Sir John Burgoyne and a certain "Captain, R.E.," who has published his observations in the columns of a morning paper. Of the general bearings of the case Mr. Fergusson writes as follows:—

If any one will take a map of the Isle of Wight, he will easily be able to understand the value of the position and the relative strategical importance of the two entrances to the Solent. That by the Needles passage is narrow and intricate; that by Spithead wide and easy of access in all weathers, but so broad that it is almost impossible to defend or close it by any conceivable amount of fortification. I know that engineers have been consulted about erecting in the deep water masonry forts like those at Cronstadt; but the enormous expense of such a project has deterred its realisation, and if this war continues it will never be attempted, for it is seen how easily these gigantic works will crumble before our fire whenever fairly attacked. If we must waste a million upon it therefore, as Government and the public are not doing nothing, it will cost us less to try the experiment at Cronstadt than at Spithead.

If there is a fleet at Spithead sufficiently strong to compete with the invader, no fortification is required; if there is no fleet, or one not sufficiently strong, the works at the Needles passage will avail nothing, for no enemy would proceed through a narrow and intricate passage, by which retreat must at all times be dangerous and difficult, while a deep and wide channel is open both for manœuvre and retreat. An army might feel more secure by having its rear protected; but ships and fleets have no rear or front, and it is quite immaterial to them on which side they are attacked. Either, then, it is that an enormous sum of money is about to be spent in fortifying Spithead (as the "Captain, R.E." seems to intimate), or the fortifications at the Needles are useless. But, if the money is spent at Spithead, the tables are turned on these forts at the Needles passage, which must be doubled or quadrupled in extent, or the million spent at the other end is wasted; and, if these should then become the strongest, more money must be spent at Spithead, and so on.

This we see the plan of these Spithead forts it is impossible to reason on them; but we may be able to judge of their probable efficiency by the specimen of this great system of defence which is erected at the other end of the channel.

We will not follow Mr Fergusson in his minute criticisms of the various works by which the Solent passage is to be guarded, and which can only be fully appreciated by those practically acquainted with the subject, and with the peculiarities of the ground. In general the Government plan for improving the defences in this quarter will consist in the erection of a large fort called Victoria Fort on Scance Point; and three principal works, connected by small forts, forming a line of defence from Elson's Head to Stoke's Bay, which will run at a distance of about 2000 yards in front of the Dockyard. Mr. Fergusson examines these works in detail, and condemns them utterly, as well as the system upon which they depend. He says:—

We have thus three systems of coast batteries erected within a very short distance of either time or space from one another:—at Stoke Bay, earthworks, without embrasures; at Southsea and Gilkicker, earthworks, with all the guns in deep embrasures, neither having any defence against assault in front; on the Salting Barrack, masonry, and all the guns *en barbette*. As the guns and carriages are the same in all instances, and the purpose of all the same, all three systems cannot be correct, if indeed any of them are; and all three differ entirely from those at the other end of the Solent, which form two or three more systems—one a close casemated tower in three tiers, the other a compound of casemated and open batteries, with land defences and other expedients fully described above.

And again:—

In every work described above we have had to point out that great pains have been bestowed in strengthening those points where an assault was either impracticable or least likely to take place, but that the really vulnerable points had at the same time been left wholly, or at least partially, unprotected. Unfortunately, this system extends beyond individual works to a whole system of defence, and is being carried out at Portsmouth, so as to neutralise any advantage, however small, that might accrue from the erection of these defences.

If these were mere isolated errors, perhaps some excuse might be found for some of them, and we might hope that better things might possibly be done elsewhere. But it is evident that they are part of a system which pervades the whole; at least, I know for certain that what has recently been done at Plymouth is worse than anything that has been done at Portsmouth. There is no efficient protection against ships entering the harbour, and no defence whatever to prevent an enemy destroying the dockyard from the very point he would naturally choose for that purpose.

I cannot from personal knowledge speak of what has been done at Sheerness or Milford Haven: but, from what can be gathered, the works there are not at all designed as elsewhere; and I know that nothing can be worse than the recent constructions at Liverpool.

For ourselves we confess that the result of a very careful perusal of Mr. Fergusson's strictures would be to induce us to suspend judgment upon them. The "Captain, R.E." goes further, and declares that his "method of criticising each battery individually, without taking the others into account, is no preposterous idea;" (Captain, R.E.) can scarcely believe that he writes according to his own convictions."

Applying his own system to the defence of Portsmouth, Mr. Fergusson proposes to form a line of defence from Frater point on the harbour to Somers' Ponds, on the western extreme of Stoke's Bay. From the front of this line the dockyard would be 4600 yards distant, far beyond the range of shot or shell. The ground is open, and much of it marshy, a ditch, 200 feet wide, with 15 feet water in it, and a covered way in front would afford earth for the ramparts. The line selected being three miles long, there would in four tiers be twelve miles of rampart, capable, if fully armed, of mounting 3000 guns, and in any case certainly able to bring three guns to bear for one of the enemy's. A return on the right to prevent an enemy from turning the works on that flank, and a military canal from the left to Fort Monkton, to prevent a landing in Stoke's Bay, comprises the general outline of Mr. Fergusson's scheme in this part. There are some other works proposed in connection with it on Portsea Island and at Porchester Castle.

But the most important point in this discussion is the one which he ultimately arrives at, and in which we sincerely believe he is right—namely, that, "even with the very best engineering, it is very questionable if this passage could be closed against an invading squadron; if for no other, at least for one simple reason—that the channel is so deep and straight that vessels can easily pass in during the dark, as merchant vessels do every day." If this be true we then necessarily revert to our "wooden walls" as, we stated at the outset, we look upon as our legitimate and all-sufficient defences. When we say "wooden walls," however, we should, perhaps, more properly say "iron walls," for the floating batteries by which our coasts are to be defended should at least be coated with iron some four or five inches thick. Upon this point we quote, by way of conclusion, a passage which is well worthy the attention of all who take pride and interest in the future of our glorious fleet:

I do not know how long it may be before the veterans of Whitehall realise this idea (says Mr. Fergusson), but there is nothing much more certain than that all fighting ships must don the coat of mail. Unless they do we shall find their finest vessels crushed by fortress-looking barges which they despise. But this mail is more important as regards forts than ships. A fleet of floating batteries, such as now exist on both sides of the Channel, could not only pass the forts we have been describing, but could, with their ports closed, steam into Portsmouth harbour without the possibility of our hurting them by such batteries as we possess. They could enter the Medway, or even come up the Thames to London, and we have not a shadow of means of preventing them; nor does the contingency seem to have dawned on either our engineers or our sailors, yet it would, I suspect, puzzle them to say how they would prevent it. So far as can at present be seen, it is only by iron-clad ships that such intruders can be met, and the sooner we set about providing them the better; and in the mean while every shilling spent in building wooden men-of-war is a mere waste of public money. At all events it is tolerably clear that, as the forts we have been describing would hardly stop wooden vessels, they would have no chance against those iron ones which already exist, and are, therefore, worse than useless, in consequence of the money of the country being withdrawn from the best-trained and most indispensable soldiers of the army.

We now take leave of Mr. Fergusson for the present. We have fairly stated the general features of the dispute between this self elected surveyor of fortifications and ordnance and the authorities of Woolwich, and we can only repeat that we should profit from a full and dispassionate consideration of the subject. If it be true that danger threatens our coasts, there is no use in shutting our eyes to the unwelcome fact; if error prevails in the system upon which it is proposed to protect our shores, it is better to discover it now, when the country is at peace with all the world, than at some future moment when war may be imminent.

THEATRICALS IN THE CRIMEA.—(*From a Correspondent.*)—Fusilier Theatre—Light Division. This Evening, Thursday, April 4th, will be performed "Anything for a Change." A Petite Comedy. *Mr. Paul Hornbuff*, Mr. Shaughy, Royal Fusiliers; *Mrs. Snooppington* (his Friend), Mr. Rorke; *Mr Jeremy Cornish*, Mr. Hammer; *Mrs. Honeyhall*, Mr. Kerr. *Margaret* (a Sister-in-law), Mr. Cole; *Eliza* (a servant), Mr. Tobin, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. To conclude with "Box and Cox." *John Box* (a Journeyman Printer), Mr. Bell, Royal Welsh Fusiliers; *James Cox* (a journeyman Hatter), Lord R. B. Browne, Royal Fusiliers; *Mrs. Bouncer* (a Lodging-house Keeper), Mr. Tobin, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Doors open at Eight o'clock. Performance to commence at half-past precisely. God Save the Queen. The above piece was played for the first time in the Fusilier Theatre, on the 4th, and, notwithstanding the disconfort of a heavy snowstorm, there was a very crowded audience of the élite belonging to the Light Division. Mr. Charles Mathews' character of *Snoppington* was performed by Mr Ricketts; whilst Major Bell and Lord R. Browne kept the audience in roars during the performance. "Box and Cox" a benefit for the sufferers by the late fire at Covent-garden Theatre will shortly take place, and we believe a large number of tickets are already sold to some of our heroes, who are pardie, to a mixture of charity and amusement at the same time.

WHOLESALE POISONING IN AUSTRIA.—The tribunal of Pesth has been engaged since the 1st with the trial of a certain M. C. von B——s, a wholesale poisoner, who is a complete counterpart of the notorious Geschickter, of Bremen, to whom he is said to bear a striking likeness, and, like him, has chosen his victims almost exclusively among his relations. In the space of fifteen years, from 1830 to 1845, he has poisoned seven persons. His first victim, in 1830, was his sister-in-law, Mdlle. M. de K——; next, eight years afterwards, his wife; next, two of her brothers, and a femme de chambre. These crimes were not discovered until after his marriage with a most amiable woman, whose brother he also got rid of. A post-mortem examination of the last-named victim some months after his interment proved that the murderer had used arsenic to accomplish his purpose. C. von Bojanovics on being first charged with these crimes was free from arrest in his quality of a Hungarian noble, and he availed himself of this circumstance to leave Pesth, and he resided unmolested by the Hungarian authorities at Brohl, at Marz bal, and at Gratz. At the close of the Hungarian revolution, on hearing that the charge against him was to be followed up, he fled to Paris. He was there arrested on the demand of the Hungarian authorities, and arrived at Pesth in the autumn of 1854. Notwithstanding the evident proofs of his crimes the prisoner persists in denying his guilt

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* "An Essay on a Proposed New System of Fortification, with Hints for its Application to our National Defences." By James Fergusson, Esq. Weale.

"The Peril of Portsmouth. French Fleets and English Forts." By the Same. Murray.

"Portsmouth Protected, being a Sequel to the 'Peril of Portsmouth.'" By the Same. Murray.

THE ROYAL MAIL CLIPPER "SCHOMBERG."

## THE WRECK OF THE ROYAL MAIL CLIPPER "SCHOMBERG"

The Melbourne papers received by last Australian mail contain full particulars of the wreck of this splendid ship, of the Black Ball Royal Mail line of clippers. The *Schomberg* sailed from Liverpool on the 6th Oct., and in the early part of the voyage met with light baffling winds, the Equator not being crossed until the 28th day after sailing, and a detention of ten days from calms marking the crossing of the Line. On Christmas-day she first made land at Cape Bridgwater, about one o'clock p m, wind blowing fresh from E S E, driving the ship fast to the north. During that night and the following day the wind continued from the same point, compelling her to tack frequently. On Wednesday, at twelve o'clock, noon, wind blowing fresh, being then about four miles off shore, she stood in again at six p.m., the wind blowing from the same quarter. About half past ten p m land was faintly visible, and the wind fell off to a dead calm. Shortly before eleven o'clock p m, the order was given to "bout ship," the ship partially coming round, and then refusing to answer the helm. It was then tried to wear ship, but a current running westward from three to four knots an hour—of which the captain was ignorant, and of which no mention is made in any existing chart rendered the attempts manœuvrable, and carried the ship into a sandspit about thirty-five miles west of Cape Otway, not laid down in any of the charts.

The captain immediately sent out a boat to ascertain where they could land the passengers, and began to get out the ship's boats. In the mean time all sail was taken in; and rockets and blue lights were let off, and guns fired, in case any sail might be in sight or hearing. The captain was still proceeding with arrangements for landing the passengers when smoke was seen in the distance. He then ordered Mr. Laurie, the second mate, to pick out the best crew on board and intercept the steamer. Captain Doran of the steamer *Queen*, had seen the blue lights, and stood out in the direction where he saw them, and immediately offered to take the whole of the passengers to Melbourne, although on her trip to Portland. He accordingly landed them all safely. Great praise is due to Captain Doran for his extreme kindness and attention to the passengers, and it is very much to the credit of the passengers, twenty in number, on board of his vessel that they willingly consented to go back to Melbourne when within a few miles of the termination of their voyage.

With reference to the performances of the vessel, it is said that she was overloaded, drawing over twenty five feet when she left Liverpool, and that the cargo was chiefly iron and plant for the Geelong railway. This will account for the slow rate of progress she made. It appears that the part of the coast on which the *Schomberg* was driven (about five miles east of the Gellibrand river) is the only spot in the neighbourhood free from sunken rocks, and had the catastrophe occurred on any other part of that coast the ship would have inevitably been broken up at once in which case there would, no doubt, have been considerable loss of life.

The arrival of the Overland Mail places us in possession of the decision arrived at by the officers appointed to hold an inquiry into the charges brought against Captain James Nicol Forbes and Mr. Saxby, the third mate, of the *Schomberg*, belonging to the Black Ball line of packets. The officers holding the inquiry were Lieutenant Pascoe, R.N. (Chairman), Captain Ferguson, and Lieutenant Crawford.

The case of Captain Forbes was first called on. The following was the wording of the information:—"For that he did, on or about the 26th day of December last, being at that time master of the British ship *Schomberg*, by neglect of duty as such master, omit to do certain acts; to wit, let go the anchor, such act, amongst others, being lawful and proper to be done by you in preserving the said ship *Schomberg* from immediate loss, contrary to the form of the statute in that case made and provided."

The evidence of the boatswain and Melville was the most important relating to the charge against Captain Forbes, inasmuch as they state most positively that two hours and a half had elapsed after the vessel struck before the anchors were let go; that the anchors were not ready for sea at the time, being lashed for sea in the forecastle, with no chain bent, and that had the anchors been cast when she missed stays the probability was that the vessel would not have been lost. The boatswain stated that he had seen the vessel on previous occasions miss stays, and was not surprised on the last occasion. This statement was contradicted by the other witnesses, and Captain Mathews who visited the ship shortly after she was ashore, and saw her position, stated as a practical man he would not have thrown the anchor over when the vessel was heading from the land. Where the vessel struck there were no rocks or breakers marked in the charts. Captain Forbes stated that the anchors could easily have been let go; and the reason why he did not order the chains to be bent previously was that it would not occupy more than four or five minutes. This was corroborated by the first officer and carpenter of the ship. The chief officer of the *Guiware*, which was passed by the *Schomberg* the day previously to her wreck, deposed to having seen the port anchor over the rail, and the starboard lying on the lee rail, not at all like as if they had been stowed for sea. Evidence was also given that the boatswain had received money from the passengers as a bribe for giving his evidence and had been promised a Government appointment in case the charge against Captain Forbes could be maintained. It is a matter of suspicion that, although summoned for appearance on the second day of the investigation, he failed in doing so. The proprietor of the British Hotel, where the "indignation meetings" were held, deposed to having seen the passengers subscribing money for the boatswain on several occasions.

After a lengthened investigation, Captain Forbes was committed or trial at the sessions on the charge, but admitted to bail on his own recognisance.

## GREEK AND CRIMEAN TOMBS.

*(From a Correspondent.)*

The Illustrated London News of the 8th December and 19th January contain Engravings representing the ancient buildings excavated by Colonel Munro near Balaclava, and the objects found therein. The writer of the description accompanying them apparently was ignorant of one of the modes adopted by the ancient Greeks in burying their dead in jars practised in Greece, Roumelia, Anatolia, Mytelene, the Ionian Islands, and many other places, or he would not have failed to perceive that the same custom extended to the Crimea, and that the remains found by Colonel Munro were merely those of an ancient burial-place.

The following is a description of tombs of the same kind excavated by myself on the plains of Troy and the Chersonesus of Thrace, and which may tend to remove the erroneous suppositions that the use of the large earthen jars discovered near Balaclava were for the purpose of making wine or keeping grain, or that of receiving the blood of victims sacrificed within the temple. The jars are of all sizes, ranging from about 2 feet 2 inches long by 1 foot 8 inches wide to 6 feet long by 4 feet 7 inches wide, and constructed of coarse red clay, intermixed with gravel. Many of them appear to have been cracked in baking, and are mended with leaden rivets. They are all placed in a horizontal position, sometimes within an excavation made in the rock. A flat micaceous stone covers the mouth, which invariably faces the south or south-east. The unburnt skeletons are found lying on their backs with upraised knees, surrounded by terra-cotta pentates and vases (lecythi and patereæ), many of which are of the best period of the art; also, blue, green, and yellow glass vases, and other small objects. (Vide Sketch.)

Amphoræ are sometimes found within the larger jar, and sometimes without, containing the skeletons of children, accompanied by vases of smaller dimensions. Scarcely one in fifty of the large jars are found in a perfect state; in most cases a small portion only of the lower part remains, the upper being destroyed by the plough, the displacement of the surface soil, or other causes; and those discovered by Colonel Munro appear to have suffered in like manner.

The largest and most perfect jar was found near the site of ancient Dardanus in an extraordinary manner. Some beehunters in search of honey traced a bee to a hole in the ground; they were surprised on digging to find the jar, and the interior of it filled with honeycombs. They removed their prize, but overlooked some vases which I was so fortunate as to discover buried in a little earth which had insinuated itself into the tomb. An idea of the size of the jar may be formed from the fact that, when emptied, six persons entered it together, and it contained them all in a sitting posture.

The slabs mentioned by your Correspondent are evidently those used by the ancients for placing and preparing the bodies preparatory to interment.

Antique Art and Modern Manufacture.—Our readers will, doubtless recollect that in the Illustrated London News for Feb. 16 appeared two engravings of a remarkably elegant vase recently found by the Count of Syracuse, in his excavations at Cumæ, and minutely described in our Correspondent's accompanying communication. We are gratified to learn that Messrs. Alcock, of the Hill Pottery, Burslem, have just had modelled a fac-simile of this very beautiful work of ceramic art. Their object in "publishing" this vase is to second our exertions in placing before the public such representations of antique manufacture as cannot fail to be highly interesting to all who take delight in viewing the productions of former ages in their relation to the arts manufactures of the present day. We should add that some few of the fragments of the original vase which appear to have been lost in the tomb at Cumæ have been supplied by Messrs. Alcock's artist with due regard to the artistic character of the other portions of the vase, in which he has succeeded in reproducing the delicate minuteness and grace which distinguish the original.

## "THE ONLY SON OF HIS MOTHER, AND SHE WAS A WIDOW."

Draw up the blind.
Let me look out for awhile—
Let me see the day's first smile.
I am calm in my mind.
I know to day I can bear
To see the world look fair,
Though I sit in my empty home.
—Peace is come!

Peace is come—Peace! At last
I think that I hold it fast—
I can feel it;—I hear, I see
This shining angel of Fate.
Oh! long did I wait for thee;
Wearily, yearningly, did I wait;
But another angel came to me—
Thou art come—too late!

Oh! the coming time—how glad,
how bright!
Mothers, sisters, wives,
Will you know again your lives,
Shining in this new light?
I am crying for joy with you,—
These are not tears of pain,
I am crying for joy—for joy.

Oh, mothers! your joy is real and true.
They will come home—they are coming home.
But not my boy—not my boy.
My boy I shall not see again
Though Peace is come.

Let the tears fall.
Poor home! it was very fair,
Very dear to me, before
I knew it would see him no more.
Here is his place—his chair—
I can see now, the look he wore
Last time that he sat near there,
Bending his head at the door—
For my boy was so tall.

Hush!—I said I would not grieve,
I said I would be content to live
Even till God shall call me home.
For I have a home other where,
And my boy will greet me there—
In the real home—the blessed home,
So to me Peace will come.

M. J. J.

Russian Diplomatic Movements.—Count Chreptowitch, the Russian Envoy, has proceeded to St. Petersburg to assist, as some say, at a diplomatic conference, whereat the policy of Russia towards Western States is to be discussed and determined. Others believe that the object of the Count's journey is to s licit removal to a higher post. Countess Chreptowitch, who has no predilection for this place, and has not resided here more than two or three months, is above all anxious for this removal. M. de Grote has meantime been appointed to act as Chargé d'Affaires. The Russian colony, having well performed its mission of inoculating the press and aristocratic society with Russian sympathies, is gradually winging its way to more congenial Paris. They say that the country will, however, leave one of its female members here. Mdme. Bodrikoff, a widow, and daughter of a rich Armenian St. Petersburg banker, has accorded her small hand and large fortune to the Marquis d'Anche, head of the ancient but impoverished house of that name.—*Letter from Brussels.*

A Russian Naval Review.—Letters from St. Petersburg state that there will be a grand naval review off Cronstadt during the month of June, and that the Russian fleet will exercise by divisions in the Baltic Sea during the whole summer, as not a man of the fleet has been afloat since the commencement of the war. It is intended, they say, to get rid of all cranky vessels, and to pay more attention than formerly to efficiency than to numbers. Competition upon a most extensive scale, as regards steam traffic with Russian ports is already announced on all sides. France, Holland, and Belgium will enter the lists, in order to take advantage of the temporary dearth of Russian merchant craft.

## THE SEBASTOPOL SPRING MEETING.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the accompanying Sketch of the Sebastopol Spring Meeting, held on the 24th of March. The day was remarkably fine, and numbers of both officers and men of the Allied armies were present, and great crowds of Russians came down to the banks of the river to witness the sport. On a rising ground near to the winning post was a throne erected for General Pelissier, around which were planted evergreens. Numerous bands both of English and French enlivened the scene.

STEWARDS

Viscount Talbot, 1st Division Major Astley, Gr. Foot Guards.
2nd Major Dewar, 4th Regiment
3rd Major Brown, 14th Regiment
4th Lieut.-Col Campbell, 46th Regiment
Light Div.. Capt Chapman, 34th Regiment
Marquis de Salnois, 82nd Regiment
Bazeleve Div Col. Hale, 52nd Regiment
Cavalry: Mr Wilkin, 5th Hussars.
Artillery: Capt. Cunell R.A.
Engineers Major Nicholson, R E
Highland: Col Hay 93rd Highlanders
Head-quarters—Captain Poonoby, Grenadier Guards.
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer—Major Wombwell, 46th Regiment.

FIRST RACE

A handicap Sweepstakes of £1 each, half forfeit, with £25 added, for all ponies 14 hands and under. Half-a-mile on the flat.

| | st. lb. | | st. lb. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capt Perrin, 90th, br. p. The Italian .. | 11 8 | Mr Harrison, 88rd, b. p. .. .. | 10 7 |
| Mr. C Sanderson, V.S.H.A., gr. m. Little Nymphet of .. .. .. | 10 0 | Capt Daly, 33rd, b. p. C. F. .. | 11 4 |
| Mr Peake, 99th, b. p. Interpreter .. | 11 3 | Capt. Macpherson, 74th b. p. Fanny .. | 9 4 |
| Captain Roper, 47th, ch. p. .. .. | 10 7 | Mr. Price, 11th Hussars, b. p. Charley | 10 2 |
| Mr. Cadby, 56th, b. p. Grotiano .. | 10 4 | General Kerrie, b. p. Diamond.. .. | 10 4 |
| Mr Swinhoe, 97th b. p. Darby .. | 10 13 | Mr. Clarke, D.A.C.G., ch. p. Bombazine .. .. .. .. .. | 10 7 |
| Capt. Cornet. Chess d'Afrique, gr. p. Rupert, (winner) .. .. .. | 10 13 | Capt. Randolph, Gren.-Guards, Privateer .. .. .. .. .. | 10 0 |
| Mr Chester, 7th Fus., Bill Downey .. | 10 7 | Capt. Allconby .. .. .. .. | 10 0 |
| Capt. Morris, ch. p. Border Chief .. | 9 13 | Cadet Turner, 72nd Highlanders, b. p. Jerry .. .. .. .. .. | 10 2 |
| Capt. Hallaby, 82nd, b. p. The Friend | 10 12 | Capt. Barron, 42nd, b. p. Brandy .. | 10 0 |
| Capt the Hon Forbes, b p. .. .. | 10 12 | Capt. Pigon, R.A., b.p. Powder Monkey | 9 7 |
| Mr Ballscombe, 4th, b. p. Sultan .. | 10 9 | Mr. Sanderson, 77 p. Billy Button .. | 9 0 |
| Mr Watson, 7th Fusil., Bono Johnny | 10 0 | Mr Dixon, 11th Hussars g. p. Billy the Hun .. .. .. .. | 11 4 |
| Mr Kaye, b p Novice .. .. .. | 10 2 | Col and Waddy, 55th, Inkerman .. | 10 2 |
| Capt the Hon. R. Mostyn, 8 b ods. b p Artillery .. .. .. | 10 10 | Captain the Hon. R. Mostyn, r. p. Kickle Bucket .. .. .. | 10 0 |
| Mr Lee, 21st Fusiliers, gr. p. General Tom Thumb .. .. .. .. | 10 4 | 1 F F go, R. A., ch. p. Chopking .. | 10 10 |
| Captain Bunn, 55th, Champagne .. | 11 4 | Major Verge, 85th, b p Beaufi Escuck | 10 13 |
| Mr Moseley, 90th, b. p. Jim Crow .. | 11 0 | Captain Foster, 4th. The Moke.. .. | 10 11 |
| Mr. Glyn, R. S. 8 ch. p. Vivians .. | 10 7 | Mr Inoff, 56th, Eliza .. .. .. | 10 12 |
| General Cassalgnole, b. p. Ali .. .. | 10 4 | Mr. Wynne, G. Gds., b p. Kickenuff | 9 12 |

SECOND RACE.

A Sweepstakes of £5 each, with £50 added, for all horses 12st. 7lb. each. Previous Steeplechase winners carrying 3lbs. extra. Once 12th., twice 10 lb., three or more 14 lb extra. Two miles over the Steeplechase Course; £10 to the second horse

| | st. lb. | | st. lb. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Viscount Talon, b. Paddy Roy (owner) winner .. .. .. .. | 12 7 | Major Lindsell, 28th, bl. h. Maugen (owner) .. .. .. .. | 12 7 |
| Mr Price, 11th Hussars, b g Old Tom (Capt. Connel, R.A.) .. .. | 12 7 | Capt. Smith, R.A., b g. Master Bob (Major Yelverton) .. .. | 13 0 |
| Mr Wilkin, 11th Hussars, b. m. Dinah (owner) .. .. .. .. | 12 7 | Capt. Goodlake, b m. Bathanka, 5rs. Blundell, R.B. .. .. .. | 12 |

THIRD RACE.

A Handicap Sweepstakes of £3 each, half forfeit, with £30 added, for all ponies 14 hands 2 inches and under. One mile over the Steeplechase Course. £5 for the second horse.

| | st. | | st. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capt Hayman, R.A., b. p. Bamitu .. | 10 4 | Mr. De Damas, Chass. d'Afrique, b. h Lancio .. .. .. .. | 10 4 |
| Capt. Duff, 8th, b. g C F .. .. | 10 7 | Major Wombwell, 46th, b. p. The Jark .. .. .. .. .. | 10 4 |
| Mr Booth, A.C.G., r. p. Tocsalon .. | 11 7 | Major Gurnett, 46th, gr. p. Brass Hat .. | 10 10 |
| Capt. Nicoll, 8th, b. p. Border Chief | 10 4 | Lt.-Col. Campbell, 46th, b. p. Ad Boy | 10 4 |
| Mr. Cooke, 46th Regt., ch. p. The Maniac | 10 4 | Capt. Vaughan, 56th, ch. p. Grower .. | 11 2 |
| Mr Kaye, Gr. Fus. Gds., b. p. Shamla | 11 0 | Col Wade, 55th, gr. p. Sky-rocket .. | 10 4 |
| Capt Morant, Gren. Gds., b. p. Climber (winner) .. .. .. .. | 11 1 | Mr Broman, R.A., gr. p. General Tom Thumb .. .. .. .. .. | 10 4 |
| Mr. Lee, gr. p. Rocket .. .. | 10 4 | Mr Gwynn, R.B., ch. p. Filikins .. | 10 4 |
| Capt Maude, 82nd, ch. p. Peeler .. | 10 4 | | |
| Capt. Goodlake Cold Gds., ch. m. mother Ida (late Portia) .. .. | 11 4 | | |

FOURTH RACE.

A Sweepstakes of £5 each, with £50 added, for all horses 11st. 7lb. Winners once, 7lb.; twice, 10lb.; thrice or more, 14lb. extra; one mile and a half on the flat. £10 more for the second horse.

| | st. lb. | | st. lb. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Price, 11th Hussars, Lillington (late Lascelles), winner .. .. | 12 7 | Captain Lambert, R.E., b. p. Zouave.. | 11 7 |
| Capt Cotes, 46th, b. m., Forget-me-not | 11 7 | Captain Montgomery ch. p. Esquire .. | 11 7 |
| Captain Go dlake, Cold. Gds., b m. Bathanka .. .. .. .. | 11 7 | Captain Anderson, R A., ch. h. Jack | 11 7 |
| Capt. Gray, L. T. C., b m., Carter Bell | 11 7 | Captain Blount, 55th, b. m. Kate .. | 12 7 |
| | | General Rose, Mirabolant .. .. | 11 7 |

FIFTH RACE

A Sweepstakes of £3 each, with £30 added for Turkish, Arab Barbs, and Spanish Horses, 11 st. 5 lb. each; Indian Arabs 10 lb. extra. One mile flat course.

| | st. lb. | | st. lb. |
|---|---|---|---|
| M. de Thertree, 4th Hussars, ch. h. Sultan .. .. .. .. .. | 11 0 | Genl. Cassalgnole, b. h. Kossack .. | 11 0 |
| Gen Cassegnole, c h Ali .. .. | 11 0 | Capt. de Perthua, Chasseurs d'Afrique, b. g. .. .. .. .. | 11 0 |
| Mr Wrenfield, b p The Turk .. .. | 11 0 | Mr Gwyn, 3rd Chass. d'Afrique, gr. h. Kaidat .. .. .. .. .. | 11 0 |
| M. Bugueneud d'Isay, 2nd Chasseurs d'Afrique, gr. h. Geroda .. .. | 11 0 | Mr Palmer, R. F. Guards, br h. Abdil Kader .. .. .. .. .. | 11 0 |
| M Jaibet, Chass. d'Afrique, gr. h. Ali | 11 0 | Mr Cumming, 79th, gr h Kamara .. | 11 0 |
| Lieut. Colonel Campbell, ch. Ali Boy | 11 0 | Capt Brabazon, R.A., Chumey (winner) | 11 10 |
| Capt Vaughan, 68th, ch. h. Growler .. | 11 0 | Mr. Powell, L.D.C., Leporello .. .. | 11 0 |
| Major Glynn, R.B., gr. p. Bob .. .. | 11 0 | | |
| Mr. Kyre, A.D.C., gr. h. Cossack .. | 11 0 | | |

SIXTH RACE.

A Hack Race—A Sweepstakes of £1 each, with £20 added, for all horses which have never started for any race where public money was added. Catch weights. Half a mile on the Flat Post Entrance.

# FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

THE POETRY BY FRANCIS BENNOCH, ESQ. THE MUSIC BY J. L. HATTON.

Maestoso.
With lof - ty song we love to cheer The hearts of dar - ing
men; Ap - plaud - ed thus, they glad - ly hear The trum - pet's call a - gain. But now we sing of
low - ly deeds De - vot - ed to the brave, Where she, who stems the wound that bleeds, A he - ro's life may
dol.
sosten.
save. And he - roes sav'd ex - ult - ing tell How well her voice they knew; How sor-row near it
ad lib.
colla voce.
could not dwell, But spread . . . its wings and flew.
dim.

II.

Neglected, dying in despair,
They lay till woman came
To soothe them with her gentle care.
And feed life's flick'ring flame.
When wounded sore, on fever's rack.
Or cast away as slain,
She call'd their flutt'ring spirits back,
And gave them strength again -
They might not see the smiling face,
Which suff'ring could dispel,
But they could turn and kiss the place
On which her sha - dow fell.

III.

When words of wrath profaning rung,
She mov'd with pitying grace;
Her presence still'd the wildest tongue,
And holy grew the place.
They knew that they were car'd for then,
Their eyes forgot their tears;
In dreamy sleep they lost their pain,
And thought of early years,—
Of early years, when life was fair,—
Of faces sweet and pale:
They woke—the angel bending there
Was Florence Night-in-gale!

THE PARTY ON THE GREY, HAVING INVITED SOME STRANGERS TO LUNCH, SHOWS THEM THE NEAREST WAY (BY HALF A MILE) TO HIS HOUSE.—DRAWN BY JOHN LEECH.

VERY POLITE.

## THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

*(From a Correspondent.)*

LONG ago it was said of Englishmen that they were unquestionably "bunglers" in the matter of education. And however unwilling we may feel to bow our heads in submission to this charge, the conviction of its truth is forced upon the mind by a candid examination of the educational results of the last century of England's existence. Since the time when Addison's polished pen pleaded the cause of educational progress much has been written; still more has been said; but little indeed has been accomplished. In the last Session of Parliament the projectors of no less than three separate systems of English national education after spending much precious public and private time, were compelled to withdraw their bills: while the Lord-Advocate of Scotland (who positively had refused professional advancement, so much did he set his heart upon successfully rearing the educational offspring of his official career) gained completely in pleasing the nation whose interests he studied. Nor could this "bungling" be said to arise from any lukewarmness or want of energy in the cause. Undaunted by the fate of previous efforts, we were promised that the next Session should be equally productive of candidates for public adoption. "The cry was still, They come."

Properly to appreciate the difficulties with which the promoters of any new educational system have to contend, it must be remembered that there exist scholastic establishments in England which, in Scotland partially, inadequate to supply the wants of the population; but still with some considerable claim upon our notice and regard. Thus in most parts of England we find schools supported in some instances by Government aid, but in the beginning founded by private munificence and benevolence. There are in our towns National Schools, where children of both sexes are educated and partially clothed. These are the pupils at whom Pope sneered not unjustly as "the boys and girls whom charity maintains" After them we come to others, supported entirely by individual benevolence—Infant and Sunday Schools, and many under the charge of the various Dissenting bodies of England. In Scotland are found the strictly national Parochial Schools, supported by the land, and under the supervision of the State Church, and those established by the Free Church and other Congregational bodies of that country. There, however, Sunday, and Infant, and what we understand as Charity Schools, are almost entirely unknown

The limits of these articles will forbid our attempting more than simply an inquiry into, and a description of, these various schools as they at present exist. We wish to take the patient reader as it were by the hand, and, leading him first into the schoolrooms of the land of Knox and Chalmers, noting there all that is worthy of imitation or deserving rebuke, then to enter the various schoolrooms of our own country, and inquire how the rising generation of the foremost nation in the world is cared for and tended.

And first let us inquire into the nature of the Scotch parochial schools. Indeed to these our chief attention will be directed, for the others are founded upon a similar system, and differ in little else than in being free from the supervision of the Presbyterian establishment. In England our schools range with the divisions of our social state We have high-class boarding and public schools, middle-class grammar schools, small tradesmen's, and, lastly, charity schools; but, except in the large towns of Scotland, one class of school alone exists for the young of either sex. In the most conservative nation in the world—and few, we think, will deny the merit or demerit of this distinction to Scotland—may be seen, side by side, learning the rudiments of knowledge from the same book, the broadcloth-clad son of the professional man and the barefooted village "gillie," the delicate girl of the upper classes, and the rough healthy village lassie. To this one spring of knowledge all come alike to drink—high and low, rich and poor. The schoolmaster and the schoolhouse are as much national institutions in Scotland as the minister and the kirk.

By some very old legislative enactments, amended by a statute passed in the year 1803, it was enacted that in every parish the heritors (that is the landed proprietors whose assessed rental amounted to £100 Scotch) should erect a schoolhouse and residence for the master, containing not more than two rooms—a maximum clearly accidental, and which has not been taken advantage of. The salary of the schoolmaster was also ordered to be fixed prospectively at intervals of twenty-five years, the average price of grain for the last term of years being taken into consideration in its calculation. The right of appeal, by petition, to the quarter sessions of the shire was also given to any schoolmaster having reason to be dissatisfied with the accommodation provided by the heritors. Within four months of the decease of any parochial schoolmaster, the heritors, assisted by the minister of the parish, are bound to nominate his successor, who has then to appear before the Presbytery of the Bounds, as it is termed, and undergo an examination on those branches of knowledge which the heritors deem necessary to be taught in their school. As a general rule the required branches are English in all its departments—arithmetic, geography, mathematics, geometry, Latin, Greek, and French. This forms a high standard, but it must be remembered that almost every candidate has passed some time at a University; many, indeed, have undergone a complete College training, and not a few are licentiates of the Church of Scotland. Thus it is seen that the same curious education qualifies him to guide his pupils amid the flowery paths of classic literature, has to bend his intellect to teach his poorer students the rudiments of a simple cottage education.

The applicants for these posts are invariably numerous, although the remuneration offered is grossly inadequate. Unfortunately, the Legislature affixed no minimum to the schoolmasters' salaries, derivable from the heritors, and they range from £15 to £34—in no instance exceeding, and generally falling far short of, the last-named sum. To this must be added certain fees, drawn from several parochial offices, which they almost universally, although not necessarily, hold. They are generally Session-clerks, and, under the new registration system, Registrars of Births, &c., for their districts. The remainder of their income is derived from the fees paid them by their pupils. These are fixed by the heritors at the schoolmaster's appointment, and are strictly adhered to. They vary in different places, but the charge generally for reading and writing is 2s. per term or quarter; including arithmetic, 3s., 4s. When Latin is taught, together with the other branches, an extra fee of 4s. or 5s. per quarter is added, and it is same is generally charged for algebra, Greek, and French. It is, however, calculated that the average income of the Scotch schoolmaster derived from all these sources does not amount to £50 per annum.

Need I let us inquire into the class of men who accept these situations, and properly to appreciate them we must know something of Scotch social life. The existence of a Scotchman is a perpetual struggle to mount higher on the ladder of life; and the young Scotchman resigns ambition himself he becomes ambitious for his children. They must distinguish themselves and him. In order to effect this an education of no ordinary class is necessary. This, we see, the parish school affords. No one is surprised or alarmed for the safety of society, if he chooses to give his son a sound classical education. No one wonders overmuch, or expresses any disapprobation, if he enters that son's name on the college lists of Edinburgh or Aberdeen; still less surprise is excited if the young aspirant enters one of the learned professions; and, toiling manfully against poverty and neglect, rears for himself a reputation and a name. Out of this class the Scotch scholastic ranks are almost entirely recruited. The proper exercise of tutorial duties requires patience, caution, and an intimate knowledge of the classes with which they are brought into such close communion—and these they naturally possess; it requires a keenness of intellect and a courage of temper which is ceaselessly tried—and these their early training ensures them; it also needs a modesty of disposition, and withal a confidence in their own powers—and these a hard struggle with a hard world for very existence will have effectually given. A life of self-denial and austerity, the consequences of a poverty which is the Scotch schoolmaster's certain lot; a social position which, while it raises him above the society of a village coterie, scarcely elevates him to the drawing-rooms of the neighbouring gentry, and surely excludes his children; a daily, never-ending struggle against ignorance, prejudice, and misunderstanding, brightened perhaps by some passing interest in a favourite pupil; a certain knowledge of absolute inability to make provision for the dear ones who have shared his troubles and brightened his existence; a life of continued self-denial to bear which manfully and philosophically requires an early training, closely fitted for that purpose.

Let it not be thought that we have drawn too favourably-coloured an illustration of the Scotch schoolmaster. The office of teacher of the youth of Scotland is *not* a *media via* between the learned professions and commercial pursuits, and is consequently adopted by many who, aiming at a higher position, strive to fail lightly. It is a common occurrence for students designed for the Church, and, failing to obtain cures, to enter the scholastic profession, and bring to the discharge of these minor duties qualities capable of adorning a higher sphere of action. Upon the list of contributors to the Widows' Fund hereafter mentioned will be found the names of nearly two hundred qualified ministers, who hold now, or who have held, the post of parochial schoolmasters; while the number of licentiates cannot be ascertained. Several of the Professors of the Scotch Colleges (amongst them Tennant, the author of "Anster Fair," &c.) began life as *dominies*. The position they hold and the society in which they move are fully equal to those possessed by an English surgeon or solicitor, and they are free entry elders of their Church amongst the Presbyterians no uncertain test of moral excellence. It is impossible to deny that there may be found amongst them some ill adapted by nature or habit for the duties of their high calling; but we do not believe that, with the safeguards of the present system, any considerable addition can be made to the number of inefficients.

Scotland is divided for clerical and educational purposes into eighty-three presbyteries—each presbytery being a collection of parishes, varying in number from six to thirty-five. These presbyteries have authority over the parishes attached to them, and form the supervision of the general yearly assembly of the Church. There are 978 parochial schools, and the pupils in attendance during the year 1854-55 numbered 76,300. The schools are examined annually by inspectors appointed by the General Assembly's Education Committee, and a report of the state of every school, the number of pupils examined, and the appearance made by each class is made and printed The same inspectors will, with the sanction of the officials, report upon the state of the various schools not in connection with the Presbyterial establishment. In their last-published report they state that they examined 1651 non-parochial schools, at which the attendance of pupils during the year amounted to 99,800. Their table, showing the number of scholars learning the various branches of education, is extremely interesting Out of the 76,300 pupils in the parochial schools 69,300 were taught reading, 46,400 writing, 34,000 arithmetic, 1460 practical mathematics, 670 algebra, 3000 Latin, 520 Greek, and 1140 French. Out of the 99 800 pupils in the non-parochial schools only 1930 were taught Latin, 321 Greek, 1000 French, and 499 algebra.

The Scotch parochial schoolmasters have formed several associations tending to improve their social position and raise their professional standard. To the poor union is strength, indeed, nor have they been backward in acknowledging the truth of this aphorism. The first of these associations dates from 1806, and its objects and provisions were secured by an Act passed in the following session of Parliament, which has been amended by the 9 and 10 Vict., Cap 226, entitled "An Act for the better Management of the Fund for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Burgh and Parochial Schoolmasters of Scotland." We will endeavour to explain the system of this association in as few words as possible:—It has for its motives the granting pensions to the widows and children (under the age of seventeen) of deceased members. The benefits of this fund are rightly enough, as compulsory as they are great. Every schoolmaster upon his induction is bound to subscribe towards its funds. There are four classes of subscriptions, from £5 5s. per annum to £2 2s.; and upon the class of subscription depend the annuity granted to his widow. These annuities range from £30 to £10 a-year, and where no widow is left, they are paid to the orphans (if any) until they reach the age of seventeen. The subscription is recoverable from defaulters by a simple distress upon the funds due from the heritors to them. The fund has been steadily increasing until it has now assumed gigantic proportions. The sum in hand at the last investigation was discovered to amount to upwards of £74,000.

In addition to this, some twelve years ago Scotch teachers of all denominations formed themselves into a body, called the Educational Institute of Scotland. A general meeting is held in Edinburgh in September of every year, at which deputies elected by the presbyteries attend; when the various committees give an account of their proceedings, accounts are audited, public officers elected, and questions relative to educational progress discussed and settled. A presbytery of twelve parishes has the power of nominating two representatives to attend to their interests at these meetings; a pre-bytery of eighteen, three; of twenty, four; and so on in proportion. The expenses of the Institute are chiefly borne by the teachers, in the shape of a small rate upon their salaries—sometimes two or three years in arrear. The Institute has also committees for the examination of intending professors of education, and grant diplomas of merit, which are much valued Until lately the Institute published an ably-conducted monthly journal devoted to the advancement of educational interests, but during the last year it was found necessary, from a paucity of funds, to discontinue this.

By these means the schoolmasters of Scotland, although poor, have formed funds devoted to the sacred duty of protecting the widows and orphan children of their brethren, to the improvement of their profession, and the general advancement of educational progress. Nor are they even vested and pecuniary interests neglected. Whilst the various abortive Scotch education bills have been before Parliament (a period of several years), deputies from the Institute have been maintained in London charged with the task of guarding the interests of their class.

We must not forget to mention the Scottish School book Association, originally founded with the view of preparing a complete system of school-books for the use of the Scotch schools, but which has lately considerably extended its objects. This association is now enabled to give grants towards the education of daughters of deceased members, and to establish bursaries (available at the Scotch Universities) to needy deserving young men in the prosecution of their studies. These bursaries are six in number, of from £10 to £15 value annually

A few words now about the schools themselves; and, for the benefit of those of our readers who may never have witnessed the interior of a Scotch parochial school, we will endeavour to depict one. In order to do this, we must beg the reader to consider himself introduced into a simple Scotch lad, whose fortunes we will follow. Sandy M'Dougall, then, is a bare-footed, light-hearted, sun-tanned village boy—one of a large family, perhaps. His father may be a weaver, collier, or hind. Perchance he is such a one (they are common enough) as Burns has so feelingly depicted in his "Cotter's Saturday Night" If so, however hard (to use a vulgar but expressive term) the lines of his life may be, Sandy and his brethren will get their "wee bit schuling," you may be sure. For reading and writing we have seen that Sandy has to pay 2d. per week, which, for himself and his brethren, amounts to more than M'Dougall *père* can or ought to afford; but at present, as we have seen, the Scotch educational system is based on self-denial. Well, our friend Sandy finds himself in a large, well ventilated and appointed schoolroom, with its companion wing, of holding 200 pupils. These rooms are crowded with a strangely-assorted mass of children. In one the schoolmaster is listening to an animated translation of one of Euripides' plays by his chief scholars; in the other the usher is hearing the business class go through the mazes of the multiplicative process. Upon the forms are seated the sons and daughters of the neighbouring professional men, manufacturers, and farmers—the girls (varying in age from five to fourteen) with that look of modest confidence which is so characteristic of Scotch womanhood, mingling with no distinction and entering into equal competition with them, are seen Sandy's own companions, neat and clean, but with tattered clothes and bare feet. Here, in the schoolroom as in the kirk, all are equal. So Sandy takes his place at the bottom of the class, and is set to marry off the first half-year's prize, and become a famous scholar, as the best-bred pupil in the school. Probably he does distinguish himself sufficiently to justify the schoolmaster in recommending his advancement. This necessarily entails the payment of a higher rate of fees—a shilling per week, to the honour of the Scotch scholastic profession, is, in the cases of widows and orphans, often nominal. So he masters the rudiments of Latin, and has delight in his first mathematical essays—a study on which his men lecture seems eagerly. His feet are yet unsocial; his red locks still fall unkempt around his sunburnt, freckled face; his fare is still the kail-brose and "halesome parritch" of the Scotch peasantry. But this ad is already far different from those around him; he has tasted of the contents of the cup of knowledge, and thought and energy are bent to drain it to its dregs. So he completes his school career. Rough and awkward, with a shy manner and a broad lowland accent, he stands on the threshhold of the parish schoolhouse—the world before him. His master's kind hand is upon his shoulder, and the boy's eyes glisten as the words of encouragement and praise—so precious, because in a Scotchman so rare—fall upon his ear. You can have little notion of the attachment which springs up between the master and pupils in these schools, of the watchful anxiety with which every step in life is regarded by the teacher, and how he exults or mourns as the boy whose mind he has trained reflects honour or discredit upon his culture. We are not overrating this sentiment when we say that it is more than respect, reverence, or gratitude—that it is really warm-hearted love. When one the duties of the pedagogue ceases, and the master becomes a friend. What office determine also, and the instructor and the taught become at once old and familiar friends. We have seen many instances of this evinced, not merely in empty words. We were assured by one gentleman of many years' experience in his profession that he could travel all Scotland over and never miss a hearty welcome from the boys (grown men now) who had once smiled and trembled at his jokes and frowns. We personally witnessed, from graceful and accomplished women, gratitude and affection lavished on their childhood's teacher; and we once had the happiness to meet a young Scotch surgeon, settled in England, who had travelled through the night sixty miles, to breakfast with his old Highland schoolmaster. But we are forgetting Sandy, who very likely goes to College—in England an expensive luxury, in Scotland a career open to all. Strange as it may read, his collegiate expenses for six months, including class fees, which may amount to £6, need not exceed £15. There are lofty flats in Edinburgh, as well as garrets in London, which these true students share, and they ask no better fare than the familiar oatmeal porridge of their boyhood. Then he enters a learned profession, and perchance M'Dougall *père*, lives to see his son "wag his pow in a pulpit," or perhaps, taws* in hand, he leads the rising generation along the paths of knowledge he himself had so honourably trod. Have we been romancing? Scotland's annals emphatically answer, No. From a population but little exceeding that of London there spring annually from the lower classes so many men of note and worth that little surprise is excited if they rise to the highest position in their various professions. So common and universal a circumstance is this that it does not entail upon the successful those penalties which a decided elevation of rank in England invariably brings with it. The clever and fortunate Scotchman is neither ashamed to own his humble origin nor to show affection for those of his kin who still remain in obscurity. He is proud of the position he has won for himself, and proud also that that position should be due to his own lowly fortunes he might perhaps have inherited. And we could fill a volume with instances to show that the position is often of the highest. As a single example, the present Principal of the College of Edinburgh is a weaver's son, and he proudly tells how, when a child, he conned his lessons beside the candle by which his mother toiled far into the night to gain the pittance that was necessary for her son's parochial school fees.

We have briefly endeavoured to describe the Scotch parochial system of education. We have shown the materials of which the school-master is formed, and how the difficulties he experiences in obtaining his responsible position guarantee in some degree the needful qualifications. We have shown him honourably discharging his arduous duties, and struggling manfully against a poverty which is a blot upon any Legislature to allow. We have attempted to depict the (to English eyes) strange appearance of a large Scotch school, composed of children of every age and class—boys competing in the same classes with girls; girls receiving instruction not from a mistress but from the schoolmaster and his assistant. We have seen how, when the district spring of knowledge is exhausted, the poor scholar is not debarred access to higher and greater sources, but may aspire to fame and reputation, and follow a career happily free from the scornful pity or degrading patronage which in many countries are conceded to humble merit

But before bringing this article to a close, we may be allowed to point out some of the deficiences of a system which contains so many excellencies, and which it is at present deservedly vain-glorious for the educational requirements of the country. In the large parishes the heritors are compelled to support but one school, which is wholly inadequate to the wants of those parishes. Thus the one which we have attempted to describe was situated in one angle of a parish the other extremity of which was a distance of seven miles. Now, taking a walk of three or four miles to be as much as children can undertake daily, it is seen that a large portion of that parish is entirely unprovided for. Then the income of the schoolmaster should be so raised that the fear of absolute poverty may no longer cast its dark shadow across their path, and paralyse their efforts. It is not asking too much for the schoolmasters of Scotland to demand that a salary of £5, per annum should in all cases be guaranteed to them, and even that is a poor recompense for the anxieties and labour of their profession. Again, although in Scotland education is open to all, it must be paid for. Acknowledging, as they do, the inestimable blessings, earthly and eternal, derivable from knowledge, they still close its gates to all who do not come provided with a silver key. We confess that we regard a deeply-rooted prejudice against any system of education which was not based on self-denial; and when we advanced a step further, and pleaded for not only a free but a compulsory system, we met with still more intense opposition. Nevertheless, we doubt not that before long Scotland will rejoice in both these benefits; and when that time comes we may look forward to some mitigation of that sectarian discord which at present distracts our brethren across the Tweed

We must leave the *vexata quæstio* of an educational system under the sole superintendence of the Scotch Presbyterian establishment to some future time, when we can deal with it in connection with the kindred difficulty of a State education under the management of the Church of England.

## SUNDAY MORNING BELLS.

A THOUGHT.

FROM the far city comes the clang of bells.
Its hundred jarring, diverse tones combine
In one faint mist of music, soft and fine
As the sweet note you little robin swells.
What if to Thee in Thine infinity
These multiform and many-coloured creeds
Seem but the robe man wraps as masquer's weeds
Round the one living Truth Thou giv'st him—Thee
What if these various forms that worship prove,
Being heart-worship, reach Thy perfect ear
As a great monotone, complete and clear,
Of which the burthen is -through Christ's name -Love?
For ever rising, in sublime increase,
To "Glory in the Highest, on earth PEACE"?—D.

"THE WIFE'S OWN BOOK OF COOKERY."—(Ward and Lock)—Works upon cookery and domestic management in times past were generally condemned for the expensiveness of their instructions; for, as shrewdly observed, economy is an excellent hint to extravagance. Another objection to the old cookery-books has been the indefinite character of their directions—upon the pinch of this, and little of that, or rather want of system. In the new candidate for the admiration—The Wife's Own Book of Cookery"—the aim appears to have been to guard against useless expense, and to be as clear in the directions as the compressing into 400 pages nearly four times as many receipts will allow. Novelties in the culinary art have their due share of attention, so as to combine elegance with economy, and as *cooking* provisions is not the only essential to success in housekeeping, the duties of food, and the well ordering of the kitchen, are alike attended to. The book contains a series of bills of fare, which will enable the lady to select her dinner, and the instructions teach the cook how to dress it. The latest information is conveyed in each department of the book, which, by the way, is illustrated by a profusion of improved engravings; and the result is a cookery-book, recommended by plain sense and practical worth, and judicious economy.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—The twelve thousand and thirty-seventh fifty-pound share was issued at the office on the 18th inst., making the sum of £601,850, of which the amount of £225,368 5s. 6d. has been paid up. The twenty-fourth estate (Tunbridge Wells) will be allotted on the 21st of May, and the thirty-fourth public drawing for rights of choice on the society's estates is fixed for the 30th of June.

THE LADY NURSES AT SCUTARI.—Our life was a regular routine of work and rest (except on occasions of extraordinary pressure) following each other in order; but whether in the strain of overwork, or in the steady fi. lment of our ordinary duties, there was one light ever shed over it, one thing that made labour light and sweet, and this was the respect, affection, and gratitude of the men. No words can tell it rightly, for it was unbounded, and as long as we stayed among them it never changed. Familiar as our presence became to them, though we were in and out of the wards day and night, they never forgot the respect due to our sex and position. Standing by those in utter agony, when the force of their dull battle is gone, or by those at the glow of returning health, or walking up the wards among orderlies and sergeants, never did a word which could offend a woman's ear fall upon ours. Even in the barrack-yard, passing through the guard-room, among every sort of soldiers coming and going, the moment we approached all coarseness was hushed, and this lasted, not a week or a month, but the whole of my twelvemonth's residence, and my experience is also that of all my companions.—*Eastern Hospitals and English Nurses*

THE SPIES OF THE HOLY OFFICE.—A correspondent of the *Independance Belge* writes from Rome, that at a meeting of prelates just held at Loretto, under the presidency of Cardinal Antonelli, it was resolved to establish, each of their respective dioceses a society of Zelanti, which from their wearing a cross in the form of a sack, with a hood, also a cord round the loins, sandals on their feet, and a veil, pierced with two holes for the eyes, over the face. "These *refrigeri*, lamenters of the Holy office, are to have the task of penetrating all kitchens on Fridays, peering into pots, stewpans, and porridge-basins, to ascertain whether the prescriptions for the soup are being transgressed; and are also to rummage amongst all the papers to discover any trace of impiety or revolution. They will have to denounce the blasphemers, and a portion of the fine is promised to them for this. At eight o'clock in the evening, when the bell announces the *Angelus*, the Sacconi will take note of all who omit to kneel, even in the street, and will denounce all such. These regulations, and some others, have been issued in a printed form from the Episcopal Printing-office of Fermo."

* The "taws" is an ingenious leathern instrument of torture, designed to inflict blows upon the outstretched palm, called "pawnies," and answering to the familiar birch of our English school-days.

# Memorabilia,

## LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

*"A little chink may let in much light."*—Old Proverb.

### EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF THE FIRST EARL OF EGMONT.

(*Continued from page 387.*)

Friday, 10 Jan.—I went to all ye Leveés, and at night, for the first time, to ye night drawing-room of ye Princess. None spoke to me at any of ye Courts but Princess Amelia. My br Dering thought it offices had been done me by some who knew I had twice received assurances of ye Queen to recommend him to be about the Prince, and nothing is more likely, for Ministers can't endure that any should have access to their Princes but thro their consul, or owe their places but to their application, because they think it dangerous to have persons about their master who is not treely attach'd to themselves. *

Saturday, 11 Jan * * * * * *

I was this morning to see Marquis la Forêt and cosen Will Finch. Y. latter not at home. The former gave me a long account of ye Princes journey to England, their likely hood of being lost on a marsh, which being covered with snow was taken for plain ground, but proved to [be] water and ice that broke with the first venture that led the way. Their chance of falling from a dyke in Holland into one of ye canals, their going from Helvertluys in a small boat thro the ice to reach ye packet boat, &c. He said he accompanied to ye King of Spain, who having discovered ye Prince was landed, sent immed ately an express of it to his friend in London, which defeated a pleasure the Prince had conceived, to surprise the King with a sight even before he could know he was landed. When La Forêt saw that, he sent an express immed.ately to Baron Hatsfeld, but ye express, instead of obeying his direct on, left ye letter at ye Post-office. I find Waller has no opinion of Parliament, who he told me was an ordinary seaman in ye squadron at ye mouth of Thames, and turn'd out for idleness but afterwards got in and rose to be mate, from whence he got a boat, that he was an insolent fellow, &c.

Wednesday, 15 * * * * * *

I learn'd that Dr. Sherlock, Bish. of Bangor and Almoner to the Pr. of Wales, had given in a list of Chaplans for ye Pr. of Wales; that the Prince said he had no objection, but must acquaint ye Queen with it, that the Bishop at the same time had applyed on the like account to my Ld Townsend, who making objections to the persons named in the list, the Bishop in conclusion told him there could be no objection unless that they were men of worth. That 'tis pretty certain none of his nomination will be admitted, they being mostly noted Torys, besides that the Queen, who she has a good opinion of ye Bishop, is wholly govern'd by ye Maistry.

Thursday, 16 Jan. * * * * * *

At night I went to the Crown tavern to hear ye musick which ye gentlemen of ye King's Chappel have every fortnight there, being an attempt to restore ancient Church Musick.

Saturday, 18 Jan.—I call'd Robin Moore and then went to a meeting of ye members of ye Royal Acnadamy of Musick: where we agreed to prosecute ye subscribers who have not yet paid: also to permit Hydges and Heidle to carry on operas without disturbance for 5 years, and to lead them for that time our scenes, machines, cloths, instruments, furniture, &c. It all past off in a great hurry, and there not above 20 there.

Monday, 20.—The Prince's birthday was kept at St. James's, and a great crowd was there; but it was remark'd that ye guns did not fire. There dined with me Br. Dering, Col. Lannay, Mr. Aug. Schutz, the two Misetress Schutz, and Dr Courage. In the afternoon came in Mr. Bigliebech, and we had a sort of bal., unforaeen. Afterwards my daughter went to Court, where she dane'd, and I went to our weekly concert.

Tuesday, 21. * * * * * *

We discoursed on seyl topicks that relate to Ireland. One of his (Mr. Bindon) notions is that Ireland would flourish more if we permitted ye Papists to take leases of lives, and purchase lands, for now we drive them into trade, and almost all ye money of ye kingdom is in their hands. They are the greatest traders, and especially the greatest smugglers of prohibited goods, to the ruin of the fair traders, who are generally Pr. testants. He said that giving them a lasting property in the land would make them for their interest become good subjects, though not Protestants, and separate numbers of them, especially the more substantial sort, from ye rest, that the purchases of lands would be by them defended aga nst al. ancient claims of Popish proprietors, and so al. ye Protestant tenures would be supported by the Papists themselves.

### RARE OR UNPUBLISHED LETTERS.

In another part of our journa. we have alluded to the very important collection of Historical Manuscripts which are to be sold next week by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson. We have here the pleasure of presenting, from the same co lection, a rare and curious letter of William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, dated August, 1640, which is full of interesting particulars indicative of the political commotions at the period—

(Not known to whom addressed.)

"My verye good Lord:—I am hardlye sorry I must wright these to you brokenlye and in hast. Hampton Court is infested with ye plague. Three howses at the verye gate. The cOmittye cded to Oatlands, whear I have no accomodation, all my st f, as wel as other means, being at Hampton Court Three Clerks in ye Mewes infected and one of ye Kinges coachmen dead. Thence it came (as 'tis thought) to Hampton Court. And the tymes looke verye blacke in manye respects.

For ye Scotis colonge I am of yor opinio with this exception still. If ye owne distractions, waits and comphances w h the, cnil tht not in ye d. And ye generalitye of all sorts ar soe ill sett heare, as that it must be a miracle if come smoothl come s ot.

We have seene a petition of m&ye Yorkesheere gentlemē to the Kinge concerninge the disorders of ye soldiers theae, in weh they feare much, and it seemes (as you wright) they have not bin well cōmanded. But, howsoever, I like it worst, both for matter and manner, then anye thinge weh hath yet happned, save wants for moneye. And if once want and disorder meet, farewell all. What counsell this daye will pedose I cannot tell, but I psume you will have information fr ye secretaryes in yt behalfe.

In Essex the soldiers are verye unrulye, and nowe begin to pull up the rales in churches, and in a manner to say they will reforme, since the lawes ar sneerye wheae broken. 'Tis starke naught theae, and certainlye ye infand [si].

I hope theae is noe feare of mye L. Lieuteaents loue newe, though I am cleare of yor opinion what his loss would be theae tyme be to ye Kinge. And for yor self I wrote you nothinge but trueth of ye Kinge's expressions. And for there honor and integritye that would not have been employed in yor charge, hope if I live to see you, you will trust mee with ye knowledge of thē, that I maye not be ignorant whear thus honor and integrye growes. Yor hope you will pardo thus distracted hart. While you may be sure I shall rest Yor Lps. lovinge poore frend to serue you,

Oatlands, Aug. 2, 1640. W. Cant.

### LETTER OF WARREN HASTINGS.

I send you a copy of a letter in my possession from Warren Hastings to a Colonel Morgan (supposed date 1787). It may be of some interest to the readers of your "Memorabilia."—Edward S. Snell.

St. James's-place, 7th Dec.

Dear Sir,—If my interest could promote any views of Mr. Hay's, which were not incompatible with the rights of others, such are my Esteem for his Character, my Know edge both of his Abilities and his Integrity, and my Remembrance of what I myself owe to his official services, that I would exert it to its utmost, and even break through the Rules which I have prescribed to myself to effect it. I feel it a Mortification to profess such a Deponent and to be obliged to add, that I do not think myself at Liberty to indulge it, neither knowing what Competitors may have the same Object in pursuit, nor deeming it proper to make the first Trial of my Influence in my Gestion in yr Direction, to wm I have never yet made any Solicitations on an Occasion on which I could not justify myself against every possible objection. I have much more to say upon this Subject, wch I shall reserve till I have ye pleasure of seeing you, wh I will ask it with yr first Morning Hour

I am, dear Sir, yr affectionate & faithfu. Servant,

Warren Hastings.

### NOTES.

Peeps Outdone.—The Rev. Mr. Cole, who at his death, in 1782, beq eathed a hundred volumes, in folio, fairly written in his own hand, to the British Museum, must have been a simple character His collections are truly valuable; but his diary, as will be seen by the following specimen, is very l.dicrous:—"Dec. 26, 1766 Foggy M. My beautiful parrot died at ten at night, with ut knowing the cause of his illness, he being very wel last night Feb. 1. Fine day, and cold Will Wood carried three or four loads of dung into the clay-pit close Baptized William, the son of William Grace, blacksmith, whom I married about six months before. March 3 I baptized Sarah, the bastard daughter of the widow Sims, wood, of Eton, aged near fifty, whose husband died about a year ago March 6 Very fine weather. My man was blooded. I sent a lion of pork and a sparerib to Mr. Cartwright, in London. March 27 I sent my two French wigs to my London barber to alter them, they being made so miserably I could not wear them. June 17. I went to our new Archdeacon's visitation at Newport Pagnel. I took young H. Travel with me on my dun horse, in order that he might hear the organ, he being a great psalm-singer. The most numerous appearance of clergy that I remember: forty-four dined with the Archdeacon; and, what is extraordinary, not one smoked tobacco. Aug. 16. Cool day. Tum reaped for Joe Holdam. I gudgelled Jem for staying so long on an errad," &c.—Edward F. Rimbault.

Household of Henry the Eighth.—The following extract from a curious old MS. contains some very singular directions for regulating the household of Henry the Eighth. We glean from it that the adulteration of food and drink is a delinquency not peculiar to our century; and, if requisite to guard against such practices in the Royal ménage, how must it have fared with the commonalty in times when Frederick Accum, Dr. Hassall, and other analysts as yet existed not? It were devoutly to be wished that all offenders in this sort could be indiscriminately "set in the stocks" nowadays:—"His Highnese's baker shall not put alums in the bread, or mix rye, oates, or bean flour with the same; and if detected, he shall be put in the stocks. His Highness's a tendants are not to steal any lock or keye, tables, forms, cupboards, or other furniture, out of noblemen's or gentleman's houses, where they go to visit. Master cooks shall not employ such scullions as go about naked, or lie all night on the ground before the kitchen fire. No dogs to be kept in the Court, but only a few for the ladies. Dinners to be at ten, suppers at four. The officers of his Privy Chamber shall be loving together, no grudging nor grumbling, nor talking of the King's pastime. There shall be no romping with maids on the staircase, by which rules and other things are often broken. Gates shall be shut before prayer sopens, and that the wooden ones used in the kitchen be not broken or stolen. The pages shall not interrupt the kitchen-maids. Coal only to be allowed to the King's, Queen's, and Lady Mary's chambers. The brewers are not to put any brimstone in the ale."—H. A. K., Bath.

Pope's Lady-Friends.—Your correspondent *T*'s" discovery of another lady-friend of Pope, not mentioned by any of his biographers, is what is commonly called a *mare's nest* The "unpublished note" forwarded by T. is to be found on the back of page 134 of vol. iii of the Homer MSS in the British Museum. It was printed long ago in the supplemental volume to Pope's works published by Hearne. A little closer inspection of the original will, I think, convince T. that the name of the lady is not Wenshorn but *Newsham*. She subsequently became the wife of Mr. Knight, the writer of the letter, and afterwards married Mr. Nugent (her third husband), who was subsequently created Baron Nugent and Viscount Clare. A portrait and bust of this lady are to be found in Bow.es' "Pope," vol. x, with a number of letters of Pope addressed to her under her three names.—W. Moy Thomas.

### QUERIES.

The "Pine Cones" of Nineveh.—Will not the more recent discoveries of Nineveh throw some light on what I have always considered an error on the part of Mr. Layard, in supposing to be "*pine cones?*" The winged figures which occur continually on the walls of the Assyrian palaces frequently carry in their hands two objects, which Mr. Layard denom nates "a pine cone" and "a square vessel," and which he says are supposed to be emblematic of the sacred elements—fire and water. When examining the Nineveh remains in the British Museum, or their transcripts at Sydenham, it has always suggested itself to me that these so-called "pine cones" were no other than the conventional (so to speak) representations of bunches of grapes. Let me refer your readers to one of the two bas-reliefs on the external wall of the "Assyrian Court," facing the transept, in the Crystal Palace: it is a cast from the original in the British Museum, and described by Mr Layard as "*Eagle-headed figures before the Sacred Tree.*" Now, is not this "sacred tree" a grape vine, and are not the two eagle-headed figures plucking the grapes, and about to deposit them in the "*square vessel*," or basket in Number 768 of the Illustrated London News, in the Engraving of the newly-discovered slab, representing the figure of a Queen sitting with the King "beneath an arbour of grapes," the "pine cones" are accurately delineated. Are not these so-called "pine cones" then the Assyr an mode of representing bunches of grapes? In some slabs we have a sculptured representation of the gathering of the grapes, in others the presentation of the grapes to the King. I throw out the suggestion as a "*Query*" for other observers.—I. R. S.

Lady Francis Ingram.—Some of your readers can, perhaps furnish me with information relating to a Lady Francis Ingram, and for what reason she was closely confined in the Tower for ten weeks. I have a small manuscript book of prayers and meditations written in the lady's own handwriting on the death of her husband and child in June, 1661. In one part of which, when reflecting upon her own life, she says—"Many have ye changes of my life been. Great pleasure and plenty I have injoyed, but not with out sum and mixtures. Ye death of my only child, *close imprisonment ten weeks in ye Tower*, indeured many panefull inconvenaines, above all, lost my dearest husband, all hapning to me by ye apoyntment and parmishon of ye Eternall God, great reason have I for ever to bless and praise him for his goodness." Yet later on suddenly my corruption as they have brought me to know my selfe" Lady Francis Ingram was married in 1636, her child died 1651, her husband died 1671.—J. R., Taplow, Bucks.

Kitty Fisher's Jig.—In "Memorabilia" you have an article on Kitty Fisher's *Jig*. The portrait of this celebrity was painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds (vide Northcote's Life of Sir Joshua.) In the suggestive character of "Cleopatra Dissolving the Pearl," for the Lord Berrington of that day, who knows what has become of the original picture, or in whose possession it now is? Can any of my fellow-correspondents throw any "light" upon the subject?

Edina.

"A Banbury Story of a Cock and a Bull."—The saying "It is a cock and bull story" is common enough, as every one knows, at the present day; but in former times—I mean in the last century—the proverb always ran thus "It is a Banbury story of a cock and a bull." Can you inform me why was Banbury in particular fixed upon as the locality of the story? —Falconer.

Our National Anthem.—The question has been repeatedly asked—I know not if it has ever been satisfactorily answered—when, and by whom, was our National Anthem composed? It is only recently I have heard that the Germans claim it as theirs, and can it equally with ourselves on public occasions; and this independently of the well-known anthem composed by Haigl, "God Preserve the Emperor Francis." Meanwhile, I observe in his fourth volume, at page 240, describes the victorious flotilla as it retired after the Battle of La Hogue, insulting "the hostile camp with the thundering chant of 'God Save the King!'" This, if correct, would stamp it as our national air so far back as 1692, and I have heard its origin referred to the time of James, whether the First or Second, I cannot say.—W.

[The Germans use *our* "God Save the King" to the words "Heil dir im Sieger Kranz" having received it through Hanover. It is the National Anthem of Prussia and some of the smaller States. Mr. Macaulay cannot mean that "God Save the King" was *sung* in 1692. It was an old cry long before we hear of it as a song ]

### ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

Tale of a Tub.—The best answer to this query is the following extract from the preface to Sir James Mackintosh's "Life of Sir Thomas More." 12mo 1544:—

The learned Mr. Douce has informed a friend of mine that in Sebastian Munster's "Cosmography" there is a cut of a ship to which a whale was coming too close for her safety, and of the sailors throwing a tub to the whale, evidently to play with. The practice of throwing a tub or barrel to a large fish, to divert the huge animal from gambols *dangerous* to a vessel is also mentioned in an old cross translation of "The Ship of Fools."

These passages satisfactorily explain the common phrase of throwing a tub to a whale; but they do not account for leaving out the whale, and introducing the new word tale. The transition from the first phrase to the second is a considerable stride. It is not, at least, directly explained by Mr. Douce's citations, and no explanation of it has hitherto occurred which can be supported by proof It may be thought probable that, in the process of time, some national was compared a rambling story, which he suspected of being lengthened and confused, in order to turn his thoughts from a direction not convenient to the storyteller, with the tub which he and his shipmates were wont to throw out to divert the whale from striking the bark, and perhaps said, "This tale is like our tub to the whale" The comparison might have become popular, and it might gradually have been shortened into "a tale of a tub"

Edward F Rimbault.

Birthplace of Oliver Goldsmith.—From the following letter it will, I think, sufficiently appear that Oliver Goldsmith was born at Elphin, and not at Pallas, as your correspondent C. B. seems to think. Perhaps it is well to mention that the writer of the letter was the father of the late Rev. John Lloyd, who was murdered some years ago near Elphin.—H. J. F., Ducesan School, Elphin:—

Smith-hill, Dec 24th, 1807.

Dear Sir,—The R v Oliver Jones was Curate of Elphin, and als. had the Dioceean School of that town; he lived where I now live, a little more than half a mile from the church. He had four daughters, and no son. My grandfather, George Hicks, was married to one of those daughters, and consequently knew every circumstance relating to that family, and had often told me that the Rev. Mr. Goldsmith who was married to another of Mr Jones's daughters, had a Curacy somewhere near Athlone, and that Mrs. Goldsmith spent much of her time with her mother, Mrs Jones, then a widow, and living at Smith-hi. "*At Oliver Goldsmith was born here, in his grandfather's house*, that he was sent and reared here, and got the early part of his education a the school of Elphin. My m ther, the only child of the above George Hicks and Mrs Jones was temporary with Oliver Goldsmith, and brought up in her grandfather's. She has often told me the foregoing circumstance, and has shown me the very spot where the bed stood in which Goldsmith was born. From which I always heard and understood I have never had a doubt on my mind. Goldsmith was born here. I am, &c, &c,

To the Rev. Dr. Strean. Robert Jones Lloyd.

Intoning the Church Service.—This query may be very satisfactorily answered by consulting Rousseau's "Dictionnaire de Musique," under the articles, *Ronnar*, *Plain-chant*, and *Tons de l'Eglise*. To intone means, properly, to give the pitch. This is done commonly by the addi t a pitch-pipe, or fork, and, in a somewhat primitive manner, in our village churches, where modern innovation has been successfully excluded "Dans l'Eglise Catholique," says Jean Jaques, "c'est, par exemple, l'officiant qui *entonne* le Te Deum; dans nos Temples, c'est le chantre qui *entonne* les Psaumes." To intone, in a more extended sense, is to speak in tones separated by musical interval. Next in order is the chant, then the recitative, and lastly the aria, or song. "Mais on peut dire" says Rousseau, "qu'il n'y a rien de plus difficile et de plus plat que ces *plain-chants* accommodés à la moderne. He has furnished an instructive extract from the French annals of Charlemagne of a fearful dispute betwixt the Roman and French divines as to church-chants, the former designating the latter as "stultos, rusticos, et indoctos, vera bruta animalia:" "les tractoient d'ignorans, de rustres, de sots, et de grosses bêtes." Charlemagne settled the dispute in favour of the Roman chant, "qu'ils appellent maintenant chant Français; mais quant aux Sons tremblans, flottés, battus, coupés dans le chant les Français ne purent jamais bien les exécuter, parceit des chevrotinemens que des rou.emens, a cause de leur gosier." In brief, all the Christian churches ancient.y chanted their services, as the Mahomedans do likewise, and all these have borrowed the practice from the Jews, whose chants are compared in the mysterious "zohar," which perplexed even Buxtorf, but which any Jewish Precentor can interpret into musical phrases, sung in one style in the German, and in a different one in the Spanish synagogues. Musical intonation is natural to the language of strong feeling and emotion. Grimald and Roman poetry was intoned, chanted, and sung: nay, the Greek orator required the aid of the flute to give him—what bad and unpractised speakers so much need—the proper key upon which the voice should be modulated when the audience is to be impassioned, and the responsive strings in the breasts of his audience are to be harmoniously and sympathetically moved to action.—T. J. Buckton, Lichfield.

Playing at Ball in Church.—The ball-play in churches was celebrated annually by the Neapolitans and others. By some statutes, anno 1396, it is ordered that the ball be less than usual, though of a size not to be grasped by one hand only. The ceremony was at Easter, and as follows.—The ball being received, the Dean, or his representative, began an antiphone suited to Easter-day; then, taking the ball in his left hand, commenced a dance to the tune of the antiphone—the others dancing round hand-in-hand. At intervals the ball was handed or tossed by the Dean to each of the choristers. The organ played accord.ng to the dance and sport. The dancing and antiphone being concluded, the choir went to take a refreshment. It was the privilege of the lord, or his *locum tenens*, to throw the ball; even the Archbishop did it.—Forrester.

Sir Francis Drake.—Your correspondent (F. Tolfrey) is completely in error in his notes on the great circumnavigator. Sir F. Drake was born near Tavistock, where his father was minister. He was in no way related to the family of Drake of Ashe in the parish of Musbury, and I will adduce a well-authenticated anecdote in proof. The head of the house of Drake of Ashe at that time was Sir Bernard Drake, Knight, a celebrated seaman and a brave and ambitious man. He was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, having highly distinguished himself in the Spanish wars, and died of jail fever, caught at an assize held in Exeter, in 1586—the infection being communicated from some prisoners of war, whom Sir Bernard had captured; he died and was buried at Musbury. Sir Bernard's arms were—Argent a wyvern with wings displayed, gules. These arms Sir Francis Drake assumed, without being able to trace his descent from Sir Bernard's family. This circumstance very much incensed Sir Bernard, and the feud increased to such a degree that Sir Bernard gave Sir Francis a box on the ear, within the precincts of the court. This came to the knowledge of the Queen, who was very angry, and she not only granted Sir Francis a coat-of-arms, but also gave him a free wavy, between three pole-stars argent. The crest—A ship under a ruff, drawn round the globe with a cable rope by a hand out of the clouds, in the nggun a wyvern hung up by the heels,—to show her contempt of Bernard ake, Esq., as he called him, but he was afterwards received into favour by the Queen, and knighted in 1585, not long before his death. Sir Bernard, on the occasion, consoled himself with the remark, that her Majesty could give him (Sir Francis) a knighthood, but could not give him an ancestor, coat than his. The family of Sir Francis Drake, of Buckland Abbey, is now represented by Sir T. E. Drake, Bart., of Nutwell, Exm. th, who bears his arms; that of Sir Bernard Drake, Bart.—Drake, Esq., at present in Madeira, who bears his arms. At the request of Sir Bernard Drake I have answered this query of mine, and to whom I am indebted for some of the above information, I send the correct account of the once rival families of Drake.—W. H. Hamilton Rogers, Colyton, Musbury, Devon.

Origines Guelficæ.—The following will throw light on the titles in the Origines Guelficæ, by Scheidius:—Soyrorum, people on the south-west of the Baltic, Herulorum, Lombards; Rugorum, people of Rugen, in Pomerania; Turcilingorum, people on the Oder; Ferruli, of Ravenna, in Etruria; Reiserendarius, Master of Requests, whose office it was to present petitions to the French King; Tridentinus, Trent: Bonvariorum, Bavarians; Littoris Britannici, Rochburg, in Scotland (?); Cadunni, Caleo, in Campania (?); Darmenis (?); Agaui, Agen, in France; Rinaldenis, Rinaldini, in Switzerland; Herbipolenses, Arbela, in Sicily (?); Eberspergenses, Ebersberg; Leodenais, Liege (?); Constantinensis, Constantia, in Andalusia: Stadensis, Stade, in Westphalia; Angaris, a mountain in Palestine, but may be Hungary.—T. J. Buckton, Lichfield.

Antique Spoon.—In answer to a query concerning an antique spoon, with the head of Melancthon upon it, and the words "Will God I shall," I beg to say that the words "Will God I shall" are the motto of the Menzies family, Perthshire, the crest being a saracen's head. The words were first made use of during the period of the first Crusades, when they were presented to the chief of the family by one of the above-mentioned family as showing his determination to join them; the words being motto for, "If it be the will or pleasure of God I shall go." There is, I believe, a tablet in a church in Perthshire bearing the crest of one of the Menzies' clan, and the old spelling of the motto, "Wil God I sall."—A Clan.

Un Fanatico per la Danza.—Benjamin Smith, of Peter-House, Rector of Linton, in Yorkshire, died 1777—a mighty dancer before the Lord. He paid twelve guineas for learning to dance in France; and, when riding on a journey, or to visit a friend in fine weather, he would sometimes alight, tie his horse to a tree, and dance a hornpipe or two on the road to the astonishment of any who happened to pass. He was equally fond of cribbage, and when he met with a poor person who could play well, he would maintain him there or four months for the sake of playing with him.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. T. S.—*Facsimiles*.—The best specimens of facsimile writing we have met with is in the work by Mr. F. Netherclift, called "The Autograph Miscellany," published by Messrs. Netherclift and Durlacher, Brewer-street, Golden-square. The French work of the same kind is in no degree comparable.

Edward W. Godwin.—*Gaunts' Deeds*.—What and where are the Gaunts' deeds so often mentioned in the Bristol histories and "Lichbooks?"—The Gaunts' deeds are the records of the ancient Hospital of St Mark, at Redcliffe, an institution founded by the great benefactress family of Gaunt, who endowed it with the manor of Gaunt's Ford. The hospital being suppressed, its possessions were (by Henry VIII.) to the city of Bristol for £100. The building is now used as a chapel, school, and dwelling-house, we are in the Record-office of the Crown.

Pictura.—Head your communication "Memorabilia," and beneath it by sending your name and address *not for publication*, and on may rely on its receiving attention.

Salvete Alumni.—Reynolds of the word "Alcoran." The origin you mention is frequently applied to "Alcaron," but the association with honey is preferred, we believe, by the best scholars.

R. O., Oxford.—Every communica.ion having reference to any department of the journal should be legibly marked "Memorabilia."

D. D., University Coll.—See the notice in Pictura.

Mona, Arms of the Isle of Man.—The three armed legs, conjoined in fess, were introduced as the arms of the Isle of Man by Alexander III., King of Scots, who conquered the isle of the Norwegians. The island was granted in the Derby family by Henry VI. 1456. It was then descended by inheritance to the Duke of Atholl, who sold it to the Government for £416 000 in 1825.

A Constant Subscriber.—What is the meaning of "R. Cross "—St Cross, of Winchester, for example? Is it supposed the Cross was cancelled?—The expression St Cross, merely means the Holy Cross, which is a literal translation from the Latin Canonization is nu y nee sary to give a kind of St. title to a man. The Holy Spirit, the Ho y Cross, &c., bore their title by virtue of their own merits. A thing might be holy without being canonised, a man might be canonised without necessarily being holy.

A Falconer, a Marksman.—Why was the Isle of Man so called? "Camden derived the name of Isle of Man" from manu, a pile of stones, as the Welsh, *Pen maenmawr*, a pile of stones as a mark on the summit of a mountain, which the Welsh call *maen*, a stone, and *mawr* in the land of the Cymry, Cumberland. In being Celtic for an island, the name, manuin, or mannin might mean rocky island. But the word is obscure, and all interpretations are conjectural.

E. H. C.—Origin of the names of the villages called Kilvington, or Shelvinton.?—The word is probably derived from the Saxon *Ceaf*, a cuff. Ceafs-ham was a cuff-house or cowherds beguiling with or are often modernised into ch.

W. C.—See notice to "Pictura" and "L. S. S."

Received.—George Dewar, L. A., A Constant Reader, Verbana, John Hebbs, J. C., Glenfield; T., Dumfries; Dr. W. P., Glamorgan; W. R. C., Exeter, Ashdean. M. H., G. P. F., E. J. W., G. B., Bristol; M. W., A., G. T. W., A. Farren, S. W. J., Elder Flower, H. L., J. Morgan, Veritas, Mario, John Thomas, John J. Briggs; J. R., Croydon; T. J., J. N.

"THE HAY-FIELD."—PAINTED BY J. J. HILL.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

"SIMON AND IPHIGENIA."—PAINTED BY F. UNDERHILL.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS

## PICTURES AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION AND THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

Our Illustrations from the London Exhibitions of Pictures already open to the public are, this week, taken from "The National Institution of Fine Arts" and from "The Society of British Artists" in Suffolk-street. They are four in number, and come from the pencils of Mr. F. Underhill, of the National Institution; and of Mr. J. J. Hill, Mr G. Chester and Mr. Alfred Clint, of the Exhibition in Suffolk-street.

Mr. Underhill has selected a rustic subject, and called it by the quaint and not inappropriate title of "*Simon* and Iphigenia." The story is simple enough and unmistakable enough. The execution is careful, and the colour throughout rich and in good keeping. It is in every respect a bit of rustic life upon canvas that will find and retain admirers.

Mr. J. J. Hill's picture (we have placed it over against Mr. Underhill's is called "The Hay Field." Here, again, is an unmistakable story. Observe the artless aspect of the little brother who is pulling his sister away from the lad who is looking true love into his sister's face. Very nicely treated, too, is the girl herself. The execution is somewhat light and sketchy; but the drawing is good, and the manner that of Mr. Mulready, caught with a practised eye and a ready hand. This pleasing picture was sent to the Exhibition to find a purchaser—the price, one hundred and twenty pounds. It is marked "Sold," and is one of three pictures contributed by Mr. Hill to the Suffolk-street Exhibition. His other pictures are entitled "The Shepherdess and "Galway Rustics." Both are sold. The clever Galway girls of Mr Topham, of the Old Water-Colour Society, have been in Mr. Hill's remembrance, and he has caught Mr. Topham's touches with a facile and not a servile pencil.

Our third Illustration is "The Brook," by Mr. G. Chester, one of three pictures of English scenery intrusted by Mr. Chester to the hangers of the Exhibition, and very ill hung by the committee of management. Mr. Chester has selected his subject with a poetic eye, and treated it with a painter's skill. His other pictures (No. 3120, "A Surrey Home" and (No. 344) "A Devonshire Mill," evince a true feeling for English landscape nature that deserves cultivation. Further study will bring him nearer to Hobbema and Nasmyth.

Our fourth Illustration is a "sea-scape," by Mr. Alfred Clint. It is No. 335 of the Suffolk street Exhibition, and is entitled by its artist "Storm—Fishing-boats Running into Harbour" Mr Clint has been setting his easel during the past year in the north of Devon, in North Wales, and the south of Ireland. He was industrious, and has given us views of Linton and Bantry Bay and Barmouth that will at once recall those favourite places to all who have seen them Mr. Clint is apt to be hard and edgy; but he has an eye for distance and for atmosphere. His "Summer Evening—Bantry" (No. 39) has deservedly found a purchaser. Mr. Goundy or Mr. Agnew or Mr. Gambart must not suffer his "View near Barmouth, North Wales" (No. 185), to hang one week longer without attaching to its frame the little green card so grateful to an artist, marked with the magic word "sold" The price o "The Storm" is £80.

"THE BROOK."—PAINTED BY GEORGE CHEQYER.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

"THE SEA-SCAPE."—PAINTED BY A. CLINT.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

## OAK FELLING AND OAK BARKING.

NOTWITHSTANDING the extensive use of iron in modern naval architecture, timber is not altogether driven from the field. The number of the wooden walls of old England are even now on the increase, and hearts of oak are still in demand, both literally and figuratively. For it is to shipbuilding purposes that ninety-nine out of every hundred oaks are devoted; and, therefore, the felling of those trees at this season of the year becomes, as it were, an event of national interest.

Anyone who has ever paid a visit to a shipbuilding-yard will not be surprised at the number of oaks that are yearly felled for naval purposes. For, although elm, and Dantzig, Memel, and Canadian firs are largely made use of in the con-truction of a vessel, yet of oak is it chiefly made. The "futtock-" teat firm its ribs are oak; the blocks upon which they are laid are oak; the stem and the sternpost—the main supports of the two ends of the vessel—are oak; the "strakes" of planks, that form the outside of the vessel are oak; the "trenails"—those long pegs that bolt together the frame-timbers of a ship—are oak; everything that is expected to stand the most wear and tear, is made of oak. The hundreds of trenails—on which the safety of the ship so much depends—are made of the soundest oak, of the most regular grain, and under-go some months of seasoning before they are used. The planking is also formed of the soundest oak, which has been sawn into pieces that sometimes more than thirty feet in length. But it is immaterial of what shape the tree may be, so that its timbers are sound: the straight trunks are cut up into planks, the crooked trunks into futtocks, and the oddments make treenails, or are otherwise useful. "The Converter,"—as the superintendent of this department is called—sees to this: and a very onerous duty it is, for he has to arrange into which the trunks are to be cut—that they be cut as little as possible crosswise with the grain of the wood: that they be not cut to waste; and, above all, that no unsound timber is used. The wood that determined on is then sawn, steamed, or dressed with an adze, according to the part which it is required to fill; and, in this way, nearly every oak that is felled in this country is made to form a portion of our wooden walls.

The oak family is a very extensive one, numbering nearly 150 species, but all posses-ing a family likeness in those characteristics of hardness, durability, slowness of growth, &c., that are common to the whole tribe. The commonest British oak is the *Quercus pedunculata*, which is considered the best wood, and the most valuable for naval architecture, although the other common English variety, the *Quercus sessiflora*, is equally good for sh pbuilding. It is of this latter species of oak that the roof of Westminster-hall is constructed, though Weale and others state the roof to be of chestnut-wood, brought "from Normandy, as Sir C. Wren thought." But, however this may be, we may rest assured that, whether the shipbuilder make use of the *Quercus pedunculata* or *sessiflora*, we shall, in either case, have the right oak in the right place.

A tree that takes 200 years to arrive at its full growth of 120 feet surely demands a little notice when it is cut down, even if it does not arouse our sympathetic feelings to intercede for its life, and bid the "Woodman spare the tree, and touch not a single bough," as was the case with the lady in the song. And when we reflect that this same tree will, in all probability, be fashioned into the rib of some leviathan of the deep, or be formed into the plank that separates the sailor from death, we cannot ook upon its removal from its forest home or country sward without feeling an interest in its fate far different to that with which we regard the fall of an elm or an ash. There are materials for thought and a suggestiveness of subject in the felling of an oak that could be turned to valuable account by the poet; and, as the poet and the painter are twin spirits, the subject addresses itself as strongly to the stainer of canvas as to the spoiler of paper. It has received illustration from the powerful pencil of Linnell, in a picture which is among those in the Vernon Collection; and no landscape artist has passed over the rugged grandeur and solid magnificence of "the brave old oak." If Tennyson could so far forget the respect due to its regal dignity as to say, in his "Amphion," that

> The *gnats* oak began to move,
> And flounder into hornpipes—

(a Royal *abandon* that surpasses the dancing of the masquerading bluff King Hal at Cardinal Wolsey's banquet) -yet he amply makes the *amende honorable* in his "Lines and Conversations" of that talking oak, the *gr* ouse and much-to-be-envied "broad oak of Summer-chace," whose knotted knees were deep in fern, and whose good fortune it was to be clasped and kissed, and slept under, and be made sonnets on, by a young lady who was as gamesome as a colt, and livelier than a lark, and who, Dryad-like, was to wear on her wedding morning a wreath

> Alternate leaf and acorn-ball

We are not prepared to state—as Cabinet Ministers say when they want to snuff out of a too pressing questioner—whether or not the arboreal hero was ever taken into the confidence of a similarly "gamesome" young lady. If so, it was to be envied.

But there it lies. The antlered monarch of the forest is laid low: its pleasant place on the gently-sloping hill and in the shade shall know it no more. There is a gap in the landscape where it once stood so proudly, and the clustering fern and velvet grass shall never again be shrouded beneath its outstretched arms. Some of them have been already lopped off, and those remaining are in imminent danger. There is the hoed physician, Dr. Woodman, with his upraised axe, who will cut off all those Briarean arms, as soon as his subordinates have stripped away the bark, and the monarch's once handsome form will be reduced to a shapeless trunk.

It is a busy scene, this oak-barking, and one in which young and old—man, woman, and child can be actors. While the young and active men swarm into the branches, and take up perilous positions aloft, the old men, and even the women, can be thumping away below, loosening (with the back of the axe-head) the bark of detached branches, or of those arms of the tree which have been brought near to the ground; while the children can find ample employment in the same occupation, or in piling into heaps the detached pieces of bark. When there is a good staff of workers, who can industriously ply their barking-irons and peeling-irons (which are like large cheese-tasters), or their axe heads, it is astonishing to see with what rapidity a gnarled and rugged tree can be converted into a sleek and shining specimen, that looks something between satin-wood and ivory. By dint of a little judicious thumping the bark's exterior is quickly exchanged for the polished surface—from which an instructive moral may be drawn by those who teach the ingenuous arts and the young ideas—and the peeling iron is made to do its work with great efficiency, as well as rapidity. Only the chief branches and arms of the tree are left for that purpose; all the lesser branches and twigs are bound up into "ords," with the other loppings and chips, which are to the woodman what dripping and fat are to the cook—his perquisites.

Oak-barking always makes a pretty scene. The number and variety of the figures, and their diversities of attire and posture, afford good material for the artist and amusement for the spectator. The tortuous branches of the felled tree are, here and there, brown with the yet unremoved bark, and, in other places, gleam white and peeling-iron (which are like large cheese-tasters), or their axe heads, it is astonishing to see with what rapidity a gnarled and rugged tree can be converted into a sleek and shining specimen, that looks something between satin-wood and ivory. By dint of a little judicious thumping the bark's exterior is quickly exchanged for the polished surface—from which an instructive moral may be drawn by those who teach the ingenuous arts and the young ideas—and the peeling iron is made to do its work with great efficiency, as well as rapidity. Only the chief branches and arms of the tree are left for that purpose; all the lesser branches and twigs are bound up into "ords," with the other loppings and chips, which are to the woodman what dripping and fat are to the cook—his perquisites.

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Oak-barking *always*

basis of reality by possessing even but one certain fact, may, without literary dishonesty or critical blame, build up as large a superstructure of fiction on its author pleases. The reader is not invited, by such a work, to believe anything at all; he is not invited to believe on *that* authority even the facts themselves which are blended into its fictitious narrative; that is, it is not on the authority of this book he is asked to accept them as historical. He is expected to have other means of recognising their character, and whether he can distinguish them, or cannot, from the mass of unimportant matter, the author does not care, and need not care - except in so far as it may diminish the interest which he had expected that the reader in question would otherwise have felt in his production. In brief, if a book be so written as to be seen to be a fiction the author is responsible for none of its facts; but if it be written as a picture of *actual* instead of as a picture of merely *natural* incidents and scenes, then the author is accountable for its fictions. The same evident law of literary jurisprudence applies to the question of probability; and the case is one of the least-understood points in the whole range of criticism. For example, to relate incidents in a probable manner is an unpretentious artistic merit in writing; but, in narrating what never occurred, this merit may be displayed to exactly and precisely the same degree of perfection, and no more, as in telling the story of some real events. Nay, it is often more difficult to make what has happened not seem incredible (as is frequently exemplified in cases of legal trials) than to recount what is acknowledged to be purely fictitious, in so natural an order, and so excellent a style, that every body at once feels that such incidents might easily occur any day. Still more true is it that one writer can tell the fictitious more *probably* than another can tell the real. Now, it is one thing to seek to cull from the taste and our mind by telling a stories probably, and another thing to seek to teach us some positive reading of a given epoch by the same process. If the object of Professor Wheeler be to inculcate certain actual views, certain positive conclusions about real historical characters, he becomes forthwith responsible for everything merely conjectural to which in the course of his work, he may have given a prominence equal to that accorded by him to the ascertained and the attested.

In short, a book like this to deserve the highest praise should not be given to us as a book which will enhance our positive information, but rather our general powers; and this could have been done by a fictitious biography of any imaginary contemporary of Herodotus quite as well as by this imaginary biography of the real Herodotus himself; and with the former, additional advantage, too, of avoiding the danger of erroneous, the certainty of gratuitous, conclusions respecting true, though long-gone, characters and scenes. If these, we repeat, be probable, the proper conclusion for the reader is, not that he knows one jot more about them as actual special objects, but something more about human nature in general, and about the pervading guise which it wore during Pagan antiquity; not that his particular *information* is reliably increased, but that his taste, judgment, faculty of appreciation, and mental endowments are in the aggregate improved. All the labours, in fact, which belong to this department of literature—and we fearlessly call it the imaginative department - essentially the imaginative—do not teach in a direct manner, but they elevate. This is their proper mission—this their true end, and it is a great, a noble mission, equal to any scholastic services; superior to these when only and purely scholastic, pertaining more to real education, and less to technical instruction—more to the amelioration and enlargement of the intelligence than to the pedantry of arbitrary, though doubtless respectable studies. For this reason (and it would have doubtless seemed a paradox, had we not thus fully explained our meaning, and proved, we hope, the strict reasonableness of our views) for this reason, we say, we consider the most learned features of Professor Wheeler's book the very worst, and its least professor-like the best.

But this half censorious remark applies far less, if we may so express ourselves, to the author than to his work. He has committed, we honestly believe, a capital literary sin, and made a great artistic mistake; and the penalty which, we think, they will incur is this—that his production will not live. Not so the writer. Many an erroneously-conceived production has served to put its author's ability and attainments in brilliant light; he shows to his powers, and good judges feel that, be they wasted or misapplied in this instance to whatever extent they may be, they indubitably possesses them: and he then forth is a remarkable man. Nor are his acquirements the only merit evinced by the "imaginary biography of Herodotus;" extraordinary and indefatigable energy, and the grand power of elaborateness, are also conspicuous.

We have said enough to guard our meaning respecting the failure of this narrative exemplification in what its very nature necessarily aspires to effect - to guard, we say, our meaning from misconstruction; and therefore we may now, safely, we may now say with impunity, under certain reservations, that the book will prove even useful to many; but those who will thus profit by it are not the class whom, according to its intrinsic pretensions and by right, it ought chiefly to benefit. It is not a teaching book in the usual sense of the term. Those who would gain by it must be above their subject, not below it, or barely on a level with it. To these last, we fear, it can scarcely be no end but to spoil Herodotus, to discharm the Father of History, to wrench and to unhallow the first haunted ground of Grecian lore. But those whose appreciations are already sure and strong may go with this lanthorn through the twilight places of successful and unsuccessful conjecture, without losing in the value of a faculty of ransacking their faith in the mellowed beauty which, to us, has won from Time. They know the diamond in the enduring core of its simple but clear and steady cuttings, and all the rubbish originally rejected by the fashioner, and still more worn off by the friction of ages—but here revived—will only make them the better estimate the great spoilt child of the Nine Muses, when civilised society was young.

But still, by all that is venerable, the whole thing is but a learned desecration. "Arrival of an Athenian War Galley and Samian Merchantman at Thurium, B.C. 427." This brings us to "*Herodotus's Entertainment of the Somian* SKIPPER." Now, we know not whether Professor Wheeler will understand us when we say that there is a real, *bond fide* anachronism in his very language here, and there is more: there is the degradation of a station of a man, and an important mummy, united as a toy to those only who delight in the slang of Dutch or other modern social conditions. We do not, by such expedients, bring the young mind to the antique likeness where it stands, placid and noble, but we take this likeness roughly from its pedestal, wrap it up in the rags of the vernacular, and toss it as a doll for the giddy.

We had more to say; but it scarcely needs We are understood. Herodotus, we are convinced, would smile if he could see this redintegration of his ancient life, while fully acknowledging the abilities, acquirements, and industry of Professor Wheeler.

PHRENOLOGY APPLIED TO PAINTING AND SCULPTURE. By GEORGE COMBE. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

IN this age when Continental travellers publish accounts of their "Two Weeks' residence in Constantinople," or their "Day at Athens," and imagine that people take a passionate interest in their dinner parties and promenades, and other extraordinary events of a similar nature which they take the pains to record -in this age, when bilious young gentlemen, fancying themselves Byrons or Shelleys write melancholy verses for a fifth-rate publication; in this age, in the midst of the press pouring forth daily so vast a literary sewage that the popular mind threatens to be swamped with books—it is the duty of the critic to distinguish the true and necessary work, and to lay it at the feet of the public. Such a one is the work before us.

Of all that galaxy of names which are the glory of England few are more honoured than that of George Combe. He is one of those men who during their lifetime have been admitted into the temple of the Immortals in the most public manner, and are seen side by side with Montaigne, Bacon, and the other philosophers of whom the world is proud. Let us congratulate our English painters and sculptors on their good fortune in having a philosopher to criticise those productions of ancient times which serve them as models. If the faults of the great masters are allowed to pass unnoticed, the artists of the present day fall into error and excuse themselves by some old-brated example. It is clear, therefore, that any one who carefully and conscientiously points out such errors confers a lasting obligation on the noble profession of art and on all persons who take delight in art. The object of the work is to show that a knowledge of phrenology is necessary to the sculptor and painter in their representations of that most beautiful of material combinations—the human form. The course followed by which this object is attained, and all the reader to, this conclusion is interesting both as a specimen of logic and as an introduction to the subject:—

The human mind and body are the b ghest objects with which the painter and sculptor have to deal; and while the faculties of the one and the organs of the other are not scientifically known, correct representation of their combined effect must be extremely difficult. While, for example, the relations between endowment and corporeal form and expression are not ascertained, the rules of art, and the principles of judging of art, must to a corresponding extent remain empirical. The brain and nervous system are the organs by which mind is manifested in this life; and, in so far as art is concerned, the other portions of the human frame are merely its executive instruments. It is mind which gives to them their character and charm. The physiology of the brain and nervous system, by developing the science of mind, and general physiology, by unfolding the structure and functions of the other portions of the body, will remain the artist to understand the relations between particular mental endowments and particular corporeal forms, expressions, and qualities: and this knowledge should furnish one element towards constructing a philosophy of art

Mr Combe informs us in a subsequent chapter that the great masters, by their knowledge of general physiology, have produced admirable and valuable figures, in so far as the body and limbs are concerned; but that, owing to ignorance of phrenology, the heads are in many cases entirely incorrect. Connoisseurs of art are often known to object to particular productions, without being able to state their reasons This occurs, he informs us, in nine cases out of ten, results from ignorance of the laws of phrenology. We believe there are few who would be disposed to question the main facts upon wh ch that science is founded. It will readily be allowed, for instance, that a large intellect requires a large forehead: a head, on the other hand, of which the back por tion is unusually developed, will be found to belong to a mean, cruel, unprincipled nature. If, therefore, an artist represents a philo-opher with a receding forehead, shall we not conclude that he failed in the most important feature of his work from ignorance of the structure of the brain—or, in other words, from ignorance of phrenology? But the great masters never went to such an extreme as that. Their natural instinct—or, more properly speaking, their natural inspiration—although insufficient to ensure them perfect success, prevented them from falling into gross error. Speaking of Raphael's "Transfiguration" —which has been called the finest picture in the world—the philosophical critic observes—

The first impression which it made on me was far inferior to that which its reputation had led me to expect; but I delivered my own judgment and sought for instruction from artists. I was told that the composition—the balancing and arranging of the group of figures (so as to combine unity, variety and harmony) is perfect: that the drawing of each individual figure is perfect: that the expression of each in relation to his position and character, is extremely fine, and that the lights and shadows are managed with extraordinary success. Some of these opinions are disputed; but, allowing them all to be sound, still the impression on my mind remains that this is not the greatest picture in the world. I can now explain the cause of this limitation in recognising its supreme excellence. The spectators in the picture, and the most prominent of the disciples, are to a certain degree in a state of nervous flutter; their looks, attitudes, and gestures are those of fear or at least consciousness of being excited and agitated by an event which upsets the mental equilibrium. The excitement is delicately and gracefully represented; but it is a very prominent feature and is different from that calm, powerful, deep expression of perpexity and wonder which is exhibited by great minds.

The reader, although he may be unfamiliar with the picture referred to cannot but be struck by these remarks. Raphael was not sufficiently acquainted with the anatomy of the human head to be infallible in his representations of it The illustrious personages who in the spirit as to him during the production of the "Transfiguration" have not received justice at his hands. The disciples of Christ were not narrow minded, or weak, or cowardly, as represented by the painter; but brave and strong, and full of grand-ur, both of heart and intellect. Let it be clearly understood that no censure thrown about these observations is intended to be attached to the glorious memory of Raphael. The thing Mr. Combe insists on is, that no figure-painter or sculptor can attain perfection in his art without a knowledge of phrenology. He stipulates that the anatomy of the head may receive an equal share of attention with the anatomy of the body. We cannot refrain from indulging in another extract. In this instance the works criticised are statues, and on that account are even more specially liable to phrenological criticism:—

In Rome I saw a lovely group of statuary, representing Hero embracing Leander, just as he had emerged from the Hellespont. Her figure and attitude were admirable, and expressed beauty and attachment in the highest degree; but her head, the back of which was turned to the spectator, showed an enormous development of Philoprogenitiveness, combined with very large Destructiveness,—qualities which had no direct connection with the manifestation of deficient Adhesiveness,—the very quality which all her actions expressed strongly: and also deficient Cautiousness, Conscientiousness, and Firmness, indicating an inconsiderate, unfaithful, and unsteady character,—the very reverse of the attributes manifested in her conduct. The sculptor, who does not understand the significance of the forms and sizes of particular parts of the head may feel imperfections where these aberrations from nature occur, although he may not be able to discover the causes of them; while the ordinary observer will be painfully perplexed, as well as unconsciously felt, by all who understand the meaning of the forms. To them these errors in art appear like drawing Venus with a squint or Adonis with a twisted nose.

Such are a few specimens of the philosophical manner with which Mr. Combe treats the task which he has undertaken. We only regret that we have not room to quote still more largely, for no amount of praise that we could bestow would affect the reader half so agreeably as the author's own words. The whole work bears the trace of earnest thought, and reveals an intellect accustomed to grapple with the difficult class of abstract truths: the sixth chapter in particular commands our admiration. We venture to state that it is one of the finest discourses on painting and sculpture which the age has produced. Beautiful, and true, like *Polonius'* advice to *Laertes*, it carries conviction with it, and will probably long form the basis of all artistic philosophy of art. The whole of Mr. Combe's works, and this is no exception, are like those of every true genius, clear, concise, and emphatic. He never writes for the sake of writing, or deals in oracular muddle; but wields his pen for wise and lofty purposes. Witness, for instance, his treatise on the "Con-titution of Man" -a work in which all the seeming contradictions between natural and revealed religion are swept away like morning mist, leaving the eternal heaven of truth clear and unsullied. But it is not only as a propounder of abstract truth that he will be revered by posterity. He has had another and more special mission, that of rescuing a young science from the grasp of Bigotry and Ignorance—monsters which in all ages of the world have stood in the paths of heroes and great men that mission accomplished, he can now sit quietly in the light of his laurels, and, like Socrates of old, instruct his disciples in the great principles of moral and intellectual philosophy. Two mighty agencies are ever at work among men—not inimical, as the narrow-minded suppose, but friendly and co-operating, and as necessary to the perfect organisation as the right and left hand These agencies are Religion and Philosophy. It has fallen to the lot of George Combe to be an exponent of the latter; and, while his brother preachers are propounding texts from the revealed Bible, he is delivering sermons from that other book—Creation; so that these two works of God -Nature and Holy Writ—by mutually explaining and supporting each other, testify to their mutual origin in the Divine, and confound those foolish sectarians who endeavour to prove them antagonistic.

THE BRITISH CONSUL'S MANUAL. By E. W. A. TUSON, of the Inner Temple. Longman and Co.

Mr. Tuson's book, a practical guide for consuls, merchants, shipowners, and captains, in their commercial transactions, is well timed. It is less an historical account of the office of Consul—though the author kindly informs us of the origin of the name—than a complete digest of the laws and treaties which regulate the duties of our Consuls, and of the international laws and usages which govern their conduct in all countries. It is a useful book of reference for those officers, and such as have business with them; but it is a dry law compilation which the public generally will not care to read, and of which ship captains will from its very extent and completeness readily defer the perusal. This, however, is less the author's fault than the fault of the Government and Legislature, which have failed to simplify and reform the regulations and instructions that relate to consular duties

Our Consuls, sharing in the discredit of our diplomacy, of which they are a subordinate part, are not at present honoured with much public favour. To make them generally acceptable, or even generally useful, something should be done to restrict and define their duties and let the public know what it has to expect from a class which is intrusted with affairs, judicial, diplomatic, international, and mercantile. They come much more in contact with their countrymen in foreign countries than Ambassadors or Ministers do, and very little generally is the approbation they receive. In the Turkish dominions especially our Consuls are vested with great power by treaties, and few require to be told that this power has been frequently abused, and much odium cast on the English name and authority. A short time only has elapsed since the notorious affair of Don Pacifico, a Consul, endangered the existence of a Ministry, and involved the country in an unseemly contest with the Government of Greece. Our Consuls in the East will hereafter be multiplied, and will be so many additional points of contact between our own and other Governments. It will be recollected that our war with China originated from the first appointment of a Trade Superintendent, or Consul, when the East India Company's monopoly was done away with. Our Consuls—far more than our Minister—in the United States have been instrumental, by their bungling, in provoking the ill feeling, not yet wholly allayed by our apologies, arising from a fruitless attempt to recruit our armies in the States. A short time ago the Consul at Rio Janeiro tried to compel the captain of a ship bound home from Australia, laden with gold and passengers, which had put into that port somewhat leaky, to discharge her whole cargo On that the Consul would have obtained large fees; but the captain refused, in accordance with the wishes of his passengers, and conducted his ship in safety to England. The Consul put in a claim for the fees he would have been entitled to had the ship been unloaded, and caused great vexation and loss to the parties concerned. Consuls are, in truth, intrusted with great powers of annoyance as well as positive trade, and as the powers are frequently in the hands of non-barristers countries with which ordinary diplomatic relations are not maintained, Consuls may do a great deal of national mischief. Between the people of intertrading nations there are usually only relations of mutual kindness and mutual service, as between the Americans and the English, while between their respective Governments there may be only relations of hereditary ill will, epic jealousy, mistrust, and defiance. Thus the officers who are clothed with diplomatic functions, while their chief business is to protect trade, may become conductors of all the angry and hostile feelings of their employers. They represent the dignity of the Government and the nation of which, in their own persons, they often exaggerate the importance, and, numerous as they now are, they require to be as closely watched as the members of our higher diplomacy. We should therefore be glad to see their powers restricted and defined, and always confided to men distinguished by their acquirements, moderation, and coolness

We have no doubt that the present work will have its effect in bringing this desirable result. But such a work was needed, and of no controversy. The only fear is that, from its very compactness, it may be deemed uninteresting, and laid upon the shelf among those books of ref-rence which no one reads. The Messrs. Longman have spared no pains in having it duly announced, and brought before the public; and, should it fail to obtain a reputation, it will not be the fault of the publishers, or the author.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE—HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, AND GEOGRAPHICAL By Numerous Contributors. With Introductory Dissertation by Professor CREASY. London and Glasgow: Griffin and Co.

There is an astonishing amount of useful and usable information in this well-arranged and extensive compilation, which fit it alike for the counting house or the parlour table, as a book of copious and ready reference; the first part exhibiting a lucid and accurate synopsis of our national history from the earliest times, with a judicious and intelligent preface by Professor Creasy, in which an able *précis* of the whole vast subject will be found. Part second comprises a series of biographical sketches of the principal names in British biography, in which a rapid bird's-eye view is presented of the main facts and most prominent points in each life, clearly and carefully written, and without overflowing full" enough for prolixity. The concluding and third part of this really excellent work is a luminous and copious geographical outline of the British empire, presenting at a glance a brief but distinct statement of every important city, town, or village in Great Britain, and its vast dependencies. This is a most useful section of the work, as in the peripatetic, though never-tarily brief, accounts of each a vast deal of valuable information will be found,—statistical, historical, and physical—and will be admirably adapted for the wants of the countless house.

The volume is enriched with several handsomely executed woodcuts, which most agreeably diversify and enrich its pages, and is truly a miracle of concentrated information and knowledge.

## *TO CORRESPONDENTS.*

E. N., Leicester.—General Prince Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul is the only son of the ex-King of Westphalia, Jerome Napoleon, brother of Napoleon I, and now a Sis shal of France. John Bernadotte, late King of Sweden, married Bernardine Eugenie Clary, the younger sister of the wife of Joseph Bonaparte, King of Spain. This Eugenia Clary, now 74 years of age, is the Queen Dowager of Sweden. Her and Bernadotte's son, Oscar, present King of Sweden, is married to Josephine, daughter of the former Prince Eugene Beauharnais, the brother of Napoleon's first wife, who was mother of Napoleon III.

J. B., Chelsea.—Charles I. half-pound piece, 1642, struck at Oxford.

SOUTHGATE, N.—We imagine your coin to be nothing more than a brass piece of Nuremberg.

KILKENNY.—1. Copper coin of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, of the value of 1 sett. 2. Copper coin of the Great Mogul, Shah Allum. 3 Coin of the late Sultan. 4 and 5. Coins of the present Sultan.

EDINBURGH, GEMMA.—1. Coin of Zurich. 2. Coin of Carlo Ruzzuli, Doge of Venice. 3. Coin of Savoia.

ANNSCRIBER, Warrington.—We cannot undertake to inquire into the subject of your communication, which may, possibly, arise from an oversight.

H. G. P.—It is not impossible for the sale of his late servant

CLINTON.—The address of the Church Missionary Society is Salisbury-square, Fleet street

THE YOUNG, Leeds.—See the *Now Quarterly Review*.

A CORRESPONDENT.—The heating apparatus at Farnborough Church, described in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of April 5, was manufactured at the Iron foundry of Mr Wood, Knutsford, in Cheshire.

A SCHOLAR, who professes to know so much chemistry as to theorise upon Combustion, might have thought that Mr Ansell would guard against naphtha by taking a piece of clean and dry potassium; and he might also have seen that Mr. Ansell answered the latter question by stating that it was ascertained in the mode of making chemical experiments; and had, therefore, told him the safest mode of proving an undoubted fact (doubted by professors of chemistry) by saying that the bottle should be filled with oxygen, the cork and pare off its surface (to ensure separation of naphtha), and place the clean and bright metal in to an ordinary bulb-tube; let the bulb-tube be previously filled with the two-way tube provided with stopcocks of glass, through one of which oxygen can pass, and through the second carbonic acid A bung arranged, start as follows:—Fuse the potassium by a spirit-lamp, when fused admit oxygen to burn off any naphtha which may chance to be there, and while the potassium is in full combustion shut off the oxygen and admit the carbonic acid. The potassium will continue its combustion, and he will find carbon mixed with the residuing substance of potassium; and if he hoped no knowledge of chemistry will direct him how to find and prove it

I. N.—The arms of the East India Company, re-established by Act of Parliament in 1698, are as follow:—Az a cross gu, in the dexter quarter an escutcheon of the arms of France and England quarterly, the shield ornamented and regally crowned, or. Crest: A lion rampant guard nt or, supporting the arms of his fore-fees a regal crown ppr. Supporters: Two lions rampant gardant or, each supporting a banner erect or, charged with a cross gu. Motto: "Auspicio regis et Senatus Angliæ." Prior to 1698 the East India Company had no other arms, which had a sphere for a crest, two sea-lions for supporters, and the motto "Deo ducente, nil nocet."

RECTOR.—The party mentioned is a Knight Grand Cross (Civil) of the Bath, a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, a Knight of St. Louis, and a Knight Grand Cross of the Redeemer (a Greek order).

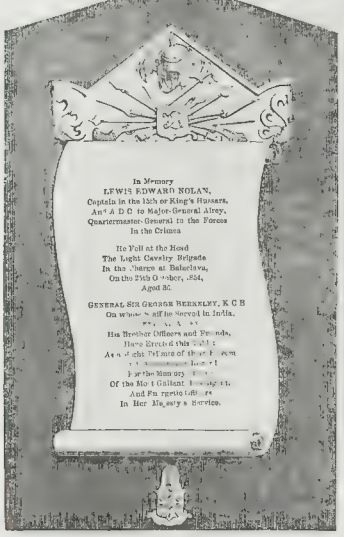
## NEW UNIFORM OF THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

SEVERAL modifications and improvements have of late been made in the costume of the Coldstream Guards, which, by the aid of the annexed Engraving, we shall be able to render our readers acquainted with. The *Night Sentry* has been made almost luxuriously comfortable, even in the most severe weather, by the new great-coat which has been recently given him. The old great-coat had a cape scarcely covering the shoulders, whilst the new one, with a cape extending to the waist, and without sleeves, is intended to be worn over the belts and the old great-coat, and affords a degree of warmth highly desirable upon cold winter nights in an exposed situation. The *Drill Sergeant's* collar—as indeed, have also those of the entire corps—has been considerably reduced in depth, and the gold facings and star have been decreased in proportion. A shoulder-straps of blue cloth, edged with gold, have been substituted for his large box epaulets; and the breast of the coat is made to turn down at the option of the wearer, showing its blue facings. The *Colour Sergeant* has now a plain blue cloth collar, decorated with a star, but no gold lace. The *Drum Major's* massive epaulets have been exchanged for wings of gold lace with bullion fringe, and the facings on the breast have been widened at the top and sloped more pointedly towards the waist. The Drum Major is represented in our Engraving with the exceedingly handsome silver-mounted black drum-stick six feet long," presented by Captain Charles Baring to the Drums of the Coldstream Guards, 1855." The *Barrack Guard* have had their convenience consulted by the substitution of the new un-fitted blue frock-coat with white band for the hard unbending cap they used to wear. The *Drummer* has a new coat, opening in front and narrower, must make him feel more at ease, and wings of blue cloth and of blue and white fringe have replaced his old epaulets. The *Major's* uniform has also undergone a change: a star and crown decorate his new collar, and his epaulets have been condemned; a plain gold cord on the left shoulder to keep the sash on being the farthest attempt to replace them. His sword, formerly with leathern bow with steel scabbard, is slung so as to be available either on foot or horseback. It will be advisable to notice here also the change which has been made in the manner of wearing the belt and sash. The sash is now worn over the left shoulder instead of round the waist; and a waistbelt has been substituted for the sidebelt, which was formerly worn over the right shoulder, transferring the weight to be carried from the chest to the hips.

NEW UNIFORM OF THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE).

THE SPRING MEETING BEFORE LIVERPOOL—THE FIRST FLIGHT. SECOND RACE.—(SEE PAGE 465.)

## MONUMENT TO CAPTAIN NOLAN.


In Memory
LEWIS EDWARD NOLAN,
Captain in the 15th or King's Hussars,
And A.D.C. to Major-General Airey,
Quartermaster-General to the Forces
In the Crimea
He Fell at the Head
The Light Cavalry Brigade
In the Charge at Balaclava,
On the 25th October, 1854,
Aged 36.
GENERAL SIR GEORGE BERKELEY, K.C.B
Colonel of the 15th Hussars
And Deputy Adjutant General
In the Bengal Presidency
Is the Memory
Of the Most Gallant Brother
And Professional Friend
Who Fell
In Her Majesty's Service.

THE above memorial has lately been erected at Blaxstone, to the memory of the brave Captain Nolan, who fell at Balaclava.

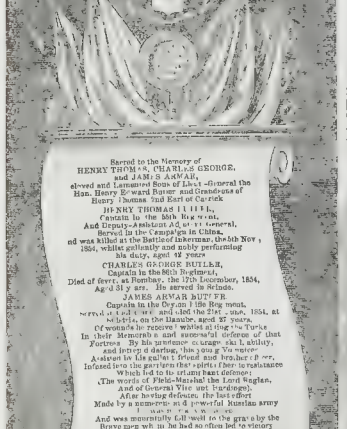
## MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF CAPT BUTLER,

### THE GALLANT DEFENDER OF SILISTRIA, AND HIS TWO BROTHERS.

THIS mural monument has been erected in the parish church of Thomastown county Kilkenny, to the memory of Capt Sir James Armar Butler, the gallant defender of Silistria, of whom some months ago we gave a Portrait in this journal; of Captain Henry Thomas Butler, of the 55th Foot, who fell whilst gallantly fighting at the Battle of Inkerman; and of Captain George Butler, of the 86th Foot, who died of fever in Bombay in December, 1854. These gallant brothers, the sons of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Henry Edward Butler, and grandsons of Henry Thomas, Earl of Carrick, all died within a period of six months whilst gloriously fighting in the cause of their country.

The monument consists of a groundwork of black marble, containing a scroll in white marble, bearing the inscription above.

The scroll is surmounted by a variety of military emblems, as will be seen by the illustration; above this are the family arms; and, strange to say, the shield bears no other emblem than the crescent, under which


Sacred to the Memory of
HENRY THOMAS, CHARLES GEORGE,
and JAMES ARMAR,
elyed and Lamented Sons of Lieut.-General the
Hon. Henry Edward Butler and Grandsons of
Henry Thomas 2nd Earl of Carrick
HENRY THOMAS LIEUT.
Captain in the 55th Regiment,
And Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General,
Served in the Campaign in China,
nd was killed at the Battle of Inkerman, on 5th Nov.
1854, whilst gallantly and nobly performing
his duty, aged 34 years
CHARLES GEORGE BUTLER,
Captain in the 86th Regiment,
Died of fever, at Bombay, the 17th December, 1854,
Aged 31 years. He served in Scinde.
JAMES ARMAR BUTLER
Captain in the Dragoon Guards
Who, at the age of 29 years, 1854, at
Silistria, on the Danube, aged 37 years.
Of whom he received the following Testimony
In their Memorable and successful defence of that
Fortress By his presence encouraged
and lastly, and
Actuated by his gallant friend and brother
Infused into the garrison that spirit
Which led to its
(The words of Field-Marshal the Lord Raglan,
And of General Vivian and Jervis.)
After having defended the last effort
Made by a numerous and powerful Russian army
And were mournfully followed to the grave by the
Brave men whom he had so often led to victory
"They were lovely and pleasant in their lives and in
their death they were not divided" II Samuel I. 23
"He calleth His own sheep by name and leadeth them
"The righteous hath hopein his death" —Prov. xiv 13.

MONUMENT TO CAPTAIN BUTLER, AND HIS TWO BROTHERS, AT THOMASTOWN.

banner two of the sons died. Under the arms is a medal bearing the words "China, Alma, Inkerman, Scinde, Caffreland, Silistria." From this last emblem are suspended four decorations—three being service medals of her Britannic Majesty, and the fourth a decoration from the Sultan, being a reward conferred on the gallant defender of Silistria. On each side of these emblems are two colours; on the left being figuratively displayed the three swords worn by the three brothers.

This monument has been erected at the sole expense of the hon and gallant father of the deceased; the designer being Mr Gaffin, of Regent-street. The mention of the name of Thomastown revives many historic recollections, particularly in the minds of those who have read the lines of Swift. Captain Matthew, the celebrated swordsman, and other celebrities. According to a work called "The Heroes of the Crimea," published by Mr Ryan, Captain Butler, the hero of Silistria, was the first British officer who drew his sword in defence of Turkey.

## MONUMENT TO LIEUT. OUSELEY, R.N., AT KIEL.

THE present war has doubtless caused but too much mourning and anguish to many hearts, and has rendered desolate too many homes. It has, however, not only produced feats of the most brilliant courage, and called forth, in the highest degree, the rarer quality of heroic endurance, but has also elicited striking and touching examples of the kindly feelings engendered by the softening and humanising principles that influence modern warfare. Thus the treatment of prisoners and disabled enemies has generally been marked by kindness and care, and even the less civilised tribes who have taken part in the late campaigns have, in many instances, tempered the traditional ferocity of their practices in war, and emulated the humanity of western combatants. Let us hopefully trust that these happy innovations on the barbarous war-code may be permanently adopted by many who have fought on either side during the last two years. But it is in the daily interchange of friendly offices among those of the same corps, or serving on board the same ship, that the kindly feelings of brotherhood among comrades are developed and ripened; while a thousand opportunities occur of knowing and testing the good qualities of companions and messmates, and forming links of friendship that are never perhaps so strong as when commenced in early youth and riveted by exposure to the dangers and difficulties of naval and military life. A pleasing instance of these kindly feelings among comrades is afforded by the erection of the Monument of which a drawing is annexed, by the messmates of Lieut. John R. Ouseley, of H.M.S. *Pembroke*, who died at Kiel in October last, from the effects of exposure during the bombardment of Sweaborg. Too ill to return to England when his ship was ordered to the West Indies, this young officer was landed at Bellevue by his kind and considerate commander, Captain Seymour, in the hope that quiet and the pure air of those picturesque and salubrious heights might restore him to health.

MONUMENT TO LIEUTENANT OUSELEY, R.N., AT KIEL.

Mr. Ouseley had served on board the *Duke of Wellington* during the previous operations in the Baltic in 1854 and was at the taking of Bomarsund. The flagship anchored in the harbour of Kiel on the return of the fleet to England in 1855, and then his former messmates learned the death of their comrade; and, with feelings that do honour equally to themselves and the object of their regret, caused this monument to be placed over his grave, in testimony of their regard and esteem.

The monument, seven feet high, simple in form, is situated in the pretty cemetery of Kiel, on a green slope appropriately close to the beach of the Kiel-less Baltic. Near it are the graves of some of our gallant allies, who thus, as in but too many other instances, and on more distant shores find a common resting place. There are inscriptions on both the front and back of the monument—one simply recording the birth of Lieutenant Ouseley at the British Legation at Rio de Janeiro, during the mission of his father, Sir W. Gore Ouseley, to the Court of Brazil; and his death at Kiel, at the early age of twenty one. The other records the erection of the monument by the officers who served with him on board the flagship, as a mark of their esteem and respect. Two quotations from Holy Writ are added:—"I am the Resurrection and the Life," and "Blessed are the pure of heart, for they shall see God."

Some circumstances incidentally connected with the subject of these remarks brings forcibly to mind the blessings conferred on mankind by modern science in cases of this nature. Not only was Sir W. Gore Ouseley summoned to his son's bedside in time to sooth the last days of his existence, and to surround him with those comforts and attentions which only a fond parent's affection could so effectually bestow; but medical advice, and even prescriptions, were forwarded from the family physician in London, by means of the electric telegraph. It were idle to hope that marks of esteem and affection, such as that so gracefully and kindly offered by the officers of the *Duke of Wellington*, however gratifying to surviving friends, can succeed in healing the anguish of a parent's heart at the loss of a beloved and, from all accounts, most deserving son; but such proofs of regard on the part of his comrades cannot but be deeply and gratefully felt by his family, while the good feeling that evinced due honour to the profession to which they belong, and must command the respect and warm approval of all classes of their countrymen.

DEAD LETTERS IN AMERICA.—The total number of uncalled-for (or "dead") letters that have accumulated in the post offices of the United States during the current year is put down at five and a quarter millions, of which 46,000 came from Cologne, 26,000 from England, 7500 from Canada, and 4000 from Bremen. All these letters had been duly advertised in the most widely-circulated American journals, and yet their owners could not be found.

THE POLISH LEGION AT SCUTARI. As soon as the news of the conclusion of peace became officially known to Count Zamoyski, General Commanding the Polish Division of Cossacks [illegible], the following order of the day was addressed by him to the troops [illegible] April 2, 1856. Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Soldiers, [illegible] were the Allies and Russia. The world may justly greet with joy the [illegible] of a war and of sacrifices which have proved unprofitable to it. As for us whose sad fate it is to see the realisation of our hopes once more removed by this peace, there is one thing that can console us—viz., the evidence of the fact established by these events, that it is impossible to vanquish Russia, or to establish firmly the security of Europe, without our co-operation. It is clear that the Polish nation must weigh powerfully in the balance of the future destinies of the world, although its influence has not only been underrated, but almost repelled, by the Western Powers. Russia, who appeared before to defy with scorn the most formidable armaments of the West, consented all of a sudden to undergo onerous conditions of peace humiliating to her pride as soon as she saw Western Europe turn its attention to Poland, and the formation of the first detachment of a Polish national army for the purpose of restoring Poland to its independence."

## THE GREAT CEMETERY AT WOKING.

COMMON SENSE, when left to freedom of action, produces, in a greater or less degree, the same efficiency of results. It is this truth, acting in connection with one of the strongest instincts of human nature, which led the varied succession of races, occupying England at an early date, to select the sunny downs and open heaths of the southern counties for places of sepulchre; and it is this same sense, strengthened by the countless admitted truths of advanced knowledge, which has led to the adoption of one of the loveliest of these sites as a Great National Cemetery.

A glance at the Ordnance Survey shows that it was amongst the undulating levels to the south of London that the most fitting site would be found for a burial-ground to commensurate with the needs of the metropolis, and with the requirements necessitated by advanced opinion on the great question of extramural sepulchre. Throughout the mass of Parliamentary evidence elicited between 1842-47 on the urgent question of the burial of the metropolitan dead this fact strikingly appears; and of the sites examined with a view to use as a national cemetery not more than two were to the north of the Thames. But Parliament effecting little beyond enlarging and strengthening public opinion, it was reserved to the Necropolis Company to purchase a site, and open a cemetery worthy of the term of national. The due requirements for such a place were so many and so opposite, as to create, as it must have seemed at first, entire and hopeless impracticability; but, through boldness of idea, prevision as to the future, and a determinate course of action, the larger portion of those obstacles were, from the first, overcome. Most singular to say, throughout the mass of Parliamentary evidence before referred to, and though many of the most earnest promoters of a great change in the burial of the metropolitan dead were men of scientific attainments, not once was the idea broached that steam might be used as motive power in the conveyance of the dead. Thus their range was confined to almost suburban limits; whereas, the Necropolis Company, acting upon the idea from the first, could not only secure such a broad extent of land as should, in pursuance of enlightened Continental usage and opinion in reference to the burial of the dead, give to each corpse a separate grave, but fix upon a spot that, without undue panegyric, is worthy the description of a Sylvanus in prose or a Pope in poetry.

To enjoy these beauties there needs the golden sunlight of the spring or summer day. We have the dense city, and reach the open country with the speed of the winds. We pass villages, and cottages, and farms, fields, and open tracts of country; we see in the distance woods and heathery uplands. If it be summer, rivulet and little river and sedgy pool lie silvered in the sunlight, and wild flowers waft to us their scent from hedgerow banks, from fields, from blossoming heaths. By-and-by the scene becomes wilder and more solitary. The dun heath reaches us on either hand, and we seem, whether so or not, to toil up a rugged ascent, to break speed, make pauses; and then on, on our difficult way. This sense of ascent adds inconceivably to the coming effect. In an instant the funeral train is unlinked from the giant power which led it on, and glides gently down into the undulating plain, which has thus been made one of the great burial places of mighty London.

The whole scene is most varied and extensive, though a succession of encircling hills bound this extent and lend the charm of peacefulness and solitude. To the west and south these hills are very striking. Those towards Hampshire lie as we can see, amid tufted wilds and solitary heaths, and bear to their summits of rugged nature; whilst those to the south are fringed by woodlands, and softened, in some degree, by cultivation.

The extent of land possessed by the Necropolis Company is upwards of two thousand acres, more than four hundred of which, of most appropriate soil, are already set apart, and used for burial purposes. Even this portion of the vast whole is in extent more than one-fourth that of the metropolitan cemeteries and graveyards taken aggregately. In the latter—which do not altogether exceed 280 acres—50,000 human beings were, till the most recent date, annually interred; or, more correctly speaking, desecrated. Under such a system there could be neither an appropriate decay of the dead nor safety for the living; for, not only has the clayey and antiseptic quality of the soil of London rendered it in all ages more or less unfitted for burial purposes, but the evil was enormously increased by crowding the dead together in layers, or accumulating it in pit-like graves. For centuries this system of burial, arising partly from the necessary limit of space, had been one of the evils of London. Newton of this may be found in most of the old writers; and the eagerness with which new graveyards were opened without the walls whenever opportunity occurred, or addition made to those within, points to the same fact. Indeed, all the great epochs of a rapidly increased population were more or less connected with this question of extramural burial. This was eminently the case in the reign of Elizabeth, when the dead were carried out for interment in Moorfields and Finsbury. Again, at the Restoration, when Winchester-park and Bankside, in Southwark, were broken up and built upon; and again at the close of the present century. At this last date many new burial-grounds were formed in places then suburban; but now, as true legislative judgment might have foreseen, surrounded by densely-populated districts, and with all the evils intramural burial again and again repeated. Thus we see the folly of temporising with questions of this kind, or viewing them from any merely immediate point of view; and it is not till we bring prevision to bear, till we legislate in an enlarged and generous spirit for future generations, as well as our own, that we shall finally or rightly solve the three great and urgent questions of metropolitan social life—namely, the burial of the dead, the water supply, and house accommodation.

It is this enlarged, we may almost say philosophic, view of the question at issue that has been from the beginning the great distinguishing feature, as well as support, of the Necropolis Company. Its resolve to carry out the enlightened Continental usage of giving to each corpse a separate grave, and the binding itself to performance by a rigid clause in its Act of Incorporation, elicited from the late praises of the able men who drew up, in 1852, the valuable report on Metropolitan Burials. Further, its prevision in purchasing so vast a tract of land as shall meet the need of generations yet unborn, and the liberality and earnestness with which it has announced the resolve to make it a great graveyard for London the most beautiful garden in the world—thus associating the solemnities of death with nature in her loveliest and purest aspects—must be commended by all those who see the foundations on which social progress and public morality truly rest. As we raise our way amidst winding walks and future avenues; as we pause upon beautifully-preserved patches of the ancient heather, listen to the murmur of countless bees look down, perhaps, into some newly-dug grave, waiting dry and spotless for its coming guest; if we breathe—if it be May or June—the accumulated, almost overpowering, scent of countless American plants, then in all the luxuriance of leaf and blossom; if we rest beneath the pleasant shade of acacia or beech tree, oak or cedar, yew or drooping ash; if we seek the pleasant, low, verandahed, simple refreshment-houses; if we go beyond, and ascend the turfy hillocks on which lie the primitive looking little church and chapel seen in our illustration; if we glance within upon the heavenly sunlight of the summer day flooding the tessellated floor, and flickering amidst the shadows of the wood-wrought roof; if we look from door to door, to the scene beyond on either side, of fields, woods, rus-et heaths, and distant hills, that in their green yet sterile wildness must be ever solitary and cheering out the world, we can but rejoice that our lot is cast in an age of ameliorations, and that countless generations shall rest here—honoured in their dust, when their varied work be done. Further,—as the corpses brought to either of the reception-houses by the funeral tender are now taken each one its separate way, followed by its mourning group, and by paths where privacy is unbroken, and none but soothing and religious influences around,—when amidst this scene, the clergyman or minister, unhampered by other duties, as in the city parishes, reads reverently the prayers for the dead,—when all which is this taking place tends to elevate the dignity and self-respect of human nature, and create a sublime idea of the great mystery of the grave, we perceive by contrast, more and more, what the evils of city and suburban burial have been, and what an educative process lies within even this portional one of their reformation.

As was likely to be the case from the general interest taken throughout by the educated classes of the metropolis in the question of extramural burial, Woking Cemetery, as a place of interment, is rising rapidly into note. Some of the aristocracy have likewise graves here, thus making good the unvarying rule, that it is the

(*Continued on page 464.*)

THE NAVAL REVIEW.—SMITH TESTIMONIAL FUND.—The Provisional Committee of the above Fund feel that they cannot allow the magnificent display of Naval power on Saturday last, as well as it gives the profit and interest of all classes of their countrymen, without again appealing to the generous sympathy in favour of the great reform from whence its merits and claims to have been duly derived the public munificence of that distinguished officer.

It is well known to point out that every vessel of that force, from the first-rate to the gun-boat owes her special capability, when in force, a number of screwing and sailing, to the special application of an invention which, though known and often tested before, scarcely regarded as practicable, was by Captain Smith brought to the practical test of service navigation in the year 1837, however the practical test of screw navigation was confined to the first-rate of the "Archimedes," the first that was constructed.

At this, a meeting was assembled at Spithead, as well as the entire fleet of every description, which was to be assembled for the occasion, the "Archimedes" itself, the first vessel of the kind ever constructed, and one of the 3rd Rate, was also present, and the Admiralty were pleased to order the "Archimedes" to be fitted with a direct trial of the comparative merits of the screw and paddle wheel propelling, which was accordingly done, and the "Archimedes" was towed out of Portsmouth Harbour by the "Alecto" paddle-wheel steamer, and the "Rattler" screw steamer

THE GREAT CEMETERY AT WOKING.—GENERAL VIEW

(*Continued from page 462.*)

enlightened and easy in circumstances who are generally the first to perceive and adopt the advantages connected with the more important social reforms. Some few of the great London parishes have burial allotments here, for mere distinction in connection with the grave, as has been the case in some of the suburban cemeteries, would be invidious in reference to one that, by its extent, beauty, and general management, deserves the term "National." Hither the wealthy and respectable are removing the remains of relatives from the graves and vaults of the metropolis; and hither the Nonconformists are bringing the long-interred dead from even the once-considered sacred place of Bunhill fields—called so finely by Southey the "Campo Santo" of Dissenters. But it is a law that moral and social advantages permeate as surely down through the strata of society as water finds its level. In spite of little knowledge, in spite of ignorant opposition from those interested in a different state of things, the middle and working classes of the metropolis will not be slow in perceiving the advantages of extramural burial, conjointly with a management that frees them from extortion. For if all classes are interested in the matter of cheapness of interment—the working classes are especially so, considering the great ratio of their dead to that of the aggregate population. In Paris and many of the German States, not only has burial, strictly as such, but its contingencies, been embraced under one scheme of management. Indeed, the question cannot be permanently or rationally dealt with unless under a plan of wide generalisation. To merely provide decency of sepulture was not, and is not, all. This the Necropolis Company from the first perceived. It perceived that if it was to work out with any degree of efficiency the question of extramural burial, it must be its own undertaker, and provide a reception-house, as well as railway transit. This it has done accordingly. Its tariff of charges, framed on those of Continental States, shows to what an extent combination may reduce cost. In 1849 it was calculated that £626,664 was spent in the metropolis in the funerals of all classes, being at an average of £14 19s. 9d. per head on all persons above the class of paupers, whilst at the same time it was shown that the expense of the materials supplied for funerals admitted of a reduction under general arrangements of at least 50 per cent. This has been more than effected by the tariffs of this company. The funeral of a person of the middle ranks, instead of costing, as Parliamentary evidence showed, from £40 to £50, costs in their hands, at the highest, £14 14s.—this including all charges of coffin, trappings, transit, and a grave in perpetuity. So on in all other cases. Further, it may be said that a staff of officials, trained to their duty, and gathering experience as they proceed, are much more likely to carry out with reverence and efficiency the public trust confided to their care than a host of low persons, responsible to no authority, and with no motive but that of gain.

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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 797.—VOL. XXVIII. SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1856. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.


## PEACE RATIFIED AND PROCLAIMED.

DIPLOMACY has settled the affairs of Europe, or fondly hopes so. The War is over. The Russian and the Allies have interchanged courtesies at Sebastopol. The late gallant defenders of the northern forts have opened the eyes of their late assailants, and obligingly informed them how they might and ought to have taken Sebastopol—both north and south—many months ago; how untenable the fortress appeared to the most enthusiastic of Russians after the great day of the Alma; and how, after the capture of the Malakoff, Prince Gortschakoff expected nothing less than to be compelled to lay down his arms, or to be routed from the Crimea. Paris is delighted because there is peace; and because, before it was obtained, the French took the Malakoff, and the English did not take the Redan. London is not quite so much delighted, but thinks it its duty to be satisfied, or to appear so, and congregates quietly in its countless multitudes, to see a shabby procession pass from St. James's Palace to Charing-cross, Temple-bar, and the Royal Exchange; and to look at, not to hear, a herald, in mediæval and ridiculous costume, reading the proclamation announcing the fact that Russia and Great Britain are no longer foes, and that all Europe is at peace.

History will record of the war thus concluded that the British people made it: that they forced an unwilling Government to undertake it, because they believed it to be just and necessary, and not to be avoided without peril and dishonour; that they cheerfully contributed their treasure to its prosecution; that during its continuance they never had occasion to blush for any decay of valour or heroism among their soldiers or their officers;—that it was the most disinterested and generous war ever waged by any nation; that the questions which it desired to settle had been accumulating for many past generations; and that the settlement which it had a right to expect would, in all human probability, have secured the peace of the European Commonwealth for many generations yet to come. History will at the same time have to record of the peace made in April, 1856, that the British people took no part in it; that it was arranged at Vienna and Paris; that the public had no opportunity of knowing its stipulations until dissatisfaction with them was of no avail; that it was the work of a few men, nearly all of whom were irresponsible to the nations which they represented; and that, when concluded, announced, ratified, and proclaimed, there was nothing for the nation to do but to accept the fact, and to make the best of it. To say that the peace is popular is to say that which is not. To say that the people hope that it will be of long continuance, and that they feel the national energies to be not only unimpaired, but stronger than at any previous period of our annals, is to say that which cannot but be evident to all who look around them, and who know how to gauge the feelings of their countrymen.

Having gone through the perils of the War, the nations of Europe will now have to consider the perils of the Peace which their Governments have made for them. Statesmen who make it their rule never to see anything that is disagreeable, nor to do anything until they are compelled to do it, have pertinaciously insisted that the late war was solely undertaken in defence of the integrity of the Turkish Empire. With unimpeachable logic they argue that, the integrity of Turkey being secured, there is no longer anything to quarrel about, and that Europe, as a necessary consequence, relapses into the *status quo ante*. They have no call, no mission, no business, no right to discuss any subject but the one before them; and, having made what they deem very fair and just terms for Turkey, without having pressed with harshness or severity upon Russia, they shut up their writing-desks, wipe their pens, and bid the world make holiday. The fire, they say, has been put out. Should it burst forth in a new place hereafter, it shall be put out again—if diplomacy can do it. If not, the time has not come. They inform us that we have locked the stable-door in Turkey, and made it quite secure against any future marauders; and ask why should we lock the pantry, or see to our outer walls, when there are no thieves in any other part of the domain? Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. Let there be illuminations and fireworks for the multitude; let there be snuff-boxes set with diamonds for the Plenipotentiaries and Ambassadors; and let each nation look to its own affairs, and prosper in the best way it can, until another turn in the wheel of its

PROCLAMATION OF PEACE AT CHARING-CROSS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

destinies shall bring it into conflict with its neighbours." These are the sentiments that come to us from Paris and Vienna; and in which the nations of Europe, Great Britain included, are expected to acquiesce.

And herein lies the peril of the new state of affairs which will commence with the Peace of 1856. The Conference of Paris, though it tried hard, could not altogether ignore the fact that the Governments are powerless to effect any permanent or satisfactory settlement of the affairs of Europe, unless they take their subjects into their confidence; and that social Revolution may undo in one hour the work that it has taken Diplomacy years to effect. If we look around, we do not see signs of stability in the institutions of any first-rate European Power, with the single exception of Great Britain. Can it be said that France feels herself secure, when Count Walewski thought it expedient to threaten the small but independent kingdom of Belgium with the displeasure and the implied coercion of France, if the freedom of the press within Belgian boundaries were not immediately restricted? Can it be said that France is of opinion that the question of the future of Italy is decided? Can it be alleged that Sardinia does not look sooner or later to possess Lombardy and Venetia?—that Austria would not be gladly rid of the perilous honour of holding Galicia, and her share of the spoils of Poland, if she could get an equivalent?—that England has not a religious as well as a political antagonism to the Papacy and its absurd and mischievous form of government?—that France does not share this political dislike against the Pope as a temporal Sovereign, more especially if he continue to sit in Rome?—that the German people are not greatly dissatisfied with the political constitution of Germany, or the liberty and independence which are permitted to them under it, by the great military monarchies of Austria, Prussia, and Russia?—that Turkey herself does not feel aggrieved, insulted, and impoverished by the peace, to which she has been compelled to become a party?—or that Russia, having been "let off" so easily, will not lie in wait for another opportunity of recovering the prestige, the honour, and the influence which she has lost; and of forming new alliances, by which she may take vengeance upon one or both of the great Powers that were so recently opposed to her? Even whilst we write, intelligence reaches us that the Circassians, whose existence has been ignored altogether by the Plenipotentiaries of Paris, have sent a deputation to Constantinople to request the recognition of, and a guarantee for, their independence from England, France, and Turkey. Thus we may perceive that there are but too many subjects of future disunion and perplexity among the Powers of Europe. These and other things are sufficient to prove that the day is coming when it will be discovered that the Plenipotentiaries of Paris have procrastinated much—but settled little.

The people of these islands may well look back with pride upon the motives which animated them during the war; upon their exertions and upon their sacrifices, upon the bravery of their soldiers and their sailors, and upon the patriotism of the whole nation. This, and the inestimable consciousness of a great duty gallantly performed, are all the satisfaction that will be allowed them. A hundred millions of money, and the lives of many thousands of brave men, have been expended. If there be nothing more to show in return for this noble sacrifice than the memory of Alma and Inkerman, and the Peace of Paris, it is not the fault of the British people. Their hearts have been sound, and their judgment has been right, on the whole question. They have now been led into the paths of peace. We hope they will remain there. Certain it is that they will not be led out of them in support of Absolutism in any part of Europe, or for the coercion of any nation that desires to retain or to work out its own freedom and independence.

## PUBLIC PROCLAMATION OF PEACE.

THE announcement on Tuesday morning that peace was to be formally proclaimed that day took the public completely by surprise. No official communication had been made on the subject, beyond the order—posted in conspicuous places—to the effect that carriages were not to pass between St. James's Palace and Temple-bar after half-past ten a.m. until the procession had performed that part of its journey. When the procession was to begin, and at what points the proclamation was to be made, were questions which no one could solve. A general notion that there was to be a "sight" of some kind was, however, soon spread through the metropolitan population, and at about ten o'clock the various streets that lead into the great trunk thoroughfares were thronged by a more than ordinary number of passengers, who took the direction of Charing-cross and St. James's Palace. Shortly before eleven o'clock the foot pavement of Pall-mall was occupied by a line of spectators, who, although not packed close enough to prevent free passage, were sufficient to indicate a universal feeling of curiosity. The windows and balconies of the clubs and private houses in Pall-mall and the foot of St. James's-street were thronged with spectators, and two of the Royal children occupied seats at a window of the old Palace.

Shortly before twelve o'clock the procession, which had assembled at St. James's, emerged into the open space in front of the Palace. The ceremony opened with three blasts of the trumpets, and then Garter King of Arms read aloud her Majesty's proclamation of the restoration of peace, at the conclusion of which the crowd gave three cheers, and this was followed by another blast of trumpets.

The procession comprised a troop of the 2nd Life Guards, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ogilvy; the Beadles of Westminster, walking two and two, with staves; the High Constable, with his staff, on horseback; the High Bailiff and Deputy-Steward of Westminster; Knight Marshal's men, two and two; drums, Drum-Major, trumpets, and Sergeant-Trumpeter; Sir Charles Young, Garter King of Arms, on horseback; three Pursuivants, habited in their tabards—viz., Mr. J. R. Planché, Rouge Croix, riding alone, followed by Mr. H. M. Lane, Blue Mantle, and Mr. G. W. Collen, Portcullis, riding abreast and flanked on each side by three Sergeants-at-Arms, three of whom carried each a gold mace; four Heralds, also habited in tabards, riding two and two abreast—viz., Mr. W. Courthope, Somerset Herald; Mr. G. Harrison, Windsor Herald; Mr T. W. King, York Herald; and Mr. A. W. Woods, Lancaster Herald; Mr. R. Laurence, Norroy King-of-Arms; followed by another troop of Life Guards, bringing up the rear.

When the party had reached Charing-cross, where the proclamation was read for the second time by Norroy King-of-Arms, "looking towards Whitehall," in conformity with ancient precedent, the spectacle really became striking, on account not of the personages who came to be seen and heard, but of the throngs who were there to witness them. The Trafalgar-square district was occupied by one of those dense moving masses which seem only possible on the supposition that an entire capital has turned itself out of doors.

A similar throng collected itself at the eastern end of the Strand to witness the arrival of the procession at Temple-bar. The closing of the ancient City gates upon the western visitors gave a peculiar zest to this part of the ceremony. One can't be on both sides of the gate at once, but we believe that the interchange of civilities between the intruders from the west and the jealous guardians of the east is in this fashion:—Junior Pursuivant, after three soundings of the trumpet, gives three knocks, upon which the City Marshal asks, "Who comes there?" The Pursuivant now explains that he and his companions are "officers of arms" come to publish her Majesty's "Proclamation of Peace." The cautious guardians of the gate then admit the Pursuivant alone, who presents the Queen's warrant to the Lord Mayor. When this document has been read, and the Lord Mayor has authorised the opening of the gates, the Pursuivant is conducted back to the gates by the City Marshal, who courteously tells him that they are no longer closed.

Immediately after the passage of Temple-bar the proclamation was again read to sound of trumpet, and the procession again moved on, increased by the Lord Mayor's carriage, and followed by a crowd which went on increasing in density until, after a fourth reading at Wood-street, where the Cross in Cheapside formerly stood, it reached its goal at the Royal Exchange, the most important point in the City for official publication. At that point an immense crowd had assembled in front of the Mansion House, on the esplanade before the Royal Exchange, and on the flight of steps leading into the interior of the building. The *employés* of the Bank of England also mustered in great force upon the roof, and two magnificent banners floated from the portico of the Mansion House, which likewise contained its complement of privileged spectators. The proclamation was read for the last time in front of the Exchange, and there the ceremony ended.

## *FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.*

### FRANCE.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

PARIS, Thursday.

It is said that the first appearance of the Empress in public will probably take place at the representation of the new comedy of M. Ponsard, at the Odéon, on Saturday.

The subscription started in the quatrième arrondissement, at donations not exceeding five sous, has been extended to the other arrondissements, and advances prosperously. It is said that the sum thus collected will be employed in the purchase of the Villa Marengo, in Italy (built on the field of the battle fought there), for the Prince Imperial.

The departure of M. de Morny for Russia is likely to take place sooner than was anticipated, and it is even said to be very probable that he will not wait till the closing of the Session of the Corps Legislatif. The utmost magnificence is to surround all the details of this mission, and a number of young men of the first families in France are eagerly seeking the privilege of attending it as unpaid *attachés*. The Worenzoff Palace has been hired by the French Government for the temporary residence of its representative while at St. Petersburg whence, after some stay, he will proceed to Moscow, to the coronation of the Emperor. Various names, French and Russian, are mentioned to fill the posts at Paris and St. Petersburg when left vacant by MM. Orloff and De Morny, but no serious choice is yet fixed or at least known. It seems certain, however, that in both cases the title of Ambassador will be bestowed on the diplomats employed.

There is a rumour here (the truth of which we have good reasons for doubting) that Lord Cowley will be named to St. Petersburg or Constantinople, with the title of Earl, and will be succeeded here by Lord Stanhope.

The Duke and Duchess d'Alba, accompanied by the Countess de Montijo, have left Paris on their return to Madrid. Before the Duke's departure, the Emperor presented him with a magnificent carpet of Gobelins manufacture and two superb Sèvres vases.

The preparations for the northern excursion of the Prince Napoleon are rapidly advancing. His Imperial Highness purposes visiting Norway, Sweden, &c. Among other rumours current, there is one that states the probability that on his return he will be accompanied by the Queen of Sweden, to be present at the baptism of the Imperial heir.

On Tuesday M. Emile de Girardin entertained the Prince and several members of the expedition at a grand farewell dinner at his hotel in the Champs Elysées.

The intention of the Emperor to visit Algeria as soon as the important occupations which require his presence here can be concluded seems every day less doubtful, and that he purposes a variety of new and even revolutionary measures in the organisation of this important colony seems no less probable. One of the plans spoken of is its erection into a separate state, with a government, an army, and a budget of its own—attached, however, of course politically, to and under the sceptre of France.

We mentioned some time since the existence and possible publication of the "Memoirs of the Comte de Molé." It appears, however, that by the will of the deceased one of his friends, a Prefect, has been charged with the arrangement of all his papers, and enjoined not to permit the appearance of these memoirs to take place within the lapse of twenty years after the death of their author.

Considerable attention has been excited by the publication of a brochure by M. Auguste Barbet, reproaching Mdlle. de Kertanguy, the niece of M. de Lamennais, and M. E. D. Forgues, one of the legatees, with the non-fulfilment of the desires of the testator, in delaying the publication of his correspondence and posthumous works, in producing them in a form much too expensive for general circulation, and in making omissions and interpolations therein. M. Barbet adds, that about four hundred letters of the utmost interest, addressed to Lamennais by some of the most remarkable personages of the epoch, are in the hands of Mdlle. de Kertanguy and M. Forgues, who will probably keep them from publication. To this accusation M. Forgues replies by indignantly denying all participation in the wishes of Mdlle. Kertanguy to keep back this and the rest of the correspondence, and declares that, so far from joining in the desire, he has commenced a *procès* against her, in order to compel the publication.

The magnificent state carriages kept at Trianon and St. Cloud have been brought out and driven about preparatory to their appearance at the christening and its attendant fêtes.

The great literary event of the day is the appearance of the "Contemplations" of Victor Hugo. These exquisite poems not only support but, if possible, add to the fame of the poet, and more than fulfil the hopes and expectations of the public, raised as they were to the highest pitch.

It appears that Béranger—who has completed a new volume of songs, said to be superior to those already known, but which are not during his life to be published—disclaims entirely the authorship of the song lately printed abroad, and translated into several of the English journals, under the pretence of being composed by him.

The subscription to the "Cours Familier de Littérature" of M. de Lamartine advances rapidly. The second number contains a brilliant biographical and critical notice of Mdme. Emile de Girardin. The "Contemplations" of Victor Hugo has also a short and touching address to the memory of this most remarkable woman; and, at a late sitting of the Société des Gens des Lettres, M. Jules Lecomte proposed that the next literary study for which a prize should be awarded might select her life and writings as its subject—a proposition which will probably be carried out.

The new works for the embellishment of the Bois de Boulogne advance rapidly. Close to Longchamps the erection of a splendid cascade is making great progress, and a sort of pleasure-ground, termed Le Pré-Catelan, is about to be established, near the lakes, and close by a monument erected to the memory of the Provençal troubadour of the thirteenth century, about whom an interesting legend, too long for our present space, is related. This piece of ground is to form a perfect fairy-land—*à la mode Française, bien entendu*—where the charms of verdure, fountains, trees, and flowers are to be heightened and perfected by the presence of an orchestra, day theatres, billiard-rooms, lotteries, restaurants, shows, &c.—an Eden, in short, as it is understood by Parisian Eves of the nineteenth century.

On Saturday appeared the new work of Halévy, "Valentine d'Aubigny," at the Opéra Comique. The music is charming; two or three of the morceaux, the first air sung by Bataille, and the trio of the latter, among others, are full of grace and melody. The plot is awkward and improbable, the part played by the heroine being destitute of all vraisemblance, and the conclusion lame; but the beauty of the music, and the way in which the work is rendered by Bataille (despite certain distressing grimaces in his lovemaking scenes), Mocker, and Mdlles. Duprez and Lefèbvre, carry it through successfully.

### AMERICA.

The Royal Mail steam-ship *Asia*, which sailed from New York on the 16th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Monday evening.

Just as the above was leaving, accounts reached New York, by way of Havannah, reporting that the steamer then due from California had news of the defeat of General Walker's army by the army of Costa Rica, with a very heavy loss of men. In other respects the political news now to hand is not important.

In the Senate a petition, presented by General Lane, relative to the memorial of the members of the Free State Legislature of Kansas to be admitted into the Union, which the Senate had refused, had, after a lively discussion, been laid on the table.

The Post-office committee has reported a bill to encourage steam navigation. The bill authorises the Secretary of the Navy to contract with Messrs. Vanderbilt and Livingstone for carrying mails between Southampton and New York, or some other port in the United States, in steamers suitable for defensive purposes, for a term of six years; the compensation not to be more than that allowed by the British Government to the Cunard line.

The indisposition of Mr. Clay had prevented the continuance of the discussion on the Kansas question, and the Senate had gone to Executive Session.

The President had reported that Messrs. Howland and Aspinwall had received 2 250,000 dols., and Hargous Brothers the balance of the 3,000,000 dols. payable to Mexico under the terms of the Mesilla Valley Treaty.

The New York Legislative Senate had agreed upon an extension, but the Governor of the Assembly would not consent to follow the example, and the House adjourned *sine die*.

The Know-Nothings and Freesoil men had carried both branches of the Connecticut Legislature.

It is reported from Washington that Mr. Stoeckel, the Russian Minister, had got himself into difficulties by engaging the services of some eminent surgeons for the Russian army; and, now that peace is established, informing them that their services are not wanted.

### THE WAR IN COSTA RICA.—DEFEAT OF THE FILIBUSTERS.

The *Panama Star* of April 8, received by the West India mail, contains the intelligence collected on the coast of Central America by the steamer *Emilie*, which sailed from Panama on the 1st March for the ports of Punta Arenas, La Union, Acajutla, and San José de Guatemala, touching at Chiriqui, and returned from the same on the 31st of March.

On her upward voyage to Punta Arenas she found the whole republic of Costa Rica in great excitement about the war to be carried on against Walker and his band. The port of Punta Arenas was full of troops, and the command of the same was given to Baron Below. The principal army, under the command of General Mora, was about 3000 strong: it was accompanied by President Mora in person, and was marching towards the frontiers of Nicaragua. The whole number of troops to be levied was to amount to 9000 men, and, besides, a loan of 100,000 dols. amongst the natives was decreed. The war appeared to be very popular, and daily enlistments of volunteers were spoken of. Amongst the foreigners a feeder of their service was made to the Government.

At San Salvador it was ascertained that 400 Filibusters, under the command of Colonel Schlesinger, and well fortified by the walls and fences of the "hacienda de Santa Rosa," had been charged and entirely defeated by 500 Costa Rica troops under the command of General Mora. A private letter, dated Liberia, 25th, written by a foreigner at head quarters, confirms this important event, and expresses confidence in the success of the war in favour of the Costa Rica army, as the troops are in good condition and full of courage, and wish to be led against the Filibusters. In about eight days the army was to pass the frontiers, and enter the State of Nicaragua. More than twenty prisoners, consisting principally of Irish and Germans, were in the hands of the Costa Ricans; they were to be tried by a court-martial, and most probably all would be shot. Walker had not received his expected reinforcements, and, it is said, wanted provisions. General Calanas had deserted him, and written him a very short letter, enjoining him speedily to "clear out."

An express has arrived in Punta Arenas on the 26th states that ninety of Walker's men were found dead, and others are supposed to have perished in the woods. Nineteen prisoners were tried by court-martial and shot.

The Nicaraguan steamer *Cortes*, which arrived at Panama on the 7th from San Juan del Sur, brought word that Colonel Schlesinger was to be tried for cowardice by Walker after the Santa Rosa battle, and it was generally supposed that he would be shot. During the time of the steamer's stay at St. John's many of the men enlisted for Walker, hearing of his bad luck, refused to land, and are now in Panama. Walker is said to have retired to Rivas, where he has fortified himself to the best of his ability, and awaits the approach of the Central American troops.

## *NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.*

THE freight-ship *Alice and Ann* has been taken up by Government, and appointed to embark 2000 barrels of powder from Woolwich to be shipped at Gravesend for Quebec.

THE standard for Artillery recruits having been raised to five feet eight inches indiscriminately, instructions have been issued for the recall of recruiting parties stationed in various provincial localities; consequently detachments in that service are daily arriving at head-quarters, Woolwich.

MAJOR BIDDULPH'S company of Royal Artillery, under orders for Australia, have been for some days past in daily attendance at Woolwich Arsenal undergoing a course of laboratory instructions prior to their embarkation, with a view of obtaining a correct knowledge of the method of preparing the new fuse and signal rockets. This is the first corps of Artillery the Government has considered it necessary to station in that colony.

HER MAJESTY'S state yacht *Victoria and Albert*, Captain the Hon. Joseph Denman, left Portsmouth on Saturday afternoon on a cruise, it is said, to Lisbon and Madeira. She is expected to return in eight days. We some time since reported the probability of her Majesty paying Lisbon a visit this summer.

HER MAJESTY has been graciously pleased to signify her intention of reviewing the army of the Crimea on the return of the troops. A review on a grand scale will take place at Aldershott early in June, when it is expected that upwards of 30,000 men—cavalry, infantry, and artillery—will be present. This will be succeeded by reviews at Colchester, Penenden Heath, and Barham Downs; and siege operations on an extensive scale will conclude the season on Chatham lines.

IN consequence of the very great number of troops which are expected at Woolwich Dockyard to take place on Monday morning, for the purpose of commencing a slight reduction in that establishment, and examining the claims for superannuation.

SUPPOSED REMAINS OF THE "PACIFIC."—Advices have been received at Lloyd's, under date New York, April 12, that, on the 8th instant, the ship Captain Cole, when in lat. 37, lon. 72, fell in with some floating pieces of wreck, amongst which was the top part of a steam-vessel's paddle-box, of a large size, similar to the *Pacific*. It was painted black, except in one part, where a new piece had been put in; and it is suspected that this is part of what remains of the missing vessel. A strong gale prevented Captain Cole from securing the paddle-box.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY AND NAVY.—It is now said that there will be no levy of recruits until the autumn, and then only at the normal peace pro rata of five per 1000 registered souls. It is not intended to keep up the effective strength of line battalions at more than 600 men. The state of Russian finances, sorely tested by the war, demand the utmost economy in the military and naval expenditure for the time being. In the latter there will be a saving nearly equal to two-fifths, in consequence of the destruction of the two divisions of the Black Sea fleet and the extensive arsenals of Sebastopol.

## THOUGHTS IN THOROUGHFARES.

A VARIETY of thoughts, none of them of a very serious nature, must have occupied the minds of those who happen to be in the thoroughfares along which the procession passed, for the Proclamation of Peace to the metropolis. In the first place it must have occurred to many that it was rather a superfluous operation to tell that which everybody knew, and which, if it had not been already known, would have been very imperfectly heard by the few who were near enough to catch the sound of the voice of the officer of arms, shaken about as he was on a rather fidgetty horse, and perplexed as he appeared to be with his tabard. The proceedings of the other day are reported in the same language, almost word for word, as will be found in the Annual Register for 1814, when the ceremony is said to have taken place "with all its ancient and accustomed solemnities." Then, as now, "the Junior Officer of Arms, coming out of the rank between two trumpeters rode up to the gate of Temple-bar, and, after the trumpets had sounded thrice, knocked with a cane." Then, as now, the City Marshal, who knew perfectly well what it was all about, affected ignorance, by asking, "Who comes here?" and then, as now, received an answer which he knew he was going to receive, and which knowledge rendered question and answer alike superfluous. Then the pursuivant was admitted alone—as was the case fifty years ago—and the gates were shut after him; while he was introduced to the Lord Mayor, who was supposed to satisfy himself, from the nature of the pursuivant's business, whether it would be desirable to open the gates and allow him to go back and join his friends outside, or to shut him in, and keep the others out of the City. Then, as in 1814, a warrant was handed to the Lord Mayor, which he is reported to have read on the spot; but, as he had probably perused it some hours before in the morning papers, it is most likely that he gave a theatrical reading of the document, and glanced at it just as a Prince in a play scans the property scroll that describes to him in great dabs of black paint the plans of the conspirators. Then the Lord Mayor told the Marshal to open the gates, which was opened by somebody who was quite out of hearing of the order, and who would have opened them all the same if the Lord Mayor had forgotten his part and omitted to speak the words on the "one" for opening the gates was the approach of the pursuivant. Then the City Marshal said, "Sir, the gates are open."—an observation that might have been spared as a most unnecessary reflection on the pursuivant's powers of perception, for the gates were immediately before his eyes, and he could not have kept the latter open, without seeing that the former were open also. The only variation in the programme of the other day from that of 1814 gave the preponderance of absurdity to the former, for by some misunderstanding the gates at Temple-bar were open when the procession arrived, and, instead of walking straight into the city, the procession stopped on purpose to be shut out, so that somebody had the trouble of closing the gates, in order that somebody—perhaps the same person—might have the trouble of opening them again. If there had been any reality in the proceeding, and the civic authorities had only been apprised of the pursuivant's approach by his knocking at the gate, it is clear that he must have stopped there for ever, as he evidently declined to knock until somebody had come to the gate for the purpose of shutting it. Persons of a thoughtful turn of mind may amuse themselves by speculating on the reason for reading the proclamation at the corner of Chancery-lane and the end of Wood-street, instead of at the corner of Farringdon-street, the space near the General Post-office, or any other point on the line of procession where there might be room for a large audience. There is, however, the old and unanswerable official reason for selecting the narrow and inconvenient places alluded to, as the most worthy of being honoured by a direct communication of the conclusion of peace; for in 1814 they were the favoured spots, and fifty years hence, if a similar occasion should arise, the Minister of the day, if he resemble the Minister of this, will order the proclamation of peace to be made "with the accustomed solemnity at the usual places." The friends of the Government must rejoice that Temple-bar has not been taken down in compliance with the calls that have been repeatedly made for its removal, for if there had been no Temple-bar to back at, there would have been a great Ministerial difficulty in determining what to do in the absence of precedent, and all the resources of the "Circumlocution Office" would have been required to account for its not being done, and to assist generally in discovering how not to do it. The present may be the last occasion upon which it can possibly be done, for the materials are rapidly disappearing out of which such absurdities can be concocted; and, indeed, it is rather remarkable that in these days of expiring Beadledom, a sufficient number of individuals could be found to walk "two and two with staves" in the character of "Beadles of Westminster." The walk they took the other day must have suggested the idea of "Beadledom on its last legs" to many who witnessed it. Official programmes may speak of these things as "solemnities;" but common sense regards them as "farces;" and if they appear to be received with public applause, it is only because jeers and cheers are very much alike in the mouths of the populace.

The thoroughfares have recently displayed bills offering a reward for the apprehension of Foschini, the alleged assassin, with whom it has hitherto appeared possible to do everything except take him into custody. According to newspaper paragraphs there have been plenty of eyes upon him, many persons have been watching him, but nobody has thought of apprehending him. A few days ago the reporters threw him into the Thames, found his body, and got a coroner to sit upon him; nor was it until policeman 69 L made his appearance at the inquest and proved Foschini to be somebody else that people were persuaded he had not committed suicide. It is strange that, while so many are said to be watching the right man, others should be employed in taking into custody the wrong one—a piece of misplaced activity which has already kept one unfortunate foreigner thirty-six hours in custody, because he could not speak the English language and the police on duty could speak no other.

A good deal of philosophy is required just now in the public streets to keep one's temper under the variety of importunities to which one is exposed from juveniles desirous of entering into all sorts of business transactions with passing strangers. Men who never smoke are continually beset with entreaties to purchase cigar-lights from urchins who, possibly, while they are dazzling your eyes with one hand are picking your pocket with the other. If you get into an omnibus to escape the evil in one form it pursues you in another, for the air and light will probably be obstructed by the *Morning Paper*, in the hands of a boy who fills the whole of the window with a bundle of low-priced newspapers. The spread of intelligence is no doubt a very excellent thing in its way; but information, however cheap and early, is rather unwelcome when it is flourished about in a damp state, before one's face, at the corner of every street and at the door of every public vehicle. Street trading is really assuming dimensions which threaten to leave little room for anything else; and if it continues to grow, as it has recently done, it will drive us all off the pavement. It is difficult to walk any distance without being invited to surrender one's foot into the hands of a member of the so-called Shoeblack Brigade—a body which only carries out its military title by the personal encounters of its members. From what passed at a meeting of the friends of Ragged Schools last week, presided over by the Earl of Shaftesbury, it appeared that the "Shoeblack Brigade" is only seven strong; and we must presume, therefore, that he hordes of young barbarians in red, yellow, and other miscellaneous colours, are for the most part irregulars. There is not very much in a name; but perhaps those who are accustomed to talk of the street hoeblacks as a "brigade" will be surprised to learn that "a brigade is the union of several squadrons or battalions under the command of a Colonel, who has also the rank of Brigadier-General." Whether the Shoeblack Brigade aspire to military rank may be doubtful; but that they are all desirous to take the command of the first foot they can lay their hands on is a fact that is every day brought home to the experience of

A WALKING PHILOSOPHER.

## *THE COURT.*

The Privy Council on Monday, the Drawingroom on Tuesday, the State Concert on Wednesday, almost nightly visits to the Opera and theatres, and the grand ceremony of laying the first stone of the Wellington College this day (Saturday), have made up a series of engagements in one short week almost unexampled in Court life at the present early period of the season. At the Council proclamations were issued announcing the Peace, and appointing Sunday, the 4th inst. (tomorrow), as a day of thanksgiving.

On Tuesday the Queen held a Drawingroom, and in the evening had a dinner party, the company at which included the Duchess of Kent, the French Ambassador and the Countess de Persigny, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, the Earl and Countess of Lichfield, and Admiral Baron de la Graviere (French Imperial Navy). Later the Queen and the Royal party honoured the Royal Italian Opera with their presence.

On Wednesday Prince Albert presided at a meeting of the Commission of the Patriotic Fund, at the Palace of Westminster. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred visited Messrs. Cloves's printing establishment. The Princess Royal and the Princess Alice went to Westminster Abbey. The Queen took a carriage airing, attended by the Marchioness of Ely, and in the evening gave a state concert.

On Thursday her Majesty and the Prince went in semi-state to a private view of the Exhibition of the Royal Academy.

### THE DRAWINGROOM.

The Queen held a Drawingroom on Tuesday, at St. James's Palace. The Court was very numerously attended, the presentation of ladies exceeding 300.

Her Majesty and their Royal Highness the Prince Consort, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting arrived from Buckingham Palace at a quarter past two o'clock, and shortly afterwards entered the Throneroom, attended by a brilliant retinue of Lords and Ladies of the Royal Household. The Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary accompanied her Majesty, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar was also present.

The Queen wore a train of white moiré antique, trimmed with bunches of roses and white blonde. The petticoat of white satin, trimmed with bunches of roses and white blonde, to correspond with the train. Her Majesty's head-dress was formed of diamonds, flowers, and plumes.

The Duchess of Cambridge wore a train of grey satin, trimmed with black lace and bouillonnés of crêpe, tulle, and satin, and black velvet ribbon. The petticoat, a fall of black lace over grey satin, trimmed with satin ribbon, and black velvet to correspond with the train. The stomacher was covered with sapphires and diamonds. Her Royal Highness's head-dress was formed of a pearl tiara, white feathers, and black lace lappets.

The Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a train of rich blue glacé silk, trimmed with satin ribbon, tulle, and pink roses. The body trimmed to match, and the stomacher ornamented with diamonds. The petticoat was blue tulle, over rich glacé silk, trimmed with bouffes of tulle, satin ribbon, and pink roses. The necklace was pearls. Her Royal Highness had on her head a tiara of diamond stars, and also white feathers and lappets.

The foreign Ambassadors and Ministers having been introduced, several presentations took place, the general circle were next ushered into the Royal presence.

### THE STATE CONCERT.

The Queen gave a concert on Wednesday evening at Buckingham Palace, at which Mesdames Novello, Viardot, Bosio, and Didiée, Signori Gardoni and Ronconi, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Herr Formes, assisted. The foreign Ministers and a party of the nobility and gentry were invited, to the number of about 370. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Duchess of Cambridge the Princess Mary, and the Duke of Cambridge, passed through the White Drawingroom at half past nine o'clock, and entered the Grand Saloon, where was prepared for the concert the company assembled in the Picture Gallery, between the Queen and the Royal party into the saloon, and the concert commenced.

Refreshments were served to the company in the rooms on the parts; and at the close of the performance supper was served in the State Dinner-room.

His Excellency the Ambassador of France and the Countess Persigny arrived in town from Paris on Monday night.

### COURT DRESSES AT HER MAJESTY'S DRAWINGROOM.

THE Drawingroom of the 29th ult. afforded more ample scope even than that of the 10th for the display of richness and opulence of attire on the part of ladies privileged to pay their respects to the Sovereign.

One of the most elegant dresses observed on the occasion, and which was worn by a youthful bride, was composed of flounces of Brussels lace over tulle and white silk, the flounces being looped up with bouquets of white primroses, heath, and lilies of the valley. The corsage was ornamented with lace and flowers to correspond, and had braces crossing in the middle which terminated in two long lappet-like ends. The train was of white moiré antique, bordered with a flounce of Brussels lace. Head-dress of flowers and lace to correspond, feathers and jewels.

A not less attractive dress had a double skirt of Brussels lace, alternating with skirts of tulle, ornamented with fringe and a Greek pattern of lilac. The skirts looped up at intervals with bouquets of lilac and roses. The train was of white silk trimmed with lilac and roses, the same flowers being used in the coiffure. This dress was remarkably original and striking, without bordering on the eccentric.

A very rich costume was composed of alternate flounces of pink crape over pink silk, and white silk, edged with fringe and blonde, and trimmed with a profusion of Venetian shells; some of which were formed into a fringe to ornament the corsage, and border the lappet-like ends of the cape. The train was of white silk, lined with pink, and having a deep border of pink.

A very gorgeous dress was of blue silk, having three flounces brocaded in white velvet, and edged with a deep fringe of blue and white. Train of blue silk, brocaded to correspond, and trimmed with fringe and lace. Head-dress of feathers and lace.

Another costly dress, and worn by a lady of the highest rank, was composed of a rich white silk, brocaded in bunches of roses of cerise satin and silver; the dress was trimmed with several rows of point lace, each row being surmounted by a string of pearls and a quilling of cerise ribbon. Train of brown satin, trimmed likewise with point lace, and having bows of cerise ribbon; the centre of each bow being studded with an ornament of diamonds and rubies. Head-dress—feathers, point lace, and diamonds.

A skirt of white tulle, having several flounces edged with blonde, was otherwise trimmed with puffings of tulle and ivy. The train was of green crape over green silk, and was ornamented with puffings of tulle and silver wheat-ears.

A dress of white silk had three flounces bordered with blue, and trimmed with rows of narrow black velvet. Train of blue moiré antique, trimmed with tulle, blonde, and black velvet. Head-dress, a double circlet wreath of blue and white flowers.

A skirt of grey moiré antique was richly trimmed with point-lace and crimson satin ribbon. Train of the same materials, and trimmed exactly to correspond.

A Court dress, appropriate for half-mourning, deserves particular attention. It had three flounces of white tulle over white silk, each flounce being edged with blonde, and ornamented with several rows of black velvet, and looped up at intervals with bouquets of white roses intermixed with black velvet. The corsage had the cape lappets, already described, edged with black velvet and white blonde, with a bouquet of white roses in the centre. Train of white moiré antique, ornamented with white roses and blonde and black velvet. Head-dress, the double circlet of white roses intermixed with black velvet and diamonds.

Among the presentation or *débutantes* dresses the following deserve notice.

White tulle with three flounces, each flounce having four rows of white satin ribbon and an edging of blonde. The train was of white silk, bordered with puffings of tulle and ribbon, and the corsage similarly ornamented. Pearl ornaments and wreath of white lilac.

Skirt of white tulle formed into innumerable puffings, and trimmed with white roses, and lilies of the valley. Train of white moiré antique, edged with a peculiar shell-like trimming composed of tulle and ribbon, relieved at intervals with bouquets of white roses and lilies of the valley.

Three flounces of white tulle edged with blonde, and ornamented with rows of white satin ribbon; the flounces looped-up with white camellias. Tunic of white silk, trimmed with tulle, ribbon, and camellias. Head-dress, camellias and pearls.

(For the above information we are indebted to the courtesy of Madame EINSTEIN DEVY, 73, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.)

## THE NAVAL REVIEW.

WE this week resume our illustration of the great event of last week, which has already been fully described by our own Correspondents; so that it will be only requisite to detail the scenes and incidents sketched by our Artists.

### THE PIVOT-SHIPS "RODNEY" AND "LONDON."

These sailing vessels of war, the *Rodney* and *London*, of ninety guns each, were moored as pivot-ships to the E.N.E. of the Nab Light at about four cables' length apart. Other vessels for the same purpose were moored one mile west of Cowes.

### THE GUN-BOATS.

Twelve months ago scarcely one of the gun-boat vessels was in existence. The majority have been ordered and completed within the last six months. The first class of gun-boats is composed of screw ships of 200 feet in length, and carrying six long 68-pounders, provided with engines of 160-horse power, and a crew of one hundred men. The class next in subdivisional ships. The second class are about 150 feet long, and carry four 68 pounders—are provided with engines of 200 horse power, and the crew numbers eighty hands. The third class are about 100 feet long, of 50-horse power engines, armed with one 68 pounder pivot-gun, one 32-pounder pivot-gun, and two brass howitzers (24 pounders) on the broadside. The fourth class is also a useful flotilla for very shallow streams and close in shore service. It comprises vessels of about 80 feet long, the engines averaging 20 horse power; each boat carrying two 32-pounder pivot-guns amidships, the crew usually numbering thirty-six hands, exclusive of officers. These boats are very little larger than the small steamers which ply upon the Thames, though they are certainly considerably broader, in order to admit of working the guns without danger to the craft. Their draught of water, with stores, ammunition, provisions, and gun-boat, does not exceed from three and a half to four feet. The whole flotilla is provided with high-pressure locomotive boilers—the space hitherto usually devoted to the machinery rendering this expedient absolutely imperative, to economise the limited area at the disposal of the engineers. Yet, small as the horse power appears, the speed of the fleet of gun-vessels is by no means contemptible; the slowest average from 7 to 8 knots, and the swiftest from 9 to 11½.

The Illustration at page 468 shows the signal for the gun-boat attack on Southsea Castle.

### THE FLEET ROUNDING THE PIVOT-SHIPS AT THE NAB.

This scene, from the importance of the vessels engaged in the manœuvre, was one of the most interesting events of the day. Her Majesty in her yacht, the *Victoria and Albert*, having led the fleet in two lines out to the Nab, stopped and took up her station ahead of and between the two moored pivot-ships, *Rodney* and *London*. On the fleet arriving at this point, headed respectively by the *Duke of Wellington* and the *Royal George*, the one heading the port and the other the starboard division, it turned at the head of the pivot ships, and made back in the same order to their original moorings at the spit. The rounding was accomplished with the greatest ease and dexterity, the crews of the vessels at the same time manning the rigging and cheering, affording a most imposing sight.

Our Sketch of this event was made on board her Majesty's ship *Lightning*, Lieut. Campbell; and we take this opportunity of returning our thanks to that gentleman for his courtesy and attention to our Artist.

### DANCE ON BOARD THE "CESAR."

In the evening of the day of the Review there were several festive commemorations of the event in the town of Portsmouth and in the fleet. In heartiness and real enjoyment, probably, neither of these festivities exceeded the dance on board H.M.S. *Cesar*, Captain John Robb, whose amiable wife and her young lady friends joined the officers in the gay scene which our Artist has depicted. Under the influence of a well appointed orchestra and an invigorating sea-breeze the dance assumed an energy and spirit beyond that which usually characterises such recreations on shore.

### ILLUMINATION OF THE FLEET.

No notice of an intention to illuminate was given in the Admiralty's programme, and consequently thousands had left on their return to distant homes before the ships made this grand and brilliant demonstration. This was effected by simultaneously lighting up the yards and portholes with blue lights.

At nine precisely, a signal-rocket was thrown up, when the horizon, which had previously been completely shrouded in darkness, became brilliantly illuminated with blue lights from *six miles* length of British ships of war. The suddenness gave great effect to the grandeur of the scene. Only imagine all the ships of war illuminated with blue-lights at each yard arm, and the battle lanterns placed in every porthole, and then some idea may be formed of the extreme beauty of the display. From time to time rockets were sent up thickly from the ships, and rained a golden shower. The display lasted twenty minutes.

The establishment of Mr. J. J. Galt, the naval outfitter, was elegantly illuminated in the evening. The Messrs. Emanuel had also a very neat device in gas with V. R., &c.

### THE QUEEN'S YACHT PASSING FORT MONCKTON.

As the Royal yacht steamed past the walls, the Saluting Battery fired in her honour, and then the people in the embrasures of the forts, on the slopes of the esplanade from Portsmouth to Southsea, from Blockhouse Fort to Monckton, crowded together to watch her. The approach to the Spit Buoy was marked by breathless expectation shown in every face turned anxiously towards the fast-sailing yacht and her attendant steamers. As she rounded the buoy and dashed out into the open water of Spithead, the fleet gave forth their salute—their guns roaring out from deck to deck, from ship to ship—until the air was obscured by the smoke, and the fleet was involved in a cloud of vapour.

The Queen's yacht, emerging from the surrounding smoke, proceeded rapidly past Fort Monckton, meeting everywhere the same enthusiastic reception, and, having rounded into a position to return down the centre line, entered the squadron of gun-boats, disposed in double rows on each side of her course, and majestically proceeded on her way.

### EMBARKATION OF THE QUEEN AT PORTSMOUTH.

Her Majesty's train arrived at the Royal Clarence Victualling-yard at five minutes to twelve o'clock. The Court immediately embarked on board the State barge, and was steered by Captain the Hon. Joseph Denman to the *Victoria and Albert*, lying in the harbour stream. Her Majesty was accompanied in the yacht by Sir Wm. Parker, Sir Edmund Lyons, the Marquis Townshend, Admiral De la Graviere, and Mr. Osborne, Secretary of the Admiralty. After a short interval, the trumpeter stationed on the Pier Battery announced the approach of the Royal yacht. The guns on the Platform Battery instantly confirmed the intelligence, and in a few minutes the *Victoria and Albert* rapidly steamed out of the harbour, and glided swiftly towards Spithead, amid the enthusiastic acclamations of the assembled multitude. The bands ashore and afloat striking up the National Anthem, while every vessel dipped her ensign.

It may be interesting to our readers to know how the mercantile fleet were placed in the tidal basin of the Southampton Docks, preparatory to starting for Spithead to witness the Review. The several ships were moored to the dock-quays, ready for starting, which they did in regular turn, according to draught of water. The entire tonnage of the 26 vessels amounted to 27,348 tons.

At the review there was exhibited, on board her Majesty's ship *Vulcan*, by the inventor and patentee, Commander Beadon, R.N., the model of a vessel of new and peculiar construction. It is formed with a moveable under water bow of a conical form, to which is applied a screw-propeller. The stern of the vessel is constructed in such a manner that the propeller exits sarround an angle to the keel, and admits of the propeller being used to propel, or to propel and steer, and when sailing can be simply used as a rudder. By reason of the peculiar form of the under part of the vessel, combined with the use of the conical bow and conical propeller, the vessel is capable of moving at a far greater speed than can be accomplished by any other form of construction, accompanied with the other modes of propelling, and is also capable of sailing very fast. It gave great satisfaction to the naval gentlemen and all who saw it on board. Commander Beadon is building a vessel on this plan for exhibition on the Serpentine.

In a small portion of our impression of last week the Floating Bridge Illustration was designated "at Portsea," instead of Portsmouth.

THE NAVAL REVIEW:—THE PIVOT-SHIPS "RODNEY" AND "LONDON."—DRAWN BY H. WEEDON.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE NAVAL REVIEW:—THE SIGNAL FOR THE GUN-BOAT ATTACK.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE NAVAL REVIEW.—THE FLOTILLA OF GUN-BOATS OFF THE MOTHERBANK.—DRAWN BY E. LEITCH.—(SEE PAGE 467.)

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 4.—First Sunday after Ascension.
MONDAY, 5.—Bonaparte died, 1821.
TUESDAY, 6.—St. John the Evangelist
WEDNESDAY, 7.—Easter Term ends. Russians invade Turkey, 1828.
THURSDAY, 8.—Marshal St. Arnaud arrives at Constantinople, 1854.
FRIDAY, 9.—Sir Joseph Banks died, 1820
SATURDAY, 10.—Oxford Term ends. Battle of Lodi, 1796.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 10, 1856.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. A. | M. A. | M. A. | M. A. | M. A. | M. A. | M. A. |
| h m. h m. | h m. h m. | h m. h m. | h m. h m. | h m. h m. | h m. h m. | h m. h m. |
| 1 23 \| 1 50 | 2 16 \| 2 35 | 2 55 \| 3 11 | 3 33 \| 3 55 | 4 20 \| 4 40 | 5 0 \| 5 25 | 5 45 \| 6 10 |

LIST OF ENGRAVINGS
IN THIS WEEK'S "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."


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OPENING OF
THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

On SATURDAY NEXT, MAY 10, will be published,
A SUPERB DOUBLE NUMBER
OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
WITH A
COLOURED FINE-ART SUPPLEMENT;
And a Copious Account of the Opening of the Royal Academy Exhibition, With large Engravings of some of the Principal Pictures.

The Engravings of the Great Naval Review will be continued in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for SATURDAY, May 10, and 17; Including the following Scenes and Incidents:—

Visitors embarking to View the Fleet. Sketched by R. Leitch.
Fremantle on Southsea Common. S. Read.
Incidents in the Crowd. Drawn by Phiz.
Gun-boats Passing in Line round the *Royal George* and *Duke of Wellington*. J. W. Carmichael.
Large Picture Map of the Baltic. (Four pages)
Large Four page Engraving of the Review. By E. Duncan.
Gun-boats Passing Through the Line-of-Battle Ships. Sketched by H. C. Andrews.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1856.*


"HER Majesty's Opposition" has conferred a signal favour on "her Majesty's Government." The favour was not intended; but is, perhaps, all the more agreeable on that account to the fortunate recipients. If Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli had designed to consolidate the Ministerial party, and to transform it from a disorderly rabble, which it was fast becoming, into a strong and united phalanx, they could scarcely have adopted means more effectual than they did. We shall not attempt in this place to recapitulate the arguments of Mr. Whiteside and of those who agreed with him in maintaining that the fall of Kars was principally, if not wholly, attributable to the wilful neglect or to the ill-temper of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe; or of those who asserted that the Ministers, in shielding and defending their Ambassador, had made themselves responsible for his conduct, and transferred from his Lordship's head to their own the censure of Parliament and the country. It will suffice for us to record that public opinion concurs in the verdict which the House of Commons has pronounced on the question; not so much on account of the Ministry, for whose fate no one professes any particular anxiety, but for that of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe—who was virtually on his trial—and who has been honourably, we may say triumphantly, acquitted. There was a probability that the dissatisfaction widely felt on many points, connected not only with the progress of the war, but with the patching up of the peace, might have concentrated itself upon this particular question of Kars, and led to a decision more in accordance with ill-temper than with justice; but this risk has been happily avoided, and the Asiatic campaign from first to last has been discussed on its merits. The verdict satisfies most people that substantial justice has been done both to the Ambassador whose conduct was originally impugned, and to the Ministry which threw its ægis over him. For the future we suppose we shall hear no more of Kars in Parliamentary warfare.

The Ministers, warned by this example of the necessity of union among their supporters, will do well to find some subject of domestic and social interest by which they may be enabled to keep their rebellious party together. They will, doubtless, achieve a victory in both Houses on the general subject of the Peace, on which they have "thrown down the gauntlet" to their opponents; but there are other matters for the consideration of Parliament than those which relate to our foreign policy—more especially that portion of it which is concluded by the treaty of Paris, and at which it is now useless to cavil. If the Ministers do not inspire general confidence on some great home question, the army of their supporters will again become a rabble, and Parliament itself will have to answer to the country for a disorganisation which threatens to render all good government impossible.

THE text of the Treaty of Peace, and the "Protocols of Conferences" relative to it, are now fully before the public, and are set down for consideration in Parliament in the ensuing week. We do not wish to anticipate the discussions which will necessarily take place on this important subject, but we cannot help remarking, upon a casual perusal of the Protocols of the Conferences, that, whatever differences of opinion may be manifested as to the result of the labours of the Plenipotentiaries, those labours appear to have been carried to completion with remarkable unanimity on their part, a unanimity probably without precedent in the annals of diplomacy. If differences of opinion and of views existed between the representatives of the Powers so recently in active hostility, they appear to have had but faint expression, and to have been most courteously ignored by M. Benedetti, who was intrusted with the drawing up of the protocols. The Plenipotentiaries appear to have been so completely *en accord* upon the one great desideratum of Peace that in the course of nineteen sittings they had framed and signed a treaty for the purpose, consisting, as we all know, of thirty-five articles. This treaty, so far as its fourteenth article, was read and adopted at the fifteenth sitting, on the 26th March; articles 15 to 30, inclusive, were read and adopted at the next meeting, held on the following day; and on the 28th of March the four remaining articles were agreed to. On the 29th a general reading of the whole treaty, and of the conventions attached to it, was had; and on the 30th the treaty was signed. Five meetings were held afterwards, in which various matters of detail, and some original questions, more or less foreign to the ostensible occasion for the Conferences, were discussed; and on the 16th of April, amidst mutual gratulations, and with a warm vote of "gratitude" to Count Walewski, for his "able conduct in the chair," the Congress separated.

Whilst the Congress advisedly—how wisely remains to be seen—postponed many points involved in the subject-matter of the treaty itself for future settlement, they, as it seems to us, went out of their way on one or two occasions, to adjudicate upon matters which were not, as we submit, within the scope of their original instructions;—matters which, though they might very properly be made subjects for deliberation and adjustment on the fitting occasion, and in the fitting manner, were too important to be dealt with as incidental to a peace between the Allies and Russia, for settlement of the affairs of Turkey. We refer particularly to the "Declaration respecting Maritime Law," the subject of which was introduced by Count Walewski at the sitting on the 8th April, and of which it may be sufficient for the present to state, that, in addition to abolishing privateering (which all civilised men must highly approve of), it completely disallows and reverses the principles as to the trading rights of neutrals which Great Britain has asserted and maintained during the wars of the last century, and confirms in its essential points the system of "armed neutrality" which Russia during the same period established and asserted in our despite. In short, one of the weightiest matters, a moot point of international polity which has divided Europe for nearly a century, and in which this country has a deep and peculiar interest, has been settled, and settled against us, in the course of an incidental sitting of the Congress. To say the least of it, this proceeding was precipitate, and will probably excite more difference of opinion in the public mind than it appears to have done amongst the Plenipotentiaries who so unanimously and readily acquiesced in it.

IT would indeed be a deplorable contingency if a friendly convention between two great Powers for the promotion of a specific object of mutual and general advantage should become the occasion of a misunderstanding leading to, or threatening, an interruption of their amicable relations; yet such misunderstanding has unhappily occurred between Great Britain and the United States with reference to what is familiarly known as the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty; and the circumstances of the case, as developed in the recently-published "Correspondence," are such as, before they are disposed of, may tax the highest diplomatic qualifications—judgment, firmness, impartiality, tact—of the two Governments.

The essence of the questions in dispute respecting Central America may be stated in few words. The British Government, on the invitation of that of the United States, consented to sign a convention for the purpose of promoting the formation of a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, at the same time carefully guarding that neither party "will ever obtain, or maintain, any exclusive control over the said ship canal;" or "occupy, or fortify, or colonise, or exercise dominion over" any part of Central America. The British Government took the precaution to declare that these conditions did not in any way apply to their settlement at Honduras and its dependencies, nor to their protectorate of Mosquito, and now generally contend that the provisions were intended to be only prospective, and not retrospective, in their operation. The American Government, however, through their Minister, Mr. Buchanan, contend that, the treaty being signed, we must be bound by the words of it, and that those words oblige us not only not to take up any new position in Central America, but to abandon what we already hold. Mr. Buchanan insists that "not to withdraw is to occupy, and not to occupy is necessarily to withdraw."

Let us, therefore, examine, for an instant, the words of the treaty as to occupancy—allowing, for the moment, that they can have a retrocative effect. As to British Honduras and its dependencies, they are by consent excepted from the operation of the treaty, and the only question is as to Mosquito. With respect to the Mosquito Protectorate, then, do the words "not to occupy" necessarily imply a condition to withdraw? Looking in "Webster's Dictionary," we find the meaning of the word occupy thus given:—"Occupy, v. t., 1, *to take possession*; 2, to keep in possession, to possess, to hold or keep for use; 3, to take up, to possess, to cover, to fill." Now, can it be said that by dwelling or sojourning in the Mosquito territory we "occupy," in the essential sense of the word? Certainly not; and Mr. Buchanan was in error as to the meaning of the word he employed when he imagined that an agreement not to occupy, or even one not to continue in occupancy of, a certain spot implied the impossibility of permissive residence without claim of possession. Indeed, with respect to the other settlements in dispute, taking the first meaning of the word "occupy," viz., "*to take* possession," we would insist that it could have no other than a prospective effect.

Mr. Buchanan, however, considers his case so clear that he cites a passage from Vatel in his chapter on the "Interpretation of Treaties" to the effect that "the first general maxim of interpretation is that it is not allowable to interpret what has no need of interpretation." But if he had looked a little further into this important chapter in the works of the great jurist, as we have done, he would have seen that there are other maxims as to the interpretation of treaties very applicable to the present case. Amongst other principles laid down by Vatel, we find that, in cases of doubtful or disputed construction of an engagement, "the reason of the law or treaty, that is the motive which induced the parties to make it, and the objects proposed in it, is one of the surest means of establishing its veritable sense." Now, what was the motive or object of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty? To form a ship canal between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans; and the negotiations leading to it carefully guarded against disturbing, prejudicing, or in any way affecting existing rights or claims of the contracting parties. Again, Vatel shows that in certain cases a treaty is susceptible of an "extensive interpretation," in others of a "restrictive interpretation;" and he lays it down that, in cases of "promises," they are to be construed restrictively, and, "in conformity with the intention of the party who makes the promise." Further, he enforces "the famous distinction between matters favourable and matters odious" (or disadvantageous), in regard to which "equity and reason are to guide." Amongst other doctrines laid down by him under this head are these:—"We are not to presume, without very strong reasons, that one of the contracting parties should have intended to favour the other to his own prejudice;" and again:—"Everything which is not to the common advantage, everything which tends to destroy the equality of the contract, everything which charges only one of the parties, or which charges it in a greater degree than the other, is odious;" and again:—"The cause of him who seeks to avoid a loss is more to be favoured than that of him who pretends to a gain." And if any doubt could exist as to the potency and application of these principles, we find them resolved in this one passage, liv. ii., chap. xvii., sec. 305:—"*We must also include in the number of things odious all which would go to change the present state of things; for a possessor cannot lose of his rights more than precisely to the extent he has ceded; and in case of doubt the presumption is in favour of the possessor.*"

What makes the case the more delicate, if not more difficult, to deal with is, that there is too much reason to believe that the two contracting parties were not, from the first and throughout the negotiations, actuated by identity of purpose, inasmuch as the Government of the United States looked to gaining an advantage from the convention, by implication, which the British Government did not contemplate, and did all it could to guard against. In such a position of affairs, however, the wholesome and reasonable doctrine last quoted from Vatel would unquestionably apply.

MR. LABOUCHERE is placed in an unexpected difficulty. No one will accept one of the richest prizes in his patronage. He has offered the Governorship of Victoria to several gentlemen, and met a refusal from all. The *Bernah*, which arrived at Liverpool on Saturday last from Melbourne, brings intelligence of so startling a character that he must indeed be a bold and ambitious man who would covet so unenviable an appointment. The Victorians have displayed a very decided spirit of independence or disaffection, actually claiming a right to elect their own Governor. A requisition had been forwarded to the Mayor of Melbourne calling upon him to convene a public meeting to take this matter into consideration. The meeting was held; and, after much discussion, the show of hands was so equal that the chairman was unable to decide which party had the majority. He then called to his aid two assessors, when a second division took place, but with the same unsatisfactory result. One of the resolutions proposed to vest the nomination of the Governor in the Legislature; another, to transfer it to the great body of the people, voting by ballot. This movement proved a failure; but it is a warning not to be neglected in Downing-street. It must also be noted that the language of the Victorian press is hostile to British authority. The following appeared in the *Melbourne Herald* of the 30th January:—

> The Australian people will not submit to any badge of inferiority, neither in themselves to the inhabitants, nor in their Legislatures to the Parliament of England. They claim, in both cases, an absolute equality. They are willing and anxious to hold, directly and immediately, of the Crown; but they repudiate and protest against the interference of the Parliament at Westminster, as a usurpation and a tyranny. They assert their rights as co-equal and co-ordinate. They ignore and despise the Colonial-office, as a worn-out obstruction between themselves and the Throne. They claim the management of their own affairs, in all that concerns themselves exclusively.

This is the language of defiance, and though it may not, as we believe it does not, express the sentiments of the majority, yet so fierce a tone is apt to inflame discontent into sedition. The writer, allud ng to the contingency of a war between Great Britain and the United States, declares that the people of Victoria "are much more inclined to amity with the United States than with the people of the mother country;" and that they can sympathise with the determination which led the Americans to cast off the yoke. One complaint is perfectly just, and is directed against the apathy of our Government in not providing a regular postal communication with the colony by powerful steam-vessels.

Of late years many wise concessions have been made to our transmarine dominions, and statesmen have learned that they cannot be controlled by force. The Colonial department is gradually becoming little more than a register-office, and the more it assumes that character and abstains from active interference, the better will be the guarantee of union. It is quite idle to refer to precedents no longer applicable. In all our more recent colonies, the inhabitants knew the defects of British institutions before they emigrated, and will not permit their transplantation into their new homes. The democratic must and will supersede the aristocratic element, and any resistance to that change must be defeated. Thus, in Victoria, the ballot clauses of the new electoral acts were carried by large majorities, although strenuously opposed by the executive officers

Government in the House of Legislature. Melbourne will in future be ruled, as Canada is, by a responsible Ministry holding office with the approval of a majority in Parliament. With this guarantee for freedom and for self-government the colonists, without any danger to their liberties, may accept a Governor nominated by the Crown. Without such a functionary, so chosen and representing Majesty, no Imperial link whatever would connect the colony with the mother country, and the separation between them would be complete. But the time has not arrived for such severance, and were it prematurely forced on by disloyalty, the colony would deeply suffer. The duty of the home authorities is to protect Victoria, not to rule it, and one of the most efficient acts of protectorate would be the immediate organisation of monthly steam communication.

## *COUNTRY NEWS.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 29, 1856.

| Month and Day. | Corrected Reading of Barom. at 9 A.M. 181 feet above sea level. | Thermometer. Highest Reading. | Thermometer. Lowest Reading. | Mean Temperature of Day. | Rain in inches Read at 10 P.M. | Mean Temperature of Dew (9-10) | | Amount of Ozone (9-10) | | Mean amount of Cloud (9-10) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Wet Bulb. | Dew Point. | Free. | Tested. | |
| April | Inches. | ° | ° | ° | | ° | ° | | | |
| 21 | 29.775 | 62.0 | 42.8 | 49.5 | 0.000 | 45.4 | 40.8 | 4 | 5 | 5.1 |
| 22 | 29.801 | 56.0 | 40.2 | 47.8 | 0.000 | 44.0 | | 7 | 7 | 4.1 |
| 23 | 29.811 | 70.0 | 38.0 | 50.1 | 0.000 | 46.9 | | 7 | 7 | 4.7 |
| 24 | 29.672 | 70.8 | 42.7 | 48.4 | 0.265 | 44.7 | 41.4 | 3 | 5 | 7.0 |
| 25 | 29.647 | 58.5 | 42.7 | 45.8 | 0.170 | 43.1 | 40.7 | 2 | 5 | 5.6 |
| 26 | 29.847 | 53.1 | 38.5 | 39.8 | 0.16 | 37.7 | 37 | 2 | 8 | 4.0 |
| 27 | 29.845 | 59.0 | 34.0 | 42.5 | 0.00 | 39.5 | 36.6 | 2 | 7 | 2.5 |
| 28 | 29.142 | 46.0 | 29.8 | 40.3 | 0.2 | 42.5 | 38.6 | 2 | 7 | 9.5 |
| Mean | 29.836 | 55.1 | 38.8 | 44.6 | 0.890 | 43.3 | 42.5 | 4.1 | 6.3 | 5.4 |

*The range of temperature during the week* was 41°5.

*The weather* was fine on four days, on 25th thunder and lightning, and again on 28th.

*The direction of the wind* was—on 23rd, S.S.E., moving through the S. to E. at ¼ a.m., became E.N.E. at 2½ a.m., about which it oscillated till 11h. 10m. a.m. on 26th, when it moved through N. to W., became N.N.E. again at 2½ p.m.: from ¼ a.m. on 28th, between W. and N.

Severe frosts on the 28th and 29th.

On the 26th the landrail and cuckoo were heard. E. J. LOWE.

THE REPRESENTATION OF LANCASTER.—Since the announcement that one of the members for this borough intends to retire, Mr. Robert Gladstone, of Manchester, has intimated his intention of becoming a candidate to supply the vacancy. Mr. Gladstone's politics are Conservative.—*Manchester Guardian.*

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS.—The valuable office of Deputy Keeper of the Rolls, Dublin, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Robert Wogan, has been conferred on Mr John Reilly, son-in-law of Lord St. Leonards, and nephew of the Master of the Rolls. The latter appointment has been given to Mr. W. R. C. Smith, son of the Master.

A VALUABLE BRANCH OF EDUCATION.—Yesterday afternoon a class of about thirty boys, to whom Dr. Hodgson has for some time past been giving lessons in physiology and its application to the preservation of health, was examined in presence of the governors of the hospital, Dr Bedford, the house governor, and a number of visitors. The subjects selected for examination were the skeleton and its principal parts, the organs and uses of the circulation of the blood, respiration, digestion, the source of animal heat, and the functions of the skin. On these topics much accurate information was displayed by the pupils, who evidently took a lively interest in what they had been learning. At the conclusion Dr. Sibbald, on behalf of himself and the other governors present, expressed their high satisfaction with the zeal, ability, and success with which Dr. Hodgson had seconded their wish to introduce this important branch of instruction into the hospital. They had confidently expected to witness their own most sanguine hopes had been more than realised, and he felt that a debt of gratitude was due to Dr. Hodgson. The Rev. Dr. R. Lee trusted that a department of instruction so exceedingly useful and interesting to any human being would speedily be introduced into all our schools. Dr. Renton said the pupils must now understand far better than they ever did before the truth that we are "fearfully and wonderfully made," and must also see how carefully and wonderfully we are preserved: how much our usefulness and happiness are dependent upon ourselves: and how strong are the inducements to lead a sober and righteous life. Dr Bedford, on behalf of the pupils, acknowledged the delight with which they had listened to the instruction of Dr. Hodgson, imparted so clearly and in so kindly a spirit; and, on his own part, as an old pupil, he indebted to that gentleman for valuable information which he hoped to turn to good account. Dr. Hodgson rejoiced to know that Dr Bedford intended to pursue the path in which he himself had been endeavouring to be useful; and he indulged the hope that ere long physiology and the laws of health would be taught in all similar institutions throughout the kingdom.—*Scotsman, April 19.*

THE LORD'S ENGINE.—The *Bury Post* states that the report of the first of the mighty engines of war at the naval review at Spithead last week was distinctly heard in the neighbourhood of Newmarket, causing a slight but palpable tremor of the earth, and many fancied it was distant thunder.

MORMON EMIGRANTS.—The *Wolverhampton Chronicle* states that early this week a party of Mormonites, numbering upwards of 160, arrived at the Queen-street station in that town, by the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway, *en route* for the Salt Lake. This large body of perverts to the mischievous doctrines of Joe Smith was chiefly from the agricultural districts of Worcestershire. The greater proportion were people, varying from sixteen to twenty-five years of age, although among the number were several infirm and decrepit old men and women accompanying their families and grandchildren.

WARNING TO GROCERS.—At the Sheriff's Small Debt Court on Thursday a rather novel case was disposed of. It appeared that a grocer in the city had a large quantity of sugar in his window ticketed at "4½d per lb." A person entered the shop and purchased a pound, and afterwards ordered the total quantity upon which the ticket was placed. The grocer expressed his willingness to sell a pound at the price quoted, but refused to part with a lot at that price. Thereupon an action was brought, and the grocer for the difference in price between 4½d. per cwt. and 47s. per cwt.—the former being 4½d. per lb., and the latter the price at which the same quality of sugar could be bought wholesale elsewhere. The Court decided against the grocer, believing that the public were entitled to believe, from the ticket in the window, that the sugar was saleable at that price either in small or large quantities.—*Glasgow Herald.*

## *CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.*

APPOINTMENTS.—*Archdeaconry.* The Hon. and Rev. H. R. Yorke to Buntingdon *Rectories:* The Rev. J. Walker to Averham with Kelham, near Newark; Rev. L. Fell to Great and Little Sheepy, Leicestershire: Rev. R. J. Irving to Brotherton, near Milford Junction, Yorkshire; Rev. C. W. M. Bartholomew to Sympson, near Wolverhampton: Rev. W. Collett to Hethersett, near Wymondham, Norfolk; Rev S Brown, Hasguard, Pembrokeshire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. G F Deedes to Hayden, near Sleaford, Lincolnshire; Rev. R. Rokeby to Preston Deanery, Northamptonshire; Rev. J. Power to Littlington, near Royston: Rev. F. M. Stanley to Middlezoy, near Bridgwater. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. J. Pearson to Alcester, near Lancashire; Rev. O. K. Prescott to St. John's Church, Dukinfield; Rev. E. B Compson to St. Giles's, Hillesley, Gloucestershire; Rev. W. H. G. Stephens to St. Mary's Church, Darlington Rev. E. G. Jebb to Rowsley, Derbyshire; Rev. R. Skinner to St. Andrew's Church, Fife; Rev. T. Hassall to Shelford, near Cambridge; Rev W. C. Macfarlane to Dorchester, near Oxford; Rev. J. Wood to St. Stephen's Church, Tonbridge; Rev. C. D. Marston to Christ Church, Dover.

THE Rev. Henry Melvill, the newly-appointed Canon of St Paul's, will not preach in the metropolitan cathedral until August in July, when the reverend gentleman comes into his first "month of residence."

HIS EXCELLENCY BARON BRUNNOW arrived at Chesham House yesterday (Friday) afternoon at a quarter before four o'clock.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE.—POSTPONEMENT OF THE CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FIRST STONE.—In consequence of the unfavourable weather, her Majesty has been pleased to command that the ceremony of the first stone of the Wellington College be postponed until a day hereafter to be named in the first week in June.

DEATH OF MR. GUTHRIE, F.R.S. We regret to announce the death of that distinguished surgeon Mr. J. Guthrie, which took place on Thursday morning, at his residence, Berkeley street, Berkeley-square.

## *METROPOLITAN NEWS.*

THE FORTHCOMING REJOICINGS.—The preparations for the fireworks in Hyde-park, the Green-park, and the Victoria-park are now completed. The buildings are each severally 200 feet long and 60 feet high. The fireworks are in an advanced state of preparation, and could, on an emergency, be discharged in a day or two. But it is now the intention of the Government to defer the rejoicings for a fortnight or three weeks, as it is proposed to have a day of general thanksgiving previous to the general rejoicings. On the part of the Government fireworks will be provided of a similar character to those in London for Edinburgh and Dublin; and it is expected that many of the principal cities in the kingdom will embrace the opportunity to give vent to their joy at the return of peace. With respect to the fireworks in the metropolis, the discharge of rockets from Primrose-hill is expected to be the most effective. Above 20,000 will be discharged at once. Some of the pieces and bouquets will be of a most splendid description, several of them being sixty feet high In the House of Commons it was stated that the cost would not exceed £800; but considering the extent of the preparations, it is very questionable whether this sum will cover the outlay.

GRAND BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—On Wednesday evening a splendid entertainment was given by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress to Lord Brougham and the members of the Society for the Amendment of the Law. About two hundred ladies and gentleman sat down to dinner, among were Lord Brougham, the Earl of Harrowby, Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, M.P., Hon. Locke King, M.P., Right Hon. Robert Lowe, M.P., Mr. J. Napier, M.P., Mr. J. Abel Smith, M.P., Mr. E. H Cranfurd, M.P., Mr. S. Hatfield, M.P., Mr. Lloyd Davies, M.P., &c. The usual loyal toasts were proposed by the Lord Mayor, which were received and responded to with every demonstration of loyalty. In proposing "The Health of Lord Brougham and the members of the Law Amendment Society," the Lord Mayor said it was many years since he had the pleasure of seeing the noble and learned Lord at the Mansion House as a guest. His Lordship had conferred upon him the honour of his presence on that occasion in connection with a society of which he was the head, and to which he was greatly attached, having founded that society for the public good—he meant the Law Amendment Society. Lord Brougham was distinguished as a great lawyer, an eminent statesman, a profound judge, and equally distinguished in art and science. The noble and learned Lord was identified with the principles of law reform, and was the early companion of the late Sir Samuel Romilly some fifty or five years ago, and had shadowed out with him many of those great law reforms of which the public now derived the benefit. Lord Brougham, in returning thanks, had no hesitation in saying, in this great capital of the commercial world, that in the improvement of trade there was not one question which deserved greater consideration at the hands of the commercial body than the improvement or amendment of the laws of the land. The LAW Amendment Society had, however, not yet received that amount of support from the merchants of London which it ought to have

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—A special court was held at Guildhall, on Saturday last, "in consequence of a requisition (as the business paper stated) numerously signed, to consider the propriety of preparing and issuing an address to members of both Houses of Parliament, in conformity with the resolutions passed by this court on the 11th April instant."—Mr. Deputy Holt, after pointing out an omission of the court on the 11th ult., in not appointing a committee, moved "That a committee be appointed to prepare an address to the members of both Houses of Parliament, setting forth the grounds on which this corporation feels in duty bound to offer its strongest opposition to the second reading of the bill for the better regulation of the corporation, and to conduct any proceedings that may be required to prevent the further progress of the same, and to report from time to time to this court." Mr. Blake seconded the motion, which was carried, after some remarks by Mr. H. L. Taylor, who was averse from opposing the bill *in toto*.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A grand fancy-dress ball, for the benefit of the Royal Academy of Music, which her Majesty has graciously signified her intention of honouring with her presence, will take place at the HANOVER-square Rooms, on Friday, June 6th.

THE PROCLAMATION OF PEACE.—The Lord Mayor has appointed to hold a Court of Common Council on Monday, for taking into consideration an address to her Majesty on the establishment of peace. That lordship has summoned the members of the Corporation to assemble at the Mansion House on Sunday (to-morrow) for the purpose of proceeding to St. Paul's to return thanks for the restoration of peace.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCRIPTURE READERS' ASSOCIATION.—The twelfth annual meeting of the friends and supporters of this institution was held on Tuesday at the Hanover-square Rooms; the Bishop of Carlisle in the chair. It appeared from the report that 1,306,950 families visited had been 183,476; that visits had been refused by 8825; the Scriptures read to 221,331; to people of no communion, 85,940; to those professing other creeds, 4,000; to Roman Catholics, 4,000; times, 170,867; never attending, 107,692. The financial statement showed the receipts to have been £10,168 8s 11d, and the expenditure £9,938 10s. 7d.; thus leaving a balance in hand of £229 18s. 4d.

THE WEEKLY TRACT SOCIETY FOR THE RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF THE LABOURING CLASSES. At the eighth annual meeting of this society, held on Monday evening at Exeter hall -the Earl of Shaftesbury, president of the society, in the chair—the Secretary read the report, by which it appeared that during the year just closed the society had issued 1,306,950 tracts.

LONDON COFFEE AND EATING-HOUSE KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.—The nineteenth anniversary festival of this association was celebrated on Monday, at the FREEMASONS' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Kennedy presiding, supported by Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Rose, and many other influential friends of the institution. In proposing "Prosperity to the Association," the Chairman drew particular attention to the satisfactory progress it had made, and the large amount of benefit which had accrued from the administration of its funds. It appeared that ten pensioners were now receiving the bounty of the society, and the amount of its funded property was upwards of £2000, whilst the receipts for the past year had been £403 2s. 7d.

ROYAL PANOPTICON.—The fourth of the series of concerts took place on Monday evening last, when the "Creation" was repeated. Miss Eaton, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, and Mr. Whitehouse (of the Chapel Royal, Windsor), filling the principal parts, assisted by an increased chorus of fifty voices. Mr. E. T. Chipp presided at the organ. Miss Rainsford executed the portion of the music allotted to her in her usual careful manner. Mr. Wilbye Cooper was encored in the well-known air, "In native worth."

PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—On Thursday a meeting of the Royal National Life Boat Institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., in the chair. The silver medal of the institution was voted to chief boatman George Stephenson, of Runcorn, Coast Guard station, and the vote to their life boat crew of six men (who with Hamilton had additionally received £25 from the owners of the vessel), in testimony of their gallant conduct in having rescued, at the risk of their lives, thirteen out of fourteen of the crew of the barque *Augusta Jessie*, which, during an awful gale, was wrecked on the coast of Donegal late on the night of the 9th ult. The life-boat in connection with the institution, stationed at Fakefield, had, on the 13th ult., during a gale of wind, rescued the crew, consisting of eleven men, of the brig *Thomas*, of London. The life boat crew had received £10 for their laudable services. A vote of £7 was also granted to fourteen old fishermen, some of whom were upwards of seventy years of age, for putting off in the Newbiggin lifeboat, in the view of rendering assistance to some twenty-two fishing cobles which were suddenly overtaken at sea by a violent gale. An old sailor, upwards of eighty years of age, who had creditably exerted himself in saving the lives of two men capsized from a boat near Sunderland, was likewise presented with a reward for his prompt services.

PALMER'S TRIAL.—The Lord Chief Justice Campbell has fixed the trial of William Palmer for the alleged poisonings at Rugeley for Wednesday, the 14th of May. As this will be the day for the commencement of the session, it is considered that the trial, if it takes place on that day, will greatly interfere with the other business before the Court. Repeated applications have been made on the subject by the Under-Sheriff, and the probability is that the trial will take place upon some day early in the week after the commencement of the session, and not upon the 14th, as fixed by the Lord Chief Justice. It is said that already not less than two thousand applications have been made to the Sheriffs for orders of admission to be present at the trial -a number far greater than can be accommodated in the Old Court. The delay that has taken place in securing Palmer a fair trail has proved seriously detrimental to his defence. Mr. Serjeant Wilkins is absent from illness. Sir Frederic Thesiger and Mr. Edwin James are both engaged by the Crown. Sir Cresswell Cresswell requires £1000 as his fee, and Mr. Ballantine, therefore, will conduct the defence—against Sir A. Cockburn. The odds are very heavy, so far as counsel are concerned; but the prisoner's friends and family are firmly believe in his innocence, regard the presence of Lord Campbell on the bench as a great protection

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The deaths of 1048 persons—namely, 863 males and 815 females—were registered in London in the week that ended on Saturday. The number is almost the same as that of the preceding week In the corresponding weeks of the ten years 1846-55 the average number was 1027. But the deaths of last week are registered in an increased population, and, if the average now stated is raised proportionately, it becomes 1122. The present state of the public health appears, from a comparison of results, to be not unfavourable. The births of 945 boys and 916 girls, in all 1861 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1846-55 the average number was 1641.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

PEACE has been proclaimed. A procession of heralds, beadles, and other queer-looking persons—the equestrians more or less afraid of their horses, and the pedestrians, especially the Bumbles, affording other food for popular derision—has discharged in ludicrous fashion the duty of announcing, formally, the most important fact since 1815. The sword laid do wn, all differences adjusted, a new member admitted into the European family, the Christian faith in the East placed in its rightful position, this is some of the news which we send beadles to tell. Assuredly, Beadledom ought to hold up its rather discouraged head, and brush up its seedy cocked hats.

Government, moreover, has now discovered that we ought to have a day of thanksgiving at once; and, acting upon this discovery, has proclaimed it with such haste that in Scotland the kirk must include two Sundays in one week, if the Governmental order—issued on Monday last, and fixing the thanksgiving day for the 4th May, while ordering due notice of it shall be given on a previous Sunday—is to be obeyed. It is stated that the appointing a Sunday instead of a week day for the solemnity was the wise and thoughtful suggestion of the highest personage in the country, who took into consideration, not only that there are two opinions about the peace, and that some persons may be determined to avoid any recognition of its supposed merits, but that the working classes, and all who are dependent on daily wages, ought not to be made sufferers by the loss of a day. The other celebration, the firework show, is postponed until the 29th May, when the Queen's birthday is kept; and whether this postponement be due to the magnitude of the preparations, or to the desire to merge all differences of opinion in a demonstration of the loyalty common to all, there is no reason to object to it. The chief reason against it is that the day will be considerably longer, and the people will have more time hanging on their hands before the spectacle can begin. The theatrical managers have met to consider whether the theatres should be open or shut, and have decided to close for that night, unless the Government will enable them to open gratuitously—their only chance, they think of obtaining audiences. The cost of doing this would be comparatively little, and it would afford a new amusement to a large class not usually able to obtain it. Sir George Grey was to be consulted.

The Ministry has also had its own affairs to mind. The series of beatings that it has been receiving has induced Lord Palmerston to summon his adherents to his house in Piccadilly, where he explained to them that this kind of thing really could not go on, and that, though regular voting in platoons was not to be expected since the Reform Act (which his Lordship somewhat regarded as having made members more patriotic and less party-spirited than before), still, if Government could not rely upon support it could not go on. Lord Derby, on the other hand, has also had his meeting; but, whereas the spur was wanted in Piccadilly, the bridle was in requisition in St. James's-square. The Conservative leader had to restrain his impetuous followers, and to intimate to them that this KARS question, for instance, involved far too important interests to be treated as a mere matter of party; and moreover, that, even if their zeal should win a victory over Government, he should not feel it his duty to reward that zeal by taking office. It is said that Lord Palmerston had been made aware, some time since, that such would be Lord Derby's course—doubtless a statesmanlike one—and therefore he was able to bid bold defiance to the enemy.

Of other domestic matters, that exciting most interest seems to be the approaching trial of Palmer of Rugeley for the alleged poisonings. The applications for places in the Court may be reckoned by thousands; while the possible accommodation is limited to a few hundreds. The Attorney-General prosecutes, aided by Mr. Edwin James and Mr. Huddleston, and in such hands there is no chance that justice will be defeated by any accident, whatever may be the result. It will be righteous intervention. It is thought that the theories of medical witnesses will be made to clash, if possible; but it will be the duty—and one worthy of a high intellect—of the advocate to balance or to reconcile this class of evidence; and a fairer opportunity could not be afforded for the bar to vindicate that claim which it is somewhat addicted to make, of superiority, as regards the logical faculty, over the medical profession. If theorists, with various sets of experiments, are permitted by their conflict to confuse a jury into the belief that there is no such thing as abstract truth in the propositions of science, the counsel is safe.

The Postmaster-General proposes a new system for the delivery of London letters, which we shall receive every hour. An important change in the present arrangements, which take a letter many miles out of its way to the central office, will be made, and London will be divided into a series of districts, each a centre, from which the letters will be carried direct to their destination. The Postmaster will expect letter-writers to make themselves masters of his simple requisitions as to the direction of their despatches, and this is a small matter to ask. We are also told that some new street nomenclature is to be ordered, that the troublesome nuisance of having a dozen streets of the same name may be got rid of. Our recent campaigns and victories will afford some hints to the sponsors—why not turn King-square into Inkerman-square, Queen-street into Alma-street, and so on?

The question of the late run upon the National Provident Institution has assumed a different aspect from that which it wore to the public eye when we last wrote. A statement has appeared on the part of the discharged officials, to whom blame was in the first instance imputed; and this document, if it be substantiated, most materially alters the case. It is declared that the dismissal of these individuals—whose names we learned for the first time from their own vindication—took place, not only for reasons apparently inadequate, but in the most arbitrary and offensive manner. Some of the gentlemen thus extruded are represented as having been for very many years in the service of the institution, and we are bound to say that their reply entitles them to have their case thoroughly investigated before the public eye. They utterly deny having given any ground for the charge that they had been instrumental in causing the distrust which occasioned the run; and it is due to them, we having reproduced the original charge, to give as wide a circulation to their repudiation and counter-statement. Reverting again to the interest of the public—for whose sake alone, of course, we took up an uninviting subject—we regret not to have observed that any step has been taken to reassure the body of humble depositors of the security of this establishment, and of the incalculable value of such institutions to the cause of social and moral progress.

PROGRESS OF GREECE. The *Débats* publishes some figures supplied by the head of a commercial firm at Marseilles, a person described by our contemporary "better acquainted than any other with the facts," in order to show what progress Greece has made during the twenty-five years that have elapsed since her separation from Turkey According to this authority, in the year 1821 the Peloponnesus, the continental territory and the islands now composing the Kingdom of Greece, contained 74,420 agriculturists, in 1854 the number was 109,320. The land under cultivation at the first date was 2,338,000 stremmas (each of 1196 square yards), and at the second 3,650,800 stremmas. The corn produced in 1821 was 5,100,000 kilometres; in 1854, 9,150,000 kilometres. Cattle have increased in the same period from 21,700 to 38,700 yokes.

THE POPE AND THE ITALIAN QUESTION.—The high ecclesiastical circles of Rome are panic-struck at the Oscour programme, and irritated at the strong language made use of by the English press respecting the maladministration of his Holiness's dominions and the necessity of reform. The sudden departure for Paris, on Saturday last, of Monsignor Berardi, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is generally attributed to the concentration of the Court at the bare mention of a question of such vital importance as a limit to the temporal sovereignty of the Supreme Pontiff, and the consequent desire to have at the instant of capacity and deviceliness on the spot to assist the minds of his reminiscences, and counteract the baleful suggestions of constitutional plenipotentiaries.—*Letter from Rome, April 24.*

THE NAVAL REVIEW:—THE FLEET ROUNDING THE PIVOT-SH

THE NAB, PORTSMOUTH.—DRAWN BY EDWIN WEEDON.—(SEE PAGE 467.)

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Lord BROUGHAM laid upon the table a bill to assimilate the law of marriage in Scotland to that of England.

The Earl of CLARENDON laid on the table the Treaty of Peace which was ratified on Sunday at Paris, and gave notice that the subject would be taken into consideration on Monday next.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Lord PALMERSTON laid upon the table the Treaty of Peace between Russia and the Allied Powers, which was ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday next. The noble Lord further stated that her Majesty had appointed Sunday next as a day of thanksgiving.

In reply to a question from Lord J. Manners, Lord PALMERSTON said he would propose that the House should adjourn from the Whitsuntide holidays from Friday the 9th until Friday the 16th of May.

THE FALL OF KARS.

Mr. WHITESIDE then proceeded to move the following resolution:—

That, while this House feels it to be its duty to express its admiration of the gallantry of the Turkish military and of the devotion of the British officers at the siege of Kars, it feels it to be equally a duty to express its conviction that the capitulation of that fortress, and the surrender of the army which defended it, thereby endangering the existence of the independence of Turkey, were in a great measure owing to the want of foresight and energy on the part of her Majesty's Administration.

The hon. and learned gentleman gave a short but succinct narrative of the manner in which Russia had encroached upon and incorporated the territories of her neighbours, until her power became so colossal as to be dangerous to Europe as well as Asia. The policy of Russia is aiming to universal dominion was to attack Turkey in her Asiatic provinces, for there she gained a double advantage—that of absorbing Turkish territory, and overawing Persia at the same time. Under these circumstances it was the duty of a British Minister to take steps to meet any advances of the Russians in Asia Minor, which was the more necessary as India, the Turks having been defeated by the Russians in five battles, and the army of Turkey in Asia Minor having become disorganised, at last the English Government began to think it time to open their eyes, and accordingly they sent a Commissioner to Turkey, with instructions to our Ambassador there that he was to give him every countenance and support. General Williams was the Commissioner, but in many respects he appeared to his face as that gallant officer. He actually bombarded Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and Lord Clarendon with despatches; but all in vain, for during the whole period of his residence in Asia Minor the only aid he received either from England or Constantinople, was four men and one doctor. The hon. and learned gentleman then quoted largely from the blue-book, in order to show how miserably neglected was General Williams, and said that the blue-book, which was perhaps the most extraordinary that ever saw the light, gave no clue whatever to the motives of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's conduct which was utterly unintelligible. He had suffered no less than fifty-four letters from General Williams to remain wholly unanswered; and it appeared that the noble Lord, accordingly they sent a Commissioner not the Government at home ever knew or ever defined the authority with which the Commissioner was invested. Mr. Whiteside went through the correspondence in the blue-book, in order to show that, however blameable Lord Stratford de Redcliffe might have been at first, he was innocent of the fall of Kars, for he had pressed the necessity of sending succour to the General repeatedly; but the vacillation and want of purpose of the Government at home were the real cause of the surrender of the Turkish army of Asia Minor. Even if they had sent out no military forces they could have done something out a sum of from £20 to £100,000 to purchase provisions; but he deliberately charged the Government with having the intention of saving Kars, for they had been warned by Lord Ellenborough and others that its fate was sealed if not speedily succoured.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said he was not there to defend Lord Stratford de Redcliffe from the charge of remissness, but he asked the House if they were prepared to assert that the Government should have recalled that nobleman? The Government had no interest in him. He was not one of their partisans. He was appointed by the Earl of Derby, who, in creating him a peer, had jumped over the first step in the peerage and made him a Viscount. The rebuke which he had received from the Earl of Clarendon, and which he must have severely felt, was sufficient; and he was sure were right hon. gentlemen on the Opposition benches in power they would not think of recalling a man who has done so much of the Turkish Government, and rendered such eminent services to his country as had Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. It was only justice to him, however, to say that, though he had not seen even the letters of General Williams, yet he had acted upon them, or that gallant officer never could have effected the changes he had done in the Turkish army. It was very easy to say that the British Government should have sent out troops to relieve Kars; but where were they to get them when we had ransacked our colonies, and already sent every disposable man to the Crimea? What would have been said if the Government had divided the army before Sebastopol, already too weak, and sent half of it to Armenia? Why, the whole country would have rung with their condemnation. It was said they might have done it; but would such a step have been wise? As a gift? or as a loan? They had come to that House to guarantee a loan, and they were met by being told that they were resorting to the worn-out system of bribery to corrupt him. An hon. gentleman himself had actually voted and very nearly defeated the Government on the question of the Turkish loan. The Government had achieved every purpose for which the war was commenced, though the enemy had exhausted their resources, the late naval review proved that this country had by no means exhausted hers; and on the advent of a peace under such circumstances as that the country could look upon it with pleasure upon the Ministry which had guided the helm through a difficult and stormy period.

Lord J. MANNERS contended that the fall of Kars was entirely attributable to the supineness of the British Government. The blue-book contained not one line to show that the Turkish Government had received one shilling of the Turkish loan; although had they had the money they might have been enabled to save Kars. The absorption of the Turkish Contingent into the British army, managed as it had been, was damaging to Turkey, and rendered that country the less able to relieve that fortress.

The LORD ADVOCATE contended that the motion of Mr. Whiteside, however brilliantly advocated, must fall to the ground; because, in point of fact, it was not true, for Kars had not fallen owing to the want of foresight and energy on the part of the Government.

Mr. J. G. PHILLIMORE moved the adjournment of the debate, which was assented to.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

FALL OF KARS.

The Earl of MALMESBURY withdrew his motion, which stood for Friday, relative to the fall of Kars. He regretted being under the necessity to take that course, but he was unwilling to forestal the discussion on the treaty of peace, which stood for Monday next.

In reply to a question from the Earl of Malmesbury, Earl GRANVILLE said he would state on Friday the form of the address to be moved on the following Monday on the subject of the treaty.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS. TUESDAY.

THE MILITARY BANDS IN THE PARKS.—Sir B. HALL stated, in reply to the Marquis of Blandford, that he had directed the military bands to play on Sundays in the parks. He had not asked the permission of the officers, he had only communicated with the Horse Guards. He had obtained a band to play in Kensington Gardens on Sundays last autumn and the good conduct of the people on that occasion had determined him to direct other bands to play in H.M. Park and Victoria Park. He had not yet made any arrangements for the sale of refreshments, but if he found it necessary he would do so excluding, however, intoxicating liquors.

IRISH EVICTIONS.

Mr. M'MAHON moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into certain evictions which a Scotch proprietor had made from his newly-acquired estates in the county Galway.

After some conversation, in the course of which Lord PALMERSTON strongly deprecated the practice of evictions, as full of mischief both to the tenants on the particular estate and to the community at large, the motion was withdrawn.

THE FALL OF KARS.

Mr J. G. PHILLIMORE, who resumed the adjourned debate, said he had intended to move for a Select Committee upon Lord Stratford's conduct, but as Mr Whiteside had taken the Government with attempting to ride off upon that amendment he would withdraw it. He was satisfied with the tone and temper in which Lord Stratford's conduct had been spoken of on this debate, and he would not impute to the former Mr. Whiteside and the defeat which he believed to await his motion.

Mr. SOMERSET REYNOLDS rose to advise different parties to sheathe their swords and part from this fray, however, and in order to that he rose to move an amendment that after the words of encomium on General Williams and the Turkish garrison, which were contained in the motion, he would add that the House postpones giving any opinion upon the calamitous fall of the city till after they had considered the Treaty of Paris. The issue he would put to them was this—was there such a strong and palpable case against the Government as that the House should, without further consideration, proceed to condemn it? For his part, he thought there was not, and therefore he would press his amendment.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said Mr. Whiteside's speech and his motion were founded on the assumption that the British Government was responsible for the conduct of the war in Asia Minor. Now, that was an assumption which he denied. That war was committed necessarily to the management of the Turkish Government, and the only question was whether the British Government should have interfered so far as to send General Williams as their commissioner. Our allies, the French, took no notice of that war at all, and would not even send a commissioner. It might as well be argued that we were responsible for the conduct of the Turkish army, and that the Turkish Government was responsible for ours, because both Governments sent commissioners respectively to each other's army. General Williams had no more authority at Kars than those commissioners had, and it was his own energy and genius that raised him to a position so much more conspicuous than those other commissioners. So conspicuous, indeed, had his gallantry been, that it led people to suppose that the garrison of Kars was an English army and not a Turkish one. It was said that if the Turkish Government had got the loan in time it would have been applied to the support of Kars. Now, he could state that the Act having been passed on the 14th of August, £100,000 of the loan, in hard cash, was shipped for Turkey on the 25th of that month, and £500,000 was sent by the 15th of September. But the Turks would give no security for the due application of the money to the purposes of war till the 24th of November, which was, in fact, the very day that Kars capitulated.

Sir J. PAKINGTON rose to express his dissent from the extraordinary statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the Government was not responsible for the management of the war in Asia. In every line in the blue-book contradicted that statement, which seemed to him only to have been hazarded by the right honourable gentleman from the conviction that the opinion of the Government admitted of no real defence. Their interference with the plans for the relief of Kars proved their responsibility. He contended that it was to the vacillation and imbecility of the British Government the fall of Kars was clearly to be traced.

Sir. LAYARD complained of the inconsistency of the Opposition with regard to the honourable and repeatedly called attention to the importance of Asiatic Turkey, and had urged the Opposition members to join him in pressing it upon the Government. But they refused to do this when it would have been of effect. Now, when the country was done, they proposed to censure the Government for taking the very course which they themselves had all along been acted upon. He did not mean to say the Government was faultless, but he believed the case against it had been grossly exaggerated. Lord Clarendon had been censured for recommending the Turks to abandon Kars, but he had repeatedly called attention to the advice he should have himself given, as he believed there were positions which were more defensible than Kars. Now, as to the relief of Kars, in the first place for the reliefs were only to be sent by way of Trebizond and Batoum. But when the summer months were lost, and time became precious, the only chance was a diversion by way of the Kuisk. He had never given a decided vote in the House, and he felt he should be giving one now if he were to vote that the fall of Kars was to be wholly attributed to her Majesty's Ministers. After all, the French Government had done much more than we in the matter, though they had not been referred to in the course of this debate. He must therefore vote against the motion.

Mr. MAGUIRE threw the whole blame of the loss of Kars upon Lord Stratford de Redcliffe

Sir W. BEATHCOTE urged upon the House the adoption of Mr. Ker Seymer's amendment, which he explained to be equivalent to voting the previous question. If that amendment were rejected, he must vote for the motion.

Mr. WARNER condemned the conduct of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

Mr. Serjeant SHEE strongly advised the Prime Minister not to accede to the amendment. He had prosecuted the war with the utmost vigour, and had concluded a peace which the House and the country would pronounce to be safe and honourable, and they were anxious by a large majority to acquit him and his Government of the blame which this factious resolution attempted to fix upon them.

Sir E. BULWER LYTTON moved the adjournment of the debate.

Lord PALMERSTON hoped the House would not agree to the adjournment. He could understand the party who had shrunk from the question in the other House—daunted probably by the speech of the member for Edinburgh—should wish to adjourn; but he would not lend himself to such a scheme. He was ready to go till the end of the hour, but he was determined to divide the House upon the question

Mr. DISRAELI could not understand the tone of the noble Lord. The delay was to be a matter of form, and the noble Lord would move the adjournment of the House himself.

Lord PALMERSTON was satisfied with the result, and made no further opposition to the motion.

The debate was accordingly adjourned till Thursday.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

A new writ was issued for the county of Longford, in the room of Mr. FOX, deceased

DWELLINGS FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES (IRELAND) BILL.—Sir W. SOMERVILLE moved that the House resolve itself into Committee on the Dwellings for the Labouring Classes (Ireland) Bill—Colonel GREVILLE and Mr. DE VERE considered that the bill was objectionable, but would endeavour to amend it in Committee.—Mr. BRADY moved as amendment that the House resolve itself into a Committee on the bill that day six months.—Sir W. SOMERVILLE defended the bill, which was only calculated to meet the circumstances of the poorer classes in Ireland, which were now a disgrace to the country.—Lord BERNARD hoped the House would be allowed to go into Committee, where any objection to the bill might be made.—Mr. O'Connell opposed the bill, as giving increased powers of eviction to the landlords of Ireland.—Mr NAPIER could not understand how the principle of the bill could be objected to, as it was in every point of view favourable to the working classes, and he would, therefore, give it every support in his power.—Mr. MAGUIRE opposed the bill, owing to the summary powers it conferred on landlords. After some observations from Mr. Wilkinson, Mr Deasy, Captain Magan, and Sir R. Ferguson, Mr. BRADY withdrew his amendment, the House went into Committee, and the discussion of the various clauses occupied the remainder of the day.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

This being Ascension Day, their Lordships did not meet.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

LAND TRANSPORT CORPS.—Mr. F. PEEL, in reply to Colonel DUNNE said the propriety of disbanding the Land Transport Corps was under consideration.

MEDICAL STAFF OF THE ARMY.—Mr. F. PEEL, in reply to Mr Palk, said that, although it was not intended to reduce the present medical staff of the Army, every care would be taken to increase its efficiency.

THE BOUNDARIES OF MOLDAVIA.—Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Sir H. Willoughby, stated that the boundary of Moldavia was so well defined in the treaty that no difficulty would arise on that head. A commission was to be appointed to settle the boundary, and meanwhile it was satisfactory to know that all the islands on the Danube, and the Salt Lakes, as well as the lower part of the Pruth, were within the Moldavian boundary.

RUSSIAN FORTS ON THE BLACK SEA.—Lord JOHN MANNERS said he found by the Protocols that there had been a discussion at the Conference as to the right of Russia to rebuild her forts on the eastern shores of the Black Sea, but he was unable to gather from them whether Russia could rebuild those forts or not? He should be glad if the First Lord of the Treasury would now inform him.—Lord PALMERSTON said there had been a discussion upon the subject at the Conference, but no decision was arrived at, and there was nothing about it in the Treaty of Peace (Hear).—Lord J. MANNERS: Then Russia can rebuild these forts? Was there a second question to that question? Lord PALMERSTON could not say.

FALL OF KARS.

The adjourned debate upon Mr. Whiteside's motion was resumed by Sir E. BULWER LYTTON, who said he had moved the adjournment of the debate because he conceived that the question had been imperfectly discussed on both sides of the House, rather than from any wish to go at any great length into the question himself. Mr. Layard, he thought, had exaggerated the charge brought against the Government, because he had represented that the resolution before the House attributed the fall of Kars exclusively to the Government. The resolution, if it had gone to that extent, would certainly not have had his support; but, as it only asserted that the want of energy and foresight on the Government had contributed to the fall of Kars, he believed that the charge contained in the resolution was true, and he should, therefore, give it his support. He did not, however, concur in the blame that had been cast upon the noble Lord Clarendon (Hear, hear). On the contrary, he believed that many of those strokes were most excellent; and, if letter-writing could have saved Kars, he believed that Kars would have been saved long enough ago. It had come to that pass that the Government had actually sent out a commissioner without instructions! The resolution, it seemed to him, contained that ammunition and provisions might have been easily thrown into the city, despite the presence of the Russian army; that the expenditure of £100,000 or £200,000 of the £5,000,000 guaranteed by the House would have been sufficient for the purpose, and ought to have been forwarded without waiting for a compliance with tedious forms; that no Aslatic Pacha could have treated General Williams's application for surgeons with more lazy indifference than Lord Palmure had done; and that the troops captured at Kars had found Russian magnanimity better than English care (Hear, hear).

Mr. V SMITH, in opposition to the motion, said that as the debate had resolved itself into an attack on Lord Panmure and Lord Clarendon, it would have been a more generous proceeding if the resolution had been brought forward in the House of Lords, where the noble Lords who were accused would have an opportunity of personally defending themselves. With regard to the fall of Kars itself, he insisted that it was no triumph for the Russians; and that the Government had done all in their power to avert that fall, by sending out a British Commissioner

Mr. VANSITTART was understood to condemn the conduct of the Government.

Captain LAFFAN opposed the motion.

Colonel DUNNE said he had no doubt but that the fall of Kars rested on the WAR Department of the Government.

Mr. COWAN gave his cordial support to the Government.

Mr. LIDDELL supported Mr. Ker Seymer's amendment

Sir GEO. GRAHAM said that he had been in considerable doubt as to the vote he should give on the question before the House, but he would allow for the difficulties with which the Government had had to deal. The right hon. baronet passed a high eulogium upon the character of the late Lord Raglan, and defended the Government of Lord Aberdeen who had made arrangements in the event of the first bombardment of Sebastopol being successful to march an army into the Asiatic frontier. Although he considered some portions of the conduct of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe were reprehensible, the House and the country ought not to forget the important and valuable services that he had rendered. Having paid the tribute of his admiration to the noble defence and patient endurance of General Williams at Kars, he concluded by stating that he would neither vote for the motion nor the amendment.

Mr. DISRAELI denied that the supporters of the motion were influenced by anything like factious motives, or a wish to upset the Government; and contended that the subject, being one of universal interest, demanded the fullest discussion and investigation.

Lord J. RUSSELL vindicated the course which he had taken when in office, and gave his warm support to the motion.

Lord PALMERSTON replied to the charges that had been brought against the Government, and reiterated the arguments which had already been advanced by some of his colleagues.

Mr. WHITESIDE denied that the supporters of the motion were influenced by any of the motives imputed to them.

The House divided first on the amendment of Mr. K Seymer. The numbers were—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For the amendment | .. .. .. .. .. | 51 |
| Against | .. .. .. .. .. | 451 |
| Majority against Mr. K. Seymer's amendment | .. | 399 |

The House then divided on the original motion. The numbers were—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For Mr. Whiteside's motion | .. .. .. .. .. | 176 |
| Against | .. .. .. .. .. | 303 |
| Majority in favour of the Government | .. | 127 |

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

THE FOREIGN ENLISTMENT QUESTION.—The Earl of CLARENDON laid on the table copies of the correspondence which had taken place between her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States on the subject of recruiting in America.

The Mercantile Law Amendment Bill and the Mercantile Law (Scotland) Bill were severally reported with amendments

On the motion of Earl GRANVILLE, it was agreed that the House should adjourn till Sunday, at a quarter before ten o'clock a.m., and then to meet for the purpose of attending Divine service at Westminster Abbey on that day, being the day appointed by her Majesty's Proclamation for a General Thanksgiving.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

POLITICAL EXILES.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE gave notice that he should next week ask Ministers whether they intended on the occasion of the restoration of peace to advise her Majesty to permit the return to England of the political exiles Frost, Williams, Jones, and Smith O'Brien.

THE RUSSIAN SHIPS AT SEBASTOPOL.—Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Lord W. Graham, said that, if Russia chose to raise her sunken ships in the harbour of Sebastopol and send them to the Baltic, England would offer no objection. A question had arisen at the Conference as to the removal of two Russian ships from Nicolaieff to the Baltic, and her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, in accordance with instructions from home, had offered no opposition to their removal.

FALL OF KARS.—Mr. J. G. PHILLIMORE gave notice that he should, after the Whitsuntide recess, call upon the House to vote that the Queen, while expressing its admiration of the heroic conduct of General Williams and his brave companions in defending Kars, thinks it important to record its conviction that the conduct of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, in neglecting to reply to the letters of General Williams, calls for the severest censure (Hear, hear).

MUSIC ON SUNDAYS IN THE PARKS.

Lord R. GROSVENOR inquired whether, in the event of a member of the bands now ordered to play in the parks on Sundays objecting to do so, either from conscientious motives or a desire to enjoy their Sunday holiday, such person would be relieved from such duty?

Sir DE LACY EVANS said the question was one for the Commander-in-Chief.

Col. TROLLOPE stated that an officer commanding a regiment had no power to order that his band had played, nor from any wish of his, but in obedience to the orders of the Commander-in Chief

Mr. HUME spoke in favour of the bands playing on Sundays.

Mr. WIGRAM, regarding the question as one of labour, argued that if the bands were allowed to play on Sundays all the sailor-boys would be allowed to do that day would spoil their week's labour.

Mr. ADDERLEY said that the question was, in his opinion, one entirely of local concern, and he charged Sir B. Hall with introducing novel notions on the matter without consulting the feelings of the people.

Mr. DRUMMOND thought it was quite right to open the parks on Sundays as places of amusement.

Sir B. HALL, in defending his conduct in connection with this subject, said an outcry similar to the present had at first been raised against the opening of Hampton Court and Kew Gardens on Sundays. He denied that the exchange of the people in the parks on Sunday was a nuisance.

LORD ELCHO received several letters from all parts of London thanking him for the course he had pursued, and urging him to persevere in it. He hoped that the time would never come when the people would be deprived of this innocent amusement (Cheers).

Mr. WALPOLE thought that Government ought never to require from any of their officials the abandonment of their day of rest on Sundays.

Colonel NORTH said the doctrine of freedom of conscience was a dangerous element in the army.

Lord PALMERSTON thought the House was acting very injudiciously in meddling with a question of military discipline. The course taken by Sir B. Hall had the full sanction of Government, who intended to persevere; and he believed, so far from making Sunday a day of labour, would have quite the contrary effect (Hear, hear).

THE BUDGET.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER announced his intention to bring forward his Budget on Monday, the 12th inst.

THE ENLISTMENT QUESTION.—Lord PALMERSTON laid on the table the correspondence on the American Enlistment question

THE POLICE (COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS) BILL. The House then went into Committee upon this bill, and the discussion of its clauses occupied the remainder of the evening.

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A GENERAL THANKSGIVING.—A Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God, to be used in all churches and chapels throughout those parts of the United Kingdom called England and Ireland, on Sunday, the 4th day of May, 1856, being the day appointed by proclamation for a General Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for His great goodness in putting an end to the war in which we were engaged against Russia.—Almighty and merciful Father, who by Thine over-ruling Providence dost govern the nations upon earth: We Thine unworthy servants desire to approach Thee this day with the voice of praise and thanksgiving. We bless Thy holy name for the mercies with which Thou hast crowned the arms of our Sovereign and her Allies in a perilous and destructive warfare; for inspiring our forces, both by sea and land, with a courage and endurance which neither the numbers nor the bravery of those opposed to them could overcome. But chiefly we acknowledge it to be of Thy great goodness that Thou hast caused strife and contention to cease, and hast restored the blessings of peace to Europe. Praised be Thy Name for this and all Thy mercies. Grant that every renewal of Thy lovingkindness towards our country may lead us to unfeigned thankfulness, and disposes us to walk more humbly and devoutly before Thee, by following Thy holy will and commandments, and by promoting whatever may tend to the maintenance of true religion, and virtue throughout the land. Unite all ranks of men amongst us in the bonds of brotherly love and Christian charity; endue them with a spirit of piety and justice, of industry and temperance, that the blessings which we long enjoyed may be continued to us and our posterity. We further beseech thee, O Lord, that the nations who have been engaged in the late contest, and are now relieved from the dangers and calamities of war, may seek and pursue those things which make for peace, and the furtherance of kindly intercourse one with another, and, above all, by the cultivation of true and undefiled religion, to tie and knit, through the tranquillity now happily restored, the Redeemer's kingdom more enlarged, and the nations of the world united in striving to exalt and magnify Thy glorious name; through Jesus Christ our Lord. AMEN.

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE Fence procession on Tuesday last should have been reserved for Thursday: the Earl Marshal of England, with his attendant heralds, might then have mixed not inappropriately with Jack-in-the-Green and his attendant May-day merrymakers. Or it might have been postponed to the 9th of November, and made a part of the City procession of the new Lord Mayor. It was the fault of the Ministry it was not better. Processions of State are not impromptu matters, even on the stage. Ask Mr. Charles Kean if they are so? The whole affair reminded us of a passage in Fielding. "I am convinced," he writes, "that awful magistrate my Lord Mayor contracts a good deal of that reverence which attends him through the year by the several pageants which precede his pomp. Nay, I must confess that even I myself, who am not remarkably liable to be captivated with show, have yielded not a little to the impressions of much preceding state. When I have seen a man strutting in a procession, after others whose business hath been only to walk before him, I have conceived a higher notion of his dignity than I have felt on seeing him in a common situation." Who conceived a higher notion of the Earl Marshal of England or of the High Bailiff of Westminster from the pageant they or their subordinates were seen in on Tuesday last?

People are asking if the Peace is to give us an ode from the Poet Laureate. We are told not. The subject is one which might well inspire a poet; but the muse of Mr. Tennyson is not in the vein. Perhaps this true poet is afraid of some of those parodies with which the efforts in verse of his predecessors in the laurel were greeted by a public in a mood for laughter. Who has forgotten the famous imitation of Poet Laureate Cibber?—

> Old Battle-army, big with horror, is fled,
> And olive-robed Peace again lifts up her head.

A true poet brought over the Treaty of Peace at Ryswick, and received two hundred guineas for his pains. This poet was Matthew Prior.

It is untrue that Lord Palmerston has gone to the last pages of a popular living author for a precedent for his Peace announcements in Parliament. How admirably has Mr. Macaulay painted in his fourth volume the arrival in London of the news of the Peace of Ryswick! "Instantly a flag was hoisted on the Abbey, another on St. Martin's Church. The Tower guns proclaimed the glad tidings. All the spires and towers from Greenwich to Chelsea made answer. It was not one of the days on which the newspapers ordinarily appeared; but extraordinary numbers, with headings in large capitals, were for the first time cried about the streets. The price of Bank Stock rose from eighty-four to ninety-seven. In a few hours triumphal arches began to rise in some places; huge bonfires were blazing in others. The Dutch Ambassador informed the State-General that he would try to show his joy by a bonfire worthy of the commonwealth which he represented; and he kept his word; for no such pyre had ever been seen in London. A hundred and forty barrels of pitch roared and blazed before his house in St. James's-square, and sent up a flame which made Pall-mall and Piccadilly as bright as at noonday." Nor is the Chancellor of the Exchequer (though an historian himself) about to follow historical precedent in the matter of the peace. The fireworks in London for the Peace of Ryswick cost (says Mr. Macaulay) twelve thousand pounds; the fireworks in London for the Peace just concluded will cost (says Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer) only eight thousand pounds. Consider the difference in the value of money between 1697 and 1856, and £8000 will appear too little for an effective display.

Next Monday will no doubt tell us what the nation has bought from the two days' sale (on Friday and Saturday) of the two hundred and twenty-five pictures comprising (with three exceptions bequeathed to the nation) the entire collection of pictures of the poet Rogers. Artists and connoisseurs differ among themselves and with one another respecting the particular lots which the nation should bid for. Men unduly attached to the Venetian school cry out for the purchase of the Tintoret and the Paul Veronese. Others who worship early art are eager for the purchase of the Lorenzo di Credi. Not a few—and those good judges—would reserve the nation's money for the Cuyps and the Claudes. "The Madonna Eseri racing the Infant" Much may be said, of course, in favour of the several pictures recommended. But it appears to us, and to many others, that for the British nation to miss securing the "Puck" and the "Strawberry Girl" would be a national and a lasting disgrace. We have not too many fine pictures of the English school that we can afford to let them slip through our hands when they occur for sale.

The biographers describe in very enthusiastic language the beauties of a folio volume of fifty photographs by fifty different hands, and those of eminence, to which Mr. Whittingham, of Chiswick, has attached fifty pages of letterpress of corresponding beauty. The volume is a present to her Majesty, and is one of fifty-two copies of a series of photographs made by the members of the Photographic Club—a newly-established club akin to the old Etching Club, and instituted to advance and record the progress of the art of photography. This is their first volume, and most wonderfully does it exhibit the progress which photography has made in England during the past year. Each of the fifty members sends fifty-two impressions of what he considers to be his best photograph with a description of the process used in obtaining it. Fifty copies are distributed among the fifty; the fifty-first is offered to her Majesty, and the fifty-second presented to the British Museum. Very wonderful, indeed, are some of the photographs in this very beautiful volume. We would especially point out as perfect in their truth to nature and adherence to art Mr. Batson's "Babbicombe Bay," Mr. Henry Taylor's "Lane Scene," Mr. Llewellyn's "Angler," Mr. Bedford's "Flowers," Mr. Delamotte's "Innocence," Dr. Diamond's "Interior of Holyrood," Mr. Henry Pollock's "Windsor Castle," Mr. Mackinlay's "Bodiham Castle," Mr. White's "Garden Chair," and Mr. John Stewart's appropriate vignette to the volume—the portrait of Sir John Herschel.

Tell it not in Glasgow for the present—but the citizens of that fair city of the West are about to fill with stained glass some of the principal windows of their noble cathedral—the only perfect cathedral in Scotland. When the chill of sameness is a little subdued—which the stained glass will materially do—to contribute to—the citizens of Glasgow will be enabled to point with additional pride to their fine cathedral. Unlike the cathedrals of England, the care of Glasgow Cathedral belongs to the Crown; in other words, to the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings. A fee is still charged for admission. This should be discontinued, and the cathedral at once thrown open to the public. In the House the other night Mr. Gladstone, we observed, complained—and properly complained—of the toll of sixpence that was levied upon him at the gates.

The guarantee fund for the Exhibition at Manchester in 1857 of the Art Treasures of the United Kingdom amounts already to £60,000. The Mayor and the rest of the subscribers have solicited an interview with Prince Albert on the subject. To reveal for the present anything more about the scheme than what we have already told would still be premature. Next week we may possibly tell all that is then known about it.

Mr Murray announces a new Biographia Britannica. He has, therefore, wisely abandoned a much wider scheme—a new Universal Biographical Dictionary. The old Biographia Britannica, in seven folio volumes, is still a standard work. By narrowing his scheme he is surer of success. The Messrs. Black of Edinburgh announce for the close of the present month the third volume of Dr Rogers's "Modern Scottish Minstrel." A preliminary essay on "Scottish and Hellenic Minstrelsy," by Mr. Donaldson, the learned author of the "Varia Græca" and the "Modern Greek Grammar," is likely to prove an attractive feature of the volume.

We are not very great admirers of colossal busts. Even Chantrey was not good at them: but there is much to admire in a large bust of the Queen, just executed by Mr. Noble for the Townhall at Manchester. Mr. Noble has had every opportunity of executing a clever bust of her Majesty; and he has succeeded, as the Manchester people will soon discover.

## MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The illustrious new singer, Mdlle. Piccolomini, who is to be the great attraction of Her Majesty's Theatre, is a descendant of the family of which Pope Pius Piccolomini was a munificent patron. Her ancestry includes two Popes and several Cardinals, besides Bishops, Field Marshals, poets, and historians. The present possessor of the name has already commenced her reign; the acknowledged Queen of Song in Italy, the "divina" and, she has been hailed by the general voice of the people, and crowned with a thousand laurels. Piccolomini made her first appearance in public four years ago, at the age of sixteen, at the Pergola, Florence. In the short period that has elapsed since that event she has achieved one of the most brilliant reputations of the day, and gathered around her a crowd of enthusiastic admirers. Her recent reception at her native town of Sienna is unexampled in the history of the stage. On each successive night she occasioned transports of enthusiasm, such as a Queen might envy; wreaths and bouquets falling at her feet in showers until she stood, as an Italian critic expressed it, in the midst of a "little garden." At the conclusion of her last performance the youth of the country escorted her home through the town in triumph, amidst the blaze of torches and the fanfare of drums and flies. Along this very road Pius II. passed four hundred years before, followed by a crowd of enthusiasts who kissed the trace of his sandals, and accompanied him to the gates of the Palais Piccolomini. The Pontiff was borne from the Duomo to his palace—the singer from the Opera to the same princely mansion; the one bore on his reverend head a tiara, the other on her young forehead a crown of laurels. Pius Piccolomini passed spiritual sway over the greater part of Christendom; Marie, a descendant of his noble house, moves multitudes to tears by the eloquence and music of her voice. The fame of her triumph has spread far and wide, and the theatres of Europe contest the honour of receiving her. Thanks, however, to the zeal of Mr. Lumley, it is upon Her Majesty's Theatre that this honour will first of all devolve. In a few weeks La Piccolomini will appear on the boards of that magnificent Opera-house, warbling the "Traviata."

MADAME HOSIO, who was prevented by sudden illness from appearing on the boards of the Lyceum on Tuesday last week in her favourite part of *Adina*, in the "Elisir d'Amore," did appear on Thursday, and repeated the same character on Saturday and Tuesday last. All traces of her indisposition had vanished: she was as captivating, and sang as brilliantly, as ever. On those nights the house was full, and there were displays of rank and fashion worthy of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S second concert of the season took place on Monday last, and was, if possible, even more successful than the first. The programme (which was as follows) was made up of gems of the purest water:—

PART I.

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|---|---|
| Sinfonia in G minor | Mozart. |
| Recitative, "Ah! dem Frunde, Madame Viardot and Herr Formes | |
| (Faust) | Spohr. |
| Concerto in E minor (posthumous), Madame Clara Schumann | Mendelssohn. |
| Aria di Bravura, "Mi paventi, Madame Viardot (Britannico) | Gyrauz. |
| Overture (unfinished) | Spohr. |

PART II.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sinfonia Pastorale | Beethoven. |
| Aria "Solche hergelaufne Laffen," Herr Formes (Die Entführung aus dem Serail) | Mozart. |
| Overture (Abencerrages) | Cherubini. |

Conductor—Professor Sir George Thomas Smart.

Every piece, instrumental and vocal, was a *chef-d'œuvre* of a great master. Nothing mediocre was admitted—no crude jejune work of the day was brought forward in deference to the cuckoo cry of "novelty;" and the performance in every instance was worthy of the name. Pray Heaven that it is now quite at home in his new and responsible position. To his well-known skill and judgment he joins self-possession and firmness. From the band he meets with respectful attention, and he wields his "hundred hands" with the utmost facility. The two symphonies, no longer contrasted and rich so exquisite in its peculiar style—the refined and classical "G minor" of Mozart, and the picturesque "Pastorale" of Beethoven—were never, probably, more beautifully played, nor gave greater delight to an audience. Madame Schumann's performance of Mendelssohn's concerto was the very perfection of pianoforte-playing—it was inspired by the genius of the composer himself. She was listened to in breathless silence broken only by enthusiastic bursts of applause. It is gratifying to find that this gifted lady has been received in England in a manner worthy of her deserts. She has been most warmly welcomed in the best musical circles, and engagements pour upon her both in London and the provinces. At one of the great Manchester concerts last week she made a sensation as remarkable as it is in the metropolis. Such a reception in England must be soothing to a feeling mind so sorely tried with domestic sorrow. The *aria di bravura* from Graun's "Britannico," sung by Madame Viardot, in addition to its excellence, is a musical curiosity, discovered by the fair singer herself. Graun, kapellmeister to Frederick the Great, was one of the greatest German composers of the last century. His name to this day is regarded in Germany as Handel's in England, and his "Der Tod Jesu" stands side by side with the "Messiah" Music for the stage is made of more perishable materials, and his numerous oratorios, written for the Royal Theatre of Berlin, have been long since forgotten. This air, from one of these forgotten operas, is an interesting specimen of the German musical stage a hundred years ago. It is not merely a brilliant bravura, but full of energy and passion, and Madame Viardot—the greatest mistress living of the grand Italian school in which she and her sister Malibran were educated—sang it as only herself could sing it. Its impression on the audience was extraordinary—surprise at its quaintness, and admiration of its beauty and its marvellous execution. Formes sang the grand air from the "Entführung aus dem Serail" with his usual power and effect. The room was crowded to the doors, and numbers were content to sit and listen to the music in the ante-room.

THE MUSICAL UNION had a brilliant meeting on Tuesday morning. M. Franchomme, the celebrated French violoncellist, who had appeared there a short time before, came a second time from Paris for the sole purpose of appearing there again. The concerted music was again calculated to display his fine talents, his beautiful tone, delicacy, and expression, for which purpose Haydn's quartet in G minor, No. 28, Beethoven's pianoforte trio in E flat, Op. 70, and the same composer's quintet in C, were most happily chosen. M. Franchomme also played a charming little solo of his own. The other "executants" (as Mr. Ella calls them) were Messrs. Sainton, Cooper, Hill, Doyle, and Hallé. Madame Schumann is again to perform at the next concert, on the 13th of this month.

COSTA'S "ELI" was repeated by the SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY on Friday last week, to an immense and overflowing audience. The performance differed in some particulars from those which had preceded it. The same place. The principal soprano part was now sung for the first time by Madame Clara Novello, for whom (it is understood) the part was originally intended by the composer, but Madame Novello was prevented from singing it at Birmingham by her quarrel (which we noted at the time) with the Festival Committee. This may account for its being now assigned to her, instead of Madame Rudersdorff, who had sung it, at all the preceding performances, to the entire satisfaction of the public, and (as we have been given to know) of the composer himself. The contralto part (*Samuel*) was sung, for the first time in London, by Madame Viardot, who sustained it at Birmingham. And the same thing was the case with the part of *Eli*, originally sung at Birmingham, and now for the first time in London, by Formes. The tenor part has hitherto been *always* sung by Sims Reeves. He will be a bold man who shall venture to sing it after him

THE rising young pianist, Mr. Harold Thomas, has been elected a Professor and Associate of the Royal Academy of Music.

## THE THEATRES, &c.

PRINCESS'.—The production of Shakspeare's "Winter's Tale," with proper scenic accessories and illustrations, took place as announced on Monday evening, and was most enthusiastically received by a fashionable and distinguished audience—her Majesty being present. The house was excessively crowded, but the utmost attention prevailed. Mr. Kean's taste has produced results which must be highly satisfactory to every judicious mind. The play was well selected for spectacular interpretation, for not only does it overflow with the most exquisite poetry, but as a drama it is full of interest and character touching, various, and picturesque; and was evidently designed by the author himself for the introduction of pageantry. The hints for this are extant on the poet's page. Thus in the pastoral scenes of the fourth act Shakspeare directs the introduction of "twelve Russian habited like satyrs," a suggestion which has not yet been realised in any of the recent productions of the play. Mr. Kean has taken advantage of the circumstances for introducing a Dionysian revel, and has carried it out most admirably, painting the Bacchant enthusiasm and madness to the life, and stimulating the spectator with the inspiration of orgies the classicality of which preserves their "beauty as a joy for ever," and gives even to animal appetite the consecration of genius. Another opportunity has been taken in regard to the *Chorus*, under the name of "Time," with which Shakspeare directs the fourth act to commence, in order to account for the lapse of sixteen years Mr. Kean has chosen the classical figure of *Chronos*, surmounting the ascending globe, and associated with kindred pictorial conceptions, allegorical in their nature, personifying *Luna* and the stars, as sinking before the chariot of Phœbus, which rises in all its glory—the figures being supplied by the antique and the works of Flaxman. Great use is made throughout the performance, of *tableaux vivants*, which serve to inaugurate the sustained scenes, and present the manner of life among the Greeks and in Asia Minor, as we have already stated, adopting the suggestion of Sir Thomas Hanmer. Mr. Kean, instead of Bohemia, has accepted Bithynia as the place intended by the poet and the novelist—a good suggestion on many accounts, and enabling the manager to present the pastoral peculiarities and social condition of that primitive state. Here the costumes are very skilfully chosen, and the introduction of camels, sheep, and goats, add a picturesque beauty to the scenic panorama, much to be commended. Nor are the manners of Sicilia and Syracuse left without copious illustration. Witness the pyrrhic dance, as introduced at the feast solemnized prior to the departure of *Polixenes*, with its accompanying music, all appropriately in keeping. The "Hymn to Apollo" is played during the progress of the banquet; and the authority of Dr. Burney and others is accepted for the style and character of the music in general. We have especially to commend the arrangement of the trial scene, which is made to take place in the theatre of Syracuse before the assembled people, and is accompanied with the solemnities of religion, and consecrated by the presence of an altar and the Ark of the Oracle Instead of breaking up this scene at the termination of the trial, as is commonly done, the set is properly continued to the re-entrance of *Paulina*, and its sacred accessories are called into play for aiding the histrionic business of the situation. This scene is indeed very beautiful, perfect, and complete. Information on the subject of the music is very sparse; but the utmost has been made of it by Mr. J. L. Hatton, to whom the public are indebted for the overture, *entr'actes*, and incidental airs, that add to the grace of the present performance. While mentioning the names of persons whose talents or learning have conduced to the various beauties of this dramatic diorama, we may add that Mr. Kean acknowledges the aid received by him from Geo. Godwin, Esq., F.R.S., who has superintended the architectural portions, and from Geo. Scharf, Esq., Jun., F.S.A., who has contributed many of the most important general details throughout, and in particular his private drawings, taken on the spot, of the vegetation peculiar to Bithynia; thus devoting them to the grateful and genial purpose of illustrating this great Shaksperian revival. We might have said "the greatest," without exaggeration, for not only has Mr. Kean surpassed his former efforts in the accuracy and splendour of the *mise en scène*, but the acting of the drama throughout is worthy of the occasion.

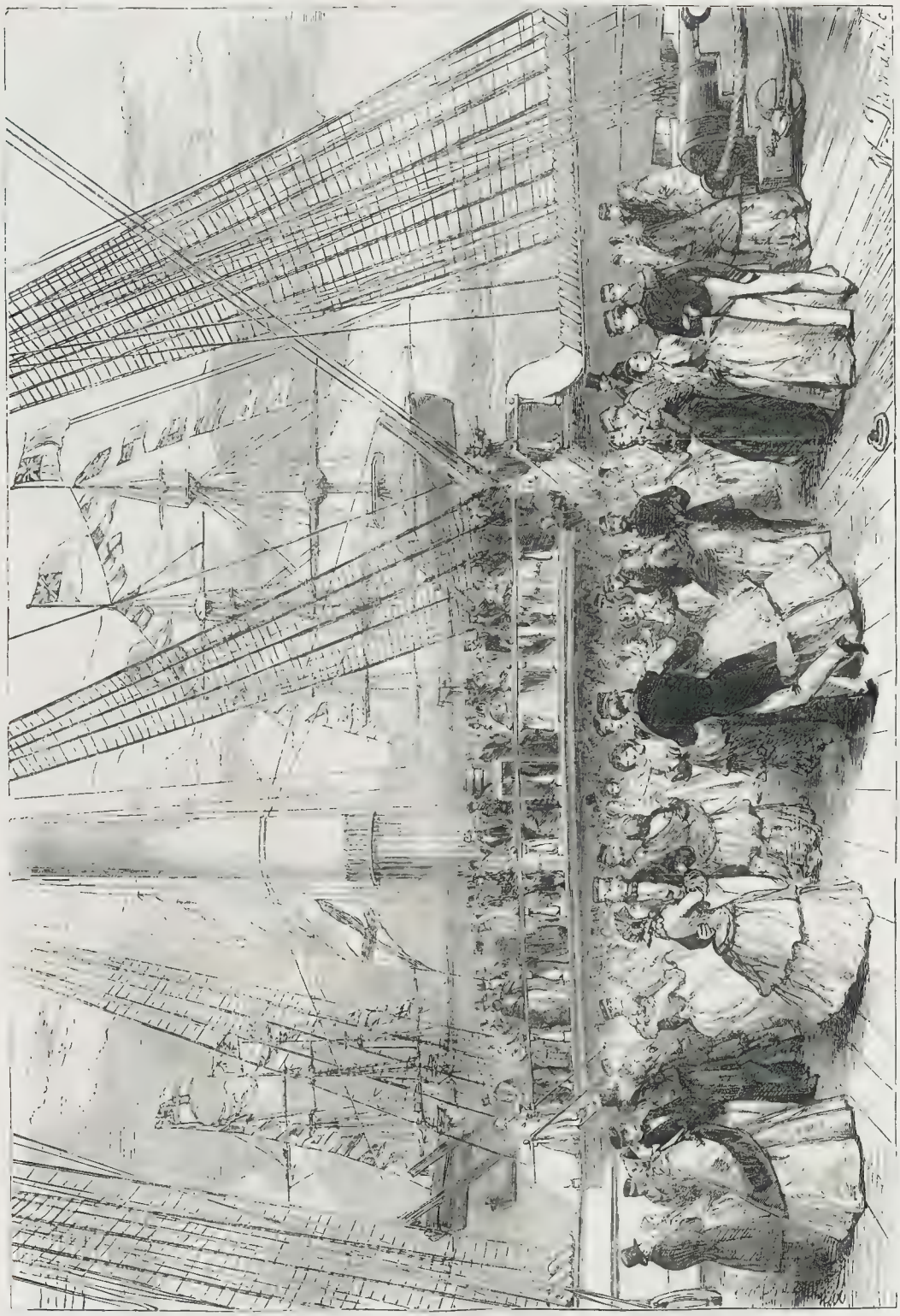
Mr Charles Kean's representation of *Leontes* is one of those minute studies in which, as in his great Shakspearean characters and his *Louis XI.*, he stands unrivalled. Shakspeare has been careful, by altering many of the details in Robert Greene's novel, to lend a dignity to the part which is not to be found in the "Doctatus and Fawnia," and thus to preserve for him a title to our respect, notwithstanding his groundless jealousy. Mr. Kean has been mindful of this, and was rightfully solicitous to display at full the excitement of justice with which the most harsh of his actions was attended. The moral greatness of the King, however, comes out in his repentance, in which we see the truly loving man, who had been so sorely tried for the habitual want of discipline in regulating the passion to which he was liable. We know of nothing finer on the modern stage than Mr. Kean's interpretation of the banquet-scene in the first act. His fondness for his boy *Mamillius*, expressed in tones of the most exquisite pathos, went to the heart of the audience. Perhaps there is no scene superior to this in all the range of the great characters which Mr. Kean has made his own; the hero has to perform a double part—to assume his child, while watching with jealous eagerness his wife's behaviour to *Polixenes*. His sudden exclamation, intended to take in a relief to his own feelings and a rebuke to *Hermione*, "Are you my boy, *Mamillius*?" was startling from its cruel meaning and terrible accent. In the subsequent conversation with *Camillo*, and the concluding soliloquy, Mr. Kean attained a climax of eloquent declamation, and retired amidst prolonged and well merited plaudits.

MRS. KEAN'S *Hermione* was always a great performance. It has lost nothing of its remarkable pathos, and has gained much by the beauties that are now added. The new arrangements of the stage give to her developments of action, and in all these Mrs. Kean manifested a delightful originality, and a truth of feeling that at once penetrates the heart. Her intuitions are ever in fine harmony with the grace and refinement of nature; and her expression of them is set off by an elocution the music of which is inimitable. There are tones in this which entrance and take captive the soul that is at all capable of sensibility. Her wooing of *Polixenes* to prolong his visit was irresistible; her various appeals to her husband were full of sweetness and dignity, and her defence on her trial was as feminine as it was powerful. But we must pass on to her statue scene. The *pose* was wonderful. The stage had vanished; substituted for it was indeed a gallery of the highest art, with its cast images, and that one divine. We might here close our criticism; but it would be doing injustice to Miss Heath not to record that her *Florizel* was the best we ever witnessed; and to Miss Carlotta Leclercq, not to express our unqualified approbation of her *Perdita*. Nor must Mr. Harley's *Autolycus* be forgotten—the same we saw it twenty years ago, yet still fresh, vigorous, and effective. Mr. Ryder, as *Polixenes*, was still himself, and acted with force and majesty. Mr. Meadows, in the *Old Shepherd*, was as usual rich and racy. Nor was Mrs. Terman without special merit in *Paulina*—a part well adapted for her natural powers. This magnificent revival must become extensively popular, and maintain its position on the stage for a long period. The scenery, painted under the direction of Mr Grieve, is throughout in the highest style of pictorial art.

DRURY LANE.—Pictures of American life, in order to be appreciated, require some knowledge of the originals portrayed. This, perhaps, is the reason why the performances of Mr. and Mrs. Florence at this theatre have not yet received all the attention they deserve. Mrs. Florence is, we are told, the first American comic actress who has appeared on the English boards. The character she has assumed is that of the "Yankee Help;" a character so different from the British servant that the representation must be taken on trust. It is, however, in itself, droll enough and amusing enough; but it is difficult as an "object" that it strikes the ordinary observer. To realise it in true and full interest, that oddity must be accepted as an example of national character. The piece in which Mrs. Florence and her husband appear is an American farce, entitled "The Yankee Housekeeper." The former acts a Yankee girl from Maine, by name *Peg Ann Mehitable Higginfixter*, who takes a situation as help, immediately makes herself at home, makes also a lover of her fellow servant, *Barney O'Connor*, performed by Mr. Florence (and which we are instructed to accept as the type of the Irish peasant in Ireland), and, moreover, constitutes herself the confidante of all the intriguants in the house, for a money consideration, which she previously exacts as the condition of her services. In this Mrs. Florence evinces excessive activity, and all the go-ahead qualifications which enter into the general American character, and which are supposed to be combined and intensified in that of the Irish help. She sings also two exceedingly funny songs, which were on Tuesday vehemently encored; and, indeed, the violent humour of the entire assumption excited the house to much hilarity. There is in Mrs. Florence's countenance little if any expression; but the true Yankee style in which she "bobs" about and "sidles" up to the various parties she desires to cajole is altogether so *outré* and extravagant that the humour is irresistible. The two songs introduced are likely to become very popular; and some of the eccentric actions indulged in by Mrs. Florence may, we think, prove as "attractive as "jumping Jim Crow." They are much of the same cast of thing, and we see no reason why they should not be equally successful.

LOLA MONTES.—A great fracas recently occurred at Lola Montes' theatre in Sydney. Madame Montes herself essayed several times to quell the uproar, and, for her own part, she cared not—"she rather liked a row than not;" but she would appeal to their kindness and gallantry to allow the piece to proceed. She hoped the gentlemen of Sydney had sufficient gallantry to yield to the wishes of a lady. These words had not ceased to issue from her mouth (for they would leave. Her appeal was vain, and the disturbance was not suppressed for a considerable time, the actors having increased the uproar by squabbling on the stage.

ERRATA.—The pictures of "The Hayfield," and "Simon and Iphigenia," engraved in our Journal of last week, are from the National Exhibition; and "The Brook," and "The Storm—Fishing-boats running into harbour," are from the Suffolk-street Exhibition; although otherwise designated beneath the Engravings. In the text, their location is correctly described.



THE NAVAL REVIEW—DANCE ON BOARD H.M.S. "CÆSAR," 91, CAPT. ROBB.—FROM A SKETCH BY J. W. CARMICHAEL.(SEE PAGE 481)

THE NAVAL REVIEW: EVOLUTIONS OF THE FLEET.—DRAWN BY E. DUNCH.—(SEE PAGE 487.)

## EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

Of the three hundred pictures covering the four walls and four screens of the Exhibition opened on Monday last, in that favourite haunt of all who love a few of the Fine Arts which the English people understand so truly—the Old Society of Painters in Water Colours—some thirty may be marked out as pre-eminently distinguished for their artistic excellences, as pictures which would have done honour to any past Exhibition, as drawings which would grace the walls of the most fastidious and well-furnished collector.

As we leave the room, a little fatigued but in no way tired, quit the Catalogue, and trust to memory for recalling what we have seen, some half-dozen pictures rush immediately to one's memory. And first and foremost we recur to "Her Majesty Reviewing the Wounded Coldstream Guards in the Hall of Buckingham Palace," a very clever picture by that masterly designer and colourist, Mr. John Gilbert, properly placed in one of the central positions in the room, full of the best material to attract the attention of the artist, and of the thousands who must feel a pride and interest in so historical an event. Who would not wish to see, still more to possess, a picture representing Queen Elizabeth at Whitehall reviewing the soldiers who returned from the defeat of the invincible Armada; or Queen Anne at St. James's Palace reviewing the wounded soldiers who fought under Marlborough at Blenheim? There is an air of truth in Mr. Gilbert's picture that arrests and retains attention. Some of the likenesses on the Court side of the picture are particularly happy; whilst the wounded soldiers themselves are all most faithful portraits from the heroes of the trenches before the once-thought impregnable Sebastopol. We hope this picture will be engraved, and in a size and style commensurate with its merits.

After Mr. Gilbert we must place the President, Mr. John F. Lewis, who has contributed a work in his well-known and admirable Eastern style—a picture abundantly full of detail and finish, with, perhaps, a little in that way to spare. It is a Frank encampment of a young English nobleman, "one of the modern time," who has naturalised himself—if we may believe Mr. Lewis—as much to Eastern life as Lady Mary Wortley Montagu or Lady Hester Stanhope. Mr. Lewis must be allowed to describe his own picture. He calls it "A Frank Encampment in the Desert of Mount Sinai, 1842, the Convent of St. Catherine in the distance, the picture comprising portraits of an English nobleman and his suite, Mahmoud, the Dragoman, Hassan, Sheikh of Gebel Tor, &c." It is almost impossible to believe that the hand of man could have caught with such exquisite taste and effect so much breadth of effect with such masterly detail of every kind, from a number of the *Quarterly Review* to the inmost feather of a bird. Are we wrong in thinking that the cords of the tent interfere with, and therefore injure, the effect of the whole composition?

As we walk slowly on ask ourselves, "And what of dear old David Cox?" "In his way excellent," we half audibly reply. "There is the power, but not the eyesight or the hand. Like the Minstrel of the Last Lay—

> His hand the last that sprightly ease
> Which marked security to please.

He is blowsy, though true to nature notwithstanding." We are glad, however, to think that the younger Cox is gaining ground. That "Welsh Vale" of his, on your left as you enter (No. 3 or 4 in the Catalogue), has much of old David in the treatment, tone, and touch. The younger David Teniers became a better painter than old David Teniers. May young David Cox rapidly follow Old Cox.

The man be who has improved the most during the past year is Mr. J. M. Richardson. He has been industrious too. How admirably he has caught, we matter-of-fact ones, all the green and sunny delights of Italy! In some half-dozen Italian scenes in this Exhibition he has triumphantly carried water-colour art into the domains of oil.

In "sea-scapes" there is nothing so good in the whole Gallery as Mr. Duncan's "Outer-Grading off the Humble Light Vessel," or his companion on the walls, Mr. Andrews's "Old Dutch East Indiaman." In looking at these fine drawings we no longer miss that very clever artist and old supporter of the Society, Mr. Bentley.

And of the exhibition how good is Hunt—not Henry, or John, or Leigh Hunt—W. Hunt, of Bramley, near Basingstoke, Hants, he who is eternally putting the presents of the fine fruit he has made him, or cutting his or heads of red geranium to rival on cardboard the flowers themselves, or robbing birds' eggs and nests to copy them with such an air of truth if not a warm sun we expect that the shell of one egg at least will chip and begin to chirp! That nigger tambourine-boy, which he entitles "An Itinerant" (it hangs on the fir screen on your right), what a picture that is, and a "Little Bit of Mont Blanc," on one of the screens, Mr. Albert Smith must buy that.

After a successful flirtation in Spain, and a fresh courtship among the mountains of Wales, Mr. Topham has returned once more to his native Ireland. We have seldom seen him bolder, or with a firmer or nicer touch. That "Youth and Age" of his (on the right screen as you enter) is a picture which will delight Mr. Dickens, in whose works Mr. Topham discovers the contrast he describes so truly.

After Mr. Richardson the most splendid stride has been made by the secretary, Mr. Jenkins: that gleaner crossing a stream calling to her little sister "Come along!" is one of the sweetest pictures in the whole collection. Very charming indeed is the expression on the face of the little girl as she stands on a stone in the stream, afraid to "go along." The two drawings entitled "Asleep" and "Awake," by the same artist, still linger with delight on our memories.

The best figure pictures not already mentioned are contributed by Mr. Burton, "Beggars of Ober Frankem," and by Mr. Oakley, in a picture of three lovely girls, entitled the "New Song." In noble distances and fine effects there is nothing better than Mr. W. Smith's "Lake of Geneva," and Mr. Collingwood's "Sunrise on the Jungfrau." In meadows, and green-lane scenes, and mind there is nothing so good as Mr. Davidson's "Haymaking," and Mr. George Fripp's "View near Southend, in Essex." In broad effective touches, conveying more than meets the eye, Mr. Holland in some views in Venice is, indeed, a master. Carl Haag's "Effendi" is, in its way, capital, but built a little too much on a picture of the same kind by Wilkie. In river scenery Mr. Branwhite—witness his "View on the River Teivi" (the Tawy, no doubt, of Dyer and Grongar-hill)—is a master of river effects. In the Wyke-on-Severn of Richard Bine Mr. Dodgson is master of river reputation; and for bloodhounds and hawks and hunting in the days of "Henry and Emma," Mr. F. Taylor is still unrivalled.

We shall have something more to say about this Exhibition with the Engravings we are about to give from it.

## *NATIONAL SPORTS.*

THE monster meeting at Chester stops the way next week, and continues from Tuesday to Friday. On the first day we have the Palatine Stakes, with Theodora Flyaway, Ottenitza, and Byrsa on its list; and the Mostyn Stakes, with Blink Bonny, Lucrezia Borgia, Saunter, and Matilda—the last with 5 lb extra. Handicap Hurdle Race, 8 st. 7 lb; Type, 8 st.; Scythian, 7 st. 12 lb; Mishap, 6 st.; Yellow Jack, 5 st. 8 lb.; Hospitality, 5 st. 3 lb.; and One Act, 4 st. 13 lb., are lightly weighted in the Cup; but, provided a lad can be got to ride One Act the ought to her running with Fair Agnes. Tuesday will have the three top weights safe, though Scythian's chance of repeating his last years' performance is not very remote. Birdin-Hand, Artillery, Omer Pacha, Mary Copp, Danube, Ellington, and Chesthunt, are all in the Des Res Stakes, which is a clear 4,700*l.* that may likely some lucky one's reputation; and for bloodhounds and hawks and hunting in the days of "Henry and Emma," Mr. F. Taylor is still unrivalled.

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## AMUSEMENTS, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—It is respectfully announced that the Theatre will OPEN on SATURDAY, the 10th of May, when will be produced Rossini's Opera of the Barber of Seville. Rosina, Miss Louisa Pyne; Figaro, Signor Calzolari; Don Magnifico, Signor Zuccoli; and Daulini, Signor Bellatti. After which will be presented an entirely new Ballet Divertissement, entitled LES QUATRE SAISONS, founded on the Divertissement introduced in the Opera of Le Prophète. In the opera of "Les Vepres Siciliennes," Principal parts by Mdlle. Bellon, Rosichotti, Lagrenée, and Kalinka.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Great hits of the American Comic Artistes, Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE. In the new version of the National Farce, entitled THE YANKEE BOOKKEEPER (in which her famous Songs, "Polly, won't you try me, oh," and "Nothing can't be by Lives ye do," Miss Lydia May 1st

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On MONDAY and during the Week will be presented Shakespeare's Play of TWELFTH NIGHT, or WHAT YOU WILL. Preceded by The Vicar Vaqualond

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, MAY 5, and during the Week, the EVIL GENIUS, in which Mr. Charles Kean, Mr. Clarence Holt, Mr. Augustus Braham, Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Frank Matthews, and Madame Weiss. Mr. Augustus Braham (by permission of J. H. Tully, Esq.), the Spanish Minstrels. Pianiste, Master Heinrich Werner; Violoncello, Mr. Rosenhain; Flute, Mr. Nicholson; Harp, Mr. Oberthuer; Mr. C. Blagrove, Mr. F. T. Otley will preside at the Grand Organ. To commence at Seven o'clock precisely. After the Concert, the Fountains in the Saloon and Chromatic Fountain will be exhibited. Admission, One Shilling; Lower Gallery, Two Shillings. Children and Schools, half-price.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, HOLIDAY, IN THE RHINE, and PARIS, is NOW OPEN every evening (except Saturday) at 8 o'clock. Stalls (which can be taken from 3 to 5 at the Box-office every day), Lower Seats, 1s; and 4, without any extra charge), 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. The Morning Performance every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 o'clock.—EGYPTIAN HALL

MR. WILLIAMS WOODIN AS RACHEL IN "LES HORACES" and MR. WILLIAMS'S OLIO of ODDITIES EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, at the POLYTECHNIC ROYAL HALL, King William-street, Strand. Box-office open from 11 to 5. Morning Performance every Saturday, at Two o'clock.

PENTONS CRIMEAN PHOTOGRAPHS.—The Exhibition of 300 Photographs, taken on the Spot by Mr. Roger Fenton, to which is added the Collection taken by Mr. Robertson after the fall of Sebastopol, is OPEN DAILY at the Rooms, Gallery of Illustrations, Regent-street, from 10 to 6.—Admission, 1s.

THE BEAUTIFULLY-PAINTED DIORAMA of the INTERIOR of ST. PETER'S, now open at 209, Regent-street, WITH SPLENDID LIGHT AND SHADE MUSIC, is about to leave London. It brings first to the mind's eye the stupendous, the stupendous, surpassing, and beautiful objects which room three mighty cathedrals and illustrations in a striking manner the several services and the Masses and Ceremonies of the Savage Tribes. The Diorama is open for a few days only, before it leaves London. Popular Entertainments every Evening, except Saturday. A Morning Performance on Saturday at 3. Piano by Mr. HARRIS WILSON. Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 2s.; Reserved Seats, 3s. Children half price to the reserved seats.

"One of the most interesting and remarkable entertainments ever offered."—Literary Gazette.

PARIS.—AUTOMATA, EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—Alive or not Alive? In consequence of the unprecedented success of this astonishing Exhibition of Mechanical Wonders, the Proprietor has been induced to add, exclusively for a limited period, several additional and novel features to his present unrivalled Collection. Open from 10 to 5 and 7 to 10. Admission, 1s.; Hall, 2s. Children, Half-price.

LAST TWO NIGHTS of the LONDON ASSURANCE. A NEW Engagement for TWO NIGHTS only, on the First Dramatic VENTRILOQUIST in Europe, EVERY EVENING at Eight, except Saturday (Benefit), at Three. Tickets at Mitchell's; and the Box-office.—Regent Gallery, 69, Quadrant, Upper Hall.

CHESTER RACES.—The SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their celebrated Entertainment, entitled NATURE, will appear at CHESTER on MONDAY, MAY 5th, and during the week.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. The FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, No. 5, PALL MALL EAST, from Nine till Dusk. Admittance, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

MUSICAL UNION.—MAY 13. Madame Pleyel and M. Prudent are engaged for the Fourth MATINEE. No more free admissions as the Members' orders can be given owing to the crowded state of the Room.

J. ELLA, Director.

EXETER HALL, Under the Immediate Patronage of Her Majesty the Queen. His Royal Highness the Prince Albert. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

MR. BENEDICT has the honour to announce that his ANNUAL CONCERT will take place at Exeter Hall on WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 14. Vocalists, Mdme. Jenny Goldsmidt-Lind and Mdme. Clara Novello; Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Belletti, and Herr Reichardt. Pianiste, Mr. C. Goldsmidt; and M. Benedict. Miss S. Goddard and Miss Rosalind Wilson (pupils of Mr. Benedict). Violin, Herr Ernst. Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Reserved and numbered seats, £1 1s.; unreserved seats, 10s. 6d.—Applications for tickets to be made to Mr. Mitchell, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and to Mr. Benedict, 2, Manchester-square.

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS. Tuesday Morning, May 6th, OTHELLO, at Three p.m. Thursday Morning, May 8th, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, at Three p.m., and on Wednesday Evening, May 14, at Eight p.m., KING LEAR, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's. Numbered Seats, 5s.; Reserved Seats, 3s.; Unreserved, 2s. Tickets may be obtained at M. Cramer's, Royal Library, Old Bond-street; Chappell's, 50, New Bond-street, Cramer and Beale's, Regent-street; and at the rooms.

SIGNOR and MADAME FERRARI beg to announce that their ANNUAL CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS on FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 9. Vocalists: Miss Dolby, Mrs. Howard Glover, and Madame Ferrari, Herr Reichardt, and Signor Ferrari. Instrumentalists:—Madame Clara Schumann, Mr. George Russell, Herr Oberthuer, and Signor Guglielmo Regay. Assemblymen: Messrs. Lindsay Sloper and George Russell. Tickets, 7s., to be had at the principal music-sellers. Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d., to be had only of Signor and Madame Ferrari's residence, 69, Upper Norton-street, Portland-place

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THE NAVAL REVIEW.—THE QUEEN'S YACHT PASSING ORT MONCKTON.—DRAWN BY S. READ.—(SEE PAGE 467.)

THE NAVAL REVIEW—THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY EMBARKING AT ROSEMOUTH—SKETCHED BY T. LANDSEER.—(See page 467.)

## THE RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY OF PEACE.

*(From the London Gazette Extraordinary, of April 28.)*

Foreign-office, April 28.

The Honourable William Stuart Fitzroy, Attaché to her Majesty's Embassy at Paris, arrived this morning at the Foreign-office, being the bearer of the Ratification by her Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of all the Russias, the King of Sardinia, and the Sultan, of the definitive Treaty for the restoration of Peace, and for the maintenance of the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, which was signed at Paris on the 30th of March last.

## PROCLAMATION OF PEACE AND THANKSGIVING.

*(From a Supplement to the London Gazette Extraordinary of April 28.)*

BY THE QUEEN.—A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA R.

Whereas a definitive Treaty of Peace and Friendship between us and our Allies and his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias was concluded at Paris, on the 30th day of March last, and the ratifications thereof have now been duly exchanged, in conformity thereunto, we have thought fit hereby to command that the same be published throughout all our dominions; and we do declare to all our loving subjects, our will and pleasure that the said Treaty of Peace and Friendship be observed inviolably, as well by sea as by land, and in all cases whatsoever, strictly charging and commanding all our loving subjects to take notice hereof, and to conform themselves thereunto accordingly.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace, this 28th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1856, and in the 19th year of our reign

God Save the Queen.

BY THE QUEEN.—A PROCLAMATION FOR A PUBLIC THANKSGIVING.

VICTORIA R.

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God, in his great goodness, to put an end to the warfare in which we have been engaged against the Emperor of Russia, and to restore peace to Europe; we, therefore, adoring the Divine goodness, and duly considering that the great and public blessings of peace do call for public and solemn acknowledgments, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby appointing that a General Thanksgiving to Almighty God for these His mercies be observed throughout that part of the United Kingdom called England and Ireland, on Sunday, the 4th day of May next; and we do earnestly exhort all our loving subjects that they do religiously observe the said public Day of Thanksgiving; and, for the better and more devout solemnisation of the same, we have given directions to the Most Reverend the Archbishops and the Right Reverend the Bishops of England, to compose a form of Prayer and Thanksgiving suitable to this occasion, to be used in all churches and chapels, and other places of public worship, and to take care for the timely dispersing of the same throughout their respective dioceses

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace, the 28th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1856, and in the 19th year of our reign.

God Save the Queen.

BY THE QUEEN.—A PROCLAMATION FOR A PUBLIC THANKSGIVING IN SCOTLAND.

VICTORIA R.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in his great goodness, to put an end to the warfare in which we have been engaged against the Emperor of Russia, and to restore peace to Europe; we, therefore, adoring the Divine goodness, and duly considering that the great and public blessings of peace do call for public and solemn acknowledgments, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby appointing that a General Thanksgiving to Almighty God for these His mercies be observed throughout that part of the United Kingdom called Scotland upon Sunday, the 4th day of May next; and we do earnestly exhort all our loving subjects in Scotland that they do reverently and decently observe the said Public Thanksgiving, on the said 4th day of May next. Our will and pleasure is, therefore, and we charge, that this our Proclamation seen, ye pass to the Market Cross of Edinburgh, and all other places needful, and there, in our name and under our authority, make publication thereof, that none pretend ignorance. And our will and pleasure is that our solicitor do cause printed copies of this our Proclamation to be sent to the Sheriffs of the several shires, Stewarts of stewartries, and Bailiffs of regalities, and their Clerks, whom we ordain to see the same publ shed; and we appoint them to send copies thereof to the several Parish Churches within their bounds, that, upon the Lord's Day immediately preceding the day above mentioned, the same may be published and read from the pulpits immediately after Divine service

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace, the 28th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1856, and in the 19th year of our reign.

God Save the Queen.

## THE TREATY OF PEACE.

We have received an official copy of the Treaty of Peace, which agrees with that published in our paper of the 26th ult. We now, therefore, supply the blank caused by the omission of the following clauses:—

Art. 6. Their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of the French, the Emperor of all the Russias, the King of Sardinia, and the Sultan, grant a full and entire amnesty to those of their subjects who may have been compromised by any participation whatsoever in the events of the war in favour of the cause of the enemy. It is expressly understood that such amnesty shall extend to the subjects of each of the belligerent parties who may have continued during the war to be employed in the service of one of the other belligerents.

Art. 6 Prisoners of war shall be immediately given up on either side

Art. 7. Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, his Majesty the Emperor of the French, his Majesty the King of Prussia, his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and his Majesty the King of Sardinia, declare the Sublime Porte admitted to participate in the advantages of the public law and system (concert) of Europe. Their Majesties engage, each on his part, to respect the independence and the territorial integrity of the Ottoman empire; guarantee in common the strict observance of that engagement; and will, in consequence, consider any act tending to its violation as a question of general interest.

Art. 8. If there should arise between the Sublime Porte and one or more of the other signing Powers any misunderstanding which might endanger the maintenance of their relations, the Sublime Porte and each of such Powers, before having recourse to the use of force, shall afford the other contracting parties the opportunity of preventing such an extremity by means of their mediation.

The following additional article has been rendered imperative by the necessity of transport, but was evidently an afterthought, consequent on a suddenly-suggested difficulty.

ADDITIONAL AND TRANSITORY ARTICLE.

The stipulations of the Convention respecting the Straits, signed this day, shall not be applicable to the vessels of war employed by the belligerent Powers for the evacuation by sea of the territories occupied by their armies: but the said stipulations shall resume their entire effect as soon as the evacuation shall be terminated

Done at Paris, the 30th day of the month of March, in the year 1856

[Here follow the signatures of the Plenipotentiaries.]

## CONVENTIONS ANNEXED TO THE TREATY.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE DARDANELLES

I. Convention between her Britannic Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Sardinia, on the one part, and the Sultan, on the other part, respecting the Straits of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus.

Signed at Paris, March 30, 1856.

[Ratifications exchanged at Paris, April 27, 1856.]

In the Name of Almighty God.

Their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of all the Russias, a group parties to the Convention of the 13th day of July, 1841; and his Majesty the King of Sardinia; wishing to record in common their unanimous determination to conform to the ancient rule of the Ottoman Empire, according to which the Straits of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus are closed to foreign ship of war, so long as the Porte is at peace;

Their said Majesties, on the one part, and his Majesty the Sultan, on the other, have resolved to renew the convention concluded at London on the 13th day of July, 1841, with the exception of some modifications of detail which do not affect the principle upon which it rests.

For this purpose the said Majesties named for that purpose as their Plenipotentiaries [Here follow the names]. Who, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

Art. 1. His Majesty the Sultan, on the one part, declares that he is firmly resolved to maintain for the future the principle invariably established as the ancient rule of his empire, and in virtue of which it has, at all times, been prohibited for the ships of war of foreign Powers to enter the Straits of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus; and that, so long as the Porte is at peace, his Majesty will admit no foreign ship of war into the said Straits.

And their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of all the Russias, and the King of Sardinia, on the other part, engage to respect this determination of the Sultan, and to conform themselves to the principle above declared.

Art. 2 The Sultan reserves to himself, as in past times, to deliver firmans of passage for light vessels under flag of war, which shall be employed, as is usual, in the service of the missions of foreign Powers.

Art. 3. The same exception applies to the light vessels under flag of war, which each of the contracting Powers is authorised to station at the mouths of the Danube in order to secure the execution of the regulations relative to the liberty of that river, and the number of which is not to exceed two for each Power.

Art. 4. The present convention, annexed to the general treaty signed at Paris this day, shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the space of four weeks, or sooner if possible

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 30th day of the month of March, in the year 1856

[Here follow the signatures.]

THE BLACK SEA.

II. Convention between the Emperor of Russia and the Sultan, limiting their Naval Force in the Black Sea.

Signed at Paris, March 30, 1856

[Ratifications exchanged at Paris, April 27, 1856.]

In the name of Almighty God.

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, taking into consideration the principle of the neutralisation of the Black Sea established by the preliminaries contained in the protocol No. 1, signed at Paris on the 25th of February of the present year, and wishing, in consequence, to regulate by common agreement the number and the force of the light vessels which they have reserved to themselves to maintain in the Black Sea for the service of their coasts, have resolved to sign, with that view, a special convention, and have named for that purpose [here follow the names and titles at full length of Count Orloff and Aali Pacha; who, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Art. 1. The high contracting parties mutually engage not to have in the Black Sea any other vessels of war than those of which the number, the force, and the dimensions are hereinafter stated.

Art. 2. The high contracting parties reserve to themselves each to maintain in that sea six steam-vessels fifty metres in length at the lines of flotation, of a tonnage of eight hundred tons at the maximum, and four light steam or sailing vessels of a tonnage which shall not exceed two hundred tons each.

Art 3. The present convention, annexed to the general treaty signed at Paris this day, shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the space of four weeks, or sooner if possible

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris the 13th day of the month of March, in the year 1856.

(Signed) Orloff, Brunnow, Aali, Mehemmed Djemil.

THE ÅLAND ISLANDS.

III. Convention between her Britannic Majesty, the Emperor of the French, and the Emperor of Russia, respecting the Åland Islands

Signed at Paris, March 30, 1856.

[Ratifications exchanged at Paris, April 27, 1856.]

In the name of Almighty God.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, wishing to extend to the Baltic Sea the harmony so happily re-established between them in the East, and thereby to consolidate the benefits of the general peace, have resolved to conclude a convention, and have named for that purpose [here follow the names and titles of Lord Clarendon, Count Walewski, and Count Orloff] who, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Art. 1. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, in order to respond to the desire which has been expressed to him by their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Emperor of the French, declares that the Åland Islands shall not be fortified, and that no military or naval establishment shall be maintained or created there.

Art. 2. The present convention, annexed to the general treaty signed at Paris, this day, shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the space of four weeks, or sooner if possible. In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris, March 30, 1856. Clarendon, Cowley, A. Walewski, Bourqueney, Orloff, Brunnow.

NEW MARITIME LAW.

Declaration respecting Maritime Law, signed by the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, assembled in Congress at Paris, April 16, 1856. The Plenipotentiaries who signed the Treaty of Paris of the 30th of March, 1856, assembled in Conference—

Considering—

That maritime law, in time of war, has long been the subject of deplorable disputes;

That the uncertainty of the law and of the duties in such a matter, gives rise to differences of opinion between neutrals and belligerents which may occasion serious difficulties, and even conflicts;

That it is consequently advantageous to establish a uniform doctrine on so important a point;

That the Plenipotentiaries assembled in Congress at Paris cannot better respond to the intentions by which their Governments are animated, than by seeking to introduce into international relations fixed principles in this respect,

The above-named Plenipotentiaries, being duly authorised, resolved to concert among themselves as to the means of attaining this object; and, having come to an agreement, have adopted the following solemn declaration:—

1. Privateering is, and remains, abolished.

2 The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war

3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag.

4. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective, that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy

The Governments of the undersigned Plenipotentiaries engaged to bring the present declaration to the knowledge of the States which have not taken part in the Congress of Paris, and to invite them to accede to it.

Convinced that the maxims which they now proclaim cannot but be received with gratitude by the whole world, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries doubt not that the efforts of their Governments to obtain the general adoption thereof will be crowned with full success.

The present declaration is not and shall not be binding, except between those Powers who have acceded, or shall accede to it.

Done at Paris, the 16th of April, 1856

Buol-Schauenstein, Hübner, Walewski, Bourqueney, Clarendon, Cowley, Manteuffel, Hatzfeldt, Orloff, Brunnow, Cavour, De Villamarina, Aali, Mehemmed Djemil.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL PECULATION.—During the recent visit of the Emperor Alexander to Abo, in the Grand Duchy of Finland, a young and handsome lady, dressed in deep mourning, approached his Majesty as he was proceeding to a parade of the garrison, and presented him a petition, which he received very graciously. It subsequently transpired that the female was the widow of an officer who, for numerous frauds, had been condemned by court-martial to the degradation, and to serve as a simple soldier, but who, on the day fixed for the degradation, committed suicide by the means of poison, and that the object of her petition was to obtain the pension to which she would have been entitled if her husband had died uncondemned. The man, it appeared, was for a long time intendant of the military hospital at Abo, and he kept especially on the list of sick the names of about eighty patients, who were deceased, drawing of course rations and medicines for them, which he appropriated to himself and disposed of. Now he could not bury them without detection, he kept the bodies in the cellars of the hospital, interring one or two at a time as new patients died, and substituting the latter in their place. He was also concerned in some extensive robberies of furs. The Emperor ordered a small pension for her.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS MARY OF CAMBRIDGE.—The Hamburg correspondent of the Brussels *Independance* writes: "The news which we have received from Stockholm leaves no doubt as to the approaching marriage of Prince Oscar, second son of the King, with the Princess Mary of Cambridge. The Prince will leave almost immediately with the Queen Mother for Paris; thence he will proceed to London, to make a somewhat prolonged stay, and complete the arrangements for the projected union. The fortune of the Princess of Cambridge amounting only to about £3000 a year, it is believed at Stockholm that at the next meeting of the four chambers of the Diet the King will ask for an annual grant for his son, in order to enable that Prince to worthily sustain his rank and that of his Court. The project already excites much public attention.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen has signified her intention to bestow the two vacant Garters upon Lord Palmerston and the Earl Fortescue.

It is said that Lord Cowley will be appointed British Minister at St. Petersburg; and that he will be succeeded in the French capital by Earl Stanhope.

The Czar has definitively appointed Prince Gortschakoff, recently Ambassador at Vienna, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Baron Brunnow, formerly Russian Minister to the British Court, and who, since he succeeded Count Pozzo di Borgo, had held the high post with credit and hospitality, will most likely return to this country as the Russian representative at the Court of St. James's.

The *Moniteur* announces that Count Cavour had an audience of the Emperor on Saturday last.

Her Majesty expressed to Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Dundas, when at the review of the fleet last week, her intention of granting a medal for the late Baltic campaigns.

The Queen of Prussia has proceeded to Dresden on a visit to the two Queens of Saxony, her sisters. The King did not go to Brunswick, as expected, but remains at Potsdam until her Majesty's return, when the Court will come back to Charlottenburg for a short time prior to taking up summer quarters at Sans Souci.

It is said that Turkey will be represented at the approaching coronation of the Emperor Alexander by Rashid Pacha.

Viscount Palmerston will give a grand full dress banquet on her Majesty's birthday; but her Ladyship's Saturday réunions will be discontinued this season in consequence of the sudden and lamented death of her eldest son, Lord Cowper

The Prince Imperial was carried out for air and exercise by his nurse, on the 24th ult., on the terrace of the Tuileries opposite the Seine, followed by one of the sous-gouverantes and two footmen. The Emperor accompanied the Prince as far as the gate of the terrace, and then returned to his apartments.

Prince Napoleon, it is said, is shortly to undertake a tour in the north of England, accompanied by M. Bixio, senator, Dr. Ivan, and M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire.

The French Minister of State attended in official costume at two o'clock on Monday, at the Tuileries, and announced the exchange of the ratifications of peace. He afterwards proceeded to the Legislative Corps, and made the same announcement.

The *Post* says that a marriage is arranged between Mr. St. Aubyn and the Lady Elizabeth Townshend, second daughter of the Marquis Townshend.

Count de Morny, in his mission to Moscow, to represent the French Court at the coronation of Alexander II., and to renew diplomatic relations between the two countries, will display unusual pomp. His suite will be exceedingly numerous, and the sum of a million francs has, it is said, been placed at his disposal to defray the expenses.

Letters from Malta state that the steam-frigate *Tribune*, having on board Lord Dalhousie, left for England on the 20th, in tow of the *Furious*, paddle-wheel frigate.

Preparations are being made in the State apartments on the first floor of the Russian Legation, at Berlin, for the reception of the Russian Empress Mother.

The Prince de Joinville, the Duke d'Aumale, and the rest of the ex-Royal family of France, were the guests of Captain Yelverton and the Marchioness of Bassingham, on board the *Brunswick*, 80, at the review last week.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon will give a series of dinner and evening parties, in the course of this month, to the members of the diplomatic body and the leaders of the *beau monde*.

M. de Fonton, Russian Ambassador at Hanover, has been nominated Ambassador at Vienna. He is at present at St. Petersburg.

The Countess of Derby will give her first evening party on Saturday next, the 10th of May, at St. James's-square.

The Countess de Montijo, mother of the Empress of the French, and the Duke and Duchess d'Alba, her brother-in-law and sister, are expected at Madrid next week, and, it is thought, will take up their residence for the first season at Carabanchel, a country seat of the Countess.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have voted an annuity of £5000 to the Marquis of Dalhousie, late Governor-General of India.

Marshal Pelissier paid a visit to General Lüders, who returned it on the 14th ult., when the Marshal entertained him at a *déjeûner*, where the greatest cordiality prevailed.

Lady Canmure, widow of William, late Lord Panmure, who died in 1852, was married on Saturday last to Mr Fewer, one of the Queen's foreign-service messengers. The marriage, which was solemnised at Fulham Church, was quite private.

The Sultan Abdul Medjid has just entered on his thirty-fourth year, having been born on the 23rd April, 1823.

General Vivian, of the Madras army, lately in command of the Anglo-Turkish Contingent, has been nominated by Government a Director of the East India Company, in the room of Mr. Leslie Melville, deceased.

His Highness Prince George of Hesse-Darmstadt, uncle to the reigning Grand Duke, died on the 17th ult., in his 76th year, of dropsy in the chest.

Mr. James Clerk Maxwell, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy at the University of Marischal College, Aberdeen.

The library of the late Professor Hermann, of Gottingen, the renowned philologist, has been purchased by the University of Prague. It consists of 11,000 volumes, of which 4000 are pamphlets.

Gavan Duffy was received on board ship on his arrival at Melbourne by seventy-five citizens, chiefly, but not exclusively, his countrymen. An address was presented to him.

Dr. Hassal, who attended M. Hinckeldey to the field, has published a short necrological pamphlet, entitled "The Last Hours of Hinckeldey."

The *Nottingham Journal* states that a purse, containing £1000, the result of a public subscription commenced some time ago, has been presented to Mr. Thomas Cooper, the Chartist poet.

The Melbourne papers state that Governor Macarthur has succeeded in forming a Ministry, and is consolidating the new Government to the satisfaction of the greater part of the colonists.

Mr. Alfred Bunn has taken the Leeds Gardens for three *fêtes*, to be given on a grand scale.

The horse which the late Colonel Yea had in the Crimea is now in possession of Lord Vivian, at Glynn, in Cornwall, and was ridden at the hunt in the neighbourhood last week.

A collection is being made at Berlin for building a synagogue at Jerusalem, for German Jews, and Baron de Manteuffel has given to it thirty gold Fredericks

A promotion of Cardinals is spoken of as likely to take place a few days before the Corpus Domini, the Feste-Dieu in France. The persons designated to pass into the dignity of Cardinal are Monsignore Medici, Mgr. Grassellini, and the nuncio of Paris.

A part of the Russian army of the Caucasus is to operate this summer towards Tschetchensky, and a part of he troops of the Crimea towards Abasan.

The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa states that the Sardinian army is to undergo a reduction of 12,000 men

The Austrians are working very hard with their dredging machine at the Sulina mouth of the Danube

The Town-council of Edinburgh have resolved to memorialise Government for a share of the grant of £5000 for celebrating the peace in London by a pyrotechnic display, or for a separate grant for that purpose

The States of the Duchy of Meiningen have declared that Jews can neither be electors, jurymen, public functionaries, advocates, nor *avoues*. The right of being elected is also refused to them.

The subscription of 45,000,000 francs, for cutting through the Isthmus of Suez was completed in three days

A great delegate meeting of colliers has been held at Glasgow. A motion was carried by 18 to 9 delegates, that all the colliers should be called upon to strike till the demand of 6s. a day be conceded

At Loughborough County Court last week, a man apparently nearly sixty years of age, offered to pay a debt of £20 by 2s. a month!

The official returns of the quantity of gold exported from Victoria at the beginning of April, 1855, was 2,674,677 ounces, valued at £10,698,708, of which 2,588,170 ounces were exported to England.

Philadelphia was visited by a terrific hurricane.—Two churches, three factories, and about 150 other buildings were partially demolished. The large boiler-house of the Franklin Ironworks, 160 feet long, was totally destroyed.

## Memorabilia,

LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

*A little chink may let in much light.*"—OLD PROVERB.

### RELICS OF NICHOLAS FERRAR.

The above Engraving (from a Sketch by Cuthbert Bede) represents the chief articles of church furniture still remaining in Little Gidding Church, Huntingdonshire. They are—

1. A fine brass eagle, for a lectern—*minus* its claws, which were of silver.

2. A brazen font, on which are engraved crosses and *fleurs-de-lis*, the leg, laver, and cover being all of brass. The cover was originally surmounted by a cross; it now has the shape of a coronet, composed of crosses and *fleurs-de-lis*.

3. A brazen bracket and frame, placed on the left side of the chancel arch; and, doubtless, the frame for an hour-glass.

4. Three brazen tablets, on which are engraved the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments. They are fixed over the cedar communion-table, which is still preserved, together with its Persian carpet and altar-cloth.

These articles were presented to the Church of Little Gidding, by Mrs Ferrar, who thought the bones of God the only place on which such costly furniture was not inappropriate; and, in this, her son not only approved, but animated her devotion. See the "Life of N. Ferrar," by Doctor Jebb, which has been re-published and edited by J. E. B. Mayor, M.A.; together with the Life of N. Ferrar, by his Brother, under the title of "Cambridge in the Seventeenth Century." In the review of this book in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for June, 1855, Mr. Carlyle's misrepresentations of Nicholas Ferrar and his "Arminian Nunnery," are quoted from Mr. Mayor's able preface. (Vide Carlyle's "Cromwell," i., 105.) An abridgment of Dr. Peckard's "Life of N. Ferrar," was published by Masters, in 1852.

Nicholas Ferrar.

### NOTES

THE NAME OF BURNS. The biographers of the Scottish poet seem uncertain as to the origin of the family name. Currie and Lockhart say the father spelt it Burnes or Burness. It appears to have been the former, Burnes, the same as the Montrose branch of the family, of whom Sir Alexander Burnes was a member. Mr. Watson, bookseller, Prince's-street, Edinburgh, in his rich collection of autographs and prints, possesses the only known signature of the poet's father, and there it stands "William Burnes." The poet thus altered the orthography of his name twice—first to Burness, and secondly, to Burns. It was always pronounced as a monosyllable, and this fact had suggested the second alteration.

JAMES HOGG.—The Ettrick Shepherd used to be very indignant at the liberties taken with his name by Lockhart in *Blackwood's Magazine*. The young advocate, in sportive and witty malice, signed Hogg's name to communications which he never saw, and committed him to opinions on men and books the very reverse of those which he entertained. Remonstrance was in vain, but occasionally a paper of warm laudation and extravagant praise allayed the shepherd's ire. Standing one day in Prince's-street, as Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart passed, Hogg pointed them out to an old Ettrick friend, and in his high-toned broad Scotch said, "There's the teeger (tiger) and his prey!"

THE SLEEPING CUPID IN THE TOWNLY COLLECTION.—In the Townly Collection in the British Museum is "A Sleeping Cupid with the Wings Expanded." So it has been described in various catalogues and notices, including those which are of the most recent publication, and nowhere, that I have seen, has this remarkable representation of the God of Love been commented upon or accounted for. May the writer ask a corner in your "Memorabilia" for the suggestion that it may be intended to express that "Love when suffered to sleep prepares for flight?"—S. N. H.

### QUERIES.

THE ISLE OF MAN.—No little interest seems to be now excited in your paper regarding the Isle of Man, and it would appear that, in an Antiquarian point of view, there is much concerning its early history and name that has yet to be learned. Allow me to add another to your inquiries on the subject. By what peculiar tenure was this island held by its King of the Scottish Crown? Burke, in his "Peerage" states that amongst other offices Lord Beaumont was made "King of the Isle of Man for life by the same tenure that its Lords usually held it under the Kings of Scotland." A list of its Kings and the tenure by which it was held, would prove a convenry in its way. Perhaps some of your correspondents who have access to large libraries can furnish such a *desideratum*.—E. G., L

TITLES OF THE OLD FRENCH NOBLESSE.—Can any of your correspondents furnish me with information respecting the rules by which the titles of the old French noblesse were regulated? Is there any French Peerage to be had now? GENEALOGUS

WAS DEFOE THE AUTHOR OF "ROBINSON CRUSOE"?—"Mem. Jul. 10, 1774.—In the year 1759 I was told by the Rev. Mr. Benjamin Holloway, Rector of Middleton Stony, in Oxfordshire, then about seventy years old, and in the early part of his life domestic chaplain to Lord Sunderland, that he had often heard Lord Sunderland say that Lord Oxford, while a prisoner in the Tower of London, wrote the first volume of the 'History of Robinson Crusoe,' merely as an amusement under confinement, and gave it to Daniel Defoe, who frequently visited Lord Oxford in the Tower, and was one of his pamphlet-writers; that Defoe, by Lord Oxford's permission, printed it as his own, and, encouraged by its extraordinary success, added himself the second volume, the inferiority of which is generally acknowledged. Mr. Holloway also told me from Lord Sunderland, that Lord Oxford dictated some parts of the manuscript to Defoe. Mr. Holloway was a grave, conscientious clergyman, not vain of telling anecdotes; very learned, particularly a good Orientalist; author of some theological tracts; bred at Eton School, and a Master of Arts of St. John's College, Cambridge. He lived many years with great respect in Lord Sunderland's family, and was tutor to the late Duke of Marlborough. He died, as I recollect, about the year 1761. He used to say that 'Robinson Crusoe,' at its first publication, and for some time afterwards, was universally received and credited as a genuine history. A fictitious narrative of that sort was then a new thing." A portion of the above, but without giving the authority, formed a communication to the *Gentleman's Magazine* many years since, under the signature of W. W. As I have recently found it in a memorandum-book of Thomas Warton the poet, I have given it without curtailment. RAYMOND DELACOURT.

### ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

THE "PINE-CONES" OF NINEVEH.—I hold a different opinion to that of your correspondent I. B. S or Mr. Layard, as to the Nineveh cone and basket. These two objects symbolise the fertility of the earth; and the winged figure, so frequently represented as standing before the King with the cone and basket in his outstretched hands, appears to me to be a mystically-robed priest invoking on the King's head the blessings of corn and wine. The basket, among the Jews (who were in frequent intercourse with the Assyrians), was like the mudies of the Greeks, the emblem of great abundance—"Blessed be thy *basket* and thy store" (Deut., ch. xxviii). The fir-cone, which surmounted the thyrsus of Bacchus, was indicative of the resinous substances derived from cone-bearing trees, with which the Greeks and the Egyptians (and hence probably the Assyrian) flavoured their wines, and which thus became the symbol of the juice of the vine. From an Egyptian earthen bottle, supposed to have contained wine, I recently removed a substance which appeared to be a deposit, or subsidence, of its former contents; three-one parts of this substance proved to be resinous soluble matter, and twenty-two parts a red colouring matter soluble in water. The analysis was made by Dr. Ayres, and the full details may be found in the *Philosophical Magazine* for November, 1855. If, as I. B. S. supposes, the pine-cone was the conventional mode of representing grapes, the aptness of the symbol becomes still more striking. In the newly-imported slab (engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 3rd November last) the King and Queen are seated under an arbour, of which the leaves are unmistakably those of the vine, while the fruit resembles the fir-cone. But in no respect does the "sacred tree" resemble the vine. The opinions here advanced are also held by a learned Biblical antiquary at Leamington (whose name I am not at liberty to give), and I could recapitulate many arguments of his in support of them, did your space not forbid further remarks.—B. N.

THE MONA OF THE ANCIENTS.—Your correspondent "Fordington" is wrong when he states that the Mona of Cæsar and that of Tacitus are one and the same place. In "Notes on the Life of Agricola," sec. 14, (5), Murphy's "Tacitus," is the following:—"It may be necessary to observe that the Mona of Cæsar and Tacitus ought not to be confounded. That of Cæsar is the Isle of Man (b. v., s. 13). Pliny calls it Monapia (b. iv., s. 16). Tacitus always means the Isle of Anglesey." See also Dr. Butler's "Ancient and Modern Geography" (chap. iv., p. 144):—"Mona Taciti, or the Mona described by Tacitus, in his "Life of Agricola," is the Isle of Anglesey; and Mona Cæsaris, the Isle of Man." I am not able to ascertain the meaning of the word Mona, or whether Cæsar's Mona had any connection with mon, a hill, *modern* Spanish for monkey; but it may not be uninteresting to add that MÔW is the Welsh for the Isle of Anglesey—perhaps from the *Mona* of Tacitus; and that Caesarsvon (Cæsar-yn-ar-Fon) means "the city in the land over against MÔW."—CONWAY LOCHERN

IN RE JACK O' BOTH SIDES. The world of readers care very little whether A doubts the opinions of B, but if A will push his doubts into print, he ought to be compelled to support them by at least the shadow of argument—which "Vigorn" does not do. There is no doubt, from the fact of "Jack o' Both Sides" being named among several other similar figures, that it was an effigy or character used on some occasion of public processioning. Although the year 1653 was not an encouraging period for such popular manifestations, we all know that the force of old custom is far superior to that of new laws, and that the habits of the common people are not to be suddenly annihilated by Acts of Parliament. During the same period to which I am alluding it was a penal offence even to witness plays, as well as to act them; yet to evade the law, under pretence of a musical entertainment, a play and the usual afterpiece were frequently represented by way of divertissement, although they were the sole attraction. No doubt that pageants and processioning were also carried on notwithstanding much discouragement from the party of whom Macaulay writes with great *unkindness* that they objected to bear-baiting, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the people.—J. NOAKE.

COLD HARBOUR.—Toone, in his Glossary, quotes as follows from an old play called "A Trick to Catch the Old One":—

Life! they may do anything
There, man, and fear neither beadle nor
Sanmour; an uncle's house, a very
*Cool harbour*.

Such a privileged place he mentions as having stood in Alhallows the Less, London—a kind of sanctuary, where also marriages were celebrated, as in the Fleet Prison, without authority and regardless of the legal forms. May not the Lincolnshire villages have had such "cool harbours" for driven cattle"—a cold lodging-place for outlawed felons, whether in life or death? The following rhyme was common some years ago in the Staffordshire coal districts:—

Some say the Devil's dead
And buried in Cold Hasbour;
Some say he's *not* again
And 'prenticed to the Barber.—LLEW

SMITHFIELD MARKET.—The following dialogue between a citizen and a north countryman, which is extracted from a rare pamphlet published in 1615, called "The Cold Yeare, 1614," indicates precisely the time when the market for general commodities, previously held in Cheapside, was transferred to Smithfield. The north countryman begs to have news to carry back with him:—

*Cit.* The best and most noble that I have at this time to bestow upon you is to request you to step into Smithfield, where you will see by the careful providence, care, and industrie of our Honorable Senators (the Fathers of our Citie) much money buried under that Gurtie Fielde, by the hyring of hundreds of Labourers to reduce it (as it is reported) to the fairest and most famous markets-place that is in the whole kingdome.

*Nor* A market-place! Now trust mee, it standes fit for so noble a purpose, and will be a memorable monument to after ages, of the royaltie, diligence, wisedome and bravery of this. But where shall your *Cheapside* Market be then kept, this must hinder that, or that this.

*Cit. Cheapside* shall by this means have her streetes freed from that trouble, by sending it hither, if (as it is reported) it prove a market-place, it will adde that beautie to that populous place which in time past it hath, by horses, and paniers, and butter-wives, been taken from it. Nay, the very street itselfe, by this meanes, will shew like a large new *Exchange* or *Basilia*. Such a commerce of gentlemen and citizens will be seen there dayly by walking upon it."

MR. MACAULAY AND WILLIAM PENN.—(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)—Sir, In answer to a correspondent in your "Memorabilia," April 7, I beg to say that I see no occasion for wasting your columns or wasting my own time by undertaking any vindication of Macaulay's estimate of the character of Penn. The historian has pronounced his opinion, and laid his authorities before the public. To those readers who will not examine them, comment would be useless.—B. RUDDELL, F.S.A., Temple

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W., Aberdeen.—The work so politely forwarded reached us safely, and shall be shortly returned

AN OCCASIONAL CONTRIBUTOR. *Janitor* and *Caterer*? Both these offices are surely of self-evident meaning

PAUL DE KOCK. Meaning of the word *Vaudeville*?—This word in France is applied to a young soldier. It means, literally, lead-cavity and its playful application to French soldiers is not unlike our similar use of the word "lobster." It has no military meaning.

WELLER. Why are inscriptions on Tombstones in Lincolnshire so often turned towards the West?—There is no invariable custom on this subject. Ancient superstition has occasioned a preference for the East, which is still generally observed. But the fact of the sun, which brings the inscription into sight is often the guide to the facing of the inscription.

CANTUARIENSIS, LL.D., M. E. J. A.; SUSSICUSIS; H. G. A. B. J. F. JOHNSON; M. J. W. A., B.M., and others.—Origin of the saying "*By Hook or by Crook*?"—We are well aware of the legend which ascribes this saying to Scrogg-ins, the landless pageant of land on Wexford coast called respectively "Hook and Crook;" but believe it to be nothing more than a fanciful derivation.

COCKELUS NEROS.—"Who was the father who died of joy because his three sons gained prizes the same day at the Olympic Games?"—There appears to be some mistake on this subject. Lempriere says (on Diagoras) that Diagoras, himself a celebrated athlete, of Rhodes, died of joy because his three sons had gained prizes at one Olympiad, and he refers to Cicero, "Tusc." i., 46, for his authority. But on consulting the passage in Cicero, it is evident that there were only two victorious sons, and that Diagoras did not deem it necessary to die on the occasion. After saying that some may think it is time to quit this world when the highest of its honours have been attained, Cicero goes on to observe—"This seems to be what the Spartan implied, who, congratulating his bloodless pageant himself an Olympic victor, on his having seen *him no* victorious in one day, said, 'Die, Diagoras, you have no further glory to earn.'" It by no means follows that the old gentleman acted on the advice, and, indeed, it is certain he did not. As to the three victors, they were not on one day, but from one season. "Eodem die," being the two sons and the father himself. Lempriere has confounded a Spartan compliment with a biographical fact.

E. A. S., Bath, will perhaps be good enough to inform us whether the source whence he derived the passage relative to Henry VIII. a household, published in our last number, gave any further extracts from the old MS. mentioned, or throws any light upon its authorship.

B. CANDLEWELL.—Can you favour us with a more precise address, or obtain us a loan of the curious old musical MS. mentioned

ERRATUM.—Omitted, J. Watson, M. Percy, F.R.S., H. W., M.P., Finis, R. W. H., M. A., Kathleen, M. M. B., A Wexford Subscriber, Oxonienais, E. S., A Cardigan Subscriber, A Younger Son, W Salis, W. C., Bristol, D. D., S. H. Oxford, W. C. F., B. B., S. N. Temple, Nautical, Rock-ferry, Balaclava, J. F., Harward, Carlous William, F. D. T., Frances Jamieson, L., Bromley, Kent, John Joseph B., Raymond Delacourt, T., Dumfries, J. A. Shaw, Cramale.

## CHESS.

*Our usual Notices to Correspondents are postponed until next week.*

### PROBLEM NO. 637.

By Mr H. Tatton.

BLACK.

WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

### CHESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

A fine, hard-fought battle between Messrs. F. PERRIN and LOCKE, two of the sturdiest chess athletes in the States.

(*Queen's Gambit declined.*)

| WHITE (Mr. T. L.) | BLACK (Mr. F. P.) | WHITE (Mr. T. L.) | BLACK (Mr. F. P.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to Q 4th | P to Q 4th | 16. Q to Q 2nd | P to K B 4th |
| 2. P to Q B 4th | P to K 3rd | 17. K B to Q 3rd | Kt to Q B 4th |
| 3. K Kt to K B 3rd | P to Q B 4th | 18. Q to K 3rd | Q R to Q 4th |
| 4. P to K 3rd | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 19. K B to Q R 6th | Q R to Q B 7th |
| 5. Q Kt to Q B 3rd | P takes Q P | 20. Q R to Q Kt sq | Kt takes Q Kt P |
| 6. K P takes P | K Kt to K B 3rd | 21. K B to Q Kt 7th | B takes B |
| 7. P to Q B 3rd | K B to K 2nd | (c) | |
| 8. P to Q Kt 3rd | Castles | 22. Q takes Kt | B takes Kt |
| 9. K B to Q 2nd | P to Q Kt 3rd | 23. P takes B (d) | K R to K B 3rd (e) |
| 10. Castles | Q B to Q Kt 2nd | 24. B to Q B sq (f) | K R to Kt 3rd (ch) |
| 11. P takes P (c) | K Kt takes P | 25. K to K sq | Q to K R 6th |
| 12. Kt takes Kt | Q takes Kt | 26. K R to K Kt sq | Q R takes K B P |
| 13. Q R to Q Kt 2nd | Q R to Q sq (b) | 27. B to K B 4th | K R to K R 3rd |
| 14. Q to Q B 2nd | Q to K B 4th | 28. Q R to Q Kt 2nd | Q takes R P (ch) |
| 15. K B to K 4th | Q R to Q B sq | 29. B takes Q | Kt takes B—Mate. |

(*a*) By this capture, White affords an inlet for his adversary's pieces, and becomes subjected to an attack which, naturally as he retains, proves his master in the end.

(*b*) Having in view the advance of his King's Pawn.

(*c*) A clever retort.

(*d*) Had he taken the Rook, Black would obviously have forced him in three moves.

(*e*) Correctly played. The other Rook is safe as a guarde-du-corps by an army.

(*f*) His only resource, and that but an ineffectual one.

### CHESS IN NEW YORK.

Now that a trip to the United States, a fortnight's sojourn, and the run home again, may be accomplished with less inconvenience, and in about the same time, that our forefathers occupied in a journey to some parts of Scotland, the following list of a few places in NEW YORK, where Chess-players most do congregate, may be useful as well as interesting to amateurs on this side the Atlantic. It is slightly abbreviated from the American Illustrated Newspaper:—

"NEW YORK CHESS-CLUB.—This club meets at No. 158, Tenth-street, near Fourth Avenue, at the house of the secretary, F. Perrin, Esq., on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings. We mention the club, first and foremost, because it is the only place in New York devoted to strict Chess—*et pretereea nihil*—and for the reason that the names of the very best players in the city are enrolled on the books. They number some forty members, of different degrees of force, and there is no other club or place of meeting that offers such inducements and attractions to pure lovers of the game. On the evenings mentioned six or eight tables are generally in full play, and everything is conducted in the most quiet and orderly manner, the only thing—other than the game—permitted, being an indulgence to the lovers of the weed to puff a fragrant Habana. The distinguished players from abroad often call, and these are always welcome visitants. No formality is requisite to membership, a personal application to the secretary, at the club or at the National Bank, and the annual payment of five dollars being all that is necessary. To be a good Chess-player is *grand fuse* evidence of a gentleman, and the club have never yet had occasion to regret their broad and general rule in regard to admission. The utmost harmony and good feeling prevail among the members, and no better or pleasanter place to spend an evening can be found in the city. Whoever chooses to call will generally find the said broad and good-humoured face of our venerable friend, Mr. Secretary Perrin, who will greet him with a smiling welcome, and who has the singularly happy faculty of making a stranger feel perfectly at home in just about sixty seconds. There is no annual tournament for a prize, embracing all members who choose to pay the entrance-fee, the difference in skill being adjusted by odds which are equably regulated by a competent committee. There are two tourneys now in progress, and a third will be commenced after the holidays. This last is made up of eight of the best players, who play without odds, and who are to contend for a silver cup, and the ultimate pleasure of the club.

"ORIENTAL CLUB.—This club meets at the Turkish Kahve, 625, Broadway, on Wednesday and Friday evenings. They have no regular organisation, and can hardly be ranked as first-class players, though some of them are very fair. Mr. Osmanyan, well known to the community by his able and highly-interesting lectures on Turkey, is the proprietor of the Kahvé, and dispenses Turkish luxuries in the shape of pipe, tobacco, sherbet, coffee, &c., in a style that makes one fancy he is in Constantinople. He is a ripe scholar, a perfect polyglott, and a cultivated gentleman, capable and willing to impart more information about Turkey and her institutions in one evening than could be gleaned from a score of books of travel. First-rate Chess-players drop in here almost every evening (members of the N. Y. Club and others), and the proprietor himself is quite an adept at the game.

"BROOKLYN CHESS-CLUB.—This young club meets on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, at Toynbee's Hotel, corner of Court and Montague-streets, near the City Hall. Thomas Frere is the secretary, and he cordially invites all lovers of the game to join the club. The quarterly subscription is 1 dollar 50 cents. They number fifteen regular players, and are about to have a tournament. Mr. Hamilton, the vice-president, is a member of the New York Club, a good player, and "booked up" in all openings, &c., as well as any man of our acquaintance.

"LARKLEN'S CIGAR DIVAN.—This is a very pleasant place where good tables and mate are kept, and where a quiet game can be enjoyed, with the concomitants of excellent cigars and liqueurs. Not being an *habitué* of the establishment we cannot speak by the card of the force of the players who frequent it. The Club, is good player, and "booked up" in all openings, &c., as well as any man of our acquaintance.

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"LIMBURGER AND WALTER'S SALOON.—Here is a place worthy of particular mention. Some of the best (and poorest) players in town meet here daily. Drop in any afternoon after one o'clock and we will guarantee that as fine games will be in progress as are played in the city. Two boards are also in use in the evenings, but the superior players congregate in the afternoon."

MANCHESTER CHESS-CLUB.—A tournament is now in progress at the Manchester Chess-club, in which the prize will be the ivory set of chessmen recently won from the Liverpool Club. Tournaments are of two kinds; first, those in which no odds are given, and in which it is intended the strongest player shall win; and, secondly, handicap tournaments (like the present), in which odds are given, in order that players of every grade shall have an equal chance, but an advantage still remains with the strongest, as Chess-players, like the rest of the world, are not inclined to underrate their own abilities. Thirty-two players are engaged in the present tournament, and it was opened by putting their names into a bag, and then drawing two names at a time. The sixteen couples being thus matched, the players agreed to give or take odds according to their estimate of their own and their opponents' skill, and the match commenced under the following regulations:—The sixteen players who, in the first round, win three games first of their respective opponents, put the latter *hors de combat*, and, as winners, are again balloted for opponents, as in the first instance; and so on, until the fifth round, when there being only two players left, the winner carries off the prize. The following is the result of the first draw:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Watkins v. Lawson | Bonsall v. Bodé. |
| Rohe jr. v. Cohen | Ralli v. Faulkner |
| De Val v. Schlesinger | Emmerfopoulo v. Lofthouse |
| Hasche v. Surtees | King v. Heineman |
| Rennie v. Hahnel | Gibbs v. Watts |
| Kipping v. Payne | Chitley v. Goodier |
| J. Birch v. Pindar | Beaver v. Wood |
| Francis v. Barker | Dickinson v. Hilton |

## GENERAL MOURAVIEFF.

WE have noticed in our columns many—we may say nearly all—the celebrated men whose names have been brought prominently forward by the late war; but our gallery of historical portraits would not be complete without a sketch of General Mouravieff. The task, in this instance, is a pleasant one. Mouravieff is one of those heroes of the old school who may be placed by the side of Bayard, "*sans peur et sans reproche*"—the deadly foe and the perfect gentleman. In battle we meet him—as the poet has it—

> With that stern joy which warriors feel
> At foemen worthy of their steel.

And, victor or vanquished, the man ever commands our respect. The name of Mouravieff is henceforth inseparably linked with that of Williams and with the fall of Kars. Whilst we are writing, Parliament is actually discussing the events in which Mouravieff, on one side, and Williams, on the other, were the principal actors. The gallant defence of Kars, and its final surrender to General Mouravieff are facts already well known to our readers. General Mouravieff was selected by the late Emperor of Russia to command the troops in Asia as well on account of his noted bravery and good generalship as from his experience on the theatre of war in that country. Mouravieff served under Paskiewitsch in the campaigns of 1828 and 1829; and the ground he had to go over again was quite familiar to him. The opposition he had to meet with was, however, of a different nature.

Paskiewitsch's campaigns were rapid and successful. Kars surrendered to him in a day, and the victorious Russian army planted its standards in rapid succession on the towers of Erzeroum, and even on those of the second capital of the Ottoman Empire. The war terminated with the treaty of Adrianople. In 1853 the energy and "pluck" of a handful of Englishmen kept the Russians at bay for months; and it was not till reduced by famine that the brave garrison surrendered. The capitulation of Kars to General Mouravieff is the plank upon which sinking Russia clung and saved her reputation.

We have before us all Mouravieff's despatches to his Government. We find him in June, 1855, actively employed cutting off all the supplies meant for Kars, and watching that fortress with the utmost vigilance. "From the position we occupy," he says, writing on the 29th of June, 1855, "the fortifications of Kars and the enemy's army shut up there are visible. The Turks continue to strengthen their works of defence, and are throwing up new ones on different points." In July heavy rains set in; but with unswerving perseverance we still found Mouravieff blockading Kars. This state of affairs continued till September. General Mouravieff then resolved to make a desperate attempt to carry Kars by storm. Having been informed that reinforcements were on their way from Erzeroum with a view to relieve the garrison, General Mouravieff convoked a council of war on the 27th of September. It was unanimously resolved that the heights which command Kars should be attacked on the 29th of September. The magnificent defence on that memorable day is one of the noblest records of war of which history can boast. Decimated by famine and disease, the garrison victoriously repulsed the attack. General Mouravieff, in his despatch, states his loss at 6517 men. The gallant garrison, still hoping for relief, held out. Gen. Mouravieff kept watch upon the devoted city more vigilantly than ever. At last human suffering could endure no longer, and, with a heavy heart, Williams came to terms of capitulation. And it is from this dark background of heroic suffering, and bodily and mental anguish, that the character of General Mouravieff stands forth in bright relief. On the 25th November General Williams and his aide-de-camp rode over to the Russian Camp, and the terms of capitulation were settled honourably to all. On the 28th November the fortress of Kars surrendered to Aide-de-Camp General Mouravieff, Commander-in-Chief of the detached corps in the Caucasus. The Mushir Vassif Pachas, eight other Pachas, a number of superior and subaltern officers, the whole garrison and 130 cannon, and General Williams and his staff fell into his hands. General Mouravieff ordered a repast to be given to the famished garrison; and, when the English officers were about to give up their swords, the brave old Russian, with chivalrous courtesy, bade them keep them, observing that they well became men of such heroic bravery, such gallant officers and gentlemen. In his report to the Emperor, Gen. Mouravieff compliments the garrison on its defence.

GENERAL MOURAVIEFF, THE CAPTOR OF KARS.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY WEINGARTNER, OF MOSCOW.)

The besieged (he says) still founded their hopes on the arrival of aid from Erzeroum. In fact, Vely Pacha, coming from Trebizond, had attempted to advance on Kars, but at each attempt he was met by General Soulou's detachment, which threatened his rear. Our patrols skirmished with these troops, keeping them in a state of alarm as far as the vicinity of Erzeroum. Meantime the provisions at Kars were diminishing; the cold weather was coming on; snow had fallen on the Saganlong; cases of death, of weakness from want of nourishment occurred in the garrison; desertion increased, and despondency became general. All these circumstances decided General Williams, who directed the defence of Kars to surrender the fortress.

It is a noble trait of Mouravieff, thus, whilst announcing his own success, to shield the reputation of his opponent. The important service rendered to Russia by General Mouravieff, which has enabled Russia to conclude a treaty of peace with some appearance of equality, has not been overlooked by the Czar, and the highest military distinctions have been conferred upon him. A glance at the third and fourth articles of the Treaty of Peace of Paris, testifies to the importance of Kars. Russia restores Kars to Turkey, and in exchange receives back Sebastopol, Balaclava, Kamiesch, Eupatoria, Kertch, Yenikale, and Kinburn.

General Mouravieff is the scion of an ancient Russian family, distinguished in literature and science, as well as in arms. The accompanying portrait is from a photograph taken shortly before the General entered upon the campaign of Asia Minor.

## PRINCE ALBERT AT COLCHESTER.

THE visit of his Royal Highness to Colchester for the purpose of inspecting the troops stationed in the Encampment there took place on the 21st ult. The streets were lined with well-dressed people, and all business was suspended. Banners and flags were also profusely displayed in all directions. His Royal Highness, who was accompanied by General Grey, Colonel Phipps, General Wetherall, and Lord Alfred Paget, was received at the station by a guard of honour furnished from the 11th Regiment, and a detachment of the West Essex Yeomanry. At the Townhall the Prince was met by the Mayor, Mr. C. G. Round (Recorder), Mr. Turner (Town Clerk), and other gentlemen. His Royal Highness having been conducted to the large room of the building, and address from the Town Council was read by the Recorder, in the presence of a numerous company, comprising the *élite* of the town and the district, to which his Royal Highness returned an appropriate reply.

The Prince, on leaving the Townhall, proceeded to the Camp, and was conducted over it by the Barrack-master, Sir William O'Malley, and other officers. The Camp covers a great extent of ground, and contains a church, three schoolrooms, quarters, and mess establishments for the various officers, and about 130 huts for the rank and file, together with two powder-magazines, 20 hospital huts, stables, lavatories, cooking-houses, &c. Four roads, three of them 30 feet in width, intersect the lines of buildings, and the general appearance of the Camp is airy and cheerful. The regiments of the Line lying in the Camp are the 11th and 88th, and the following Militia regiments:—The Essex Rifles, the West Suffolk, the West Essex, and the East Norfolk. The commanding officer of the whole force is Major-General Garcoigne.

Having concluded his examination of the Camp, the Prince proceeded to the business of the day—the review of the troops who were drawn up in line in Wivenhoe Park. Major-General Garcoigne occupied the centre

VISIT OF PRINCE ALBERT TO COLCHESTER.—ARRIVAL OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS AND STAFF AT WAVENDON PARK.

STATE BANQUET GIVEN BY THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH TO THE PEACE PLENIPOTENTIARIES, AT THE SALLE DES MARECHAUX, TUILERIES.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

of the ground, and was surrounded by his staff—Earl Jermyn, Colonel Admir, Lieut.-Colonel Herbert, Captain Hamilton, and Captain Bulwer. The regiments on the ground were commanded by the following officers: 88th, Colonel Maxwell; West Suffolk Militia, Colonel Deare; West Essex Militia, Lieutenant-Colonel Brice; East Norfolk Militia, Major Sir E. Leacon, M.P.; Essex Rifles, Major Wallace. The fineness of the weather and the presence of the distinguished visitor attracted a great number of spectators. The troops, having marched past in slow and quick time, went through a series of evolutions; at the close of which the Prince briefly expressed his satisfaction to Major-General Cascoigne.

The Prince then turned homewards. Riding slowly along the dusty road, amid the enthusiastic acclamations of the swarming mass of pedestrians. His Royal Highness reaching the railway station about three o'clock and a special train shortly afterwards conveyed him to town.

## THE BANQUET TO THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES AT THE TUILERIES.

By way of celebrating the close of the Paris Conferences, a grand banquet was given by the Emperor on the 12th ult., at the Tuileries, to the members of the Congress. All the members had been invited, as well as the foreign Ministers, the Cardinals, the Ministers of the Emperor, the Marshals, the presidents of the great bodies of the State, the grand officers of the Crown, the French Ambassador at London, the Governor of the Invalides, the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, the Grand Referendary of the Senate, a number of senators, deputies, high functionaries of State, and the principal civil and military officers of the household of the Emperor. His Majesty took his seat in the middle of the table, which was laid in the form of a horse-shoe, and had on his right Lord Clarendon, and on his left Count de Buol. Prince Napoleon sat opposite the Emperor, having Count Grieffen his right, and Aali Pacha on his left. Towards the end of the dinner, the Emperor, in a firm and emphatic voice, said:—"I give a toast to the union so happily re-established among the Sovereigns. May it be durable, and it will be so if it is always founded on right, on justice, and on the true and legitimate interests of the peoples!" These words were hailed by unanimous cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" After the banquet the Emperor went into the *salon* preceding the Salle du Trône, and the meeting was kept up until ten o'clock. During dinner, the band of the Guides and the Opera-singers of the Conservatoire were present and gave instrumental and vocal *morceaux* alternately.

## ANOTHER SEA-SERPENT.

(*To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

*Imogen*, Channel, 15th April, 1856.

SIR,—We beg to hand you the inclosed sketch of a Sea-Serpent we had the good fortune to sight on the 30th March last.

*Imogen*, from Algoa Bay, towards London. Sunday 30th March, 1856. Lat. 29 deg 11 min. N.; Long., 34 deg. 26 min. W.; bar. 30·50; calm and clear. Four vessels visible to southward and westward.

SEA-SERPENT, AS SEEN THROUGH A TELESCOPE.

About five minutes past eleven, a.m., the helmsman drew our attention to something moving through the water, and causing a strong ripple about 400 yards distant from our starboard quarter.

In a few moments it became more distinct, presenting the appearance represented in Fig. 1, and showing an apparent length of about forty feet (above the surface of the sea), the undulations of the water extending on each side to a considerable distance in its wake. Mr Statham immediately ascended to the mizentopsail-yard, Capt. Guy and Mr. Harries watching the animal from the deck with the telescope. After passing the ship about half-a-mile, the serpent "rounded to" and raised its head, seemingly to look at us (Fig. 2), and then steered away to the northward

N.E.), possibly to the neighbourhood of the Western Islands, frequently lifting its head (Fig 3). We traced its course until nearly on the horizon, from the topsail-yard, and lost sight of it from deck about 11h. 45m. a.m. No doubt remained on our minds as to its being an immense snake, as the undulations of its body were clearly perceptible, although we were unable to distinguish its eyes.

The weather being fine and the glassy surface of the sea only occasionally disturbed by slight flaws (catspaws) of wind we had a perfect opportunity of noticing its movements.

In conformity to your regulations we inclose our references, and remain,

Sir, your obedient servants,

JAMES GUY, Commander,
J. H. STATHAM, JULIAN B. HARRIES, D. J. WILLIAMSON, Passengers.

The Ultramontane *Volks Zeitung* was confiscated last week for abusing the Austrian bureaucracy, and accusing it of lukewarmness in religious matters.

The colliers employed under the Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Company, at the upper, middle, and lower Pemberton collpits, have struck work, in consequence of a proposed reduction in their wages.

The *Nord* of Brussels was seized at the Post-office the other day for having published an extract of the protocol of the sitting of the Paris Congress on the 8th ult., which contained a full report of the speech of Count Walewski on Italy, Greece, and Belgium.

According to the *Militar Zeitung*, all the Austrian companies, with the exception of those in Italy, are to be reduced to sixty men, which is half the usual strength of a company when on a peace footing.

## MR. C. ROACH SMITH'S MUSEUM OF LONDON ANTIQUITIES.

EVERYBODY who takes any interest in the history and antiquities of our country will rejoice to know that it has been at length arranged that this interesting collection of antiquities shall be transferred to the British Museum. The question as to its future destination has been for the last few months a matter of so much interest, and has been so frequently alluded to in the columns of the public press, that we think our readers have a right to expect some further account of it.

We need hardly state that Mr. Charles Roach Smith is well known not only in England, but on the Continent, as one of the ablest archæologists of the present day. He is a native of the Isle of Wight, but upwards of twenty years ago he established himself in Lothbury (in the city of London), as a chemist, and was, we believe, making there a very profitable business. He settled in Lothbury just at the moment when the excavations for sewerage and improvement in the City were at their height, and he was soon struck with the quantity of Roman remains which were daily turning up, and with the indiscriminate destruction to which they were doomed. His attention was more particularly called to this subject when he witnessed the breaking up of tesselated pavements, and when he extracted from a cartload of rubbish some fine specimens of Roman mural fresco paintings. Regret for this lamentable destruction made Mr. Smith a collector and an antiquary. The first paper which he contributed to the Society of Antiquaries procured him the notice of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Mr. Gaze Rokewode, Mr. Hudson Gurney, and others of the leading antiquaries of that time, at whose recommendation he was elected a Fellow of the Society. Nevertheless, the course of Mr. Smith's labours were not always smooth; and he seems to have given great offence to the City authorities by the zeal with which he laboured to save the relics of former days from destruction, and to explain to the civic body that they ought not to be destroyed. Obstacles of all kinds were thrown in his way; and we have been assured that in more than one instance where a beautiful vessel of Roman Samian ware was turned up under the eyes of a person in authority over the works, he caused it to be broken to pieces, in order that Mr. Smith might not get it. But, in the earlier period of his researches Mr. Smith was made to feel his unpopularity with the civic body in a manner more affecting his personal interests. His house in Lothbury was wanted for improvements; but the locality had become important to him in his business, and he offered to forego all claim to remuneration if he might so remain still in the line of Lothbury. This reasonable request was peremptorily denied, and Mr. Roach Smith was compelled to remove without any compensation for the losses he necessarily sustained, and to establish himself in Liverpool-street, Finsbury-circus. His business was thus broken up, and he never recovered from the losses he had sustained. He persisted, however, in his archæological labours, and managed to establish a communication with the workmen in the City excavations, by which they were induced to gather up carefully the articles of antiquarian interest which were thrown up amongst the earth and rubbish and carry them to him, from whom they were sure to receive a fair remuneration. It was in this manner that Mr. Smith gradually and through a period of more than twenty years collected the large and interesting museum, which is so well known to all interested in these researches, and which has always been thrown open so liberally to the inspection of the public.

It would not be easy for the reader in a few words any notion of the great extent of this interesting collection, or of its variety, including almost every ordinary article of usefulness in public and domestic life which was not made of perishable materials. From a general view of it we may obtain a tolerably correct idea of what a rich and important city Roman London was, while there is hardly any department of our national archæology on which it does not throw more or less light; for it must not be forgotten that Mr. Roach Smith, who began with the Roman remains, has collected for all periods, and that his museum extends through the Saxon, Norman, and later periods of London history. It thus presents a series of objects which speak more or less of the social habits and customs, and of the industrial life of the successive generations who have lived and died in the metropolis of Britain from the earliest period of its existence as a city, and reveals a history which is untold by the pen of the chronicler. It reveals our forefathers in their every-day life, in their houses and villas, and gives us glimpses of them in their homes, and in their costume, surrounded by the products of the arts which administered to their comforts and luxury. In fact, although collected only on one locality there is no museum in this country which contains anything like so much material for profitable study by the general antiquary. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at if Mr. Smith, besides a natural attachment to what may be called an object of his affections for so many years, was unwilling to separate from it, in the fear, in which all who appreciate such objects at all must share, that it might be eventually broken up and dispersed, and thus the labour of such a long period thrown away. Its main value consists in its collective form, for each article taken individually as a mere curiosity, loses naturally its historical importance. Moreover, when we consider the circumstances under which it was collected (and in fact under which only it could have been collected), it is quite improbable that any such collection of London antiquities can ever be made again. This circumstance itself caused uneasiness among antiquaries, who saw such a valuable museum placed in a private house, where it was accessible to but a very few many accidents of fire, &c; and, he had often been urged to allow it to be offered for sale to one of our national institutions. The most appropriate place for its reception appeared to be the Museum of the City of London, and after that the British Museum.

During the last two or three years several considerations have led Mr. Smith to yield to the wishes of his friends; and, as the civic body continues to display the same apathy as formerly with regard to the City antiquities, it was determined to offer the collection to the great national establishment, the British Museum. It is to be regretted that the managers of the British Museum have shown, especially of late years, a very great disregard for our national antiquities, which has been shown in such cases as the rejection of the Faussett Collection, and which is, unfortunately now apparent in the vacant or inappropriately-filled cases of the room in the Museum itself which is termed "British." At the beginning of last year Mr. Smith made a formal offer of his collection of London antiquities to the trustees of the British Museum, through Lord Londesborough, Lord Talbot de Malahide, and Sir John Boileau. As it was necessary to name a price, he made as near an estimation as he could of the sums of money which he had himself expended upon it, which he ascertained could not have been less than £300, and he therefore named that sum as a fair one for the purchase money. All who have been acquainted with Mr. Smith's manner of collecting, will be convinced that he did not pay more than the just value of the objects considered as articles of antiquity, so that he was giving to the nation his own labour and the result of his own knowledge during so many years, without any consideration in return. At the end of nearly three months from the time when the offer was made to the trustees, Mr. Smith received their reply, in which they merely rejected his offer, without stating any reason for doing so, though he received indirect information that it had been rejected on the recommendation of the officers of the Antiquity Department, who had set a very trifling value upon it. When this refusal was publicly known it caused a very considerable sensation throughout the whole country, and many paragraphs in London and country newspapers showed that public opinion was decidedly against the decision of the trustees of the British Museum. A petition to Parliament was immediately drawn up, which was signed by, we believe, above 900 individuals, who were all men known publicly for their acquaintance with archæology and for their fitness to appreciate the value of this collection to the public; and this petition was presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Gladstone in the month of July last. About the same time a memorial also was sent to the Treasury, signed by thirty-five gentlemen especially known for their literary and antiquarian attainments—at the head of whom were Lords Talbot de Malahide and Londesborough—who urgently pressed the Lords of the Treasury to purchase Mr. Smith's collection for the nation, and gave their opinion that the sum asked for it was a fair price. There is good reason for believing that the Treasury was willing to give the money, if approved by the trustees of the British Museum; but the latter still refused to buy. Meanwhile, the public feeling on the subject was becoming daily stronger, and petitions were sent to the Treasury from scientific bodies in different parts of the country, until the Treasury itself appears to have exercised some pressure on the Museum authorities. The consequence was that the officers of the Museum now made an indirect offer to Mr. Smith (by a communication from Mr. Hawkins, of the department of Antiquities in the Museum to one of Mr. Smith's friends) to reopen the negotiation, the result of which has been that he has, at length, by the advice of the friends whom he has consulted throughout the transaction, consented to accept two thousand pounds for his museum, rather than it should not be permanently deposited in the national establishment, where it may be accessible, as it has hitherto been, to all who are interested in the subject; although the fairness of Mr. Smith's own valuation has been confirmed by a regular valuation made by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, the well-known auctioneers of antiquarian and literary property. It is much to be regretted that the directors of our national establishments should appreciate so little whatever is really national; we cannot do otherwise than rejoice that the museum of Mr. C. Roach Smith has at last found a permanent resting place in the public establishment where, of all others, it ought to go and we hope it will be carefully and properly arranged and kept together by itself in a prominent position.

## VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AND PRINCE ALFRED TO MESSRS. DAY AND SON'S LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT.

ON Tuesday week their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, accompanied by Mr. Gibbs, Dr. Becker, and Colonel Biddulph, honoured the establishment of Messrs. Day and Son, lithographers to the Queen, with a visit, in order to inspect the various processes of the art of lithography from their commencement to their termination in the form of impressions from the hand of the printer; and more particularly with the view of seeing the progress of the many important works in chromo-lithography now being produced by this eminent firm.

On their arrival the young Princes were received by Mr. Day, who exhibited to them several original drawings which were destined to be copied on stone, amongst which were conspicuous "Simpson's Sketches from the Seat of War in the East;" Mr. Simpson himself explaining to their Royal Highnesses the various points of interest in his drawings. The Royal party then passed through the draughtsmen's room, and inspected many lithographs in progress, chiefly incidents of the late war, both naval and military, and some more peaceful subjects, the most remarkable being the drawing for the small edition of Roberts's well-known work on the "Holy Land." After glancing at the series of colossal physiological and zoological drawings produced by Messrs. Day for the Department of Science and Art they next visited the etching-room, where they witnessed a lithograph from one of Simpson's sketches in the Crimea submitted to the process of etching, which they afterwards saw taken to the press and proved. After walking through the lower floors of the establishment, and observing the various works in progress at the presses, the more prominent being Roberts's "Holy Land," Simpson's "Crimea," and Bossoli's tinted views of the same locality, they were conducted to the chromo-lithographic department, and witnessed the progress of many interesting and important works: one an imitation of a richly coloured drawing by Haghe, bearing the title of "The Happy Trio;" another a copy from an oil painting by Frith—his well-known picture of "Dolly Varden;" a copy of Sant's "Lavinia;" and, lastly, Owen Jones's great work, "The Grammar of Ornament." They then paid attention to the steel and copper plate printing, and saw impressions of the popular subjects—viz., "The Slide," after Webster; "The Drive," after Landseer; "The *Victory* being towed into Gibraltar," by Cousins, after Stanfield; "Napoleon on the Field of Bassano," by Lewis, after Barker; and "Nelson on Board the *Sea Jozef*" by Cousins, after Stanfield.

During their Royal Highnesses' visit they were much interested by seeing a facsimile of the letter announcing the honour of their intended visit written and transferred to stone—a copy of which they each claimed. After spending two hours in the building, during which they paid particular attention to the various processes described by Mr. Day, apparently much gratified by what they had seen, they quitted the establishment.

## PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.

THE proclamation of peace has given the signal for a series of fêtes of all descriptions, notwithstanding which we have nothing new in the way of ball-dresses, which denotes rather a prolongation of the season than the commencement of a new one. The marriages which usually take place in spring are more numerous than hitherto, since the conclusion of peace. But to describe the splendour of these rich *corbeilles de mariage* is impossible: two waggons were hardly sufficient to carry the rich *corbeille* of Mdlle. de Rigny, the bride of M. de Beam; besides the *corbeilles* of Mdlle. la Princesse Czartoryska, Mdlle. de Montebello, Mdlle. Leon, Mdlle. de Sancy, and others.

Nevertheless, attention is turned towards the new spring modes. Bonnets are nearly the same—the passe is very small, the curtain very large; the long ends of the ribbons fall over the shoulders. A *modiste* of establishment has produced an invention for preventing the bonnet from falling too far back; it consists of a little imperceptible gauze fixed in the passe of the bonnet, and which produces the desired effect, obviating the emploi ment of pins.

Among the bonnets we have noticed the last few days are a *chapeau à fond mon* of green taffetas sewed upon a passe of Italian straw, transversed by a black velvet which ties above the curtain and falls behind, roses mingled with white *tulle d'illusion* ornament the inside of the bonnet. Chapeau of white *tulle illusion*, blanc *cou*tisse, and in each *couisse* a *bais* of taffetas rose: on each side of the passe are groups of rose-coloured feathers, and on one side of the head a tuft of primroses of the same shade. Chapeau of lilacs and white lace, with a flower of *brin fantastique*. For little girls there are *Chapeaux Pamela*, ornamented with large knots of floating velvet, or with garden flowers of every shade. The beautiful *coiffures Persanniennes* of flowers which attracted so much attention at the Exhibition have since become quite the fashion. Their freshness and lightness render them well adapted for summer ornaments; their opaque white harmonises admirably with the *pâle de riz*. Flowers and feathers will be much worn this summer. In the *corbeille* of the Margravine of Bavaria were three parasols—one was very large, made covered over with rose-coloured *moire*, and again with English point lace; the second had an ebony handle, inlaid with silver, and was of sky-blue taffetas covered with a thread tissue *d'alos Chenos*; the third was covered with maroon *moiré antique*, with a sprinkling of *pois d'or*. The fringe was half of maroon silk and half gold.

Among head-dresses we hear much of the *couronne Ristori*, apropos to her great success in *Medea*. This crown is composed of silk oak-leaves, shaded with red; the golden and green acorns are grouped in this foliage, and gold *bizerons* form behind a sort of floating knot, that falls upon the shoulders.

Robes are worn as full as ever; the sleeves preserve their open form, and the corsages their basques, more or less long. The skirts are either quite plain, or covered by five or seven flounces reaching to the waist, but robes with the same number of flounces, only as far as the middle of the skirt, and leaving the upper part comparatively unrimmed, are no longer in fashion. Of the robes and mantelets, the patterns are not yet quite decided.

### THE ILLUSTRATIONS

Chapeau of white taffetas, with crisped feathers upon the edge of the passe, the lower part of the head of *tulle illusion*, edged with narrow white blonde.

Mantelet of white muslin, embroidered upon the tour, and with wide scallops. At the head of the trimming are little silken knots. Robe *en taffetas quadrille*, white ground with stripes of *verte d'Italy*: the skirt has five flounces, with round scallops, which are themselves trimmed with a narrow silk binding, also scalloped.

*Girl*.—Straw hat, the passe covered with a network of fine velvet. A knot of roses upon the side of the passe, and another above the bavolet, with long hanging ends. Skirt of *moiré antique*, and an over corsage, fitting closely, of black or coloured velvet, to match the skirt. The corsage is made *à brebelles*, and *a bouquet basques*; is open on both sides, but held in by a series of little jets, with which also are trimmed the edges of the basques, braces, and sleeves.

Robe of *gros de Naples*: the skirt has three flounces, with satin patterns upon the edges. The corsage, closed in front, is ornamented with a ruche, which falls to the bottom at the waist, and separates in front, to form the basques. Each point of the corsage is ornamented with a ribbon of the same kind. An *écharpe* mantelet covers the shoulders.

Chapeau of white rose-straw, trimmed with flowers. Robe of barège, white ground, with garlands of maroon flowers. The *corsage ajusté* is ornamented with a round basquine, the edge of which is trimmed with three fringes—*Tom Pouce* maroon matched to the shade of the flowers of the robe. The sleeve has a first flounce at the elbow, and a second a little lower trimmed with the same, as are also the five flounces that cover the skirt of the robe.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE IN GERMANY.—The states of Oldenburg have agreed to a law for the better observance of the Sabbath. According to this all out-door labour, all noisy in-door labour, and all places of public recreation, are forbidden until after the termination of morning Divine Service; that is, until about mid-day. An attempt was made to extend the restriction until after evening service, but it was rejected.

AUSTRIAN AND PRUSSIAN COINAGE.—The *Frankfort Journal* asserts that the Mint Conference has come to an agreement and decision relative to the standard of Austrian coin, which is to be placed on the so-called 21-florin footing. If this be carried into effect the Austrian and Prussian standard will be equalised. The florin will then be equivalent to two-thirds of a Prussian dollar or twenty silver groschen, and the 5-groschen piece equal to a quarter florin.

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[illegible] Illustrated by Four Steel Plates. The Easy Science of the Month [illegible] means a new serial, and its plan is not a bad one—the principles to make such arrangements with Authors, Artists, and Printers as will [illegible] to resident [illegible] to print on superior paper and with increased care. The Illustrations (always two in number) will usually be the best obtainable. Thus the Frontispiece to the present number is a charming picture [illegible] Leslie, R.A., entitled "Sancho and the Duchess," and the object [illegible] to illustrate a humorous passage in the Second Part of Don Quixote, in the Way [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] stories, Poetry, [illegible] [illegible] series of "Tales of the Operas." Articles on subjects peculiarly interesting to Women are frequently appear as hitherto. The Magazine will also preserve its reputation for useful [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.—(SEE PAGE 486.)

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AND PRINCE ALFRED TO MESSRS. DAY AND SON'S LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT.—(SEE PAGE 486.)

London: Printed and Published at the Offices, 198, Strand, and Milford House, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, May [illegible]

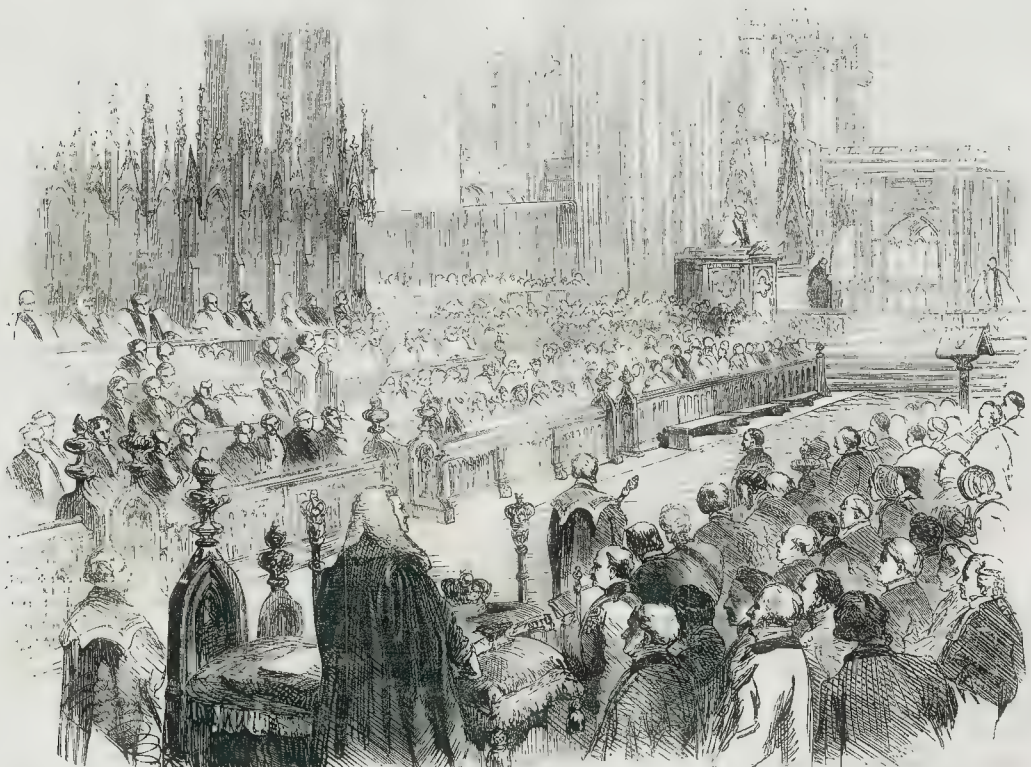
# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 798.—VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1856. TWO NUMBERS AND COLOURED SUPPLEMENT } TENPENCE.


## THE DEBATES ON THE PEACE.

THE Peace, which Austria planned, which France insisted upon, and which the British people somewhat sulkily acquiesced in, has been discussed in both Houses of Parliament. The result in each case was the same. An amendment to the Address was hinted at in the Lords, and threatened in the Commons; but in neither House did those who expressed dissatisfaction go the length of embodying it in a formal resolution. Yet although both Houses unanimously voted the Address of Congratulation to her Majesty on the termination of the war, and on the terms of the Peace which were made for, and not by, the British people, it must have been as obvious to the Ministry as it will be to the country that there was an under current of regret and disquietude in the whole discussion. The Lords and Commons felt themselves bound to accept the Peace, and to appear to be satisfied with it. To have expressed a desire for the continuance of a desolating war would have been wicked and unchristian on the part of a great nation speaking through its representatives. To have expressed much joy for a peace in the conquering of which Great Britain has had so small a share, and which has been forced upon us by our Allies, was too bitter a pill for the legislatorial palate; and so the Address was voted unanimously, but without enthusiasm; as a matter of necessity, and not of free will; as a duty imposed by the judgment, in which the feelings and the heart had no share; a thing in which the reason acquiesced, but against which the instinct revolted.

Whilst admitting to the fullest extent the ability, the energy, and the patriotism of Lord Palmerston, and the immense services which he rendered to his country in accepting office in the dark days of adversity and discouragement, and in retrieving in a few short months the disastrous mismanagement of two preceding years, the British people would be unworthy of their own history and of their own future, if they did not feel to some extent disappointed with a peace which is neither as broad in its terms nor as firmly secured as the interests of Europe demand. There has been, from the outbreak of hostilities, a misunderstanding between the British people and the Governments of Lord Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston on the real objects of the war. Mr. Sidney Herbert put the case very clearly in the debate of Tuesday evening. "What they had to consider," he said, "was—first, did the treaty obtain the objects for which we originally commenced the war; and, secondly, did it bear a just relation to the success which we had obtained in the war?" To the first question Lord Aberdeen, Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Gladstone, and others who have been, or aspire to be, Ministers of the Crown, reply in the affirmative. To the second question the same persons give the same reply, and not without a certain degree of pride and satisfaction. The people of Great Britain join in the reply, but do not participate in the pride or the satisfaction. On the contrary, they express dissatisfaction because they were not allowed to achieve the greater success to which they had made up their minds, and for which they had made all the preparations, in order that thereafter they might have been consulted on the terms of a peace that might have borne, as Mr. Sidney Herbert phrases it, "a just relation" to their victories. Mr. Sidney Herbert is satisfied with his first proposition, and must, therefore, be satisfied with the second, which springs from it. But here lies the gist of the whole discrepancy between the governing classes and the people in relation to this matter. The governing classes went unwillingly to war, and confined themselves strictly to the question of Turkey. The people went willingly to war, and did not confine their hopes and their wishes to the independence of Turkey. From the very first, and long before statesmen and diplomatists had reluctantly accepted the necessity of declaring war, the British nation desired an opportunity for the effectual repression of Russian ambition in Europe and in Asia—in the Black Sea, and in the Baltic, in the Danubian provinces, and throughout Central Europe and its petty despotisms, which are only enabled to confront and overawe their discontented subjects by the favour of the Czars. The Government went to war with a predetermination to bear as lightly as possible upon the enemy. The people went to war as a people should, with the determination to conquer, and to do as much mischief as possible—not or the sake of war, or victory and glory; but in order that such



THE BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS (LORD AUCKLAND) PREACHING THE THANKSGIVING SERMON, IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY, BEFORE THE HOUSE OF PEERS, ON SUNDAY LAST.—(SEE PAGE 510.)

a blow might be struck at the unrighteous aggressor as would secure and guarantee peace for fifty or a hundred years. The Government has not been disappointed in its very moderate expectations; but the people, having had higher views, and sounder philosophy, has not shared the comfortable feeling of men in power. No guarantees for the observance of this imperfect treaty have been taken from Russia. There is a treaty, but there is no security whatever except parchment for the fulfilment of its contracts and stipulations; and for this treaty, without security, Great Britain has had, or will have, to pay about one hundred millions sterling. Even Lord Palmerston admits that he has no other security than the "assurance" of Count Orloff that the Emperor will not build at Nicolaieff—where there is to be no Consul to watch his doings—any other ships of war than those which he is allowed to have by the treaty. What will this "assurance" be worth when the present, or any future Emperor of Russia, shall think it advisable to set it at nought, and to prepare in secret, in a place that will be as hermetically sealed against prying eyes as Sebastopol was before the present war, as many gun-boats as he can float down the estuary into the Black Sea, for a *coup de main* on Constantinople? We are afraid not much.

It is true that this country might have been ignominiously beaten in the war, because of its unpreparedness, and of the lukewarmness of those to whom it had confided its destinies. To have preserved it from such a catastrophe is something of which a Government may be proud. But should war break out again in a few years—as it may do, for all that the Treaty of Paris contains to prevent it—even this moderate degree of praise will not be accorded to the statesmen whose reputations have now emerged with such apparent credit from the ordeal of Parliamentary discussion.

There are four great parties to the Paris Treaty, and only two of them can be said to be satisfied;—Austria, which detested the war, and had neither the courage nor the means to take that part in it which honour and prudence dictated; and France, which fought it out bravely to a certain point, when her own objects were attained, and when, to have carried it further, might have rendered her people impatient of extra taxation, and would assuredly have enabled her maritime ally to have rivalled, if not eclipsed elsewhere, the splendid achievement that adds the name of the Malakoff to the victorious banners of the Bonapartes. These Powers are satisfied. We shall rejoice if they have reason to continue so, and if the peace be as durable as they wish it, and as every friend of humanity must desire. Russia is not likely to be satisfied; and Great Britain (speaking of the people, not of the Government) has misgivings which, with the usual slowness but sureness of the Saxon mind, will take time to ripen into more positive conviction. We have no guarantee for peace; and in the wars that may arise out of the treaty—and it is as noteworthy as it is deplorable that all our wars arise from treaties, and that every treaty to which we are a party is sooner or later the cause of a war—we have relinquished the sovereignty of the seas. Henceforward the greatest maritime State in the world relinquishes the right in war-time of destroying or impeding the maritime commerce of her enemies. And this, and the loss of a hundred millions, is the price that Great Britain has consented to pay for the temporary security of the Turkish Empire.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

A Genoa paper lately announced a political amnesty as imminent in Naples. The Paris *Univers*, professing to have intelligence regarding the priest-ridden country more authentic than that of the Italian paper, indignantly repels the calumny on King Bomba, and denies that there is the least pretence for affirming that he is about to lay aside or soften the terrors of his vengeance.

The *Risorgimento* of Turin, after stating that the resignation of Chevalier Cibrario, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been accepted, and that Count di Cavour has been provisionally intrusted with that portfolio, adds that this resignation has no political meaning; that General de la Marmora having returned, the portfolio of War will be restored to him, and that the present Minister of War, General Durando, will resume the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. The *Risorgimento* of the 2nd of May says:—

The note, or, to give it the true name, the protest, which Count Cavour, in the name of the Piedmontese Government, sent to the representatives of the different Powers before quitting Paris, will soon be published. It breats, in language always becoming, but firm and energetic, on the necessity of providing efficaciously for the welfare of Italy, if they truly desire the tranquility of Europe. The state of siege in the duchies, the military government in Lombardy, the Austrian garrisons in Tuscany, the foreign occupation in the Romagna, the over-crowded prisons of Naples and Sicily—all constitute a state of things not natural, and which cannot last. The Congress of Paris has recognised the misfortunes of Italy, and in that European Congress the right of Piedmont to speak for Italy has been recognised.

The following telegraphic report of what took place in the Sardinian Chamber on Tuesday last appears in the *Indépendance Belge* of Wednesday:—

TURIN, May 6.

Count Cavour, in answer to interpellations addressed to him to-day in the Chamber of Deputies, declared that the negotiations now pending on the subject of the affairs of Italy impose upon him a great reserve.

He explained the moral and material advantages arising out of the Treaty of Peace. The Italian question has been brought before the Congress, and France and England have frankly adopted the views of Piedmont.

Austria had met the question by a plea of not discussing it, but the Italian question has not the less become now a European question.

The Minister declared, in conclusion, that the relations between Sardinia and Austria had not improved. The Piedmontese Government placed its sole reliance on the omnipotence of public opinion.

### THE PRESS OF BELGIUM.

In the Belgian Chambers, on Wednesday last, the Foreign Minister, in answering the interpellation on the recent speech of Count Walewski on the press of Belgium, replied that that speech had not been officially communicated. When that communication should take place, the answer would be ready, and would be communicated to all Governments, firmly maintaining the rights of a constitutional and independent country. It was further asked whether any foreign Power had asked for any modification of the laws relating to the press in Belgium. The Minister said he would answer with one word—"Never." The sitting broke up amidst immense cheering and enthusiasm.

### AMERICA AND DENMARK.

Advices have been received at Hamburg, and notice has been officially given, of the expected arrival of an American squadron in the Elbe, Copenhagen being mentioned as the ultimate destination. This important event is supposed to be connected with the expiration of the treaty with Denmark relative to the Sound dues.

### AMERICA.

The United States' mail steam-ship *Baltic*, which left New York on the 26th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday evening, only about twelve hours later than the *Cambria*, Royal mail steam-ship, which had let New York on the 23rd.

The New York journals repeat the announcement received last week respecting the sequestration of the Church property in Mexico. They also attenuate the importance of the defeat sustained by Walker's filibusters under Schlesinger, which, they affirm, though signal, never appeared decisive. Later advices from Nicaragua, however, leave no doubt as to Colonel Schlesinger's defeat by Costa Ricans. He was to be tried by court-martial for treason and cowardice. Walker, with 700 men, was marching to meet the Costa Ricans, who are said to be countenanced by France and England.

In the United States' Senate, on the 18th ult., resolutions directing inquiry into the expediency of establishing a uniform rate of postage throughout the country, and of permitting inhabitants of the British North American provinces to enjoy the benefits of the patent laws on the same footing as American citizens, were adopted.

In the United States' Senate joint resolutions, affirming the jurisdiction of the United States over newly-discovered islands of the sea, and vesting the right of property in guano deposits upon said islands in the original discoverers and their heirs, were offered and referred to the committee on foreign affairs. The debate on the Nicaragua question was continued.

In the House, the Senate Bill making appropriations for fortifications was laid on the table by a large majority, on the ground that it improperly originated in that body.

A violent norwester prevailed throughout the 21st ult., causing considerable damage to property. Burton's theatre was unroofed, as were also several churches and other buildings in the city and suburbs. The number of awnings, fences, and trees demolished by the gale is incalculable. The storm extended over a vast region of country.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### R. M. FOX, ESQ., M.P.

MR. RICHARD MAXWELL FOX, of Fox Hall, co. Longford, M.P., D.C.L., who died at St. Leonards on the 26th ult., was the eldest son of the Rev. Francis Fox, of Fox Hall, co. Longford. He was born on the 4th of March, 1816, and married, 1835, Susan Amelia, second daughter of Admiral Sir J. W. Halsted, G.C.B., by his wife, Emma Mary, elder daughter of the great Admiral Edward first Viscount Exmouth. Mr. Fox was educated at Winchester School, and University College, Oxford. He was first returned to Parliament for the county Longford in 1847. His politics were Liberal. The family of Fox is of great antiquity in Ireland. The family seat, Fox Hall, was purchased by Sir Nathaniel Fox in the time of Queen Elizabeth. Through his grandmother, Lady Anne Maxwell, daughter of Barry, second Earl of Farnham, Mr. Fox claimed Royal descent.

### WILBRAHAM EGERTON, ESQ., OF TATTON PARK, CHESHIRE.

THIS gentleman, one of the first Commoners in England, was the eldest son of the late William Tatton Egerton, Esq., of Tatton and Wilbraham, by his second wife, Mary, second daughter of Richard Wilbraham Bootle, Esq., of Rode and Lathom. He was born the 1st of September, 1781, and succeeded his father the 17th April, 1806. He represented Cheshire, on Tory principles, for nineteen years in Parliament, and he served the office of High Sheriff of that county in 1808. He was also Lieutenant-Colonel of the Yeomanry Cavalry and Local Militia of, and a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for, the county of Chester. He married, the 11th of January, 1806, his first cousin, Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Christopher Sykes, Bart., of Sledmere House, Yorkshire, and by her leaves issue five sons and one daughter. Two of the sons are in the present Parliament—viz., William Tatton, the eldest, who is M.P. for Cheshire, and Edward Christopher, a barrister, who is M.P. for Macclesfield. Mr. Wilbraham Egerton died on the 26th ult.

### THE DOWAGER LADY WHARNCLIFFE.

ELIZABETH CAROLINE MARY, Dowager Lady Wharncliffe, died on the 23rd ult., in her seventy-fifth year, at her house, 45, Grosvenor-street. This lady was the only daughter of John, first Earl of Rosse, by his second wife, the Lady Mary Hervey, eldest daughter of the Right Rev. Frederick, fourth Earl of Bristol, and Bishop of Derry. Elizabeth, Lady Wharncliffe, married, the 30th March, 1799, James, first Lord Wharncliffe, whose grandson is the third and present Lord Wharncliffe, and who, at his death, in 1845, was Lord Privy Seal in Sir Robert Peel's Administration. By this marriage her Ladyship had two sons—John, second Lord Wharncliffe, who died in 1855, and the Right Hon. James Stuart Wortley, M.P., Recorder of the city of London; and one daughter, Caroline, married to the Hon. and Rev. John Chetwynd Talbot, third son of the late Earl Talbot. The health of the Dowager Lady Wharncliffe gradually declined since the death of her son, Lord Wharncliffe, in October last.

### THE HON. MRS. RYDER BURTON.

THE HON. MRS. Ryder Burton, of Dunstall Priory, Kent, died at her town residence, 15, Park-square East, on the 26th ult., from the effects of an accidental fall in her drawing-room. This lady, Anna Maria, fourth and youngest daughter of Randall, thirteenth Baron Dunsany, was born the 10th Nov., 1787, and married, first, the 11th Aug., 1808, Philip Roche, Esq., of Doneore, county Kildare, by whom, who died in 1814, she had issue one son, John, a Major in the 2nd Life Guards, and two daughters, who are the present Lady Trimleston and the Dowager Lady Louth. She married, secondly, the 1st July, 1822, Rear-Admiral Ryder Burton, R.N., K.C.H., son of the late Bishop of Killala, by whom she leaves issue an only son, Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. S. Plunkett Burton, who married, the 14th September, 1853, Sarah Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of F. S. W. S. Kin Drax, Esq., M.P., of Charborough Park, Dorset, and Killerton Abbey, Yorkshire.

WILLS.—The will of the Right Hon. Lord Boston was sworn under £20,000 personalty. The Hon. William Leslie Melville, £10,000. John Fergusson, Esq., of North Berwick, property both in Scotland and England, there being personality within the province of Canterbury amounting to £2,000: there are numerous charitable bequests. Don Francisco Lucano de Marrieta, wine-merchant, Old Bond-street, £140,000. Robert Wilson, Liverpool, merchant, £50,000. Richard J. Neville, of Llanelly, Carmarthen, copper-agent, £40,000. Henry James Stevens, of Durham-lodge, Bucks, £30,000. Joseph Laundy, Esq., of Tottenham, £35,000. James W. Ogle, Esq., of Beckenham, £25,000. Major Charles Grissell, R.E.I.C., £6000. Rev. J. R. Belton, of Cheltenham, £12,000. John Allcard, Esq., of Burton Closes, Derby, and Conaught-place, £45,000. John Reeves, Esq., of Clapham, £40,000. William Ryton, of Somerstown, £26,000. Thomas Joyce, silk-mercer, £16,000. George Aiton, Jermyn-street, £4000; Mrs. Ann Yates, of Kent, £30,000. Mrs. Mary Robinson, of Norfolk-crescent, £19,000. Mrs. Elizabeth Evelyn Fullenny, £14,000.

BEQUESTS TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—William Evans, Esq., of Allestree, personalty, £250,000, has bequeathed to the British and Foreign Bible Society, Church Missionary Society, and to the London City Missions, £100 to each. William Stephens, Esq., of Prospect Hill, Berkshire, personalty, £200,000, has bequeathed to charities £2000, to be paid on decease of wife, as follows:—Royal Berkshire Hospital, £500; British and Foreign Bible Society, £500; Parent Church Missionary Society, £500; Irish Church Missionary Society, £200; Church Pastoral Aid Society, £200; Green Girls' Charity School, Reading, £200; Reading Medical Dispensary, £200; Sunday School in connection with Trinity Church and St. Mary's, Reading, £200.

THE TRIAL OF W. PALMER.—At present no alteration has been made in the day appointed by the Court of Queen's Bench for the trial of the prisoner—namely, Wednesday next, the 14th of May: but it is said that an application will be made to postpone the case to the Monday following, when the whole of the ordinary business will have been disposed of. The prisoner was brought to London on Sunday, in the charge of the deputy governor of Stafford gaol and one of the turnkeys; and he was delivered to Mr. Weatherhead, the governor of Newgate, in due form, under the order of the Court of Queen's Bench. Every arrangement was made to keep the fact of the arrival of the prisoner a secret, and no one was aware of it but the persons immediately concerned in the matter. He appears remarkably healthy, and does not seem to have at all suffered from the imprisonment and the anxiety he must have undergone. He was placed in the usual ward appropriated to untried criminals of his class, and he will, of course, be allowed every proper facility to communicate with his solicitor until the period of his trial.

MR. ROACH SMITH'S MUSEUM OF LONDON ANTIQUITIES.—In our description of this very interesting collection, at page 486, last week, "£300" is misprinted for £3000.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Her Majesty the Queen and the Prince have made a donation of £100 to aid of the funds of the model establishment of baths and wash-houses in Goulston-square, Whitechapel.

The ceremony of the churching of the French Empress was performed on the 30th ult., at the Tuileries, in accordance in all respects with the programme some time since published, with this only modification, that her Majesty remained during the whole of the ceremony in an easy-chair moving on rollers.

There is some talk of an intended visit of Queen Victoria to Berlin. It is said that Prince Frederick William will bring a pressing invitation to her Majesty to be present at the marriage of the Princess Louisa with the Prince Regent of Baden in September next.

The Archduke, the brother of the Emperor of Austria, will visit Paris in June. It has also said, on credible authority, that arrangements will be made in the course of the summer for an interview between the young Emperor and Napoleon III.

Baron de Brunnow, on a special mission from the Emperor Alexander II., had an audience of the Queen on Saturday last, to announce the accession of his Imperial Majesty to the throne of Russia. His Excellency was introduced by the Earl of Clarendon.

The Spanish papers say that the Emperor of Russia will shortly recognise Queen Isabella, and that the Marquis del Duero will probably be nominated Spanish Ambassador to St. Petersburg.

The Prince of Wales has forwarded £50 towards the expenses incurred lately in repairing the fine old parish church of Llanbeblig, in the county of Carnarvon.

It is said that before his departure for Russia, to attend the coronation of the Emperor Alexander, the Count de Morny will be raised to the dignity of Prince of the Empire.

The King of Wurtemburg arrived in Paris on the 2nd instant. His Majesty travels under the name of Baron de Teck. On the following day his Majesty paid a visit to Prince Jerome.

The Marquis of Dalhousie took his departure from Malta on the 20th ult., on board her Majesty's steam-frigate *Tribune*.

The French Empress received in her apartments the congratulations of Count Orloff and the Grand Vizier Aali Pachá, and afterwards those of the secretaries of the Diplomatic Corps and their ladies.

General Prim was married in Paris on Saturday morning, at the Madeleine, to Mdlle. Gonzales, of Arguero, a young lady of Mexican birth, who brings to the General a dowry of seven millions of francs.

The Grand Vizier, Aali Pacha, and suite, arrived in London on Tuesday night, by the express train of the South-Eastern Railway.

The Dowager Empress of Russia is at present too unwell to undertake the projected journey to Germany.

The Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden, cousin of the Emperor, has passed through Besançon, from Nice, on her way to Baden. It is expected that her Royal Highness will shortly visit Paris, to be present at the baptism of the Prince Imperial.

Mr. Grenville Berkeley, who has lately resigned the representation of Cheltenham, will also resign his appointment at the Poor-law Board, upon accepting the seat at the Board of Customs, vacated by Mr. George Dawson's death.

The King of Prussia has returned from Berlin to Dresden. A grand gala dinner was to be given at Court to celebrate the anniversary of the birthday of the Emperor Alexander.

Count Orloff, on the occasion of officially notifying to the Emperor Napoleon the accession of the Emperor Alexander II., has been decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour.

The King of Prussia has conferred the Order of the Black Eagle on his Majesty the Emperor of the French.

It is said that the Marquis of Westminster has purchased Bonidowrth Castle of the executors of the late Mr. Cavallan, for £160,000. That gentleman acquired it some years ago for £120,000, and it is stated that the entire rental from that time to this has been expended in improvements on the domain.

An Imperial manifesto, published at St. Petersburg, announces that the coronation of the Emperor will take place at Moscow, in August.

At a concert given by M. Carlotus, the Belgian Minister in Lisbon, the King of Portugal sang the sogno of Mercadante, an air of Verdi's in the Vêpres, and took a part in a duo from "Linda" with Bartolini, the baritone.

The *Mustapha Bey*, the beautiful Egyptian Royal yacht, built for a nephew of the Pacha of Egypt, and intended to cruise on the river Nile, left Southampton on Tuesday for Alexandria.

It having been decided by the Emperor of the French that the diplomatic agent at Vienna should occupy the rank of Ambassador, M. de Bourqueney gets that step; and, as a matter of course, M. Hubner, the Austrian Minister at the French Court, obtains the same advantage.

The Princess Murat, married to Count Rasponi of Ravenna, has just had a monument executed by the Roman sculptor, Gajassi, to the memory of her father, King Joachim.

M. Charles Baudin, who has filled for upwards of five years the post of principal secretary to the French Embassy in this country, is appointed to the first secretaryship of the French Embassy at St. Petersburg.

Prince Charles, the King of Prussia's brother, is to represent Prussia at the Czar's coronation.

Prince Oscar of Sweden (the suitor to the Princess Mary of Cambridge) was to embark at Carlscrona, on his visit to France and England, on the 10th inst. (to-day).

President Roberts, who, with his family, returns to England in the *Niger*, has resigned the government of Liberia into the hands of Mr. Benson, the newly-appointed President.

The French Rear-Admiral Penaud has taken up his residence in Malta for three months in order to superintend the transit of the French troops on their return to France from the Crimea.

Count Montalembert has been authorised by the Corps Legislatif to print and put into circulation the speech delivered by him upon the affair of the electoral bulletin.

Mr. F. R. West, M.P., has issued an address to the burgesses of the Denbigh boroughs in which he says that the state of his health renders it incumbent upon him to retire.

M. Victor Monpurgo, an Eastern traveller, whose writings for the last sixteen years have materially contributed to the knowledge of Turkish affairs which Europe now possesses, died last week.

On Monday night M. Kossuth lectured in the Music-hall, Edinburgh, and the crowd was so great as to be uncomfortable, except in "reserved seats."

The appointment of Prince Gortschakoff as Minister for Foreign Affairs is officially published.

The *Nation* announces that Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy, the late proprietor of that paper, is to receive a present of £10,000 in Australia, for the purpose of giving him a qualification to enter the Legislature.

The Collar of the Golden Fleece which has been presented to the Prince Imperial is the same that was worn by the late Emperor Nicholas of Russia.

Count J. de Tolstoi, who for upwards of twenty-five years previously to the war exercised at Paris the functions of Correspondent of the Ministry of Public Instruction in Russia, has returned to his post.

A portion of the foreign press ascribes to the Pope the intention of presenting to the Emperor of France, by the hands of his legate, Cardinal Patrizzi, a protest against the inculpatory declarations of Count Walewski's speech.

The sum set down in the budget for 1856 of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs for Abd-el-Kader and his establishment is 120,000 fr.

Prussia has refused to take any part in a convention to regulate the issue of paper money in Germany.

The Spanish Cortes has adopted, by an immense majority, the bill which makes it necessary that the signature of the writer is required to all articles, and the proprietors will have to put in securities.

The shipments of gold on account of the Turkish Loan are still understood to be at the rate of £200,000 a week, but they will probably cease in the course of about a fortnight.

Navigation in the Gulf of Riga was reopened on the 26th ult., when the Swedish screw-steamer, the *Hult*, arrived at Riga with a cargo of salt. Eighty other vessels were in sight.

Letters from Constantinople dwell upon the heavy amount of sickness which still prevails amongst the French troops, especially in the form of typhus.

The sailings from Liverpool this week included a considerable number of vessels for the Russian ports and the Danubian Principalities.

The Austrians are forming a large camp of operation at Somma. It was expected that the English Government might be called upon by that of Piedmont to send a squadron to the Gulf of Spezia. The relations between Piedmont and Austria are anything but pacific.

## THOUGHTS IN THOROUGHFARES.

BE that attempts to pursue his way along a London thoroughfare, "wrapt in thought," will be liable to have his mental wrapper torn rudely from him in a variety of ways, but by none more effectually than by those at once popular and unpopular machines—the perambulators, that swarm on all our foot-pavements. By no nuisance that has been prevalent of late years have the public corns been so continually trodden on. In these days every infant appears to keep his carriage—a piece of luxury he would be welcome to enjoy if the infantile vehicles were restricted to the carriage-way; but there is literally no room for any other pedestrians but those who force a passage for themselves by pushing a perambulator in front of them along the pathway. There is a sort of insolent audacity in the very name of a Per-Ambulator, which signifies "one who walks through"—a title that seems to bid defiance to all obstructions. There is a law which restricts the humble wheel-barrow to the carriage-road; but there seems to be a doubt whether the Police Act applies to the perambulators, and whether children's carriages enjoy the privilege sometimes said to belong to a coach-and-four—of driving through an Act of Parliament. It is true that the offenders are chiefly women and children, whom it might be thought harsh to attack with the weapons of the law; but, when those weapons are required for self-defence, the weakness of an assailant is no good reason for not using them. The fact is that rather too much forbearance is shown to vards some of the minor nuisances of the metropolis. Manufacturers are fined heavily for sending smoke into the air, but idle urchins are continually knocking bits of wood through windows, or into passengers' eyes with impunity. Perhaps one of the causes why there is such a tendency to make playgrounds of the public streets is because the opportunity of making playgrounds of a portion of the public parks is rather too much restricted. No one objects to the prohibition of cricket and other games that would interfere with the comfort of those who resort to the parks for air and exercise; but there is somewhat too much tendency on the part of the park-keepers to put a stop to anything in the shape of amusement, even of an inoffensive character. If a few children happen to be engaged in any juvenile game, the appearance of one of the parkkeepers will create a perfect panic, and the children not only instinctively run away, but the "authority," without any definite object, will instinctively run after them. There seems to be a sort of intuitive feeling among the London boys that it is their fate to be hunted by anything wearing a piece of gold lace, and they fly away at the sight of a "beadle," as from a natural enemy.

The "fat of the land" has been thrown into a good deal of agitation by an aldermanic decision that a conductor is justified in refusing to admit a particularly portly personage into an omnibus. There is certainly a law which requires that every passenger shall be entitled to sixteen inches; but, while the Act provides for the size of the seats, it is silent as to the dimensions of the riders. A conductor is compelled to admit any one who hails him, if there is a vacant place; and every passenger is entitled to sixteen inches, so that it appears difficult to avoid a liability to a penalty either by refusing to carry a number of stout persons, or by failing to furnish the legal amount of room to the ordinary-sized passengers. The only way to obviate the difficulty is to supersede the present close and uncomfortable omnibuses by roomy and commodious vehicles. The proprietors profess a desire to do this, and have even promised a reward for the invention of a carriage that shall fulfil the purposes required. It has been intimated that a prize has been offered in vain, and that the competing ingenuity of the country can produce nothing worthy of being adopted in place of the omnibus at present in use; but if the parties interested would go or send as far as Liverpool, they would find all that is required. There the Parisian style of omnibus is in general use, and there the public have the advantage of riding for low fares in comfortable carriages, with space so ample that a solution of the six-teen-inch question is unnecessary. That an Alderman should have decided against the claims of stout people has caused general surprise; but he has, perhaps, been influenced by a desire to support the character of the Bench for being uninfluenced by personal considerations. If an Alderman had given judgment in favour of fat people, it might have been said that he sympathised with corporations in general. If the law really limits all passengers by omnibuses to sixteen inches, the great bulk of the community will be interested in calling for a new and more liberal measure. It is difficult to see how the plan of rejecting the oversized portion of the public is to be carried out, unless the doors of the omnibuses are narrowed to the dimensions to which the passengers are to be limited. If weight should be considered a fair criterion, each omnibus, like every coal-waggon, might be provided with weights and scales, so that, as a purchaser may order a suspicious-looking sack of coals to be weighed, a conductor might be allowed to place in the balance any doubtful customer.

It is difficult to walk very far through the streets, especially in poor neighbourhoods, without having one's attention attracted by the offer of loans from five shillings to fifty or a hundred pounds, which are announced to be had at sundry beggarly-looking places, which certainly do not give any material indication of the wealth that is supposed to be waiting on the premises. It seems strange that capitalists should select such dingy abodes for carrying on their monetary operations, and it is a curious fact that whatever capital may be employed is by no means in the nature of fixed capital, for the places in question are being continually closed, as if they were liable to a class of flitting occupants. This tendency to migration is chiefly remarkable when to the granting of loans the business of receiving money on deposit at a tempting rate of interest has been added. The names given to these associations are full of philanthropy and foresight. They are frequently "Benevolent Institutions," and almost always "Provident." That they "provide" for somebody or other is easily to be understood, and at whose expense the provision is made is not a very difficult puzzle. It is quite refreshing to observe the precaution exercised by the loan societies to have no dealings with other than respectable persons; and, indeed, so great are the exertions to secure this object, that a fee is exacted for inquiry before any transaction can be proceeded with. Sometimes these inquiries are either so very searching that they are never brought to a close, or so momentous that they are never got into a train to be commenced, for the parties who have paid for the inquiry to take place will, in many cases, hear no more of it. Such is often the mode of business of loan societies in a small way. But others are quite gigantic in their plans of usefulness; and of these I shall, perhaps, have something to say on a future occasion.

Symptoms are beginning to show themselves of the preparations for the rejoicings on the 29th of May, and mysterious barriers are appearing at various points of the parks of which it is not yet easy to ascertain the object. No doubt they will be found to be in the right places at the right time; and it is to be hoped that the weather, which is not yet very promising, will have got itself into good order by the night appointed for the peace celebrations. March kept up its character by "coming in like a lion" and "going out like a lamb;" but May has come in rather disgreeably, like an inexhaustible bellows, blowing from the East. How it will go out remains to be seen; but so as it does nothing to put the illuminations out there will be nothing to disturb the serenity of

A WALKING PHILOSOPHER.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

### HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Yesterday (Friday) her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Cambridge, and other members of the Royal family, and suite, visited the Crystal Palace, for the purpose of witnessing the inauguration of Baron Marochetti's Soutari Monument and Peace Trophy. At early as eleven o'clock the doors were thrown open to the public, and from that hour until the arrival of her Majesty there was a constant succession of visitors.

Her Majesty, who went through Dulwich, entered the building by the north transept, and passed by the Alhambra, Roman, Greek, and Egyptian Courts, to the dais in the centre transept, where she took her seat. A place was set apart upon the right of the Queen for the Sutherland group, and one on the left for Crimean officers, who attended by special invitation. The officers appeared in full uniform. The Crimean soldiers formed a guard of honour, reaching on each side from the dais to the monument and trophy. On her Majesty taking her place on the dais, the bands of the Coldstream Guards and the Royal Artillery, and the full band of the company, performed the National Anthem.

A quartet from Mr. Costa's oratorio of "Eli," was sung by Madame Rudersdorff, Mr. and Mrs Lockey, and Mr. Thomas. The Scutari Monument, which has been erected in the nave, on the south side of the great transept, was then unveiled, the band playing the "Marcia funebre," from the "Sinfonia Eroica" of Beethoven. A hymn, by Mr. H. F. Chorley, was sung to a Russian national air; and when the Peace Trophy, on the north side of the transept, was unveiled—the band playing the march and chorus from Handel's oratorio of "Judas Maccabæus." The duet, "Oh, Lovely Peace," from the same oratorio, was sung by Madame Rudersdorff and Mrs. Lockey. The bands then performed the French and Russian airs, and "Rule Britannia," during which her Majesty retired to the north side of the building. After the ceremonial the fountains on the upper terrace played.

### GRAND CIVIC BANQUET TO HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.

On Wednesday night the Lord Mayor entertained her Majesty's Ministers at a magnificent banquet in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion-house. The banquet to her Majesty's Ministers, although an event of annual occurrence in the city of London, was, on the present occasion, rendered of more than usual interest in consequence of the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace, and the banquet, therefore, partook of something of the nature of a peace festival, and the addresses of the various members of Parliament possessed more than an ordinary amount of interest.

The usual loyal toasts having been given with all the honours, the Lord Mayor proposed "The Health of the Emperor and Empress of the French." In doing so his Lordship said the world had recently beheld the spectacle of two great nations cordially co-operating for one common object—for the purpose of securing the interests and stability of the great cause of European civilisation. He trusted that the attitude which France and England had assumed in the prosecution of the war, and the friendship which had been cemented in the battle-field, would continue during long years of prosperous and unbroken peace.

M. de Persigny, the French Ambassador, in acknowledging the toast, spoke of the late war as having settled one of the greatest questions of the present age. After a war rendered so much nobler than all former contests by the end proposed—by the human principles on which it had been conducted—by the moderation with which it had been brought to a close—after a war to which historians would point as one of the most glorious episodes of civilisation—all that France desired to see during peace that alliance which had accomplished such victories during war.

The Lord Mayor, in proposing the "Health of her Majesty's Ministers," made some remarks on the Treaty of Paris.

Lord Palmerston, in reply, said: It is a no doubt true that the peace had been unaccompanied by those consequences which sometimes graced the conclusion of a contest. But the more the people of this country compare the state of things two years ago with the condition in which Europe is placed by the Treaty of Paris, the more will they have reason to think that their sacrifices have not been made in vain; that the efforts which they had made have not been without adequate result, and while they look back to the war with pride and satisfaction on the one hand, on the other hand they can look to the peace with confidence as regards the future. (Cheers.) We have heard gentlemen, the noble and enlightened sentiments expressed by the Ambassador of France—sentiments of that great nation, and, above all, of that great Sovereign whom he so worthily represents in this country. The knowledge that those are the principles of our generality, and that will guide his conduct, must inspire you still more with confidence in the results of the peace. It is a gratifying circumstance, a circumstance most reassuring to Europe—that those two great nations, the nations of England and France, are allied in common bonds. After having often stood side by side in the field of battle—after having sat together in conference at the same table at which peace was made—they are sure to be bound for the future by ties doubly sacred—ties cemented by common danger, by community of interests, which, I trust, will perpetuate an alliance not only honourable and advantageous to the countries whom it binds, but which will lay a foundation upon which the peace and prosperity of Europe will rest. (Cheers).

Lord Clarendon, in responding to the toast of "The Plenipotentiaries at the late Conference," said: The late war has been called a war of retirement, because it was a war of principle, not a war of conquest or ambition (Hear, hear); it may also be called a war of the people (Hear, hear). The exertions of the people entitle it to that name; for the inhabitants of this country had been reluctant to enter upon hostilities till hostilities became necessary. They carried out that war with unflinching steadiness (Cheers). They desire no territorial acquirements; for the English have no abstract wish for military glory. I think, my Lord Mayor, they took up arms to protect the weak against the strong—they took up arms to check aggression, and they laid them down when they had attained that object (Hear, hear). His Lordship then, after eulogising the defence of Kars by General Williams, read a letter from the General on the noble conduct of the Russians towards their prisoners, terminating with a hope of speedy peace. I think, my Lord, that we have reason to congratulate ourselves that we have fulfilled all the engagements made when entering into these hostilities. This Russia has done by the treaty just concluded; and there is no precedent for a treaty such as that, which gives advantages to the world generally, but none in particular to England and France, who entered into it in the cause of right (Cheers). As the noble Lord has observed, those circumstances incidental to war which occurred in connection with the alliance between this country and France served the better to strengthen that union between them, and to exhibit the unswerving fidelity of our great ally (Cheers). And as to Sardinia, she has obtained a prestige which has never before been enjoyed by any State that was not a first-rate Power.

Several other toasts were proposed, and acknowledged with due eloquence, including "The Health of the Lady Mayoress," by Lord Palmerston.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Wednesday, at Exeter-hall. The weather was very unfavourable, but it did not produce any marked effect on the attendance, which was nearly as great as on former occasions. The chair was taken at eleven o'clock by the Earl of Chichester. On the platform were—Lord Teignmouth, the Bishop of Carlisle, the Bishop of Cashel, the Honourable and Reverend Lord W. Russell, the Rev. Canon Stowell, the Rev. Canon Bickersteth, Dr. McClun from America, Mr. G. S. Gurney, and the Revs. G. Brown J. Spence, G. Clayton, &c. From the report of the committee for the past year it appeared that the receipts during the year ending March 31, 1856, had exceeded those of any preceding year. The grand total amounted to £130,428 7s. 10d., while the total expenditure for the year amounted to £134,213 0s. 10d. The society was under engagements to the extent of £39,910 5s. The Bishop of Carlisle, in moving the adoption of the report, adverted at some length to the playing of military bands in the parks on Sunday, and expressed his conviction that the constituencies of the country would apply a remedy to the evil. This attempt to introduce into England a foreign mode of keeping the Sabbath would, he had no doubt, be strongly defeated by the right-minded portion of the English community, and he believed that, great as was the power of Sir Benjamin Hall, he would find that Exeter Hall was greater.

ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The annual meeting of this association was held on Wednesday at the Freemasons' Tavern; Lord Robert Grosvenor in the chair. The report stated that the association had a missionary who went among the poor afflicted, and who was instructed in all cases to place himself under the clergyman of the parish. The agents of the association were principally useful in removing the prejudice which existed against employing the deaf and dumb. The accounts stated that the subscriptions amounted to £346 2s. 10d., and that the expenditure was £357 18s. 7d., leaving £11 15s. 9d. due to the secretary, which, with the outstanding debts, made a debt on the society amounting to £62 3s. 1d.

THE SURREY DISPENSARY.—On Wednesday evening the anniversary festival of the supporters of this excellent institution was celebrated at the Bridge-house Hotel, London Bridge; Admiral Sir Charles Napier, M.P., presiding, supported by Mr. Apsley Pellatt, M.P., and other influential friends of the charity. This charity was established in the year 1777, its object being to afford gratuitous medical and surgical relief to necessitous persons recommended by subscribers. The number of patients admitted during the year 1855 was 5928. Of that number 4963 were cured or relieved. During the year ending Midsummer, 1855, the income from subscriptions and donations amounted to £1203 12s. The expenditure was £1246 11s. 6d. The Chairman, in proposing prosperity to the Surrey Dispensary, expatiated with much earnestness upon its claims to public support; and the result was, that a list of subscriptions and donations was read amounting to nearly £400

THE ROYAL LITERARY FUND.—The anniversary festival of this institution was held at the Freemasons' Tavern on Wednesday evening, when about 150 noblemen and gentlemen, including several distinguished names in the republic of letters, sat down to dinner under the presidency of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The chief speeches of the evening were those of the Chairman, on proposing "The Literary Fund," and of Mr. Dallas, the American Ambassador, acknowledging the toast of "The Literature and Science of the United States." The report of the society stated that 53 grants, making an aggregate of £1665, had been made from the funds during the past year, being a larger sum than it had ever before dispensed in any former year. Of these, 31 had been made to gentlemen who had been relieved for the first time. The subscriptions amounted to £1390; of which 100 guineas were given by her Majesty, £20 by the Duke of Cambridge, and £450 by Mr. George Barron, a gentleman residing in Yorkshire.

HAMPSTEAD-HEATH PRESERVATION ASSOCIATION.—At the weekly meeting of this body, held at the Joseph Hume Coffee-house, Pratt-street, Camden-town, on Wednesday last, the deputation appointed to wait on the members of Parliament and the representatives of the Metropolitan Board of Works made their reports. The question of the preservation of the heath is now before the board.—Mr. Nicholay having unanimously advertised in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS the St. Pancras meeting, and having rendered other valuable assistance. A report from the memorial and petition committee stated "that the signatures of the most influential householders were being obtained to both documents." Arrangements were concluded as to the approaching meeting in the parish of St. Marylebone, to be held in the Courthouse, Marylebone-lane, on Monday evening, May 19.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held in Exeter Hall on Tuesday: the Earl of Chichester in the chair, supported by the Earl of Shaftesbury, Viscount Middleton, the Hon. Archdeacon Pratt, M.P., the Hon. S. R. Curzon, Mr. T. R. Hordern, Q.C., Admiral Sir H. Hope, Major-General Alexander, the Rev. Lord W. Russell, the Rev. Canon Stowell, and numerous other friends of the society. The annual report states that the amount received for the general fund, including the China fund, was £112,370. Other donations and subscriptions make a total of £115,708 received in the United Kingdom, which was £7869 in advance of last year, and nearly £2000 more than the income of any previous year. The total expenditure was £115,080. The society has now 128 stations; and employs 119 English clergymen, 54 foreigners, 30 natives and East Indians, 33 European laymen, schoolmasters, lay agents, printers, &c., 9 European female teachers (exclusive of missionaries' wives), and 1716 native and country-born catechists and teachers of all classes.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—On Monday last the annual general meeting of the members and friends of this society was held at Exeter-hall, the large room of which was well filled. The Earl of Shaftesbury, who presided, assured the meeting of the deep respect he felt for the Wesleyan body, whose venerable founder rose at a time when all was sluggishness in the Established Church of England, and when this country was in danger of suffering its mightiest efforts to fall into oblivion. He deprecated all hostility between Wesleyans and Churchmen, who, he hoped, would work in common, especially in those distant lands where missionary enterprise was so much needed. The report stated that in almost every considerable item of receipt there has been an increase, both in the home and foreign income; making a total amount of regular and miscellaneous receipts, from all sources, of £119,122 6s. 3d., and being an increase of £3073 16s. 5d. over the receipts of the previous year. Mr. Napier, M.P., and several other gentlemen, addressed the meeting in support of various resolutions.

ST. THOMAS CHARTERHOUSE NEW SCHOOL.—On Thursday the first stone of a school building was laid in Golden-square by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, in the absence of the Marquis of Lansdowne, who had been announced to perform the ceremony. The new school is intended to supply a free education to the children of the costermongers and poor inhabitants of Golden-lane and Whitecross street. The plan of the building contains three school-rooms to accommodate 1090 children. We shall illustrate the ceremony in our Journal of next week.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The deaths registered in London, which in the previous week were 1048, rose last week to 1087. In the ten weeks corresponding to last week of the years 1846-55 the average number of deaths was 1026, which, if raised proportionally to increase of population, becomes 1122. The rate of mortality is, therefore, still below the average. Last week the births of 901 boys and 866 girls, in all 1767 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1846-55 the average number was 1536.—*From the Registrar-General's Return.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT THE WEST INDIA DOCKS.—A few minutes before ten o'clock on Tuesday night the gates of one of the locks in the West India Docks, situate close to the inn known as "The City Arms," which have been for some time past under repair, burst with fearful violence. The water rushed from the dock into the river, the tide being very low, and the numerous vessels in the docks were driven against the walls and against each other, so that many of them have sustained very serious injury.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ACCORDING to present arrangements, the grand review of Crimean and other troops, fixed for Thursday, the 29th instant, will take place on the cavalry exercising ground in Windsor Great Park, between the Long-walk and the continuation of Sheet-street, Windsor, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the presence of her Majesty, the Prince Consort, the Royal Family, the Corps Diplomatique, and her Majesty's Ministers.

THE revised Estimates for the Army, published a few days since, show a reduction from the amount of the original Estimate of something like £4,000,000. A revised Navy Estimate is said to-day will show a reduction in this branch of more than £3,000,000, as it appears that, in consequence of peace, only £16,568,614 of the £19,878,695—originally considered necessary—will be required for the naval and transport service.

ON Wednesday last, at 1.30 p.m., Lord Panmure, accompanied by Sir George Grey and Mr. Professor Barlow, arrived at Woolwich dockyard, and were received by Captain Boxer and other members of that establishment. Their object was to inspect the extensive arrangements which have been made for the celebration of the national festivities. They were conducted through the brass gun foundry to the new paper and pulp factory, where a considerable portion of the principal designs in course of preparation have been stored. They also visited the scene of the late accident.

EXPLOSION IN WOOLWICH ARSENAL.—At a quarter past seven o'clock on Wednesday evening a terrible noise caused the inhabitants of Woolwich, Plumstead, and Charlton to hasten to the Royal Arsenal gates to ascertain the extent of the explosion. The building where the accident occurred is constructed of corrugated iron. About thirty individuals were there employed in the construction of fireworks and a peculiar kind of rocket, which required the assistance of a drill for the holes to admit the fuze. In preparing these the metal became overheated, and thus ignited the combustible matter, by which twelve poor fellows were severely burnt, two of them to such an extent as almost to forbid hope of recovery. The damage done to the works is of trifling importance.

## THE GREAT NAVAL REVIEW.

THE scene engraved upon the next page was Sketched at Fort Monckton, whence groups of anxious spectators watched the movements of the fleet, for which purpose telescopes and every description of optical convenience were put into requisition. The water between the Wight and the main land was dotted, not crowded, with craft of all shapes and tonnage, from the row-boat to the stately line-of-battle ship. The greatest curiosity was excited by the new gun-boats, which were to make their *début* in the presence of the Sovereign, and by the floating batteries. The latter—four low, flat, squat, black, unwieldy constructions, the *Trusty*, the *Glatton*, the *Thunder*, and the *Meteor*, were a feature of the scene, and more brilliantly "dressed" than any other vessels in the harbour, the gun-boats without being models of elegance, moved easily through the water, turned deftly, and had a blunt, determined look, with a spice of mischief in it.

## LAUNCH OF THE "THUNDERBOLT."

THE launch of this fine iron steam gun-battery took place at Messrs Samuda's Works, at Millwall, on the 22nd ult. There are some noteworthy points in her construction; it being the first time that a vessel entirely of iron has been built for "fighting purposes," and her completion being a marvel of rapidity, in which 800 men were constantly employed.

It appears that in January last the Government contracted for three batteries—with Samuda Brothers, of London; Palmer Brothers, of Newcastle; and R. Napier and Sons, of Glasgow. Each of the three vessels was to be finished and delivered at Portsmouth or London on the 18th of

THE GREAT NAVAL REVIEW:—SKETCH ON FORT MONCKTON.

April, under a penalty of £1000 for every day after that date. That of Messrs. Samuda was declared to be ready for launching on the 16th, for the 800 men employed upon her worked with a will, heartily and together, some of them three days and nights at a stretch. All that engineering science, enterprise, and the due application of skill and capital could accomplish, were brought to bear by Messrs. Samuda; and, though the Peace had rendered their joint labours futile, the launch at Millwall, both for the employers and employed, was a scene of great excitement. The *Thunderbolt* went nobly off from the slips into the waters with the greatest ease. The cheers were loud and long; and many were the good wishes and compliments to Miss Watts, the daughter of the Assistant-Surveyor of the Navy, who had the honour of naming the vessel.

The *Thunderbolt* is 2000 tons burden, and about 186 feet in length, in ebreadth 46 feet 6 inches, and in depth 18 feet 6 inches. She is spoon-bowed, framed, and plated, like an ordinary iron ship. Outside the plating, planks of teak, six inches in thickness, are bolted, and over these are plates of iron four inches thick. This sheathing of wood and iron is expected to be proof against shot or shell. The form is rather peculiar, having great breadth of beam, and being very shallow in proportion to the breadth, which is continued to the bow and stern without being much diminished. The sides fall in very much, and the bottom is nearly flat, so as to make it float on a very small draught of water, and draw up close under the walls of a fortress. The beams forming the upper or weather deck are fitted close to each other, and are exceedingly strong. The deck planks are of teak, covered with thick iron plates, shot and shell proof. The beams of the lower or fighting deck are also very strong, fitted closely to each other, and planked with oak. Underneath this deck the magazines, shell-rooms, and store-rooms, &c., are fitted up in the same manner as in ships of war. The gun or fighting deck is ventilated by air-tubes, supplied by fanners driven by supplementary or donkey engines in the engine-room. These fanners will be of great service in clearing away the smoke and keeping the atmosphere at a cooling or refreshing temperature for the men at the guns. The men appointed to keep a look-out are sheltered from shot in small round houses made of very strong plate-iron, and placed on the weather-deck. Gutta-percha tubes enable the look-outs to communicate from these houses to the pilot or steersman, the steering gear being fitted on the lower or fighting deck. The rudder is made so as to hang downward below the vessel's keel or bottom when necessary. The vessel can be moved backwards and forwards with great facility. She is propelled by a screw, worked by high-pressure horizontal engines (by Miller and Ravenhill) of about 200-horse power, supplied with steam from four remarkably strong circular boilers.

After the launch an elegant *déjeûner* was given by Mr. Samuda to a select party of friends at the Brunswick Tavern, Blackwall. Mr. Samuda took occasion, after mentioning how much he was indebted to the able assistance afforded him by Mr. Watts, the Assistant Surveyor of the Navy, and Sir Baldwin Walker, to acknowledge in a manly and generous manner his feeling of the services rendered him by the artisans in his employment, their untiring devotedness and energy in bringing this great work to perfection. The first bolt of the *Thunderbolt* was driven on the 8th of January, and on the 16th of April she was ready to be launched. Hitherto a year would have been thought but short time for such an operation.

LAUNCH OF THE FLOATING-BATTERY "THUNDERBOLT," AT MILLWALL.

THE GREAT NAVAL REVIEW:—"NO REDS."—DRAWN BY PHIZ.

## THE MARTYRS OF THE NAVAL REVIEW.

THE Rat, however, did at last begin to gnaw the Rope, the Rope was ultimately induced to hang the Butcher, after that tardy *carnifex* had in his turn proceeded to kill the Ox, and so on, until—the long chain of causation having led up to the Pig beginning to go right, as pigs will sometimes do (if only to vitiate general propositions as to their intellect) - the Old Woman got home *that night*. This was always a comfort to one, this recollection that the poor old lady, who had laid out her money with so much spirit, and had met so many difficulties in the bringing her purchase home, was at length rewarded, and slept, the same night, in the house she had swept in the morning. Everybody is not always so fortunate. Ropes, and Pigs, and Old Women naturally bring to one's mind the Naval Review, and the officials who had to mismanage arrangements, and the unlucky sufferers upon occasion of that great national festival. And it really occurs to one that we have been bestowing our sympathy in the wrong places. That the Commons should be starved was a dreadful thing, that the visit of the Lords should have been "a total failure" was afflicting, the thought of a Bishop stooping lower than even a Gig-Bishop, invented by "S. G. O." (for the Gig hierarch has a vehicle to himself), and actually entering a third-class carriage was distressing: the notion of two Judges, not only without javelin-men, but actually poking marlinspikes, or whatever they could find, into the holes of the capstan, and working as honestly as if there were no such thing as law in the world, was bewildering. Nor were the long journey, the cold morning, and the weary Waterloo-road by any means pleasant things. But, if you please, the Old Woman got home "that night." Let us spare our sympathy, and consider the painful case of those far less lucky people who did not—those who had to remain houseless and homeless, who wandered up and down the streets of Southampton and Portsmouth, who besought beds and were denied, chairs and were refused, straw in a stable and were rejected. Let us have some thought for these unfortunates who had to make two days and a night of their enjoyment, instead of crowding it into twenty-four hours. We have been weeping over the wrong people, that is certain, so let us make amends.

Even, too, where there was a mitigated affliction, that is to say where people, left behind in Hampshire, had not to spend their night under the sky, but did find some sort of roosting-places, their condition would not seem, informs us that he secured a bed, and paid 8 guineas; but when he came to claim his repose there was "some mistake." Some other gentleman had obtained his couch, and the landlady declined the responsibility of dealing with the intruder as Bartholomew and his two friends, in the nursery rhyme, served Matthew and his three companions who had come to bed with their garments on. So our correspondent sat in a stiff-backed chair in a kitchen, and there was no return of his guinea. Another friend apprises us that he passed the night on a billiard-table, and had nightmare visions (prompted by the vile Portsmouth brandy), that the commander of the fleet was trying "to pocket" him with the bowsprit of a man-of-war, but that he made a "cannon" with the Nab Buoy. There is a statement, which we disbelieve, of a gentleman having sat until daylight in an old clock; and of another who would have slept most comfortably in a manger, but for his apprehensions of being devoured, towards morning, by a cow that was then to come in to be

THE GREAT NAVAL REVIEW:—"NO REDS."—DRAWN BY PHIZ.

milked. Lucky were those who by early application and liberal bribery secured anything like a bed—very malicious in his joy was one man who apprises us that he had just obtained a bed for five shillings, had looked his door, and taken possession, when he heard the "touter" for the house enter and tell the landlady that he had got two foreigners to offer a guinea for the very same accommodation. This, however, was a revenge bearing no proportion to the general misadventure and extortion.

What the poor ladies did that night, in their desolation, it is hard to say. You cannot well put *them* into mangers, and clocks, and the like impromptu berths. Some of them—many, we will hope—got beds; but it is an authentic fact that while black-whiskered men, of large size, were ensconced between sheets, and making noises as if they were all candidates for that celebrated town in Essex called Great Snoring, ladies were sitting, disconsolate, on the stairs leading to the bed-rooms of the unfeeling monsters. The householders did their utmost, but even an extra guinea cannot make a house elastic, or increase the number of its *cubicula*. The children of Hampshire suffered that night; they were taken out of cots, and cribs, and even cradles, and thrust, let no one ask where, that the London ladies might occupy their places; but still the houses overflowed, and the hydraulic press alone could have packed those who sought for shelter. Said we not rightly that our sympathies had been misdirected in the case of the Review unfortunates? As Miss Landon says:—

> O pity not those who in railways installing
> Themselves, to the Waterloo station had fled—
> Mourn rather for people who ran about bawling
> And could not get beds at a guinea a head!

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 11.—Whit Sunday. Perceval shot by Bellingham, 1812.
MONDAY, 12.—Whit Monday.
TUESDAY, 13.—Whit Tuesday. Battle of Langside, 1568.
WEDNESDAY, 14.—Oxford Term begins.
THURSDAY, 15.—Daniel O'Connell died, 1847.
FRIDAY, 16.—Mary Queen of Scots crossed the Solway, 1568.
SATURDAY, 17.—Talleyrand died, 1838. Dr. Jenner born, 1749.

### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 17, 1856.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M h m / A h m | M h m / A h m | M h m / A h m | M h m / A h m | M h m / A h m | M h m / A h m | M h m / A h m |
| 6 40 / 7 5 | 7 40 / 8 15 | 8 55 / 9 35 | 10 10 / 10 45 | 11 15 / 11 40 | — / 0 5 | 0 25 / 0 45 |

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## PICTURES FROM THE EXHIBITIONS.

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## THE GREAT NAVAL REVIEW

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The Number will also contain Illustrations of the Grand Peace Fête at the Crystal Palace, &c., &c.


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1856.*


It becomes daily more evident that the affairs of Italy will ere many months, or even weeks, have elapsed engross the attention of Europe. Lord Palmerston most truly urged at the Lord Mayor's banquet on Wednesday evening, that "our noble ally the King of Sardinia has raised his country to a level with the greatest Powers of Europe, not in the extent of his territory, but in the honour which he has done to the great principles which prescribe his conduct—principles which not only honour him, but the nation he so worthily governs." This testimony, so eloquently and so justly rendered, will increase the desire felt by Romans, Neapolitans, Tuscans, and Sicilians, to imitate the example of the Sardinians, and to lay the foundations of wise constitutional government within their territories. Sardinia has not taken part in vain in the battles of the Crimea. She did not fight side by side with Great Britain merely to aid in the establishment of Turkish independence. Her Government had wider and nobler motives;—to set an example to Italy, and to prove to the whole world, not only that Italians are able to govern themselves, but to aid in maintaining the general law and equilibrium of Europe. The true policy for England to pursue with regard to Italy is to recommend that the Italians should be left to themselves: to urge upon the Governments of Austria and France that they should immediately withdraw their legions from the Italian soil, and allow all Italians to choose their own form of government, as the Sardinians have done. The people of Great Britain have no desire to interfere in the affairs of Italy. They think it neither their own right, nor that of France or Austria, to dictate to any portion of the Italian people what system of government they shall or shall not adopt; and would hail with pleasure any statement to that effect from Lord Palmerston or Lord Clarendon. The presence of the Austrians in the Legations, and of the French in Rome, is a standing insult and menace to the Italians of every portion of the peninsula; and, whilst it continues, it is impossible but that Italy should remain in a state of ferment and dissatisfaction. The words of Lord Palmerston will be as carefully weighed in Rome and Milan as in Turin; and in those cities, as well as in Naples and Palermo, his tribute to the merit and the glory of Sardinia will not fall on barren soil. It will touch a chord in the popular heart of Italy, and help to awaken, in due time, the efforts as well as the aspirations which shall make Italy free and independent. As the Viscount de Persigny said, at the same banquet at which Lord Palmerston spoke, "those are false economic doctrines which found the prosperity of any country on the decay and ruin of its neighbours. We recognise in our time the principle that the wealth of a nation is labour—that commerce only flourishes among those who produce and interchange their material wealth; and, in consequence of this doctrine, we acknowledge the fact that the industrial and commercial activity of our neighbours is as essential to our prosperity as our own." Judged by these principles, England and France are as much interested in the prosperity of Italy as in that of any other portion of Europe or of their own territory; but how can Italy prosper under its present political system—a system detested by the people, and only maintained by foreign bayonets? Events will no doubt furnish a speedy answer to the question.

We last week briefly called attention to the New Maritime Law which the Plenipotentiaries established by a simple declaration at the supplemental sittings of the Paris Congress. We now feel it our duty to dilate somewhat more fully upon this transaction, which seems to us calculated to inflict a damaging blow upon the naval power of Great Britain, as well as to cast a slur upon those principles which guided her in her international policy in the days of her proudest supremacy.

Although Englishmen may have been content to expect little glory or advantage from the terms of a Peace hurriedly brought about, to close a war never cordially supported where it should most have received support, we are sure that they never contemplated it to be possible that, as an appendix to that Peace, they should be called upon to yield up belligerent rights which they had proudly maintained in opposition to the world during a contest of nearly half a century's duration—rights essential to our success in war; and that this sacrifice would be made, not as a free concession, upon terms, but in compliance with an ordonnance dictated seventy years ago by that very Russia whose aggressive policy we have—at how enormous a sacrifice we tremble to think of—temporarily checked. Yet such is the case; and, although British statesmen endeavour to blink the humiliating features of the case, Russia will not be slow to inform her serfs of this triumph of her will this solemn recognition of the "civilising policy" of her Czars.

The common rule of war is that a belligerent has a right to do any thing and every thing that may damage his foe; to seize or destroy his goods wherever he may find them; and to interrupt his commerce and all operations which might increase his means, or tend to his advantage. As a simple and strictly logical consequence, it has been held as unquestionably within the privilege of the belligerent to interrupt the commerce of neutrals with his enemy; but this principle has very often, by consent or arrangement, been relaxed. In modern times it has only been enforced in respect of places under siege or blockade, except under pressure of extreme circumstances, as in 1756, when this country, being at war with France, and having utterly destroyed the naval force of that country, prevented the Dutch from carrying on the trade with the French colonies, the advantage of which had previously been enjoyed by the French marine exclusively. In former times, and particularly by the French, it was held during a long course of years that an enemy's goods being found upon a friendly or neutral ship confiscated the whole "equipage;" but this has never been recognised as a general rule; and Great Britain, the first maritime Power in the world, and, consequently, the one most interested in the assertion of belligerent rights, has for a long period been content with confiscating the ship of an enemy and the goods of an enemy found upon neutral ships. She has, also, during the same period, so far relaxed her strict right as to consent that the effects of neutrals (contraband of war excepted) on board an enemy's ship should be exempt from confiscation.

Such was the state of Maritime Law, common to all nations, and uninterruptedly recognised, without gainsay, compunction, or reservation, by every State in the Old and New World until a little more than a century ago. It is a curious circumstance, though one sometimes lost sight of by historians amid the bustle of subsequent events, that Prussia—the then new and small kingdom of Prussia—was the first State which ever disputed the practice of confiscating an enemy's goods under a neutral flag, and insisted upon the contrary doctrine, that the neutral flag should cover the merchandise; and the occasion of this pretension is not a little singular. When Silesia was ceded by Maria Theresa to Frederic II. (by the Treaty of Dresden, 1745) it was upon condition that the latter should take it subject to certain mortgages to British subjects, for moneys lent to the Austrian Government. This agreement, however, his Prussian Majesty (whom no contract could ever bind) refused to abide by, alleging as his excuse that during the war his subjects had sustained great losses at sea from English cruisers, that is of enemy's goods seized under their flag; an allegation which inferentially opened up the whole question of Maritime Law, and the procedure under it.

The memorial of the King of Prussia was referred (1753) to four able jurists, two of them civilians, viz. Sir George Lee, Dr. Paul, Sir Dudley Ryder, and Mr. Murray (afterwards Lord Mansfield) who, in reply, made a report to the Crown, which Montesquieu pronounced to be unanswerable: *réponse sans réplique*. The doctrines laid down in this able report were subsequently emphatically vindicated by Mr. Pitt in his speech on the state of the nation (1801), and by Lord Liverpool in a work which he published on the subject.

The matter was not again heard of until 1780, when Russia, influenced by France and Prussia, promulgated the extraordinary, and until then unheard-of, doctrine of the "armed neutrality." The principal features in this system (and the only ones with which we shall now meddle) were two assertions, that "the neutral flag protects the goods of the enemy, with the exception of articles contraband of war," and a restriction of the term "contraband of war" to the mere instruments and missiles of war excluding stores necessary for naval equipment. Nothing more emphatically marks the inevitable tendency of this proceeding than the manner in which it is spoken of by foreign and British authorities respectively. Whilst the former (including Martens, Heeren, Koch, and Thiers) point to it as a subject for congratulation, and as a righteous interference with exorbitant pretensions on the part of this country, British writers and statesmen have never spoken of it in any other sense than as a studied scheme to destroy, or fatally impair, our power, upon our own prescriptive element. Adolphus, in his "Reign of George III., down to the Peace of Paris, 1783," and in whom, therefore, the feelings excited by this transaction were fresh at the time of writing, thus tells the story —

> This compact originated in the intrigues of France, and the desire of that Government to embroil Great Britain with new enemies, and distract her proceedings by uncertainty of rights, and the discussion of captions and unusual claims. Influenced by French counsels, the Spaniards, under pretence of blockading Gibraltar, had refused to admit into the Mediterranean some Russian vessels; the Empress indignantly meditated measures of security against the repetition of such an outrage, when the King of Prussia [the same who repudiated the claims of the Silesian mortgagees, and made the vain appeal of 1753], apprised of her sentiments through the medium of Count Panin, her Minister for Foreign Affairs, used every effort to direct them against the interests of England. The views of Frederic were seconded by Panin, who equally hated Great Britain.

So seriously did the British Government appreciate the dangers with which they were threatened by this new doctrine, and the confederacy of States by which it would probably be supported, that they deputed Mr. Harris (the ancestor of the present Earl of Malmesbury) to endeavour to dissuade the Empress Catherine II. from her purpose; but in the end of a long conversation, maintained with great, almost humiliating, earnestness on the one side, and with *hauteur* and womanly *finesse* on the other, the declaration of "armed neutrality" was persisted in.

"*All the enemies of England*," we quote again from Mr. Adolphus, "*received this declaration with enthusiastic applause.* The neutral Powers extolled its wisdom, justice, and magnanimity. Sweden alone, under the influence of France, requested from the Court of St. Petersburg some explanations of its tendency which were calculated to render the terms additionally hostile." The same writer adds, what we should have thought would be patent now, as it was then, to all the friends and all the foes of our essentially maritime Power, that "such a war as that wherein Great Britain was engaged" (such a war, indeed, as is the only kind of war she can ever legitimately undertake) "must be carried on with manifest disadvantage if she is prevented from depriving the enemy of those succours on which the success of their naval operations so materially depends."

Passing over the details of the fierce struggles which have followed upon the assertion of this new doctrine, it will be sufficient to say, that Great Britain nobly and triumphantly asserted her independent belligerent rights as a nation—rights which are now (or were, until the late Congress of Paris) the common patrimony of all nations; rights which still belong to all those maritime States which have not acceded to the declaration of the 8th of April last. And of the significancy of the position and the vital importance of the issues left unprejudiced by the great conflicts of the last century, what says Heeren?—"Uncertain as was the issue, *Russia shone as the support, and centre-point of the new system* around which all neutrals rallied." Though the necessity of this Power died with the return of peace, *every naval war must necessarily renew it; and it will depend solely on the situation of the kingdoms engaged whether, and in what manner, this new political engine shall be employed.*"

That "political engine" of Russia's planning that "new system," of which she "shone" as the centre-point, and which she endeavoured to force upon us by a ukase in 1780—has been accepted, and confirmed by a declaration of the Paris Congress, 1856. That important principle of international law which we fought for, and maintained against a world in arms, we now yield to the blandishments of diplomacy. What British sea-kings bled for in the days of a Parker, Hood, and Nelson, we voluntarily sign away, at the bidding of a Walewski and an Orloff—representatives of the only two European maritime Powers which have felt, and have still reason to attach importance to, our maritime supremacy. The example of the man who tightly grasped his cloak in spite of all the pelting of the pitiless storm, but afterwards abandoned it under the influence of a treacherous April sun, has been signally and deplorably imitated in this "untoward" transaction.

Something has been said in defence of this new maritime law on the ground of humanity and civilisation. It is right, it is alleged, to interfere as little as possible with the peaceful pursuits of nations even amidst the destructive fury of war. But it should be recollected that successful commerce fills the coffers of the enemy, and supplies him with means to protract what would otherwise be a hopeless struggle. And during the continuance of this struggle how many weak and defenceless persons suffer unnecessarily and uncared for! The British Government in declaring war in 1854 voluntarily, during pleasure, waived the belligerent rights in the very matters now spoken of; and what was the consequence? Wretched villages were bombarded, whole communities of people were destroyed on the coasts of the Baltic and the Sea of Azoff, and ruin and misery were spread amongst the poor and helpless; whilst Russian produce was systematically exported and dealt in under the very nose of the Board of Admiralty, and, indeed, in some cases by the Admiralty itself. In war impartial and relentless severity are the truest mercy and humanity.

We could say much more on this deeply interesting subject; but defer it for the present.

LORD WODEHOUSE, who has filled the office of Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs during the last three years, has been appointed her Majesty's Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. Petersburg.

THE PURCHASE SYSTEM IN THE ARMY.—The following gentlemen will, we have reason to believe, form the Royal Commission which has been appointed to consider the working of the purchase system in the Army.—The Duke of Somerset, the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Lord Stanley, Mr. George Carr Glyn, Sir De Lacy Evans, Lieutenant-General Wynyard, Sir Henry Bentinck, Sir Harry Jones, and Colonel Wetherall.—*Globe.*

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE two "great" debates, upon the concluding event of the war and the Treaty of Peace, have taken place, and, in a Parliamentary sense, have strengthened the hands of the Government. It is now no secret that the Kars attack was designedly made in a way which precluded all chance of a party success, and it is asserted that the terms of the resolution moved by Mr. Whiteside, and which, could it have been carried, would have involved the overthrow of the Ministry, were studiously framed by the noble leader of Opposition with the view of enabling the party to explode upon the question—for the sake of the hustings—without bringing those hustings any nearer. It is remarkable that, though Mr. Disraeli declared it was the duty of the Opposition to be united on the question, it went into the lobby but 178 strong. The Peace debates in both Houses have had interest from the speakers whom they called up, rather than from anything novel which those speakers had to say. Two noblemen, of varied accomplishement and elegant mind—Lords Ellesmere and Glenelg—took the initiative in the Senate; while in the House of Representatives Mr. Denison and Mr. Henry Herbert were very fitly selected to pronounce orations in honour of peace. Lord Malmesbury let off his Kars speech, which circumstances over which he had no control had prevented his delivering on the Kars occasion. Lords Clarendon and Cowley expressed, with a becoming modesty, their conviction that their treaty was a masterpiece; and Lord Derby's dissent from "joy and satisfaction," and proposal that the treaty should be described as one we were ready "to put up with," will probably be approved by a majority in the country. In the Commons the Peelites gave in their adherence—Mr. Gladstone, let us add, doing himself honour by speaking strongly against the Walewski theory, that the Belgian press requires other coercion than that provided by law. The Lords, as usual, showed themselves more graceful orators than the Commons; and indeed the Opposition became quite scholastic, Lord Derby correcting Lord Ellesmere for "extorting" admiration that was "ungrudged," and Lord Malmesbury criticising the infelicitous anti-climax of "joy and satisfaction." Finally, after one night's discussion in the Lords and two in the Commons, the congratulatory addresses on the Peace were unanimously carried; and now all is over, Turkey is saved, England has made a present to the world of her maritime supremacy—a bagatelle given, as little presents are, in memory of agreeable meetings—the fireworks are being made as fast as possible, and every day brings us some new proof that the Russians are the noblest fellows in the universe. Let us say, quoting as much of a celebrated passage in Cowper as it would be politic and polite just now to cite—

> A brave man bears no malice, but forgets
> At once, in peace, the injuries of war.

If ever an Englishman was justified in the meteorological observations which serve him instead of conversation, it is in the dismal beginning of this merry, merry month of May, with the east winds roaring, the thermometer down to within a few degrees of freezing, and seagulls in the park. The poet's complaint, when writing an ode to the month, "I had scarcely begun 'Hail! May,' when, didn't it?" has been again justified. The sun has been an utter stranger, and the rain a very pertinacious visitor. So sombre, and chilly, and wretched a season people say they do not recollect; and we speculate whether we have not been sleeping through summer and have not reached the end of October. The east wind, amid all the abuse it has had to carry away "into thin air," will probably be charged with causing the curious accident in the West India Docks on Tuesday night, when one of the enormous lock-gates was swept away, and a mass of craft washed out into the river, with terrible damage. But it is also asserted that the wisdom and care which—when Governments are to be abused—are stated to be so eminently characteristic of commercial bodies, may have been a little less preternaturally wide awake than usual, for it is said that one pair of gates had been removed for repairs, and all the valuable property left to the protection of a single pair, and to the watchfulness of an official who "neglected" (can anybody not in Government employ neglect anything?) to open the sluice and diminish the pressure, when the tide was receding. The scene must have been a remarkable almost one appalling—one as the roaring flood rushed down with its various victims.

Law has disported itself after its fashion this week, and its ministers have twice had the pleasure of defeating what certainly appears to be justice. A fellow was convicted, under the Rogue and Vagabond Act, for card-playing in a railway carriage on the Brighton line, and sent to Lewes gaol. He hires a barrister, who comes to the Court of Exchequer and demands his client's freedom, on the ground that a railway carriage is not "an open and public place." If, instead of selecting the very place where he could best make his card devices available for plunder, he had taken an open and public place, say beside one of the Trafalgar-square fountains, or in St. Paul's Churchyard, our old friend Law would have been down upon him like a beadle. But as it was he gets off on the ground that, though he was notoriously taken at his work during the journey, there was nothing before Judges Alderson, Martin, and Bramwell to "show that the carriage might not have been shunted off the line into a shed," which would not have been a public place. So the three Judges—to whom society pays some £12,000 a year to protect her, as she fancies—hasten to discharge the card-sharper. Is it wonderful that, with such feats of law before them, men sometimes take the law into their own hands? We have no doubt—indeed we know—that the Judges were quite right, according to the system; but what about the system? And why the railway porter or constable that dragged the fellow out of the carriage must have grinned, had he been in the Court of Exchequer, to hear that perhaps the offence was committed in a shed! The other case was one in which a magistrate, a lady, and a group of police were engaged—so the reader may be pretty sure which way the affair went. A pretty, fragile girl of sixteen is brutally beaten and bruised by a policeman on the peace proclamation day, for trying to get to some friends from whom she has been separated by the crowd. She swears distinctly to the man, but his comrades swear that she is wrong, and the magistrate, Mr. Jardine, prefers to believe the "force," whose scrupulous accuracy in matters of oaths is so remarkable, instead of believing the person in whose memory his appearance was fixed by a cruel injury, and who actually fainted when she again saw, as she states, the man who beat her. So we have to congratulate Bow-street and the Exchequer upon having had two opportunities of materially raising the law in the opinion of the public. The Judges did their work most artistically, but the police magistrate most boldly.

"Respectable" people want to know how they are to see the fireworks on the 29th without mixing with the "rabble and somebody proposes that Kensington-gardens shall be set apart as reserved seats, to which a payment shall admit. We incline to think that the Executive had better not do anything of the kind. This show is for the people, who have contributed very willingly to the war, and borne its burdens, without hostile demonstration, and the exhibition should be freely conceded to them without exclusive restrictions. The parks are large enough for all to see who may wish to be present, even without the horrible necessity of standing next to an artisan, or having one's ears polluted by the exultations of his children. The people, moreover, will behave themselves [illegible], but what the Executive ought to give its chief attention to is the protection of the metropolis from the thieves and burglars who [illegible] during the peace rejoicings. The police authorities [illegible] and Sunday riots—are not intellectually adequate to their work, and somebody must think for them. This is Sir George Grey's business. It is not to be expected that a large proportion of the householders of London will have the self-denial to remain at home on a night when such a spectacle draws them; and, indeed, when their presence with their families is necessary to the comfort of the latter. It is not to be expected that servants will willingly submit to be deprived of the sight, or that they will remain in charge of their employers' house long after those employers have turned the corner of the street. The police must do its duty that night; and every householder who intends leaving his residence empty should notify this at the next station. The military might be used for the mere purpose of ordinary constabulary, for preventing rushes in the park, and generally preserving order; and upon an occasion like this, when the services of the soldiers are being honoured, their presence would be welcome to the people. But let the police have some brains to organise them, for they will have to contend with exceedingly clever fellows on the other side. A good many people will remember that night besides those who see the fireworks.

ERRATUM.—In our reference last week to the Provident Institution, in St. Martin's-lane, upon which the recent foolish run was made, we accidentally gave it the prefix of "National," which belongs to an excellent Life Assurance office at the other end of London.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 6, 1856.

| Month and Day. | Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M. (31 feet above sea level. | Thermometer. Highest Reading | Thermometer. Lowest Reading | Mean Temperature of Day | Rain in Inches Read at 10 P.M. | Mean Temperature of Dew (9-10) | | Amount of Cloud (9-10) | | Mean amount of Cloud (9-10) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Wet Bulb | Force of Vapour | In the Morning | In the Evening | |
| | Inches. | ° | ° | ° | | ° | ° | ° | ° | |
| Apr. 30 | 29.494 | 47·8 | 32·3 | 40·5 | 0.120 | 40·2 | 39·7 | 7 | 6 | 10·0 |
| May. 1 | 29.466 | 44·2 | 34·0 | 39·3 | 0.068 | 39·6 | 39·3 | 8 | 7 | 8·0 |
| ,, 2 | 29.881 | 48.5 | 31·0 | 40·2 | 0.000 | 38·2 | 36·0 | 3 | 6 | 3·4 |
| ,, 3 | 29.948 | 51·7 | 34·6 | 42·3 | 0.000 | 39·7 | 38·8 | 6 | 7 | 4·2 |
| ,, 4 | 30.027 | 46·9 | 36·0 | 40·3 | 0.000 | 39·7 | 39·3 | 7 | 6 | 4·6 |
| ,, 5 | 29.974 | 49·0 | 34.2 | 41·5 | 0·000 | 37·1 | 35·5 | 8 | 7 | 5·4 |
| ,, 6 | 29.798 | 51·2 | 30·9 | 41·7 | 0.000 | 38·8 | 36·9 | 7 | 6 | 5·9 |
| Mean | 29.797 | 48·6 | 33·7 | 40·7 | 0.206 | 38·2 | 37·1 | 6·6 | 6·3 | 5·8 |

*The range of temperature during the week* was 20·8°.

*The Weather*.—On the 30th, showery. May 1st, showers of rain and hail. On 2nd to 6th, fine.

*The direction of the wind* was—on April 30th, W, becoming N W at 3h. 45m a.m., N N W. at 5h 45m a.m., N at 7h a.m., N N E. at 1h p.m., N W at 5h 15m p.m., N at 8h a.m. p.m., N N E at 9h p.m., N E at 7h 15m p.m., N E at 9h p.m.; was N E and E N E till 2h 15m p.m. on 1st of May, then N E. and N N E. becoming N at 10h p.m., N W at 1h a.m. 2nd, N at 8h a.m., N N W at 4h p.m., N W at 12h a.m. on 3rd, N at 8h a.m., becoming N N E at 7h a.m. on the 4th, N E at 11h a.m., N N E. at 6h p.m., N at 9h p.m., N E at 5h, E at 1h a.m., E N E at 11h a.m., N E at 1h p.m., N E. at 12h p.m., E at 7h p.m., E N E at 6h a.m. on 5th, S E at 7h a.m., E N E at 11h a.m., S E at 12h p.m., E.S.E. at 1h p.m., E. at 6h p.m., in which quarter it remained.

6th.—Nightingales singing.

Frosts occurred on the 30th April, and on the 2nd, 3rd, 5th, and 6th May.

THE MANCHESTER PEACE PARTY.—A meeting of the Manchester City Council was held on Monday last, at which an address was proposed congratulating her Majesty on the conclusion of peace. The representatives of the Peace party in the Council concurred in the object of the address, but objected to expressions in the document acknowledging the "justice and necessity of the war," and speaking of "the spirit of aggression and aggrandisement" which led to the war as having "been humanly chastised. An amendment proposing to leave out those expressions was negatived by a majority of 33 to 9.

HEALTH OF MR. BRIGHT, M.P.—Mr. Bright's medical attendant writes to a contemporary:—"I am glad in being able to state that all the unfavourable symptoms under which Mr. Bright laboured have disappeared, and that his health is now such that I have recommended him to pass the present month in the highlands of Scotland, and the following in Switzerland, when, I have no doubt, he will return home as capable as formerly for his arduous duties."

THE Cheltenham election has terminated in the return of the Liberal candidate, Captain Berkeley, by 841 votes to 655 given for his Conservative opponent, Mr. Hallewell.

DEATH OF THE WIDOW OF HENRY BELL.—On the 1st of May Mrs. Bell, widow of Henry Bell, the man who first propelled a vessel by steam in British waters, died at the Baths Hotel, Helensburgh, on the Clyde, at the advanced age of eighty-six. She had survived her celebrated husband for upwards of twenty-five years.

THE SCOTCH MINERS' STRIKE.—On Saturday afternoon a meeting of about two thousand of the colliers of Edinburgh and Haddington took place on Musselburgh Links. Mr. James Simpson, a delegate from Falkirk, said that the strike had now lasted for eight weeks, and that the men were undergoing the greatest miseries and hardships, but that they were determined not to yield till they got 5s. a day. Their masters were becoming lords at their expense, and if the men stood out, the whole of Scotland joining in the strike, the masters must give in. He strongly urged the miners present to give up work. The chairman then proposed that a meeting of delegates from the different mines in Midlothian and Haddington should be held at Dalkeith, on Wednesday, to give in reports as to whether they were prepared to join the strike. This was agreed to. The assemblage separated quietly about three o'clock. There was a general meeting of colliers from the Alloa, Clackmannan, Coalsnaughton, and Shearsdale works, on Wednesday. David Baxter, a delegate from Bathgate, addressed them, asking them to strike till their fellow-workmen got 5s. a day from their employers. After a long discussion the men refused to strike.—*Scotsman*.

### THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

*(To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

43, Southampton-row, Russell-square, London,
April 24th, 1856.

SIR,—Having just seen in your paper of the 19th instant an article, accompanied by some sketches, on the Falkland Islands, for which you say you are indebted to the courtesy of the late Governor of those Islands, I beg leave to ask you upon what grounds, or with what intention, my name has been so unwarrantably handled therein, especially as I am at present in London, and in correspondence with the present Government, for the purpose of claiming British protection and justice against the arbitrary acts and misrepresentations of certain British authorities, which have been the cause of my remaining, for these last eighteen years, dispossessed of my private property in the East Falkland Islands, after an honorable possession of very many years previous. It cannot, therefore, be expected that I shall after so many years of unmerited grievances, pass over in silence my new misrepresentations or *ex parte* statements, which, if left uncontradicted, may have a tendency to injure me in the estimation of the public, as I possess ample evidence to convince *every impartial man* that I was perfectly justified in pursuing the course I did with regard to the Falkland Islands.

I trust to your impartiality to insert this letter in your next number, and am respectfully, Sir, your most obedient servant, LEWIS VERNET

PHOTOGRAPHS OF EMINENT MEN.—Mr. Mayall, the photographic artist, has just opened a new gallery of sun-pictures, at 226, Regent-street. During the past year Mr. Mayall has taken photographic portraits of a great number of distinguished and well-known individuals, commencing with her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal family; and Mr. Mayall's art has been called into requisition by most of the leading members of the aristocracy. The whole of the Cabinet Ministers have followed, as well as many independent members of the two Houses of Parliament. He has also taken the portraits of many officers who have distinguished themselves in the late war

GENEROUS ACT OF ROYAL MERCY.—We have great pleasure in announcing that her Majesty, wishing to mark the conclusion of peace by an act of mercy, has given orders that a free and full pardon shall be granted to all persons under sentence for political offences. Consequently, Frost and his associates, convicted of treason in 1839, and subsequently transported to Australia, will be set at liberty; and Mr. Smith O'Brien also will be permitted to return to his native country. An exception is made in the case of those of the Irish convicts who so unworthily broke their parole and fled to America.

ROYAL CREMORNE GARDENS.—The proprietor of this popular resort has resolved to commence his season with a [illegible]. In the Ashburnham property a pavilion 330 feet by 100 feet, [illegible] of containing 20,000 persons, has been erected, and will for the future be dedicated to a display of American flowers. In the centre of leading novelties are a colossal pine [illegible] with a Swiss hotel built in the foreground, a lofty [illegible] &c. The "Diavoli" are appointed to the circus. So that reason to believe Monday will be the commencement of a season

### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: The Rev. S. Meyrick Higgins, to Icomb, near Stow-on-the-Wold. The Rev. Geo. Mansfield, to All-hallows-the-Great with All-hallows-the-Less, London. *Vicarage*: The Rev. C. Theobald, to Grays Thurrock, Essex. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. G. Pettitt, to St. Jude's Church, Birmingham. The Rev. H. Cope, to the new district church of St. Mark, Nottingham. The Rev. J. F. Green to St. Margaret's Church, Ward End, near Birmingham.

LAST week the inhabitants of St. George, Bloomsbury, presented to the newly-appointed Bishop of Carlisle a testimonial of plate, valued at £800, in recognition of his Lordship's services in the cause of education while officiating as Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury.

TESTIMONIAL.—The Rev. Henry Buttenshaw, late Curate of St. Mary's and Sub-Curate of Dymchurch, Kent, now Curate of Hitchin Hertfordshire, has been presented with a silver pocket Communion service upon his leaving, from the parishioners; and a handsome sermon-cover from the children of the National School, for his kindness to them.

"THE RED BRIGADE."—(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)—I am a shoeblack, one of the "Reds," venturing to beg a few lines to rectify a statement in your last week's paper. The average strength of our division of the "Brigade" is fifty-seven, and not "seven strong," as you said in your "Thoughts in Thoroughfares." I say our division, for London (in a shoeblack sense) is divided into three parts, of which the red frocks inhabit one, the yellow tunics another, and the blue jackets a third. These differ but little either in language, institutions, or laws. Bishopsgate-street separates the reds and blues (we had at one time a boundary difficulty with the latter), while the Thames divides both from the yellows. Of these the reds are the strongest, the others numbering on an average about thirty-five a piece. As to our respectability, just look at what we earn—First-class boys (at the best stations), 8s.; second-class, 3s. 6d. a day. Thus much for the "Brigade," our sworn brothers in blacking. As to the free lances of the craft, the "young barbarians of your Correspondent, we agree with the remarks of the committee in their report. We wish a clear stage and no favour. Forgive this intrusion, Sir. I owe it to this society that I am not in rags.

## THE ROYAL PROCLAMATIONS OF PEACE AND FOR A DAY OF THANKSGIVING AT EDINBURGH.

YESTERDAY week, the 2nd instant, these Proclamations were read at the Market-cross of Edinburgh, and the County-buildings, Leith. The weather was fair, with occasional sunshine, and afforded all that could be desired for the display. About the Cross the crowd was very dense. Every window commanding a view of the proceedings was filled, large numbers crowded the balcony in front of the Royal Exchange, and the roof of St. Giles's Church was occupied by the boys of George Heriot's Hospital, who displayed a variety of banners and flags. Altogether there could not have been less than 10,000 people assembled in the High-street. The 7th Dragoon Guards formed the guard of honour, and lined the street from the County-buildings to the porch of the High Church. Precisely at twelve o'clock, the procession, consisting of Sheriff Gordon, the Sheriff-Clerk, and the Heralds and Pursuivants, moved from the County-buildings to the Cross, joined at the High Church by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council in their robes, guarded by a body of high constables. Both Proclamations were read by Mr. Anderson, Marchmont Herald—the Peace Proclamation being responded by Mr. Robert Hamilton, Kintyre Pursuivant, and the Thanksgiving Proclamation by Mr. James Sinclair, Unicorn Pursuivant. The band of the Dragoons having played "God Save the Queen," the Heraldic and Sheriffs' department of the procession proceeded in carriages to Leith, where the proclamations were also read, as at Edinburgh. The principal features on the route were the great crowds assembled on the North Bridge, in front of the Register-house, and along Leith-street. At the County-buildings, Leith, the Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the burgh met the Sheriffs and Heralds, and conducted them to the balcony over the principal entrance to the Court-house. The crowd was not very large—the Heralds having arrived before the time indicated in the programme. The Provost ordered the police and military to retire and allow free access to the populace up to the walls of the building, for which he got several rounds of hearty applause. At the conclusion of the proceedings the Provost proposed three cheers for the Queen, which was enthusiastically responded to.

## PROCLAMATION OF PEACE IN DUBLIN.

"MEAGRE, motley, and slovenly" are the epithets justly used by the *Times* in recording the mode in which the people, or rather the herds, of England made the Proclamation of Peace in the streets of London. It was not so in Dublin. Peace was there proclaimed on Friday, the 2nd of May, with all the pomp and show which could tend to act upon and harmonise with public enthusiasm. The soldiers and heralds—the country retinue—the gorgeous trappings and the brilliant decorations—all passed off to admiration. Not only were the leading streets of the handsome city of Dublin, so admirably adapted for sight-seeing and sight-showing, densely thronged by the living masses who poured out from all quarters to participate in the joyful ceremony, but every window and balcony from which the pageant or the procession could be seen, and even the roofs of the houses, were crowded by thousands of spectators. The windows and balconies especially were occupied by a brilliant and numerous array of ladies. The troops numbered at least seven thousand. The weather was most propitious, and the whole formed a magnificent spectacle.

From an early hour the military composing the various guards, with detachments from all the cavalry regiments in garrison, drew up in double line on the Esplanade before the Royal Barracks, under the command of Major-General Cochrane. At precisely a quarter to eleven o'clock the Lord Lieutenant, escorted by the entire regiment of the 16th Lancers, arrived at the Esplanade; he was received with presented arms. On his Excellency taking up a position in front of the troops the bands of two militia regiments joined and defiled before him, to the air of "The Tight Little Island." His Excellency was mounted on a fine bay charger with magnificent housings. He was frequently cheered during the course of the day. When his Excellency had inspected the troops drawn up in the Esplanade, a procession was formed of the cavalry, which proceeded at once to the Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor, the High Sheriff, the Ulster King of Arms, the Heralds, and the Corporation, were waiting to receive the Lord Lieutenant. Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, was gorgeously attired, and the costume appertaining to his knightly and time-honoured office deserves especial mention. The chief and distinctive feature of his dress was the "tabard" or vestment of the Queen's Master of Heraldry and King of Arms in Ireland." It consists of a loosely-fitting satin robe, divided into various compartments of white, purple, and crimson, each compartment being embroidered with devices in gold representing the Royal arms of England and the various knightly orders appertaining to the British Crown. The coat of arms worn by Sir Bernard Burke differed in nothing from the original tabard devised and presented by King Henry VIII. when he originated the office of Ulster King in Ireland. Sir Bernard bore in his hand the ivory tipped sceptre of his office, and he wore the collar of SS, and the blue ribbon and badge of the Order of St. Patrick.

M. de Burgraff, the French Consul, accompanied by Captain de Mar, Captain Potter, and Enseigne de Grolniey, of the French Navy, had, by special invitation, a place in the procession, immediately contiguous to the Lord Mayor, and during the day the Lord Lieutenant showed them marked attention.

On the arrival of his Excellency and suite at the Mansion House, a procession was formed, and moved on in the direction of the Castle, in the following order:

Two Cavalry Regiments.
The Marshal of Dublin with his Truncheon.
Kettle Drums and Trumpets.
Heralds.
Ulster King of Arms,
In an Open Carriage with Four White Horses, accompanied by the
Right Worshipful the Lord Mayor of Dublin.
An Escort of Cavalry.
The Lord Mayor with Sword and Mace.
The Recorder and Aldermen.
The Town Council.
City Magistrates
An Escort of Cavalry.
His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and Suite.
An Escort of Cavalry.

This brilliant cortège went its way through files of soldiers, and crowds of civilians, to the Castle. Here, in the Presence Chamber, all the Judges, the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, the Under-Secretary Col. Larcom, and other official dignitaries were assembled. Ulster, with the Heralds, and the Viceroy-at-Arms [illegible], ascended to the [illegible] balcony, and a call having been thrice sounded, Athlone Pursuivant commanded silence, and the Queen's Proclamation of [illegible] was read aloud by Ulster King of Arms. "God Save the Queen" was shouted, and the bands then struck up and continued to play until

THE READING OF THE ROYAL PROCLAMATION OF PEACE, AT DUBLIN.

the procession, having been re-formed, left the Castle in the same order as before for Sackville street, where proclamation was again made by Ulster. After this his Excellency returned to the Castle, and Ulster, and his attendant Heralds, and the Corporation, proceeded, and made the third proclamation at the Mansion House.

So terminated this graceful heraldic pageant.

It is worthy of remark that, forty-one years ago, the father of the present High Sheriff of Dublin, Mr. West, filled a similar office to that which his son now fills, and actually took part, as High Sheriff of Dublin, in the proclaiming of the Peace of 1815.

At three o'clock his Excellency and suite proceeded in state to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a full choral service was performed.

The day's proceedings were appropriately closed by a banquet given by the Lord Lieutenant at the Viceregal Lodge to all Crimean officers at present resident in or near Dublin.

THE READING OF THE ROYAL PROCLAMATIONS OF PEACE AND FOR A DAY OF THANKSGIVING, AT EDINBURGH.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE MAY QUEEN

GOING A MAYING

## THE ELFIN MAY.

Born in the purple meet for her,
Proclaimed by hearts that beat for her,
Throned on the mosses green;
Scattering from our souls the snow
With memories of long ago,
She comes—the Elfin Queen!

A thousand fancies glance to her;
The village children dance to her
With smiles that come and part;
Their pealing voices tell of her,
Till nature feels the spell of her
And lives along the heart.

Their russet robes she flings aside;
She pranks them with a queenly pride,
Their brows with garlands wreathing:
Like chords by wandering breezes thrilled,
Their spirits are with music filled,
Touched by her tender breathing.

With loving tones they speak to her;
They lift the dimpled cheek to her
To kiss their tears away;
From arching boughs they hear her call,
While sweet rescinds the woodland shout—
"Bring home—bring home the May!"

O, fair is she at radiant noon,
Fairer beneath the freshening moon,
And beautiful alway:
Bright tears she gives when blossoms die;
Mild smiles she lives when Love is nigh—
A mortal, yet a Fay.

Mild Aneter oft hath sighed for her,
Sad April, weeping, died for her,
Disdaining other duty;
Pale Hyacinth upon the gale
Droops, as she sweeps the charméd vale,
Drowned in a dream of beauty.

Never a tendril born but blesses
Her with its twining fond caresses,
Mute bending by her spell;
Birds in her borrowed strains rejoice;
The music of her low, sweet voice
Sounds in the mountain roll.

Threading like light the forest glade,
Now in, now out, the chestnut shade,
Or hid in woodland nooks,
The squirrel's haunt she mounteth up;
Or, rocked in vain Narcissus' cup,
She bends above the brooks.

When, sly, her web Arachne weaves,
And spirits, stirring mid the leaves,
Take mortals unaware,
Where, eddying, whirl the water-rings,
Like Venus from the foam she springs—
The reed-bloom in her hair.

On buoyant wing, serene and strong,
She follows far the cuckoo's song,
Still lost and ever flying;
Till, lured along some rocky slope,
She finds at last a cheated hope
In Echo's soft replying.

Her chosen tree the roebuck knows,
As, butting at its bole, he goes
To cut his budding horns:
Both young and old shall bless the May;
But she shall give the flowers away
And dwell among the thorns.

Sorrow shall come to her full soon,
For she shall love the haughty June,
And wait—he never coming;
Or dream she hears at even-close
His voice, in murmurs to the rose,
Blent with the wild-bee's humming.

When wheels the bat his giddy ring,
And where the lithe cicadas sing,
The chafer's wings are whirring—
Where wild the fairy-grasses wave,
Proud June shall trample on her grave
The leafy forest stirring.

Why then—farewell the blithesome Fay:
Farewell the beating pulse of May
Whose charm the senses stole;
And welcome o'er the grave of spring
The butterfly upon the wing—
The glorious type of soul!

E. L. HERVEY.

## MUSIC.

Grisi made her first appearance at the Royal Italian Opera on Thursday week; and her announcement drew the fullest house of the season. She performed *Norma*, the grandest of all the characters in the répertoire, and person she is little (if at all) changed since last year, her voice retains much of its pristine power and sweetness; and her energy is unabated. She was welcomed with the old cordiality; frequently roused the enthusiasm of the audience by her noble and beautiful perform ance; and the curtain fell amidst general acclamations. She was well supported by Mdlle. Maria as *Adalgisa*, Tamberlik as *Pollio*, and Tagliafico as *Oroveso*. Tamberlik's engagement has terminated. Though he will be replaced by Mario, he will, nevertheless, be a great loss to the theatre.

Her Majesty's Theatre opens this evening, when Alboni reappears in one of her best and most favourite parts, *La Cenerentola*, supported by Calzolari, Belletti, and Zucconi.

The Orchestral Union have resumed their performances this season. Their first concert was given at the Hanover-square Rooms on Saturday morning last. It consisted of an excellent selection of orchestral pieces, including Sterndale Bennett's overture "The Naiades," Beethoven's eighth symphony, Molique's violin concerto in D minor (performed by himself), and Mellon's overture, "Heloise;" with vocal pieces by M. and Madame Gassier. The orchestra, which is under the direction of Mr. Mellon, has lost nothing of the excellence which has always distinguished it.

Professor Sterndale Bennett's second performance of classical pianoforte music was given at the Hanover-square Rooms on Tuesday evening, and as usual drew an assemblage which filled the room to the doors. The concert well deserved the name of classical, so chaste was the selection and execution. Mr. Bennett played his own well-known chamber trio, Op 26, for piano, violin, and violoncello, along with Messrs. Ganz, two able performers just arrived in London. Madame Clara Schumann, the "observed of all observers" at present, played, with Mr. Bennett, a beautiful *andante*, with variations by her husband, and likewise a selection from his pianoforte pieces *à quatre mains*. Mr. Bennett played one of the old sonatas of Dussek, as fresh and charming as if written yesterday; and (with Herr Moritz Ganz) Mendelsohn's duet in B flat for the piano and violoncello. A young contralto singer, Mdlle. Pels Leusden, made her début in England on this occasion, and interested the audience by her talent and her modesty. And a graceful song, newly composed by Mr. Bennett, "Sing, maiden, sing," was very sweetly sung by Mr. Benson.

Madame Ruderdorff had a morning concert on Thursday (last week), at the residence of the Marquis of Bresdalbane, and patronised by a host of the female aristocracy. The concert-hall was crowded by a splendid assemblage; and the performance was worthy of the audience. Madame Ruderdorff exerted her fine talents with great effect, and her sister, Mdlle. Mathilde Ruderdorff, made a very favourable impression by her sweet and unpretending style. The music was chiefly vocal; and one of the pieces was a trio and a duet by amateurs of rank—the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and the Earl of Westmoreland—both honourable to the talents of the composers. Of the instrumental pieces the most remarkable was an admirable duet of Benedict and De Beriot for the piano and violin, played by Messrs. Benedict and Sainton, with an effect which was enhanced by the magnificent tones of one of Kirkman's pianofortes. The second part of the concert consisted entirely of a selection (extremely well performed) from Costa's new oratorio of "Eli."

Mr Howard Glover, the distinguished composer, is about to open Sutton's Wells for a short season of English operatic performances. He is to be assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves, Mr. and Mdme. Weiss, Mr. Miranda, Miss Poole, Mr. Balfe, Mr. Benedict, and others, forming a very strong company. It is announced that Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" will be given (with additional music, for the first time in this country), and under the personal direction of the popular composer himself, who has not appeared before the London public these four years.

Mrs. Fanny Kemble's Last Readings.—On Tuesday morning this distinguished lady read the tragedy of "Othello" before a large and fashionable audience, at Willis's Rooms. This, and two other readings, one to-day and the final one next Wednesday, constitute Mrs Kemble's last readings in England. Her delivery of "Othello" was throughout glorious. She was in magnificent voice, and not only the passionate passages were illustrated by the dreadful music of her tragic thunder-tones, but there was as it were an emotional accompaniment to the ordinary poetic dialogue, which was as music to the instructed and attentive ear. *Othello* himself came out grandly, "great of heart," yet simple, tender, loving, as childhood, or truth, or wisdom, tempted indeed fatally, yet deceived only by their own purity or innocence. *Iago*, also, was a master piece—more subtle than reasonable—a "demi-devil," serpent-intellectual, and yet fiendlike. *Cassio's* drunkenness was realised with inimitable humour, while *Roderigo's* folly was shut off with extreme delicacy. *Desdemona* was beautifully represented. The death-struggle in the chamber-scene was terribly portrayed; the climax of the acting art was indeed reached. Never within our recollection were we so affected by any acting as by the reading of this play.

## *IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.*

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

#### THE TREATY OF PEACE.

The Address to the Crown upon the Treaty of Peace was moved by

The Earl of Ellesmere, who adverted to the various incidents of the war, and expressed his satisfaction at the arrangements entered into by the Plenipotentiaries assembled at Paris. Certain as he felt that those Plenipotentiaries had acted with the most perfect good faith—he had the utmost confidence that their exertions would result in a long continuance of peace.

Lord Glenelg seconded the motion.

The Earl of Malmesbury contended that in several parts the treaty was both an unsatisfactory one, pursued by the Government with respect to Kars and the campaign in Asia, and also to defend the conduct of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. The objects of the war were fully accomplished by the treaty, which fully carried out the heads agreed upon at Vienna. He believed in the good faith of Russia in entering into the treaty, and had no doubt of her having every disposition to adhere to her engagements.

The Earl of Derby pointed out several objectionable points in the treaty, and referred more particularly to the articles in relation to the neutralisation of the Black Sea, and the power which Russia retained of rebuilding the forts on the eastern coast of that sea. He condemned the concession of the right of search as regarded neutral vessels, but would, nevertheless, accept the treaty, though with great reluctance, being of opinion that it was looked upon with the same feeling by the people in general. He could not admit that the treaty was either honourable to England or creditable to the British government.

Earl Granville defended the treaty and the conduct of the war by the Government.

The Earl of Aberdeen thought the treaty a wise and honourable one, though some of the details were open to objection.

Lord Cowley supported the Address.

Earl Grey, the Duke of Argyll, and Lord Campbell subsequently made some remarks, after which

The Address was agreed to.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

Central America.—Lord Palmerston, in reply to Sir E. B. Lytton, said the answer had not been received from the United States of America relative to the proposal to submit to arbitration the Central American question; and, therefore, thought that in the present state of the correspondence no advantage would accrue from bringing forward a discussion upon the subject. He expected the answer in a few days.—Sir E. B. Lytton said that, under these circumstances, he would postpone the motion of which he had given notice on the subject until after the holidays.

#### THE TREATY OF PEACE.

Mr. E. Denison moved an Address to her Majesty expressive of the joy and satisfaction felt by the House at the restoration of peace on conditions honourable to the Crown, and which fully accomplish the great objects for which the war was undertaken. That they further rejoiced that, notwithstanding the extraordinary exertions and sacrifices the empire had undergone, and hoped that the peace which had been concluded might, under the favour of Divine Providence, long continue to shed its blessings over Europe. The hon. gentleman said when the war first broke out no one anticipated that he would live to see it brought to a close, yet in a comparatively short time, and after brilliant feats of war, an honourable treaty of peace had been concluded, by which more was gained than those objects for which the war was originally undertaken. The grasp of Russia upon Sweden had been relaxed, and, amongst other advantages upon which they might congratulate themselves, there was the extension by the Sultan of equal rights to all his subjects, Christian as well as Mahometan. It was much to the credit of the present Emperor of Russia that he had the great moral courage to admit at Moscow that the opinion of Europe was against him, and that it was, therefore, time to withdraw from the contest. After referring in eulogistic terms to the Emperor of France and the King of Sardinia, he expressed a hope that England would never forget that it was at her sharpest need that Sardinia had flung herself into the contest, and that that State would now claim whatever aid in any

diplomatic arrangements could effect. There was nothing in the treaty at which the country ought not to be satisfied, or might not rejoice. With respect to the case of the press of Belgium, it was a fact that there were some publications there which advocated the doctrine of the assassination of the sovereigns of other States; and it was not, therefore, unnatural that the French Plenipotentiary should have called attention to the subject: but Lord Clarendon stated that he could be no party to any proceeding for the purpose of interfering with the liberty of the press in any country whatever, and his signature to the resolution was not at all inconsistent with that declaration. The noble Lord concluded at a speech of two hours and twenty minutes' duration amidst considerable cheering.

Lord C. HAMILTON then withdrew his amendment, and the Address was agreed to.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The report on the Address to the Crown respecting the Treaty of Peace was brought up by Mr. E. Denison, and agreed to.

TITHE COMMUTATION RENT CHARGE BILL.—Mr. R. PHILLIMORE moved the second reading of the Tithe Commutation Rent Charge Bill. The measure, as the hon. member explained, was designed to effect a further assessment of the incomes of clergymen to the poor-rate.—A prolonged debate ensued, turning chiefly upon the details of the measure, in which Sir J. Pakington, Mr. Henley, Sir W. Heathcote, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone, and other members joined. The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a Select Committee.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS BILL.—The second reading of the Aggravated Assaults Bill was moved by Mr. L. HEYWOOD. The bill enacted that violent assaults on women and children should render the offender liable to corporal punishment. The hon. member enlarged upon the increasing frequency and atrocity of such unmanly offences, and contended that nothing but fear of the lash would effectually restrain their commission. —Sir G. GREY opposed the measure, urging that the present law on the subject worked very beneficially, and condemning the proposition to visit a brutal crime with punishment equally brutal.—The bill was also opposed by Mr. Biggs, Captain Scobell, Mr. Muntz, and Mr. S. Worley. On a division there appeared—for the second reading, 97; against it, 135: majority, 38. The bill is consequently lost.

The Sleeping Statutes Bill and the Scientific Societies Bill were respectively read a second time.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE QUEEN'S REPLY TO THE ADDRESS.—The LORD CHANCELLOR read her Majesty's reply to the Address of the House of Lords, which thanked their Lordships for their loyal and dutiful Address, and for their cordial co-operation in the measures proposed for the prosecution of the late war, which, in connection with those of her allies, had led to a safe and an honourable peace.

### PENSION TO GENERAL WILLIAMS.

The LORD CHANCELLOR communicated to the House a Message from her Majesty, in which the Queen stated that, being desirous of conferring upon General Williams some signal mark of her approbation for his eminent and distinguished services as her Majesty's Commissioner in Asia, and especially for his gallant defence of Kars, she recommended to the House of Lords the propriety of making a provision of £1000 a year during his life, to continue during his natural life (Hear, hear).

Earl GRANVILLE announced that her Majesty had been graciously pleased to confer a Baronetcy upon General Williams by the title of Sir William Fenwick Williams of Kars (Hear, hear).

### THANKS TO THE ARMY, NAVY, MARINES, AND MILITIA.

Lord PANMURE moved the thanks of the House to the Army, Navy, and Marines employed in the late war, and to the embodied Militia. The noble Lord took a review of the events of the late war, and of the operations of our army and fleet, which were deserving of the highest praise, and to be recorded in the brightest pages of British history.

The Earl of DERBY cordially seconded the motion.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE bore testimony to the gallant conduct of the Army and Navy in their operations at the Crimea, and praised the Militia force for their valuable and timely assistance in enabling the Government to dispatch so many of our troops to the seat of war.

The Earl of CARDIGAN also praised the general conduct of the Army and Navy, and expressed his conviction that since the death of Lord Raglan the army had not been commanded in a way to give satisfaction.

After a few words from Earl GREY and some other noble Lords the motion was unanimously agreed to.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS.—The SPEAKER informed the House that he had received her Majesty's Answer to the Address voted by the House upon the conclusion of the peace. Her Majesty graciously thanked the House for the expression of its congratulation; and expressed her hope that the peace would be found to promote the welfare of her people and the civilisation of the world

PENSION TO GENERAL WILLIAMS.—Lord Palmerston brought down a Message from the Crown, in reference to the granting of a pension of £1000 a year to General Williams. The Royal Message was exactly similar to that noticed in the report of the proceedings in the House of Lords. The noble Lord also stated that her Majesty had created General Williams a Baronet under the style and title of Sir William Fenwick Williams of Kars (Cheers).

### THANKS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Lord PALMERSTON then rose to propose a vote of thanks to the Army and Navy for their conduct in connexion with the operations of the late war, and also to the embodied Militia. He said it was one of the privileges of Parliament to vote its thanks to the Army and Navy for the termination of a successful war; and there was no more fitting record for which the House had been called upon to perform that act which had ended more successfully than that which had just been brought to a conclusion (Hear, hear). Referring to the battle of Alma, Inkerman, and Balaklava, he said that while the first proved that no enemy could hope to maintain a position, even though it might seem to be impregnable, which was attacked by British troops, the second proved in a manner equally unmistakeable, that no position could be carried, however numerous might be the force brought against it, which British troops were determined to maintain (Hear, hear). Then there was the battle of Balaclava, with it famous cavalry charge—a charge which however unfortunate, it might have been in some respects, was one of the most heroic recorded in the pages of history (Hear, hear), and what could surpass the conduct of the British Army in its various attacks upon Sebastopol? What could exceed the patient endurance which they had shown through all their sufferings before the walls of that fortress? In whatever way we regarded them, their conduct challenged admiration, for it had never been exceeded by any army in the world. The conduct of the private soldiers had been marked by every military virtue that could dignify human character, and the conduct of the officers had been worthy the men they led (Cheers). The noble Lord then passed a warm eulogium upon the memory of Lord Raglan, whose only regret in the last moments of his existence was, he said, that his life had not perished amid the dangers of the battle which he had so often braved. It was a proud fact in the history of England that, having begun the war with a small army and a comparatively small fleet, she had ended it with an army of 110,000 men and a naval armament the like of which the world had never seen before (Cheers). We had begun the war with 312 ships, and ended it with no fewer than 599 (Cheers). The Civil Service also deserved the thanks of this House for their exertions. Nor ought the Militia to be forgotten for no fewer than 37 regiments had volunteered for foreign service. Those who had gone abroad were models of military discipline and efficiency; and, besides this, they had given no less than 30,000 men to the Line. We had a force of 16,000 German and Swiss troops, finer soldiers than whom could hardly be met with. The noble Lord then referred, in terms of the warmest praise, to the conduct of the soldiers and sailors of France, Sardinia, and Turkey, who had been engaged in the war; and concluded by expressing his conviction that the House would unanimously agree to the motion (Cheers).

Mr. DISRAELI seconded the motion, which, after a few words from Mr. A. STAFFORD, was unanimously agreed to.

The House then went into Committee upon the Reformatory Schools (Scotland) Bill, soon after which it was counted out.

## HOUSE OF LORDS. FRIDAY.

GENERAL WILLIAMS.—Earl GRANVILLE moved a resolution thanking her Majesty for her most gracious Message, and stating that that House would cordially co-operate with her Majesty in carrying out her wish to confer upon General Williams a pension of £1000 a year during his natural life, as a signal mark of her approbation for his gallant defence of Kars.—The resolution was agreed to *nem. con.*

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—The Bishop of OXFORD, in moving for a Select Committee to inquire into the mode of administering capital punishment, stated, that his object was not to ascertain the advantage of private over public executions, but to determine the manner and the measure in which such executions should be carried into effect. The right rev. prelate urged the importance of impressing the public mind with the conviction that when sentence of death was passed execution would assuredly follow. Instances had, however, occurred of late, in which mercy had been extended to individuals, upon what grounds he and the public were utterly at a loss to conceive.—Lord CAMPBELL concurred generally in the views expressed by the right rev. prelate.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said, that the Government would offer no objection to the Committee.—After a few words from Lord DUNGANNON, the motion was agreed to, and the Committee were nominated

TICKET-OF-LEAVE SYSTEM.—Lord DUNGANNON moved to repeal

That experience has proved the present system of granting tickets of leave to convicts to be injurious to the interests of society, dangerous to the security of property, and tending to the increase, rather than the decrease, of crime. It is, therefore, most important and desirable that her Majesty's Government should take the matter into their serious consideration, and devise some means, either by providing employment for convicts so released at home or in the colonies, or otherwise of relieving the public and the country from a most fearful and growing evil

The Duke of ARGYLL contended that the system had not had as yet a fair trial; and that so far as it had gone it was anything but a failure.—After some discussion the motion was withdrawn.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

NEW MEMBER.—Captain BERKELEY took the oaths and his seat for the borough of Cheltenham.

POLICE ASSAULT UPON MISS ARCHER.—Sir G. GREY (in reply to Mr. Bowyer) said that it was the intention of Government to institute an inquiry into the assault committed upon Miss Archer by a police sergeant, on the occasion of the proclamation of peace, with a view to ascertain who was really the guilty party.

WEST INDIES AND CANADA.—Mr. LABOUCHERE (in reply to a question) stated that a proposal had been made that the produce of the West Indies and Canada should be admitted into each other's colony duty free.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.—On the motion of Lord PALMERSTON it was agreed that the House, at its rising, should adjourn to Monday, the 19th inst.

POLITICAL EXILES.—Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. T. Duncombe, said he had great pleasure in stating that the announcement which had appeared in the papers of that morning relating to a general amnesty to Mr. Smith O'Brien, to Messrs. Frost, Williams, and Jones, and other political exiles, was perfectly true. Her Majesty, following the impulse and dictates of her generous feeling, had determined to take advantage of the return of peace, and the unexampled loyalty which prevailed from one end of her dominions to the other, to do an act of grace towards all who were under sentence for political offences, with the exception of those who, in defiance of all ties of honour, had broken their parole and escaped from their penal settlement (Cheers).

STATE OF GREECE.—Mr. J. M'GREGOR called attention to the disordered state of Greece, observing that there was no portion of that country where life and property were safe except about five miles between Athens and the Piræus, where British and French troops were stationed. Under those circumstances, he thought it would be safe factory to the country if her Majesty's Ministers would state their intentions to interfere for the restoration of order and tranquillity in that country, and for the protection of British commerce, which had already fallen there to about one-fourth of the amount at which it stood a short time ago.—Mr. GLADSTONE, amid the cheers of the House, protested against the introduction of so important a question of European policy at such a time and in such a manner, and he expressed a hope that the Government would take no notice whatever of the question addressed to them.—Mr. SPOONER contended that the state of Greece justified the present question.

LORD DALHOUSIE'S PENSION.—Sir E. PERRY called attention to the pension of £6000 a year proposed to be granted to Lord Dalhousie by the Board of Directors of the East India Company, and inquired whether the attention of Government had been directed to the illegality of the proceeding. If the pension were to be granted, he hoped it would be constitutionally done by bringing in a Bill, so as to afford to the House an opportunity to express its opinion upon the subject.—Mr. VERNON SMITH said that the question was not yet decided, as it must first be submitted to the Board of Control, then to her Majesty's Government, and finally, within a month of the grant being made, to Parliament. He should not say anything upon the merits of the question until he knew the reasons for which the Court of Directors proposed to grant the pension; but, considering the long and arduous services of Lord Dalhousie, he did not at all wonder that the Directors should be anxious to express their esteem upon him. With regard to their power to grant pensions, he did not think that there was any doubt about it. The opinion of the law advisers of the Crown should, however, be taken upon it.

PENSION TO GENERAL WILLIAMS.—On the motion of Lord PALMERSTON the House went into Committee on the consideration of her Majesty's message recommending the House to grant a pension of £1000 a year upon General Williams.—Sir J. PAKINGTON seconded the resolution, and passed a high compliment upon General Mouravieff for his treatment of General Williams. A resolution similar to that proposed in the House of Lords was then unanimously agreed to.

POLICE (COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS) BILL.—The House afterwards went into committee upon the Police Bill, the discussion upon the clauses of which occupied the remainder of the night.

## *THE COURT.*

The State Ball on Thursday, and the Levee on the preceding day, have been the chief incidents in Court life during the week.

The postponement of the ceremony of laying the first stone of the Wellington College from Saturday last, until Monday, the 2nd of June, owing to the unfavourable weather, relieved the Queen from an engagement which, had it been preserved in, would have taken place under most inauspicious circumstances, the rain falling in torrents throughout the day. Remaining at Buckingham Palace, her Majesty received his Excellency Baron de Brunnow, on a special mission from the Emperor Alexander II. of all the Russias, who had an audience of the Queen, to announce the accession of his Imperial Majesty to the throne of Russia. In the evening the Queen gave a dinner party, the company at which included the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Royal, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Grafton, the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, the Marquis of Ely, the Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, the Earl and Countess Spencer, and Lord James Murray.

On Sunday, the day appointed for the General Thanksgiving for the restoration of peace, the Queen and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, the Princess Alice, and the Duchess of Kent attended Divine service, in the forenoon, in the chapel in Buckingham Palace.

On Monday the Queen received visits from the Princess Salerno, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, and the Prince and Princess de Joinville. In the evening her Majesty and the Prince Consort honoured the Adelphi Theatre with their presence.

On Tuesday the Queen and the Prince rode on horseback, accompanied by the Princess Alice. In the afternoon her Majesty took a drive, accompanied by Prince Arthur and the Princess Louisa.

On Wednesday the Queen held a Levee at St. James's Palace. The Court was fully attended, the presentations of gentlemen shortly after the chiefly military and naval officers on return from service. The Duke of Cambridge and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were present.

On Thursday the Queen received the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex at an audience, when they presented the Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London on the subject of the Peace. In the evening her Majesty gave a State Ball, for which nearly 2000 invitations were issued. The interior of the palace was decorated with flowers, and the saloons brilliantly illuminated. The company began to arrive at nine o'clock, and the Ball was opened shortly afterwards by her Majesty. At midnight a grand supper was served, and the festivities were not brought to a close until after two o'clock.

The Duke of Argyll was invested a Knight of the Most Ancient Order of the Thistle by her Majesty on yesterday se'nnight.

### THE TURKISH EMBASSY.

The Queen has signified her gracious intention of honouring his Excellency, Al. Musurus, Ambassador from the Ottoman Porte at this Court, with her presence at a grand ball, to be given in honour of her Majesty, at the residence of the Turkish Embassy, on the 27th inst.

His Highness, Aali Pacha, First Plenipotentiary from the Ottoman Porte at the recent Congress, accompanied by a numerous suite, arrived at Claridge's Hotel (late Mivart's), at a late hour on Tuesday night, from Paris.

His Excellency Baron Brunnow has arrived at the residence of the Russian Legation, in Chesham-place, from Paris. His Excellency is the bearer of an autograph letter from the Emperor Alexander of All the Russias to her Majesty the Queen.

The Marchioness of Breadalbane will give a grand ball on Wednesday, the 4th of June.

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANN'S SOCIETY.—The anniversary festival of this society was celebrated on Monday evening, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, the Earl of Shaftesbury (in the absence of the Duke of Argyll, whose attendance was prevented by his duties in the House of Lords) occupying the chair. The company numbered about one hundred and fifty. The chairman, in proposing "Prosperity to the Royal Asylum of St. Ann's Society," made allusion to the healthy looks of the [illegible] tion to the children of once prosperous parents, orphans or not, of any nation. From its commencement it had provided for no less than 2000 children. The number now in its town school was 92, and its country asylum 238. The subscriptions after the dinner amounted to £1200, including a sum of twenty-one guineas contributed by former pupils in the school.

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

ON Wednesday last Prince Albert expressed his warm approval of the proposed Exhibition in Manchester, in 1857, of the Art Treasures of the United Kingdom. The scheme was laid before him by the High Sheriff of Lancashire, the Mayor of Manchester, Sir John Potter, Mr. Thomas Bazley (a Royal Commissioner of 1851), Mr. Thomas Fairbairn, and Mr. Heron, the Town Clerk. When his Royal Highness was told that a guarantee fund of £50,000 had been raised in a very few days to secure the completion of the project, he is said to have remarked, "Had we acted like you for the Exhibition of 1851, we should have had no occasion to solicit subscriptions from the public." The citizens of Manchester are therefore busy designing a fireproof building capable of holding all the art treasures of the United Kingdom and thirty thousand visitors at one time. With the exception of the metropolis, Manchester, of all places in Great Britain, appears to be the most suited for an Exhibition of this kind. Situated as it is in the centre of the kingdom, in the midst of a dense population, with railway facilities admirably adapted for bringing and returning visitors within one day to and from their own residences, it presents advantages of a nature highly calculated to ensure the financial success of the scheme. Of its importance to art there cannot be a moment's doubt.

The sale of Mr. Rogers's collection of works of art is still the subject of conversation in literary and artistic circles. When a second Mr. Thomas Tooke shall write the History of Prices of Works of Art, the Rogers sale will supply some remarkable instances of the wonderful increase that has occurred in the value of pictures by celebrated masters. Thus, Sir Joshua Reynolds sold "The Strawberry Girl" to Lord Carysfort for fifty guineas. This picture is now at Bowood, the seat of Lord Lansdowne. A duplicate of it was purchased by Mr. Rogers within a few years after Sir Joshua's death for very little more than the Carysfort quotation. At Mr. Rogers's death this duplicate was sold by auction to Lord Hertford for *seventy* times the sum Mr. Rogers gave for it. The same sale will supply other instances of a like rise in the value of the works of living masters. Thus the finished sketch of "Sancho and the Duchess," by that genuine artist, Mr. Leslie, which Mr. Christie knocked down amid murmurs of applause for one thousand one hundred and twenty guineas, Mr. Rogers was fortunate enough to buy at a sale some twenty years ago for seventy guineas. He bought it at Phillips' rooms and gave it to his sister. At her death it became once more his. The same sale will yet afford another remarkable example of the increase in value of works of art. The charming little picture of "The Two Children in the Tower," bought to have sold cheap at Mr. Rogers's sale for two hundred and fifteen guineas, was bought by Mr. Rogers, of its painter, Mr. Leslie, for ten guineas. The original, a more finished and in every respect a better picture, was bought by Mr. Sheepshanks of the painter for, we believe, twenty guineas, or twice the sum Mr. Rogers gave for a duplicate with slight variations. These prices must be gratifying to Mr. Leslie. They mark the sense entertained of his genius. But who is there who does not wish that the painter's could share with the poet's estate some portion of the profit obtained too late for the painter to participate in?

The Keeper and Trustees of the National Gallery have publicly announced the purchases they have made from Mr. Rogers's collection. They have bought four pictures: 1, "A Fragment," by Giotto, of especial importance in this country towards the history of art; 2, "The Good Samaritan," by Bassano—the picture which we have heard Mr. Rogers relate the curious way Bassano was accustomed to look to before he commenced painting; 3, The alteration, by Rubens, from the "Mantegna Triumph," at Hampton Court; and 4, A finished sketch, by Rubens, for the allegory of War in the Pitti Palace. The total outlay has been £1632 15s. The "Mantegna Triumph" cost 1050 guineas.

Artists who look broadly upon art are inclined to consider these purchases as judicious. To secure the Bassano at two hundred and twenty-five guineas was a piece of unexpected good luck. To be obliged to give one thousand and fifty guineas for a picture which Mr. Rogers obtained in 1820, at Champernowne's sale, for three hundred and thirty-five guineas, is hardly a matter for national congratulation. We are glad, however, to think that the nation has obtained so fine a picture.

Addison's writing-table has crossed from Holland House to Holland House. It is a cranky-looking and prominent kind of thing. The great essayist could hardly have sat in his "vinous flights" at so tottery a table. Yet it is genuine enough. Addison's only child, who lived a great age (she survived her father upwards of seventy years), gave this very table to Sir Thomas Lawrence, and Lawrence brought it in his carriage to St. James's-place and presented it to Mr. Rogers. The poet was fond of showing it to his friends, and telling the story about it. We have often heard him tell what we now relate. Its late locality was appropriate. Addison, before his marriage, lived where Mr. Rogers lived in St. James's-place; after his marriage he lived in Holland House, and there he died.

That prince of sportsmen, Mr. Gordon Cumming, "entertained" the Prince of Wales on Wednesday last—not with a banquet of viands—but with a banquet of dioramic effects and appropriate and amusing anecdotes. We are told that the lion-slayer, who appeared in the garb of old Gaul, and who was never nervous when fronting a real lion, was at first particularly nervous at fronting a real Prince. An antiquary and a wit who was present amused his friends by relating the story about a lion in the Tower dying whenever a King of England died, and by the lion reply of the poet Pope to Frederick Prince of Wales. Mr. Cumming removed his first confusion, and delivered his entertainment in a most instructive manner. It is right to chronicle such an incident.

All who sympathise with those who worthily fill, the important office of teaching others, will learn with regret that Mr. Guy, who has done much for the true education of people in this country, is, in his old age, and from no fault of his own, in want. Here is a case for Government interposition. "Why," asks Smollett, "did not Guy, originally a bookseller, now of hospital celebrity, leave a ward in his hospital for decayed booksellers?" We wish to direct Lord Palmerston's particular attention to Mr. Guy's hard case.

## G. J. GUTHRIE, ESQ., F.R.S.

THE medical profession and the public generally will hear with regret that this distinguished surgeon expired suddenly of disease of the heart at his residence, Berkeley-street, Berkeley-square, on Thursday morning, May 1st, being his seventy-first birthday. Mr. Guthrie was the only son of Mr. Andrew Guthrie, a member of one of the oldest families in Scotland, Guthrie of Guthrie. Mr. Guthrie commenced the study of the profession at the early age of thirteen, as articled student of Mr. Phillips, of Fallmall; but he was especially placed under Dr. Hooper, who afterwards became one of the ablest physicians and pathologists in London. Mr. Guthrie, on the 9th February, 1801, became a member of the College of Surgeons, when not quite sixteen. He was soon after appointed an assistant-surgeon to the 29th Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Byng, now Lord Strafford, who was then only twenty-two years of age. Notwithstanding the youth of both, it was always admitted that there was no regiment better commanded or better doctored. From 1802 to 1807 he served in North America; in 1808 he landed with his regiment in Mondego Bay, and on the 17th of August was at the battle of Roliça. The 9th and 29th Regiments formed the greater part of the wounded, who for three days were almost entirely under Mr. Guthrie's care. On the 21st of the same month he was at the battle of Vimiera. Mr. Guthrie was present at the taking of Oporto, and here he exhibited several examples of great presence of mind, especially in capturing a gun, which French artillerymen were endeavouring to drag through a lane, when the young doctor, being the only mounted officer present, made a dash at the gun, and captured it; but what to do with it puzzled him; therefore cut the traces of the headmost mule, a very fine one, brought [illegible] to take [illegible] J. Sherbrook, [illegible] gun by himself. [illegible] nt at the battle of Talavera, [illegible] t of the British army [illegible] a most disastrous affair [illegible] he wounded, who were collected after several days' marching at the Convent of Deleytosa,

MARBLE VASE, THE CHANTREY PEDESTAL, ARIOSTO'S INKSTAND, ADDISON'S WRITING-TABLE, AND WASHINGTON'S COFFEE-CUP, FROM THE ROGERS COLLECTION.

near Truxillo, which Mr. Guthrie called the slaughterhouse of the wounded of the British army, from the loss of life which took place through the want of previous care and detective surgical knowledge. In the campaign of 1813 at Castrejon, at the battle of Salamanca, Mr. Guthrie was deprived, by the fortune of war, of the whole of his means of transport for many hundred wounded strewed over the field; among which were three hundred unfortunate Frenchmen. The whole of these were carefully cared for and attended to with the same zeal as for our own wounded. These poor men assured Mr Guthrie that, although little given to praying, they had prayed for him, and should ever remember his kindness. After the battle of Salamanca, Mr. Guthrie was ordered to Lisbon, the great hospitals of which station were principally for chronic cases of disease, whether medical or surgical including all the French prisoners of war. It was an admirable field for acquiring knowledge of which he availed himself. He had written a paper on wounded arteries after the battle of Albuera. He now completed another, 'On the facility of performing the operation of amputation of the shoulder joint;' and on the diseases prevailing in Lisbon, in which he showed the inutility of sending consumptive persons to hot climates when expectorating purulent matter. These papers were sent to head-quarters; and whilst visiting the hospitals the Duke of Wellington was pleased publicly to express his approbation of Mr. Guthrie's services; and to say that if he had not attained the rank of Inspector, he should have made him Surgeon to Head-quarters, that he might have so able a man near him.

Placed on half-pay in 1814, it became necessary to work in private life; this he did with all the fervour of his disposition. In October, 1816, he gave his first course of lectures on surgery, and which he continued for nearly thirty years, receiving all the officers of the Army, the Navy, and the East India Company, as a matter of course, if not of right. In December, 1816, he founded, with the aid of his kind friend Lord Lyndoch, and under the auspices of the Duke of York and the Duke of Wellington, an infirmary for diseases of the eye, as an auxiliary to his lectures, which has since become the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, at Charing-cross. Mr. Guthrie was elected assistant surgeon to the Westminster Hospital in 1823, surgeon in 1827; he resigned the office in 1843, to make way for his son as assistant surgeon, and was, in 1848, appointed consulting surgeon, on the death of Mr. White—before which he declined accepting it.

The magnitude of the operative surgery he had to perform during the war rendered him perhaps careless in seeking for operations, if it were not perhaps that he also considered this part of surgery as the last resource of science. The great experience he had obtained in the most desperate cases of injuries gave him a command of himself, a coolness, in addition to his natural presence of mind which have never been excelled. The adage of the accomplished operator may be truly applied to him—the lion heart, the eagle eye, the lady's hand.

In 1824 Mr. Guthrie was elected a member of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons—at an earlier age than any other person so honoured, being only thirty-eight years of age; and in 1833 was elected to the highest office, that of President—an honour again conferred on him in 1842 and 1855, being the only instance at present on record of a member of the Council holding this office three times. Mr. Guthrie had also held the office of Professor of Anatomy and Surgery. For some time past Mr Guthrie's health had been such as to occasion considerable alarm in the minds of his family and friends, arising evidently from a diseased state of the heart. A few days since it was considered he was much better, and he contemplated sojourning for a short time in the south of France. On Wednesday week he suffered much from a violent cough, and on Thursday morning, at five o'clock, he ceased to exist. He leaves behind him a son, Mr. C. Gardiner Guthrie, surgeon to the Westminster and Ophthalmic Hospitals, who is already favourably known in the profession of which his father was so great an ornament.

THE LATE MR. GUTHRIE, F.R.S.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

BUST OF POPE, BY ROUBILIAC, AND "CUPID AND PSYCHE," BY FLAXMAN, FROM THE ROGERS COLLECTION.

## THE ROGERS COLLECTION.

We have engraved two groups of memorials of literary and artistic interest and celebrity, from the Rogers Collection.

In the first group is the *Chantrey Pedestal:* it is of mahogany, and was carved by Chantrey, in 1803, when he was unknown, and in humble circumstances, being employed by Bogaert, a German, at the rate of five shillings a day. Rogers was relating the history of this piece of ornamental furniture to a party, at which Chantrey was present, when the latter interrupted the poet by saying: "Do you remember a workman who came in at that door to receive your orders? I was that workman." The Pedestal was the last lot in the second day's sale (Tuesday, April 29), and was purchased by Mr. Stuart, of Hill street, for 10 guineas. The upper part is carved in Greek pattern.

Upon the Pedestal is a *Marble Vase and Cover*, of elegant form, the surface covered with flowers and foliage in relief, and the handles double snakes; height, eighteen inches. This Vase was the property of the Duke of St. Albans, and was in the house in St. James's place when Mr. Rogers purchased the lease. The Vase was sold on Tuesday for 40 guineas.

In the same group is *Washington's Coffee-cup*, of plain white Sèvres porcelain, with gold line ornamentation. It was received some years since by Mr Rogers from America. It was sold on Monday to Mr. Sharpe, for £1 16s.

Next is *Ariosto's Inkstand* of bronze, and in form resembling the better-known inkstand of Petrarch; it was sold to Mr Sharpe, for three guineas.

The other relic in the group is *Addison's Writing-table*, probably a

SHARPHAM, ON THE DART, DEVON—THE LARGEST ROOKERY IN ENGLAND.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

memorial brought from Holland-house. It has two flaps, which fold towards the centre; it is lined with pale green velvet; there are two drawers, one on each side, and one is deeper than the other. The pedestal is sexagonal, and rests upon three feet. The whole is of mahogany. It was bought by Lord Holland on Monday last for £14.

The second group consists of three articles of sculpture—*Rouchilac's original Bust of Pope*, in terra-cotta. It was bought by Mr. Skeffington, on Monday last for £143 17s.

Next are two marble statuettes of *Cupid* and *Psyche*. The position of *Cupid* is somewhat strained; but that of *Psyche* is graceful and pleasing. The *Cupid* was executed by Flaxman for Mr. Rogers as a companion to the *Psyche*, which was adopted from the monument of Mrs. Tighe, author of a poem entitled "Psyche." Both were purchased by Mr Farrer, on Monday last, the *Cupid* for £115, and *Psyche* for £149 5s.

## COLOSSAL CHINA VASE PRESENTED BY HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH TO H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.

THE visitors to the Universal Exhibition of Industry in Paris last year will, doubtless, remember among the magnificent specimens of ceramic art the colossal Vase of Sèvres Porcelain exhibited from the Imperial manufactory of that matchless ware. This Vase was designed to commemorate the Great Exhibition in Hyde-park, 1851. Upon the visit of Prince Albert to Paris last year, this superb production was presented to his Royal Highness by the Emperor of the French; and within the last few days the gift has been safely deposited in Buckingham Palace by Mr. Cheune, of Paris.

The Vase was designed expressly for the occasion. It is of spherical form, of pure Grecian character. The colour of the ground is deep amaranth, relieved with light and graceful ornaments in gold. In the centre are painted emblematic figures of the principal nations of the world submitting the produce of human intelligence to three female genii seated upon a throne allegorical of Justice, Industry, and Equity. A laurel crown surmounts the upper part of the Vase, and around the mouth is a smaller crown or wreath, with portrait figures of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, and an inscription in gold letters. The height of the Vase is six feet, and its diameter four feet. It is, altogether, one of the most superb memorials which have yet been produced of the Exhibition of 1851, as well as an additional testimony of the friendship between England and France.

The accompanying Illustration is from a photograph forwarded to this country by Cheune, of Paris.

SÈVRES VASE PRESENTED TO H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT BY HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

## THE LARGEST ROOKERY IN ENGLAND.

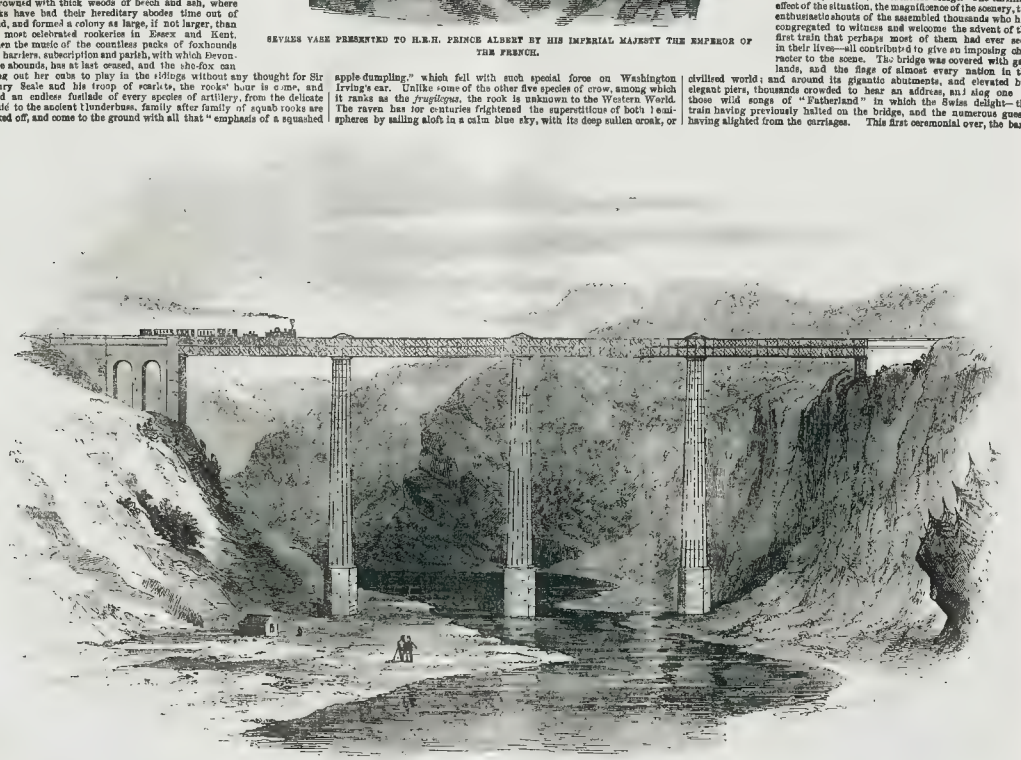
No South Devon tourist ever dropped down the silent Dart, either in the excursion steamer or by boat, from Totnes to Dartmouth, without pausing halfway to admire the scenery of Sharpham, and to test that wondrous ringing echo which so perseveringly mocks the boatmen's hallоо, as they near the beautiful crescent of woods which marks his first peep of it on the right-hand bank. It is difficult to say whether he will be most repaid by landing, or floating lazily along, seaward, with the stream. From an adjacent hill, overlooking the mansion—which has passed out of the possession of the Bastard family into Mr. E. Durant's, the late High Sheriff for Devon—the river, owing to its serpentine eccentricities, presents the appearance of ten distinct lakes. The woods of Sharpham slope down to the water's edge, and dip their boughs reverentially into the tide, which, in its daily rise and fall of seven or eight feet, leaves on them the blighting salt water mark of this involuntary immersion. One side of the river is crowned with thick woods of beech and ash, where rooks have had their hereditary abodes time out of mind, and formed a colony as large, if not larger, than the most celebrated rookeries in Essex and Kent. When the music of the countless packs of foxhounds and harriers, subscription and parish, with which Devonshire abounds, has at last ceased, and the sly-fox can bring out her cubs to play in the siddings without any thought for Sir Henry Seale and his troop of scarlets, the rooks' hour is come, and amid an endless fusilade of every species of artillery, from the delicate Minié to the ancient Blunderbuss, family after family of squab rooks are picked off, and come to the ground with all that "emphasis of a squashed apple-dumpling" which fell with such special force on Washington Irving's ear. Unlike some of the other five species of crow, among which it ranks as the *frugilegus*, the rook is unknown to the Western World. The raven has for centuries frightened the superstitious of both hemispheres by sailing aloft in a calm blue sky, with its deep sullen croak, or careering about in a thunder storm, till it induced the belief that an electric flame might be seen streaming from its bill; whereas the rook has long been a quiet established old housekeeper in Europe, and keeps especial watch and ward in England, with its solemn ceaseless caw, over generation after generation of county families and cathedral dignitaries. Blue-books have borne testimony to the benefits it confers on the farmer; and, in one instance, a Parliamentary witness set off the grubs against the seed, which it so unblushingly pilfers, and struck the balance in its favour. Each hen rook generally rears from four to five young ones, who, if the season is forward, are ripe for slaughter about the 10th of May. Still, in spite of all their dainty fare, no cunning cook would dream of doing more than using the legs and a slight portion of the back, and even then a beefsteak at the higher, and bacon at humbler tables, forms the principle ingredients of pies, which the boldest can seldom attack more than twice during the week, when the rook battues are at their hottest. The crossbow still bears its part in these assaults, and of course the "Mantons" deal out their wonted destruction in the hands of sixteen out of twenty sportsmen, but the artist disdains to handle anything on these occasions but the pea rifle, which carries from about 100 to 120 of its tiny bullets to the pound.

## OPENING OF THE FIRST RAILWAY IN SWITZERLAND.

On Easter Monday last the St. Gall and Appenzell Railway (the first constructed in Switzerland) was opened with great ceremony. From an early hour in the morning bands were playing and flags were flying, and the whole of the population of the capital of St. Gall (one of the largest cantons in Switzerland), dressed in their holiday attire, were busy in the preparations for so eventful an epoch in their history as the inauguration of their first railway. The town itself (which is the highest in Europe, being about 2650 feet above the level of the sea) was tastefully decorated with flags and festoons of flowers; triumphal arches were erected in the principal street; these were surmounted with models of the different bridges which from time to time had been constructed over the river Sitter; and, conspicuous above the rest, was a large-size model of the remarkable lattice-bridge by which the railway now crosses that mountain-stream at a height of 200 feet above the level of the water. This bridge is upwards of 560 feet in length: the three piers on which it is supported are of cast iron, wonderfully light, having numberless open interstices, through which may be seen the snow-capped Appenzell mountains and the time-worn rocks that line the sides of the deep abyss.

At about nine o'clock the students of the different schools of St. Gall, dressed in the military uniforms of the various corps to which they belong, were marshalled in the large square in front of the Government offices; thence they marched in procession, accompanied by their respective bands of music, and headed by their professors and the principal authorities of the locality, to the new railway station; while the members of the Government, and deputations and strangers invited, proceeded thither in carriages to the station of Winkeln (some four or five miles from the town), to meet the train coming from Winterthum. It consisted of twenty-five carriages (each upwards of thirty feet long), and was drawn by two locomotive engines—one named the "St. Gallen," and the other "Appenzell." These locomotives, with their tenders, were ornamented with flowers and leaves, and paintings, and presented a really beautiful appearance.

It was indeed an exciting moment when the train reached the deep ravine, and the shrill notes of the whistle proclaimed that the heavily-laden carriages were about to pass for the first time over the lofty but light lacework (as it were) of the lattice-bridge. The thrilling effect of the situation, the magnificence of the scenery, the enthusiastic shouts of the assembled thousands who had congregated to witness and welcome the advent of the first train that perhaps most of them had ever seen in their lives—all contributed to give an imposing character to the scene. The bridge was covered with garlands, and the flags of almost every nation in the civilised world; and around its gigantic abutments, and elevated but elegant piers, thousands crowded to hear an address, and sing one of those wild songs of "Fatherland" in which the Swiss delight—the train having previously halted on the bridge, and the numerous guests having alighted from the carriages. This first ceremonial over, the band



THE SITTER VIADUCT, ON THE APPENZEL RAILWAY.

played several beautiful airs, the company returned to their carriages, and the immense train was driven back once more over the bridge. This bridge is in its way as extraordinary as the baths of Pfeffers, or the Via Mala, the Simplon pass, or the Glacier of the Rhine.

As the time now drew near when the train was appointed to enter the station of St. Gall, it crossed the bridge for the third time at a rapid rate, and, sweeping round the curves, and over the undulating hills of the neighbourhood, hemmed on each side by a compact mass of spectators, it was hailed with tremendous cheers as it entered the station of St. Gall.

Here again speeches were delivered, and England was spoken of as the land of industry and commerce *par excellence*, where everything useful has its origin; and it was considered that, by adopting the rapid mode of transit which the English had invented and put into practice, the Swiss, by following in their footsteps, and by thus being enabled to cultivate more friendly relations with the inhabitants of other countries, might likewise one day attain to a high state of prosperity as a commercial people. This part of the proceedings was terminated by a song composed for the occasion, which was sung with good effect to the air of "God Save the Queen."

Then followed a procession devised by Mr. Hartmann, the chief engineer of the railway, with the view of enabling the workmen, who had shared with him the fatigues and anxieties during the progress of the works, to participate with him in the triumph. The workmen, to the number of 2500—Swiss, Italians, Bavarians, &c.—were marshalled in rows of four or five abreast, each carrying the implement with which he was accustomed to work—spade and picks, borings machines and powder, levels and theodolites, chains and staffs, saws and anvils, pumps and pile-engines; in short, every instrument used in making the line was there represented. The wives and daughters of the workmen followed the procession in vans, drawn by several horses; while refreshments were liberally distributed. A sumptuous banquet was given in the evening—

And games and carols closed the busy day.

On the following evening a ball was given in the railway station, which was attended by between four hundred and five hundred persons.

The proceeds of the ball, after paying expenses, are to be appropriated as a fund for workmen or their families who may have met with accidents during the execution of the works.

## *NATIONAL SPORTS.*

As the Derby-day drawn nigh all other race meetings seem to sink into insignificance for the nonce, except as their results tend to elucidate the great problem which is making so many speculators and amateurs unspeakably miserable. The Tuesday at Chester had not much incident beyond Lambourne's successful second appearance in public, and his defeat of Blink Bonny by half a neck, which makes his form at present just the same as Nougat's and Magnifier's. One Act was also beaten in a canter by Thecflora, to whom the regue Porto Rico is said to have given a stone; but she had nothing taken out of her, and on the morrow she drew sixth place in the front rank, led her field from end to end in the Cup, and won by a head; Yellow Jack just besting Typee by a head for second place. Thirty horses started, Courtney fifth, Grey sixth, Courtenay first, Poodle sixth, Imogene seventh, Scythian eighth, and Stork tenth. Yellow Jack's performance brought him to 20 to 1 for the Derby; and it is evident that he can stay; but his failure, for lack of speed, even under Sam Rogers' powerful rowing, to beat Parabolette in the Two Thousand, does not augur greatly for his Derby chance. He must, however, finish well up, as staying is rather the exception than the rule with the 1855 three-year-olds. This is the second Chester Cup winner that William Day has trained for Mr. Parker within four years.

The One Thousand Guineas showed Mincepie, who is small and short, and about whose dislike to a distance we warned our readers about a fortnight since. In no very favourable Oaks colours; although young Osborne took Margarese by the head, and went through with her from end to end, and not without making her feel the spurs. The supporters of the Danebury stable began from that moment to suspect that their line for Wentworth was wrong one, and that he was nothing like the horse his owner believes. Our opinion is that Jem made a gigantic mistake, and that he has very little pretensions to being a racehorse. You look in vain for loins or barrel, and turn away with the conviction that he is blest with neither, and has an upright shoulder, thin thighs, and no thickness through the arm. If he went fast for three-quarters of a mile, and then tired; and at last, when he was threatened with the whip and spurred, he screamed about three-quarters of a length in front of Peter Flat. His friends, of course, say it was all his laziness, but we fancy it is a style of inherent laziness which will shoot him out of the Derby before they get to the distance-post. Mr. Jackson, the new "leviathan," made a tremendous demonstration against him, and would have laid £20,000, and put the money down. If Fly-by Night comes well to the post, his chance will be anything but contemptible; as there is no doubt that he is completely master of Fazzoletto. Bird-in-Hand will see a better day, if the weather continues damp; his Newmarket appearance indicated that he had been through the puzzle," as the saying is, in order to save his legs, the knowledge of which made Wintringham, the Richmond trainer, lay the heavy odds against him he did. His owner still thinks very highly of Vandermeulin, and the followers of Hedley and Newington in the south of Scotland, but no one seems to consider that Cannobis has the requisite pace. Opinions are also divided as to whether Newington or the Prince is the best of Mr. Gratwicke's two. Verdant Green is "the great mystery man," although they do say that but for his being a little amiss he would have measured Kalmpyg in the Rowley Mile Plate. Newmarket is in love with his looks, but sadly indignant at Goodwin for his dodging way of training him. "It is Bolingbroke over again," they say, "and no good came of that." He never will let any one see him gallop, and hence the public, in revenge, will have it that he "roars," and the old trainers shake their heads and say that no horse can win if he is trained in that fashion. Still Goodwin has won two Oaks already, and he is hardly likely to trifle in earnest with such a fine-looking bit of horseflesh. It is thought that if Charlton does not ride him John Mann will, and Sly be on Lord Glasgow's Brother to Bird-on-the-Wing. Wentworth's unsatisfactory Newmarket race will be the means of bringing a large field to the Derby post, and jockeys will be in no small request. Joseph Dockery will, we hear, join his craft again, and G. Mann, who won the Ascot Cup for it on Joe Miller, is said to be engaged to William Day's stable, in the room of the Gosters, who seceded because Lord Anglesey chose to replace one of them by Sly at Tedcastle.

The racing fixtures for next week are—Redditch and Cartmell on Monday; Shrewsbury, on Tuesday and Wednesday; Coggeshall, on Wednesday; Southwell, on Thursday; and Ulverston on Friday; while Manchester will attract both the supporters of Wentworth's holiday-makers from Wednesday to Friday, and Howth and Baldoyle furnish a similar tryst to the Irishmen on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. If Early Bird is "meant" in any of his short races at Shrewsbury or Manchester, he will be very dangerous; but unless West Langton shown in the Manchester Produce Stakes, little or no light will be reflected from the great "cotton metropolis" on Epsom. Blink Bonny and Augury are in the Sapling Stakes, and Lambourne, Madame Clicquot, Saunterer, &c., in the Two Year Old. Coreanus by Sirius is for sale, and the Blackmoor Vale forbounds, and twelve horses, come to the hammer at Tattersall's on Monday. Oulston was bought in, but the Royal paddocks could not resist their favourite Orlando blood, and gave 550 guineas for Bay Celia.

CHESTER SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Grosvenor Stakes.—Scrub, 1. Hospitality, 2.
Palatine Stakes.—Theodora, 1. One Act, 2.
Sweepstakes of [illegible] Lambourne, 1. Augur, 2.
Mostyn Stakes.—Lambourne, 1. The Night of Delah, 2.
Chester Cup Stakes.—Yellow Jack, 1. Prince of Orange, 2.
Wynnstay Handicap.—Kleinmeier, 1. Neoptolemus, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Halter Skelter Handicap.—Teddy, 1. Defiance, 2.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Heir of Linne, 1. Sancobeor, 2.
Tradesman's Plate.—One Act, 1. Yellow Jack, 2. Typee, 3. Yorkshire Grey, 4.
Courtenay, 5.
Scramble Handicap.—Usurer, 1. Sacrifice filly, 2.
Four-year-old Triennial Stakes.—Lady Tatton, walked over.
City Members' Plate.—Fisherman, 1. Nighthawk, 2.

THURSDAY.

Dee Stand Cup.—Melissa, 1. Claret, 2.
Welter Cup.—Kuignet, 1. One Act, 2.
Dee Stakes.—Bird-in Hand, 1. Rivington, 2.
Marquis of Westminster's Plate.—One Act, 1. Boy, 1.

FRIDAY.

Sweepstakes. Lady Florence, 1. Alcyone, 2.
Ladies' Purse.—Alcyone, 1. Usurer, 2.
Produce Stakes.—Delusion walked on
Wirral Stakes.—The Down, 1. Saunt rer, 2
Grand Stand Cup.—Mary, 1. Mona, 2.
Eaton Stakes.—Sancobeor, 1. Stork.
Handicap.—Claret, 1. New Brighton, 2.
Cheshire Stakes.—Prince of Orange, 1.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

ALTHOUGH the amount of money business transacted in all national Stocks this week has been very moderate, prices have ruled firm; in some instances, especially for the June account, they have had an upward tendency. The present firmness in the market may be attributed to the steady influx of gold from Australia and the United States, and the great reduction in the Army Estimates—£14,000,000—compared with those originally submitted to Parliament. The reduction in national expenditure has led some persons to the conclusion that a new loan will not be necessary; consequently they have operated for a rise in Consols. Our impression is that only a comparatively small amount above the present income of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to meet current expenses.

The arrivals of gold have been nearly £400,000: but we have had an unusually large export of silver to India and China—viz., over £200,000. In the course of the week about £350,000 in gold has been taken to the Bank of England; but, on the other hand, nearly £300,000 has been withdrawn, on account of the Turkish Loan.

The demand for money has not been so urgent as in the previous week. Some first-class bills, short dated, have been done in Lombard-street at 5½ to 6½ per cent; but the general rate of discount is 6 per cent.

On Monday Consols were very firm, and advance on Saturday's rates of ¼ per cent:—For Money, they were done at 92½ to 9⅝, and for the June Account, 92⅝. Bank Stock realised 211 to 212. Reduced, 91¾ to ⅞. New Three per Cents, 92½; India Stock, 226 to 229; India Bonds, 10s. to 5s. dis.; and Exchequer Bills, March, 4s. dis. to par; June 3s. to 4s. dis. The transactions on Tuesday were less extensive, and prices somewhat irregular. Bank Stock 211½ to 212. Reduced Three per Cents, 92 to 91⅞; three per Cent Consols, 92⅝; New Three per Cents, 92½ ⅜. New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 78. India Stock, 226 to 229. India Bonds, 3-16 pm. Ditto, 1855, 17 1-16 ⅜; India Stock, 229; India Bonds, 8 dis.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 7s. dis.; Exchequer Bonds, 97⅛ to 98⅛. On the following day the dealings were unimportant:—Bank Stock, 212; Three per Cents, 92⅝; Reduced, 91⅞; Three per Cent Consols, 92⅝ up to 93⅛; New Three per Cents, 92½ ⅜; Long Annuities, 1860, 8⅛; India Stock, 229; India Bonds, 8s. to 7s dis.; Exchequer Bills, March, par to 3s. prem.; June, 3s. to 4s. dis.; Exchequer Bonds, 97⅞ to 98⅛. On Thursday the arrangement of the Account briefly compiled the attention of jobbers:—Consols were rather flat, at 92⅞ to ⅞ for Transfer, and 93⅛ to ⅜ for June. The New Three per Cents reached 92 to 92½; and the Reduced, 91⅞. Bank Stock, 210 to 211; March Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem.; the June Ditto, 3s. dis., being somewhat firmer.

The amount of business doing in most Foreign Bonds has been very moderate. Prices, however, almost generally, have been well supported: Brazilian ex per Cents have marked 99⅜; Ditto Small, 99½; Chilian Six per Cents, 104½; Ecuador, 8⅜; Mexican Threes, per Cents, 25; Portuguese Four per Cents, 105; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 95; Sardinian Five per Cents, 95; Spanish Three per Cents, 44¾ to 45; Ditto New Deferred, 24¾; Ditto Passive, 7⅞; Ditto Coupons not funded, 5¾ per cent; Turkish Six per Cents, 98 to ⅜; Ditto Four per Cents, 101½ ⅜; Austrian Five per Cents, 94½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64; Dutch Four per Cents, 94 ex div.; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 95.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have continued firm in prices:—London and Westminster, 47½; Australasian, 93; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 16⅜; Bank of London, 64; London and County, 34½; New South Wales, 43½; Ottoman Bank, 6; Provincial of Ireland, 5⅝; Western of London, 46.

The dealings in Miscellaneous Securities have been limited, as follows:—Australian Agricultural, 31; Berlin Water Works, 6¾; Canada Company's Bonds, 114; Ditto Government Six per Cents, 111¾; Crystal Palace Preference, 5¾; Electric Telegraph, 96; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 3; London General Omnibus, 39; Mexican and South American, 1¾; National Discount Company, 4¾; Netherlands Land, 4; North of Europe Steam, 13¾; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2¾; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 63¾; Ditto, New, 14; Royal Mail Steam, 73; St. Katharine Docks, 82; Victoria Docks, 19¾.

The Railway Share Market has been steady, but the business transacted in it has been by no means extensive. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 26; Cork, Blackrock, 11; East Anglian, 1⅝; Eastern Counties, 9¾; Great Northern, 94½; Ditto, A Stock, 79; Ditto, B Stock, 125¾; Great Western, 61¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 83; London and Blackwall, 7; London and Brighton, 101¾; London and North-Western, 100¾; London and South-Western, 94⅝; Midland, 74¾; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 54; Ditto, Leicester and Hitchin, 87½; Ditto, Midland, ex New; Norfolk, 54; North-Eastern—Berwick, 78; Ditto, Extension, 15¾; Ditto, G.N.R Purchase, 3⅜ dis.; Ditto, York, 85½; North Staffordshire, 11¾; North and South-Western Junction, 10¾; Scottish Central, 99; Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 20¾; Shropshire Union, 46; South-Eastern, 71.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Aberdeen, Seven per Cent, 116¾ ex div.; Caledonian, 98; Great Eastern, Five per Cent, 9⅝; Ditto, Birmingham and Oxford, 8½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 117; Ditto, Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent, 66; Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham Six per Cent, 135½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 102½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 87½; Great North of British, 10¾; North-Eastern—Berwick, 93½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 98½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 2¾.

FOREIGN.—Australian Agricultural, 6¾; Ardennes, 17½; Eastern of France, 42¾; Grand Trunk of Canada, A issue, 19; East Indian Peninsula, 22¾; Great Luxembourg Shares, 5¾; Great Western of Canada, 9; Madras Extension, 10¾; Royal Danish, 19¾ ex div.; Sambre and Meuse, 11¾; Scinde, 7¾; East Indian, 93.

Mining Shares have ruled dull:—On Thursday Australian were 1¾; Cobre Copper, 64; Copper Miners of England, 30¾; Rhymney Iron, 22¾.

*Friday Evening.*

The Government broker has announced to-day that a new loan of £6,000,000 will shortly be opened in Consols, the first payment to be made this month, and the remainder of the amount to be paid off by one or a period of five months. Notwithstanding this announcement, very little change has taken place in the quotations. The Three per Cents for Money are 92⅝ ⅞; and for the June account, 92⅞ ⅞. The Reduced Three per Cents, 91⅝ ⅞; and the New Three per Cents, 92½ ⅝. Bank Stock, 211. The Unfunded Debt is flat. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares dull.

## *THE MARKETS.*

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The present week's arrivals of English wheat, coastwise and by land carriage, have been very moderate, and the show of samples here to-day was limited. For most kinds we had a steady demand, at prices fully equal to those realised on Monday. The imports into London, last week, were 6000 quarters. The retail grain changed hands in a moderate extent, on former terms. In barley and malt very little was doing on Monday's currency. The supplies were moderate. The show of oats was good, and the orn trade ruled heavy, at Monday's decline in value. Beans and peas realised previous prices. The flour trade was a scaly.

*Arrivals this Week.*—English: wheat, 1970; barley, 430; malt, 3330; flour, 1310. Irish, oats, 660. Foreign: wheat, 5930; barley, 5330; oats, 15,410; flour, 1350 barrels, 1430 sacks

*English.*—Wheat, Essex and Kent red, 50s. to 72s.; ditto, white, 61s. to 75s.; Norfolk and Suffolk red, 50s. to 70s.; rye, 42s. to 44s.; grinding barley, 33s. to 34s.; distilling ditto, 36s. to 39s.; malting ditto, 40s. to 45s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 77s. to 78s.; brown ditto, 68s. to 69s.; Kingston and Ware, 70s. to 79s.; Chevalier, 70s. to 81s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 22s. to 24s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s. to 20s.; ditto, white, 19s. to 21s.; tick beans, 34s. to 35s.; grey peas, 34s. to 36s.; maple, 42s. to 44s.; white, 36s. to 41s.; boilers, 42s. to 44s. pearler, Town-made flour, 45s. to 46s.; Suffolk, 47s. to 48s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 45s. to 45s. per 280 lbs. American flour, 23s. to 24s. per barrel.

*Irish.*—Cleverseed is very dull, and lower to purchase. In other agricultural seeds very little is doing, but linseed is rather firmer. Cakes steady.

Linseed, English, sowing, 67s. to 68s.; Mediterranean, 57s. to 57s.; hempseed, 45s. to 48s. per quarter. Coriander, 8s. to 9s. per cwt. Rapeseed, English, 36l. to 38l. per last. Linseed cakes, English, £11 11s. to £12, ditto, foreign, £10 to £11 0s.; rape cakes, £6 to £6 5s. per 1000. Cake meal, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per cwt.

*Bread.*—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 10d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 8d. per 4lb. loaf.

*Imperial Weekly Average.*—Wheat, 66s. 8d.; barley, 40s. 5d.; oats, 22s. 8d.; rye, 42s. 2d.; beans, 41s. 6d.; peas, 40s. 0d.

*Three Weeks Averages.*—Wheat, 68s. 7d.; barley, 39s. 3d.; oats, 23s. 6d.; rye, 43s. 10d.; beans, 42s. 0d.; peas, 41s. 0d.

*English Grain Sold Last Week.*—Wheat, 101,850; barley, 30,313; oats, 18,511; rye, 139; beans, 3595; peas, 937 quarters

*Tea.*—The business doing in our market is very moderate. In prices, however, scarcely any change has taken place. Common sound congou is selling at 9½d. to 9½d. per lb.

*Sugar.*—An improving demand for all kinds of sugar, and prices are fully 6d. per cwt. dearer. Fine West India qualities have advanced 6d. per cwt. Barbadoes has sold at 42s. to 44s.; Mauritius, 37s. 6d. to 44s.; Madras, 35s. 6d. to 37s.; Bengal, 43s. to 45s. per cwt. Floating cargoes have realised full prices. The refined market is steady, and grocery lumps are worth 3s. to 3⅛s. per cwt.

*Coffee.*—Since our last report the transactions in nearly all kinds of coffee have been very limited. In prices, however, we have no alteration to report.

*Rice.*—There is more business doing in our market, although the stock is over 20,000 tons. Prices generally are supported

*Provisions.*—The demand for Irish butter is heavy, and prices are drooping. Foreign qualities have fallen to some extent. In English very little is doing. Bacon moves off slowly, at 54s. per cwt. for Waterford, and 56s. for Limerick.

*Tallow.*—This article is dull, and P.Y.C. on the spot may be purchased at 43s. to 43s. 6d. per cwt. Town tallow, 42s. net cash.

*Oils.*—Linseed oil is steady, at 33s. per cwt. on the spot. Otherwise, the trade is dull. Turpentine moves off slowly, spirits at 37s. to 38s. per cwt. Rough, 9s. to 9s. 6d. per cwt.

*Hay and Straw.*—Meadow hay, £3 10s. to £5 10s.; clover ditto, £4 10s. to £6 10s.; and straw, £1 6s. to £1 11s. per load.

*Spirits.*—There is a fair business doing in rum, at full prices. Proof Leewards, 1s. 8d. to 2s. 8d.; East India, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 1d. per gallon. The brandy market is steady, at unaltered quotations. Rum spirit, 10s. 8d.; proof

*Wool.*—The public sales of Colonial wool commenced on Thursday. The biddings have ruled high, at an advance of 1d. to 2d. per lb.

*Hops (Friday).*—Our market continues to be well supplied with nearly all kinds of hops, in which about an average business is doing, at our previous rates. This week's arrivals of bales from Hamburg, Mid and East Kent Pockets, £3 5s. to £5 5s.; Weald of Kent, £2 0s. to £4 5s.; Sussex, £2 10s. to £4 5s. per cwt.

*Cheese (Friday).*—Hasting's Hardley, 1fs. 6d.; Belmont, 16s. 3d.; Braddyll's, 16s. 3d.; Haswell, 16s.; Soil Hall, 15s.; Rothwell, 15s. 6d.; Colchester, 15s.; Colemans and Disregard Whitworth, 15s. per ton

*Metropolitan Cattle Market (Friday).*—The supply of beasts in to-day's market was good, both as to number and quality. All heads sold slowly at barely Monday's quotations. With sheep we were not overstocked. The demand was steady, at full prices. Calves sold at a full to prices of 4d. per 8lbs. The lamb trade was heavy at full per 8lbs less money. Pigs sold at barely Monday's currency. Hides are good, and 350 head came to hand from the Isle of Wight. Calves the show of which was good—moved off heavily, at barely stationary prices. In pigs scarcely any business was doing. Milch cows were dull, at from £14 to £19 10s. each, including their small stuff

Per 8 lbs. to sink the offal. Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; prime Scots, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Southdowns, 5s. 0d to 5s. 4d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 2d to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; large hogs, 3s. 4d to 4s. 8d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; lambs, 5s. 6d to 6s. 6d.; sucking calves, 22s. to 28s.; and quarter old store pigs, 18s to 27s. each. Total supply t-week, 4000 oxen, 120; sheep and lambs, 8000, calves, 280, pigs, 300. Foreign: beasts, 20, calves, 97.

*Newgate, and Leadenhall* (Friday).—We had a very slow trade, and prices were rather down per —

Per 8 lbs. by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 3s. 10d. to 3s. 6d.; middling ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; prime large ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; ditto small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; large pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; infarior mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; middling ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; prime ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; small pork, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.; lamb, 6s. 10d. to 7s. 10d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

## *THE LONDON GAZETTE.*

TUESDAY, MAY 6.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

R. BATEMAN and R. HARRISON, Caney-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, printers.—J. FLOOD, jun., and C. R. SCHALLES, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, accountants.

BANKRUPTS.

J. WELCH, York grove North, Old Kent-road, builder.—L. A. HURE, Albany-street, Regent's-park, cook and confectioner.—H. M. MARSEY and F. REYNOLDS, Old Broad-street, City, silkmen.—T. HORNER, St. John-street, and Bridport-place, Hoxton, surgeon.—T. BATE, Birmingham, hat manufacturer.—J. LIZARS, Birmingham, general dealer.—H. THORNTON, Birmingham, and Walsall, Staffordshire, baker.—G. PHILLIPSON, Stamford, Lincolnshire, wine and spirit merchant. R. WEBB, Newport, Monmouthshire, ironmonger.—S. ASPDEN and J. & ROBINSON Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire machine makers. C. TURR, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, machine-maker.—S. ISAACS, Manchester, cigar-dealer

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

J. MACNAB, the Lunkahns, Fife. J. MAIN, Glasgow (deceased), grain-merchant.—W. MORRISON and CO., Leith, merchants.

FRIDAY, MAY 9.

BANKRUPTS

W. FORD, Chipping Lambourne, Berkshire innkeeper.—W. ASPIN, jun., Stoney-lane, Tooley-street, Southwark, and Cornwall, grocer.—J. JENKINSON, Kingston-on-Hull, oilcake and cartbrowne dealer.—M. HONEY, Maidstone, grocer.—G. HARDING, Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire, innkeeper.—R. WRIGHT, Graham street, City, money scrivener.—G. F. OWEN, Lewisham, Kent, butcher.—T. DAVIES, Liverpool, merchant and commission agent.—J. BUTTERWELL, Cheltenham, carpenter and builder.—M. W. R. Perry, of No. 2, Holatchvilles, Canonbury-park, Islington, aged 36.

On the 4th inst., at No. 8, Kildare-terrace, Westbourne-park, Lady Nisbett, relict of Sir John Nisbett, of Dean, Bart., N.B.

MARRIAGES

On the 5th inst., at St. Pancras, by the Rev. Sir Wm. Dunbar, Bart., William Hill, second son of Fredrick Hawyes, Esq., of Mary Lane, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Arthur Rolls, Esq., of Camden square

On the 29th inst., at Sidney, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Brechin, uncle of the bride, the Hon. George Frederick Boyle, son of the late and brother of the present Earl of Glasgow and Hon. Montagu Abercromby, only daughter of the late and sister of the present Lord Abercromby.

DEATHS.

On the 3rd inst., at the residence of his mother, 21, Craven-hill, after a few days illness, James Lewis Roe, Esq., of Sydney, New South Wales, aged 32

On Sunday last, at Sidmouth, Devonshire, Mrs. W. R. Perry, of No. 2, Holatchvilles, Canonbury-park, Islington, aged 36.

On the 4th inst., at No. 8, Kildare-terrace, Westbourne-park, Lady Nisbett, relict of Sir John Nisbett, of Dean, Bart., N.B.

## ALBONI—PICCOLOMINI—ALBERTINI.

THE group engraved on page 504 consists of three of "the bright particular stars" who will form the splendid constellation of Italian *prime donne* at Her Majesty's Theatre next season.

Marietta Alboni, is a popular favourite of the English public. Her triumphs have often been recorded, and her lineaments have been depicted, in our pages. It will be remembered that she first came to London nine years ago (in 1847), when she appeared at the Royal Italian Opera. She was then very young, and gifted with a contralto voice of incomparable power and beauty, approaching in depth to the pitch of the tenor. At the opening of the theatre she appeared as "Fenimella" in "Semiramide." Her next appearance was in "L'Italiana in Algieri," when she charmed the audience as much by her pleasant comedy as by her beautiful singing. She afterwards transferred her services to Her Majesty's Theatre, and has now been four or five years absent from England. During this interval, a considerable portion of which has been passed on the Parisian Opera stage, she has matured her powers, enlarged the compass of her voice without impairing its quality, and extended her range of characters. One of her greatest triumphs has been in the part of *Fides* in "Le Prophète"—a thing hardly to have been expected from her Italian education and training. During this interval, too, she has changed her condition: she is now the Countess Pepoli, the wife of an Italian nobleman, an enthusiastic lover of the arts, and a very worthy man.

Of Signora Piccolomini we gave some account in our last number. In addition to what we then said, it is sufficient to add that her department of the stage is light and elegant comedy. Her voice is a pure soprano of great flexibility, which combines sweetness and brilliancy in a remarkable degree; and in such parts as *Zerlina*, in "Don Giovanni," *Adina*, in the "Elisir d'Amore," &c., she has captivated all Italy by her youthful beauty and graceful vivacity.

Madame Albertini, in a different line, is as great a favourite as Piccolomini. She belongs to what has been called the large dramatic school, and her proper branch of the stage is the *opera serio*, to which she is peculiarly fitted, by her face and figure, the quality of her voice, and her power of expressing the tenderer passions with breadth and energy. In "Norma," "Lucrezia Borgia," "La Favorita," and other parts which appertain to lyrical tragedy, she is admitted to be without a rival in Italy. Her most recent triumph has been at Florence, where, in "Les Vêpres Siciliennes" she has created a furore which still continues. Madame Albertini is said to be of English parentage; but this, we believe, is but partly the case, her mother being Italian, while she herself is wholly Italian by education. She is now about five-and-twenty, in the flower of her age, and the fullest possession of her faculties.

## SCENE FROM "THE WINTER'S TALE," AT THE PRINCESS THEATRE.

WE noticed last week the gorgeous production of "The Winter's Tale," at the Princess' Theatre. The revival continues its unprecedented success, and if possible, increases in effect and attraction with every performance. The whole is now mellowed by repetition, and so much time has been gained that the play terminates before half-past eleven. We this week present the famous "Statue Scene" one of the most effective incidents in the play; and postpone, till a future occasion, a representation of the "Descent of *Luna* in her car" which our artists have prepared, for which we have this week been unable to find room. Instead of making any further remarks of our own upon the beauties and merits of this the most splendid of all the Shakspearean revivals, for which the public is indebted to the genius, the taste, and the liberality of Mr. and Mrs. Kean, we borrow from the columns of the *Morning Post* the following remarks upon the nature and the value of such illustrations. "If the perfection of dramatic representations," says our contemporary, "be to hold the mirror up to nature, to present the very form and manner of the times, most unquestionably everything that, by means of visual accessories, scenery, costumes, and decoration may conduce to this end must be esteemed of great value in the production of that perfect image which it is the intent and object of the dramatic poet to 'mirror,' and, in that respect, must be considered as essential to the true and perfect effect as colour is to the portrait, or perfume to the flower. Shape and shade may alone, no doubt, convey a partial representation of the figure or the flower, but there is still wanting that which, if present, would make either a reality. Viewed by the light of common sense, one would not hesitate to pronounce this a canon of the dramatic art as indisputable as it is obvious. Criticism, however, has stepped in to confound common sense, and there have not been wanting learned non-naturals, both amongst ourselves and in Germany, who would assure us, especially in relation to Shakspeare, that these things are of no importance—that their presence or absence is a matter indifferent—that Shakspeare's men and women were of all times and of no time—that human thought and human passion are the same always and everywhere—in the ancient regions of the East as in the modern kingdoms of the West—beneath the robes of the Assyrian or the dress of the Yankee. 'Admirable critics!' What a pity it is that Nature, that great lexicon of the pitchfork of their critisism, will again recur upon us with her stubborn and simple truths, and that the mass of mankind at once recognise, as by an unerring instinct, the right, and half it approvingly whenever it is exhibited to them. This high-class revival will again prove to himself, and he has had the courage, in its discharge, to break through venerable anachronisms and disregard time-honoured usepasms. In doing so, he has, indeed, met with somewhat of that resistance and reclamation which it is the fate of all reformers to encounter; but he has not been moved by

## AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On MONDAY and during the Week will be presented Shakspeare's Play of THE WINTER'S TALE. Leontes by Mr. Charles Kean. Mr. Simcox by Mrs. C. Kean. Preceded by The MERCHANT OF DUBLIN.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET. — MONDAY, MAY 12, and during the Week, the greatly successful Comedy of the DEVIL'S DUE. In consequence of the Extraordinary Success of the Revival of Mr. Buckstone; Lady Ringwood, Miss Reynolds. After which the renowned Spanish Dance, Senora PEREA XENA, in the Ballet de la Reine Ballet of EL GAMBUSINO; with the revived Burlesque Tragedy of TOM THUMB. Tom Thumb by Miss Marie Wilton, her first appearance in London, concluding with MANUEL PEREZ in the Ballet of THE ABBE IN LOVE.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. —Monday and during the Week (Wednesday excepted), LIKE AND UNLIKE. Mrs. Egerton Private Affairs. In conclusion the Mysterious Betsy. Woodcock, Green Bushes, and Urgent Private Affairs.

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE'S LAST TWO READINGS prior to her departure for America, THIS MORNING, MAY 10, at 3 p.m., "Much Ado About Nothing;" and, on WEDNESDAY Evening, May 14th, at 8 p.m. (HER LAST READING IN ENGLAND), "King Lear." Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's. Numbered Stalls, 7s.; Reserved Seats, 5s.; Unreserved Seats, 3s. Tickets may be obtained at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Chappell's, 50, New Bond-street; Cramer and Beale's, Regent-street; and at the Rooms.

MISS P. HORTON'S POPULAR ILLUSTRATIONS. Mr. and Mrs. T. GORMAN REED will give their Second and LAST ENTERTAINMENT, consisting of Musical and Characteristic Illustrations of the Manners and Customs of Many Nations, including scenes from real life, with English, French, and Italian Songs, EVERY Evening (except Saturday), at Eight o'clock, at the ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT STREET, commencing at Eight o'clock, and terminating at a quarter past Ten. Prices of admission: 3s., 1s.; Stalls, 5s., which can be secured at the Gallery during the day. A Morning Performance every Saturday, at Three o'clock, when the Price List will be suspended. No performance on Saturday Evenings.

MUSICAL UNION.—TUESDAY, MAY 13, Ernst Cooper, Hill, Piatti, and Mast. Schumann will play Quartet in G. (first time), Mozart; Andante and Finale, Quartet; Posth. Andante and Scherzo and Grand Trio, Mendelssohn. Tickets to be had at the usual places.

J. ELLA, Director.

THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS by modern Artists at the FRENCH SCHOOL, is NOW OPEN to the Public, at the Gallery, 191, PALL-MALL. Admittance, One Shilling; Catalogue, Sixpence.

F. FRÉDHAM, Secretary.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, HOLLAND, UP THE RHINE, and PARIS, is NOW OPEN every Evening (except Saturday), at 8 o'clock. Stalls (which can be taken from a plan at the Box-office every day, between 11 and 4, without any extra charge), 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 o'clock. EGYPTIAN HALL.

W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES, With a New Song John Cheap, the Chap of the Train, EVERY EVENING at Eight, at the POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William-street, Strand. Box-office open from Eleven to Five. Morning Performance every Saturday, at Three o'clock.

FENTON'S CRIMEAN PHOTOGRAPHS.—The Exhibition of 250 Photographs, taken in the Crimea, by Mr. Roger Fenton, to which is added the Collection taken by Mr. Robertson after the fall of Sebastopol, is OPEN DAILY at the Rooms, Corner of St. James's-street. Entrance PICCADILLY, from 10 to 5.—Admission, 1s. Messrs. AGNEW and SONS, the Proprietors, have accorded admissions to such Pupils of the School of Art, at Marlborough House, as Mr. Burchett please to give tickets to.

THE BEAUTIFULLY-PAINTED DIORAMA of the VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, Anew and splendid, Picadilly, WILL SHORTLY CLOSE, as Mr. GORDON CUMMING is about to leave London for Scotland. Grand Concluding Seances with the stupendous, curious, and beautiful Dioramas, which make even the varied remains of the Mammoth and Customs of the Savage Tribes. Mr Gordon Cumming personally describes the Dioramas of Borneo and the popular Entertainment every Evening at Seven precisely. A Morning Performance on Saturday at 3. Piano, by Mr. HENRY SMITH. ADMISSION, 1s. Stalls, 2s. Reserved Seats, 3s. Children half-price in the reserved seats.

"One of the most interesting and remarkable entertainments on record." Literary Gazette.

ST. MARTIN'S-HALL WILL OPEN on WHIT-MONDAY MAY 19th, and continue for a short time only. Grand Aquatic Spectacle, entitled THE ICEBERG; or, the ISLANDERS, from LAKE HURON, comprising the great Head Chief and Original CHARLEY HOWARD, with his chosen band of Warriors, their Squaws and Children. Their Original Songs, Dances, Manners, Customs, Dress, Arms, Canoes, Wigwams, Encampments, and Mode of Courtship, &c., as performed by them in their native Forests. Any one who will devise a more interesting description of the Dresses and exciting Amusements with Bear Claws and Tomahawks, Mr. Henri Rubens, Entertainments, Mr. W. Beverley, Mansion House, is requested to leave his address at the Hall, where he can be taken in advance at Mitchell's Royal Library, and at the Hall from 12 till 7.

WHITSUN HOLIDAYS!—Great intellectual Treat for Old and Young.—The Wonders of EGYPTIAN ART at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, are now exhibited daily, from 11 till 6, and from 7 till 10, to every visitor who desires anxious to admire these wonderful mechanical figures, to which the world has never before been able to show a rival. See "ALIVE OR NOT ALIVE!" is the general question. Admittance, One Shilling. Children, Two-thirds the price. Catalogue, One half-price. Opinions of the Press:—"An exhibition well worth the attention of all persons who feel their intellect with sight."—Times, April 3. "It is certainly as near an approximation to human as we believe it possible for human ingenuity to accomplish."—The Era. "These mechanical figures, as a whole, have never been equalled; and they exceed the approbation of both young and old. We have had nothing like them in the metropolis."—Morning Herald, April 7. "We can safely recommend all who are fond of encouraging mechanical genius to pay a visit to this novel exhibition."—The Weekly Dispatch, April 13.

ROYAL PANOPTICON.—WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.—Messrs. Thillon, Miss Poole, Miss Lascelles, Senora Marietta, and Mr. Henri Drayton, Mr. and Mrs. Brahams, Mr. Frank Bodda, Mr. Rassford, with the celebrated Spanish Troupe of the Senor Ravel and Vivarelli. Mr. Leybourne's Comic Vocalisms, Mr. Wyndham's Comic Sketches, Mr. Telegraph Wenne's Ventriloquism, Mr. Payne's Conjuring, Mr. Bennett's Juggling, Mr. Hengler's Wonderful Performing Dogs, Mr. Bradbury's Equestrian Feats, Mr. Bowley's Comic Songs, and the Whole of Lumley's Company. Open Whitsun Monday and Tuesday. Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 2s.; Private Boxes, 10s. 6d. and 21s.; Lower Gallery, one shilling extra.

ROYAL PANOPTICON.—Central American Question. New grand OPTICAL DIORAMA, with Dissolving Views, of CENTRAL AMERICA, established by Mr. Leicester Buckingham. Daily, at 4.15. Admission, 1s.

ROYAL PANOPTICON, Leicester-square.—WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS Programme: Daily at 12 o'clock, Wheatstone's Automatic Machine. At 1 and 3, Grand Organ: 130 Voltaic Electricity ?, Bleaker's Diving Apparatus and Submarine Illuminations, Light. 2.30, Lecture. 3.45, Gigantic Electrical Machine. 4.15, New Dioramas of Views in Central America. 4.30, Luminous Fountain. Magic Fountain. Every Evening at 8.15 the inimitable Spanish Minstrels. Admission, 1s.

GRAND BAZAAR and FETE. Under the Patronage of her Majesty, the Royal Family, and many of the Nobility (see full Advertisement), on 23rd and 24th MAY. GRAND BAZAAR and FETE will be held (by the kind permission of J. Tredwell, Esq.) in the beautiful and extensive Gardens and Pleasure Grounds of LEIGHAM-COURT, STREATHAM, in Aid of the ROYAL ASYLUM of ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 23rd and 24th MAY inst. Tickets for First Day, 5s. 6d. each; and for Second Day, 1s. E. F. LEES, Secretary.

Office, 7, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

GRAND EXHIBITION of AMERICAN ART.—MESSRS. WATHER and GODFET, of the Keep Hill Nursery, Wokingham, Berks, have much pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements with Mr. T. B. Simpson for an EXHIBITION of their AMERICAN PLANTS in the newly-erected Pavilion in Ashburnham Park, adjoining Cremorne Gardens. Particulars in future advertisements.

Keep Hill Nursery, Woking, Surrey.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE in their celebrated entertainment, entitled SKETCHES from NATURE, will appear at the PHILHARMONIC HALL, MAN CHESTER, on MONDAY, MAY 12, and during the week.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Purchasers will find the largest Stock on SALE at the BAKER-STREET BAZAAR, London—the manufacturers exhibiting first their various Implements, as at the Cattle Show; affording a selection for Farm, Garden, and Dairy, from Messrs. Ransomes and Sims, Hornsby, Garrett, Howard, Coleman, Crosskill, Barrett, Exall and Andrews, Richmond and Chandler, Samuelson, Smith and Ashby, and Williams, &c., &c.; and all the other principal makers. Delivered and charged the same as if ordered from the works.

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The Right Hon. the Earl GRANVILLE, President of the Council, in the chair.

STEWARDS

His Excellency the Count de Bernstorff, the Prussian Ambassador
His Excellency the Baron de Gerin, the Bavarian Ambassador
His Excellency the Count Colmenarejo the Sardinian Ambassador
His Excellency Constantino Musurus Bey, the Ottoman Ambassador
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In announcing the celebration of the Jubilee, the Committee venture to hope that its friends and supporters of the above Charity will, through their increased liberality on this interesting occasion, enable the Directors to appropriate a considerable surplus to some special purpose connected with the objects of the Society, or which its usefulness may be increased, and its Jubilee be kept in perpetual commemoration. The present loss is to increase the number of the Society's pensioners or the amount of the pension, but this must depend upon the extra sum subscribed on the occasion.

Dinner on table at six o'clock precisely. Tickets (20s. each) may be had of the Stewards, of the Committee, of the Secretary, and at the Tavern. By order of the Jubilees Committee,

WILLIAM CRAK, Secretary.

10, Finsbury-chambers, London-wall, 3rd May, 1856.

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| [illegible] | .. .. | Victory |
| [illegible] | .. .. | Victory |
| A. H. Markham | .. .. | Victory |
| C. Mansfield | .. .. | Impregnable |
| C. Mansfield | .. .. | Impregnable |
| W. Bolton | .. .. | Impregnable |
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Eastern Parade, near the Castle, Southsea.

Passed on the 3rd April, 1856. Nomination Jan 25th

GRIEVANCES of the POOR-LAW SURGEONS At a MEETING of the MEDICAL OFFICERS of the BOROUGH of HULL on the 30th ult., the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to—

1st. That this meeting considers the movement made by Mr. Griffin to obtain redress for the remuneration of the Union Surgeons is loyally called for, and deserving their most energetic support, and that the Union chair of this meeting be given to Mr. Griffin.

2nd. That the salaries of the Medical Officers, compared with the endurance they undergo, and the performance they give, is out of all reasonable match." The cost of bore keeping in the country districts, and the incidences and sickness being, in some instances, more than the salary and fees all taken together

3rd. That because the profession is intermixed with that of the Union, it is injurious and unjust to expect the private patients to pay for the physic of the paupers in the indirect way that is now done, and according to the new first schedule, the Poor-law cases can be operations; and when the village residences of lords of great farms were made the centre of Poor-law districts.

4th That a fair reward to the Medical Officers is for the benefit of the rate payers as well as the paupers, and is grounded on the wishes of the latter; and that the cost of physic, inclusive of salarian and extras, in the country districts does not amount to a rate of a penny in the pound, according to the parish assessments.

5th That the foregoing resolutions do establish the existence of abuses upon Physic, and that the Medical Officers look to Government alone for their redress.

6th. That the way to remedy the evil is to ascertain from every Medical Officer, as nearly as he can give, the expenses of his district, the population and acreage, the number and nature of diseases, and to remunerate him by a fixed salary accordingly; and that fees are to be allowed for extra cases on a fair and equitable scale. That a letter for the country than payment by per case.

7th. That a proper remedy for poor must be made by each Officer of the Union.

That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the Medical Journals, and to the Times and the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and to Mr. Griffin. (Signed) STEWART D. ROBERTS, M.D.
CHARLES HEADEN
R. M. BURRELL
EDWARD CHAPMAN, F.R.C.S.E.
RICHARD CAMMACK, Jun.

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The Right Hon the Earl of CARNARVON in the Chair.
Tickets, 1l. each, to be had of the Stewards at the Freemasons' Tavern; and of the Secretary, at the Office, 8, Queen Square, to whom all communications are requested to be made.
Since the foundation of the society the sum of £18,749 6s. 5d has been distributed in relieving the widows and orphans of British artists During the past year 83 widows were relieved with the sum of £814 11s., and 35 orphans with the sum of £138 15s.; and the Institution is entirely supported by voluntary donations and subscriptions of the patrons of the fine arts.
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PRIMA DONNE AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

(*Continued from page* 502.)

the dead, and raises up before us the extinct hosts of Assyria, the ancient heroes of Greece, and the ancestors of our own Saxon race. The Muse of History casts away for the time her dead records, and rises up and acts the past before our eyes. All this the genius of Mr. Kean has accomplished; and, while he is admittedly the living head of his own profession, he is something more than this: he is the instructor of all the thousands whom he delights, and assuredly he merits some higher tribute to his genius—some more lasting reward for his ceaseless and most successful labours in the cause of the drama than the passing applause of crowded audiences. Some special mark of distinction and respect should declare that the master of the drama, like him of the pencil, the pen, and the chisel, is held in esteem by a people from amongst whom the world-renowned Shakspeare sprung, and who should unite to honour his ablest expositor."

AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

"EIGHT HOURS AT THE SEA-SIDE."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## EIGHT HOURS AT THE SEA-SIDE.

WITH AN ILLUSTRATION BY JOHN LEECH.

If ghosts generally are permitted to walk the earth, and take as much interest in mundane matters as the royal shade of Hamlet's father, what a time the ghost of the finest gentleman in Europe must have of it at Brighton. We remember to have once tried to peep through the palings o fthe Pavilion-gardens, and receiving a lecture for so doing from an old lady of our acquaintance, that left an impression on our minds for weeks afterwards, that we had been guilty of a sort of petty high treason, and that our head was not very safe on our shoulders, so exclusive was the King of those days. What's change! The Pavilion itself, that wondrous specimen of teapot architecture, where Sardanapalus the Little kept his luxurious Court, unawed by public opinion (if we except the Royal flunkies), is now a common concert-room, where any one with a shilling in his pocket may wander where he pleases—even into that erstwhile sanctuary, the King's dormitory. Fancy the sufferings of the Ghost Royal and the Ghosts flunky —whether my Lord Grand Moneybag or John Thomas, Sergeant-Footman —at this (to them) inconceivable desecration. It is a theme for a poet, and, properly touched, "King George's Phantom Party" might take place beside "Napoleon's Midnight Review." Dear old Brighton! It was not your fault that you were made to appear selfish and unsympathising; that your waves and pebbles sang their sea songs only to patrician ears that cared little for their music; or that your beautiful downs spread out their green and undulating bosoms only for the aristocratic idler. No; you were as generous and free as all "present time, and as ready to welcome the town-dried artisan and pent-up clerk, as on this Whit-Monday when your beach and cliffs, and swaying pier and ridiculous Pavilion, are crowded with happy thousands who thoroughly enjoy their eight hours at the sea-side. Ah! there are other ghosts perhaps looking on at this great change and sharing in the happiness around them: the ghosts of James Watt and good George Stephenson, and other great spirits who, when in the flesh, worked with fire, and water, and iron, for the good of all to come. The railway has done it all.

Yes, the railway! Though one cannot but look back upon the past and sigh to think that the Road has become deserted and grass grown. It was worth a little of a man's life to travel from London to Brighton on one of those marvels of neatness and comfort, a Brighton coach. There was The Age, horsed by thorough-breds that flew along at almost a racing pace, and tooled by the accomplished Stevenson, who looked so much the gentleman that you could never make his "tip" less than a crown. There was The Rocket, with a load fit to run for a man's life, and beautifully handled by that neatest of whips, Charley Newman, whose temper was as good as his driving, and nothing could be better than that. What a pleasure it was to be carried thus through the fresh morning air which you tempered by "closing the orifice of the stomach" with the aromatic smoke of a real Havannah. You could get such a thing in those days, when smoking was the pleasant pastime of men, and not, as now, the excruciating labour of boys. What though they did charge three shillings and sixpence for a coach dinner, you had appetite to eat it and good spirits to digest it, and that was worth the money. We have heard that there still lingers on the road one four-horse coach. If it be true, and we can discover the Shades whence it departs, we vow to make a journey by it, though the horses should prove phantoms and the driver a spectre also.

What has this to do with eight hours at the sea-side? This: that, had nothing come to supplant those means of conveyance, Brighton might have remained a *terra incognita* to the thousands who now visit it. Great credit is due to the managers of the South Coast Railway for their determination to supply to the labourers of mind and body the means of breathing for eight hours at least the invigorating sea-breeze, and to give change to the mind deadened by the association from week's end to week's end with brick walls, or whizzing wheels, or blazing furnaces, or other implements of labour. We do not know at what charge this holiday is procurable; but it seems to be so valued that those who use it are to be reckoned by thousands. Surely this fact should be considered, and something done for those whose means are too small for even this cheap enjoyment, although their labour and privations are considerably greater. How "eight hours at the sea-side" is actually enjoyed by those who seek them Mr. Leech has described so well and truly that we will do no more than direct attention to his admirable drawing which adorns our present number. M. L.

## OUR COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.

LAST Christmas we introduced the novelty of Coloured Illustrations in a Newspaper, and met with so much commendation that we were induced to prepare another Supplement on the same plan. In the inventive and dramatic part of art it seems to us vain to expect that contemporaries or country can ever see the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries equalled, much less surpassed. In oil colour we have had nothing new since Paul Veronese and Rembrandt. But in the imitation of imitative art it is clear that we are far from having evolved all the processes which can be made available for the reproduction of design and colour for general use and circulation. If the eighteenth century stood far below its three immediate predecessors in ordinary painting, the imitation of imitative art by line engraving of the very highest merit was a natural offshoot of that *connoisseurship* in which the *dilettanti* of the last century were pre-eminent. We do confess that we dote on a good line engraving of that period, be the subject high-Claudesn serial landscape or Low-Dutch housewifery.

Then came the English mezzotinto, a fit translator of our cloudy outline; our hazy busts of fine ladies or naval heroes, the British bravura of our grandfathers which in Reynolds was mastery, but in poor Dick Tinto was mere slapdash. But all was admired in these loyal days of good King George and venerable Charlotte.

Then came the turn of the chemist, who has had a great deal to say in the matter of mechanical aids and appliances to reproduction in these latter days. But to the honour of art be it said that Daguerre, who led the way, was a beautiful and popular artist before ever he fixed a solar ray through his studies in chemistry. The history of photography has been the subject of too many lawyer reports to enter it necessary to allude to the further links of mechanical appliances in that direction. We, therefore, draw our readers' attention to another development of reproduction by chemical solutions in the specimens of colour-printing which we this day present to our readers. It is not for us to eulogise our own illustrations; but the many thousands of persons who have admired the originals of these on the walls of the Old and New Water-Colour Exhibitions can judge for themselves how far this mechanical process recalls these favourite subjects.

In the "Worcestershire Reaper" of Mr. Absolon we have health and robust beauty in a costume that has some remainder of the times of our grandfathers. We have all the solar glow of August given with Mr. Absolon's skill, when the landscape is yellow and the crowded field rings with the rustic jest and jocund laugh. The "Squire's Daughter" is a more delicate beauty; but has the same ease and naïveté as the "Reaper." She crosses the stones of the brook without allowing a drop to wet her dainty *chaussure*. A basket is on her arm, indicating that her mission is that of mercy or benevolence—to smooth the pillow of sickness, or aid the necessities of a dependent household; bespeaking a patriarchal relation between rich and poor, such as we are happy to say still exists in merry England, and to which the "eviction" of the hard-fisted speculator, or the counter-agrarian outrage, are still rare exceptions.

In the "Fruit Market" of Mr. Gilbert we have something more torrid than an English midsummer, and a real smack of the tropics. A fine negress head is a harmonising contrast in colour to the mellow fruits of the productive soil watered by the Amazons. And in his "Standard-bearer" we have a daring attempt to rival the rich deep masses of oil-colouring. The head is fine: it is that of a weather-beaten trooper of the 17th century. It might be a man of Marston and Naseby, or a Fähnrich of the Thirty Years' War who had smelt the smoke of Magdeburg when sacked by Tilly. Bronzed in the sun of many campaigns, tanned by the cold of many winters, and steeled in indifference to carnage, his physiognomy is not without some lines of the good principle which all the passions of politics and war have not obliterated. He can sack, but he can also do a generous thing; he can fight, but he can also pray, and remember the distant home and all its inmates.

## THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

### THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

CONSIDERING the importance of the question now in dispute between the Governments of Great Britain and of the United States, touching the relations of the former in Central America, and its possible results, we proceed to give a careful abstract of the facts of the case, as divulged in the blue-book of "Correspondence relating to Central America" recently issued (a volume of 303 pages), divided under three distinct heads:—1. The *status quo ante*, or position of affairs before, and the correspondence leading to, the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. 2. The conditions of the Treaty itself. 3. The demands made under the Treaty by the Government of the United States.

#### I.—THE STATUS QUO ANTE.

The position of affairs, so far as concerns Great Britain, previous to and pending the negotiation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, are not disputed, and may be briefly set forth:—1. Great Britain was in the possession and enjoyment of a settlement at Belize, otherwise British Honduras, and of the Island of Ruatan, in the Bay of Honduras, and the latter was held by her as a dependency of the former. 2. Great Britain exercised a protectorate over the Mosquito coast, by request and consent of the King of the Mosquito Indians.

With respect to British Honduras, there is no question of the fact. We find, indeed, in the course of this correspondence doubts suggested by the American Government as to original title, as well as to the territorial limits of this settlement; but as the American Government are not in any way interested in the question of territory, their suggestions upon these heads are unimportant. Neither with respect to the Island of Ruatan is there any dispute of the fact of our occupation. Mr. Crampton, in a despatch to the Earl of Clarendon, dated March 31, 1856, writes:—"It will be within your Lordship's recollection that Mr. Clayton was informed by Sir Henry Bulwer before the Treaty of 1850 was signed, that Ruatan was *de jure* and *de facto* a British possession; and Mr. Clayton has, on various occasions since, in communication with me, stated that he considered Ruatan as much a British possession as Jamaica or any other West India Island." In quoting this passage, we confess that, so far as our own examination of the published correspondence goes, it does not warrant the supposition that Mr. Clayton had ever admitted our *de jure* possession. On the contrary, the American Government appear on frequent occasions to have denied our right of possession, though they did not deny the fact of possession; and as to the *right*—to repeat again what we have just said in the case of the Belize settlement—the United States not being in any way interested territorially, their denial of the right was unimportant. On the other hand, it is stated by Lord Clarendon in his statement of the 2nd May, 1854, "that the United States had in 1847 sent a Consul to this settlement (Belize), which Consul had received his exequatur from the British Government." He contends that this circumstance "constitutes a recognition by the United States' Government of the settlement of British Honduras under her Majesty as it then existed;" and he cites other circumstances to show "that the pretensions of Great Britain to consider Ruatan and Bonacca dependencies of Belize is of long standing, and existed certainly at the period of the Treaty of 1850." Touching the supposed claim of the state of Spanish Honduras to this island (Ruatan), which, however, the United States cannot possibly have any right to interfere, Lord Clarendon, in the same document, states:—

It is true that the Republic of Central America declared that it had had a flag flying in that island from 1821 to 1839; but this fact merely rested on that Republic's declaration, and all that is positively known is that when the British Government was aware that a foreign flag was flying at Ruatan, a British man-of-war was sent to haul it down; and since that time no attempt has been made to re-establish it; but, on the contrary, when on two or three occasions complaints have been brought by the citizens of Central American States against the settlers in Ruatan to the Commandant of Truxillo, the Commandant has referred them to Belize, telling them that the island was British

With respect to the Mosquito protectorate, we find constant reference to it in the correspondence which passed between the two Governments, with suggestions as to the possibility of coming to some arrangement by which the occasion for such protectorate might be superseded. It was as protector of the Mosquitos that Great Britain, in January, 1848, expelled the Nicaraguans from San Juan de Nicaragua (since called Greytown), which was claimed, and successfully insisted upon, as part of the Mosquito territory.

In November, 1849, we find Mr. Abbott Laurence, when broaching the subject of a contemplated railway across Central America writing as follows to Lord Palmerston:—

The undersigned has, therefore, the honour to inquire of Viscount Palmerston whether her Majesty's Government are willing to enter into a treaty with Nicaragua, similar to that negotiated by Mr. Squier on behalf of the United States; whether they are willing to enter into a treaty with New Grenada, guaranteeing the neutrality of the railway now under construction; and whether they are willing to let the Protectorate of the Indians (of Mosquito) pass to other hands, under proper checks and guards for their humane treatment, and let such parts of the territory said to be occupied by them as may be necessary be dedicated to this great work.

The negotiation about the railway being abandoned, Lord Palmerston is applied to for the co-operation of the British Government in the formation of a ship canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and in guaranteeing the neutrality of the same; and, when making this proposal, the American Minister (Mr. Abbott Laurence) states that he has been "instructed by the President to inquire whether the British Government intend to occupy or colonise Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast (so called), or any part of Central America?"

To this Lord Palmerston replies (Nov. 18, 1849):—

With respect to the first part of your inquiry, I beg to say that her Majesty's Government do not intend to occupy or colonise Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America.

With regard to Mosquito, however, whose political connection has existed between the Crown of Great Britain and the State and territory of Mosquito for a period of about two centuries; but the British Government does not claim dominion in Mosquito.

With regard to the second part of your inquiry, I beg to say that her Majesty's Government will feel great pleasure in combining and co-operating with the Government of the United States for the purpose of assisting the operations of any company which may be formed with a view to establish a commercial communication, by means of a railway, between the Atlantic and Pacific, across the isthmus which divides the northern from the southern portion of the American continent, &c., &c.

With regard to the port of Greytown, at the mouth of the River St. John, her Majesty's Government would fully undertake to obtain the consent of Mosquito to such arrangements as would render that port entirely applicable, and on the principles above mentioned, to the purposes of such a sea-to-sea communication.

So much for our position in Belize, Ruatan, and our protectorate of Mosquito, at the period when the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty was negotiated. In the course of the negotiations, and when the first draught of the treaty was provisionally agreed upon, Sir H. Bulwer writes to Lord Palmerston (February 18th, 1850) to the effect that some of the colleagues of Mr. Clayton had still some misgivings on the subject, based upon the fact "that the governing council of the Mosquitos is still composed of Englishmen; which council, nominally Mosquito, actually English, might build forts, establish colonies, and then call upon the protection of England for such reasons they thought fit; some further explanations or stipulations should accompany, or be embodied in, any treaty of settlement between the two countries;"—a view which Sir Henry himself supported to his Government. In reply to this, under date March 8, 1850, Lord Palmerston instructs Sir Henry to deliver to the American Plenipotentiary, at the time of signing the convention, a note having reference to the communication of the 13th November, and declaring "that the British Government has no intention to make use of the protection which Great Britain affords to the people of Mosquito for the purpose of doing, under cover of that protection, any of the things the intention to do which is disclaimed in the letter to Mr. Laurence above referred to."

The substance of this declaration was eventually included in the treaty itself, instead of being given in a separate note, with the approval of Lord Palmerston, "settling was read

#### II.—THE TREATY OR CONVENTION.

The treaty is entitled a "Convention between, &c., relative to the establishment of a communication by ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans."

The preamble states that "Her Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, being desirous of consolidating the relations of amity which so happily subsist between them, by settling forth and fixing in a convention *their views and intentions with reference to any means of communication by ship canal which may be constructed between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by way of*, &c." The first article of the convention we quote at length:—

Art. I. The Governments of Great Britain and the United States hereby declare that neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship canal, agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same, or in the vicinity thereof, *or occupy, or fortify, or colonise, or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America; nor will either make use of any protection which either affords or may afford, or any alliance which either has or may have, to or with any State or people, for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any such fortifications, or of occupying, fortifying, or colonising Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising dominion over the same.* Nor will Great Britain or the United States take advantage of any intimacy, or use any alliance, connection, or influence that either may possess with any State or Government through whose territory the said canal may pass, for the purpose of acquiring or holding, directly or indirectly, for the subjects or citizens of the one, any rights or advantages in regard to commerce or navigation through the said canal, which shall not be offered, on the same terms, to the subjects or citizens of the other.

This is the only article important to the present discussion, the others merely relating to details of construction and management of the canal.

It has here to be stated that the British Government, while conciliating to the fullest possible extent the misgivings of the American Government upon the score of the possible use they might make of the Mosquito Protectorate, thought it advisable at the same time to guard against any misconception as to the retention of their rights in the Honduras settlement, and accordingly Sir H. Bulwer is instructed, before exchanging the ratifications, and as a condition to such exchange of ratifications, to appraise the American Government that he "has received her Majesty's instructions to declare that her Majesty does not understand the engagements of that convention to apply to her Majesty's settlement at Honduras or to its dependencies."

To a declaration to this effect, Mr. Clayton, replying to Sir H. Bulwer under date July 4th, 1850, writes as follows:—

The language of Article I. of the Convention concluded on the 19th day of April last, between the United States and Great Britain, describing the country not to be occupied, &c., by either of the parties, was, as you know, framed and proved by your Government, and it was neither understood by them, nor by either of us (the negotiators), to include the British Settlement in Honduras, commonly called British Honduras, as distinct from the State of Honduras, *nor the small islands in the neighbourhood of that settlement, which may be known as its dependences.* To this settlement and these islands the treaty we negotiated was not intended by either of us to apply. The title to them it is now, and has been my intention throughout the whole negotiation, to leave, as the treaty leaves it, without disowning, affirming, or in any way meddling with the same, just as it stood previously.

Sir H. Bulwer does not seem to have remarked the discrepancy between the words "Settlement at Honduras or to its dependences," used by himself, and those employed by Mr. Clayton, "Honduras, nor the small islands in the neighbourhood of that settlement which may be known as its dependences;" or, at least, not to have considered it of sufficient importance to call for further explanation, or to justify a delay of the interchange of ratifications of the treaty. On the contrary, he accepts the communication from Mr. Clayton as perfectly satisfactory, and, writing, to Lord Palmerston under date July 8, he says:—

Your Lordship will perceive that the Secretary of State fully assents to the fact that the rights of her Majesty over the British settlement at Honduras and its dependences remain untouched by the convention of the 19th April, and I have, therefore, exchanged a copy of that treaty, &c.

From the sequel, however, it would appear that the words used by Mr. Clayton were used advisedly; and with the full intention that the rights of her Majesty to the settlement at Honduras and its dependencies, or supposed dependencies, hitherto undisputed, should be wholly defeated by force of this convention—[illegible] not signed, it was ratified, at the request of the United States, subject to a supplement of a special and limited purpose [illegible]

Mr. Buchanan, in his Remarks of May 2, [illegible] throws much light on this matter:—"The small islands in the neighbourhood of that settlement." What are they? These are undoubtedly Cays Casina and the cluster of small islands on the coast, at the distance of three leagues from the river Sibun, particularly specified in the British Convention with Spain of 1786." So that Mr. Bulwer meant nothing, and Mr. Clayton another, when signing the Convention; and the American Government insist upon adhering to Mr. Clayton's meaning.

#### III.—DEMANDS OF THE UNITED STATES' GOVERNMENT UNDER THE CONVENTION.

The demands of the United States' Government under the treaties—1. That the British Government shall abandon its settlement at Belize, with the exception of a very limited portion. 2. That they shall abandon the isle of Ruatan, ceding it to the State of Honduras. 3. That they shall abandon the Mosquito Protectorate, and "withdraw from Bluefields" (the seat of Government in Mosquito), whom "the former relations of the Mosquitos to Nicaragua and Honduras, as successors of Spain, will be naturally restored."

Such are the requirements insisted upon by Mr. Buchanan, in his despatch, dated January, 1854. The following is a sample of the arguments by which these demands are supported:—

The language of the convention is properly mutual, though in regard to the United States it can only restrain them from making future acquisitions, because it is well known that, in point of fact, they were not in the occupation of a foot of territory in Central America. In reference to Great Britain, the case is different, and the language of the convention is future, but to the past, because she was then in the actual exercise of dominion over a very large portion of the eastern coast of Central America. Whilst, therefore, the United States had no occupancy to abandon under the convention, Great Britain had extensive possessions to surrender in the States of Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. And yet the British Government until the present moment have not deemed it proper to take the first step towards the performance of their obligations under this convention. They are still in the actual occupancy of nearly the whole coast of Central America, including the island of Ruatan, in the very same manner that they were before its conclusion. This delay on their part surely cannot proceed from any obscurity in the language of the convention. * * It has been said that the first article of the convention acknowledges by implication the right of Great Britain to the Mosquito protectorate—a right which the United States have always contested and resisted—a right which would continue to Great Britain that entire control over the Nicaragua ship canal and the other avenues of communication between the two oceans, which it was the very object of the convention to abolish, and to defeat that equality between the parties in Central America which was its special purpose to secure. Surely the United States could never have been guilty of such a suicidal absurdity

To this Lord Clarendon replies in an able statement, dated May 2, 1854, in which, with respect to Honduras and its dependencies, he cites the cautionary declaration appended to the treaty, and contends that, in virtue of the mutual agreement between the two Governments, the title to and limits of existing claims were to be in no respect affected or compromised by the treaty. With respect to Ruatan, in particular, he disputes the position that, if that island were to be abandoned by Great Britain, it would necessarily revert as a Spanish inheritance to the state of Honduras. With respect to Mosquito his Lordship states:—

Mr. Buchanan lays it down as a fact, that Great Britain held the sovereignty of the Mosquito coast prior to 1850; and he then states that Great Britain still continues to hold this sovereignty, although the Treaty of 1850 prohibits her from so doing. But Mr. Buchanan confounds the two conditions of a sovereignty and of a protectorate, and under this error treats the agreement "not to colonise, nor occupy, nor fortify, nor assume nor exercise dominion over" as including an agreement not to protect. With respect to sovereignty, Great Britain never claimed, and does not now claim or hold, any sovereignty in or over Mosquito; but, with respect to the protectorate which Great Britain has long exercised over Mosquito, her Majesty's Government asserts that the Treaty of 1850 did not, and was not meant to, annihilate such protectorate, but simply to confine its power and limit its influence

Generally Lord Clarendon refers to the circumstances under which the treaty was signed as a guide to the spirit in which it should be interpreted, and insists that it could not have a retrospective effect, being only intended to restrain from future acquisition of territory, &c. Mr. Buchanan, in his "Remarks in Reply to Lord Clarendon's Statement," under date July 22, 1854—a very long and laboriously-prepared document—says: "If any individual enters into a solemn and explicit agreement that he will not 'occupy' any given tract of country, then actually occupied by him, can any proposition be clearer than that he is bound by his agreement to withdraw from such occupancy?" And, again, in a subsequent rejoinder, under date Oct. 4, 1855, he reiterates this position, and insists that the clear operative effect of the treaty is to require the British Government to withdraw from all territories occupied by them at the time of signing it. "To withdraw," he says it down, "is not to occupy; and not to occupy is necessarily to withdraw." Lord Clarendon, in the course of these discussions, repeatedly suggested to Mr. Buchanan the propriety and desirableness of referring the points in dispute to arbitration; but such suggestions the latter has always discouraged, but upon different grounds. On one occasion he replied "that there was nothing to arbitrate," that his case was so clear as not to admit of a doubtful interpretation; and cited Vatel, who, in his chapter on the "Interpretation of Treaties," laid it down that "the first general maxim of interpretation is *that it is not allowable to interpret what has no need of interpretation.*" On another occasion, says Mr. Buchanan, writing to his Government (Nov. 21, 1854):—

In the course of the conversation he (Lord Clarendon) intimated that it might be desirable to have the opinion of a third Power on the true construction of the Convention. To this I playfully observed that it would now be difficult to find an impartial umpire, as they had gone to war with our arbitrator, the Emperor of Russia.

Such are the bare facts of the case as it stands between the two Governments. During the progress of the dispute various events have occurred in Central America which tend to still further complications. These, however, we have not entered upon in the present article.

## NOTICES OF NEW INVENTIONS, &c.

BY JOHN BOURNE, C.E.

### IMPROVEMENTS IN LOCOMOTIVES AND RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

A PATENT has been taken out by Mr. W. A. Fairbairn and Mr. G. Haslem, of Manchester, for improvements in locomotives and other carriages used on railways, of which the main object is to enable the wheels better to accommodate themselves to the curved portion of the line by giving some lateral play to the axle; but this lateral play is controlled by the interposition of indiarubber or other elastic substances so as to obviate jerks. A similar elasticity is given to the rods which connect the wheels of coupled locomotive engines, so as to obviate the enormous strain which is called into action if these rods be not precisely of the right length.

### PROPELLING VESSELS BY COMPRESSED AIR.

A patent has been taken out by M. Mickletwaite, of Leipsic, for propelling vessels by forcing air out at the stern, and also for steering vessels by means of a nozzle of compressed air which may be pointed in any direction. One disadvantage of air when employed for propelling vessels is that it is absorbed by the water; but this disparagement applies mainly in cases in which the propulsion is accomplished by the ascent of the air between the water and the inclined plane of the vessel's run.

### RAILWAY WHEELS OF MALLEABLE IRON AND STEEL.

Mr Brenner has taken out a patent for the construction of railway wheels by running into a mould molten malleable iron or steel. It is difficult to see on what a basis such a patent can rest, as it will be as optional with any one to cast railway wheels in moulds as any other object whatever. The difficulty heretofore has been to get sound castings of malleable iron or steel without subsequent hammering, for iron vaporises at nearly the same temperature that it melts, and castings formed of malleable iron or steel are honeycombed so much as to be unsuitable for most purposes. The remedy for the fault is to run the metal under pressure, and the boxes into which the metal is run should be very strong, and the metal should have a very high heap so as to impart a la·geamount of hydrostatic pressure. There are also some other precautions proper to be observed; and by attention to them objects of malleable iron and steel of every kind may be formed by casting, whereby great expense will be saved, and a more perfect article will be obtained.

### IMPROVED FIRE-ARMS.

A patent has been taken out by Mr. Rogers for a species of gun which is capable of firing several shots of the same barrel. The expedient for discharging the powder used in the Prussian needle gun seems to be the most appropriate for this new gun. In the Prussian needle gun, a needle which penetrates the side of the barrel pierces the cartridge when pressed in upon it, and ignites the cartridge in some detonating silver which the pressure of the needle inflames. It is clear that a long cartridge containing many shots may as easily be put into a gun as a single charge, and if a needle be fitted opposite to each charge then each charge may be fired off successively. Existing guns may be altered to this plan, and each will do six times the execution it can do just now.

### IMPROVED BUTTON.

A new and useful species of button has lately been introduced into this country. A metallic eyelet hole is first introduced where the button is to be inserted, and the shank of the button, which is split into four diverging pieces, is pressed through the eyelet-hole, and these a hook or groove at the point it cannot be withdrawn unless the four pieces are again pressed together. It would be simpler to rivet the shank over on a washer placed behind, as is done in envelopes closed with a metallic seal.

### PASCAL'S MIXED VAPOUR ENGINES.

M. Pascal of Lyons has recently contrived arrangements for producing motive power by burning coal in close vessels; the air required for the combustion being forced in by a pump, and a jet of water is also forced into the vessels so as to generate a certain quantity of steam. The steam mixed with the products of combustion is employed to drive a high-pressure engine; and the boiler is thus dispensed with, and it is supposed a saving of fuel effected. The idea of using the products of combustion carried on in a close vessel with the addition of a certain proportion of steam as a source of motive power is in my judgment a sound idea, and one which will some day be reduced to practice. But M. Pascal's plan in its present form will never do. There is no means of feeding the fire with coals without letting out the steam and smoke, and moreover such a mixture, if brought to a high temperature, would have a very corrosive action upon any engine of the ordinary description, and a new species of engine must be contrived suited to the altered circumstances in which it will have to act.

THE FENCING OF CIRCULAR SAWS.—Sir,—Fearful circular-saw accidents having become so common, and there being a prevailing impression that these saws cannot be fenced without detriment to their utility, I venture to suggest to the public, through the medium of your valuable columns, a simple and effectual plan, which is as follows:—Enclose one-half of the saw with a flat steel guard, cut-side and edgeways to the teeth, about one-sixteenth of an inch thinner than the cut of the saw, and 2½ inches broad, for an average-sized saw. This guard is to slide round the teeth through the grooves one supported in the table level with the centre, and the other directly above it, centre of the same, supported from above and outside the teeth. Thus can the saw be entirely fenced above the table, and unfenced at pleasure, from any space up to the full cut, by sliding round from the person sawing the, steel guard in the grooves. Trusting you will find space for this that the intended good may proceed from it, I am yours truly, A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.

COMMERCIAL VALUE OF THE HOG.—The *Working Farmer* states that the value of the hog crop this year in the United States will fall little short of 200,000,000 dollars, or 50,000,000 dollars more than the cotton crop. Mr. P. L. Simmonds, in his "Transactions of the Highland Society," gives some interesting statistics in relation to the number of swine raised in various countries, as nearly as can be ascertained. In the United States there are believed to be 40,000,000, or more than in all the States of Europe combined. In Great Britain the number is estimated at 2,000,000, of which Ireland has a large proportion, and Scotland scarcely 200,000. Austria has about 5,500,000 swine, and Austrian Italy about 360,000. France has 5,000,000 to 6,000,000. Russia has immense numbers of wild hogs; but they are merely skin and bone, valuable principally for their bristles. These bristles, although their consumption has greatly diminished in England and the United States, are still necessary for shoemakers and saddlers; and probably 500 to 1000 tons of bristles reach England through Prussia and other neutral countries. It is estimated that 98,000,000 pounds of lard are made in the United States, of which 20,000,000 pounds are made in Cincinnati. England and Cuba each take annually 9,000,000 or 10,000,000 pounds of American lard.

## HINTS FOR A NEW BUDGET.

*(From a Correspondent.)*

IT is generally understood that the Budget for the year will not be proposed till a late period of the Session. At this juncture as much time as possible ought to be conceded to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to mature his Financial Statement. In 1854 and 1855 the deficiency in the revenue, amounting to £24,350,242, was provided for by loans and Exchequer Bills and Bonds, which added to the funded and unfunded debt. The Chancellor must again enter the market as a borrower, and the interest on the National Debt must be increased, for which, of course, future provision must be made. That class of mercantile politicians who fondly look forward to an enduring peace are already preparing to expend gigantic sums on Continental railways, especially in Russia and Italy; others are contemplating colossal investments in Turkey. The freedom of the Danube also offers an inviting field of enterprize. Whoever looks before him must anticipate a large and continuous drain on the Bank of England to complete these plans, not dissimilar in their monetary action from those which followed Mr. Canning's policy when he recognised the independence of the South American States. On the other hand, we have a sustaining power in the mines of California and Australia which did not then exist. However, all these outlets of industry and investment must exercise a powerful and continuous influence on the Money Market, and ought to inspire the Chancellor of the Exchequer with caution; nor are these the only circumstances which press upon his immediate consideration. The Anglo-French Reciprocity Association are not inactive. They will earnestly endeavour to realise their peculiar policy, on which the French Emperor and his chief advisers look with decided approbation; but this can only be effected by a reduction of our duties on wines and spirits, the staple productions of France. This concession on our part would at first lower the Customs receipts; and, as the competition of our neighbours in fire-insurance can only be neutralised by a large reduction of the duties now levied, we must prepare ourselves for a certain decline in that portion of revenue which is raised by indirect taxation. It is from these various points of view that forethought should contemplate our next Budget, instead of following the beaten ruts of routine.

Every wise man now acknowledges that in respect to our military and naval armaments we were unprepared for the Russian war; and, fortunately for us, the late Czar was taken by surprise, as he did not count upon the alliance of England and France. The lesson we have received must not be lost; so we may set aside the once-popular doctrine of retrenchment and economy; and, indeed, under whatever circumstances a nation may be placed, a narrow and starving outlay is as injudicious as a reckless expenditure; for, if the latter exhausts the means of defence when real danger menaces, the latter invites attack by announcing to the enemy that the means of resistance have not been prepared. But this point of finance may be put in a clearer light if the more prominent portions of a Budget were separated and classified into two distinct schedules, for then it would be seen at a glance where retrenchment was practicable and where it was impossible. For this purpose let be assumed that the peace revenue amounted to £50,000,000. This aggregate could be divided into two distinct heads—the one containing the interest of the National Debt, the other comprising the current expenditure for ordinary governmental purposes. The former may be treated as a fixed quantity, the latter as a variable quantity, and, for the sake of distinctiveness, they might be respectively designated Schedule A and Schedule B. To Schedule A, £30,000,000 would be allotted, and until some portion of the principal of the debt were cancelled, or some reduction made in the rate of interest, this department of the Budget must remain beyond the control or modification of the Finance Minister, however enamoured of retrenchment. He, therefore, can only operate on Schedule B, which would embrace all payments to the Civil List, &c., the Army Navy, and Ordnance; and, by the hypothesis, Schedule B must be supplied with £20,000,000. By constructing a Budget in this simple form many delusive expectations would be at once and for ever removed. People look at the large sum of £50,000,000, and think it capable of easy reduction, not considering that of that aggregate £30,000,000 is a fixed quantity. The Civil List may also be regarded as a fixed quantity, for since 1841 down to 1855 the fluctuations on it have been merely fractional. If we are henceforward wisely to prepare for the eventualities of war, we must not rashly reduce the Army, Navy, or Ordnance. The only departments that remain into which the pruning-knife can be inserted are: Annuities and Pensions, Salaries and Allowances, Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions, Courts of Justice, and Civil Services charged on annual grants of Parliament, and payments of unclaimed dividends. But all these items together do not offer a rich harvest, as will be seen from their enumeration in 1855:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Annuities and Pensions ... ... ... ... | £343,922 |
| Salaries and Allowances ... ... ... ... | 162,697 |
| Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions ... ... ... | 149,244 |
| Courts of Justice ... ... ... ... ... | 493,083 |
| Miscellaneous Charges on Consolidated Fund ... ... | 182,119 |
| Civil Services charged on Annual Grants of Parliament, &c. | 6,741,126 |
| | £8,069,191 |

On the first five items the most rigid economy could afford no appreciable relief; on the last some deductions might certainly be effected, but a million would be a large margin. It, then, the nation can not or must not hope for any great release from the pressure of fiscal burdens in their aggregate, may not the weakest and poorest expect some alleviation by a more equitable repartition of taxation? That is a very feasible proposition; at any rate it merits a careful consideration by all who have the courage to throw off the shackles of routine, and sincerely desire practically to extend the principle of Free Trade; for he is a sorry statesman who wills the end and refuses the means.

It is an incontestable truth in political science that taxation is designed to take effect not on *persons* but on *property;* not on *individuals*, who die, but on *classes*, which can never die. When a national debt is incurred it becomes a mortgage on property, not on labour; and in this sense it is understood by those who advance the loans which constitute the debt. The security they look to is the land, the various structures raised upon it of every description, the fertility of the soil, and the abundance of the metals and minerals contained in the bowels of the earth. These are permanent, and by their nature irremovable; and, in a wide yet strictly legitimate sense, they may be deemed indestructible. However these forms of property may change ownership, they ever belong to classes; and whoever comes into possession of the securities of an indebted Government, as these forms of property are, becomes liable for that indebtedness in proportion to his property. But individuals, as here contradistinguished from classes, are but birds of passage; in their persons or bodies the creditor has no security whatever, since all are free to emigrate when they please. Property may redeem its debt, and then the mortgage on it is cancelled; but if, for the convenience of the debtor, the creditor is content to postpone the payment of the principal on the condition of receiving an annuity in lieu of such payment, all honour and equity demand that that property should discharge that annuity. To throw that obligation on others, either wholly or partially, would be as unjust as for a wealthy owner of warehouses to make his servants pay the premium of insurance against fire. A national debt incurred to protect property against the ravages of hostile invasion is not remotely different from the sums paid as the guarantees of indemnity against loss by conflagration.

Under these views it has been proposed, in the construction of a future Budget, to place in Schedule A a tax on property sufficient to pay the interest of the National Debt, the current expenditure of the Government being confined to Schedule B, and to be raised indirectly, as at present, on articles of consumption. Such an arrangement would enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer to make an enormous reduction in Customs and Excise, by which all who were assessed to Schedule A would be most extensively relieved; for, as in the first instance, their income would be diminished by the tax on their property, so the purchasing power of what remained would be prodigiously enhanced. The industrious classes would be constantly employed at remunerating wages, and thus their power of consumption would be increased, and with it of necessity the value of land, which is the ultimate source of all products, would be improved. So far as poverty is the source of crime, and of the expenditure which crime entails, both would be diminished; and men would be enabled, through their improved condition, to educate their children without applying to Parliament for grants and aids. By such a change of system property would be more firmly secured; but what is paramount to all other considerations, and ought to influence a Christian Legislature, justice would be done to the sons and daughters of toil.

These doctrines may prove unpalatable, but truth always finds it hard to get an introduction into good society. Prejudice may be shocked, and routine offended; selfishness may take alarm; nevertheless, what is here written is only an expansion of the commercial policy of Sir Robert Peel, when he introduced the Property and Income Tax to counterbalance any deficiency the Revenue might sustain when he reduced the tariff.

## THE CRIMEA.

### DESPATCH FROM GENERAL CODRINGTON.

War Department, May 3, 1856.

Lord Panmure has received a despatch, of which the following is a copy, addressed to his Lordship by General Sir William Codrington, K.C.B.:—

Sebastopol, April 19, 1856.

My Lord,—On the 12th instant General Luders sent an answer to my letter as to the entrance of our vessels into the harbour. It was to the effect that he had received orders to place no impediment in the way of vessels of any description entering the harbour of Sebastopol. I accordingly informed Admiral Fremantle; and on the 14th instant he proceeded to the harbour with his flag, on board her Majesty's ship *Banshee*, and, passing through the lines of wreck, anchored inside the quay of Fort Paul. Having met the Admiral in the dockyard, we went up the harbour in a small steam-boat, and, passing also along the north side, landed at Fort Constantine, receiving all civility and attention on the part of the Russian officers.

General Luders and suite, Marshal Pelissier, General La Marmora, and myself, to meet him at the Traktir-bridge, at twelve o'clock, on the 13th instant, in order that we might accompany him to a breakfast on the Mackenzie Heights. The meeting accordingly took place. General Luders, with a large staff of Russian officers, was received in the French lines by a guard of honour, and with a salute of artillery; after which, followed by many officers of the Allied and Russian armies, we crossed the river and the plain of the Tchernaya, and ascended the heights of Mackenzie, at the road by which our army came to Balaclava on the flank march from the Belbek, in September, 1854.

About 6000 infantry and one battery of artillery, the division of General Vanwitsky, were paraded and marched past; a short distance further on the heights a large and ornamental marquee had been pitched, in which we were the guests of General Luders, and nothing could exceed the courtesy and attention of all the officers of the Russian army.

On the 15th General Luders came, with many Russian officers, to Marshal Pelissier's to breakfast, and to be present at some races; it is needless to say that their reception was as cordial and the attention as kind as that shown to us in the Russian camp. The afternoon was passed at the course in the neighbourhood of the Monastery of St. George, where the races and a carrousel of the Chasseurs d'Afrique finished the day.

On the 17th Marshal Pelissier reviewed the French army on the range of heights near the Monastery of St. George.

From all sides, from Kamiesch at some distance on the west, from the Feduchine, and the inner heights on the plain of Balaclava, and from the nearer camps below us, we saw the French columns, with their artillery, pass over the undulating ground below to the concentration upon their position on the heights.

At eleven o'clock we met General Luders at the Col-de-Balaclava, and, riding up the steep hill above it, we passed along the line of columns extending, in most open order than we generally form, a distance of about two miles and a half. The army then marched past, eighty-eight battalions, five regiments of cavalry, eight artillerymen, sappers, and 198 guns; the defile of this fine army lasting till three p.m.

General Luders then came to luncheon at the English head-quarters. The general officers of our army had been invited; and Marshal Pelissier, with many French officers, and General La Marmora, with Sardinian officers, were good enough to meet General Luders at the house. Your Lordship is aware that the Sardinian army is partly embarked, and the remainder getting ready to leave the Crimea.

The English army was formed at a short distance in front of these headquarters; the Siege Train and the Sappers on the right of the infantry; 49 battalions in contiguous quarter-distance columns of regiments; two troops of Horse Artillery and five batteries on the right of the line, six batteries and two heavy batteries on the left of the line—in all 86 guns. Two regiments of the Land Transport Corps were complete and in good order in rear.

General Luders rode down the line, accompanied by a large assembly of Russian, French, and Sardinian officers; and the troops also marched past him. I have the satisfaction of assuring your Lordship of the steady, the good the healthy appearance of the army; of its very apparent efficiency in every branch; of the order, quietness, and regularity with which every regiment passed by; and it was a subject of pride to us all to feel that such was the appearance of the army of England in the Crimea.

General Luders returned to Sapichenaz, having expressed himself much gratified at the attention shown him by the Allies.

I have, &c., W. J. CODRINGTON, General Commanding.

The Lord Panmure, &c.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE DANUBE.—The 15th Article of the Treaty of Peace has caused a terrible panic among the holders of the shares of the Danubian Steam Navigation Company. It is felt that the monopoly of the Danube by the Austrian Company must soon be at an end, and consequently the shares have fallen 30*l.* (£3) within two or three days.—*Letter from Vienna.*

"A DUTCH EAST INDIAMAN HOVE DOWN."—PAINTED BY G. H. ANDREWS.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

## "A DUTCH EAST INDIAMAN HOVE DOWN."

PAINTED BY G. H. ANDREWS.

(FROM THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.)

One of the most beautiful drawings to be seen on the walls of the Old Water-Colour Society we copy in our paper of this week. It is the solitary contribution of an Associate, and is the work of Mr. G. H. Andrews. It hangs on the west wall (No. 27), on your left as you enter, and is called "A Dutch East Indiaman Hove Down." The companion picture to it on the same wall is by Mr. E. Duncan (No. 18), "Oyster-dredging off the Mumbles Head, South Wales," and very charming pendants they would make in the airiest drawing-room of the most fastidious and best-informed collector. The hulk which Mr. Andrews renders so inimitably speaks of rough voyages round the Cape by the daring descendants of Vasco de Gama, Van Diemen, and Van Tromp. It has a look about it of the Straits of Mozambique, with a smack of Rotterdam and the Zuyder Zee. We can conceive the relish which the very able painter of "The Abandoned," in the present Royal Academy Exhibition, must have felt in looking with admiring eyes at this very fine drawing. We purpose engraving the pendant to it by Mr. Duncan. Our subscribers at a distance will in this way be enabled to see nearer than words will permit what this year's Exhibition at the Old Water-Colour Society is like. Of the many English painters who have painted the sea, the foremost in excellence are Gainsborough, Turner, Stanfield, Collins, and Edward William Cooke. Gainsborough did not paint more than four or five sea-pieces, but all are good. The best is in the Grosvenor Gallery, "A Coast Scene," full of maritime life, and the true salt-water relish. Turner gave great animation to his waves, but you cannot look into his water. Stanfield, we are told by Mr. Turner's admirers, is apt to be too *puttyish*; but this objection is not altogether founded on justice. No one has ever taken the spectator further out to sea than Mr. Stanfield. His vexed ocean, as Dryden has it, seethes and *tries*. You can see into Stanfield's waves—they are in motion. Collins is more at home on sea-shore sands. He does not get out to sea like Stanfield. He dabbles (but in a masterly manner) about Cromer Sands and Babbicombe Bay. He is always within sight of bathing-machines. Cooke, on the other hand, delights in a brisk gale He is never happier than with a wet sheet and a flowing sea. He loves to see the mast bend; and nobly does he transfer to canvas a ship, the sailors and the sea itself.

"CASTLE AND CHURCH OF ST. VALERIN, SION, CANTON VALAIS."—PAINTED BY G. C. STANFIELD,—FROM THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.—(SEE PAGE 514.)

# THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE HIGHLAND SHEPHERD.—PAINTED BY R. ANSDELL.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY

THE eighty-eighth annual exhibition of the Royal Academy of Arts was opened to the public on Monday last, the Catalogue appearing at the same time with this appropriate motto: "Les artistes . . . sont les enfans de la Paix, ils sont bien faisants comme elle, et c'est par elle qu'ils prospèrent."

The Exhibition is in many ways remarkable. In the first place it is remarkable for the slender support it receives from the Royal Academicians themselves. Of the thirteen hundred and seventy-six works of art composing the Exhibition not more than one hundred and fifty are contributed by Royal Academicians. Some of the best men are away. We have nothing from the President (Sir Charles Eastlake); nothing from that great artist, Mr. Mulready; nothing from that public favourite, Mr. Maclise, nothing from that thoroughly English landscape painter, Mr. Creswick; nothing from those admirable designers, Mr. Cope and Mr. Herbert. Not a single portrait have we from the Secretary, Mr. Knight. Mr. Gibson, the great sculptor, is not an exhibitor. We have nothing from either of the Westmacotts. The architects, Sir Robert Smirke, Sir Charles Barry, Mr. Cockerell, and Mr. Hardwick, are all absentees. Even the new Academician engraver, Mr. Samuel Cousins, is a non-contributor.

Among the Royal Academicians who have sent (and who, of course, are seen) some are seen to very little advantage. Mr. Dyce's solitary contribution, "The Good Shepherd," will not add to his well-earned reputation. We could have well spared the aged contributions of Mr. Alfred Chalon, Mr. Abraham Cooper, and Mr. Thomas Uwins. Of the Associates but two are exhibitors, and those are among the best. We miss Mr Danby, and still more do we miss Mr. Egg: we can ill spare the poetic landscapes of the one, or the well-conceived stories and harmoniously-coloured pictures of the other.

Another feature in this year's Exhibition is—and the announcement of the fact deserves a separate paragraph—there is no Octagon Room.

Another, and more important, feature is that, with but one or two exceptions, all the really clever pictures in the Exhibition are well hung. A different order of merit has been acknowledged by the hangers, and every class of art seems to have full justice done to it but that of portrait-

(*Continued on page* 512.)

## THE METROPOLITAN SERMONS ON THANKSGIVING SUNDAY.

SUNDAY last being the day appointed by Royal command for a general thanksgiving on account of the peace, the churches and chapels in the metropolis were unusually crowded, and the services unusually interesting. The form of prayer prepared by the Archbishop of Canterbury was adopted in all the Established churches; while the members of the Jewish community in London had a form of their own, written by Dr. Adler. In the Roman Catholic building nothing out of the ordinary course transpired; and the Rev. Dr. Doyle, at St. George's Cathedral Church, explained that three Sundays ago the Roman Catholics of the metropolis, in obedience to ecclesiastical authority, had united in offering up their prayers and thanksgivings for the blessings of peace. The various Wesleyan and Dissenting bodies observed the day as one of especial thanksgiving, though refusing to adopt the form of prayer prepared for the Established Church. From the *Court Circular* it will be seen that the Queen and Royal family celebrated the day of thanksgiving at the chapel, Buckingham Palace, and in the afternoon at Westminster Abbey. Collections were made at nearly all the services of the Established Church in support of the proposed Protestant Church at Constantinople in memory of those who have fallen.

### WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Their Lordships met in the House of Peers at a quarter before ten o'clock, at which time several peers, among whom were Earl Granville, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Earl of Harrowby, and one or two of the episcopal bench, were present. A procession was formed, headed by the Lord Chancellor, accompanied by his mace-bearer, purse-bearer, secretary, and the other persons attendants on the holder of the Great Seal. He was preceded by the Usher of the Black Rod, and followed by the peers in order of seniority. The Bishop of Bath and Wells, who was appointed to preach the sermon before their Lordships, was one of the *coriége*. The whole of the official staff of the House, comprising the librarian, the keeper of the papers, &c., the various ushers and messengers, were present; and, although the number of peers was not great, the procession was sufficiently full. Passing through St. Stephen's-hall and out of St. Stephen's-porch, their Lordships crossed Old Palace-yard and entered the Abbey by the entrance at Poets' Corner, and took the places allotted to them in that part of the nave which is fitted up for Divine service. There was a large choir, and full cathedral service was chanted. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Bath and Wells (Lord Auckland), but so great was the crowd, and so very ill-adapted for hearing is the part of the Abbey appropriated for the accommodation of the major part of the congregation, that little if any part of the discourse reached those who were not in the immediate vicinity of the preacher.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH.

The House of Commons met at half-past ten o'clock, and the Speaker and hon. members present, attended by their officers, proceeded to St. Margaret's Church, where the thanksgiving sermon was preached by the Rev. Thomas Garnier, D.C.L., their Chaplain. The mace was carried before the Speaker, who was followed by upwards of eighty members. A passage was kept across the street by a body of the A division of police, under the direction of Inspector Backerson. Although the public interest must have necessarily been very much divided, by the number of churches in which thanksgiving sermons were to be preached, a large crowd had assembled in Canning-square, and the church itself, to which admission was in the first instance to be obtained by tickets, was very fully attended. The service having been read by the Rev. Messrs. Davies and Morris, the rev. preacher ascended the pulpit, and proceeded to address himself to the subject of the day, taking his text from the Gospel of St. Mark, c. iv., v. 39:—"And He arose and rebuked the wind, and said unto the sea, Peace, be still. And the wind ceased, and there was a great calm."

### ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

The Lord Mayor and Corporation attended at St. Paul's Cathedral for the purpose of taking part in the general thanksgiving. Full choral service was performed, and the sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Dr. Henry Hart Milman, the Dean. At the afternoon service there was one of the densest congregations ever witnessed within the cathedral walls. The sermon was preached by the Venerable William Hale Hale, M.A., Archdeacon of London, from the 14th verse of the 22nd chapter of Ezekiel. "Can thine heart endure, or can thine hands be strong in the days that I shall deal with thee? I the Lord have spoken it, and will do it." The Archdeacon said, of the origin and causes of the war, it would not be unseemly for him in that place to speak, but he could not refrain from saying that in many senses it had been a religious war. It had been unusually free from plunder, robbery, and rapine; and on the termination of the siege, which formed the last portion of the war, it was a remarkable thing that the captured city was desolate. Had it been otherwise the result might have been awful, considering the irritation of the vanquishers, and the release they would have experienced from all kinds of restraint. Another thing the late war was remarkable for, in consequence of the rapidity of intercourse, the result of modern discoveries, which seemed to give a power over nature itself, it might be said to have been fought at their own doors. These were not merely discoveries, but revelations made at a time when Providence deemed to improve the condition of mankind, and to effect those changes in their social and national condition, predetermined in the councils of God. By means of these discoveries, or revelations, they heard of the war every day: every day brought us the news of a father's, a husband's, or a brother's death—anxiety had no respite—the chords never ceased to vibrate under renewed impulses of hope and fear. They thus knew more of war than their fathers did; should they be less thankful for the peace that had followed? What danger there was lest this nation, over ambitious, and eager for the extension of civilisation, should endanger the blessings of peace they had secured: The Archdeacon, having forcibly pointed to individual duty in such an emergency, said that no collection would be made in that church; but he trusted that all who heard him would look around them for objects of private charity, and that thus they would give a practical character to their day of thanksgiving.

### ST. STEPHEN'S, WALBROOK.

The Rev. Dr. Croly, the Rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, preached the thanksgiving sermon in the above church. The reverend doctor took his text from Numbers, chapter x., verse 34, and following verses:—"And the cloud of the Lord was upon them by day, when they went out of the camp. And it came to pass, when the ark set forward, that Moses said, Rise up, Lord, and let thine enemies be scattered; and let them that hate thee flee before thee. And when it rested, he said, Return, O Lord, unto the many thousands of Israel." His sincere and positive impression of the result of the war was that such result was intended by the providential government of Heaven. They had seen the most powerful empire of Europe assaulting the weak with a million of men, raised and perfected with every requisite during a forty years' peace, intending to crush the diadems of Europe; assailing a Power without alliance or help on the face of the earth. Yet let it be remembered that this colossal Power, arrayed as it was against the weaker Power, never gained a victory. He would say also that aggressive Power, with all its might, had not gained one single advantage: it met defeat after defeat, on the plain, and the Russian standard was always trampled in its own blood, giving a lesson to all nations against unprovoked war. England was supposed to be a non-military nation, but it was the only country that had an army and navy that was most prepared for the public service. More than one-half volunteered to enter the field at the most pressing and trying moments of the last glorious campaign. England was the only country in Europe in which loyalty was a principle. He would not say that there might not be loyal hearts in other countries, but England was the only one where loyalty was a principle. At that moment the thrones of Europe trembled at their foundations, and each Monarch lay with his ear to the ground to catch the groans of the coming earthquake. In England, however, it was totally different, for it remained intact in the love and loyalty of its brave sons. Those of other countries were the same—had the same emotions and the same sensibility—but the people of England had what the others had not—a pure religion, and, with God's blessing, they would keep that religion, and bequeath it to their children in all its purity. These were blessings for which England ought to be thankful. In conclusion, he reminded his audience that a collection was to be made for the erection of a Protestant church at Constantinople, not as a means of proselytism, which he deprecated, but as a monument to those who had fallen in defence of a righteous cause, and as a means of grace and salvation to the living.

### TEMPLE CHURCH.

The sermon was preached by the Ven. Archdeacon Robinson, Master of the Temple, who took for his text the 8th and 9th verses of the 46th Psalm, "O come hither and behold the works of the Lord: what destruction he hath brought upon the earth. He maketh wars to cease in all the world; he breaketh the bow and snappeth the spear in sunder, and burneth the chariots in the fire." The rev. gentleman said that, after a short but eventful conflict, the nations of the world were reposing from war, and millions of the people of this country were at that time bent as with the heart of one man in gratitude to God for the blessing of universal peace—in one general feeling of thankfulness for a breathing time at least from the scourge of war. The question of whether the foundations of a lasting tranquillity had been laid was foreign to the duties and enjoyments of that day. That belonged alone to the counsels of eternity; and, whatever might be the future determinations of Providence, no gloomy forebodings ought to deprive their feelings of gratitude, on this occasion, to Him whose sole prerogative it is to make wars to cease.

### TRINITY CHURCH, UPPER CHELSEA.

There was a large congregation in the morning, in consequence of the announcement that the Archbishop of Canterbury would preach the thanksgiving sermon. Prayers having been read by the Rev. Richard Burgess, B.D., the Rector of the parish, his Grace ascended the pulpit, and selected for his text for the occasion the second chapter of the First Book of Samuel—"Them that honour me I will honour, and they that despise me shall be lightly esteemed." He said that this declaration of Almighty God deserved their most serious attention, not so much as being a declaration of pleasure or displeasure, of reward or punishment, but as a revelation of the way in which events were ordered, either as relating to individuals or to that collection of individuals that constituted a nation. The sentence took for granted that the view of God had been revealed, and according to the manner in which man received it as a principle of life and action he was to be honoured or despised. This must be an important subject at any time, but especially so on an occasion like the present, when they approached their Heavenly Father with praises and thanksgiving for his late merciful vouchsafed unto them. Great, indeed, was the mercy which had changed the fierceness and dangers which belong to war to the calm security of peace. If that security had never been disturbed by the angry dissensions of covetousness and ambition, how many hearts would have at this time been free from desolation, and how many homes would have been preserved? Now how many hearts were relieved from sorrowing? how many homes would again be made cheerful now that peace had been restored? That peace had been restored under circumstances in which it was impossible not to trace the work of God, in whose hands were the hearts of men. He had restrained a principle of revenge, oppression, and inordinate desire for territorial aggrandisement, and given an impulse to forbearance, moderation, and equity, which could not fail to have a beneficial influence upon the future history of Europe.

### ST. ANN'S, WANDSWORTH.

The Rev. Dr. Booth, F.R.S., took his text from Isaiah xxvi, 12, 15: "Lord, thou wilt ordain peace for us: for thou also hast wrought all our works in us. Thou hast increased the nation, O Lord, Thou hadst increased the nation: Thou art glorified: Thou hadst removed it far unto all the ends of the earth."

In his discourse he showed how it was the duty of this country to accept the terms of peace which had been offered; that forgiveness of injuries was a duty incumbent on nations as well as individuals; that if we had attempted to impose more stringent terms we should, in all probability, have defeated our own object, instancing our short-sighted policy in the treatment of France at the close of the last war; that if we had succeeded in our shortsighted attempt to cripple our late vanquished opponent we should have been deprived of her aid in this present war. He then proceeded to show that overgrown empires were opposed to the interests of humanity, and were discountenanced by God himself; that the huge monarchies of antiquity were shortlived; and to prove that man's highest development takes place in small independent communities, such as the twelve tribes of Israel, the petty states of ancient Greece, and the cities of mediæval Italy.

### LINCOLN'S INN CHAPEL.

The Rev. F. D. Maurice, Principal of the Working Men's College, preached in the afternoon to an overflowing congregation from John vi. 62 "What if ye shall see the Son of Man ascend up where he was before?" The text and context, as he showed, set forth the unity of the divine and human, of Jews and Gentiles, in the body of Christ. After a lengthened exposition of this idea, the preacher pointed out the influence of its denial, or forgetfulness, upon the fate of nations. The Jewish nation had perished because it forgot its relation to humanity at large. The Quaker sect failed to take root because they were not humanity human. Turkey, "the sick man" of the East, had sickened because it did not know the human son of that God to whose verity and power, as the ruler of nations and destroyer of idols, Islam bore testimony. And if Turkey were to be restored, it would not be by that exclusive or compulsory acceptance of Christian truth, compared to which the old Moslem spirit was to be reverenced. That would be only to receive Christ as the head of a rival sect whom it was politic to conciliate. But the question was, did they at home hold Christianism as a universal and religious truth? Was Christ to them a bond of union with God and with man? There was to be an English Church erected at Constantinople. Might the gospel preached there be that preached by English tongues and English heads in the hospital of Scutari? Every church set up in memorials of British valour who had fallen in fight should be a testimony to the old faith of the Moslem in the God of Abraham, the enemy of idols; the faith of the truest and best of the Greeks in his Son; the faith of the truest and best of Latins in the same Son. Would they not be the truest Protestants in a personal Justifier. Then would England, indeed, do her work as a leader and reconciler of the nations, and then would the progress and thanksgivings of that day be presented by Him who had ascended upon high to his Father and to theirs, as the fruits of that sacrifice by which they were redeemed, and by whom He reigned in Heaven.

### ST. MARTIN'S.

Mr. Homfrey, the Vicar, took his text from Rom. xii., ver. 18, "If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men." He commenced by observing that it was impossible for communities as individuals to live together without being liable to accidental discord. The Gospel had not only affirmed this, but had declared that it would itself introduce new elements of discord. No wars had been more furious than religious wars. Still this was the incidental effect, not the principle, of the Gospel. They were constantly reminded that "the end was not yet." There were indications that they were tending towards that end. The Christian religion, in the institution of chivalry, had infused a spirit of courtesy into the rude manners of the times; and in the war just concluded they had advanced still further in this way, when they had voluntarily renounced the power they possessed of carrying desolation to the peaceful homesteads of private persons. He concluded his discourse by an allusion to the vast sums that they were prepared to expend on the war, and which, now that that expenditure was unnecessary, should be applied in part to improving the education, the dwellings, and the well-being of those classes from whom their soldiers and sailors had sprung.

### ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQUARE.

The Rector of the parish, the Rev. Mr. Howarth, after expressing in well-chosen and emphatic words the sense of thankfulness which we must feel at the return of peace, proceeded to remark that while statesmen and politicians regarded the course of events as they tended to increase or depress the power of kingdoms, to promote commerce, to advance liberty or further civilisation, the Christian looked to see how they affected the prosperity of God's church and the increase of true religion. Unless this was done all else was as nothing. This might seem a trite topic, but was it too well appreciated? He could not venture to say that persons in general felt adequately its importance. Happy, indeed, would be the nation in which it would be unnecessary to insist upon it: for if the whole of the people, from the Queen on her throne to the lowest of his subjects, were penetrated with a sense of religion, and with a steady determination to fulfil the duties which it imposed, that people would have need of any special intercession. Providence would [illegible] Christian nation, or point out to it the work that was given it to do.

### ST. PAUL'S, BERMONDSEY.

The Bishop of Winchester preached in this church in the morning to very full congregation, from Psalm cxxii, v. 7 8., "Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces. For my brethren and companions' sakes, I will now say peace be within thee." The evening sermon was preached by the Rev. William Duncan Long, M.A., Incumbent, from 1 Peter, ii. 5., "An holy priesthood, to offer up spiritual sacrifices acceptable to God by Jesus Christ." The collections at the doors were for the schools, which are now crowded with children, and amounted to £20 4s. 9½d.

### SCOTCH NATIONAL CHURCH.

The discourse preached by the Rev. Dr. Cumming to a numerous congregation was founded on Joshua, c. xxi., v. 23: "And the land rested from war." Every Christian, he said, must deprecate war; but there were conditions of the moral, social, and political atmosphere so unwholesome and abnormal that war, like lightning, cleared the air, fulfilled a beneficent mission, and millions breathed freer because thousands had died or were buried on the field of battle. He doubted whether Mammon did not eclipse Mars in hatefulness; for, if bad things had been done under the shadow of the cross, very cruel and unholy things had been done under the name of the other. The excitement of the exchange were as fierce and desperate as those of the field of battle. War had sometimes been a positive mercy; and he was not sure that the late conflict, though it had carried rills of bitter sorrow into many a heart and home, was not on the whole a blessing, by disturbing that selfish, grasping, money-making worship of Mammon which had become the national sin of England. It was in peace that luxurious habits were acquired, and they might learn a lesson from the fact that Japan did more to prove home than all her legions put together. During the peace now begun it would be their duty to try, by God's blessing, to destroy the evil passions, at home and abroad, which were the seeds of war, and to sow broadcast those precious truths which grew up into the harvests of righteousness, peace, and joy. Underneath the boom ts of the recent war were deep, unsettled, religious questions ripening for a yet more terrible outburst. Turkey in Europe would soon disappear in all its distinctive peculiarities. "The great river Euphrates" was all but dried up; but Italy was one vast volcano, and Rome and Naples were likely to be its first orifices. He did not expect that war had finally closed. It was merely preparing to appear on a new stage, and under new circumstances, and to draw into its vortex nationalities that had ignominiously stood aloof during the last two years.

## HOW TO MAKE LONDON HEALTHY AND CLEAN.

*(To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

April 29, 1856.

ONE of the provisions in the "Metropolitan Local Management Act" compels owners of house property to provide water for every house, not only for domestic but also for cleansing purposes; and, unless some more effective mode be adopted than by the present water supply, owners of house property will find the supply of water for cleansing purposes a very serious and expensive question.

It would appear, therefore, that one of the first works that the Board of Works has to do is to provide London with water, not merely for drinking and cooking and other domestic purposes, because the present water companies can or ought to do that, but water for cleansing and watering the streets, and all those other purposes for which the Act under which the Board is constituted makes water supply a necessary.

The present water companies cannot accomplish this, because water carefully filtered and prepared for drinking is too costly to be used in large quantities for cleansing. I therefore propose that pure sea-water should be brought to London, and used, where necessary, for cleansing purposes; and, if the Board of Works have too much on hand to accomplish this, I will undertake to find responsible men who would construct a canal on the north side of the Thames, by which pure sea-water shall, at each tide, be received into reservoirs at a sufficient elevation above London, to supply every house in the metropolis, and in such quantity that every street, court, and alley, could be washed each day with it.

The parks might have lakes of sea-water as well as fresh. The Zoological Gardens might have sea-water for such of its inhabitants as require it. Fountains of salt water might be placed at pleasing intervals throughout the metropolis. The baths and washhouses could be supplied with it; and the celebrated Charing-cross fountains might then send forth pure and refreshing sea-water, instead of hot water from the baths and washhouses, as at present; and by pipes under the Thames the south side of London might be supplied as well as the north.

The whole of this work can be accomplished and paid for by a rate of one penny in the pound on the property in the metropolis, and water direct from the sea may flow throughout London within eighteen months after Parliament shall pass an Act giving powers to a company to levy such a rate, and take the necessary lands under the usual powers.

Several parishes are, at present, in great difficulty to carry out the sanitary provisions of the "Metropolitan Local Management Act," for want of water supply. To carry out that Act, an almost unlimited supply of water must be had, and where can it be had better than from the sea?

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

29, Abingdon-street, Westminster FRANCIS FULLER

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A YORKSHIRE STUD FARM.—While these great Rawcliffe paddocks are instinct with life and [illegible], those at Bishop Burton, which one held the sway in the three Ridings, are all but tenantless. The walk to them from Beverley is not half to be seen in our eyes, from the melancholy associations it revived of the olden time, when Squire Watt, in his "truly British" blue coat and buff waistcoat, made thoroughbreds his heart's delight. We left Beverley by the York road, and wended our way through the pleasant champaign lands of Westwood, along the side of the racecourse. The prospect from the hill opposite the stand, on the morning we first climbed it, was one that would have delighted an artist's eye. In front of us was the stand, whose silken jackets and burly crowd with their shouts of "Toad Square wins," and "he'll give him ten pound and lick his head off," had given way for the nonce to "Sam," and a quiet group of Scarlets, who were awaiting The Holderness, with their "many-twinkling" feet and tails, they trotted gently over the course. Pretty little Beverley, flanked by its magnificent minster, and embosomed there and there in the rich foliage of [illegible], lay at our feet: further on, just peeped over the undulating Westwood, [illegible], and we could not help contrasting its quiet with the restless spirit of speculation which went to and fro, month after month, the whole length and breadth of its republic, when Peter Simple—

> With Cuseley Tom and [illegible]
> And half the tag of [illegible]

was the hero of English steeplechases, or when Nancy, the bay pads of Burton Pidsea, was turning it, as well as its neighbour Hull, to sell their very beds from under them to back her. Following the footpath, we arrived at a high white gate to the left, the prosecnium to an avenue of elms, which leads to the Hall, and the church in which the Squire lies buried. Here, and at Bishop Burton Hall, which he left about three-and-twenty years [illegible], the old man always roamed among his paddocks, and watched his favourites with anxious care. The last of his brood mares, which revels here, is a mare called Birthday, by Assault, out of Nitocris, who was foaled on his birthday. He never could find in his heart to [illegible] trained; twice or three she was under orders for departure: but [illegible] arrived, he could not bear to let her go, as he said the [illegible] down. There are not a few pictures in the Hall by Dolby and [illegible] look by the former, and as large as life, faced us on the staircase. Malakoff, Alaideer, and Helmsman were far more to our taste. From the former hall, and near the bachelor residence of Mr. Frank Watt, we [illegible] Bishop Burton Hall, originally purchased by one Rogerson, a [illegible] merchant, who pulled down a two-mile scrap on the Wold in front of it. The late squire took a dislike to it, and the very masticpieces and door-frances have been pulled down. A narrow walk with neat iron fences we ever yet saw in "Merrie England," led us to the stables, on whose doors the plates of Morgan, Blacklock, Beacon, Hunter, Rockingham, Alcibiades, and [illegible] other famous [illegible] were affixed. Over the door of each box is still pointed out with especial reverence, [illegible] the identical candle in hand, through the half-ruined Hall, we came on the season room, where the [illegible] Mute. The mare's off shoulder-blade still bore marks of the [illegible] spot, and people at work with blood-stock [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

# Memorabilia,

## LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

*"A little chink may let in much light."*—OLD PROVERB.

### NOTES FROM THE MEMORANDA BOOKS OF THE REV. SIR RICHARD KAYE, BART., DEAN OF LINCOLN.*

THE entertaining collection of personal and Royal anecdotes recorded by Sir Richard Kaye are comprised in three volumes. It was purchased for the British Museum in 1851, and contains so much that is interesting, both in a literary and an historical point of view, that we commend it to the attention of those booksellers who have taste and enterprise enough to publish works of this description.

[DEATH OF GEORGE II.]

George II. usually rose at six. The page had been with him, and went out to get some wood. He shut the double door that the King might not be disturbed, and heard a noise; on coming in he found the King fallen upon the floor. He took him up, and said, "My King, my King, do speak to me." The King made a faint noise, and he laid him upon the bed. The King had asked how the wind was: there were four or five mails due from Hanover. The page went immediately to Lady Yarmouth's room, and knocked at the door. She thought it had been the King, who was bringing the letters from Hanover, and said, "Here, que t'ourries?" The page came in, and said the King was very ill. Lady Yarmouth ran up stairs, and found him apparently dead upon the bed. She sent for a surgeon, who opened a vein; but he did not bleed. In four or five hours after the wound bled plentifully, and when he was opened at ten the next day there flowed out a large quantity of blood.

Lady Yarmouth sent a message to Princess Emily, which she never forgave her, to say that the King was very ill, and wished to see her. The Princess came, and went immediately to the bed, put her face to the King's, without ever having been apprised of the King's death.

The Princess had been ill of a fever, and had not been out, but was this evening to have been of the King's party at cards. The Princess told this to Mrs. Deborah Chetwynd, and wished her to go to Lady Yarmouth. She said she could not intrude herself, but would send to Lady Yarmouth that she would wait upon her as soon as was agreable to her. Mrs. Chetwynd went to her two days afterward, and found her truely affected for the King.

Lady Yarmouth desired the King's (Geo. 3) permission to stay a couple of days, and that he might depend upon her removing as soon as she possibly could. The King sent her word that she was at liberty to stay as long as ever it would be agreable to her. She went to court in the Christmas Holidays, that there might be fewer people, and the King spoke very graciously to her, and made the Drawingroom as short as possible on her account.

It was resolved that no person should walk over Lady Yarmouth's apartments before eight o'clock. When she heard a noise, she concluded that it was the Packet from Hanover.

She sent for Princess Emily in the manner she did as she knew, if she had mentioned the King's Death, the Princess would not have come; and she wished to have her come as soon as possible, that no time might elapse to occasion any accusation of embezzlement against herself.

Lady Yarmouth removed immediately to Dover-street, where Mr. Finch had provided her a house, and where Mrs Chetwynd saw her daily She staid in England near two years, and removed suddenly. She never mentioned her Intentions till she had taken her resolution, nor even gave her reasons. The measure was supposed to be owing to the Princess Dowager; and in confirmation of their opinion was the reported advice she gave to Mrs. Chetwynd to visit her less frequently, telling her that her attachment to her would be injurious to herself, and that it would not be the means of recommending herself to the Royal family.

Lady Yarmouth certainly meant to have staid in England. She had taken a house in Albemarle-street, and had furnished another between Knightsbridge and Kensington.

Princess Emily rather had a jealousy of her, and suffered her to take her leave at a Drawingroom—which, from their long intercourse, she might have allowed her to have done in a private interview.

Lady Yarmouth was the only person of her situation who was ever regarded after a King's death.

*(To be continued.)*

* Sir Richard Kaye, he sixth and last Baronet, was son of Sir John Lister-Kaye (the fourth Baronet) by his second wife Dorothy, daughter of Richard Richardson, M.D., of North Byerley, Yorkshire. He was entered at Brasnose College, Oxford; appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty in 1756; Sub-Almoner to the King 1758; Prebendary of South Newbold, in the cathedral church of York, in 1763; a Trustee of the British Museum in 1772 Prebendary of Durham in 1777; Archdeacon of Nottingham in 1780; Dean of Lincoln in 1783. He succeeded to the title of his half-brother, Sir John Kaye, Dec. 27, 1789, and died at his deanery house Dec. 25, 1800, aged 72. Leavin no issue, the title of Baronet in the family became extant.

### NOTES.

INTERESTING RELIC OF QUEEN MARY, PRESERVED IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY.—Among the numerous objects of interest preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford is a curious manuscript of the Hours of the Virgin formerly belonging to Queen Mary (commonly called Bloody Queen Mary), as appears by the following note written on the fly-leaf at the beginning of the manuscript:—

This Book sometymes was Q. Maryes, and lately, thrice renowned Prynce Henryes of blessed memorie, And nowe given to ye Publique Librarie of the Vniversitie of Oxford, by Richard, Esquier Auditor generall Sollicitor and of his Highnes Councell of Revenewe, whoe giueth the same as a Monument worthie to be kept, not for the religion it contains, but for the Pictures and former Royall owners sake, And in regard of a Note written especially heerin, by Q. Mary with her owne hand.

Richard Connock

Juli 7° Anno Regni Regis Jacobi 13° 1615.

† Geute you mohe Ryches as when the Shype is broken may swyme away wythe the Master for tyreese charges take away the goods of Fortune but the goods of the Soule whyche bee only the true treves geute nother Fyre can water can take away. yff you take labour and payne to doe a vertuous thynge the labour goeth away and the vertue remayneth. yf thrunghe pleasure you doe a vicious thynge the pleasure goeth away and the vice remaynethe.

Good madame for my sake remembre thys.

Your loyinge mistress MARYE PRINCOSSE.

This note is written immediately before the service "De passione Domini."

H. S. B., Oxford.

ARCHBISHOP LAUD.—The accompanying extracts from a letter from Lord Conway to Archbishop Laud may be of some interest, not only as showing to whom Laud wrote the letter published in a late number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, but being, in all probability, the one which Laud was answering at the time:

(Letter endorsed by Laud.)

*Lo.* Conway, Recd, Julii 11, 1644.

May it please your Grace,—The Deputy Lieutenants and Captains Alcocke did send me a fierce alarme from Carasie, desiring me to send them five hundred horse, because the Scots are within a few daies at Dumfrise, seven or eight thousand, with which army they mean to fall into Cumberland; but I am slow in answering the spurre, because the advertisement of the Scotch preparations on this side are not such as that they may be much feared as yet. *In my opinion the Scots will not come into England*; but, least they should goe against the rules of right reason, I doe provide as if they were coming.

Then it writes to him of it, but I have not heard anything from him, so that I think that in *his sadness* he did not read it.

Dated Newcastle, June 13, 1640. (Signed) CONWAY.

You will see the connection the Italicised portion of this extract has with Laud's letter.—Copied from "Peyne's Breviate of the Life of Archbishop Laud," recorded out of his own Diary, A.D. 1644.—S.

"AN OLD SAYING REVIVED."—Samuel Rogers is not the only poet who revived an old saying and wisheok it for his own. Samuel Johnson did a similar thing. Some person, in his presence, speaking of Lord Chesterfield as a wit, "Ay, Sir," said Johnson, "he is a wit among Lords, and a Lord among wits." Proclus said long ago of Critias, that he was "*Βιάτης μεν εν φιλοσόφοις, φιλοσόφος δε εν βιασταις.*"† ("A novice among philosophers, and a philosopher among novices.")—JOHN NEILSON, Southwell.

† Proclus, in "Timæum Platonis," apud vocem KRITIAS.

### QUERIES

CALF'S HEAD ROLL IN THE TEMPLE.—At the Middle Temple, until very recently, a customary fee was payable in the "Commons" bill, under an item for "*Calf's Head Roll.*" Can any Templar tell me the origin of this? In Macaulay's "History of England," vol. iii., p. 64, is the following passage:—"Nottingham was always bringing to the closet" (of King Wm. III.) "intelligence of the wild day-dreams in which a few old eaters of *calves' heads*, the remains of the once-formidable party of Bradshaw and Ireton, still indulged in the City." Bradshaw (who presided over the High Court of Justice which tried Charles I.) was a member of Gray's Inn, Ireton of the Middle Temple—both barristers. Is the "Calf's Head Roll" traceable to them, and how far was either of the honourable societies identified with that "once formidable party"?—M. T.

THEATRICAL REPRESENTATIONS IN THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH.—In the curious letter sent you by Sir Frederic Madden a short time since, from the Mayor and Aldermen of the City to the Earl of Sussex, Lord Chamberlain, mention is made of one Mr. Holmes, who, it was desired by the Lord Chamberlain, should have the appointment or place for plays and interludes. Can you, Sir, or any of your intelligent antiquarian readers inform us who this Mr. Holmes (a name not mentioned in Collier's "Annals of the Stage") was?—T. W. M.

THE LAST PERSON BURNT IN ENGLAND.—Can any of your readers inform me of the date of the last person burnt in this country? The reason of my troubling you is that at a large dinner party the particulars related in the inclosed letter becoming the subject of conversation, the statement as to the woman being burnt was treated with derision, not one of the party believing that any individual now lived who had witnessed an execution by burning in England.—W. C. B.

Sir,—I am now in the eighty-third year of my age, and remember the riots in 1780, when much, very much mischief was done, and saw the woman that was burned, in consequence; and which thus Newgate and other prisons were broken into and many prisoners liberated, and peace turned about the same time. I saw three or four heads on Temple-bar, but when put up I cannot say, but must have been up some years. I think it was between the years 1780 and 1790 that I saw sixteen men hanging all at one time on what was then called the new drop, and one woman burned to ashes; fifteen of the men's faces were turned towards St. Sepulchre's Church, and the sixteenth, whose name was Murphy, being a Catholic, his face was turned towards Lodgate-hill. The woman that was burned (whose name I do not remember) lived with Murphy, as his wife, for many years in Wheeler-street, Spitalfields, where they kept an eating-house and lived in good repute until it was discovered that he was engaged in coining: they were apprehended, tried, and convicted—he to be hanged and she burnt.—J. DENLY, Surgeon, &c., Wokingham,

### ANSWERS.

WHAT IS THE ORIGIN OF OUR NATIONAL ANTHEM?—This question being raised at the period of the Queen's visit to France, and certain French papers having stated alternately that the air was composed by Haydn and by Sully in honour of Louis XIV., a Belgian correspondent replied by the following statement, which seems to me to possess sufficient interest, and to present enough appearance of probability to be repeated:—"The music," says the authority, "which bears but a slight resemblance to the air of Sully, was composed by an English musician named John Bull (sufficiently national, this, at all events!) on the occasion of James I.'s discovery of the Gunpowder Plot. The words, written, as is stated, at the same time, seem to tend towards a confirmation of this assertion. John Bull, some years later, retired to Antwerp, where he was named organist to the cathedral, and where he died; and there, but a short time since," says this correspondent, "an examination of the archives having, under the permission of the Government, been gone through, the original manuscript of the air, with the history of the circumstances under which it was composed, was, among other documents, discovered; and there it now exists"—M. A. P., Paris.

Permit me to inform your correspondent W., that when Mr. Macaulay, in his vivid sketch of the Battle of La Hogue, describes our victorious flotilla as "insulting the hostile camp with the thundering chant of 'God Save the King,'" he states nothing which is either contrary to the fact or inconsistent with W.'s remark, that this "would stamp the date of our national air as far back as 1693." I do not know, nor is it I believe now ascertainable, by whom either the air words of our "God Save the King" were originally composed or written. Dr. Arne, who, in 1745, harmonised the old melody for the theatres, assured Dr. Burney, the author of the "History of Music," that he (Arne) "had not the least knowledge nor could guess at all who was either the author or composer, but that it was a received opinion that it was written and composed for the Catholic chapel of King James II.;" and Benjamin Victor, in a letter addressed by him to David Garrick, in 1745, tells his correspondent that the exact words of the anthem chanted at the Royal Chapel for James II., when the Prince of Orange landed, in 1688, were these:—

O, Lord our God, arise,
Egfound the enemies
Of JAMES our King!
Send him victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save the King!

Another verse, written about the same time, and accidentally preserved in consequence of its having been graven on the drinking-glasses of some northern Jacobites of distinction, ran thus:—

God bless the Prince of Wales,
The true-born Prince of Wales,
Sent us by Dyce;
Grant us one favour more,
The King for to restore,
As then hast done before,
The familie'

What is more probable than that the Orange partisans who fought so hard to prevent the restoration of James II., and believed his infant son to be no supposition, should, after their victory at La Hogue, raise in irony and insult "a thundering chant" of the old Stuart anthem of "God Save the King"?—B. BLUNDELL, F.S.A., Temple.

THE PINE-CONES OF NINEVEH.—Your correspondent B. N. throws a suggestion or two into last week's "Memorabilia" about the pine-cones of Nineveh. It is true that in the engraving referred to in No. 768 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS the bunches of grapes are represented even as the fir-cones, but that resulted from the small scale of the sculpture (the engraving is one-quarter the original size). When the Assyrians portrayed them on a larger scale they cut the circular grapes accurately enough, and they always (as far as this sketch and the "Nineveh" illustrations in that engraving) accompanied the grapes with something like natural leaves and twining branches. To make grapes growing on that emblematical tree, and a grape-gatherer with eagle head and long wings, is too great a stretch for conventionality or fancy, even if Mr. Layard's very satisfactory explanations had never been given. The cone is undoubtedly a sacred emblem. In Babylonia I have seen walls built of them, and others bearing long inscriptions. One may be seen in the British Museum, contributed by Mr. Loftus. It was also represented on the Assyrian sculptures in precisely the same manner. See the engraving in No. 780 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, where the King is portrayed sacrificing before an altar) The cone was likewise, I believe, a symbol among the ancient Egyptians. As to the tree which your correspondent would twist into a grape vine, the facts of the architectural figures by its sides, its want of all natural form, and the Eastern traditions respecting it so thoroughly confirm Mr. Layard in his opinion of its sacred character, that I can only add, if it were not so intended by those old Assyrians it ought to have been.—WILLIAM BOUTCHER.

PICTURE OF KITTY FISHER.—I can inform the writer who signs himself "Edina," that the origina. picture of Kitty Fisher in the suggestive character of "Cleopatra Dissolving the Pearl," is now at Saltcram, the seat of the descendant of the noblemen for whom the picture was painted.—M.

There is a fine portrait of this fair celebrity in Colonel Wyndham's (the late Lord Egremont's) gallery at Petworth, although it is not that inquired for by your correspondent Edina, under the description of "Cleopatra Dissolving the Pearl." There were several engravings published of Kitty Fisher in "Suggestive Characters," two of which, presents from a deceased nobleman and intimate associate of George IV.), are now in the hands of a friend of mine.—ALFRED JOHN DUNKIN.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

HORSEHAIR.—It is much to be regretted that correspondents will not take the trouble to examine ordinary books of reference for themselves, before writing to us. The idea of any one "suggesting" "hitherto *celerities*" as an explanation of biter *skeleton*! Why Ohl is one among three attempted solutions of the expression in Johnson's dictionary, a work which every student should be acquainted with. The verb to *coze* does not derive from the animal, but from *cozzare*, which comes, through the French, from the Italian *cozzando*. Cozzando is derived from *cozzo*, a calf; a coward being a man who lays behind in battle, or who turns his back upon an enemy. In heraldry a lion *couverté* is a lion with his tail between his legs.

W. O. HAZA. What authority have you for "The Banbury story of a Cock and a Bull"?

RECEIVED.—*Σχολαστικος*, Josephus, Omega, E. S., Edmenston; M. P., G. J. W. Curiosus, De Wykes, Dilton; A Subscriber *ab initio*; J. H. J., Frederick P. Nielson Andro. J. Jamieson, W. Jewish, R. H. C. H. Stanley Hall, J. W. Moore, J. W., Bristol. C. H. Howard, Merrids.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. I., North Carolina. It shall have a nook among the Eolgmas.

J. H. F.—Clever, but too obvious

C. T., Brighton.—Study the matchless stratagems of Bolton, D'Orville, Creole del Rio, &c., for if you number and try you will see the utter falsehood of your present vain attempts.

E. T. B., Dublin.—The first and second moves may be transposed, and by the transposition all the variations are avoided.

DELTA.—Many thanks for Games and Chess news from Auld Reekie. The numbers required shall be dispatched.

KILLIECRE.—The solution of the great Indian Problem we have given more than once. The key-move is—1. B to Q B sq.

S. E., Wells-street.—It shall be examined.

CHESTO BURIE.—Your End-game No. 1 has a flaw. How will White mate if Black at the third move play—3. B takes K R ?

M. F., Edinburgh.—The best plan is to write the initials of the pieces on their respective squares; but pray do not attempt to compose problems of your own at present. You must appreciate those of others. The idea of effecting checkmate in two moves in that gem of J. B.'s (No 363) is especially rich

E. B. C., Hoboken, is cordially thanked for his acceptable budget. The problems are excellent, and the fragments of Chess news from the other side the Atlantic full of interest and novelty.

ENQUIRER.—Postal communication with Russia will, no doubt, be resumed immediately, and when it has been we shall be enabled to afford you the information requested.

A. SUBSCRIBER.—The exact time for the meeting of the Provincial Chess Association is yet determined on. It will probably be in September or October.

R. F. D., Lisbon.—Mr Meser's emendation of Problem 831 shall be examined.

W. FINDLAY.—Problem No. 838 is one of the cleverest three-move stratagems we have published for many a day, and evidently quite beyond your fathom.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 835, by A. W. D. D., Philo-Chess, Kensal, Oldfips, Derevon, D. G. Beddan, W. H. Moss, W. E. B., M. H. B., F. R. S. P. P., Surrocale, Phillis, George W., Bridgish, Carleton, D. T. W., B. A., Jemmas, Miles, Clarissa, Andrew M., Delta, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 836, by Derevon, T. Addison, Fred. Thompson, P. R., Norwich, John de Rixton, S. S., Hartly, Carlos Leopoldo Manning, Humpty Dumpty, W. H. Rosa, Chirurg. Rurie, Delta, Maridon, Blue Mountain, Medusa, Little Dorrit, H. W. P., Sigma, Proteus, M.P., Sinbad, W. Magster, A Barrister, D. T. W., Alpha, Lear, Philip, Sivel, Charlton, F. P. G., are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 837, by Derevon, Morton, Andrew, Perseus, T. M. G., F. L. S., etc. A Sailor, John De Rixton, Fred. T., Derby, Sivel, T. Simpson, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 838, by Derevon, John de Rixton, Johnsson, D. W., Peter Simple, G. T. W., S. M., F. R. S., F. N., of Norwich, R. S. Hartly, Digory, Delta, Miles, H. A., Oxford, S. H. M., Little Dorrit, Sigma, R. T., A Devonian, Philip, Mercer, Dartois, B. C. S., Octogenarian, B. Servard, A. Z., Proteus, F. W., Oldfips, Lex. G. W., R. T., Southport, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 836.

| WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|
| 1. R to K 2nd | R to Q R 2nd (best) (a) |
| 2. Q to Q R 8th | R takes Q (best) |
| 3 B takes Kt | Anything |
| 4. R to Kt, or R to K sq (according to Black's play)—Mate. | |

(a) If Black play 1. R to K R 2nd (ch), White mate take the R with his Bishop, and if Kt to Q B 5th, then Q takes Kt (ch), &c.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 837.

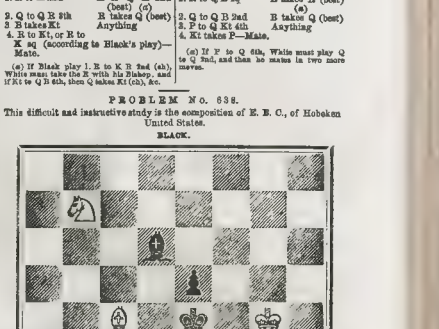
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|
| 1. R to Q B sq | B takes R (best) (a) |
| 2. Q to Q B 2nd | B takes Q (best) |
| 3. P to Q Kt 4th | Anything |
| 4. Kt takes P—Mate. | |

(a) If P to Q 6th, White must play Q to Q 2nd, and then he mates in two more moves.

### PROBLEM NO. 838.

This difficult and instructive study is the composition of E. B. C., of Hobeken United States.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in six moves.

### CHESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The two following very lively games were played not long since between Mr. C. H. MCKENZIE, the champion chess-player of America, and Mr. W. MORTIMER, of Augusta, in Georgia. The object was to test the validity of a variation of the Bishop's Gambit which the latter has introduced with some success to the notice of the New York Amateurs.

(*King's Bishop Gambit.*)

| BLACK (Mr. S.) | WHITE (Mr. M.) | BLACK (Mr. S.) | WHITE (Mr. M.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 12. Kt takes Q B | K Kt to K 2nd (d) |
| 2. P to K B 4th | P takes P | 13. Q B takes K B P | P takes R |
| 3. K B to Q B 4th | Q to K R 5th (ch) | 14. Kt to K 5th | Q takes Q (ch) |
| 4. K to B sq | P to K Kt 4th | 15. R takes Q | B takes Kt |
| 5. Q Kt to Q B 3rd (c) | K B to K Kt 2nd | 16. P takes B (dis ch) | B to Q 2nd |
| 6. K Kt to K B 3rd | Q to K R 4th | 17. B takes K B P | K to Q B sq |
| 7. P to K R 4th | P to K R 3rd | 18. P to Q Kt 3rd (e) | K Kt to K B 4th |
| 8. P to Q 4th | P to Q 3rd | 19. R to K 6th | B to Q B 3rd |
| 9. P to K 5th | P takes P | 20. K B to K R 3rd | Kt to K 6th (ch) |
| 10. Q Kt to Q 5th | *P to K 5th (b)* | 21. R takes Kt | P takes R |
| 11. Q Kt takes P (ch) (c) | K to Q sq | 22. K to K 3rd | Kt to Q R 3rd |
| | | 23. P to K 7th | |

And Black won the game.

(c) The invention of this move is one of the most eminent ones, K Kt to K B 3rd, has been ascribed erroneously to Mr. MCDONNELL. It was known and adopted before he was born. What a pity it is that some one capable of the task does not undertake the restoration: Chess-openings to their original discovery! Another move would form one of the most instructive additions to our Chess literature of which it is capable.

(b) It is usual now to play K to Q sq with the view of saving the Q B Pawn, and the Q Rook—a move brought into vogue, if not invented, by Le Bourdonnais. Mr. Montgomery proposes, instead of moving the King, to march it with the King's Pawn, conceiving "that by giving up the Queen's Rook—which is out of play"—we quote from the *New York Illustrated Newspaper*—"for the Queen's Kt, which does most active service, and is an invaluable piece in this Gambit, the attack is strengthened to the extent of a powerful move." Probable though the latest nicety is required on the part of the first player in order to some out of the "skrimmage" with equality of force. Mr. M. claims that with the best play on both sides the game is finally resolved into an equal number of Pawns and Pieces, that the defence will have a Rook, Bishop, and Knight against two Rooks. We have no wish to detract from the credit Mr. M. is entitled to for this suggestion. He is a young player, and most likely to be thoroughly up in old Chess lore. When he hit upon the variation he naturally made a note, and booked it as his own. Truth, however, compels us to say that his move is not new, and, which is more to the purpose, is not good. It was practised long, long ago, and it is carefully examined found to be utterly untenable. If, indeed, he could always meet with an opponent complaisant enough to follow out the line of play he appears to have thought necessary, then his defence is not to be equalled. But it will be seen that Black in both cases (cases might have paid in a way that would destroy all the theory Mr. M as so ingeniously let up.

(e) To say the radical fault of Mr Stanley's attack, and it is upon the assumption of this error that all Mr. Montgomery's conclusions depend. If, instead of taking the Pawn, Black had quietly moved his Queen to King's square, White would have found the game in a very short time quite indefensible.

(d) The best play is perhaps to take the Kt at this point; after which, it strikes us, Black must have the worst of the fight.

(e) Impersonal, to render humorous the threatened check with the Bishop.

ANOTHER GAME AT THE SAME OPENING.

(*King's Bishop's Gambit.*)

Make the first ten moves on each side as in the previous Game

| BLACK (Mr. S.) | WHITE (Mr. M.) | BLACK (Mr. S.) | WHITE (Mr. M.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11. Kt tks Q B P (ch) | K to Q sq | 24. B takes Kt | P takes B |
| 12. B tks Q K | P takes K Kt (c) | 25. P to Q K 4th | R to K Kt sq |
| 13. Q takes P | Q takes K (ch) | 26. K B to K Kt sq | R takes R |
| 14. P takes Q | K B takes P | 27. R takes R | K takes Kt |
| 15. Q B takes P | K Kt takes R | 28. P to Q B 4th | Kt to Q B 7th |
| 16. Q R to Q | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 29. R to K Kt 8th (ch) | K to Q Kt 2nd |
| 17. P to Q 5th | Q B to K 3rd | 30. R to K R 8th | Kt takes Q P |
| 18. P to Q Kt 5th | K Kt to K 2nd | 31. R takes K P | B takes K B P |
| 19. P takes P | B to Q 4th | 32. R to K B 6th | Kt to K 4th |
| 20. K to R 2nd | K Kt to K 4th | 33. R to K B 5th | Kt to K 5th (ch) |
| 21. K to K 6th | P to K Kt sq | 34. K to K sq | R to K B 6th |
| 22. K R to K sq | K Kt to K 5th | 35. P to Q Kt 5th | P to K B 7th (ch) |
| 23. Q R to Q B sq | K to Q Kt sq | And wins (b). | |

(c) Decidedly better than the move made in the previous game.

(b) Black has no redress. If he exchange his Rook for the Kt 2nd Pawn, White wins easily, and if he play the King to Bishop's square he loses his Rook. An examination of the game will show we believe, that in this variation of the Bishop's Gambit, if the defending player at his 10th move play P to K 4th instead of K to Q sq, the opponent should not capture the Q Bishop's Pawn, but should move his Queen to K sq; and the attacking player for his 11th move does take the Q Bishop's Pawn, then at his ... the defendant ought to capture the Kt with his King's Pawn

THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE BRIDE."—PAINTED BY A. SOLOMON.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY

(*Continued from page 508.*)

painting. Some good portraits are very well hung; but the majority are high up, some much too high.

When we contrast this year's Exhibition with the last we ask where is Mr. F. R. Lee, and where is young Mr. Leighton, the procession-painter? As we hurry from room to room we can see nothing from their hands. And yet they are contributors. Mr. Lee has forsaken the rich meadows and green, shady lanes of Devonshire, for Plymouth Breakwater and the coast of Cornwall. He has gone yachting, and has became a marine-painter. As for Mr. Leighton, his single contribution "The Triumph of Music," is anything but a triumph. Mr. Leighton by the power of his art will never redeem the wife of Orpheus from Hades.

Among the contributions of foreigners to the Exhibition there are none so good as Ary Scheffer's portrait of Mr. Charles Dickens (No. 62) and Mr. Winterhalter's portrait (123) of Lady Clementina Villiers. Here we have intellect and beauty. Scheffer has caught a characteristic likeness of the great novelist; he has caught him, it is true, in somewhat of an unusual mood with him, but he has seized the impression of his genius with a master's hand. Sir John Watson Gordon might have given a better flesh tone to the head, but he would hardly have given us a better portrait.

Pre-Raphaelitism is, we may judge from the present Exhibition, in very rapid state of transition from over-painstaking in details to useful results. The great high priest of the school, Mr. Millais, has successfully thrown off all that required to be thrown off in the needless niggling up of very little matters, and, like a master in his art, has retained all that was valuable in the school of his own creation. Mr. Holman Hunt is following in the paths of Mr. Millais. Indeed, pre-Raphaelitism seems to have no other thick-and-thin throughout follower than the nameless painter of a picture also without a name. We refer to a picture in the Middle Room (No. 419), a mediæval duel (if we understand it rightly) painted by, we are told, a Mr. Burton. With all its excess of pre-Raphaelitism, this is the

THE LAST MOMENTS OF JOHN BROWN, OF ASHFORD, A LOLLARD, AND ONE OF THE FIRST MARTYRS IN THE EARLY PART OF HENRY [illegible]. FROM THE PICTURE BY [illegible], ACADEMY [illegible] ON

work of no common hand. The story requires a little unriddling, but the accessories are numerous and full of meaning. The cobweb and the butterfly are happy introductions.

It is sad to reflect that of the thirteen hundred and seventy-six objects of art here assembled not more than a thirteenth portion demand any critical attention; and that of the eight hundred contributors not more than eighty are really artists. A very large portion of the pictures composing the collection are portraits—memorials of affection or of vanity—while the rarer few are pretty equally divided between those within the pale of the Academy and those without its pale. What the collection would sell for under the hammer of Christie and Manson we have heard the ingenious in such matters offer very shrewd guesses. Some patrons would sigh over the amount of their commissions; others would have occasion to regret that they suffered a rare opportunity to slip by them. Some pictures by artists of reputation would sink in value; and others by comparatively unknown painters would fall at a price that would startle critic, dealer, artist, amateur, and the painters themselves.

Of all the pictures in the collection that which we should covet the most, and be inclined to carry about with us—as Sir George Beaumont was wont to carry his little Claude—would be Mr. Clarkson Stanfield's best picture—"The Abandoned" (No. 94, in the Great Room). Mr. Stanfield professes to have found his subject in Washington Irving's "Sketch Book." Here is the passage he has sought to illustrate:—

> There was no trace by which the name of the ship could be ascertained. The wreck had evidently drifted about for many months: clusters of shellfish had fastened about it, and long seaweeds flaunted at its sides. But where, thought I, is the crew? Their struggle has long been over—they have gone down amidst the roar of the tempest—their bones lie whitening among the caverns of the deep. Silence, oblivion, like the waves, have closed over them, and no one can tell the story of their end. What sighs have been wafted after that ship; what prayers offered up at the deserted fireside of home! How often has the mistress, the wife, the mother, pored over the daily news, to catch some casual intelligence of this rover of the deep! How has expectation darkened into anxiety—anxiety into dread—and dread into despair! Alas! not one memento shall ever return for love to cherish. All that shall ever be known is, that she sailed from her port, "and was never heard of more."

Mr. Stanfield has surpassed this fine description. Never was abandonment and desolation more complete! Had Falconer seen this noble picture it would have afforded him some fresh and striking touches for his "Shipwreck";—that coming wave, and all is over!

We wish we could say as much of Mr. Stanfield's only other contribution (No. 191)—"A Guarda Costa Riding out a Gale off Fuentarabia, at the mouth of the Bidassoa, Basque Provinces." But the composition is unpleasing, and the details, to our taste, a little too elaborate in one part, and too general in another.

After Mr. Stanfield we must place that established favourite with every body but Mr. Ruskin—Mr. David Roberts. What a noble realisation of all that is grand in the architecture of Bramante and Michael Angelo has he given us in (No. 10) "Christmas day in St. Peter's at Rome, 1854"; Mr. Roberts has gazed within St. Peter's with the eye of an architect, the taste and fidelity of an accomplished draughtsman, the knowledge scene-painter, and the peculiar predilections of a master of the ceremoni What architectural space, what papal pomp he has given us! To w seen this picture is to have seen the interior of St. Peter's on a great occasion. Very marvellous, indeed, is the skill with which Mr. Roberts has succeeded in rendering the architecture without injury to the figures, and yet doing full justice to the figures without injury to the architecture.

The prize for skill in historical painting we should assign this year to Mr. E. M. Ward for (No. 75) "The Last Parting of Marie Antoinette and her Son." The scene of this well-considered and well-painted picture is laid in the prison of the Temple, and the persons present are:—The Queen, her son, and daughter, the sister of Louis XVI., and the members of the Revolutionary Committee. Though in itself a more affecting incident than a former picture, by the same artist, from the life of Louis XVI., this is hardly as touching a group. Our readers will, doubtless, remember the picture to which we refer. It was one of the pictures of the English school which drew at the Paris Exhibition the greatest number of admiring spectators.

The second prize for historical painting we would unhesitatingly assign this year to Mr. Alfred Elmore, A.R.A., for (No. 176) "The Emperor Charles V. at Yuste." Mr. Elmore has found his subject in Mr. Sterling's admirable "Cloister Life of the Abdicated Emperor." Here is the scene:—

> The sunshine again tempted him into his open gallery. As he sat there, he sent for a portrait of the Empress, and hung for some time, lost in thought, over the gentle face, which, with its blue eyes, auburn hair, and pensive beauty, somewhat resembled the noble countenance of their mother, Isabella, the great Queen of Castile. He next called for a picture of Our Lord Praying in the Garden, and then for a sketch of the Last Judgment, by Titian. Having looked his last upon the image of the wife of his youth, it seemed as if he were now bidding farewell in the contemplation of these other favourite pictures, to the noble art which he had loved with a love that cares, and years, and sickness could not quench, and that will ever be remembered with his better home. * * * * * * *
>
> Again the afternoon sun was shining over the great walnut-tree full into the gallery. From this pleasant spot, filled with the fragrance of the garden and the murmur of the fountain, and bright with glimpses of the golden Vera, they carried him to the gloomy chamber of his sleepless nights, and laid him on the bed from which he was to rise no more.

The figure of the Emperor is a most happy creation. Never has senility with strength been better exhibited. You see what is passing through the old man's mind—observe, too, the action of his feet. You see the cushion on which they rest bending beneath their pressure. Very skilful throughout is the whole composition and execution. What the artist has attempted he has achieved. When was velvet—not new, but of various ages—painted more truly?

In common with the "Bench of Bishops" we admire (No. 398) "The Scapegoat" of Mr. Holman Hunt, the Agamemnon of the pre-Raphaelites. The scene he tells us was painted at Oosdoom, on the margin of the salt-encrusted shallows of the Dead Sea, and that the mountains beyond are those of Edom. Very evident tokens does the picture bear throughout of cautious painting on the spot. The distance is, perhaps, a little too near, but it is most effective. "The Scapegoat" itself is a masterly piece of elaborate animal life. So vivid is this picture in colour that it kills whatever is around it. The subject is from Leviticus, chap. xvi., and the Talmud—

> While the ceremonies of the day of atonement were in progress in the Temple, after the lots had been cast which had devoted one of the two goat for the Lord, and while it was being sacrificed as a burnt offering, the congregation present manifested their impatience by calling upon the priest to hasten the departure of the scapegoat, and afterwards by following the beast as he was led away by the man appointed, to a cliff about ten miles from Jerusalem, to mention it by the way, and shouting, "Hasten, carry away our sins." It recorded that, on many occasions, the poor beast sprang over the precipice, a there perished, but that oftimes it turned aside, to be hooted and driven awa by every "Israelite who met it, until it had reached a land not inhabited." A fillet of scarlet was bound about its horns, in the belief that, if the propitia tion was accepted, the scarlet would become white (in accordance with the promise in Isaiah: "Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool."). In order ascertain the change of colour, in case the scapegoat could not be traced, portion of the scarlet wool was preserved on a stone, and carefully watched b priests in the Temple.

Four hundred and fifty guineas is, we believe, the price asked by th artist for a picture full of high qualities, though not of the most pleasan k nd.

In domestic subjects—such as come home, as my Lord Bacon has it, t men's business and bosoms—Mr. Frith leads the way with a child's birt day party, called by its artist "Many Happy Returns of the Day." A little girl whose birthday it is is a delicious creation. The composition too, is simple and appropriate. The colouring is just what it should be—true to nature, without any artistic tricks. The head of the family is, to our taster, a little too Jewy. Is this a compliment to the present Lord Mayor, or is it a portrait?

Mothers and sisters stand with tears in their eyes before a most touching and admirably-told story by Mr. J. N. Paton (No. 35), entitled "Home." How can we describe this picture? Here is the mute poetry of domestic life. A wounded soldier—a Guardsman—has reached his own home, and is received by his young wife and his aged mother. The mother hides her mingled joy and sorrow—the wife half faints with unlooked-for delight on the bosom of her exhausted husband. Every accessory assists the story. This is but an imperfect description of a sublime picture of unusual excellence. Scotland may well be proud of Mr. Noel Paton. Manlier eyes than those of mothers and sisters have turned moist before this manly and affecting picture. Her Majesty is said to have ordered a duplicate for Windsor Castle.

Mr. Leslie, whose sterling merits as a painter are only beginning to be appreciated, exhibits a small-sized figure of *Hermione*—poetic, but hardly Shakesperean. We are sorry to find that this is Mr. Leslie's solitary contribution to this year's Exhibition.

Sir Edwin Landseer has two dog and deer humanities: (No 147) "Saved," dedicated to the Humane Society; and (No. 208) "Highland Nurses," dedicated to Miss Nightingale. The "Saved" (the larger picture) is hung too high to be seen to advantage; we can see, however, that the Newfoundland dog is of the right breed, and rightly rendered to the less hair. Here the dedication is appropriate. We wish we could say as much for the other dedication. There is little unintentional delicacy in dedicating to Miss Nightingale a picture of young deer licking the wounds of a mother of the herd. The picture is carefully painted in Sir Edwin's well-known manner.

Mr. Webster has only one picture. He calls it "Hide and Seek" (No. 114), and the title will convey to all who know anything of Mr. Webster's works the truthful manner in which he has represented a favourite game. In point of colour it is warmer and less clayey than is common with this painter.

Mr. Frank Stone—another well-confirmed favourite with the public—has been apparently as idle as Mr. Webster during the past year. His only contribution is (No. 210) "Doubt—or, Unheedful Vows may be Heed fully Broken." The title hardly conveys the story which represents a young man divided in his love between two young girls. The picture is larger in size than is customary with Mr. Stone. The treatment is in his usual coquettish style; and the colouring (he always coloured well) even better than ordinary.

Mr. James Clarke Hook has made a stride this year from comparative mediocrity into real excellence. He has sent four pictures, and all four true to English landscape nature and the coast life of this country. If Mr. Hook continues to paint in this style, and thus admirably, we shall have one to repair the loss which English art sustained in the death of Collins. Of his four pictures we prefer (No. 557) "The Fisherman's Good Night."

Of Mr. Millais, whose fine genius is fast ripening into maturity, we shall reserve what we have to say until we engrave one of his five very varied and important contributions to the Exhibition. We shall for the same reason reserve what we have to say about Mr. Phillip, who is seen to great advantage in four pictures of unusual excellence. The same reason will apply to the works of Mr. Le Jeune and Mr. Rankley.

few envious artists assure us that Mr. T. Faed is not in his "Home and the Homeless" (No. 273) up to his picture of the last year, "The Mitherless Bairn." Artists, alike envious, said the same thing about Wilkie. Never have we seen them, Mr. Faed. There are qualities of the true kind in your "Home and the Homeless." If you were a little rougher in some of your touches you would leave little to desire.

Mr. Hannah, a dilatory painter (whose pictures have been bought by Mr. Rogers and Mr. Dickens—no ill compliment to his genius), contributes (No. 230) "Master Isaac Newton in his Garden at Woolsthorpe contemplating the Fallen Apple." The figure of Newton is well conceived, and the action is appropriate to the sentiment. A tiny picture by the same artist—a policeman's hand through an area window offering a wedding-ring to a cook, surrounded with eatables—is comic in conception and well told.

Italy and Holland are again this year most admirably represented by Mr. E. W. Cooke—who divides his love between Venice and Rotterdam, nay, more, divides the critics whether they are to prefer.

A picture by a young man whose name is new to us—Mr. Wallis—must not be lost sight of. It is called "Chatterton," and represents the death-bed, in Brooke-street, of the "marvellous boy." His torn papers are strewed over the floor, and there lies the phial that ended all. The distant view of London through the garret window assists the composition. Mr. Egg, the painter, has purchased this clever picture.

The ladies are seen to advantage in the present Exhibition. The two Miss Mutries delight us, as of old, with their exquisite flowers. Mrs. E. M. Ward is improving; so, too, is Miss Solomon; while Mrs. Carpenter—witness her head of Dr. Arnott—is still at the head of female portrait-painters.

The Portraits, as we have already observed, are not seen to great advantage. Sir John Watson Gordon still keeps the lead with his portrait of David Cox, the water-colour artist (No 138); Frank Grant has an admirable full-length of Lord Raglan (No. 116); Boxall is gaining ground: Deanges is injured by being hung too high—we can only guess at a distance what those "Two Sisters" must be like when near. Henry Phillips is beginning to remind us of his father. Ross and Thorburn have still, and deservedly, the monopoly of miniatures; and in chalk-drawing, now that Mr. Richmond is away, no one is better than Mr. Charles Martin.

In the Architectural Room the principal contributions are from Mr. Sydney Smirke and Mr. G. G. Scott. The former exhibits "Two Sections of the New Reading Room at the British Museum—one showing it finished, the other showing its Construction wholly of Iron and Brick" (No. 1116). Mr. Scott has sent "The Contemplated New Chapel, Library, Rector's Residence, and other additional Buildings at Exeter College, Oxford" (No. 1094); and "The New Church about to be Erected at Haley-hill, Halifax, by Edward Ackroyd, Esq., of Haley-hill and Denton Park, Yorkshire" (No. 1107).

The Sculpture Room is remarkable for the absence of portrait statues. We only observed one. It is not, however, without its attractions. In the centre are two busts, in marble, of her Majesty one by Baron Marochetti, the other by Mr. Durham. The Baron's bust is coffee-stained, in imitation, perhaps, of the antique; Mr. Durham's is the pure marble itself Both busts are clever; very unlike one another, and neither very like her Majesty. In poetic figures and the poetry of their art Mr. Marshall, Mr. Bailly, Mr. MacDowell, and Mr. Munro still keep the lead. The busts seem generally poor.

Such is a cursory account of the eighty-eighth Exhibition of the Royal Academy. We shall have more to say about it hereafter. In the mean time we must say a few words about our four Engravings from four of the pictures forming a part of the Exhibition.

Our Landscape (p. 506), "The Castle and Church of St. Valerie Sion, Canton Valais," is by Mr. G. C. Stanfield, the son of everbody's Clarkson Stanfield. It is easy to see in what good school the young painter studied, and pleasant to observe the rapid progress he is making in his art. The picture we engrave is the work of no common hand.

Our second Illustration (p. 509), "The Highland Shepherd," is one of those happy transcripts of Highland life that has made Mr. Ansdell a favourite artist beyond the limits of his native Lancashire.

Our third Illustration (p. 512) is designed for the ladies, and is called "The Bride," one of Mr. Solomon's well-composed and well-painted pictures. The Bride in the picture is very lovely, and the contrast between the expressions on the face of the mother and the lady's maid very touching and very appropriate to the occasion. The dress of the Bride, we can assure the ladies, would please the most fastidious reporter of the *Morning Post*.

Our fourth and last Illustration (this week) is Mr. Alexander Johnston's only contribution to the Gallery (p. 513). It is No. 597, and entitled "The Arrest of John Brown, of Ashford, a Lollard, and one of the first Martyrs in the early part of Henry VIII.'s reign."

Mr. Johnston found the story in D'Aubigné's "History of the Reformation":—

> Brown's wife having been churched that same day, a feast was prepared for their friends, as was usual on such occasions, and they had all taken their seats at table, by beating on every face, when the street-door was abruptly opened, and Chilton, the constable, a cruel and savage man, accompanied by several of the Archbishop's apparitors, seized upon the worthy townsman. All sprang from their seats in alarm.

The incident is one well adapted for painting, and Mr. Johnston has treated it with a painter's skill.

## DINNER AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.

The Royal Academy of Arts gave their customary banquet on Saturday last, to inaugurate their 88th annual exhibition. The Exhibition was thrown open to the guests at two o'clock, from which early hour numbers began to drop in, to avail themselves at their leisure of their entrance privilege. As six o'clock, the time appointed for commencing the banquet, drew near, the assemblage dispersed through the different saloons very perceptibly augmented. The banquet was held in the East Room, which, when the guests had assembled, presented a spectacle of singular magnificence.

The chair was occupied by Sir Charles Lock Eastlake, the President of the Institution; and the company—in all little fewer than 300—comprised the leading members of Parliament, and many of the most distinguished names in literature, science, and art.

After the usual loyal toasts had been given, "The Army and Navy" was proposed, and responded to by Lord Hardinge for the Land service, and Sir Edmund Lyons for the Navy.

The President, in giving "The Health of the Noblemen and Gentlemen who this day honour the Academy with their presence," said the best tribute he could offer to those, or at least to many, whom he had the pleasure to address was to acknowledge that, under their auspices, in conjunction with the aid of others, the fine arts were becoming more and more elements of public utility. The improvement, the growing benefit, was he felt persuaded, mainly attributable to the enlightened attention which many persons of influence had, either from inclination or on principle, devoted to the subject.

The Lord Chancellor felt that, in an assembly of those whose works contributed to the adornment of those walls, he could be but a very inadequate exponent of the sentiments of the patrons who had encouraged their production. Yet there was one circumstance which should render the task he had undertaken less formidable; for the splendid specimens which this year decorated their brilliant apartment indicated the attainment of such an advanced state of art as to make it easy to pronounce a deserved panegyric on the present Exhibition. The time had been, when to the disparagement of British art, those walls were covered almost exclusively with portraits and works designed merely to gratify the vanity of individuals. That such an imputation found no justification now, he appealed with confidence to the interesting display of which he was surrounded; he greatly doubted whether in any other capital of modern Europe a single year could produce its equal.

The President said he had now to give a toast which on ordinary occasions left reference to anything but that which could have none on the present occasion. It was formerly remarked that the most ardent well-wishers to art and science were generally compelled, by the supposed necessity of a stern regard to public economy, to suppress their enlightened predilections when in office. At present, however, it was admitted that the furtherance of those objects might be reconciled with a comprehensive economy. It was admitted that general cultivation was desirable even on the ground of expediency; it was felt that as civilisation advanced it had its corresponding wants; and it was believed that the commercial prosperity and even the power of a nation might ultimately depend in a great degree on its intellectual improvement. From what had been recently said in Parliament he was justified in expressing a hope that the time was not far distant when a new building devoted to art and science would arise in the immediate neighbourhood of the metropolis. What better commemoration could there be of a satisfactory peace—next to our thanksgiving to God—than the blessing of peace? He concluded by proposing "The Health of her Majesty's Ministers."

Lord Palmerston, in replying, could assure the company that those who had now the honour of acknowledging this mark of favour were not less mindful than that part of their functions than any of their predecessors; and with regard to the topic to which the President had just alluded—namely, the prospect of their seeing in the immediate neighbourhood of the Academy a more appropriate and better edifice than any now existing for the display of the works of genius and of art—he could only say that it would not be owing to any indisposition on the part of him and his colleagues to attend to objects indicated if results adequate to the aspirations expressed were not ultimately attained.

The President, in proposing "The Society of Antiquaries and the Health of Mr. Pettigrew, their Secretary," referred to the labours which his Lordship lately brought before the notice of Parliament for the formation of a national portrait-gallery.

Lord Stanhope, in his reply, said: You may perhaps think me insatiable in the matter of national portrait-galleries if I venture before I conclude to hint to those who are their advocates that it is in their power to institute an excellent one by a very limited effort on their part. Why, for example, should not every member of the Royal Academy be required to contribute his own likeness? (Cheers and laughter.) If that rule were adopted from this time forward not many years would elapse before we should have a portrait-gallery of much interest, which would transmit to posterity memorials of those who, in their day, brought credit upon art (cheers). I throw out this suggestion, the value of which you are better able than I to appreciate, from a simple desire that a permanent record may be handed down of those who may hereafter be favourably known for their productions, but of whose own lineaments no adequate remembrancers might otherwise be preserved.

The next toast was "The Interests of Literature, and the Health of those of the Representatives who have designed to be our guests," to which the Dean of St. Paul's replied. Last of all was given "The Governors of the British Institution, and those possessors of works of art who occasionally open their collections to connoisseurs and the public."

The toast was given amid loud applause, after which the distinguished company retired to the adjoining apartments, and spent some further time in inspecting the paintings they contained.

CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES AND ITS AUTHORS.—It is often flippantly asserted that the great mass of crime in the United States is committed by foreigners. It is a convenient argument, but one which will be found, on examination, to be merely assertion, without facts to sustain it. We observe in the "American Almanac" for 1856 (a work prepared with great skill and accuracy, and consequently of high statistical authority), a statement carefully collected from the returns of the clerks of the courts, under the head of crime, from which we learn that of the 14,208 convictions had before the courts of the United States, from 1841 to 1854 inclusive—a period of fourteen years 9538 were of natives of the United States, and 5460 of foreigners. *Washington Star.*

THE AMERICAN QUARREL.—It has been said that the journalists of England have blown up their quarrel by angry periods. Here is the American notion of moderation exemplified. The extract is from the *Cincinnatian*, quoted by Mr. Crampton:—"England for centuries has been rallying and bribing the world; her influence is astounding. In the Pacific, in the Atlantic, on the Isthmus, everywhere, that haggard voluptuary, Great Britain, who has been so long drunk with the blood of other nations that she now reels and totters with her own insanity, glares upon us with her red eyeballs and bids us depart. England is a harlot, a whitened sepulchre, &c. Sir Gaspard le Marchant and Mr. Crampton are base conspirators, and" in the opinion of the writer, "a disgrace to the Order of the Garter, to which, he thinks God, he, being a simple Republican, does not belong."

THE CIRCUMLOCUTION OFFICE.—During the very press of the war, Mr Rankin, an eminent Canadian gentleman, wrote to our Government, offering to raise and equip a regiment of 1000 riflemen. After a delay of five months, and on renewed application, he received an official communication, returning him a original letter, with the simple observation, that it had been directed to the Secretary of War instead of the Secretary of War; in other words, he had sent it to the wrong side of Whitehall.

THE TROOPS IN THE PRINCIPALITIES.—The evacuation of the Danubian Principalities has already begun; but it is believed that the whole army of occupation will not have returned to this country before the beginning of October. The Austrian troops in Wallachia and Moldavia originally consisted of two corps, each two divisions, or four brigades, strong. But it is said that orders have been issued to reduce each corps to one division, or two brigades. A Vienna correspondent of the Frankfort *Post Zutung* states that eight months will elapse before the Danubian Principalities are entirely free from foreign troops; but the whole of the Turkish territory, including Moldavia and Wallachia, must be evacuated within six months from the day on which the Treaty of Peace was signed.—*Letter from Vienna, May 1.*

## ART REFORM.—No. V.

### THE NATIONAL GALLERY, ITS MEASURES AND DESIDERATA.

WE now proceed to the Flemish and Dutch schools, which occupy so large a place in every general collection.

We have already indicated that strength of feeling is inseparably associated with that high sense of the beautiful, which is characteristic of the synthetic ideal South, and that a patient observation of nature and great mastery in the technical qualities characterise the analytic real st North. Into what confusion even accomplished critics fall if they ignore those broad lines of demarcation traced by the laws of a physiology still occult, and awaiting their scientific Columbus! The Beyles and the Balzacs told us that Scott, the most essentially realistic and northern genius of modern times, did not know the heart of womankind, forgetting that it was the woman of the South he did not know, and who would have been altogether out of place in his Scottish portrait gallery. Without a perception of the connection of the arts all criticism is unsound and hollow; witness the book-learned critic who told us that this was a mechanical and not a dynamical age, and that there was no Mozart now living. Would posterity ever believe that a philosopher had written this complaint of dynamic desiccency in 1829—the year of "William Tell," just after the production of "Norma," "Sonnambula," "Masaniello," when "Robert the Devil," was on the stocks, and Donizetti in the plenitude of his first fresh inspirations?

How few and far between are the artists gifted with this duplicate nature! A Raphael, who unites the highest spiritual beauty with the most masterly technical power; a Mozart, whose dreamy, melancholy strains so deliciously interrupt our admiring examination of the ingenious erudition of his instrumentation; and far above all the rest of humanity, a Shakspeare who unites the most subtle analysis with the most vivid sense of the beautiful. For the prime magnates of human thought and invention there are no limits or restrictions, such as those which segregate the common herd of humanity by nationalities and temperaments.

As regards painting, if the highest culture of spiritual beauty be with the Italians of the fifteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth centuries, forcible truth, with fine colour and chiaroscuro, lies with the Dutch. Hamburg Dennen is the lowest depth of mere mechanical imitation. The Flemish school is the medium between these two extremes. High as Memling, Matays, and Mabuse stand in religious sentiment, they are far below the Francias, the Perugino, and the Correggios of Italy; but they are the predecessors in many respects of the Dutch realists of the seventeenth century. Drapery, for instance, generalised in the South, becomes in their pictures a special imitation of fur or velvet; but, although Bruges and Antwerp were in commerce what Amsterdam was later, the religious sentiment is prominent in their works, not merely from Church patronage, but from the Walloon element giving a greater intensity to the feelings of Belgians, as contrasted with the more purely Saxon Holland and Zealand.

We begin, of course, with Van Eyck, that wonderful technical genius of the fifteenth century, of whom we have a very curious picture (No. 186) representing husband and wife of that remote period, and showing what material comfort existed in the Bruges of four centuries ago, when our own land was in a semi-barbarous condition. But where is the allegorical figure of Fidelity, if that really be the picture so celebrated in the time of Van Eyck; or is it a very clever copy by some of the seventeenth-century Dutchmen of the school of minute finish?

Memeling (or we think the Memelino of the Italians is decisive against the name being Hemling) if a less powerful technical genius than Van Eyck, was a man of higher art—in fact, a Northern edition of the tenderness and grace of the Italian pre-Raphaelites. We therefore regret that the Gallery has nothing of him or of Quintin Matsys. Even the celebrated picture of "Windsor" is one of *genre*, which gives no idea of his very high powers of pathetic expression. Matsys, whose beautiful "Adoration of the Kings," now at Castle Howard, has been so just admired, is also without a representative. These three painters are of the highest class in Northern art; and, although we are neighbours of Flanders, it is not without regret that we find Munich and Berlin to have got the start of us in this respect, even in the most recent times. The only Flemish picture of this period (we mean contemporary with Raphael and Micaael Angelo) is an unattractive picture of Lambert Lombard (No. 266), a considerable artist, it is true, but not in any way comparable to those we have named.

Rubens, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, was no doubt the greatest Flemish artist; but we cannot arrive at him without being sensible of the great blanks of the Gallery. Of his immediate predecessors we have nothing at all. Francis Floris, Michael Coxie, Old Breughel, Paul Bril, that charming landscape painter who delighted the Italians, Otto Venius, the master of Rubens, and many others of that period, are without a single representative picture; in short, between Van Eyck and Rubens, the beginning and the culminating point of Flemish art, we have all but vacuity; in short, one of the most notable deficiencies of the Gallery. We wish this to be understood: Great Britain has half the business of the globe on her hands, and the culture of the beautiful is, after all, a secondary affair; but we certainly think that an uncongenial picture of Lambert Lombard, a like man as he undoubtedly was, is too little for the period that intervened from Van Eyck and Van der Meire to Rubens.

Of Rubens, the greatest painter of the Northern schools, and one of the greatest technical masters who ever lived, in whose compositions bravura pervaded genuine conception as much as partial exaggeration, we have many admirable pictures in this country, and none so much as that on the "Peace and War," presented by the Marquis of Stafford—a noble gift, and such as not many owners, even of fine galleries, would willingly part with. The "Château" is also one of the finest landscapes in the large free style of the master; but we could dispense with the others if it were possible to obtain one or his fine large gallery pictures such as one recollects at Munich or elsewhere.

There is only one specimen of Jo daen's, which gives his excessive vulgarity of Flemish form, without any of that extraordinary power of colour by which this most unpopular painter was distinguished.

Of Vandyke we certainly have a masterpiece in the so-call. Gevartius. This is, perhaps, the finest half-length in existence, but is it really by Vandyke? Is there not here a power far beyon. Vandyke? It certainly has more resemblance to the fine portraits of Rubens. Of the vigorous Jordaichmen, Frank Hals and Ferdinand Bol—the former the successful rival of Vandyke, and the latter the worthy pupil of Rembrandt—we have nothing whatever; which is the more to be regretted as they are both in the market, and portrait was within the proper sphere of such admirable naturalist as were the Dutch.

On the other hand we are rich in fine specimens of Rembrandt, showing in an eminent degree the masterly force of this original inventor in colour and chiaroscuro.

Of the Belgian eclectics of the later part of the seventeenth century—Sprangers, Gasparid, Cuyps, &c.—whose remarkable works at Vienna and Munich most may remember, there are no pictures in the National Gallery, which we regret because their works are rare in private collections in this country. Well-known Flemish and Dutch specialities are also deficient. Snyders, the painter of "Huntsman and Hound" of upland down or those localities where

> Crashing the forest in his race
> The mountain boar comes thundering on.

Wouvermans too, whose works are the mirror of the cavalier life of the United Provinces—the horse fair or cavalry charge, the clear morning air that invites fair dame or gallant to a joust or hawking party; Lingleboch, Dutch in school if not in birth, with his Levantine Scalaramli brilliant, glowing, and southern, with turbaned Turk and Christia galley-slave; or De Hooge with fierce sun-play and limpid shadows.

Then where in our Collection is a Hobbema, the prince of Dutch landscape? or Ruysdael, of the mountain and the flood? or the fairylands and enchanted distances of Berchem and Karel du Jardin? or Swanevelt, into whose soul the sun of Italy had entered?

Where is that large window opened on the Dutch citizen life of the seventeenth century, about which Heinrich Heine prattled so pleasantly—Mynheer on busy 'Change, in decorous home, or in gleeful tavern? Where is Van der Heyden, with stagnant canal and busy merchant, whose neat dwelling has all its bricks accountable with the precision of the commercial statistician who lives inside? Them, for interiors, where is Terburg, or Metzu, or Netscher, whose boudoirs speak of Indian wealth, with the finery of velvet and satin, the dresses and decorations of the Batavian bourgeois gentilhomme contemporary with Molière; or Jan Steen, Ostade, and Brouwer, those painters of the fast and furious fun of the pot's paradise?

But let us not go from Dan to Beersheba and find all barren; the De Keyser (212)—a merchant in his counting-house—is a good specimen of this rare master, characteristic of a busy period, and of the source of the art-patronage of Holland in the seventeenth century. The "Eylon Vander Neer" is a fine and largely-treated piece of local nature worthy of the master who takes the first rank among the landscape-painters of the Hague Gallery. Our Dutch Claude, Cuyp, is glowing with splendour; and Maas, the comic companion of Rembrandt, is perhaps to be seen in no collection to more advantage than in the National Gallery.

Our task draws to a conclusion; we will, therefore, be brief on the subject of the French school. The highest names are certainly Poussin, Claude, and Gaspar Dughet, in the Lechanalian manner of Poussin, what can be finer than 42 and 62? But in his dramatic manner we have nothing in Fall-mall so powerful as "The Triumph of David" at Duriwich. As for the Claudes and Dughets, the subject is exhausted by general knowledge and general admiration. We may ransack all the galleries of Europe without finding anything finer than the "Annunciation" of the former, or the "Abraham and Lasac" of the latter artist.

The Lebruns, Lesueurs, and Jouvenets of the age of Louis the XIV were not certainly men of the highest rank, but have nevertheless taken a permanent place as remarkable during the period of decline, and there is therefore an opening for these names in the National Gallery of the future; and, led us add, for Watteau, that charmin; painter, so long a drug in the market, and shoved into the lumberrooms of the picture dealer, but now once more the gem of the boudoir. Such is fashion! And such, let us add in justice to Watteau, is the force of the nature to be found in his works, even travestied as it was in these Regency days of clipped yews and flowing perukes.

Of Lancret, the feebler Watteau, we have interesting specimens in 101-4, but no Boucher. We certainly do not propose as a model the artist who was so cruelly mauled in the criticisms of Diderot; but it is curious to know what were those productions that gained him, in the middle of the eighteenth century, such an extraordinary vogue. The philosophic historian cannot ignore Boucher. Pouncy and Glaude saw everything with the eyes of the seventeenth-century classicists. Watteau was a modish translation of Dutch *genre* to the gayer soil of the France of the Regency. Now Boucher is neither classic, nor Dutch, nor any thing, but as genuine Louis Quinze, as cabinetmaker Buhl, or Sophie Arnould, or Marmontel, or l'Abbé Prevost, and therefore we vote for a Boucher, maugre Diderot and the *philosophes*. But, as a set off, to represent the uneasy *tiers état* then beginning to move, let us have by all means a more dramatic specimen of Greuze, the poet of domestic nature, in the most artificial and voluptuous age that history records.

But we have done. Another generation than ours must decide which of the truly eminent French painters of the nineteenth century is entitled to a place in the British National Gallery of the Future.

## MRS. JASPER'S SAY ABOUT WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

If you ask me my opinion, Mrs. Dodd, I'll give it you, Ma'am; and I must say I think there never was a crueller, unjuster, burninger shame in this world. I should just like the honourable gentlemen as turn up their nose at "Women's Rights" to be in the place of two or three poor souls I know of, just for a week. I should just like one to be turned into Betsy Mown, now, in the cool down there—her that goes out a charing, or washing, or any thing she can get her hand to, to keep her children in bread. She came of a decent family, did Betsy, and was as bright-faced, well-spoken a body when she were first married as you'd need to see. Well, Mown seemed a good fellow enough—he had regular employment at the gas-works, and they was very comfortable for a bit. But bless you, there's not many men as can keep on the right road for long together without turning off a one side. And he got in with some onsteady companions, and at first sometimes, and at last always, he took to going into the public-house of a night, instead of coming home after his day's work. He took to spending all his earnings that way, at last, and poor Betsy, with two helpless little children on her hands, had to look about and try to get an honest penny some way, to keep the pot boiling. Being a decent woman, and having her wits about her, she got employment, and was able by hard work to keep herself and the little ones fed and clothed, and made out a living quite as well as that there honourable gentleman could have done with *his* two hands, it strikes me. But now, mark me, Mrs. Dodd, Mown comes home one night mad drunk, finds the money poor Betsy has set by for the rent, takes it, abuses her, swears at her, thumps her for having kept it from him, takes it away and goes and swallows it all before he's two hours older: and this happens week after week, regular. Pretty work for the honourable gentleman like that, I wonder? Would he sit down and comfort himself by thinking that the "sacred confidence between man and wife" wasn't broken, at all events? Would it be better than a roof over his head, and bread for himself and his children, to remember that the bond of union was kept perfect, and the natural relation of a woman to her husband wasn't interfered with? Bond of union, indeed! Fudge! It makes me downright savage, Ma'am, it does, to hear people talk in that sickening, palavering way about what they know no more the rights of than my baby. What's the use of a bond of union when it only allows a man to thrash his wife within an inch of her life? Do you mean to tell me that there's anything sacred in such a one-sided arrangement as this, that gives all the power to the strongest, and leaves the weak more helpless by law than by nature? Any how, does it come out as a sacred way when there's never a night but one or two wives in this here court close by, are beat and kicked by their brutes of husbands; and mind you, a'most always on account of this very matter of money? A man, if he's ever so dazed with drink, always seems to keep enough sense to know that he can claim whatever his wife has, when he's come to the end of his own belongings. It don't make a spandthrift more careful, depend on it, when he's got somebody else's earnings to fall back upon after he's squandered his own. When a man's bad, Mrs. Dodd, he don't stop at a little. His nat'ral affections seem squashed right out of him, to begin with; and as for controlling him by anything short of sheer force, you might as well try and stop a express engine with a oyster-shell. *He* care for his children, not he! I wonder how many fathers there is in this court down there, who would do the duty of a father to their children, if they was called upon—even of the moderate good ones, who are steady men, counted decent husbands and all that. But give man drink, let him be a little worse than his neighbours, and his family may go to the dogs at once, for all he seems to care. In our rank of life, you see, people don't set much store on "sacred confidences," and though I happen to know some crying evils among higher classes than ourn, I know that the greatest misery of all the misery that is caused by this unjust state of things, falls upon the *poor* women: the charwomen, the laundresses, the sempstress-es—the hard-working, broken-spirited set, you and I know too many of. Let us pray for them, say I. There's no help from man, that's clear. Oh, no! there's nothing to be done for them. They must see their children, if not starving, running wild like animals; they can do nothing. Now you know, most mothers have a sort of a wish to see their little ones brought up decently: it is part of a woman's nature like to have that kind of feeling. If they are bad themselves, even, they in general would like the children to be something better. But very few men care a pin about it one way or another. So you see, one side has the will and no power—the other side has all the power and no will.

I don't think it's fair for happy people to lay down the law without any thought for the lots of their fellow-creatures as is worse off. It's all very true what that there honourable gentleman said—o! bless you, I've got it all by heart—"that in the holy estate of marriage there should be no question of separate interests, and the mom nt such a suggestion occurs, a great blow is struck at the sanctity and peace of married life." But, oh! Sir, if you'll look about you a little in these here places—in the courts, and alleys, and small stree s—you'll soon learn that the "great blow" is struck at the first by a many, that comes to destroy the sanctity and peace you talk about. To hear these gentlemen go on, Mrs. Dodd, you'd think that such a thing as a unhappy marriage never was seen or heard of at all. Holiness, peace, perfect confidence, and all that there, is every one *they* know about connoobial matrimony. I'm sure it's very complimentary to their own wives—isn't it?

Now, for my part, the happier and comfortabler I am myself, the more it makes me feel for those poor souls as don't know what happiness or comfort means. Whose whole lives, Ma'am, and you know it as well as I do, go to spell wretchedness, misery, and suffering, and nothing else. And now I'll freely confess to you, Mrs. Dodd, that, so far as my own feelings goes, I would rather not that ever the law of the land should consider me and Jasper as two people, with two "separate interests." Bless me, I've my sentiments about sanc ty and confidence and perfect union as well as my betters, though I don't in general call them by such fine names, perhaps. But for! they may make as many Acts of Parliament as they like, and they won't make me and my John have any separate interests, or separate things of any kind whatsoever. Why, the only people that these amiable, innocent, honourable gentlemen know anything about are just the people that don't want no law at all. The law hasn't anything to do with them; it can't make nor meddle with their affairs. Jasper and me don't want no Acts of Parliament to tell us that we're one, and sint got no interests apart from one another; and if, as I said before, they was to go and make a Act reckoning us as *two*, it wouldn't make no manner of difference to us, or such as us. Any more, Mrs. Dodd, than it o present keeps a lady from being the poor creetur half starved, and beat black and blue by her husband, "You are man and wife—the law recognises the sacredness of the union"—can make that there union sacred, though it screams itself hoarse with a saying of it. It strikes me, Ma'am, that there's a something higher and stronger than Acts of Parliament—a something which makes the real things of life, while the laws and all that, keeps up the show. And it strikes me, too, that a honest, wholesome bit of reality is worth all the shams that was ever made and handed and glazed and bowed down before by the honourable gentlemen as has got to make them.

All I say is this, there's something wrong, and has been wrong, for this many a long year; and its people's dooty when they're shown a wrong, to try and set it right. Even the honourable gentlemen, as make a mock at the whole matter, admit that there is a wrong. But how are we to alter it, says they, without making more wrong? Oh, gammon! Don't tell me. There never was a wrong yet, Mrs. Dodd, that there wasn't a way to right it, somewheres or another. There's a scrubbing-brush for every floor, if so be you only look for it. There's soap and soda enough in the world to clear away all the dirt, trust me. I'll tell you what, it's a little elbow-grease that's wanting, mostly, when people talk about "it *can't* be made bright." Now in this here case, where, goodness knows, we want a good deal of cleaning and polishing, I don't mean to lay down the law as to what is the best way, and what isn't. But let them, these lords of the creation, set their shrewd heads to work to find it out. Let them go about it with a will—and I'm sure, honest and unjarna, to scrub out the stains and disgraces of past and present years, and to make the present time, and what is to come, clean and tidy. Don't let 'em be content with shrugging their shoulders, and laughing at the notion of "women's rights;" or else make faces, and talk about "strong-minded women" and all that. Mrs. Dodd, I hope Englishwomen are not to be frightened by such a bogie as that, I'm sure, seems to be. What does it mean now, when one comes to look into it? I've known two or three specimens of what were called "strong minded" ladies when I was at service, but I'm free to confess, that they was very learned ladies, and thought a deal on for their cleverness and all the rest of it, I consider they was stronger in the head than anywhere else. I've known one of them had her husband fill it, she didn't know how to nurse him no more than if he'd been a elephant, for all her cleverness; and, though she prided herself on not "being troubled with nerves or fine feelings," she was just no more good in a sick room than the learned pig! Now you know it seems natural like, for a woman to be more gentle, more giving up, more self-denying, and all that, than a man. But, deary me! it appears to me that it just takes a strong mind to be so; and I've always found that the weakest and silliest women were just those who insisted the most upon their "dues" and their "claims," and their this, that, and the other, and were obstinatest in their own private opinions, and thought the most about themselves altogether.

Now, don't it look like as if men reproach us women with being strong-minded only whenever it happens that our strength of mind gets troublesome to themselves? A man don't object to a woman's being able to nurse the sick—to face danger, fatigue, and trials that many a man himself would shrink from. And I don't reproach a woman because she can endure more in lots of ways, than he can;—can sacrifice herself more easier, has more patience, and isn't half so selfish. But are all these qualities weak-minded, I should like to know? Certainly not masculine qualities, I'm sorry to say, whatever they may be. No, Ma'am, since the world began, men have always had one thing about their characters that seems to come special natural to 'em, and that there is—taking care of theirselves. I don't mean to say that, take 'em one by one, you wouldn't find many a man a hundred times more unselfish than many a woman; but as to say that with the common run of men Number One comes fust, and they don't by no means take kindly to putting of it second. Now, denying of ourselves does come nat'ral like, to us women: we *do* take kindly to it, don't you see, Mrs. Dodd, the most of us do. We're diffrently constituted from men. Our place in the world is diffrent; our work, and our duties, and our abilities aint the same in no respect. I consider that all our virtues should differ like-wise. I don't go for to say that it's wrong, nor to say neither that our virtues are not, many or other than theirs. I dont think it, Mrs. Dodd; therefore I've known two or three right-down good men in my time, and I don't think there's a many better things in this here world than a man can be,—if he gives his mind to it.

But I do say, Ma'am, that seeing "giving up" is a part and parcel of a female character (in a gen'ral way, mind! I own there's exceptions), and that it isn't of a man's,—I do say that it aint safe nor just nor right, that laws should be made, giving all the power to men as is best able by nature and by strength, too, to take care of theirselves. If men was all angels, Mrs. Dodd, I own I don't think that they shouldn't have all power given over into their hands; and I shall be a deal better to give more to the women, if it was all women might have more to give back again. But seeing that the most angels, but very erring creetures for the most part, I say that it is dangerous and a evil thing to put so many little helpless souls into their hands as they like about women with power being like children a-playing with fire or with edged tools. Supposing they was children—supposing that all women is just so many children, it'll tell you, Mrs. Dodd, that though children do burn themselves at times, and sometimes they don't do a millionth part of the mischief that a bad man can do, and has done over and over again, with his edged tools. So I say, find out some plan to help the helpless and defenceless to rights. It's late in the day for a Christian country to be only just finding out it; but now they've begun they're better off than they was before, and I'll warrant—and p'raps they'll know better some o' these days,—poor dears!

And so, Mrs. Dodd, I've had my say.

THE CIRCASSIAN DEPUTATION.—When the Circassians received the news of the conclusion of peace, learned that it had been stipulated for them, and that nothing was changed in their condition, they assembled a great deal of agitation, and four or five thousand of them met at Anapa. There a deliberation took place between 300 of the principal families, and it was decided that representatives should be addressed to Turkey and to the Western Powers. An assembly of Anapa, composed of 300 delegates, addressed to the Sultan, to the Emperor Napoleon, to the Queen of England; and it was decided that it should be sent to Constantinople by twelve Circassians. The deputies have not yet arrived at Constantinople to the present time not a single Russian had set foot in Circassia, and that during the whole of that time the Circassians had continued to fight as much as their means would allow them. They had gone on the worse for that, and that having enjoyed absolute independence they intended to do all in their power to preserve it; that consequently they would incessantly combat the Russians, and that they asked Turkey and the Western Powers to support them. Some of the members of the Assembly of Anapa declared that if Turkey and Europe were to abandon them they would go to St. Petersburg to give in their submission; but that is more a menace than anything else, for they say that, if Circassia were to be annexed to Russia, Turkey would have no frontiers in that part of the empire, and would have to fear the greatest dangers; and Sefer Pacha, a Circassian chief, who possesses great influence amongst his countrymen, declares that for his part if Circassia be abandoned to her own resources he will make a war of partisans, that death alone will make him and his companions lay down their arms. A number of Circassians already arrived in Constantinople to endeavour to sympathy for their cause.—*Letter from Constantinople.*

THE NAVAL REVIEW:—PROMENADE ON SOUTHSEA COMMON.—SKETCHED BY S. READ.

## THE NAVAL REVIEW.

### PROMENADE ON SOUTHSEA COMMON.

On the morning of the review Southsea Common presented the animated scene which our Artist has sketched in the accompanying Illustration. The myriads of human beings who poured on to the beach from every point and outlet were beyond all precedent, and the heterogeneous commixture of character was not the least remarkable feature of the whole affair. Gradually the walls, ramparts, ravelins, mounds, housetops, and even church steeples, entered into bold competition with the water in exhibiting their venturous masses. The scene from Southsea beach was magnificent. A violet sky, pure and unclouded as that of Italy a rippling, dimpling, flashing, sparkling sea a green elastic sward of the freshest verdure—dazzling uniforms and many-coloured costumes, brilliant equipages, music, flags, laurel leaves, happy human faces, and "ladies' laughter ringing through the air," were the accessories a scene as gay, brilliant, and animated as any that, with much experience of popular spectacles we remember to have ever witnessed. Nor should we omit to enumerate among the sources of enjoyment the aromatic sea-breeze, that *vif et acre parfum de la mer* of which Alexandre Dumas descants so eloquently, and which is so delightfully exhilarating to those whose fate it is to be pent up in cities. Thousands of people sauntered over the sands, or lay on the shingle of the beach, watching through telescopes and opera-glasses the movements of the fleet. This multitude extended from Fort Monckton on the west to Southsea Castle on the east, a distance of three miles; and must have comprised something like 100,000 persons. The *coup d'œil* in the foreground was everything brilliant and delightful that fancy could imagine. The sea flashed and sparkled in the morning sun, and over its waters glided every variety of craft, from the leviathan three-decker of one hundred and thirty guns and twelve hundred men, to the little river steamer that, by some speculative freak, found itself on the joyous bosom of the Solent. It was interesting to observe the contrast of the pleasure-boats with the frigates and to watch the tiny craft as they picked their way daintily among the mighty ships of war.

The shipping was everywhere decked in the gayest colours, and upon every breeze came the strains of martial music—the commingled melodies of France and England.

### THE QUEEN'S YACHT LEAVING PORTSMOUTH.

Shortly after twelve o'clock her Majesty's yacht left Clarence-yard, and as she passed outside the first ship of the line, to return down the centre of the double line of ships of war and gun-boats, the *Duke of Wellington* opened the Royal salute. It was rapidly taken up by the other vessels with grand effect; it was one of the finest moments of the review. As the Queen's yacht passed, all the ships manned their yards. The yacht returned through the line to near the Warner Light; and there was a pause in the proceedings of some length, which the experienced devoted to refreshment. The rest of the programme of the day was pretty closely adhered to.

Between two and three o'clock the gun boats steamed down the line, and passed up it again on the outside. Soon after three the Royal yacht was seen standing towards the *Rodney* and *London*, anchored to the E.N.E. of the Nab Light as pivot ships; she was followed by the *Duke of Wellington* and the *Royal George*, the leading ships of the line; the rest following in their order of anchorage. They passed between the pivot ships, doubling back outside them, and returned in the same order to their former stations. No canvas was spread, which rather detracted from the beauty of the scene, but the immense screw men of war glided easily and silently along, apparently without aid or effort, and the manœuvre was perfectly formed.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.—THE QUEEN'S YACHT LEAVING PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR.

## LITERATURE.

FALCONRY. By FRANCIS HENRY SOLVIN and WILLIAM BRODRICK. Van Voorst.

We have here, magnificently illustrated and enthusiastically written, a book which will be equally well placed on the library shelves of a naturalist and sportsman or the gay table of the beauty's boudoir. But the enthusiasm of the author and the skill of the artist will do little more than preserve the memory of a sport which, in this country, is as much a thing of the past as the crossbow, the longbow, buckler-and-sword play—the rapier that our grandfathers wore and used—the hair-powder that Pitt's tax drove out of fashion—the flambeaux and sedan-chairs, that have given way to troughams and street gas-lamps. While fox hunting flourishes, and greyhounds and horses are bred in numbers and perfection, undreamed of by the Jacobite squires of Squire Western's day, these modern changes or improvements have combined to destroy the calling of the falconer—inclosures, double-barrelled percussions, and the universal habit of reading. The last, by destroying leisure, has been the most fatal to the idle hours, without which hawking is a most costly amusement. We cannot think that the spread of inclosures and arable culture have much to do with the decline of hawking. If hedges have been grown, forests have been clear'd away, and in Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Surrey, and many other counties, there holds heath, open hills, and plains, where a good horseman could ride at speed with his eyes on his birds: light fences, or loose stone walls, would only add zest to the sport. Of course the gun has completely superseded hawking as a help to the mere foot-hunter; because a gun requires on foot no care when put in a corner; a pointer can be begged, borrowed, or stolen, and fed anywhere, or any how, and yet still retain attachment and obedience to his master.

In the picturesque and uncomfortable days when falconry flourished, gentlemen of all degrees and especially country gentlemen of small estate, expended many a weary hour in feeding, training, and playing with their hawks. This was a perpetual resource on long evenings and rainy days, which is now replaced by active affairs—penny-post correspondence, and even with the dullest yeoman, the newspaper. Horses and hounds may be left to groom or farm servants, and yet serve our amusement when required, but a hawk must be daily fed and constantly handled by his master if he is to be used without the assistance of a professional falconer at an expense which few of moderate fortune would be inclined to incur, considering that for the same income a nice little hunting-stud could be maintained. Many noblemen and gentlemen have attempted to revive falconry, but without permanent success. Mr. Bishop, of Bond-street, took a good deal of pains to get up a hawking-club like that which meets annually near Loo, in Holland, but after considerable expense the attempt failed, and he assisted William Burn, one of the last of the professional falconers, to emigrate to Australia.

In that country, perhaps, with Barr's assistance, falconry may be revived. The open plains of the interior grazing districts are well suited for gulloping: the squatters are bold horsemen, have plenty of leisure, and are not troubled with too many books or newspapers; while quails, pigeons, parrots, and waterfowl abound. We remember suggesting this sport for the weary stockmaster some years ago, when noting the interesting chapters on falconry in Knox's "Game Birds," little thinking that the descendant of a long line of falconers would be obliged to carry his aristocratic talents to the Australian bush.

With the exception of the authors of the work under our notice the only falconer we can hear of is Mr. John Pells—no relation to Pell of the "Bones," or of the Ring—who receives a sort of annual retaining fee from the Hereditary Grand Falconer, the young Duke of St. Albans, and keeps a case or two of hawks at Hawk's Mount, near Beaulieu, in Suffolk. But there may be in different open districts of England and Scotland, gentlemen who hawk a little for their own amusement, without inviting the attention of the public.

Messrs. Solvin and Brodrick begin at the nest, and give every detail for the rearing or catching, as well as the management and training, of both long and short winged hawks, with illustrations of the various birds used in England, and of all the needful accoutrements and implements.

It seems that about the close of the 18th century Lord Orford, the uncle of Horace Walpole and Colonel Thornton, endeavoured to revive hawking. With this view they engaged a number of Dutch falconers from the village of Valkenswaard. Among these was John Pells, the father of the present John Pells, who had studied the art in the establishment of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, the greatest falconer upon the Continent—the man who sold his subjects for soldiers.

Scotland owes nothing to Dutch art, but had, until recently, its own race of native falconers. The Heulings of Barochan Tower, Renfrewshire, have a hawking-seat with the Heuling arms and motto having received from James IV. of Scotland, for beating the King's falcon with his tiercel. The grandfather of the present representative of the family was a celebrated falconer; the father kept the Renfrewshire subscription hawks, until his death, in 1813; and the present possessor kept hawks in Leith.

In 1840 Colonel Benham, whose hawking feats are described by Mr. Knox in his "Game Birds," took the moors of Shathcounan, in Ross-shire, which were formerly held by Lord O'Neil for the same purpose.

With the exception of the hawking-club at Loo, the only other place on the Continent where hawking is known to be practised, is among a tribe of gipsies near Bucharest, in Wallachia, who pay a part tribute to the Porte in the shape of many thousand quails, which they take by means of sparrow-hawks. Hawking is also a national sport in Syria, Persia, and many parts of India. Since hawking has virtually ceased to be one of our national sports the hawk tribe are mercilessly exterminated by gamekeepers, not very wisely, as it is found on grouse moors that the peregrine falcon protects the eggs of game against the ravages of the poyston and carrion crow. It has been noticed, too, that since the golden eagle has been slaughtered on every opportunity, the Alpine hare has increased to an extent most injurious to the hill farmer, and most annoying to the sportsman, whose dogs are continually pointing them instead of to grouse.

A regular hawking establishment consists for at least eight hawks, a falconer and assistant, one or two good horses, and three or four dogs; and will cost not less than £100 a year.

The hawks that may be obtained in this country are the peregrine, the merlin, the hobby, and the sparrow-hawk. The peregrine is docile, swift, courageous, and hardy in constitution. It was formerly plentiful, and made its nest on the most precipitous cliffs; but the persecution of the gun has rendered barren many a crag which formerly year after year produced a favourite eyrie. The peregrine is best taken from the nest when about to fly. When fully trained they are equal to striking down grouse, black game, partridge, woodcock, and snipe.

The merlin is a most beautiful miniature falcon, easily obtained on the northern moors, very tractable, and a most swift and active bird; but very delicate, and, even with the greatest care, seldom surviving a second season.

The strongest females will take pigeons; although, for this purpose, a cast (two) should be used at a time; but larks are the proper prey of merlins.

The hobby is even more swift than the merlin, and remarkably tractable, but less courageous. In six weeks from the time of being caught full grown the authors say "they would wait on the prey, return to the fist, and fly at any small bird." They are likely to be found in Leadenhall-market.

The sparrow hawk is a bird of strong constitution, easily trained, and very bold. In 1851 Captain Verner, who had seen the sparrow-hawk used by the Sikhs in India, caught 150 birds in three months with a sparrow-hawk of his own training. In the same year, in August and part of September, Sir Charles Slingsby, of Yorkshire, took forty seven small birds, including sparrows.

Those who have time on their hands, to whom air and exercise are essential, and the report of a gun no pleasure, we refer to Messrs. Solvin and Brodrick's beautiful book for full instructions how to train the greater and lesser hawks. Some wise reader whispers, perhaps, "What a waste of time!" To which we answer, "My dear Sir, how many young gentlemen are there of your acquaintance in rural and thinly-peopled districts who are never happy except in the open air; whose time for *three years* has not come?"

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A PRINCE OF WALES LONG AGO: A Bardic Legend of the Twelfth Century, by LADY MARSHALL. London: Whittaker and Co. Prichard and Co., Chester.

This legend of North Wales is one of the most interesting contributions to Cambrian literature that has appeared since Mrs Hemans shed the halo of poetry over the ancient story and primeval features of the Principality.

The Prince of Wales introduced to us by Lady Marshall is the same individual already well known to English literature by Southey's poem of "Madoc;" but with far more vivacity and poetic fervour, and surrounded by incidents which to every son of Cambria must inspire all the gratifications of kindred race and local associations in a far higher degree than Southey, does Lady Marshall put forth this now recognised claim on the part of her countrymen. The discovery of America some centuries before Columbus by Madoc, a Welsh prince, is almost resolved by the enthusiasm and bardic energy with which it is illustrated in this work.

The season is approaching when tourists explore the still secluded recesses of North Wales; and it is a striking feature of this poem that it brings into the boldest relief that poetry can confer those scenes of nature which, in themselves attractive beyond most parts of the kingdom, can be so readily endowed by historic associations with that life and speech which it has ever been regarded by her children as a sacred duty to listen to and encourage. To tourists the poem would be the most charming of handbooks from Llangollen to Holyhead.

Lady Marshall received at the late Royal London Eisteddvod one of the chief Bardic prizes.

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THINGS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN FAMILIARLY EXPLAINED: A BOOK FOR OLD AND YOUNG. By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A., Author of "Curiosities of London." Bogue.

A LOVE OF out-of-the-way reading, quaint illustration, and olden facts and fancies, are among the minor characteristics of the literary taste of the present day. Its indulgence brings to light a host of neglected treasures from the nooks and corners of old libraries, and the commonplace books of veteran readers, who compile by a process which has been humorously compared to that of passing their materials through a cullender. Sam Ir has illustrated this kind of book-producing process in his old couplet:—

> When they have joined their performances,
> Out comes a volume of nonsensames.

Of such materials and means is the staple of the little book, "Things Not Generally Known," including, we daresay, many oddments of information, and scraps of knowledge, which the young may never have learned, and the old, having learned, may have forgotten. Here is no affectation of "curiosities, or things hyrtan out of place," but the "curiosities" are explained are such as interest in any degree give us somewhat of the character of such quaint as and their ordinary freely to the new papers of the day. Although this little work contains but a small portion of the "things not generally known," it comprises some five hundred groups of instances, ranging from antiquarianism to science. In the various sections we find illustrated the often-asked questions:—"Is the Sun Inhabited?" What is the Age of our Planet, and the Death of our World? the Weight of the Earth; the Depth of the Sea; how Glass is Broken by Sounds; how the Music of the Spheres is produced; the Interpretation of the Great Book Opened; the Structure of the Cell of the Bee; the Secret of the Alchemists; the Diving Bell; the Child's Caul; Touching for the Evil; "Thirteen to Dinner;" Rainy Saints' Days; a long Speech; the Mistletoe at Christmas; "High Church and Low Church; Wesleyan Pantheism and Latitudinarianism, Renaissance, and Pre Raphaelitism; What mean Napoleon's Bees and Philibusters, Brother Jonathan and Excelsior"? In the "Money" department we find illustrated Domesday Prices, Queen Anne's Farthing, and the National Debt; and under "Language and Books" the reader may learn something of the style of Herodotus, and the diction of Chaucer; and the great value of Aristotle's History of Animals, which has been buried for above 2000 years, but is at the present day consulted for new discoveries!

With this glance at a few of the characteristics of the volume before us, and the recommendation of its being fruitful of information and references for further research, we leave it to the public verdict.

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TWENTY SPEECHES AND DISCOURSES ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS, INCLUDING A LECTURE ON THE THEORY OF MEMORY. By the Rev. DANIEL CHAPMAN. London: Whittaker and Co.

The greater portion of this volume consists of speeches delivered at missionary and other meetings of the Wesleyan body, of which Mr. Chapman is a popular minister. As the style which is best adapted for platform is frequently too diffuse for the reader, there is some difficulty in selecting a passage for quotation. The following description, however, of the vast agencies employed by the Author of the great work of evangelisation may be taken as a fair specimen of Mr. Chapman's style of oratory:—

> exhaustless materials, personal and pecuniary as provided for continuing the operation. Innumerable minds of every order are engaged, from the minute, ingenious observer, who produces a truly magical effect by his simple, unostentatious relation of interesting anecdote, to the lofty philosophic genius that bears his audience on the mighty pinions of his powerful intellect: that with all the ease of thought, with all the rapidity of lightning transports them through past and future eternity; from the centre of earth to the summit of heaven: and thence through all the wide universe of God; exhibiting its splendid machinery in its revolutions, its wonders in its operations, its nature, providence, and grace. Many of the most famous linguists of the age are employed in translating the Holy Scriptures into so many different languages and dialects of the babbling earth, as have never before been the honoured vehicles of evangelical truth. Thousands of such Maruian agents, by land and sea, are occupied in transmitting—multitudes of ingenious artisans employed in publishing, embellishing, and circulating the documentary intelligence of distant missionary operations. Immensely powerful machinery is constantly employed in numerous presses, through the agency of which all such typographical and pictorial forms as may receive its momentary exaction of a permanent pressure, capable of being instantaneously repeated at pleasure for an indefinite length of time. Wealthy kings contribute their imperial patronage. Sage legislators concur in spreading and extending the blessings of philanthropy. Popular communities emulate the noble patronage by their boundless, consentaneous liberality. The most intelligent and respectable assemblies of the land, such as that which we have on this occasion the honour and felicity to address, pour, like the fertilising rivers of Nile and Euphrates, their annual torrents of munificence, which, forming by their union one vast reservoir of pecuniary resources—one vast ocean of human supplies—are, by innumerable sources or visible channels, distributed through the whole of the moral world; conveying in their bosom, and depositing in their progress, the seeds of evangelical truth; awakening in the barren desert the signs of spiritual vegetation; rendering the solitary wild an immense, orchestral plain of sweetest harmony; thus converting the moral wastes into a renovated Eden of flowery verdure, luxuriant foliage, exquisite, delicious exuberance, all-pervading odoriferous perfume.

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HINTS ON VILLAGE ARCHITECTURE. By HENRY WEAVER, Architect and Estate Agent. Bath: J Holloway and Son. London: H. Pope, J. Ridgway.

In publications bearing upon the principles and æsthetics of architecture, and the arts subsidiary to it, it is remarkable that, with few exceptions, the profoundest admirations should have emanated from the amateur. Nor has the anomaly—contrasting as it does with the relative sources of theory and practice in other professions been restricted to reasoning and research only, for, in it the pencil itself has played a very conspicuous part. Witness the singularly beautiful drawings of Mr. Ruskin, whose critics have ignorantly thought him a water-painter only; note also the masterly sketches of the Rev. Mr. Petit; and, again, those of the Rev. Mr. Boutell and Mr. Winston. But although the professional architect would seem to have almost resigned in favour of the amateur, the office of the pen, he has rarely exhibited any great shortcoming in respect to draughtsmanship. The last of these rare instances has been contributed by Mr. Henry Weaver, architect, &c.

It may be questioned whether there is not more emphasis than becoming modesty in the "Hints" which an Architect puts forth by publishing representations of structures designed by himself. To us the idea savours strongly of self-puffery, of that commercial spirit which indues the shop tailor to write upon his house, "Yes, this is the shop!!!" Fanny Leslie, Millais, or Lever publishing books of "Designs for Figures,"—imagine Foley putting forth a volume of "Suggestions for Statues." We do not believe that true art-feeling and such trade energy can coexist.

In the etched designs for churches published by Mr. Truefitt some three or four years since, the somewhat flippant quality of design which characterised the subjects was not unaccompanied with evidences of skill and taste in the getting up of the work; but Mr. Weaver has at once displayed the unique badness of a design, and hopeless impotence of delineation which must induce his best friends to hope that the "house-agency" portion of his business will straightway so prosperously increase as to henceforward absorb the whole of his attention.

In the preface to these "Hints" we are told that "among the structures rapidly springing up around us there are not a few the outlines of which are anything but in harmony with the surrounding scenery, which is often more or less disturbed in effect by ill-proportioned and ill-elegant buildings, almost, or altogether, destitute of that distinctive, sober character, so beautifully exemplified even in the most simple of the old religious edifices."

This, under the circumstances, is self-complacent enough; but, further on, in allusion to the utility of the publication, we are assured that "the author assumes no merit to himself," a remark which discovers such intelligence, that, before it, detailed criticism is disarmed.

## MUSICAL REVIEW.

Part 6. POPULAR MUSIC OF THE OLDEN TIME; a Collection of Ancient Songs, Ballads, and Dance Tunes, illustrative of the National Music of England. By W. CHAPPELL, F.S.A.

The sixth part of this attractive work brings the subject to the period of James and Charles I., which it introduces by a general account of the state of music at the time. This deserves consideration, no less from many important circumstances in the history of the art in this country, now first brought to light, than from the unanswerable refutation of several errors which the carelessness or prejudice of former writers have forced upon popular credence. That Dr. Burney, more especially, is wrong on many particulars relating to the progress of music in England which he has advanced in his history is clearly proved, even by reference to the very authorities he adduced in support of his views. Mr. Chappell has also given abundant evidence to prove that the high musical character England held in comparison with other nations during the preceding reign was fully supported after the accession of the Stuart family to the throne. One interesting feature in the history of this era is the great advance made by instrumental music, and the high importance it then first assumed as a special and independent department of the art. Even the bass-viol was included among the musical instruments which a young lady was expected to play, besides the lute, and virginals (a kind of spinet), and to sing at sight.

Some amusing quotations are given to show the power and influence of bad airs, as also of the use of music at weddings and all festive occasions, or even at funerals; whilst the eminently social character of the age is favourably shown in Ben Jonson's admirable rules for the governance of the Apollo Club, which, originally written in Latin, are presented in English verse, as translated by one of his adopted poetical sons.

Amongst the most beautiful of the tunes now rescued from the oblivion into which the neglect of our national music had cast them are, first, the graceful air "Upon a summer's day," which is remarkable for its own quality of character and for its natural fluency. This is followed by "The Hunter in his Career," notable from the allusion to it of the pictorial Izaak Walton, which is as hearty a specimen of manly joviality as could be embodied in music; and although there are no passages in it for horns, nor is it in six-eight measure for the conventional specialities of music for the chase, as shown from Handel's "Seasons," down to the last piece of descriptive music in a minor theatre melodrama), it is a most good hunting song, and one as likely to draw one out of bed before daylight, and raise the spirits for the chase, as any that is extant. Then we have the exquisite melody, "Once I loved a maiden fair," which has as much the elements of popularity as the most popular song of the present day, and is, nevertheless, so entirely free from vulgarity as to give us a very favourable idea of the refinement of taste of our forefathers

This is followed by "Peascod Time," which, with its singular quaint rhythm and graceful phraseology, is a most charming picture of pastoral repose. To this succeeds "Lull me beyond thee," an air so beautifully plaintive and so full of expression, that it would do honour to any composer that ever wrote. The two tunes to the song of "Old Sir Simon the King" are both characteristic, but the first is more interesting from the many associations with which Mr. Chappell's researches have invested them than from their intrinsic merit. "The Boatman" is as melodious as appropriate to the subject it illustrates; and, if ever again familiarly known, cannot but be sung at many a merry rowing match to mark the even measure of the oars, and give an irresistible impulse to those that pull them. "The Cobblers' Jig," with the spirited rhymes in honour of their patron saint, is a good specimen of rough jollity, and as convincing a proof of the universal prevalence of the familiar practice among mechanics of singing over their work, and thus making a pleasure of a toil, as anything brought forward in the whole work. The three versions of the tune of "Down in the North Country" afford opportunity for a very complete and curious account of the customs of "Merry Milkmaids," and especially of the use of music amongst them, not only for their own diversion, but as a charm to induce the cows to yield their milk. "Phillis on the new made hay" is another delicious piece of pastoral writing. "Cherily, cherily, nicely" is a graceful melody that flows very smoothly to a modification of George Herbert's beautiful little poem beginning "Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright," which Mr. Chappell has adapted to it. To conclude, "St. George for England" will ever be sung with a relish by any one who has read "Tom Jones," and has any regard for Squire Western's especial predilection, since this song was his peculiar favourite, wherein lies the proof that it retained its popularity for a hundred years after the date to which it is here traced. These tunes, as the reader will perceive, to us will be more than a mere matter of melody, more than we have said of them; and we are sure that all who hear them will look forward with pleasure for the appearance of the following numbers.

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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. D., Preston.—After James II. had left Ireland his adherents in Limerick struck coins of copper and brass with the name *Hibernia* upon them, and they were designated *Hibernias*. We suppose yours to be one of this class. The new specimen is of a third brass coin of Lallaguis, A.D. 280.

ONE OF MR. COOKE'S PATRONS, Clifton.—We cannot enter into the Philharmonic Society question.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER should show his cabinet paintings to a picture-dealer.

T. W. H.—The prospects are first rate

UMBRA, Dublin.—We prefer the plural verb

H. P., Jamaica, and a CORRESPONDENT, Tobago, are thanked for the Sketches which they have favoured us; but which we have not space to engrave.

A CONSTANT READER, who wishes to obtain the best information on treating and feeding horses, should procure "Nimrod on the Condition of Hunters," new edition, by Cecil; and "Table Talk" and Stable Talk," by Harry Hieover; also the experienced author's "Treatise on the Proper Condition for all Horses."

A LADY is not liable for the tax upon the weekly servant.

G. M., Malta, is thanked: the sketches are unavailable.

PLATO.—We cannot advise you.

R. J., Sheffield, and H. T., Lyme Regis, are thanked.

R. O. W. is thanked for his obliging offer; but we fear the sketches do not possess sufficient interest.

J. T.—We regret that we have not space for your spirited sketch of the *Dauntless* in the ice. It has been sent as directed.

C. R. F.—Madame Viardot's voice is a contralto.

CUM.—The Fatal Sketch in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is from an accredited Sketch

J. A. D.—The King of Prussia has six sisters-in-law. Which is meant?

J. C.—The tax is incurred for bearing a crest and motto in a garter, or indeed for bearn g any armorial ensign whatsoever.

MCGREGOR.—Your gold coins are worth nothing above their intrinsic value.

MUSICAL C. S., a French Jetton of the sixteenth century.

HABITANS.—By Canon 76 no man admitted a deacon or minister shall voluntarily relinquish the same, nor afterwards use himself in the course of his life as a layman. A clergyman of the Church of England, therefore, seeding and becoming one of the Roman Catholic laity would still, it seems, be in holy orders, so as to be disabled from becoming an M.P., or acting in any function forbidden to the clergy

H. J., Bargate, is thanked: Godfrey de Bouillon's celebrated tree at Buyukdere has already been engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

R. J., Sheffield, is thanked.

IONA, and G. H. B.—We have not room for the proposed Illustration.

R., is thanked; but we have not room for the outline of the Iceberg.

SCRUTATOR.—Received.

ALEPH, Tralee.—Received.

H. B. A. will find it difficult to obtain the appointment he desires: the interest of a Member of Parliament may serve him.

W. S. E., Stowey, will, perhaps, favour us with his full name.

ITT, Cambridge.—In the last No. of the "Journal of the British Archæological Association" a very full account is presented of the Arms of Hugh Colle ge, the original Latin grant of Henry VI. being given. The arms of Westminster School are, we believe, also there described.

INQUIRER.—The Atropa Belladonna, Deadly Nightshade, or Dwale) and the Atropa Mandragora (or Mandrake) are both species of the same genus of deciduous plants, belonging to the natural order of Solanæ They are poisonous; and the latter (the Mandragora officinalis) is believed to be the *dudaim* of the Hebrews, the plant so coveted by Rachel in Scripture. Sir Thomas Browne has a chapter "Of the Mandrakes of Leah" (*Vulgar and Common Errors*, book viii. chap. vii. Works edited by Wilkin, vol. iii.). The Mandrake is named from the German *mandragora*, resembling man—its forked root being like the lower half of the human figure; and, if the plant be pulled when the fruit is ripe one of the berries may be supposed to represent the head, and thus complete the figure.

AMERICAN SUBSCRIBER.—The family of Horton, of Chadderton, Lancashire, bears for its arms: Gu., a lion rampant arg., holding in the dexter paw with a boar's head couped sa., a bordure engrailed of the second. Crest: A red rose seeded and barred ppr., surrounded with two laurel branches. Vert Motto: Pro rege et lege. The Hortons of Derbyshire and Cheshire bear: Sa., a stag's head erased, &c., attired or. Motto: Quid vult valde vult. There are also various other families of Horton with different coats of arms, more or less resembling the preceding

A SUBSCRIBER, Halifax; O. P. Q., a Subscriber, Nantwich; S. P., Milo-end; Song, by J. D., Birmingham; NEW ZEALAND SERIES.—We have not room.

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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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## THE ITALIAN DIFFICULTY.

THE war may be at an end; but have the nations of Europe arrived at peace? We think not. It is true that the Governments of Great Britain and France have severally rejoiced, and ordered their people to rejoice along with them; that the Londoners have heard the firing of the Park and the Tower guns in honour of the Treaty of Peace; that peace has been proclaimed at Charing-cross and the Mansion house; and that the officials of the Crown have taken it into their heads that the people are, or ought to be, particularly jolly and elated, as well as grateful, and have thereupon ordered fireworks, and a general illumination, whereby they have gladdened the hearts of the pickpockets and window-smashers, and the general blackguardism of the metropolis; but it is equally true and obvious to all reflective persons, who can look an inch before them, that the situation of Europe is full of peril. Turn in what direction we will, we discover the portents of coming commotions and revolutions, consequent upon the non-fulfilment of the hopes excited by the late war; commotions and revolutions that in their rise and progress may contain the germs of other wars, even more desolating than that which has just been brought to a close; and which might perhaps have been prevented, had those intrusted with the destinies of the great Powers of Western and Central Europe, been as wise and clear-sighted as the nations over whom they rule.

We last week offered a few observations on the threatening state of Italy, and on the duties which more especially devolved upon the British Government. At that time the masterly note of the Counts de Cavour and de Villamarina, on behalf of the Sardinian Government, had not been promulgated. It bears date the 16th of April, and appears *in extenso* in another part of our paper. A document so worthy of the great occasion which called it forth has seldom been given to the world. Its calm statement of the unhappy facts which are the degradation and the danger of Italy, the unanswerable reasons it gives why this state of things should be brought to an end, not only in the interest of Sardinia and Italy, but of all Europe, will excite the attention they deserve, and enlist on behalf of the Sardinian Government the sympathies of every honest politician, and every friend of the freedom and independence of a gallant people. Everything which has transpired in the interval but confirms the opinions we expressed in our last, that the true and only way to do justice to Italy is to leave the Italians to select their own form of government, unawed and uninfluenced by the bayonets either of the Austrians or of the French. Sardinia had objects of her own in joining the alliance of Great Britain and France. That alliance with all its responsibilities was tacitly accepted by those great nations. Italy—which did not, because it could not, join in it—looked on with anxious hope for the consummation which was to grow out of the cheering fact that a free Italian State, of third or fourth rate importance, had fought side by side with the greatest maritime and military Powers in defence of the liberty and independence of Europe. It was, doubtless, the imperative duty of England and France to cease the war against

THE SANDHURST MEMORIAL SHIELD.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

RETURN OF THE ARMY WORKS CORPS FROM THE CRIMEA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Russia as soon as Russia manifested a sincere desire to sue for or to accept honourable peace; but it was equally the duty of England and France to make at least the attempt to affirm the European system on a more secure basis than that in which they found it when hostilities commenced; and to take care that in making peace with one great Power, and extinguishing a fire in one particular direction, they did not leave the embers of future conflagration smoking and glowing at their feet.

Under whatsoever aspect we choose to regard it, it is evident that the Italian question is destined to try the statesmanship of both nations, and more especially of France. The policy of Great Britain is clear, precise, and straightforward. It is to support by all her moral weight the demand so ably and so temperately made by Sardinia; and to urge by all friendly means the Governments of Austria and France to allow the Italians to do justice to their reasonable hopes, and to rid themselves, peaceably if they can, of the intolerable tyranny of the priestly Government of Rome, and of the other tyrannies almost equally odious.

The alliance of Great Britain with Austria and France has one object, that of preserving intact the independence of the Ottoman empire from the hostile aggression of Russia. But this country has formed no alliance with France or Austria for any other purpose. On all other points of European polity which may from day to day arise England is absolutely free to take her own course. She is trammelled by no contract or stipulation whatsoever to support Austrian domination in Italy. She is and must be no party to any design which France may have over Rome, or over the Pope. Englishmen do not hold the opinion that Russia was, or is, the only foe to the peace and prosperity of the nations. If troubles are preparing in more quarters than one—as the world has but too much reason to fear—Great Britain is quite as free to pursue her own course with respect to them as if the Anglo-French and Austrian alliance against Russia had never taken place. We hope and trust that France will be found on the same side. The Emperor of the French is too sagacious a man to declare himself the enemy of Italian liberty, or to harbour any design, secretly or openly, against the independence of any State in Europe, whether great or small. It would certainly be a singular and somewhat unexpected result of the late Treaty of Peace, and of the pertinacious and zealous efforts of Austria to bring it about, if Russia, now the good friend of England and France, should revenge herself upon Austria, by throwing her weight into the scale in favour of Sardinia and of the Italians. Yet such a result is not impossible. The Russian war commenced on a so-called question of "the Greek and Latin Churches." The question of the Greek Church and of Constantinople has been for the time decided; what if the question of the Latin Church and of Rome should now demand a solution, and that Russia should aid in giving it? There was a period during the Russian war when, if Austria had so willed it, the difficult question of Italy might have been adjusted on more favourable terms. If she had united her armies to those of Great Britain and France, and aided in wresting the Crimea from Russia, the Allies might have had it in their power to purchase Lombardy and Venice from her (Lombardy and Venice which detest her rule, and will never patiently submit to it), by the cession of provinces that would have been an ample equivalent. If she had assisted in restoring to the Porte the Crimea and the other provinces of which Russia has despoiled it during the last sixty or eighty years, she might, perhaps, have received Moldavia and Wallachia in exchange for her Italian possessions. Thus another fire might have been extinguished. But Austria preferred a more cowardly policy. She would aid the cause by her good words only, and not by her brave deeds; and in the troubles that are preparing we shall not wonder if she find herself the greatest sufferer, and if her old friend Russia shall be found among the number of her opponents. But, whatever may be the complications that arise, we are certain of one fact—that no Government in this country will embark in any project of war for the coercion of the Italians, either by Pope or Kaiser. There is not a British statesman of any party who will dare to commit this nation to any alliance of which the object shall be to perpetuate misrule and foreign domination in any portion of the peninsula. Great Britain—thank Heaven!—can stand alone, and may be the moral, if she is not the physical, arbitress of the destinies of Europe.

## THE SANDHURST MEMORIAL.

A MEMORIAL has just been presented to Sandhurst College by Sir George Scovell, its late military Governor. The memorial consists of a round concave shield, of bronzed metal, originally forming part of the cannon taken in the Peninsular campaign. Within a border composed of reeds, and fastened by ribbons, upon which the various battles of "the Duke" are inscribed, are emblematic figures of Wisdom and Valour. The left hand of Valour embraces Wisdom, and the right holds a sheathed sword. Wisdom, with her right hand upholds a small figure of Victory, which rests upon a pillar, decorated with the motto and ribbon of the Garter, inclosing within its circle a portion of the hair of Wellington. Beneath this stands out in bold relief the word which through life formed the guiding principle of the Duke—Duty. On the pedestal upon which the fleet of the figures rest an inscription recalls the crowning service of the dead hero.

## RETURN OF THE ARMY WORKS CORPS FROM THE CRIMEA.

THE suggestive scene engraved upon the preceding page was sketched by our Artist at the Waterloo Station of the London and South-Western Railway, on Saturday last. It represents a party of the Army Works Corps just returned from the Crimea, by Portsmouth; in which port it is said that all troops coming home are to land; the facilities for their doing so, and the close proximity of the port to London, Aldershott, Chatham, &c., offering remarkable advantages.

The Army Works Corps, it will be recollected, originated in a suggestion made by Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P., in an address to his constituents at Coventry. Sir Joseph proposed as a preventive of mismanagement of matters of detail, so much complained of in the conduct of the war, that a number of navvies should be sent out to the Crimea, to do the work which they had been accustomed to do, and to keep the troops to fighting. The Government took up the notion, and Sir Joseph, in the spring of last year, received a commission soliciting him to organise a party of navvies to make a railway at the seat of war. In October last Sir Joseph had sent out 3000, and in about a month he dispatched another thousand. The latter party left London-bridge on October 20, and the interesting scene of their departure was engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for the following week. This body of men was styled the Army Works Corps; and of the last number about 450 consisted of mechanics and labourers. We have termed the scene of their return a suggestive one from the worn state of their clothing denoting that they had seen rough service in the Crimea. It certainly presents a remarkable contrast with the leave-taking illustration.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

**PARIS, Thursday.**

WE regret to state that the condition of the Empress's health continues to be so far from satisfactory as to cause a good deal of uneasiness. No actual danger is anticipated; but it is feared that it will yet be long ere she recovers her strength. There is, we believe, little or no doubt that the ceremony of the christening, with its attendant fêtes, will have to be deferred, her Majesty being little likely to be in a state to bear the fatigue of such an occasion. Some French papers declare that the christening is probably to be performed on the 14th, instead of the 9th, of June; but a report, for which there seems to be a certain foundation, asserts that it is not impossible that the projected journey to Biarritz may take place before, instead of after, this event, in which case the baptism could hardly be held before August.

The grand interest of last week was the representation of the comedy of M. Ponsard at the Odéon, "La Bourse." This was to have been the occasion of the Empress's first appearance in public, but, her Majesty not being strong enough for the fatigue of such an undertaking, the Emperor appeared only, with the King of Wurtemberg and some of the principal personages of his suite, in his own box—though so large was the number of his attendants that six boxes were required to accommodate them. The house was filled to excess, and all that Paris contains of men of position in politics, letters, finance, &c., appeared on the occasion. The whole of the theatre was taken for the three first representations long before this opening one, and a certain number of boxes have been retained up to the 10th. With regard to the piece itself, its merit, which is incontestable, in no way consists in the plot, which is of the slenderest: nor much in the drawing and development of the characters—none of which, with the exception, perhaps, of the heroine, can lay much claim to interest. The beauties of the work lie in the moral lesson it conveys; in the breadth of the style, which, while the expressions often descend to the vulgar and commonplace—a peculiarity purposely adopted in order to give reality, life, and identity to the subject—is powerful, concise, and, as often as the circumstances admit, lofty; in the keen and relentless satire, which flagellates the reckless, debasing, and demoralising thirst for gold, which is unquestionably the vice and the curse of the day; in the skill and courage with which the attack is made and carried out; and in the *à propos*. The piece was, as may be imagined, enormously applauded, and will make the fortune of the theatre.

The news from the south relative to the health of the Crimean troops landed there, and kept in a sort of quarantine at the Isles of St. Marguerite and Porquerolles, is so satisfactory that it seems very probable there may be no necessity for establishing a separate camp there, as was intended, but that the different regiments may be divided and sent to the various stations where it may be found convenient to place them.

It appears that the question now being agitated respecting the pensions of the high functionaries of State is one productive of extreme embarrassment, the ideas of the Corps Legislatif and those of the Emperor being considerably at variance on the subject: the former desires to be severe; but the well-known liberality of the latter, which the members of the Corps are unwilling to wound, forms a strong check on their deliberations, and it seems likely that their decision may be very difficult to arrive at. It seems that the Senate purposes to wage war against the abuse of adopting false titles, one on which there is at present little or no cheek.

It is said that the position occupied by Adolphe Adam in the Institute will, almost certainly, be filled by Hector Berlioz. It will probably be long before the place of the late Adolphe Adam in the musical world in Paris will be filled as he filled it. His was not an elevated genius, and his remarkable facility and fecundity—qualities often fatal to their possessor's ascent in the scale of true merit—his pecuniary position, burdened with debts contracted at the period of his managership, his activity and his good-natured readiness, all added to prevent his acquiring real depth of dignity in his art. But he had certain gifts which rendered him eminently useful in the place he held, and which, under other circumstances, might have enabled him to take a more worthy and dignified place. Some of his compositions, the "Chalet" especially, are possessed of considerable grace and melody, and, though we confess we have but little sympathy for the artist who takes his art in the view of a petty trade, we must make due allowance for difficulties of position, and grant what amount of merit really exists.

The Archduke Maximilian of Austria is expected to arrive in Paris on the 16th, where he will be received with the utmost distinction, the Prince Napoleon going to the station to receive and conduct him to the palace. The Duc de Tarente and the Marquis de Cadore are to proceed to Strasburg, to greet the Imperial visitor, and are to remain attached to his person during his stay.

It appears that the Emperor is resolved to proceed with the most unflinching activity against the manifestations of the rage for speculation which marks the spirit of the day. It is said that on the day previous to the publication of the notice on this head, which excited so much attention in the *Moniteur*, his Majesty had read in an evening paper the *réclame* of the Society of Emigration, and had written on the margin "*pourvuisvre*" before sending the paper to the Garde des Sceaux. It is even whispered that a Chamberlain of the Court has given his resignation in consequence of the position he thus holds being incompatible with certain financial arrangements, and that a project exists for the introduction of a law declaring that no members of the great bodies of the State can enter into any commercial enterprise or speculation whatever.

The theatres have little now that is of any interest, though the coldness of the season has made them more frequented than they commonly are at this season of the year. It seems that the severity of the temperature, which has only relaxed within a few days, has greatly affected the vines. The banks of the Rhone have shown ice within a fortnight.

### THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The uneasiness of the Court of Rome with respect to the intentions of France and England on the much-mooted question of Italian government, or rather misgovernments, is said to have been greatly soothed by a communication from the Emperor of Austria to the Pope, in which his Apostolic Majesty assures his Holiness that there is not the slightest cause for alarm in the propositions put forth in the Conference at Paris, as he (the Emperor of Austria) is resolved to defend the interests and independence of the Church; and that, moreover, he is already perfectly *d'accord* upon the subject with the Emperor Napoleon. In spite of this assurance, however, the Austrian Government is very ill at ease as to the state of Italy. The latest news from Vienna is that an attempt is making to get the Germanic Diet to consider all the dependencies—Hungary, Galicia, and Lombardy—entitled to the protection of the Confederation. The prevailing impression is that the effort will be unsuccessful from the opposition of Prussia and the smaller Liberal States.

News from Sardinia still continues to excite the deepest interest. On the 16th inst. the Senate met for the purpose of discussing the motion of the Senator Massimo d'Azeglio approving the foreign policy of Ministers. At the opening of the sitting M. d'Azeglio proposed the following motion:—

The Senate, convinced of the happy consequences which may be produced by the Treaty of Peace, both for civilisation in general and for the re-establishment of order and tranquillity in the Italian peninsula, and recognising the honourable part which the policy of the Government and the conduct of the Sardinian Plenipotentiaries has had in these happy results, expresses its entire satisfaction.

In a short speech in support of his motion, M. d'Azeglio said it was a decided progress of civilisation and of the Italian question, that it had been acknowledged that Italy suffered unjustly, and that the governed had also rights which had been recognised in a European Congress. Count Cavour, in reply to M. d'Azeglio, said the Plenipotentiaries were obliged to confine themselves to possible objects, and especially to putting an end to the Austrian invasion, for which purpose the means proposed were the only ones that would have been accepted by the Allies. Therefore a more extended project for general sectarianism would not have been taken into consideration. M. d'Azeglio's motion having been put to the vote was carried unanimously.

The Duc de Grammont, the French Minister at Turin, has caused the *Gazzetta del Aipi*, a provincial journal of Sardinia, to be prosecuted for certain criticisms on the Treaty of Peace. The *gérant* of the journal has been sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment and 200f. fine.

### AMERICA.

The Royal mail steam-ship *Africa*, which left New York on the 30th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Monday last. In the House of Representatives Mr. Chapman had moved the repeal of the Neutrality Laws, which he considered a violation of the constitution and a stigma on American intelligence. He said, "Mexico is in a state of dissolution, divided into factions, and lingering out a miserable existence by selling her territory to this country. In Central America there have been a series of revolutions for years. Cuba, the last remnant of the gigantic despotism of Spain, is necessary for the protection of our commerce and for the national repose and security. The law of nations depends upon circumstance. Their foundation is reason, right, and justice. We have not our own connecting link between the Atlantic and Pacific States, and that man is guilty of moral treason who halts about the means of seizing the Isthmus. It must be taken, even at the expense of a war. It is manifest destiny, as well as a national necessity."

Messrs Hammocks, Hacks, and Kingsley, charged with setting on foot at New York a hostile expedition to co-operate with General Walker in Nicaragua, had been discharged by the United States' Commissioner, as he did not consider the testimony sufficient to warrant their detention.

Further disturbances, attended with fatal consequences to some of the authorities, had again occurred in Kansas.

The *Aspinwall Courier* of the 17th ult. describes a terrible massacre by the natives of the Isthmus, on the night of the 15th, at Panama, whereby some twenty or thirty passengers on their way to California were killed and between thirty and forty were badly wounded. The quarrel originated in a dispute about one dime between an intoxicated passenger and a native respecting payment for a piece of water-melon. It appears that the native, being much exasperated by the conduct of the passenger, drew a knife, on seeing which the passenger fired and wounded him. The natives then mustered in strong force, and commenced a terrible assault upon the passengers, among whom were several women and children. When the survivors were attempting to escape on board a steamer in the harbour the natives formed a guard on the bench, and stripped men, women, and children. They also ransacked the offices of the Panama Railroad Company, and those of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, carrying off everything of value.

### CENTRAL AMERICA.—DEFEAT OF GENERAL WALKER.

Another desperate battle has been fought between the Costa Rican troops and the Filibuster troops, under General Walker. It seems that the Costa Ricans, some three thousand strong, had taken possession of Rivas, one of the principal towns of Nicaragua, and that on the 7th of April General Walker, at the head of about six hundred Americans, endeavoured to dislodge them. The fight lasted some seventeen hours, at the end of which time Walker was compelled to retire, it is said, for ammunition. The New York papers publish a very long account of the engagement, given by *El Nicaraguense*, Walker's organ, and according to that paper it would appear that the Nicaraguan arms had achieved a great victory. But this is undoubtedly a partial view. A newspaper correspondent from the seat of war tells a very different story. The number of Costa Ricans killed (given by the *Nicaraguense* at 800) is considerably reduced; while the number of Americans killed is increased to 140. It is admitted, moreover, on all sides that the Costa Ricans remained in possession of the field. According to the latest accounts they were at Virgin Bay, and even threatened Granada. The transit, too, was in their hands, and a number of recruits for Walker, who left New York in the *Orizaba*, had been compelled to return.

All accounts represent that the American residents in Nicaragua were in imminent danger of their lives. President Mora, of Costa Rica, had issued a decree declaring that foreign prisoners, taken with arms, should be punished with death. This threat had already been put into execution, and the men who were captured in the affair at which Schlesinger commanded have been barbarously massacred.

Perhaps the most serious part of the intelligence from Central America is the report that the Costa Ricans, in their attack upon Virgin Bay, murdered indiscriminately a number of American citizens, who were unarmed, and who had never been in Walker's government. Most of them were, or had been, employed on the transit route, but they fell victims to the war-cry of the Costa Ricans—"Death to all Americans in Central America." It was hoped by the Filibusters that after this the United States' Government would put itself compelled to act against Costa Rica. Colonel Wheeler had addressed to Gen. Mora, President of the Republic of Costa Rica and General of its Army, a note relative to these transactions, in which we read:—"In the name of the people of the United States, and of the Government thereof, I protest against such infamous conduct, and be assured, Sir, that the Government of the United States, aided as you may be by insidious and powerful allies, will inquire into such acts of lawless violence, and, if unexplained and unatoned for, will take decided measures to protect the lives of our citizens and vindicate the honour of the nation."

The *New York Herald* alleges that the British Government has supplied that of Costa Rica with 2000 stand of arms; and its special correspondent transmits the correspondence as having been taken from a courier dispatched from the British mail steamer to the Costa Rican Government, and subsequently handed over to the American Minister at Granada, who dispatched the same to the Government of the United States.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

FIVE regiments in the Crimea have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to go direct to Canada. They are the 9th, 17th, 39th, 62nd, and 63rd Regiments. Several of these were serving in the Mediterranean previously to coming eastward. It is understood that Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Eyre is to go in command of this force.

VARIOUS projectile experiments which have been carried on for some weeks past at Shoeburyness, under the direction of the Colonel-Superintendent, of Royal gun-factories at Woolwich Arsenal, have drawn to a close. They consisted of experimental trials with rifled shot of a somewhat novel description, Shells capable of containing considerable charges of powder were fired from six-pound field-guns, rifled with many grooves and sharp projections on the surface of the shells. The experiments, so far as they extended, have been pronounced successful, and were tried with charges varying from 1 lb. to 1½ lb.; and with 10 degrees elevation shells equal in weight to two ordinary shot were thrown to a distance of 2800 yards; some of them reached an ultimate range of 3400 yards.

GOVERNMENT having decided on establishing large bodies of troops in different parts of the country, the neighbourhood of Barn Cliff, near Hamble, in Hants, has been selected as an extensive military depôt, to which a large hospital is to be attached. It is the foundation-stone of this hospital that her Majesty is about to lay. A large wooden amphitheatre has been erected over the spot where the ceremony is to take place, with seats for 1500 persons, who will be admitted by tickets. Her Majesty will receive the address of the Southampton Corporation on the jetty, as the jurisdiction of the Mayor of that town as Port Admiral is limited to the Southampton Water, and does not extend inland. The Recorder of the town, and the Attorney-General, who represents it in Parliament, will accompany the Corporation to present the address to her Majesty. The best of Southampton Water will be deepened near the jetty, to allow ships to land troops and stores near the military hospital and depôt. All the arrangements of the Southampton Corporation are making for Monday next, the day which, after many variations, has been appointed for the laying of the stone by the Queen.

MR. THACKERAY ON AMERICA.—Previously to his departure from America Mr. Thackeray was entertained at dinner by the New York Society of the Sons of St. George and Merry England. In replying to the toast of his health, he said:—"It was in consequence of the existence of two young lasses in my own country (God bless them!) that I ever came into this country. I thank God that in coming here I have found some of the kindest of friends, some of the best company, some of the noblest and most honest people that I ever saw in any country in Christendom."

A few days ago the first regiment of the Grenadiers of the Guard at Courbevoie, mustered in full uniform to hear from their Colonel, M. de Bretteville, the official announcement of the honour conferred upon the regiment by the Emperor inscribing the Imperial Prince on its register as *enfant de troupe*.

## THOUGHTS IN THOROUGHFARES.

It is unfortunate when Whit-Monday is turned into a wet Monday, for it is, perhaps, the most general holiday that the working classes of London are able to obtain. It is a day for the opening of many an elysium in the outskirts, where tea and talent, both of a fair average quality, may be enjoyed at very moderate prices. Monday last wasnot favourable to *al fresco* entertainments, and many a suburban fairyland was converted into a swamp by the incessant rain of a thorough wet evening. In vain were sundry "great contortionists" advertised to assume "incredible positions," for there was no encouragement to visit a tea-garden for the purpose of seeing a fellow-creature tie himself into a knot, or toss his children about in the air. A walking philosopher perusing the placards on the walls of the thoroughfares will deplore the taste of the public, which seems still to patronise those contortions of limb which appear to involve the greatest hazard to life, and finds a pleasing excitement in feats of danger. One-might have hoped that the morbid appetite was long ago extinguished, for the satisfaction of which a Frenchman used to walk into a hot oven, and swallow poison, to the delight of a British audience, who once hissed him off the stage because he declined to take the deadly dose when he happened to have forgotten to supply himself with the antidote. The feeling is unhappily not extinct which applauded the unfortunate individual who destroyed his own life at Waterloo-bridge by hanging himself for the amusement of the spectators, and which drew together at Vauxhall Gardens a large assembly to see a balloon ascent, the great attraction of which was the probability of the fatal result that actually happened. A thoughtful frequenter of the thoroughfares will find some light food for his philosophy in the contemplation of the stock-in-trade of the Italian image-boys. He may read the signs of the times in remarking the celebrities that are carried about the streets in all the dignity of a plaster-of-Paris popularity. The material is appropriate to the subject; for popularity and plaster of Paris are equally fragile, equally liable to be damaged by dirt accidentally, or wilfully cast upon them, and equally subject to be superseded by the novelty which the public fancy demands. Loyalty seems to be the only permanent feeling that plaster of Paris is capable of embodying; for, with the exception of the busts of the Queen and Prince Albert, which keep their position on the head of every image-boy, the objects which form his stock are being constantly changed. Our ally the Emperor of the French, and his Empress, are apparently beginning to assume all the stability of a plaster-of-Paris institution. The wisdom with which Louis Napoleon has hitherto ruled renders it improbable that Paris or its plaster will be exposed to any rude shocks; and it is to be hoped and expected that both may permanently bear the Imperial impress they have received. A short time ago the heroes of the war supplied a large portion of the popular imagery; but with the return of peace the Italian boys have fallen back on literary celebrities; and Shakspeare reappears on the boards. Once more we are invited to purchase the head of "Signor Milton," or a proposal is made to throw him in cheap, to complete a pair with "Signor Shakespero," whose *bella testa* is recommended on account of its baldness, as an effective companion to *l'altero signore*, the other gentleman with the profusion of curls.

A somewhat striking announcement met or rather saluted the eye of the pedestrian in the public thoroughfares on Tuesday last, in the shape of a newspaper posting-bill headed "Most Important," and containing in large letters the words "Discontinuance of the Sunday playing of the bands by order of Lord Palmerston." This took most people by surprise, for the experiment was supposed to have been perfectly successful, and, as far as related to the number and good order of those who had repaired to the parks to hear the music, success has certainly been achieved. The new practice is, however, to be abandoned, at least for the present, in obedience to the alleged wishes of the country, which do not seem to be in accordance with the wishes of the town. The subject will, no doubt, be discussed in the Legislature, and the feeling of the public is really opposed to Sunday music, the seekers of Sunday recreation must endeavour to find it without the accompaniment of a military band. It is tolerably certain that nature will continue her attractive operations as usual, and the Sunday visitors to public gardens may be sure that whatever may be the case with the trumpet or the trombone, the rose will not "cease to blow" nor will the birds cease to sing. It is fair to respect the conscientious scruples, however mistaken they may be, of those who object to Sunday music as a sin. It is, however, desirable to guard against the influence of cant, and it is to be feared that in the present days of demonstrative piety there are certain sorts of people, like certain sorts of news, which seem almost "too good to be true."

Talking of the assumed appearances of piety leads one naturally to think of those persons whom one may observe sneaking about the thoroughfares, peeping in at back-doors, and hanging about area steps, with religious tracts in their hands. If one sees a sinister-looking individual engaged in an undertoned conversation with a servant girl who looks guiltily and uneasily about her as she stands at the half-open gate, it is probable that the party with whom she is occupied will have a commodious basket in one hand and a bundle of religious tracts in the other. The tracts are to blind the eyes of the public, who are influenced by appearances in bestowing their charity as well as in other matters, and the basket is to carry away the "kitchen stuff"—the title which seems to include everything that a marine-store dealer will purchase. The folly of relying on the outward semblances of piety is receiving constant illustrations in our criminal courts; and it is only within a few days that a "serious" individual has been charged with stealing a pork-pie, after having ordered and paid for his breakfast at a coffee-shop. An attempt was made on his behalf to get a private interview with the magistrate, which was of course refused, and other measures were taken to try and hush up the affair, which was described by a friend of the party as an "eccentricity of a very good and pious, although a little enthusiastic, man." An "enthusiasm" in favour of pork-pies might be all very well, if unaccompanied by the "eccentricity" of taking them without paying for them. It is hardly fair to the really religious portion of the public to talk of the "piety" of the accused, and until he is acquitted by a jury of a charge—to which, by the way, an offer was made that he should plead guilty if the case could be disposed of summarily—it would be as well to distinguish the quality he is said to possess by the term of "pork piety." Another "serious" culprit was, it seems, brought up at Guildhall for having robbed a chapel of some hymn-books, and was complimented by the Bench on his presumed horror of Sunday music; for the Alderman who inspected his memorandum-book is reported to have said, "There is one mitigatory circumstance in your case: you were not, as far as appears from this book, at any of the parks where the bands were playing." It used to be considered that hypocrisy was an aggravation of guilt; but this theory seems, in some cases, to be reversed, and a thief who pretends to be a saint may be looked upon more leniently when he is found to be a sinner. When this fact comes to be generally known we shall be having half the thieves in London walking about with sermons or tracts in their pockets, and perhaps carrying memorandum-books full of notes on the iniquities of Sunday music, and other Sabbatarian sentiments. Religion has often been made a cloak; but, judging from recent instances, it appears to be used rather extensively as a wrap-rascal. It is, however, a garb that, when very ostentatiously displayed, may be suggestive of the propriety of buttoning up one's pockets to a person so liable to abstraction as

A WALKING PHILOSOPHER.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### HENRY CLUTTERBUCK, ESQ., M.D.

THE eminent physician—the "father," as he has been termed, "of the London faculty"—died in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, on the 23rd ult., at the advanced age of ninety-one. He belonged to a family long settled in Cornwall: his grandfather, Thomas Clutterbuck, having been Commander in the Scilly Isles early in the last century. His father, Thomas Clutterbuck, Esq., of Marazion, in Cornwall, had four sons, viz., 1, Thomas, Recorder of Truro; 2, Charles Caspar, of North Cadbury, Somersetshire; 3, Dr. Clutterbuck; and 4, Christopher, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy. The third son, the subject of this notice, Dr. Clutterbuck, received his education in the west of England: and settled at an early age in the metropolis, where he raised himself to distinction in the practice of medicine, and in the office of Lecturer at St. Bartholomew's Hospital

To the personal claims derived from professional reputation Dr. Clutterbuck added the advantage of high and ancient lineage. By the intermarriage of his family with some of the oldest houses of England—those of Scrope, Portman, Wyndham, Howard, Fitzalan, Mowbray, De Moleyns, &c.—he was fifteenth in direct descent from Thomas Plantagenet de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, eldest son of Edward I., by Margaret, eldest daughter of Philip the Bold, King of France, thirteenth in descent from Charlemagne.

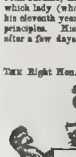
### J. B. F. BLACKETT, ESQ.

JOHN BURGOYNE FENWICK BLACKETT, Esq., of Wylam, in the county of Northumberland, recently M.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne, was the elder son of the late Christopher Blackett, Esq., of Wylam, a Captain in the 18th Hussars, and M.P. for South Northumberland, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Montagu Burgoyne, Esq., and granddaughter of Sir Roger Burgoyne, Bart. Mr. John Burgoyne Fenwick Blackett was born in 1821. He received his early education at Harrow, whence he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford. In 1841 he took his degree as a second class in classics, and in the following year was elected to a Fellowship at Merton. He did not, however, remain long in residence, but came to London, where he studied for the bar, and was a contributor to some of the periodicals. He was, at the last general election, returned by a large majority for Newcastle-on-Tyne, and in the House of Commons he amply sustained the expectations of his friends, and rose in the estimation of his constituents. As a member he was regular and punctual in his attendance, and was a frequent speaker, strongly advocating an extension of Parliamentary reform, of the electoral franchise, and of national education; he also supported the ballot, and refused to pledge himself to vote for the withdrawal of the Scotch grant. He gave high promise of a brilliant career, when, about twelve months since, a paralytic attack prostrated him, obliged him to resign his seat in Parliament, and, eventually, to the deep regret of all who knew him, caused his death, which occurred on the 26th ult., at Villeneuve-le-Roi, a small town in the department of the Yonne, Champagne, France. Mr. Blackett was in his 35th year, and was unmarried; he is succeeded in the representation of the ancient family of the Blacketts of Wylam, by his only brother, Edward Algernon Blackett, Esq., R.N., who married, the 25th May, 1852, Lucy, daughter of the Rev. T. Mitchell.

### C. J. W. DEANS DUNDAS, ESQ.

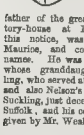
CHARLES JAMES WHITLEY DEANS DUNDAS, Esq., late of the Coldstream Guards, and M.P for the Flint district in 1838, was the elder son of Vice-Admiral Sir James Whitley Deans Dundas, of Berton Court, Berks and Aston Hall, Flintshire, recently Commander-in-Chief of the British naval forces in the Black Sea, by his first wife (his first cousin), Janet, only daughter of the late Charles Deans Dundas, Lord Amesbury. Mr Charles James Whitley Deans Dundas, the subject of this notice, was born the 16th June, 1811, and married, the 20th of March, 1837, his cousin, Janet Lindsay, daughter of John Jardine, Esq., and granddaughter of Bruce the Abyssinian Traveller, by which lady (who survives him) he has had a son, Charles Amesbury, now in his eleventh year. Mr. Dundas in politics was a strenuous supporter of Whig principles. His death, which is very generally lamented, occurred recently, after a few days' illness.

### EARL DIGBY



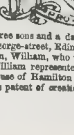
THE Right Hon. Edward Digby, D.C.L., Earl Digby, Viscount Colchehill, and Baron Digby in the Peerage of England, Baron Digby of Geashill, in the King's County, in the Peerage of Ireland, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Dorset and the town of Poole, and Colonel of the Dorsetshire Militia, died on the 12th inst. He was the eldest son of Henry, the seventh Irish Baron, and first Earl, Viscount, and Baron of the English creation, by his second wife, Mary, daughter and heiress of John Knowler, Esq., of Canterbury. He was born the 8th of January, 1773, and succeeded his father as second Earl, the 25th of September, 1792. He was never married, and, as his two brothers, the only other male issue of his father, are also deceased unmarried, the Earldom and other English titles become extinct, while the Irish Barony of Digby of Geashill passes to his Lordship's cousin, Edward St. Vincent Digby, Esq., of Minterne House, Dorsetshire, eldest son of the late Admiral Sir Henry Digby, G.C.B., and great-great-grandson of William, the fifth Baron Digby. Edward St. Vincent Digby, now Lord Digby, married the 27th of June, 1827, Theresa, eldest daughter of the present Earl of Ilchester, and has issue three sons and three daughters.

### THE REV. A. I. SUCKLING.



THE Rev. Alfred Inigo Suckling, L.L.B., of Woodton Hall, county of Norfolk, Rector of Barsham, Suffolk, was the only son of Alexander Fox, Esq., by his wife, Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Robert Suckling, Esq. He was born the 31st Jan., 1796, and, succeeding his maternal uncle, Lieut. Maurice William Suckling, in 1820, assumed the surname and arms of Suckling only. The rev. gentleman, who was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, married, the 31st Jan., 1816, Lucy Clementina, eldest daughter of Samuel Clarke, Esq., and has had issue four sons and six daughters. He died at St. Heliers, Jersey, on the 3rd inst. The family of Suckling, which the Rev. Mr. Suckling represented, was both ancient and distinguished, and was seated so far back as 1348 at Woodton, Norfolk. He also represented the old and knightly house of Shelton. The Rev. Dr. Maurice Suckling, the son of Robert Suckling, and his wife, Sarah Shelton, was the maternal grandfather of the great Lord Nelson, whose mother was born in the Rectory-house at Barsham. The Rev. Mr. Suckling, the subject of this notice, was descended from Robert, the elder brother of the Maurice, and counted among his ancestors many Royal and noble names. He was also descended from the famous architect Inigo Jones, whose granddaughter, Susannah Webb, married Captain Robert Suckling, who served at Minden. Sir John Suckling, the poet, was of the family, and also Nelson's brave uncle, Captain Maurice Suckling. The Rev. Mr. Suckling, just deceased, published an excellent and well-illustrated history of Suffolk, and his collections for illustrating the county of Essex have been given by Mr. Weale in his "Quarterly Papers on Architecture."

### SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON, BART.



SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON, Bart., of Preston, co. Haddington, the able and distinguished Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh, was served heir male in general to Sir Robert Hamilton, of Preston, Bart., and was the third Baronet in possession, and eighth *de jure*. He was born in Glasgow, and was educated at Oxford, where he obtained first-class honours. He was admitted a member of the Scottish Bar in 1813, and was the author of several articles in the *Edinburgh Review*. He married, in 1839, his cousin, Janet, daughter of the late Hebert Marshall Esq., and had issue three sons and a daughter. Sir William died on the 9th inst., at 15, Great George-street, Edinburgh. He is succeeded in the Baronetcy by his eldest son, William, who was born in 1830. The family of Hamilton, which Sir William represented, sprang from Sir Gilbert de Hameldon, founder of the house of Hamilton in Scotland. The first Baronet, a staunch Cavalier, obtained his patent of creation the 5th Nov., 1673.

## *COUNTRY NEWS.*

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 13, 1856.

| Month and Day. | Corrected Readings of Barometer at 32° & mean sea level. | Thermometer. | | Mean Temperature of the Day. | Rain in Inches. | Mean Temperature of Dew Point. | | Amount of Ozone. (0–10) | | Mean amount of Cloud. (0–10) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Highest Reading. | Lowest Reading. | | | 9 a.m. Wet Bulb. | 9 p.m. Evapo-ration. | 10 a.m. | 10 p.m. | |
| | Inches. | ° | ° | ° | | ° | ° | | | |
| May 7 | 29.413 | 50·2 | 37.8 | 43·5 | 0.000 | 39·8 | 38·7 | 5 | 5 | 9·0 |
| ,, 8 | 29.432 | 48·3 | 38·2 | 43·1 | 0.010 | 41·9 | 40·4 | 8 | 10 | 6·2 |
| ,, 9 | 30.104 | 54·8 | 40·7 | 48·2 | 0.060 | 42·2 | 42·1 | 7 | 7 | 6·1 |
| ,, 10 | 29.973 | 62.8 | 40·0 | 49·6 | 0.000 | 45·4 | 46·5 | 8 | 7 | 3·5 |
| ,, 11 | 29.803 | 62·0 | 39·9 | 50·5 | 0.000 | 46·7 | 48·7 | 9 | 7 | 5·2 |
| ,, 12 | 29.651 | 62·5 | 46·0 | 51·5 | 0.000 | 49·2 | 49·3 | 8 | 8 | 9·5 |
| ,, 13 | 29.509 | 50·8 | 48·1 | 48·1 | 0.630 | 48·7 | 47·8 | 9 | 7 | 10·0 |
| Mean | 29.752 | 55·8 | 41·1 | 47·2 | 0.730 | 44·9 | 44·9 | 8·4 | 7·4 | 6·8 |

*The range of temperature during the week was 30°2.*

*The Weather.*—Fine, except on the 8th—showery; 12th, from 4 p.m. rain; and 13th, which was very rainy from 1 p.m.

*The direction of the wind* was—on 7th, N.E., became N.N.E at 7½ p.m., N. at 9½ p.m.; N.N.E. at 6½ a.m. on the 8th, N. at 4 p.m., N.E. at 6½ p.m., N. at 10 p.m.; N.N.E. at 6 a.m. on the 9th, in which quarter it remained till 7½ p.m. on the 12th, becoming N.N.E. at 8½ p.m.; E.N.E. at 11¼ a.m. on the 13th, sweeping through E. to S. at 1½ p.m, became S.S.W. at 2 p.m., S.W. at 2½ p.m., W.S.W. at 4½ p.m., S.W. at 7½ p.m., W.S.S. at 8 p.m., and S W at 9½ p.m.

*Gales* occurred on the 7th and 8th: a solar halo occurred on the 8th.

On the 9th the wild hyacinth came into flower; on the 10th the snowy mespilus and bird cherry in flower; 13th, cratægus monogina in flower.

ANGLO-FRENCH FREE-TRADE ASSOCIATION.—The *Staffordshire Advertiser* inserts a letter from Mr. John M'Gregor, M.P., who took a prominent part in the recent demonstration in the Potteries in favour of Free-trade with France, in which he says:—"I have had a long interview with the Emperor on the subject of freedom of trade; also with the First Minister of State and the Minister of Commerce, all favourable; and important commercial measures will soon be taken. Yesterday we seized all prohibitions should be abolished; nevertheless, persevere, and we will succeed."

LONGFORD ELECTION.—Mr. George Hughes, ex-Solicitor-General was returned on Wednesday without opposition, in the room of Mr. FOX, deceased.

SEVERN VALLEY RAILWAY MEETING AT STOURPORT.—On the 6th inst. a numerously-attended and influential public meeting was held in the Town-hall, Stourport, for the purpose of hearing explanations from Sir S. M. Peto, Bart., as to the present position of the Severn Valley Railway. Sir T. E. Winnington, Bart., M.P., who was called to the chair, reminded the gentlemen present that the town of Stourport owed its importance to the river and canal, formerly great arteries of commerce, but which were now superseded by railways. If, therefore, the present opportunity of completing the Severn Valley Railway were lost, the town would be unable to compete with other more favoured localities (Hear, hear). Sir S. M. Peto then explained the reasons which had induced him to take so active a part in the endeavour to resuscitate the Severn Valley Railway, and to take charge of the undertaking. The first thing he felt he ought to do was to ascertain whether the line, when constructed, would pay a fair dividend to those connected with it. A great deal of unnecessary work had been set down in the original plans, involving of course a greater expenditure than was really required. He, therefore, persuaded his colleagues to go to Parliament for powers of deviation and alteration. They did so, and the result was that the line could now be constructed at a cost of £15,000 per mile. Another great consideration for them was, that the line would include more than an average population as compared with other lines in the country, and he then explained the towns and districts through which it would pass. He found they would require 7800 additional shares to be taken, and he, therefore, made up his mind at once to come down to the locality, and see what he could do among his friends along the line (Great cheering). He did not believe his London friends would do much until they saw that shares were being taken up in the locality. With respect to the subscription for shares, he would not allow any person to pay any money till the whole 7800 shares were subscribed for. If that could not be done, he then would break up the company, and pay every one his due. In conclusion, Sir Samuel urged upon the landowners on the line the great benefit they would derive from its completion; and he quoted one of the Duke of Norfolk's farms, showing that the landowners and farmers in its locality had contributed 10-12ths of its entirety. Resolutions were passed in favour of the proposed undertaking, and, altogether, the meeting seemed very hearty and unanimous.

THE MINERS' STRIKE IN SCOTLAND.—This contest still continues and day by day the sufferings of the men and their families become more extreme. On Monday all the colliers at New Mains went in at the rebate rate, but the ironstone-miners still remain out. Indeed it is well known that a great body of the workmen would be only too ready to go to work at 4s. per day, but they are deterred by intimidation. Considering that between 20,000 and 40,000 men are idle, and meeting daily to discuss their grievances, their conduct, on the whole, has been very orderly, a very small number only having been apprehended for intimidation. But it is needless to say that the mining districts are in a most uneasy state, and timid people at least are enduring the deepest anxiety by reason of their fears for an outbreak. In the mean time every precaution has been taken to repress or meet any attempt at disturbance.

A SEA SERPENT.—Two men walking towards the New Quay at Lancaster, the other day, descried an unusual object lying in the river, apparently left by the tide. On examination it turned out to be a specimen of the "devil fish." It weighed two cwt., and from the head projected two horns a foot long. It was armed with formidable mouth teeth, similar to those of a shark. On opening it a large codfish was taken from the stomach.

A GIPSY WEDDING.—Considerable interest was excited in Bilston on Wednesday last by the marriage of two of this singular people. The bride and bridegroom were distantly related to each other, and claimed descent from the same royal family. The bride's family has been encamped in the neighbourhood of Bilston for some years. Both the parties are possessed of considerable wealth, and have gained respect by their quiet and regular conduct. The Church of St. Leonard was crowded by spectators, at the marriage service, which was performed by the Rev. H. S. Fletcher, assisted by the Rev. R. J. H. Mitchell. During the afternoon many of the most respectable inhabitants visited the camp, among all of whom the offer of a glass of wine was accepted, and hilarity all were received with politeness and attention, and wine in abundance was offered to the principal guests. Many were the congratulations the young gipsy couple receive. *—Birmingham Journal.*

A SINGING MOUSE.—On Friday night, about ten o'clock, the inmates of a house in Portferry were surprised to hear, as they supposed, a bird singing in an adjoining apartment. On proceeding in the direction whence the sounds came, they were astonished to see in an old birdcage, in which a bird had been kept about twelve months since, a small mouse, singing away with great composure. The notes produced were somewhat similar to those of the redbreast. Although the parties descried within a candle, the little songster continued its song uninterruptedly for a considerable length of time, gazing all the while on the spectators.—*Newry Examiner.*

THE IRISH POOR-LAW COMMISSION.—A compensation allowance has been granted to Mr. W. Stanley, the late Secretary to the Irish Poor-law Commission, the office having been recently abolished by Act of Parliament. Mr. Stanley has been in the public service, in one capacity or another, for upwards of forty years, and, according to the scale of compensation, he is to receive a pension of £633 6s. 8d. per annum; but, as this allowance is to be merged in the salary of a vacant office in the Inland Revenue Department, to which he has been nominated, the retired allowance granted to him will be saved to the country.

THE RAILWAY FORGERIES.—James Montgomery Knighting was brought up to Dublin, last week, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, for the purpose of having preferred against him a series of charges in relation to the forgeries of railway shares transfers. There were altogether eight fresh charges of forgeries; and, a number of witnesses having been examined for the prosecution, the prisoner was fully committed for trial at the next commission on the eighth charge proved, and which, in addition to the charges already brought under the public notice, make the aggregate amount of forgeries £14,170.

WELL-FLOWERING.—The Flowering of Tissington Wells, Derbyshire, took place, as usual, on Holy Thursday, when the Curate, the Rev. W. Gladstone, read prayers, and an appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev.—Dampier, of Leek, from the 10th verse of the 4th chapter of Ephesians. The colours of the well decorations were arranged with peculiar taste. By the liberality of Sir Henry Fitzherbert, Bart., there was, as usual, a most bountiful repast provided for visitors.

PAYING OFF A NATIONAL DEBT.—The Dutch First Chamber of the Netherlands was engaged last week discussing the bill for paying off ten millions of the national debt. M. Cremers objected to it on the ground that that sum might be better employed in public works, to which the Minister of Finance replied that the income of the State was in such a flourishing condition that it could both diminish the national burdens and encourage public works. No further opposition being made, the bill was unanimously passed.

INAUGURATION OF THE PEACE TROPHY AND SCUTARI MONUMENT AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE

## THE PEACE FETE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE imposing ceremony of the inauguration of the Peace Trophy and the Scutari Monument, designed by Baron Marochetti, and appropriately erected in the Crystal Palace, took place on Friday, the 9th inst., in the presence of her Majesty. We gave a brief notice of the proceedings in part of our impression last week, and are now enabled to give a full report of what took place.

The time fixed for the arrival of the numerous spectators being eleven o'clock, from an early hour in the morning thousands of carriages, filled with gaily-dressed ladies and officers in uniform, thronged the whole line of road from town to Norwood; and before one o'clock every available spot commanding a view of the centre transept was crowded with spectators, most of whom were ladies. The centre transept had undergone many important alterations for the purpose of accommodating an increased number of visitors for this occasion. The orchestra was removed from the south end of the centre transept to the north side, immediately behind the Royal dais, where a permanent building, constructed upon acoustic principles, was substituted for the open platform, in use for the band at the other end of the transept. The whole of the floor was covered with red cloth and striped red and yellow drugget. A special gallery to the left of the dais was set apart for the Queen's household. At the south end of the transept special galleries were also set apart for the foreign Ministers and the Houses of Lords and Commons and their ladies. The open space to the right of the Queen was reserved for her Majesty's Ministers, and that to the left for the Crimean officers, who attended in uniform. The whole space under the south side of the centre transept was occupied by the visitors, who also crowded the various staircases leading to the galleries, and every available position, however small, from which even a passing glimpse of what was going forward could be obtained. The upper galleries were also placed at the disposal of the visitors, who, however, notwithstanding the excessive crowding below, evinced no disposition to avail themselves of the accommodation. The whole of the north end of the building, behind the screen concealing the Peace Trophy, was reserved exclusively for her Majesty's use while she was in the building. The Scutari Monument is erected in the nave, on the south side of the great transept, at the base of which, before the screen, stands Baron Marochetti's equestrian statue of Richard Cœur de Lion. The Peace Trophy stands immediately under the nave to the north, at the base of which, also before the screen, is placed the equestrian statue of the Queen, by the same artist.

The majority of the spectators having taken their places before twelve o'clock, there remained a painfully long interval of three hours and a half to be disposed of before the ceremony took place. The *ennui* and dissatisfaction usually evinced upon occasions of such protracted delays were not so apparent on this occasion as might have been expected, for when the people were tired of contemplating each other—an occupation which evidently afforded amusement for at least a couple of hours—the constant arrival of detachments of Crimean soldiers, who formed in line round the dais, and, above all, the magnificent performances of the Crystal Palace band, tended to keep up the excitement, and render everybody good-humoured. The bands of the Coldstream Guards and of the Royal Artillery also performed various selections from operas during the morning.

Punctually at the time appointed—namely, at half-past three—the Royal party, comprising her Majesty, the Duchess of Kent, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the junior members of the Royal family, the Duke of Wellington, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis of Breadalbane, Lord Spencer, General Grey, General Phillips, and Sir G. Wetherall, arrived at the Palace; and, entering by the north transept, passed to the dais, where they took their seats amidst enthusiastic cheers, which were gracefully acknowledged by her Majesty. As the Royal party took their seats on the dais the combined bands of the Crystal Palace, the Coldstream Guards, and the Royal Artillery struck up the National Anthem, the whole of the spectators rising and cheering at the same time. At the conclusion of the National Anthem the quartet from M. Costa's oratorio of "Eli"—"We bless you in the name of the Lord; hear them, Lord, in the day of trouble; God of Jacob, do Thou defend them; O preserve them, and keep them in peace; let them be blessed upon the earth"—was sung by Madame Rudersdorff, Mr. and Mrs. Lockey, and Mr. Thomas, with admirable effect. At the conclusion of the quartet the band played the "Marche Funèbre" from the "Sinfonia Eroica" of Beethoven, at the second part of which the business of the day commenced; the veil on the south side of the transept being lowered, the model of the "Scutari Monument" made in imitation of granite, with a weeping figure of an angel at each corner, was discovered.

The following words, by Mr. H. F. Chorley, were then sung to a "Russian air" by the vocalists in an orchestra which had been constructed for the occasion near the dais:—

First Verse.

Solo.—Madame Rudersdorff.

God, the all terrible! King, who ordainest
Great winds Thy clarions, the lightnings Thy sword
Show forth Thy pity on high where Thou reignest:
Give to us peace in our time, O Lord!

Second Verse.

Quartet.—Madame Rudersdorff, Mr. and Mrs. Lockey, and Mr. Thomas.

God, the all merciful! Earth has forsaken
Thy ways of blessedness, slighted Thy word;
Bid not Thy wrath in its terrors awaken:
Give to us peace in our time, O Lord.

Third Verse.

Solo.—Madame Rudersdorff.

So shall Thy children, in thankful devotion,
Laud Him who saved them from peril abhorr'd,
Singing in chorus from ocean to ocean,
"Peace to the nations, and praise to the Lord."

The hymn being concluded, the various bands played the march and chorus from Handel's oratorio of "Judas Maccabeus," "See the Conquering Hero Come," during the performance of which the veil before the Peace Trophy was lowered, amidst the most tremendous cheering, not only from the visitors, but from the various detachments of soldiers drawn up within the transept. The greatest curiosity had prevailed all the day to witness the celebrated Peace Trophy, which was provokingly hidden between two such effective screens that even the most cursory glance was denied to the inquisitive; consequently, when the screen was removed there was a general rush to get a good sight of it; and there is very little doubt that the most sanguine were satisfied by its appearance. It consists of a female figure, about 20 feet in height, clothed in gold and silver tissue. The arms are extended—one hand holding a branch of olive, and in the other some corn, representing peace and plenty. The figure is standing on a beautifully-ornamented and artistic pedestal, between 70 and 80 feet in height, of great solidity. Round the base of the pedestal are grouped some of the celebrated statues of the Early Italian school.

The soldiers present, comprising detachments of Coldstream Guards, of the Scots Fusiliers, of the Grenadiers, and Artillery, and of almost every regiment of the Line, then defiled round the dais, the bands playing French and Sardinian airs, which were followed by "Rule Britannia." This manœuvre was executed at the suggestion of her Majesty, who, during the performance of the National Air, descended from the dais with her party, and retired to the north end of the building. Before her departure she was presented by M. Negretti, the photographer, with a stereoscopic representation of the ceremony, taken a few minutes previously from one of the upper galleries, in spite of the gloominess of the day.

All the soldiers who appeared on the occasion were decorated with Crimean medals. A medal was also struck by the machine established on the premises, bearing on one side the trophies of the Allies, with the circumscription, "Fall of Sebastopol, September 8th, 1855;" and on the other the inscription, "The Allies give Peace to Europe, March 30th, 1856."

When the troops had passed round the dais, and taken up their former positions, the duet "O! Lovely Peace," from the same oratorio, was sung by Madame Rudersdorff and Mrs. Lockey:—

O! lovely peace, with plenty crown'd,
Come spread thy blessings all around,
Let fleecy flocks the hills adorn,
And valleys smile with wavy corn.

The combined bands then played the "Partant pour la Syrie," which was very much cheered, after which was played the Russian National Anthem, which was passed by in complete silence. "Rule Britannia" then followed, during the performance of which the Royal party withdrew to the north end of the building, from which they departed about half-past four o'clock, followed by the majority of the visitors, whom neither the fountains on the terrace nor the gastronomic resources of Messrs. Staples' establishment could induce to remain.

The musical arrangements on the whole were very satisfactory. Previously to the ceremony, and for some considerable time after its termination, the bands of the Coldstream Guards and Royal Artillery, in turns, enlivened the scene with strains of military harmony: "Il Trovatore," "Lucrezia Borgia," "Semiramide," and other popular works, supplied attractive pieces; while the Royal Artillery provided even a still greater treat in Mozart's fine overture to "Zauberflöte." This—although played rather slowly and sedately—was decidedly effective; and offered, besides, an agreeable contrast to Verdi's eternal "Miserere," which was introduced on two occasions. The band of the Crystal Palace, under the direction of Herr Manns, also did efficient service; and in the covered orchestra lately

ANGEL OF THE SCUTARI MONUMENT, BY MAROCHETTI, AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

erected for its accommodation sounded to much more advantage than we had anticipated. The addition of stringed instruments (suggested, we understand, by the new conductor) has proved a happy innovation. The unchanging monotony of the wind band alone must always in the end become tiresome.

It is estimated that the visitors who attended on the occasion were nearly 12,000 in number. This is a large figure, but not the slightest pressure or inconvenience was experienced; and too much praise cannot be given to the Sydenham authorities for the accommodation they afforded to so many spectators, all of whom could view at their ease the impressive ceremony that took place before them. Admission on payment of 10s. 6d., 1492; ditto by season tickets, 10,296: total visitors, 11,788.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 18.—Trinity Sunday. Bonaparte declared Emperor, 1804.
MONDAY, 19.—Anna Boleyn beheaded, 1536. Battle of La Hogue, 1692.
TUESDAY, 20.—Columbus died, 1506.
WEDNESDAY, 21.—Prince Menschikoff left Constantinople, 1854.
THURSDAY, 22.—Corpus Christi. Alexander Pope born, 1688.
FRIDAY, 23.—Allies landed at Kertch, 1855. Sir W. Molesworth born, 1810.
SATURDAY, 24.—Queen Victoria born, 1819.

### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 24, 1856.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M h m 1 0 | A h m 1 20 | M h m 1 49 | A h m 1 55 | M h m 2 10 | A h m 2 30 | M h m 2 45 | A h m 3 0 | M h m 3 30 | A h m 3 45 | M h m 4 15 | A h m 4 35 | M h m 5 0 | A h m |

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*** The large View of the Fleet (four pages), by E. Duncan, and the Picture Map of the Baltic Sea, will be published on the 31st instant.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1856.*

We do not know whether the Government have any serious intention of ordering a General Illumination on the 29th inst., in celebration of the peace. We trust not, however; and that an illumination by the clubs, the Government offices, the public buildings, and the private tradesman of the Court, will be all that will be ordered or attempted on an occasion which, were it not for the celebration of her Majesty's birthday on the same evening, would by large sections of the people be considered inauspicious. To celebrate a peace that has already wounded the *amour propre* of the Emperor of Russia; that threatens, by its non-recognition of the Italian question, and by its insult to Belgium, to lead to new complications and difficulties in unexpected quarters, is to be joyful without judgment; and to laugh when to be serious might be more prudent or becoming. But if we are to have an illumination, we hope the Government, which orders these matters, will not issue any command or recommendation for the illumination of private houses. In such an immense city as London, and its suburbs, with two millions and a half of people, there must of necessity be a certain per centage of sick and dying persons. Will their chambers, if unilluminated, be free from the annoyance of blackguards and the window-smashers? We fear not. No respectable person in the metropolis cares for an illumination, with the single exception of the shareholders in gas companies and those who expect to make money by the sale of gas-fittings, or of oil, and candles, or the glaziers, who may or may not be innocent of any organisation for the breakage of the glass by which they thrive. We cannot even imagine what effect it is expected to produce by the illumination of the by-streets of London—by-streets of which we should suppose the inhabitants will be in the Parks to behold the greater splendour of the fireworks. If there is to be an illumination on a grand scale, why not illuminate the dome of St. Paul's? That would be a magnificent spectacle. Or, if other illuminations are required, there are the Monument, the Duke of York's Column, the Nelson Column, and—better than all—the Bridges. A tasteful and profuse illumination of the roadway and arches of London, Blackfriars, Southwark, Waterloo, Hungerford, and Westminster bridges would afford a *coup d'œil* of unexampled splendour; and be far better, and more consonant with the feelings of vast masses of the people, than any illumination of retired districts or back slums; and would have the additional advantage of providing no opportunity for mere ruffians and window-breakers. We throw out these hints for the consideration of the persons, whomsoever they may be, who have the ordering of these matters; but, whether they be attended to or not, we most earnestly deprecate the wanton and mischievous, as well as purposeless, idea of a compulsory illumination of private houses.

On Tuesday some gentlemen of the moneyed interest met the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the Treasury by invitation, when the right hon. gentleman gave them some additional information connected with the new loan of £5,000,000 for which they are asked to contract on Monday next. One thing he communicated gives a faint satisfaction. The Chancellor believes that this loan, with the continuance of the war taxes, which are fixed on us until April, 1858 (and he gives a significant hint that he is to rely next year on the Income-tax), will suffice to wind up the expenses of the war. He has no intention, at least, of funding any more, but he may require £2,000,000 in the last quarter of the present or the first quarter of the next year, to be raised by Exchequer Bills or Bonds, as the market may be, to square his accounts. The right hon. gentleman, when he has contracted his loan, will have added £29,000,000 to the funded debt; and he and his predecessor between them will have increased the unfunded debt—that is, Exchequer Bonds and Bills—about £15,000,000; making together about £44,000,000 increase of debt. The produce of the war taxes for the period they are likely to continue is estimated at £26,000,000; so that our two campaigns—the first, in 1854, having only been half a campaign—will have cost us, in addition to all the ordinary expenses of the Government, at least £35,000,000 each. It must be admitted that our Government, if efficient for no other purpose, is great at disbursing our money. If for such a vast expenditure we had anything to show beyond a few gun-boats, which may be as useless in our next contest as the great ships were in this—and beyond the Balaclava Railway, which we presume is to be left for the service of the Russians—the public might not be displeased at the cost; but, under present circumstances, it can only add to the conviction that the Government rather wastes than applies the power of the nation.

In February the Chancellor contracted a loan for £3,000,000, and it was then said, "Why not at once contract for all that you will want in the year?" The answer was, "We are uncertain whether we shall have peace or not, and uncertain, therefore, as to the amount we shall require." The conduct of the Government was reasonable. When the £3,000,000 was contracted, Consols were at 91¼, and the price given was £90 for every £100 of Consols; now Consols, partly in consequence of the peace, are at 93½. But a part of this rise is also due to the dividend which has been accumulating for eighty-four days—from Feb. 23rd to May 18th—and which may in round numbers be estimated at 15s., or equivalent to a rise in Consols of ¾ per cent. As the dividend is to be paid on the New Stock from the beginning of the year, the present biddings should bear about the same relation to the price of Consols now as the biddings in February bore to the price of Consols then. We must deduct the ¾ per cent for the advanced period and, may then conjecture that the Government will probably receive £92 for every £100. By waiting three months, therefore, the public will save about £2 per cent on £5,000,000. For so much providence we must give the Ministers credit, while on the whole we condemn their expenditure as enormous in proportion to their achievements.

Another circumstance deserving commendation is an alteration in their mode of proceeding. In February a mysterious kind of announcement was sent to the Bank, on a Friday—and by some individuals turned to advantage before it was made public—that the Government was in want of a loan, and would see parties on Monday to explain the particulars. The amount was conjectured to be large, and Consols suddenly fell 2 per cent, to rise 1½ after the sum to be borrowed was actually known, causing disturbance, loss, and vexation. On the present occasion there has been no mystery nor reserve. The Chancellor announced at once that he means to borrow £5,000,000 in Consols; that for every £100 in money he will give an annuity of 3 per cent, the interest to commence January 1, 1856; the biddings to be made in these annuities; that a deposit is to be paid of £10 per cent on May 22nd, and the subsequent payments are to be made of 20 per cent on June 12th, 20 per cent on June 27th, 20 per cent on July 24th, 10 per cent on August 28th, and 20 per cent (which will complete the loan) on September 18th. Thus, in announcing his loan, he announced at once all its conditions, all moneyed men knew equally well what was required, and the Funds were very little affected by the announcement. He will get, as we have seen, a better price for what he has to sell, and he has made and will make but little disturbance in the Money Market. If official men would always be open and straightforward, if they would only believe that the bulk of mankind possess common sense and common honesty, and may be relied on to take an enlightened view of their own and the public interest, they would find their task easier and would serve the nation better.

The differences between the United States and ourselves upon the recruiting question have long since been reduced to such infinitesimal proportions, that they would probably by this time have sunk into utter oblivion, but for the existence of other sources of discontent which serve to feed them. When people want to quarrel there is no cause too contemptible to quarrel about; and at the present moment the small affair of recruiting is evidently kept alive as an auxiliary to the larger quarrel, touching Central America.

A blue-book of 266 pages has just been issued, containing "Papers relative to Recruiting in the United States." All we can say of this ponderous volume is, that those who have the patience to wade through it will not rise from it with very exalted notions of the wisdom which rules the destinies of nations, either on this or on the other side of the Atlantic. On the one side we observe indications of haste, indecision, and uncertainty, in the midst of a temporary dilemma; on the other, an ungenerous endeavour to fix a quarrel where no sufficient cause had been given.

The simple state of the case between our Government and that of the United States is this. When we were in want of men to supply our losses in the Crimea, it was suggested that, amongst other places, we might go to America for them; and it was resolved to establish recruiting dépôts in the British States in North America. Precautions were at the same time ordered to be taken that nothing should be done to infringe the Neutrality Laws of the American Government.

After some little time doubts began to be entertained whether the instructions of the British Government had been, or could possibly be, so exactly and conscientiously carried out as to avoid all occasion for jealousy or uneasiness on the part of the United States; and the consequence was that, on the 22nd June, the British Government sent out orders to discontinue all further proceedings in the matter of enlistment for the Foreign Legion in any part of America.

On the 6th July Mr. Buchanan, on behalf of the American Government, made complaints that certain things had been done by British agents of a nature to violate the Neutrality Laws of the United States. To this Lord Clarendon (16th July) wrote a reply, stating the whole circumstances of the case so far as the British Government was concerned—a reply which was considered so satisfactory by Mr. Buchanan that, in writing to acknowledge its receipt, that gentleman said "he should feel much satisfaction" in transmitting it to his Government. "So strong," writes Lord Clarendon (April 30, 1856), "appears to have been the impression on the mind of Mr. Buchanan of the satisfactory nature of this communication that, when afterwards he received a despatch from Mr. Marcy, with renewed instructions to address remonstrances to the British Government on the subject of the recruiting proceedings, he abstained from acting upon these instructions, and withheld Mr. Marcy's despatch containing them from the knowledge of her Majesty's Government—obviously because he perceived by its date (the 15th of July) that it was long before the note of the undersigned (Lord Clarendon) of the 16th of July could have been received by Mr. Marcy, and because he concluded that, when that note should have been received, the Government of the United States would be satisfied with its contents."

It was not until the 5th of September that these pleasing anticipations were dispelled, and another letter of complaint, going over the same grounds, was received from Mr. Buchanan; to which, on the 27th, Lord Clarendon sent a reply, "repeating that her Majesty's Government had no reason to believe that any of her Majesty's servants, or agents duly authorised by them, had disregarded the injunction to respect and obey the laws of the United States;" but assuring of their regret if anything open to objection had occurred contrary to their intentions and positive instructions.

On the 1st of November came another despatch from the United States' Government still adhering to the assertion that things had been done by the British Government, or certain parties in its behalf, contrary to the Neutrality Laws of the States; and calling upon it to "take prompt and effective measures to arrest the proceedings, and to discharge from service those persons now in it who were enlisted within the United States, or who left the United States under contracts made there to enter and serve as soldiers in the British army." To this Lord Clarendon, in reply, after reiterating all that he had said before, observed that it would be impossible for the British Government to discharge any persons from its service who had entered it under the circumstances described, because no person had, to the knowledge of the Government, so entered it.

This, although plain and reasonable enough, did not prove satisfactory to the American Government. They insisted—and supported their assertion by reference to the circumstances at the trial of a German emigrant of the name of Hertz (a case supported by very questionable evidence)—that, in spite of all the precautions taken by the British Government in this matter, their instructions had been disregarded by certain British agents in America; they specifically made this charge against Mr. Crampton, her Majesty's Minister at Washington, and against her Majesty's Consuls at Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and New York;—and, to conclude, their first requirements as to discharging soldiers illegally enlisted being impossible, from the fact of there being no such soldiers, they demanded that the functionaries in question should be recalled from their posts by her Majesty's Government. This requirement, even in the absence of assurances from the gentlemen so complained of, of the utter groundlessness of the charges made against them, was of a nature which it would be impossible for the British Government to comply with, except under force of circumstances which happily do not, and we trust never will, exist.

We have to add, in conclusion, that Lord Clarendon, under date 30th April, addressed a very able and temperate statement to the American Government, containing a *resumé* of the whole case, which, we trust, may bring this foolish and undignified quarrel to an end.

In the historical sketch appended to the views of the Falkland Islands in our number of the 19th ult., we regret to find that Mons. Vernet feels aggrieved at the remark made respecting the unwarranted authority which it was stated he held in the Falkland Islands as representative of the State of Buenos Ayres. Nothing could be further from our intention than to make any observation which could hurt Mr. Vernet personally; but, as the sovereignty of Buenos Ayres over the Falkland Islands has never been recognised by any nation, and Great Britain having established *de facto* and *de jure* her rights over those Islands, it cannot be admitted that Buenos Ayres could delegate to any person a warrantable authority in them. We are fully aware of the great losses which occurred to Mons. Vernet by the untoward circumstances of his occupation, and should be glad to see justice done to the claims which we are persuaded he has on the British Government in several respects.

THE LATE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.—The Marquis of Dalhousie landed in England on Tuesday. He arrived at Spithead in the *Tribune* screw-frigate. She saluted the flag of the Commander-in-Chief, which the *Victory* acknowledged. The Commander-in-Chief went out to Spithead in the *Fire Queen* and paid his respects to the noble Lord. The health of his Lordship is reported to have improved of late, although he is still exceedingly weak, requiring to be moved in a cot. At four o'clock in the afternoon the *Tribune* came into harbour; but his Lordship did not land till near six o'clock. He then proceeded with his family to the George Hotel, Portsmouth. Here he will remain for a few days. On leaving the *Tribune* her crew manned yards, and, as the barge in which his Lordship and family were brought to shore passed the *Victory*, that ship fired a salute of nineteen guns. His Lordship was immediately carried to the carriage of the Commander-in-Chief, which was waiting, and drove to the George.

ILLNESS OF LORD PALMERSTON.—We regret to learn that the noble Viscount is labouring under symptoms of indisposition. On Thursday night week, on moving the address of thanks to the army and navy, Lord Palmerston was frequently interrupted by a cough, and on Friday night he was suffering from a severe cold. The Prime Minister remained in his place notwithstanding until the House of Commons went into Committee on the Police Bill, about nine o'clock, when he yielded to the entreaties of his colleagues, and went home. During the whole of the evening the noble Viscount kept his handkerchief to his face, and was evidently suffering from the combined effects of fatigue and indisposition. *Morning Herald.*

HEALTH OF LONDON.—Last week the births of 836 boys and 815 girls—in all 1651 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1846-55 the average number was 1521. Since the middle of April, when in an improved state of the temperature the deaths in London were reduced to little more than 1000 in a week, the mortality has shown some tendency to increase. Last week the deaths rose to 1154, the effect, probably, of atmospheric change. In the ten weeks corresponding to last week of the years 1846-55 the average number of deaths was 1009, which, if raised proportionately to the increase of population, becomes 1110. Hence it appears that the rate of mortality last week was above the average.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE Great Oyer of Poisoning, as the present session of the Central Criminal Court has been called, is being held, and William Palmer of Rugeley is upon his trial for murder. The Attorney-General opened the case in an address of four hours, and one in which the advocate's art—that of so sealing his art—was practised with a high degree of perfection. Nothing could be fairer than the speech, nothing more apparently simple than the way in which the chain of circumstances was unfolded. But the skill with which that chain was made to wind itself round the accused and the dramatic effect with which the more terrible portions of the narrative were introduced, were worthy of the advocate's forensic reputation. Before closing, and proceeding to call witnesses, Sir A. Cockburn alluded to the attempt which we intimated, some time ago, would probably be made for the defence, to confuse the minds of the jurors by bringing into conflict the medical evidence, so that an impression might be created that there is no such thing as absolute truth in science. For this attempt the prosecution is prepared. While we write, the witnesses for the Crown are under examination. Serjeant Shee's high oratorical powers will doubtless be exerted to the utmost for Palmer; but the final reply, which will dissipate the effect of mere rhetoric, and restore the case to all its naked horrors, is with the clear-headed, vigilant, adroit, Attorney-General, and it is difficult to imagine how the interests of justice can be better served, or the guilt or innocence of the accused brought into an intenser light. Lord Campbell, one of the Judges presiding, has already taken occasion to commend the fairness with which the examination in chief was being conducted. How long the trial may last it is difficult to say, but, as Sir A. Cockburn justly remarked, it is impossible to waste time in such an investigation. That an inordinate quantity of that class of writing known as penny-a-lining should be put forth in connection with an occasion of so much interest, was to be expected, and the tone of such writing will probably be acceptable to those for whom it is designed; but there is an entire and creditable absence of any attempt to forestal the verdict of the jury.

The sudden announcement by Sir Benjamin Hall that the performances of music in the Parks on Sunday afternoons are to cease has caused a great sensation, and it is by no means impossible that next week we shall have to chronicle a popular demonstration against the step thus taken. Lord Palmerston, whose avowed opinion in the House of Commons that the performances were not only harmless but beneficial, has given way to the remonstrances of the spiritual head of the Church of England, and to those of the parliamentary representatives of the Kirk of Scotland. The Sabbatarian views of one section of Dissenters have also been put forward by Mr. Baines; and the united voice represents to the Premier something which it would be more than disagreeable to face in Parliament. He, therefore, stops the music. Whether the band that performs before her Majesty, when at Windsor, on the Sunday afternoon, and also during her absence, will also be stopped, remains to be seen. It is also to be seen whether the police will take precautions, this year, against the ruffianism which was in no way connected with the people's Sunday grievance last summer, but which availed itself of a just complaint to run riot through the streets, and to destroy the property of those who have nothing to do with the interdiction of the popular recreation. It will be something new to find the police authorities acting with circumspection and promptness, and something surprising just now, when their heads must be bewildered with the anticipation of the 29th of the month.

The late Governor-General of India, Lord Dalhousie, has returned to England, we regret to read, in delicate health. The Court of Directors has met, and decided to confer upon his Lordship the pension of £5000 a year which he has asserted well earned as their servant, though Lord Aldworth's compliment to the ingenuity of the Company in securing "a salaried advocate" in the House of Lords against the time when the Indian question shall come up may have a constitutional significance. Sir J. W. Hogg, the chairman, was ready with his usual flow of indignation at such a hint; but then Sir James's indignation is so very prompt, and his primary argument "that answers every doubt so eloquently well," like the theologian's instant condemnation of an unorthodox questioner.

And, *apropos* of theology, three champions have been fighting a kind of triangular duel in the papers. Mr. Henry Drummond, who seldom misses an opportunity of a fling at the Church of Rome, has taken advantage of the recess to open fire upon poor Mr. Bowyer, who went over to that Church some years ago, and who is consequently, with all converts, a convertite. The question at issue is whether Ecclesiastical authority can supersede Divine law. There is no doubt that Popes have claimed, and casuists defended, their claim to this power; but it would seem not to be the recognised teaching of Rome, in these days. Mr. Bowyer repudiates it, but not in a manly, straightforward way—we may observe, indeed, that the Roman Catholic champions seldom do deal in bold and precise language; and Dr. Cumming comes up with "St. Liguori," and reasserts the original position. The dispute would be as ridiculous as most of such controversies did not something more turn upon it than the abstract teaching of the priesthood. If Pope Pius's right to release persons from oaths and obligations really were matter of belief among the Catholics, the consequences might be graver than any apparently involved in the present dispute, which otherwise might be remitted to the conclave now about to meet and consider why St. Januarius's pomatum liquefied so imperfectly this year.

The Sardinian Legislature has been taking the same course as our own—discussing the peace, and thanking its army. The principal speakers declared Russia to be humbled, and in so far as humiliation to Russia involves weakening of their enemy, Austria, they see reason for satisfaction. The conduct of England is cordially approved, and we are stated to have offered Sardinia the loan of a third million, which, however, she was enabled to dispense with. An interesting fact regarding the Sardinian army was, we think, told, for the first time, in Lord Palmerston's speech on the vote of thanks. He said, that after the battle in which the new allies behaved so gallantly, and in which we took no part, except with a battery of four guns which did much execution, General Codrington, on receiving the acknowledgments of the Sardinian General, presented him with that battery, in memorial of that day. This was a graceful and chivalrous act and we hope that, if Mr. William Williams moves to deduct the price of the metal out of Sir William's pay, the nation will raise the sum by subscription

ROYAL VISIT TO THE TURKISH EMBASSY.—The visit of a Sovereign to the house of an Ambassador is always regarded as an act of eminent distinction—at once a high compliment to the Monarch represented, and a mark of Royal favour and graceful condescension to his representative—the most gratifying that can be paid. When, therefore, we announce that on Tuesday, the 27th inst., her Majesty will honour his Excellency M. Musurus, the Turkish Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, with her presence at a ball to be given at the residence of the Embassy, in Bryanston-square, it will be readily understood that such a visit will be considered not merely in the light of a return for the compliment paid by his Imperial master to the British representative by his most unusual presence at a ball given by Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, on the banks of the Bosphorus, but also as an almost singular instance of personal good feeling on the part of the British Sovereign towards the Ambassador himself and Madame Musurus.—*Morning Post.*

THE JEWS' FREE SCHOOL.—The annual dinner of the Jews' Free School was held on Monday evening at the London Tavern, where about 140 gentlemen were present, under the presidency of Sir Anthony Rothschild, president of the charity. Among the guests were the Rev. Dr. Adler, Chief Rabbi of the Jews, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Sir Moses Montefiore, Mr. F. H. Goldsmid, Professor Hart, R.A., Professor Walev, M.A., Mr. De Symonds, &c. Donations were announced to the amount of £1000. The report stated that in the pendency of the Free School, which is conducted on the principle of the British and Foreign School, a most excellent and gratuitous education on nearly 1000 children, and which has merited the highest approbation from the Government Inspector.

## THE COURT.

HER Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the members of the Royal family, have availed themselves of the Parliamentary recess to gain a few days' retirement in the Isle of Wight, whither they proceeded on Saturday last.

On the previous day the Queen had been present at the Peace Celebration Fête at Crystal Palace; and on Saturday morning, before leaving London, her Majesty paid a visit to the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester-house.

On Sunday her Majesty, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and Princess Alice, attended Whippingham parish church. The service was performed by the Rev. G. Prothero.

On Monday her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and Princess Alice, went to Portsmouth Dockyard to inspect the 8th Hussars, which regiment had arrived in the course of the day from the East, under the command of Brigadier-General Shewell. Her Majesty was received on landing by Vice-Admiral Sir George Seymour, Major-General Breton, and the naval and military authorities. The troops—consisting of the 8th Lancers, a detachment of the 17th Lancers, and invalids from different regiments—were minutely inspected by her Majesty, who remained in the dockyard till twenty minutes before seven o'clock.

On Tuesday morning his Royal Highness Prince Albert embarked on board the *Fairy*, attended by Captain Du Plat, and visited the forts at Hurst Castle, Sconce Point, and Freshwater. In the afternoon the Queen and the Prince rode out on horseback.

On Wednesday the Queen and the Prince drove out in the vicinity of Osborne.

THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY.—His Excellency the Baron Brunnow left town on Saturday, by the afternoon express on the South-Eastern Railway, *en route* for Frankfort. His Excellency slept at Birmingham's Royal Ship Hotel, and embarked on Sunday morning for Calais. Captain Smithett accompanied the Baron from Dover to the French coast. The appointment of Count Chreptowitsch as Russian Minister to the Court of St. James's is officially announced.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent went to Frogmore on Tuesday morning, attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson. Her Royal Highness returned to her residence, Clarence House, St. James's, in the afternoon.

The Countess de Persigny will give a *soirée dansante* at Albert-gate House on the 20th inst., and a ball on the 3rd of June.

The Countess Bernstorff has issued cards for a "reception," at the residence of the Prussian Legation, on Saturday (this day).

The Earl and Countess of Westmoreland entertained at dinner, at their mansion in Cavendish-square, on Tuesday evening, his Highness the Grand Vizier and a distinguished circle of friends.

Viscount Palmerston left town with Viscountess Palmerston, after the Cabinet Council, on Saturday afternoon, for his seat, Broadlands, Hants.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

### THE BANDS IN THE PARKS.

On Saturday last the Archbishop of Canterbury addressed a letter to Lord Palmerston, pointing out the violation of the feelings of the people caused by the playing of the bands in the parks on Sunday, and the evil effects which (in the opinion of the Primate) had been produced in the minds of the people, and imploring him to reconsider his decision. Lord Palmerston has replied to this appeal, that his only intention in permitting the bands to play in the parks on Sundays was to give the people an innocent and healthy recreation between the hours of Divine service, and in the hope of keeping the working men out of the alehouses; but that as he found his plan had been received with so great repugnance; that as there was, at all events, so much difference of opinion, and that as even the working people themselves appeared to be indifferent on the subject, although he retained his own views and opinions, yet, in deference to public opinion and to the religious feelings of the community, he would order that the playing of the bands on Sunday should be discontinued.

The following letter has been addressed to Lieut.-Colonel Dickson by Sir B. Hall:—

9, Great Stanhope-street, May 12.

Dear Sir,—It is with much regret that I am under the necessity of informing you that I have received instructions not to allow the bands to play any more in the parks or gardens on Sunday afternoon. I beg again to thank you for your consideration in offering the band of your regiment for the gratification of the working classes of Spitalfields and Bethnal-green, and the classes in the latter neighbourhood of Victoria-park. I was very glad to meet you in Victoria-park on Sunday last, as you were thus a witness as well as myself to the excellent conduct of the 85,191 persons there assembled, and who so thoroughly enjoyed the music you were so good as to provide for them.—I am, dear sir, yours faithfully, BENJAMIN HALL.

THE PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.—The annual general meeting of the members of this body was held at Freemasons'-hall on Monday morning, the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. The report, which was read by the secretary, stated that the operations of the society during the past year had been varied and important. Several additional branches had been established in the provinces, but many of those already organised were far from exhibiting the activity which was required in the present day. It alluded to the various measures passed during the present and last Session bearing upon Romanism; to the Bible-burning cases at Kingstown; to the case of Achetti, imprisoned in Turkey; and to various other cases. The receipts for the year had amounted to £1088 14s., and the expenditure to within £17 of that sum. The meeting was addressed on the subjects of Maynooth, nunneries, and Italy, by the Rev. Dr. Cumming, Mr. O'Malley, Q.C., the Rev. W. K. Freemantle, Mr. G. H. Davis, and the Rev. C. Prest.

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.—The twelfth annual meeting of this society was held on Monday evening, at Exeter-hall, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the hall was densely crowded. The noble chairman, having commended the objects of the society to the meeting and the public, called upon the secretary to read the annual report, which stated that additional schools had been opened in various localities, and the total number in operation was—128 Sunday-schools, with 17,227 scholars; 98 day-schools, with 14,043 scholars; 117 evening schools, with 8,000 ditto. The voluntary teachers, who last year numbered 1868, now numbered 2118; and the paid teachers 327. The amount which the schools raised, independently of grants from the Union, exceeded £20,000 a year, which, however, fell considerably short of their expenditure. The number of industrial classes in operation was 83, with an average attendance of 2000 persons. Of the shoeblacks there were now three brigades in London, numbering in all 108, who had earned in twelve months £2270, of which £1785 had been paid to the boys, £437 had been placed in the bank on their behalf, and £316 paid to the society. The number of boots and shoes cleaned was 843,783. The scholars placed in situations exceeded in number any former year; 15 boys had been sent abroad during the year. The finances had, owing to the war and other drawbacks, been in arrear, and were required to meet the expenses, and the committee had consequently drawn £1600 from the deposit fund. The report was unanimously adopted, and several gentlemen delivered addresses in advocacy of the objects of the society.

LIBERTY ALL OVER THE WORLD.—A "Congress of Reformers of All Nations" was held on Wednesday morning in St. Martin's Hall. The attendance was limited. Robert Owen, Esq., presided, and addressed the meeting at some length, enforcing his peculiar views with singular earnestness. A series of resolutions were unanimously passed by the meeting, and petitions were voted to both Houses of Parliament, with a memorial to her Majesty.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING.—The North London Evangelisation Society is holding open-air services in spots contiguous to most of the leading thoroughfares in this district of the metropolis. The Rev. W. H. Elliott is assisted by many of the clergy and laymen in this effort to reach the masses, and for several Sundays large audiences have been gathered, especially in the afternoon.

THE LATE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION IN RUPERT-STREET, HAYMARKET.—Two of the injured men, Rossi and Kudeo, have completely recovered from their wounds, and have left the hospital. The other two are likely to leave in the course of a few days. Up to the present time nothing has been heard of the assassin Foschini.

WILLS.—The will of the Hon. and Right Rev. Hugh Percy, Lord Bishop of Carlisle, was proved in London under £90,000 personalty within the province of Canterbury.—The Rev. W. Webb, D.D., late Master of Clare-hall, Cambridge, and Vicar of Lollington, £12,000.—Joseph Ferard, Esq., of Lissadell-house, £30,000.—Thomas Rae, of Napier-house, Cheltenham, £25,000.—Joseph Clark, of Old Stromford, £25,000.—Anthony Dawson, Esq., East Bonshouse, Devon, £14,000.—W. Batty, wholesale stationer, Aldersgate-street, £10,000.—James Maxton, M.D., of Cruff, N.B., £2000 within the province of Canterbury.—W. Stevenson, farmer, Croxton, £10,000.—We are authorised to state that the will of the late Lord Boston has been sworn under £70,000 personalty, and not under £30,000, as stated in our Journal of last week.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—Mary Ann Chitty, of Norfolk, has bequeathed £100 to the Norwich District Visiting Society; and to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Norwich Dispensary, Indigent Blind, Norwich Lying-in Charity, Provident Coal Society, Norfolk Clergymen's Widows Charity, Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, Church Missionary Society—to each £50.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

ROOK-SHOOTING is at present holding its brief ascendancy over the sportsman's heart and hand, before he sets out on his journey to London for the Derby, and the fireworks, which will, by-the-by, form an agreeable interlude between the two great Epsom days; and, from all we can hear, the young rooks are fine and plentiful, and very early. The owners of rookeries have found out that the only way to have plenty is not to spare powder and shot over them. No birds understand the theory of colonisation better; if they are only well thinned every May, they will never desert their chosen grove; but if they find themselves becoming too crowded, they will desert *en masse*. Not long since a very large rookery was strictly preserved for two years, and in the third year it would hardly carry three guns. Will Goodall's Cup, which we described about a fortnight since, was found to contain £360 when it was presented to him; and, knowing well that his friends "liked a sharp forty minutes," he did not give them a long speech, but it was one well worthy of him, and as good as Will Long's celebrated one, which is saying a great deal. Two thousand foxes have yielded up their breath and brushes to him and his hounds during the last nineteen years, of which 112 were killed last season; the best run of which he considered to be the one hour-and-five-minute one from Hogtree Wood.

Shrewsbury has once more been the scene of races, but its programme possessed little interest, beyond introducing us to Peeping Tom as the winner of the principal two-year-old stakes. Lord Wilton's star was also in the ascendant at Manchester with Fumicestone, and Blink Bonny, who will never stay a distance, won her maiden race at last after two very good efforts at Chester and York. Mr. Stirling Crawfurd's colours, which are no longer "all white," but "French grey, with orange garter," were unfurled here for the first time this year; but Church Langton had to strike them in his race, and West Langton finished a dead heat with Aleppo, which cannot be a Derby form. That very deserving and clever jockey, George Oates, was "up," and Mr. Crawfurd has now, by arrangement, the first call of his services.

Rifleman's Chester break-down has robbed the Ascot Cup of much of its interest, and it is rather remarkable that, the day after he broke down at Chester, Saraband, who beat him for the St. Leger, had his stable broken into, and was found wandering about the Chester streets late in the evening, without any body to own him! However, Mr. Parr's horses will stand anything, and he won a race cleverly next day, instead of taking cold; and will, no doubt, run very well in the Ascot Cup against Fandango, who is matched with Homily at even weights, over the Beacon, for the Challenge Cup and £200 a side in the First October.

Fly-by-Night's position is pretty steady, and not a few suspect that his lameness was a little exaggerated to reconcile the public to Faraletta taking his place in the 2000 Guineas, and that John Scott will still stand on him for the Derby. The friends of Cannobie are also pretty "fond," but though the Great Metropolitan was really sad truly "won in a canter" the field was never more miserable, and the jockeys who rode in the race with him at Newmarket maintain that he stopped the moment he was collared by Saraband. If Vandermeulls had been in a fashionable stable the remembrance of his magnificent last year, when he was anything but fit, would have brought him to 10 to 1 without anything else to help; but as it is, his owner cannot hedge at the price, and must bide his time till his horse is seen in the paddock. Ellington's chance must be quite out, as he has not grown, but never can run to hoof," a point on which he is really enormous. Birdin-Hand took ample revenge upon him in the Dee Stakes for his Champagne defeat, and if the weather continues damp we shall see this very nice-looking brown Birdcatcher play a creditable part at Epsom yet, in Tom Tennant's hands.

The Blackmoor Vale hounds have been sold by private contract, and the summer sales are coming forward at Tattersall's. On Monday five brood mares and eight Willesden yearlings, two of them by Longbow, will be sold; and on Thursday forty-eight hunters belonging to Lord Stopeltown, who will not just yet be successful in the mastership of the Pytcheley by Lord Althorp, although strong ultimate hopes are held out of such a consummation. The six Althorp yearlings are on the list for May 26th; that of the Marefield for June 2nd; thirteen of the Middle Park for June 5th; and the seventeen "Royals" for June 16th. Bath holds its meeting on Tuesday and Wednesday; and while the Somersetshire Stakes has a wretched scompiance, the two-year-olds will muster strong. Fly-by-Night and Coroner (each with 8 lb. allowed), Rogerthorpe, and Stork, are all in the Biennial Stakes, although the chances of two, if not of three, of them soming to the post seem somewhat scanty. Lothians and Edinburgh meeting is fixed for the same two days; Aldershott and North Hants for the 28th and 29th; and Harpenden for Friday.

The cricketing and boating worlds are also up and doing for the summer. The All England eleven meet twenty-two at Durham on Monday, and the United All England play fifteen of the University on the Magdalen ground, Oxford. Tuesday will witness the opening trip of the London Model Yacht Club, from Blackwall, at three p.m.; on Wednesday the Kanelagh Yacht Club have a sailing match, and Thursday is fixed for Kelly and Staikimeyer's sculling match, from Putney to Mortlake, for £100 a side; while on Saturday Queen's Printers row a pair-oared race, from Putney to Chiswick Eyot.

### SHREWSBURY SPRING RACES.—TUESDAY.

Herbert Stakes.—Philip, 1. General Picton, 2.
Selopian Stakes.—Illuminater, 1. St. Dunstan, 2.
Longmar Hall Stakes.—Peeping Tom, 1. Dexterity, 2.
Stanley Handicap.—Coris, 1. Whalebone, 2.
Great Cleveland Handicap.—Quince, 1. Mayboy, 2.
County Members' Plate. Westminster, 1. Athenstone, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Saucebox, 1. Ugly Mug, 2.
Selop Cup.—Surgeon-General, 1. Philip, 2.

### WEDNESDAY

Shropshire Sweepstakes.—Agra, 1. Athenstone, 2.
Biennial Stakes.—The Kersen Chief, 1. Sorceress, 2.
Corporation Handicap.—Wrederiek, 1. Roving Betsy, 2.
Hawkstone Cup.—The Cropper, 1. Lawn, 2.
Acton Round Stakes.—Queen, 1. Chess, 2.
Attringham Stakes.—Eardrop, 1.

### MANCHESTER.—WEDNESDAY.

Sapling Stakes.—Blink Bonny, 1. Double Gloster, 2.
Union Cup.—Pannieceling, 1. The Knight, 2.
Trafford Handicap.—Courtenay, 1. Rougeois, 2.
Produce Stakes.—Aleppo and West Langton ran a dead heat.
West Langton walked over and divided stakes with Aleppo.
Maiden Plate.—Pembedw, 1. Mariet, 2.

### THURSDAY

Corporation Stakes.—Fisherman, 1. Hospitality, 2.
Chesterfield Handicap.—Gay, 1. Courtenay, 2.
Manchester Cup.—Pretty Boy, 1. Yorkshire Grey, 2.
Two Year Old Stakes.—Lambourn, 1. Sanzisser, 2.
Queen's Guineas.—Heir of Lyrne, 1. Sassebox, 2.

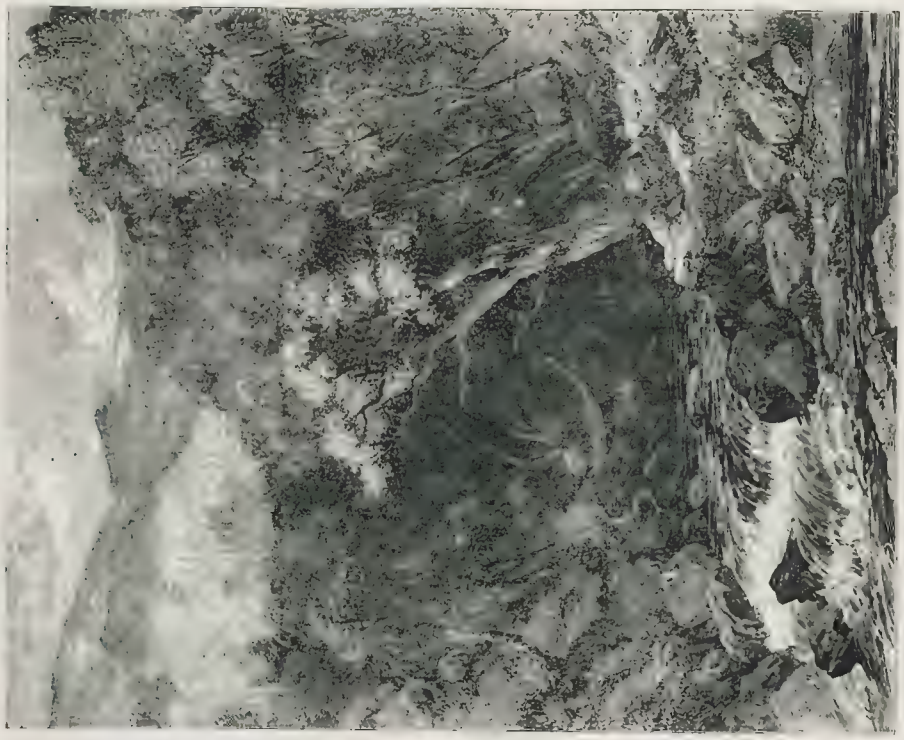
### FRIDAY.

Wilton Stakes.—Magniffer, 1. Mountain Daisy, 2.
Salford Borough Cup.—Pretty Boy, 1. Trumpeter, 2.
Derby Handicap.—Miss Julia f., 1. Lance, 2.
Stand Plate. Prince Plausible, 1.

### TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY

DERBY. 5 to 2 agst Wentworth (offered); 11 to 2 agst Cannobie (offered); 8 to 1 agst Faraletta (taken); 12 to 1 agst Fly-by-Night (taken and offered), 100 to 8 agst Rogerthorpe (taken); 30 to 1 agst Mr. Vernon's Birdcatcher colt (taken); 30 to 1 agst Bird-in-Hand (taken); 30 to 1 agst Vandermeulin (offered); 40 to 1 agst Iago.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.—This club's regatta for the present season took place on Wednesday over the usual course—from Erith to the Nore Light and back. The very unfavourable state of the weather in the earlier part of the day deterred many from mustering at the appointed rendezvous; but those in whom the love of aquatic sport was stronger than the fear of a wetting were amply rewarded by the sight of one of the most closely-contested and exciting matches ever witnessed. The yachts to contend at the match were divided into two classes, those under and those exceeding 100 tons. For the first class a prize of the value of 100 sovereigns, in the shape of a most chaste and beautiful silver vase, was to be sailed for; while to the second class was given a prize worth seventy sovereigns. The following four vessels took their stations near the flag-boat at Erith:—*The Amazon* (well known as the winner of five prizes last year), the *Extravaganza*, the *Secret*, and the *Thought*. The start took place at seventeen minutes to twelve. The error of the one of displayed considerable alacrity, enabling her to get away first, followed by the *Amazon*, next the *Extravaganza*, the *Thought* being some distance in the rear. The order they started in was soon altered for at least five miles, when the *Amazon* became the leading boat—a position she did not lose for an instant during the remainder of the race. In the course of the next half-hour the *Thought* fell more astern, the *Amazon* increased her lead, and a sharp struggle took place between the *Extravaganza* and the *Secret* for the second place, which terminated, off Gravesend, in favour of the former. From this point the race continued without any material change of relative position till the vessels arrived at the Nore Light, which they rounded in the following order:—*Amazon*, *Extravaganza*, *Secret*, *Thought*. At the end of the race a most interesting struggle ensued. The yachts passed the flag-boat at Erith as follows:—*Amazon*, 5h. 48m. 7s.; *Thought*, 5h. 49m. 40s.; *Secret*, 5h. 54m 20s.: *Extravaganza*, 5h 56m. 0s



"RATHS IN CLAY TILT."—PAINTED BY W. BENNETT.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
(SEE PAGE 539.)

"GERFALCONS STRIKING A KITE."—PAINTED BY J. WOLF.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.
(SEE PAGE 530.)

THE OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR ARTIST.

"RAVINE IN GLEN TILT."—PAINTED BY W. BENNETT.

SOMBRE in tone, almost melancholy in its solitariness, this scene in Glen Tilt has yet the charm of grandeur, which the mountain crag, the wild forest, and the gushing stream suggest. Mr. Bennett in his fine water-colour portraiture of this wild and picturesque retreat betrays a feeling worthy of the spot, and has elaborated the various details with a discriminating brush.

"GERFALCONS STRIKING A KITE."
PAINTED BY J. WOLF.

THIS is an extremely spirited production, which will justly add to the reputation of the talented artist. The character of the various birds is well preserved—their eyes full of fire, and their plumage executed with a mastery of detail rarely surpassed. Exhibited at the Royal Academy.

"MARKET DAY."—PAINTED BY G. B. O'NEIL.

IN this production Mr. O'Neil—who has frequently commanded our admiration by efforts marked with genius, invention, and feeling—takes a higher flight and a wider range than any he has previously attempted. The picture, however, is to be seen at the Royal Academy Exhibition, where it will speak for itself. The "humours of a Country Fair" have been frequently sung and painted; they are here combined with those of the ordinary market-day; and, though diverse enough, the materials are harmoniously associated. The market-cart, and the old vegetable woman in the front, are truly rustic in character; and between them stands the bustle in all the splendour of office. In the background are a travelling booth, and the advertising-van of the Hippodrome in "full play." The village architecture, and costumes generally, are very pleasingly treated, and a genial air floats across the whole.

## NATIONAL PICTURE JOBBING.

AMONGST the minor Government Bills silently passing through the Parliamentary forms of legislation is one of too much importance to the world of art, and our character as an intellectual nation, to be passed over by the Press without a word of remark:—we allude to the Bill "to Extend the Powers of the Trustees and Directors of the National Gallery, and to Authorise the Sale of Works of Art belonging to the Public." The preamble of this bill declares that "Whereas it is expedient that power should be given to dispose of such pictures and other works of art under the care and ordering of the said Trustees and Directors as *they may adjudge to be unfit or not required for a National Collection*;" and the enacting part provides that

The Trustees and Director of the National Gallery, or any three or more of them, of whom the Director shall be one, present at any meeting specially assembled for that purpose, may, from time to time, with consent of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, order that any of the pictures and works of art for the time being under the care of the said Trustees and Director, which they may adjudge to be unfit for, or not required as part of, the national collection, to be sold.

There is a proviso that the sale shall be by auction, and the moneys accounted for to Parliament; and a further proviso that "such power of sale shall not extend to such pictures or other works of art as shall have been bequeathed or given for the benefit of the nation."

In fact, it is proposed to establish a Commission of "General Gaol Delivery" for our National Gallery, the judges being the Director and Trustees, "or any three of them, whereof the Director shall be one." The same authorities, therefore, will order pictures to be sold as "unfit, or not required," who had previously purchased, and the result cannot but be embarrassing; for should the "Trustees and Director," irritated by unfriendly criticism upon their purchases, or their labours of "restoration," resolve to sell as "unfit" or "misfit," and obtain a larger price than they had themselves given, here would be *prima facie* evidence in favour of retaining it; on the other hand, should there be a great falling off in value realised, the public discontent would be justified though at the public expense, and the incompetency of our public arbiters of taste fatally impugned. Then, again, if a purchased daub is to be driven from sight, no matter at what sacrifice, why should a gift or bequeathed picture retain its position on the walls of the National Collection?

In brief, we object to this national picture-dealing scheme, as unworthy of the nation and unworthy of art. In art all is precious; even faults have their value as examples; and the blundering purchases of "the Trustees and Directors for the time being" may serve as a useful lesson to their successors. In any case, the amount to be dealt with, if it were all saving, is too inconsiderable to be worthy consideration in a national point of view. It should be added that there is a fashion in art, as to schools, &c., which is always influencing the predilections of the ignorant and the prices of the market; and that, under the influence of this tyrannical arbiter, our National Gallery Trustees might find themselves always buying in a dear, and selling in a cheap, market. All things considered, we hope that a measure so uncalled for, and so open to misconstruction and misuse, may not be passed into a law, to make us in our art-speculations a byword amongst nations.

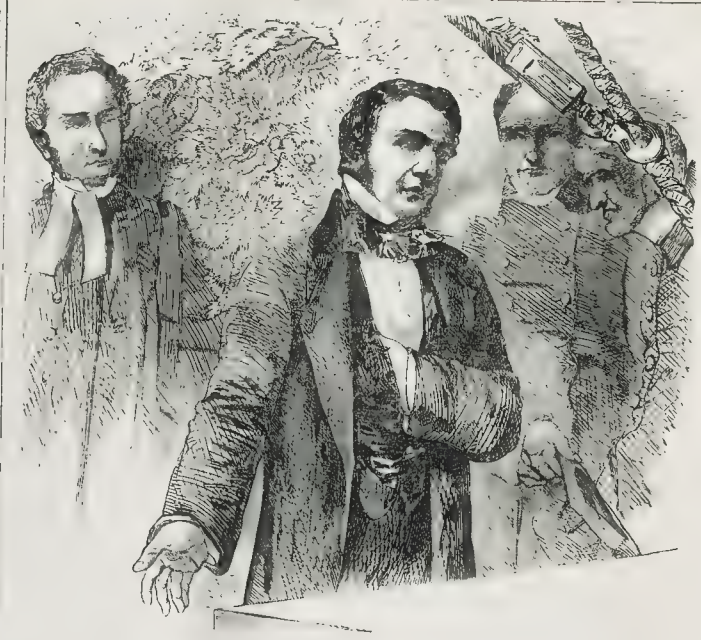
FORGERY OF BANK-NOTES.—Mr. Henry Bradbury delivered a lecture on Friday se'nnight, at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street upon the "Manufacture of Bank-notes, in connection with the subject of Forgery." The audience was numerous and distinguished; the Duke of Northumberland presiding. One of the principal reasons which had led Mr. Bradbury to devote his attention to the subject was the fact that forgery was on the increase, that difference of opinion existed as to the soundest method to be employed for preventing it, that facilities were growing up to assist forgery, and that, further, there was a tendency to employ that method which in reality was most exposed to the operations of the forger. The main feature of the note—the engraving—and its security depended upon the vignette. The higher the quality of the artistic impress of the vignette, therefore, the greater the security of the note. In his opinion that artistic impress might be extended to the whole face of production. The great value of the vignette is that it is the counterfeitable seal of the note. It may be imitated, but its individuality, cannot. The eye of the banking clerk, or the man of business, would soon become familiar with the peculiarities of engraving. This proved in the case of the Plymouth Bank half a century ago: their bills were forged, their notes were not, simply on account of the vignette. When the vignette was added to the bills the forgeries ceased. The Bank of England note has always been characterised by simplicity, but carried to an extreme; its simplicity is too simple, not bearing upon the face of it those features which characterise the true art-point. The vignette is alike deficient in conception and execution. Surface printing having been chosen as the medium, the Bank authorities were restricted in the application of their art. In consequence of this the Bank of England note in its present form is unworthy of the Bank and nation. The great aim of the Bank has been to secure simple identity and ready recognition through the excellence of the paper, known by its peculiar colour, by its thinness and transparency, as well as by its feel crisp and tough, patent to the sense of touch alone. The basis of its security to the public rests on the bills the forgeries ceased

money. On the other hand, I think it improbable that Cook, who had nothing to look to but the money he had won at Shrewsbury and the money he had to take for the stakes, would give it all to the prisoner. The case, then, stands thus:—You have a man overwhelmed with debt, who has resorted to the desperate expedient of forging acceptances, who hoped to meet those acceptances by a policy of insurance, but is disappointed—who is told by his agent who has discounted his bills that he must rifle with him no longer —that writs are issued, and that he will only obtain from serving them a few days longer; but that if money is sent he will hold them over. The man had ruin staring him in the face; and not only pecuniary ruin, but also the penalties attached to forgery. It will be for you to say whether the prospect of getting the £1000 received after Cooke's death would have been a sufficient inducement for him to commit this offence But he seems to have had another and the additional object. No sooner was the breath out of Cook's body than he says Cook owed him £4000. His friend Cheshire to attest the document, but Cheshire refused. Cook had a valuable mare, Polestar; and the prisoner said he intended to have it. There was the assignment in Pratt's hands of Polestar; and if he could have got that the money to pay that of he might have obtained the horse, which at that time was worth £1500. The fact of Cook being mixed up with the proposal to insure the life of Bates would lead one to suppose that the mind in the prisoner's mind at the time

ear, and love of God (Cheers). He believed those who, with him, adhered to the principle that it was wise to draw payment from the labouring classes, so called, for the education of their children, were yet prepared to go along with the founders of this school when they were dealing with a class who were not called the labouring class—by whom he meant, independent of their vocation, persons who had fixed abodes—but with a floating sea of human life, in which were tossed

THE TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO DR. HASSALL, ON THURSDAY.
(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

up and down a large mass of less-fortunate beings, not inaptly termed "the Arabs of modern civilisation" great masses of energy and animal and mental life, but untamed and unreclaimed; and he did not for a moment question the wisdom of the principle with which they threw



THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE SCHOOL IN GOLDEN-LANE.

open the doors of their school to that class of the population, and bade them come and receive freely the knowledge which they offered them (Cheers). Mr. Rogers had in a jocular way observed that among other inducements to his undertaking this work was the belief that he was to some extent laying the foundation of Christian eloquence in London, seeing that, dealing as he would do chiefly with the children of costermongers, he might go far to put an end to that coarse clamour which in this metropolis distracted the minds of those who had sermons to prepare, and prevented them producing efforts worthy of their theme. He (Mr. Gladstone) ventured to go one step beyond that, and say that he knew not why those schools should not lay the foundation of a great deal of other eloquence. He knew not why those ragged boys whom they caught in the street and sought to educate should not themselves, under the hands of skilful workmen, become contributors to that Christian eloquence the extension of which they all desired (Cheers). Mr. Rogers, in a pamphlet he had written, had referred to a day when it might fairly be proposed to connect this school with the hierarchy of schools above it, and had well remarked that "a child of this district would have an opportunity of acquiring a good sound practical education, without being a burden to his parents; and, if found worthy to be draughted off to Dulwich College, in accordance with the will and intentions of Alleyn, the Universities would be open to him; and who knows whether, at some future time, a denizen of this poor, despised, and degraded district of St. Thomas, Charterhouse, might not mount the woolsack or fill the see of Canterbury?" Such things had happened before now, and might occur again. In this free country the paths of preferment were open to all. It might be said that every man had "a clear stage and no favour." Many of those who had filled the see of Canterbury had been enabled to point to the lowliness of their origin. The Church, even in the worst possible times, had been ever ready to befriend the virtuous and the learned. There was no period when it had not been the privilege and the hope of the poor to rise to eminence by meritorious labours in her service. He hoped that it would never be otherwise, and that the path of the priesthood, adorned at that moment by so many conspicuous examples of piety and learning, would ever be the path in which man might gratify his natural tendency to expand his energies and bestow benefits on his fellow-creatures (Cheers).

The Dean of Salisbury moved a vote of thanks to the Lord President of the Committee of Council, for the liberal support which had been given to these schools. He stated that thirty-seven years ago the Marquis of Lansdowne had erected the infant schools which stood at no great distance from that spot.

Mr. Harry Chester returned thanks on the part of the Committee of Council.

The National Anthem was sung by the children of the Goswell-street Schools, who were afterwards regaled with tea and cakes on the ground

RUGELEY, STAFFORDSHIRE.—THE HIGH-STREET AND TOWNHALL.

SCENE FROM THE NEW BALLET OF "LES QUATRE SAISONS," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

## REOPENING OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Her Majesty's Theatre reopened on Saturday last. The closing of our time-honoured temple of the Lyrical Drama was a memorable event in the annals of Music in England; and equally memorable will be its present reopening. Future musical historians will draw a parallel between the occurrences of the last nine or ten years and those of a period of about equal length in the early part of the last century, when the establishment of a second Opera-house, in opposition to Handel, had the effect of ruining the great master's circumstances, breaking his health, and driving him to the verge of insanity; while his rivals derived no benefit from his defeat, for their theatre also fell to the ground, and Italian opera was for a time extinct in England. It remains to be seen whether the parallel will hold good to the end; for the contest between Her Majesty's Theatre and the Royal Italian Opera still continues, and its result may be different from that which took place a hundred years ago. Then London was quite unable to maintain two great Italian theatres; but such has been the growth of our immense metropolis that it is impossible to set limits to its power of supporting the most gigantic establishments. Both theatres have our wishes for their prosperity; for a vigorous competition is the surest way to produce good management on both sides.

When Her Majesty's Theatre reopened, it was found that, during the years it stood in melancholy desertion and silence, its preservation was by

"LUNA IN HER CAR," FROM "THE WINTER'S TALE," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

no means neglected by the energetic lessee, who appears to have never lost hope of one day retrieving the fortunes of his house. He vindicated his legal rights against every assailant, and kept the theatre in as complete repair as if it were in daily use. The stories of internal dilapidation, rotten works, colonies of rats, and so forth, so industriously propagated, were found to be mere fabrications. The public, who crowded every part of the house on Saturday evening, the moment the doors were thrown open, saw with admiration and pleasure that there was no change or sign of decay; everything was as fresh, brilliant, and beautiful as ever; every object showed that this great fane of the dramatic muse had been constantly and religiously preserved

The "Cenerentola" was the opera selected for this interesting occasion, and a better choice could not have been made; for the piece is as gay and comic as its music is light and beautiful; and, moreover, we had, for its interesting heroine, the charming Alboni. The appearance of this (in many respects) unrivalled performer was eagerly expected, and more than realised the most sanguine anticipations of her admirers. During her absence from England, we have heard much of her continued progress, her Continental triumphs in new branches of her art, her changes both of voice and style, and her assumption of characters which formerly we should never have dreamed of her attempting. But the character in which she now appeared before us was one of her old favourite parts, and she acted and sang it with all the old charm with which she always can clothe it. When the rise of the curtain discovered her, sitting in her chimney corner blowing the kitchen fire, an acclaim of welcome burst from every part of the house. She was unchanged in her aspect—shorter, certainly, than consists with beauty of form—but her comely face and frank open expression were as pleasant as ever. The first sounds of her voice, the deep, thrilling notes of the old nursery ballad, hushed the audience into the deepest silence, followed at the end of the melancholy little ditty, by reiterated peals of applause. Throughout the piece she acted and sang as of old; acting with the most touching simplicity, and singing with exquisite grace and finish. She has of late greatly extended the compass of her voice, so as to be enabled to sustain soprano parts. This we had apprehended could not be done without some sacrifice of her incomparable contralto notes; but in this we were agreeably disappointed. Her low tones were as full and beautiful as ever, while in the higher part of the scale, she has gained additional flexibility and lightness. Her execution is as clear, round, and articulate, as the finest instrument, while it has a charm which no instrument can ever reach

Calzolari, who was a favourite singer at her Majesty's Theatre, seven years ago, when he was a very young man, has more than fulfilled the promise of excellence which he then gave. It is not too much to say that he is now one of the greatest tenors on the Italian stage. His voice is beautiful, and has received the highest cultivation. He belongs to the pure Italian school, a school which we are in some danger of losing, from the growing encroachments of German performers, and their manner of singing on the Italian stage. Calzolari sings Rossini's music as it was sung in Rossini's day—for we must speak of Rossini's day as one that is past, though he himself has survived it. As an actor, too, Calzolari has made progress: his personation of the *Prince* was intelligent, graceful, and manly. It unluckily happened that Belletti, who was to have performed the very lively part of *Dandini*, was unable to appear, and Signor Benevenano undertook it at very short notice. This was hard upon a stranger, whose future fortune would naturally depend a good deal on first impressions. In person, being large and heavy, he was not fitted for the part; but he performed it so well that he gained a very favourable reception. Signor Zucconi, another stranger, was *Don Magnifico*. His voice was deficient in power, but he acted with considerable humour, and sang like a good musician. The little parts of *Clotilda* and *Thisbe* were very nicely performed by two young ladies—Mdlles. Berti and Rizzi, who are evidently very pupils of good taste.

The orchestra, under the direction of Signor Bonetti, did its duty admirably. It is large, complete in every part, composed of good performers, and in a state of excellent discipline. We never heard vocal music better accompanied. The *mise en scène* was rich, tasteful, and worthy of this magnificent theatre.

The opera was followed by a divertissement, called "Les Quatre Saisons" Though not a regular ballet, it is a pretty piece, beautifully got up, and exhibiting the talents of four dancers—Mesdames Rosati, Katrine, Lizereux, and Ballon—who are really a brilliant constellation. M. Vaudris, too, showed himself to be a dancer of great merit.

Madame Alboni will play in the "Somnambula" on Monday, and in the "Favorita" on Thursday. Mdlle. Piccolomini and Marie Taglioni are daily expected.

## PRINCESS'.—"WINTER'S TALE."

WE this week present our readers with our promised Illustration from the classical allegory introduced into Mr. Kean's version of the "Winter's Tale." The jud cious closing of the third act with the trial-scene of *Queen Hermione* necessarily leaves the audience relating to Bithynia into the fourth act. A lapse of sixteen years was then to be supposed without the usual aid of the drop to indicate the interval. Fortunately as we have already recorded, the text of Shakspeare came to the assistance of the stage-conductors. *Time*, *Chorus*, specially entitled, appears in the book for the purpose of rendering some account of the interval. To this idea Mr. Kean wisely determined to give a classical form, and proceeded to invent a clever allegory that might render it more interesting. Accordingly, exchanging the Old Man with his scythe and hour-glass for the ancient *Chronos*, he determined to introduce his venerable figure midway between Night and Dawn, and thus to prepare for his advent by the excellent tableau represented in our Illustration. The chaste Moon and her attendant planets are here personified, and supposed to be sinking before the car of Phœbus, which is about to arise with all its morning glories. The reader is aware that the figures are derived from the study of Flaxman and the antique, and the general effect sufficiently commends itself to the cultivated taste. But some further description may be acceptable:—

Time, the Chronos of the Greeks, was, according to the ancients, measured and bounded by the sun and moon. Phidias placed the rising sun at one end of the eastern pediment of the Parthenon, and the sinking moon at the other. The two Gates of the Arch of Constantine at Rome were decorated with sculptures of the time of Tr jan representing the same subjects also. Eternity was personified on coins holding the moon in one hand and the sun in the other. Thus it will be found that the sun and moon are without accompaniment of time personified. The subject of the present Engraving is the opening tableau, "Luna Descending," introduced in the "Winter's Tale," at the Princess' Tiatre Luna, or rather Selene, according to the Greeks, appears in her chariot sinking into the sea. The stars personified by her in her descent; and the flying winged genius, with a fillet, often appears in ancient representations of this subject as a precursor similar to Aurora before the chariot of the Sun. The Stars are taken from a painted vase in the Musée Blacas, at Paris; other figures composed from bas-relief representations of the Moon visiting Endymion. The chariot of Selene is drawn by white oxen. In the centre beneath a female figure reclines, holding a cornucopia with fruits and flowers, and the share of a plough, symbolising the fertile Earth. This personification is rarely omitted in antique representations of Endymion, Prometheus, or the rape of Proserpine.

## *MUSIC.*

MARIE appeared at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA on Tuesday evening, for the first time this season. He performed his favourite part of *Gennaro*, in "Lucrezia Borgia." He was warmly welcomed by the audience, but more than one circumstance contributed to impair the éclat of his reappearance. He himself was evidently indisposed; his voice was affected by hoarseness; and, though he acted and sang with feeling and beauty, yet he did not display his usual fire and energy, and omitted some portion of the music. It appeared, however, that Ronconi, who ought to have appeared in the important character of *Duke of Ferrara*, was also indisposed, and the part was committed to the inferior hands of Zelger. Grisi, on the other hand, exerted herself to the very utmost, and exhibited even more than her usual power; but her almost unassisted efforts were unable to sustain the weight of the piece, which, accordingly, went off flatly, and with little effect. It is not surprising that this ungenial season should act injuriously on the delicate organisation of Italian singers.

AT the DRURY LANE OPERA, on Whit-Monday, there was a very good and successful performance of "Cinderella," which, it may be remembered, is a version of Rossini's "Cenerentola," by Mr. Rophino Lacy, brought out at Covent Garden some five-and-twenty years ago. Great liberties are taken with the original piece; much of the music is cut out, and many things are interpolated from "Guillaume Tell" and other operas; and the fairy machinery of the original nursery tale is introduced. With all these changes, it is a pleasant and amusing piece; and on the present occasion it was exceedingly well got up and performed. Miss Fanny Huddart played the part of *Cinderella* most agreeably, and her fine contralto voice was admirably suited to the music. Mr. Haigh, too, appeared to more than usual advantage in the character of the *Prince*; Mr. Durand was a grotesque and pompous *Don Magnifico*; and Mr. Manvers was an excellent *Dandini*. Altogether the production of this piece does great credit to the management.

THE TWO PHILHARMONIC SOCIETIES, the Old and the New, have had their concerts this week—one on Monday and the other on Wednesday evening at the Hanover-square Rooms. Both concerts were very good and very successful. At the Old concert the feature of peculiar interest was the performance by Mr. Cooper, of Spohr's dramatic concerto—a magnificent display of talent, which was sufficient to place Mr. Cooper at the head of the English violinists. At the New concert Madame Schumann performed a pianoforte concerto by her husband a work of undeniable genius, but in a style so peculiar that it is impossible, on a first hearing, to form a just appreciation of its merits. Howard Glover's cantata, "Tam o' Shanter," originally produced at one of these concerts last year, was now repeated with increased effect. Both these concerts were attended by crowded audiences.

THERE was a splendid performance, at the MUSICAL UNION on Tuesday morning. Quartets of Mozart and Mendelssohn were played by Messrs. Ernst, Cooper, Hill, and Piatti—a body of executants not to be surpassed in Europe. Moreover, Madame Clara Schumann, our musical lioness at present, played Mendelssohn's beautiful trio in C minor, with Ernst and Piatti; and, as a solo, Beethoven's air, with variations in C minor, Op. 36. As might be supposed, she was listened to with enthusiasm by the most crowded and brilliant assemblage of the season.

M. JULLIEN has engaged, for his series of Concerts in the provinces, a band of Zouave trumpeters, just arrived from the Crimea. They are likely to attract much attention, not only by their appearance and the military associations which they will excite, but by the very peculiar character of their music. Though the notes produced from their trumpets are but four, the effect of those notes is such that, on the field of battle, their shrill sounds have often struck terror into the hearts of the most daring enemies. They appeared on Wednesday at Jullien's Concert, in the Bellevue Gardens, at Liverpool, and their singular and striking performance made an immense impression on the audience. They not only played their own battle-calls and other martial pieces, but took part in "Zouave Quadrille," arranged by Jullien expressly for their instruments. There were above ten thousand persons in the gardens during the concert.

BEAUMONT INSTITUTION.—A grand vocal and instrumental concert was given at this institution on Thursday, the 8th inst., in aid of the library. It consisted chiefly of popular and familiar music, and gave great satisfaction. We have, however, one objection to find with it—it was too long; or, in other words, there was "too much of a good thing." The programme included nearly thirty songs, irrespective of encores, and though the concert was a long one, it unusually late hour. Quality rather than quantity is the thing required, but in this instance there were both. Sims Reeves was in fine voice, and sang the recitative and air "All is lost" from the "Sonnambula" magnificently. His B b in alt from the chest was thrown out with great power, and wrought the audience to a high pitch of excitement. The next song with which he favoured the audience was "My love is like a red, red rose," sung in an exquisite falsetto voice, and loudly applauded. He gave for the encore the beautiful little ballad of "Good Morrow," by Charles Mathew and Frank Mori, and sang it charmingly. He afterwards revived several old songs, and among others the "Bay of Biscay," which he delivered in his best dramatic style. Miss Louisa Vinning did full justice to Bishop's song, "Bid me discourse," and was encored, but declined. Her rendering of "Home, sweet home," was very simple and pathetic We never heard it better sung. "Where the bee sucks" was also a delightful performance, and was followed, as an encore, by "Gin a body." Miss Vinning is, in fact, a charming singer. We wish we could say as much for Miss Hallam. Her voice is not improving; though in ballads of a broad description, such as "Minnie" and "Charlie," she produces a certain effect. Mdme Amadei gave the drinking song from "Lucrezia Borgia" with her accustomed power; and Mrs. Sims Reeves sang "Nae luve nae langer" admirably. We must not forget to mention the young violinist, Mr. W. Cattermole, of Her Majesty's Theatre, who played Paganini's variations on the "Carnaval de Venise" in a most praiseworthy manner. Mr. Frank Mori conducted at the pianoforte.

WE learn that the children Brousil, who have already earned so great a reputation on the Continent, will shortly arrive in England to give a series of concerts. This remarkable family consists of six members, three girls and three boys; the most prominent of whom is Mdlle. Bertha, a young lady fourteen years of age, who performs on the violin. So great was the sensation they created in Austria and other parts of Germany that the Princess of Thurn and Taxis took them under her protection, and introduced them to the Court of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria. They afterwards gave a concert at Salzburg before the Empress Dowager, who called Master Aloys—a violin-virtuoso of seven years of age—her "little Mozart." Of their recent performances at Paris the Parisian newspapers speak in glowing terms, and they will doubtless excite in London a large amount of curiosity and patronage

## *THE THEATRES, &c.*

OLYMPIC.—A new piece in four acts, by Mr. Tom Taylor, was produced on Monday, the subject being taken from a French novel. It is entitled "Retribution"—a title already appropriated by more than one drama, but strictly expressive of the theme of the present. In the subject of the play we cannot think Mr. Taylor has shown his usual taste, though it must be confessed that it is worked up with skill, judgment, and effect. An injured husband is determined to take revenge in kind, and, like *Iago*, be "even with" his wrongor, "wife for wife." Assuming the name of *Ernest Fréval*, he visits the home of the seducer, and attempts the honour of his wife by insinuating suspicion and jealousy. He succeeds in bringing the lady to the point of yielding; but, in the moment of almost triumph, abandons his unworthy purpose. The working out of this plot occupies the first three acts, and gives to Mr. Wigan many opportunities for fine and subtle acting. The final act crowds together the results of this sinister state of things. The catastrophe is brought about by the agency of *De Mornac's* younger brother (Mr. Gaston Murray), who, really loving the tempted lady, is desirous of warning her of her danger, and does this on his knees, just as the husband himself, *De Beaupré* (Mr. G. Vining), is entering the chamber. A dual ensues; and the young man is carried dying to *De Mornac's* apartments. The wife also proceeds to the same spot, but conceals herself, and is followed by *De Beaupré*. Another duel here takes place between the two husbands, who fight in their shirt sleeves with foils, when the wronged husband is avenged. *De Mornac* seeks ungenerously to embitter his victim's pangs by impugning his wife's honour, but is falsehood, on her appeal, he ultimately withdraws, and thus the curtain descends on a well-arranged tableau. The scenery and dresses are new and good, and the acting throughout is excellent. Miss Herbert, as *Madame De Beaupré*, showed considerable talent, and much promise. The verdict of the audience on the merits of the play was by no means unanimous.

HAYMARKET.—Mr. Buckstone has provided for Whitsuntide playgoers another real Tom Thumb, in the person of Master Bundy, who is only twenty-seven inches in height and five years of age. For the purpose of introducing him the burlesque of "Tom Thumb" is enacted for an afterpiece, and the text of the part is boldly outspoken by the infant performer. He was well received.

SADLER'S WELLS.—Mr. Charles Dillon has given further proof of his powers in two additional characters—that of *Don Felix*, in "The Wonder," and that of *Don Cæsar de Bazan*, in the melodrama so denominated. In both parts he has succeeded in convincing us that, as an actor, he is "a ripe and good one," and likely to succeed with a refined metropolitan audience. We hear that he is to be the new lessee of the Lyceum Theatre, and will thus have hands for the full illustration of his extraordinary capacity for quiet and natural acting.

ASTLEY'S.—The Whitsun drama at this house is entitled "The Horse of the Cavern; or, the Mounted Brigands of the Abruzzi." It is produced with scenic and equestrian appointments, and is altogether a splendid affair. The marvels of the circle maintain their high character.

DRURY LANE.—MRS. W. J. Florence still continues in the ascendant, and on Monday appeared in another American farce, called "Mischievous Annie." It is merely a vehicle for the introduction of the actress in a number of eccentric parts, in which she imitates admirably a Spanish *danseuse*, a French opera singer, a Yankee boy and girl, a true-blue sailor with a hornpipe, and a Dutch organist. We may thus learn at one sitting the many things Mrs. Florence is capable of doing; and with these various attractions, Mrs. Florence ought to prove the "great bit" which she is described to be by managerial confession.

ADELPHI.—We find that Mr. Carter of this theatre will take his annual benefit on Wednesday, the 21st instant, and hope that he will "command," as he certainly "deserves, success."

THE POLYTECHNIC.—On Saturday several novelties were inaugurated for the forthcoming season, and the institution was attended by a numerous company. Mr. Pepper commenced the business of the evening with a lecture on the late controversy concerning the rotation of the moon on her own axis, which was illustrated by simple but appropriate apparatus. The Tyrolese instrument, called the zither, was then produced by Mademoiselle Mundie, and very satisfactory demonstration made of its peculiar powers; but much more interest was excited by the performance of Herr Zoon on the emmelynka, a small instrument played by the mouth, and in separate pieces, but capable of great variety and volume. After a lecture on a model of Sebastopol, the exhibition concluded with some dissolving views, illustrative of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," from pictures by Mr. David Scott, a Scotch artist, conceived and painted in a bold imaginative style, and accompanied with a lecture by the Rev. J. B. Brasted, describing the subject of the paintings. This part of the entertainment was very interesting, and received great applause.

THE PANOPTICON.—A grand concert has been added to the usual attractions for the benefit of holiday visitors. Mdmes. Anna Thillon, Miss Poole, Senora Marietta, Mr. Augustus Braham, Mr. Frank Bodda, and the Spanish Minstrels, are among the performers on the occasion.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—A change of piece was introduced on Monday, under the title of "Love's Lucubrations" In this the famous character of *Peter Patchleaf* was each lated with Mr Love's usual humour, and abundant), illustrated with ventriloquial varieties The entertainment is also made to embrace some capital original music, composed by Mr. Van Noorden, and played by Miss Julia Warman The rooms has been additionally decorated, and the costumes of the various assumptions are new, striking, and pleasing.

WOODIN'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Important additi ns have also been made to Mr. Woodin's "Olio of Oddities." Great as was the number of characters and sketches, it has been increased by about thirty additional ones, in order to secure novelty for the new season The great portion of these occurs in the first part, under the title of a "New Local Kaleidoscope Lyric—off by the Irish," and it consists of individuals, male and female, struggling to the front to secure first, second, and third class seats The sets contain about fifteen individuals, and while the number of persons is sketched off in that short space and well-sketched off too, with something to do, something to say, and frequently with a change of costume, is actually wholly. This is sharp work, but it is vigorously executed. *Miss Clara Chattaway*, too, has a few songs, including the last at present in vogue, the Coronet, the Royal Academy, the Mount Rotation, and such topics. *Herr Otto*, of Rosenberg, also, has a new German song New characters appear likewise by "Location Goodall" *Herr Formus as Mario*, and *Miss Wild Flower, as the Lady of the Lake*, come forward in full force—the latter in irresistible *travestie*, and in the complete effloresence of American eccentricity. These novelties will doubtless impart fresh life to Mr Woodin's entertainment

GREAT GLOBE.—Mr. Wyld has provided an interesting novelty for holiday sightseers, consisting of an ethnological collection, illustrative of contemporary history, including many Oriental figures, clothed and armed in Turkish needlework and apparel of the richest manufacture, among which shine out the ladies of the harem. The accessories are also the products of Turkish arts, and will add a little surprise the intelligent spectator by their beauty and completeness

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Earl of Westmoreland, the chairman of the Committee of Management of the Academy, having represented to the Queen that the funds of this institution were not at present adequate to carry out its artistic purposes, her Majesty, taking into consideration the great benefit already effected for art in this country by the Academy, although with limited means, has most graciously signified her intention of honouring with her presence a Grand Fancy Dress Ball, which will be given on Friday, the 6th of June, at the Hanover square Rooms. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the Academy. The list of patrons are the names of Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess and Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Gloucester; and amongst the ladies patronesses are upwards of seventy distinguished members of the aristocracy. The ball will be unusually brilliant and attractive, the registration being that no gentleman will be admitted except in uniform, Court, or fancy dress, and many quadrilles of picturesque costumes are now being organised. The Grand Fancy Dress Ball bids fair, therefore, to be one of the events of the season, and it is to be hoped that the Academy will be strengthened by a large financial success.

A HORSE FAIR IN THE CRIMEA.—The horse fair held at Mackenzie Farm has proved a most utter failure. The Russians are so sure of being able to provide themselves with horses for next to nothing, that they are in no hurry to bid till the time of departure draws nigh, and the screw is put upon the English. Some hundreds of horses went up yesterday to the fair, and there was a considerable attendence of Russian officers on the ground, but they came to look, and not to buy Their largest offers ranged from £4 to £6. In one instance, however, £40 was given for a fine English mare. Horses and ponies were at a ruinous discount. Some mules and bât animals were sold for 8s. and 10s. a piece. Some had cost, probably, fifty and others a hundred times as much. A drove of three mules was sold for 7s. 6d., and have heard that fourteen mules were sold for £1. Our officers were greatly annoyed at the offers which were made to them. In one instance a gentleman had sent up his horse in charge of his servant, with a note written in French, "The price of his horse is £50." A Russian officer took the card, scratched out the 0, and offered five imperials for the animal. They told us they never paid more than 100 roubles for their best charger, and that those which they treated were English stallions and mares for breeding. What is to be done with the ponies, extra chargers, and bât animals no one knows, unless private speculators do something for the sake of large amounts as would be involved in the undertaking. For the information of Lord Panmure, however, it may be observed that the agent of a very large shipowner says he will undertake to carry horses to England at £20 a head in steamers, and at £18 a head in sailing-vessels. Many of the animals out here in the Land Transport Corps could not be replaced in England under £40 or £50, so that it would be worth the expense to send them home if there is any need for them. *Letter from the Camp, May 1.*

A SECTION of shareholders of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China have memorialised the Board of Trade against the continuance of the undertaking.

## THE ACCIDENT AT THE WEST INDIA DOCKS, LIMEHOUSE

THIS alarming and extraordinary accident—which took place on the night of Tuesday the 6th inst.—still continues to excite the greatest interest, it is only by the presence of mind that some lives have been lost in the catastrophe. From the most authentic sources we have obtained the following particulars of the accident.

For some time past the outer gates of the dock nearest the river have been under repair, and could not be used, so that the whole pressure of the water in the dock was against the inner gate. This, however, was of improved and substantial construction, formed of timber 2½ feet thick, strongly riveted and bolted, and so built and hung as to offer the strongest resistance to the force of water within. In the course of the evening the wind blew very heavily from the N.E., right up the canal towards the Limehouse end, and, as usual, there was numerous craft in the vicinity of the dock in readiness to go out at the flood. About half-past nine the tide in the river was at the last ebb; the lock was almost dry; while on the other side of the closed gates in the lock there was a depth of some nineteen or twenty feet of water. Suddenly, without the least warning, the lock gates, which opened inwards, were forced outwards towards the river, by the pressure of water, with tremendous fury, and a scene of the most alarming and almost indescribable nature ensued. The ponderous heavy gates were literally carried away from their massive bearings by the force of the current, and swept into the river, and then came the numerous lighters and craft, which had been moored near the entrance.

Nothing could be done to bring them up. They came down with the torrent, which was rolling through the lock into the river, and many of them sank with their cargoes. The water swept along the canal with extraordinary velocity. Several of the small foreign grain laden schooners and galliots were carried away from their moorings, and getting foul of each other, lost spars, &c. In about ten minutes the water had run out of the entire length of the canal, upwards of a mile, and the whole of the shipping, barges, and ninety vessels, were aground. The damage, however, considering the fearful character of the accident, is comparatively small. A Dutch galliot laden with grain, and some ten or twelve barges, sunk in the dock, is the principal loss. These, however, do not include the lighters, which went down in the river off the entrance, at Limehouse. A great quantity of wreck was also washed out, but a large portion of it has been recovered by the Thames Police. It may be important to state that the large ships moored in the canal, on the water running out, settled down, and made beds for themselves in the mud, and at present they do not appear to have sustained any injury. Indeed, the larger class of shipping fared better than the smaller.

*AMUSEMENTS, &c.*

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—MDME. ALBONI. On TUESDAY NEXT, MAY 20th, will be performed Bellini's Opera, LA SONNAMBULA, Amina, Mdme. Alboni. Elsa, Mdme Rosa. Teresa, Mdme Gravaglia. Rivino Signor Calzolari. Alessio, Signor Vairo; and Count Rodolfo, Signor Beneventano. To conclude with a Ballet Divertissement. LES QUATRE SAISONS. On THURSDAY, May 22nd, Meyerbeer's Sacrificing Night, in lieu of Saturday, April 26th, will be performed Donizetti's Opera, LA FAVORITA. Leonora, Mdme. Alboni; Inez, Mdme. Berti, Fernando, Signor Solvlani (his first appearance); Alfonso, Signor Beneventano; and Baldassare, Signor Soldi. To conclude with a Ballet Divertissement by Mdlles Bellon, Boschetti, Lisercaux, Katrina, Pierron, Gaby, Rosa, and M. Vaudris. Applications for Scores and Stalls to be made at the Box-Office of the Theatre, Colonnade Haymarket.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On MONDAY and during the Week will be presented Shakspeare's Play of THE WINTER'S TALE; Leontes, by Mr. C. Kean. Characters by Mrs. C. Kean. Preceded by THE VICTOR VANQUISHED.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, May 19 and during the Week, the Comedy of the EXIGENCIES. PERSA NENA and the Spanish Dancers in EL GAMBRINO. GRIMSHAW, HASSHAW, and SHADBOLT, and Master BUNDY as Tom Thumb.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday LIKE AND UNLIKE (Mr. B. Webster Mr. Wright, Madame Celeste); with, first time, a New Farce, called A BOTTLE of SMOKE (Mr. Wright Miss Wyndham and Original Private Affairs. Wednesday—Green Bushes (Miss Madame Celeste), with the new farce. Saturday—Pas De (Wright) and the new farce.

ROYAL PANOPTICON, Leicester-square.—MONDAY CONCERTS. Admission One Shilling.—LAST TWO IN THIS SERIES—On MONDAY EVENING, MAY 19th, Mr. Sidebotham's Oratorio, ELIJAH. Vocalists, Miss Stabbach Mr. Lawler, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Meacom Smith. Mr. LEE'S, and an Increased and selected Chorus. Chorus Conductor, Mr. Smythson Mr. E. T. Cooper, Pianist; and Mr. Lee, Organist. To commence at Eight o'clock. After the Oratorio, the Luminous and Chromatic Fountain. Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s extra.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Picco's rival, HENRY LEROM, will perform on the Equestrian, or Child's Hob, in Organ, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings, at 3 20; Evenings, at 8.30. Rapturous encores follow each of his brilliant movements. Also, on the same days and hours, Mr. Pepper's Ghosts with their as the exquisite harmony of the Pyrolean instrument called the Other or Zither. At the Lectures, three distinct sets of Dissolving Views, and the magnificent Model of Sebastopol, as usual. Admission to the whole, 1s.; Children and Schools, Half price.

BY COMMAND. Mr. GORDON CUMMING'S ENTERTAINMENT, as represented on the morning of the 3rd of May, 856, before his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, will be repeated Every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight. Morning Representation on Saturday, at Three o'clock. Mr Gordon Cumming personally describes the beautifully-painted Diorama, which places before the Illustrations of the Lion-hunter's startling encounters with the stupendous, the curious, and beautiful animals which are the mighty solitudes of the far interior of South Africa. Place by Mr. Bartlett Wilson. Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Stalls, 3s. Children Half-price to the Reserved Seats

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, HOLLAND, UP THE RHINE, and PARIS, is NOW OPEN every evening (except Saturday), at 8 o'clock. Tickets may be taken from a place at the Box-office every day, between 11 and 5, without any extra charge, by A. Mares, 81, Quadrant. The Entering Regent Illustrations take place every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 o'clock. EGYPTIAN HALL

W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES, with a New Loco-Motive Lyric, OUT OF THE TRAIN, EVERY EVENING at Eight, at the POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William-street, Strand. Box office open from Seven to Five. Morning Performance every Saturday, at Two o'clock.

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SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. THE EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at their house in PALL MALL EAST (next to the Royal Academy), from 9 till 7.—By order of the Committee, JAMES ORROCK, Secretary.

THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS by Modern Artists of the FRENCH SCHOOL is NOW OPEN at Gallery, at the Corner of PALL MALL. Admittance, One Shilling; Catalogue, Sixpence

H. FROSHAM, Secretary.

MR. G. A. OSBORNE'S ANNUAL EVENING CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on FRIDAY, MAY 23rd, to commence at half-past Eight precisely. He will be assisted by Mdlle Emilie Krall (of the Royal Opera at Dresden), Miss Louisa Vinning, and Mr. Benedict. Sesarini, Bacchetti, Blagrove, Pratten, Lazarus, Baumann, and the eminent violinist, Mr. Osborne will perform his 4th Quartet for Pianoforte and Wind Instruments, a new Duet for two Pianofortes, on "Adelle de Ruel," and other Pianoforte novelties. Tickets, 10s. 6d. and 7s., to be had of all the principal Musicsellers, and of Mr. Osborne, 82, Devonshire-street, Portland-place.

MADAME PUZZI has the honour to announce that her GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place on MONDAY, MAY 19th, at WILLIS'S ROOMS. King-street. St. James's, to commence at Two o'clock, on which occasion she will be assisted by the following eminent artistes:—Mesdemoiselles Novelli, Arnaldi, Mdlle. Rose Lassalle, and Mdme. Viardot. Sig Calzolari, Herr Reichart, and Sig Marras, Sigs. Belletti, Zoncoui, Mongini, Gabusia, Pearsall, Vialle, Sighicelli (his first appearance); Vialloncello Sig Briga. Conductors, Messrs. Sal o, Vera, Piloti, Sargiori, and Benedict. Grand Pianoforte, Chorus, No. 6, to be had of all the Musicsellers and Librairies; of Mdme. Puzzi, 8A, Cork-street, Burlington-gardens.

MR. BENEDICT'S ANNUAL EVENING CONCERT, at EXETER HALL, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 21, at [illegible] Vocalists, Mdlle. Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss. Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Pianoforte, Mr. Benedict. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Tickets, 10s. 6d., to be had of all the Musicsellers, and at the Hall. Reserved Seats [illegible] now ready. Reserved Seats [illegible] May be had at Mr. Benedict's [illegible]

MADAME CLARA SCHUMANN is Engaged for the Sixth and Seventh MATINEES of the MUSICAL UNION, June 10th and 24th.

MR. W. H. HOLMES'S SECOND PIANOFORTE CONCERT, HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 21, at Two o'Clock. Concerto, Walter Macfarren in manuscript, which we predicted are pupils of W. H. Holmes. Broadwood's pianofortes are used at the concerts. Programme—Part I. Sonata (three pianofortes) Miss Newman, Messrs. S. J. Noble and W. H. Holmes—Beethoven; first time of performance in this country); trio, Star of the East, Misses Bignall, Newman, and Sheppard—F. Benedict; concerto, pianoforte, first time of performance in this country), Master Horton Claridge Alkinson (aged eight years and a half)—Mozart; aria, Madame Clara Novello, duets (first time of performance in this country), Miss Arabella Goddard and Mr. W. H. Holmes—Schumann; violin, Mr. Cloucou; song (by desire), Madame Clara Novello, Bird of the Wilderness—Lady Cotton (Hon. Mrs. Sackville), the violoncello, pianoforte (first time of performance) Mr. W. H. Holmes—composed by his sister, Miss Holmes; Madrigale, Misses Arabella, Federica Balmadi; [illegible] Mozart; Mr. W. H. Holmes and W. H. Holmes—Midnight Reverie—W. H. Holmes. Part II. Concerto, pianoforte, Miss Janet Sheppard; first time of performance in this country)—Benedict; cavatina, Elda of the Lake, Miss [illegible]—W. H. Holmes; quartet, four performers on two pianofortes, Mr. Walter Macfarren and Miss Fletcher, Mr. W. H. Holmes and his daughter, Miss E. G. E. Holmes (pupil of Mr. Walter Macfarren in the Royal Academy of Music)—W. H. Holmes; song, Mdlle. Federica Balmadi; rondo, Beethoven and Fantasia, Fairy Fingers (by desire), pianoforte, Master Horton Claridge Atkinson—W. H. Holmes; duet fugue, in G minor, pianoforte, Mr. Doncet and Mr W. H. Holmes—Mozart; Promenades d'un Solitaire, pianoforte, Mr Maine Stephen Heller; selection from Pirouette, &c., Mr. Hammond—W. H. Benedict; studies by Moscheles, Cramer, and Potter; Moonlight on the Lake, E. J. Loder, and Whispering Music, W. H. Holmes Pianoforte—Mr. W. H. Holmes. Tickets, non-subscribers (reserved), 5s., only of W. H. Holmes, 36, Beaumont-street, Marylebone.

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CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE, Price Fifty Guineas. This instrument has (unlike the ordinary Cottage Pianoforte) Three Strings, and the full compass of Seven Octaves. It is strongly recommended by every possible means to ensure the greatest amount of power and purity of tone, perfectly in any climate. The workmanship is of the best possible description, the tone is round, full, and rich, and the power equal to that of a Small Grand. The case is of the most elegant construction, in rosewood, the touch elastic, and the repetition very rapid. Every possible precaution has been taken to ensure its standing well in tune. Chappell and Co. especially invite the attention of the public, the profession, and merchants to the Foreign Model, having secured their no Pianofortes, in all respects a companion, has hitherto been confined to England at the same price. Every instrument will be warranted, and if [illegible] exchanged within twelve months of the purchase.—50, New Bond-street, London.

CALLAGHAN'S CRYSTAL PALACE PERSPECTIVE GLASSES, though not larger than your thumb, [illegible] and clearness to show at the distance of a mile and a-half. 6d. each. May be had on the Rockwalks of the Railway Stations, or will be sent post-free on receipt of stamps or money orders, payable to William Callaghan, Optician, 324, New Bond-street, corner of Conduit-street.

N.B. Sole Agent for the celebrated small and powerful double Opera and Race Glasses, made by Voigtländer, Vienna.

ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT.—PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS (Miniature and Full size), Views, Groups, Machinery, Animals, Still Life, Studies from Artists; non-reflective Daguerreotypes, Stereoscopic Groups, Copies of Painting or Statuary, extended Scale. N.B. Specimens within for public inspection Prices from Half a Guinea upwards.—W. TREACH, 164, Regent-street.

MICROSCOPES.—J. AMADIO'S BOTANICAL MICROSCOPES, packed in mahogany case, with three Powers, Condenser, Pincers, Needles, Slides, &c., complete, and available in Water. Price 19s. 6d. Address, Joseph Amadio, 7 Hungerford-market. A large assortment of Achromatic Microscopes.

SILVER-PLATE. New and Second-hand.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS' Pamphlet of Prices, with Engravings, may be had gratis; or will be sent post-free, if applied for by letter. The economical and elegant Fiddle Pattern Services of new and second-hand Silver Spoons and Forks, Tea and Coffee Services, Waiters, Candlesticks, &c., are fully described in their List of Electro-plate, opposite the Bank of England, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.—A. B SAVORY and SONS request the attention of purchasers to their Stock of Pure Gold Patent Lever Watches, which are manufactured by themselves on the premises, Silver Cases with the detached escapement and jewelled, the prices are four guineas each, and sixteen guineas each

The large Stock is sufficient for selection includes every description, enabling a customer to select that which is more particularly adapted to his own use. Specimens of Prices, with remarks on the construction of Watches, gratis.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Watchmakers, opposite the Bank of England, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London.

CABINET UPHOLSTERY, EASY-CHAIR, and CARPET and FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, 34, Berners-street, 31 Oxford Hospital.—T. E. FILMER solicits a visit to this large range of Warehouses, which are completely stocked with the most modern and elegant Furniture, adapted for every description of room, and marked at prices much below the usual charges for inferior articles. Easy-chairs, Couches, and every part of the Upholstery, in nothing charges at cost price.—32, 33, and 34, Berners-street, Middlesex Hospital. Established 1841.

LE MIROIR FACE ET NUQUE.—This New Patent Toilet Glass reflects the back of the [illegible] face, and both in one glass at the same time, [illegible] to arrange the hair with ease and [illegible] Price 21s. and upwards. [illegible] the Patentee, Messrs HEAL and SON, whose Warerooms [illegible] every variety of Toilet Glass that is manufactured, as well as a general assortment of BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, and HOUSE FURNITURE. Heal and Son's Illustrated Catalogue of Bedsteads and Bedding, containing designs and prices of upwards of 100 Bedsteads, sent free by post.—Heal and Son, 196, Tottenham-court-road.

REMOVING or WAREHOUSING FURNITURE.—Apply at T. MADGWICK'S, 71, Pavement, Finsbury. Contracts for removing Furniture to all parts of England, including risk of damages, the use of wrappers, mats, trucks, and every necessary coverings for the protection of works of art, in cases, on an improved principle. Packing for railways and foreign parts.

PATENT PERAMBULATORS.—Patroness, her Majesty.—To meet the present demand for these fashionable, useful, cheap, and beautiful Carriages for Infants, Manufactured on a large stock is kept for domestic choice and foreign exportation. G. SHERON, Inventor and Sole Patentee, 27, Regent-street. Illustrated Circulars. Avoid unprincipled and dangerous pirates.

PAPERHANGINGS.—The cheapest house in London for every known style of paperhangings is CROSS'S Wholesale Warehouse, 31, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET, Oxford-street, where the public and the trade are supplied from the most extensive assortment in the kingdom, commencing at Twelve Yards for Sixpence.

STAINED GLASS WINDOWS for the MILLION.—Instead of staining the glass we stain a thin transparent material, readily supplied by any person. By this method, with equal permanency, we obtain more than double the quantity of light of the usual style of the east. Designs for church, hall, or cottage windows, with prices, sent free. WILLIAM and GEORGE REES, Manufacturing Stained Glass Artists, 57, Drury-lane, London, Books, 6d. free.—WHITE and DALTON, 64, Rathbone-place.

CLOCKS for ROOMS.—Beauty and great originality of design; works, the best that can be made; prices much lower than usual. Every clock skilfully finish in the finest manner.—THOMAS PEARCE and SON, 23, Ludgate-hill.

THE SMOKE-CONSUMING COOKING APPARATUS on Dr. ARNOTT'S principle, to which a First Class Medal was awarded at the Paris Exhibition, is to be seen in daily operation at the Manufacturers', S. EDWARDS, SON, and CO., 42, Poland-street, Oxford-street. This range is the most economical and powerful yet invented, and P. S. & S., and Co., can guarantee the cure of Dr. Arnott's Grate, as adapted for Drawing-room use is also to be seen in operation.

LIVING PICTURES.—Mr. GEORGE BUCKLAND'S NEW MUSICAL and PICTORIAL ENTERTAINMENT, MONDAY, May 26th, at the REGENT GALLERY, Regent-street.

MR. GEORGE BUCKLAND begs to inform Secretaries of Literary Institutions in town and country that he cannot accept engagements after May 24th.—Regent Gallery, Regent-street

FENTON'S CRIMEAN PHOTOGRAPHS.—NOW OPEN, at the Gallery of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, 53 Pall-mall, next the British Institution, the EXHIBITION of the 360 PHOTOGRAPHS taken in the CRIMEA, under the patronage of the Queen, by Roger Fenton, Esq.—Admission One Shilling. From 10 to 6 daily.

THE WESTMINSTER PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, 34, Parliament street, JOHN WATKINS Proprietor (late Richard Beard) PORTRAITS in every style of Photographic Art TAKEN DAILY at the above Establishment.

Paintings, Drawings, and Statuary copied with unerring fidelity. CALOTYPES on SALE from recent siftings, of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P., Joseph Brotherton, Esq., M.P., Samuel Warren, Esq., M.P., W. J. Russell, Esq., Lord, and other eminent persons Prices, from Half-a-guinea upwards. Admission free.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.—The Palace and Park are Open to the Public on Monday at Nine a.m., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, at Ten a.m., on which days the admission is [illegible] and on Saturdays at One o'clock, when the admission is [illegible] On Friday a arrangements the days of the Great Opera [illegible] are several divertissements. Tickets of admission for any of the above days, except Friday, can be procured in advance [illegible] may be obtained at the [illegible] Parliament-street, and at the several Agents in London. Trains leave the [illegible] for the Crystal Palace Station at [illegible] and every half hour from [illegible] to 6 p.m. Fares [illegible] 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., and 5s. per [illegible] returning from the Crystal Palace Station at short intervals throughout the day

CRYSTAL PALACE.—A GRAND FANCY BAZAAR will be held (D. V.) under the Especial Patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN, at the Crystal Palace, on SATURDAY, the 7th, MONDAY, the 9th, and TUESDAY, 10th of JUNE next, for the BENEFIT of the QUEEN ADELAIDE ROYAL FUND

PATRONESSES.

H.R.H. the Duchess of KENT
H.R.H. the Duchess of GLOUCESTER.
Her Grace the Duchess of Wellington
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Hastings.
The Most Noble Frances Anne Marchioness of Londonderry.
The Right Hon. the Countess of Derby
The Right Hon. the Countess of Shaftesbury.
The Right Hon. the Countess of Hardwicke.
The Right Hon. the Lady Harriet Baillie.
The Right Hon. the Lady Annelius Beauclerk.
The Right Hon. the Lady Wenman Fetherstonhaugh.
The Right Hon. the Lady Mary Wood
And many other Ladies of distinction.

The band of the Royal Marines will be in attendance. Admission, until 1p.m., by season ticket to the Crystal Palace, its Contributions of Work, Drawings, &c., will be thankfully received by the Marchioness of Hastings, 21, Kensington Palace Gardens; and Mrs. Skyring, Admiralty, Somerset-house.

NOTICE.—ALTON TOWER and GARDENS will be OPEN to VISITORS, on and after MONDAY, the 19th MAY, under the following regulations.—

On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays the House and Gardens will be open to Visitors without Tickets

On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays admitted by Tickets only.

The Gardens will be open from 12 to 5, and the House from 2 to 5.

Tickets of admission for Mondays may be obtained by personal application so the following Booksellers.—London—Mr. Ollivier, 59, New Bond-street; Derby—Messrs. Bemrose, Friar Gate, Birmingham—Mr. Major, 105, New-street, or by letter addressed to the Steward, Following Castle

In case of unfavourable weather the House cannot be shown.

As large parties cause much inconvenience, it is requested that no party may consist of more than ten persons

No carriage parties of any kind will be admitted into the grounds, unless previous permission has been obtained, and application for such permission must be made at least seven days before by Mr. James Whitaker, the land gardener, explaining the number and object of the proposed party, at which request it desires to be approved, preparations may be made for their reception.

Shrewsbury Estate Office, 2, Parliament-street, London, May 5, 1856.

| | Single. | Return. |
|---|---|---|
| | £ s. | £ s. |
| London, via Great Northern, to Hull, for CHRISTIANSAND and CHRISTIANIA (mail), Friday, May 30, June 13, 27, and every alternate Friday | 4 10 | 8 10 |
| London, via Great Northern to Hull or Grimsby, for GOTTENBURG (mail), every Friday | 4 0 | 7 10 |
| Tourists by this route may proceed to STOCKHOLM by steamer, through the Trollhatta Canal and Lake Wener. | | |
| London to ST. PETERSBURG, vid Royal Danish Railway, between Tonning and Flensburg, saving 36 miles of sea passage, every Tuesday, June 10 | 7 7 | 13 10 |
| London to COPENHAGEN, all principal, once in Denmark, including the beautiful navigation of the Little Belt, every Tuesday, from Hungerford Wharf (Newport) | [illegible] | |
| London to STETTIN every Tuesday [illegible] | 3 0 | 5 5 |
| London to DANZIG and MEMEL, every Thursday, June 5, 19 [illegible] | 4 4 | 8 8 |
| [illegible] Children and Servants Half-fares. | | |

£20 Season Excursion Tickets available for the whole route to travel (first-class) by any of the Company's ships, and on the Royal Danish Railway, during the season.

These ships, well equipped, and carrying experienced servants, are commanded by persons well acquainted with the navigation of the Baltic and North Seas. Provisions, wines, &c., of best quality, on board at moderate charges. Forwarding, place of sailing, &c., apply at the Company's Office, 84, King William-street, or to J. S. FREEMAN, 214a, Oxford-street.

W. S. ANDREW, Secretary.

GENERAL DOMESTIC SERVANTS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, 32, Sackville-street, Piccadilly.

The ANNUAL MEETING will be held at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on TUESDAY, MAY 20th, at Two o'Clock for the CHAIR.

The Right Hon. Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR, M.P., President, in the Chair.

Cards of Admission may be obtained (free) of the Committee, and at the Office, 32, Sackville-street.

THOMAS DODSWORTH, Secretary

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—The WOODBURY-PARK ESTATE, Tunbridge Wells, West Kent, will be Allotted at the Offices, No. 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, next WEDNESDAY, MAY 21st, at Seven o'clock precisely. Plots for the Erection of Residences, Malvern, Maldon, St. Margaret's, Weybridge, Forest-hill, Tottenham, &c. Plans, price 6d., or 7s. per post, will be duly forwarded. Prospectuses gratis. CHARLES LEWIS GRUNDISEN, Secretary

TO CAPITALISTS and Others.—EAST COWES PARK, intervening between her Majesty's Royal Londons [illegible] Mansion and the Town of EAST COWES, is NOW LEASED and further developed under a Deed of Arrangement between the Proprietors

Capital £30,000, to be raised by Subscriptions of not less than £100 each (many of which are already subscribed for), payable by instalments

The Estate comprises 146 acres, has been expensively laid out, and Marine Residences and other Buildings have been erected, including a large Income, and possessing unusual productions and capabilities for greatly increasing it. The Splendid Mansion and Pleasure Grounds of twenty-two and a half acres formed in the centre; three miles of Iron Palisading, and other valuable Estate, and a Frontage to the Solent and Marine Parade proceed through this Private Estate direct to Osborne. The property has been valued by two eminent surveyors at about £200,000, and it is calculated will ultimately realise upwards of £300,000, with [illegible] increasing income. Each subscriber will become a Proprietor to the extent of his subscription, and will be remunerated out of the gross interest, and each subscriber to have the option of taking part of the Estate in Allotment.

[illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] be Sealed at the office of J. Weightman, Esq., [illegible] Parliament-street. Mr. Longmore, [illegible] East Cowes Park, and Mr. Ellis, [illegible] Plots on the Estate [illegible] personally or by letter, to the Secretary of the United Orders Assurance Company, 3, Hall-mall—where Prospectuses, Views, and Plans, may be obtained; the Surveyor's Reports, &c., inspected; Manufactured Portions of the Clay produce seen; and every information ascertained

PURE PALE SHERRY, 30s. per dozen; very fine dry Amontillado flavoured, 36s. to 42s.; fine old Port, 42s. to 48

ELM-TREE BLOWN DOWN IN HYDE-PARK, MAY 7TH, 1856.

## LARGE ELM-TREE BLOWN DOWN IN HYDE-PARK.

THAT sage economist, Evelyn, did not more sincerely lament the thinning of the woods at his own dear Wotton by the storm and the axe, than does the Londoner regret the loss of a fine old tree in the Parks. Of these delightful resorts Hyde-park is the most rural in character. It is for the most part high and dry, and is perhaps the most airy and healthy spot in the metropolis. The north west or Deer park, verging upon Kensington Gardens is truly rural. Many of the trees are very picturesque, and deer are occasionally seen here. The Serpentine has upon its margin some lofty elms; but from other portions of the Park many fine old timber trees have disappeared; and the famous Ring of Charles II's days can be but imperfectly traced. The Ring, from previous to the Restoration till far in the reigns of the Georges the fashionable haunt, was on the north of the present Serpentine and its site is now part of the Ranger's ground. Some of the old trees remain, with a few of the oaks traditionally said to have been planted by Charles II. Near the Ring was the lodge called "Prince Maurice's Head" and in later times the "Cake-house." A slight stream ran before it, and the house, approached by planks, presented a very picturesque appearance. The fall of one of what Evelyn would have called "that living gallery of aged trees," has supplied our Artist with the accompanying Illustration. During the high wind of Wednesday afternoon, the 7th inst., a venerable elm-tree fell a victim to its fury: it was one of the old denizens on the north side of the Serpentine, between the boat-house and the Government magazine, containing stores of ammunition and gunpowder. The circumference of the trunk of the fallen tree is about 18 feet.

SCENE OF THE LATE ACCIDENT AT THE CITY CANAL DOCK-GATES, BLACKWALL POINT.—(SEE PAGE 554.)

OPENING OF THE NEW CHURCH AT THE ROMAN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY, DUBLIN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

## ST. LUKE'S TEMPORARY CHURCH, CAMDEN-ROAD, HOLLOWAY.

A TEMPORARY but substantial church has been erected in the Camden-road, near the City prison, Holloway (under the sanction of the Board of Works), by a committee formed of a few influential parishioners. The design of the building is novel, being in form a rotunda, eighty-four feet diameter and fifty feet high from the floor to underside of bell-turret. The floor rises from the centre, and the interior is fitted with pews to accommodate 1000 persons. The roof is one span, composed of 24 principals, framed and braced together, covered in with boards felted on the outside; and is surmounted by a bell-turret, containing a fine-toned bell, from the foundry of Messrs. Warner and Sons. The church is lighted by eight side windows and a circular skylight surrounding the bell-turret. The organ has been erected by Messrs. Jones and Son, of West Brompton. The church was opened for public worship on Sunday, 4th of May, with three services. The Rev. H. Hampton, M.A., from Liverpool, is the incumbent. The building and ground-plans were constructed by Mr. John Blizard, of Cheltenham, contractor for wooden buildings, and has been erected in the short space of ten weeks. It will be paid for by the pew rents only.

This church has been erected as a precursor to a permanent church to be built on ground adjoining, which has been given by Thos. Poynder, Esq., and contributions have been made to the amount of £1800. Church accommodation is much needed in this part of Islington, and the committee entertain hopes that in a short time the inhabitants and the liberal donors to such objects will respond to their requirements, and enable them to proceed with the building by their donations.

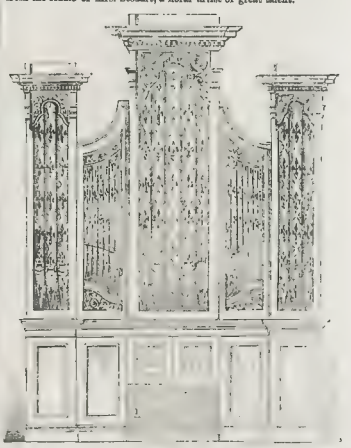
ST. LUKE'S TEMPORARY CHURCH, CAMDEN-ROAD, HOLLOWAY.

## TESTIMONIAL TO MR C. A. SAUNDERS, OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

A VERY gratifying testimonial of respect has just been presented to Mr C. A. Saunders by the heads of the several departments of the Great Western Railway. The presentation took place in the board-room of the terminus at Paddington, on the afternoon of Saturday week, when

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MR. C. A. SAUNDERS, GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

about 200 of the clerks and other *employés* on the line assembled: not more than that number out of about 1200 employed as managers and clerks on the line being able to be spared from their duties at one time. The testimonial, which had been got up so privately that Mr. Saunders knew nothing of it till within a few days of the presentation, consists of a pair of silver Claret Jugs and an elegant Epergne, supported by finely-modelled figures of Justice, Industry, and Wisdom. The plate was designed and executed by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell: the épergne is surmounted by some exquisite artificial flowers from the studio of Mrs. Stodart, a floral artist of great talent.



NEW ORGAN FOR ARCHBISHOP TENISON'S CHAPEL, REGENT-STREET. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

The proceedings were opened by Mr. Gooch, locomotive superintendent who introduced Mr. Kelly to the meeting.

Mr. Kelly, passenger superintendent of the northern division, then read an address to Mr. Saunders, stating that the officers and principal clerks of the company, so large a portion of whom have for a great length of time been engaged with Mr. Saunders in this important undertaking, desired to offer a mark of their high appreciation of the able manner in which he had uniformly conducted the duties of the difficult and responsible office he had filled for twenty-three years; they having ever felt that, while Mr. Saunders had acted with the strictest impartiality towards all in the service, they could implicitly rely on always receiving from him the kindness of a friend. The epergne bears the following inscription:—

Presented by the officers and principal clerks of the Great Western Railway Company to CHARLES ALEXANDER SAUNDERS, Esq., as a mark of their sincere regard and esteem, and an acknowledgment of the great kindness they have at all times received from him. 19th April, 1856.

Mr. Saunders, who was loudly cheered, then returned thanks for this mark of the regard of the officers of the company. He had had the honour for three-and-twenty years to be connected with the company, and he could not

out express his gratitude to the heads of departments and other officers for the kind, considerate, and continuous support he had always received from them. He was deeply grateful for the assistance they had afforded him; and he could assure the gentlemen of the various departments that, next to the desire of making the company remunerative to the shareholders, the directors had the same wish of adding to the remuneration of their officers whenever occasion would permit. He felt that the company had now passed through all its difficulties; and that, with the completion of the line, it must take a stand which would be most satisfactory to the proprietors and the public

At the close of Mr. Saunders' address, by the request of one of the gentlemen present, the different officers present passed by Mr. Saunders in review order, and cordially shook him by the hand. Mr. Saunders then retired, amidst an enthusiastic demonstration.

## THE ROMAN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY, DUBLIN.

### OPENING OF THE NEW CHURCH.

THURSDAY, the 1st instant, the feast of the Ascension of our Lord, was happily selected by the venerated and distinguished President of this institution as the occasion of opening for Divine worship the beautiful church recently erected within the precincts of the College, in Stephen's-green, specially for the use of the members and students of the University. The interior of this edifice, says the *Freeman's Journal*, presents many features dear to the admirer of Christian art in the olden times, when every peculiarity of Church architecture, every decorative ornament, however minute, possessed its own symbolic and beautiful meaning, illustrative of some one phase or another of the awful mystery of the Atonement, in the miracles of the SAVIOUR of Mankind on earth—the sacrifice of his saving blood on Calvary—his glorious resurrection and ascension—the foundation of his church, the descent of the Holy Spirit on his chosen disciples, and the triumphs of the faith in the sufferings and martyrdom of their successors.

At an early hour in the morning the requisite ritual ceremonies were performed of devoting and blessing to their holy purpose the altar and sanctuary of the church, which was opened at eleven o'clock for the celebration, for the first time, of the sacrifice of the mass within its walls. Shortly after the opening of the entrances leading to the body and gallery of the church every part of the building appropriated to the laity was thronged with a densely-crowded congregation, comprising numbers of the Roman Catholic clergy of Dublin and its vicinity.

Shortly after eleven o'clock the large body of clergy who attended on the occasion entered the sanctuary and proceeded to their assigned places in the lower choir. The organ and, composed of amateurs in sacred music, chanted the opening hymn appropriate to the day and occasion. From the doors leading from the sacristy into the sanctuary there issued the archpreistes, prelates, and dignitaries who took part in the ceremonies. The Lord Archbishop of Dublin, who presided, was conducted by his attendant clergy to the throne prepared for him at the gospel side of the sanctuary.

The Very Rev. Dr. Newman, Lord Rector of the University, occupied his appropriate seat. The Very Rev. Dean Flannery was also present. The secretary and professors attended in academic costume, and the students of the University, in a large body, also in their collegiate gowns, filled a spacious section of the church. The celebrant of the high mass was the Right Rev. Dr. Whelan, Lord Bishop of Bombay, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Quin, as assistant priest. The high mass was celebrated with every accessory of splendour. The sacred music of the mass comprised selections from the grand masses of Mendelssohn and other celebrated composers.

After the post communion of the high mass, the usual indulgence conceded by the church to the faithful on such occasions was proclaimed, the solemn pontifical blessing was given by his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, and the high mass concluded.

The Right Rev. Dr. Leahy, Lord Bishop Coadjutor of the diocese of Dromore, then ascended the pulpit, and, after invoking a blessing, proceeded to deliver a sermon appropriate to the occasion. His Lordship selected his text from the gospel of the day—St. Mark, ch. xvi., verse 19:—"And the Lord Jesus, after he had spoken to them, was taken up into Heaven, and sitteth at the right hand of God."

The sermon was heard with deep attention by all sections of the congregation. The Archbishop presiding, the other archpreistes, preistes, and clergy then left the sanctuary in procession, and the ceremonial concluded. Crowds of the congregation remained for a considerable time either in prayer or admiring the proportions and arrangements of this beautiful church.

## NEW ORGAN FOR ARCHBISHOP TENISON'S CHAPEL, REGENT-STREET.

THE Chapel situate in the rear of the houses on the east side of Regent-street, about midway of its length, was built at the charge of Dr. Thomas Tenison, first Rector of St. James (afterwards, anno 1691, Bishop of Lincoln, and in 1694 Primate), to serve as "a public chapel or oratory for daily Divine service;" and endowed with lands for its maintenance, as also that of a Grammar-school in connection therewith, for the gratuitous education of (now) forty boys, natives of the parish. The property is held and managed by nine trustees, the Rector and senior churchwarden of the parish for the time being *ex-officio* and principal acting trustees. By a diminution in the immediate revenues of the foundation consequent on the formation of Regent-street, and the large cost attending the construction of an entrance to the chapel by way of a vestibule from that street, added to the circumstance of the expenses of the chapel and school having of late years been considerably in excess of the income, the affairs of the trust had become in a state of pecuniary embarrassment. Soon after the appointment to the important living of St. James of the present Rector, the Rev. J. E. Kempe, M.A., in 1853, he set about, amongst other comprehensive matters of practical improvement, an endeavour to retrieve the affairs of the chapel, and to place it in a state of efficiency and usefulness on a level with the best-appointed churches of the metropolis; in which work he was ably seconded by his co-trustee—the senior churchwarden of the parish, Mr. Frederick Crace, of Regent-street. At the suggestion of the latter, they succeeded in prevailing upon the trustees to consent to the conversion of the dungeon like vestibule fronting Regent-street into a dwelling house and shop, substituting for the same an entrance from Chapel-court, adjoining, not less spacious on that point of access. And such is the value of household property on this spot, that by the alteration the trust became benefited by a net increase to its revenues of upwards of £250 per annum,* a circumstance which at once not only relieved the trust from pecuniary difficulty, but admitted of the reservation for the future of only a minimum portion of the accommodation of the chapel for letting, appropriating the larger portion to the free and unrestricted use of the parishioners. By means of part of a considerable fund collected by the Rector from a few of the more wealthy parishioners, for the purpose of "providing free church accommodation for the poor," the interior of the chapel was re-edified at a cost of upwards £1200, with new arrangement in the pewing and fittings; the free sittings, and those for letting, being without difference in appearance. By the alteration the interior of the edifice—formerly dull, darksome, and incommodious—was rendered convenient, light, and airy.

In order to complete the improvements in the chapel Mr. Churchwarden Grace undertook to furnish it with a new organ (the third new church organ this gentleman has been mainly instrumental in setting up in the parish since his official connection therewith), and, obtaining a grant of £50 from the trust funds as a nucleus, and a small donation from the trustees individually, succeeded, with the assistance of the Rev. A. P. Morris, one of the preachers of the chapel, in obtaining, by the subscriptions of the congregation and a few of the larger trading firms of the district, a fund already nearly sufficient to meet the expense. The organ was opened on Easter-day last, on which occasion Lord Bishop Jackson, of Lincoln, late the Rector of the parish, preached an appropriate sermon.

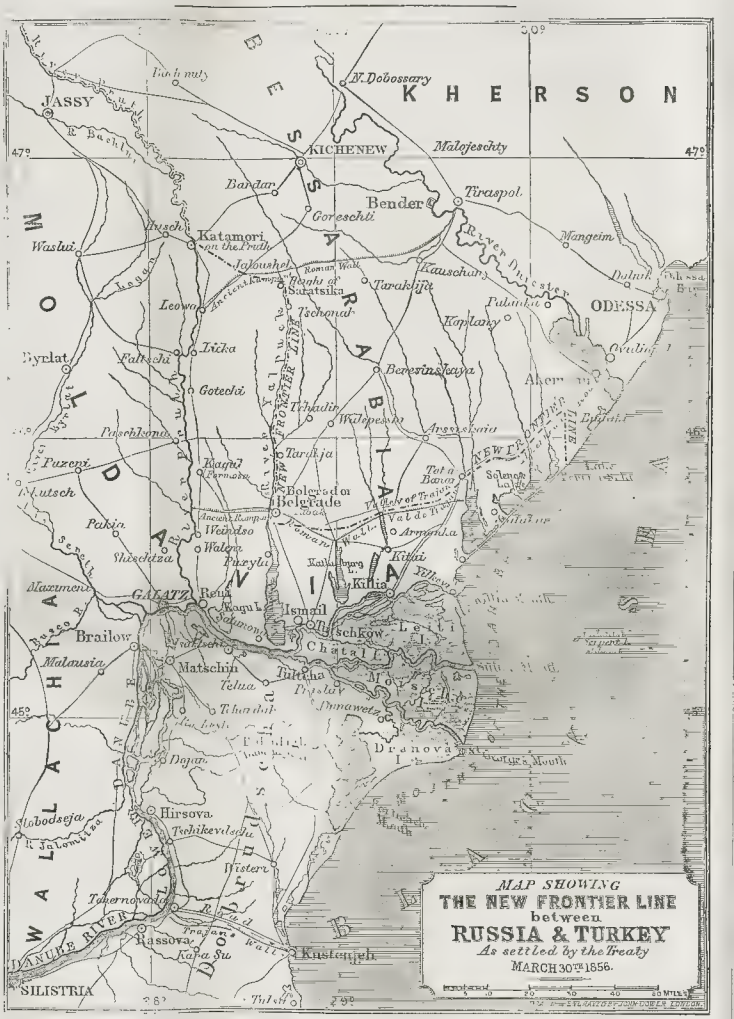
The late organ of the chapel was built by Byfield the elder, in 1750, was then of a single row of keys, with eight stops, and was always reputed as a good instrument for its size (the Byfield, in his early days, a workman of the celebrated Rene Harris, never made a bad one). Some additions were made to the organ at different periods, and, in 1848, a new tenor C swell was put in. But these enlargements, being all what are technically called "super work," were not for the better of the instrument; it still lacked the most important feature to a grand organ, viz, basis, whilst the upper range was discordantly noisy.

The new organ is of two full rows of keys and pedal, with ten stops to each of the former, and a single rank of open wood sixteen-feet pipes to the latter, presenting altogether four complete diapasons and two doubles. It is constructed on what is known as the German scale, the same as has within the last few years become generally adopted by all the best English builders, and approved of by all the first performers; and is arranged for the tuning on the system distinguished by the term "equal temperament," the system ever practised in Germany and France, but only now beginning to supplant the generally defective English mode of tuning by unequal temperament. All the approved mechanical contrivances of couplers, composition pedals, &c., are appended. The pipes of six of the steps of Byfield's portion of the old organ are incorporated in the new instrument; those mellowed in their tone by age are of excellent quality. The builders are Messrs. Gray and Davidson, whose well-earned high reputation furnishes sufficient guarantee that the organ will turn out a good one.

The extended compass downwards of the swell forms a somewhat original feature in an organ of the secondary class, as this one is, for the usual mode is to construct that division of such instruments minus the bass: a shortcoming the defect of which is more particularly obvious when the swell is coupled to the great organ—additional force being thereby imparted to the treble without a corresponding increase in the bass a mode of augmenting musical power not in accordance with the received principles of correct harmony. But in the organ here under consideration the compass of the great organ and the swell are uniform (CC to F in alt); so that, when the two divisions are united by the coupler, the augmentation of the power is equal throughout, the increased loudness having bass tones also—the latter the great essential not only to the effective rendering of organ music generally, but for giving efficient support to congregational psalmody, the primary object of the parochial church organ.

The case is the old one enlarged; but the decoration displays a novelty in its illuminated pipes in distinction from the universal custom in England of plain gilding, and is altogether in tasteful keeping with the style of the chapel.

* This property is freehold, and at the expiration of the Regent-street leases, in the next century, much other valuable property falls into this foundation.


BESSARABIA
MOLDAVIA
WALACHIA
BULGARIA
JASSY
KHERSON
KICHENEW
Malajeschty
Bender
Tiraspol
Katamori
Waslui
Mangeim
Dubuk
ODESSA
Kauschan
Tarakliet
Fulinitza
Kantany
Ovidiopol
Byrlat
Falticha
Tirka
Gotecha
Berezina Kaya
Tchadir
Wulpesti
Tarkija
Belgrad or Belgrade
Puzeni
Putschi
Pasia
Weindso
Walge
Shezedza
Kilia
Maxmena
GALATZ
Reni
Ismail
Brailow
Matschin
Tultcha
Malausia
Hirsova
Tschikevlodu
Wister
Tschernowda
Rassova
Kopa Su
Kustendjeh
SILISTRIA
DANUBE RIVER
Dranova
Lei
Chatal
Mo
Tulcha
Pristav
Immawetz
Dagan
Slobodseja
Jalomitza
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Tschikow
Schwarz
Leith
Ismail
Kilia
Salonz
Armenka
Valdenzi
Tot a Baun
Newsky
Lake
Byrlat
Ovidiopol
Akerman
Dubuk
Kauschan
Tarakliet
Fulinitza
Kantany
Mangeim
Tiraspol
Bender
Goreschti
Bandar
Jassy
Jalomitza
Roman Wall
Ruins of Saratzika
Leowa
Tschonal
Tschesmi
Valachia Deserta
Tschesmi
Tarkija
Belgrad
Weindso
Walge
Shezedza
Puzeni
Kajad
Farmos
Putschi
Pasia
Maxmena
Reni
Ismail
Brailow
Matschin
Malausia
Hirsova
Tschikevlodu
Wister
Tschernowda
Rassova
Kopa Su
Kustendjeh
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DANUBE RIVER
Tultcha
Tultchi
Tchadir
Jalomitza
Slobodseja
Dagan
Dranova
Lei
Chatal
Mo
Tulcha
Pristav
Immawetz

# Memorabilia,

## LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

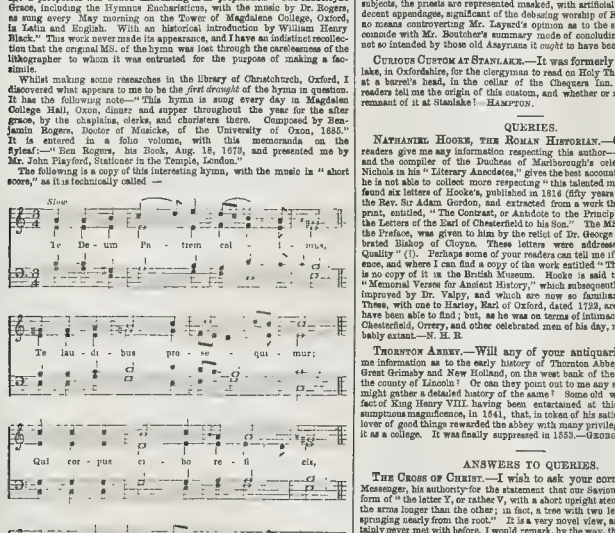
*A little chink may let in much light.*—OLD PROVERB.

### HYMN ANNUALLY SUNG ON MAY MORNING ON THE TOWER OF ST MARY MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD.

In the year of our Lord God, 1501, the "most Christian" King, Henry VII., gave to St. Mary Magdalen College the advowsons of the churches of Slymbridge, county Gloucester, and Fyndon, county Sussex, together with one acre of land in each parish. In gratitude for this benefaction the College was accustomed, during the lifetime of their Royal benefactor, to celebrate a service in honour of the Holy Trinity, with the collect still used on Trinity Sunday, and the prayer "Almighty and everlasting God, we are taught by Thy holy word that the hearts of Kings," &c.; and after the death of the King to commemorate him in the usual manner. The commemoration service ordered in the time of Queen Elizabeth is still performed on the 1st of May; and the Latin hymn in honour of the Holy Trinity, which continues to be sung on the tower at sun-rising, has evidently reference to the original service. The produce of the two acres above mentioned used to be distributed on the same day between the President and Fellows; it has, however, for many years been given up to supply the choristers with a feast, and entertainment in the College-hall. Some years ago a prospectus was issued announcing as in preparation "The Madeleyne Grace, including the Hymnus Eucharisticus, with the music by Dr. Rogers, as sung every May morning on the Tower of Magdalene College, Oxford, in Latin and English. With an historical introduction by William Henry Black." This work never made its appearance, and I have an indistinct recollection that the original MS. of the hymn was lost through the carelessness of the lithographer to whom it was entrusted for the purpose of making a facsimile.

Whilst making some researches in the library of Christchurch, Oxford, I discovered what appears to me to be the *first draught* of the hymn in question. It has the following note:—"This hymn is sung every day in Magdalen College Hall, Oxon, dinner and supper throughout the year for the after grace, by the chaplains, clerks, and choristers there. Composed by Benjamin Rogers, Doctor of Musicke, of the University of Oxon, 1585." It is entered in a folio volume, with this memoranda on the fly-leaf:—"Ben Rogers, his Book, Aug. 18, 1673, and presented me by Mr. John Playford, Stationer in the Temple, London."

The following is a copy of this interesting hymn, with the music in "short score," as it is technically called —




| | |
|---|---|
| Te adoramus, O Jesu, | Tibi, æterne Spiritus, |
| Te fili unigenite; | Cujus affluntis peperit |
| Tu qui sin dulgentias es | Infantem Deum Maria |
| Subire dignatus Virginis. | Æternum benedicimus. |
| Actus in crucem factus es, | Triune Deus, hominum |
| Irato Des Victima; | Saluba sator optime: |
| Per te, Salvator unice, | Immensum hoc mysterium |
| Vitæ spes nobis redit. | Gyanti ilagus canimus. |

The author of this hymn is unknown. It has been popularly supposed to be the "Hymnus Eucharisticus" written by Dr Nathaniel Ingelo, and sung at the civic feast at Guildhall, on the 5th July, 1660, while the King and the other exalted personages were at dinner; but this is a mistake; for the words of Ingelo's hymn, very different from the Magdalen hymn, still exist, and are to be found in Wood's collection in the Ashmolean Museum. The music, too, of the "Te Deum" is in a grand religious style, and not of a festal character.—EDWARD F. RIMBAULT.

### NOTES.

MONA, ISLE OF MAN.—The etymology of these names has already become a *vexata questio* in your "Memorabilia." I do not agree with any of the suggestions that have as yet been offered as to their origin. Two Monas are distinctly mentioned in classical authors: Mona (Isle of Man), in Cæsar; Monæ (Isle of Anglesea), in Tacitus. To the word Mona I should unhesitatingly assign a common derivation with monk, monastery, viz. *μόνος*, from the fact of both of the islands of this name being places of refuge for religious fugitives, or otherwise their places of resort; in connection with which fact are the first accounts we receive of them down to the end of the first century A.D., when the druidical prophets, priests, and philosophers were expelled by Agricola from the Southern Mona and took refuge in the Northern. The fact of the penultima of Mona being short (Vid. Andrews' Dict., &c.) may be added in confirmation of my opinion. For the modern appellation 'Isle of Man,' I will suggest two derivations: First, I think "Man" may be considered with great probability to be a corruption of the only word [Mon]a, Mon, Man; or, secondly, it is a corruption of [Men]saw *i. e.* Main an, "a little island," by which name the island was known in the language of the early Britons, and which we find Latinised into [Men]avia by Orosius. The Irish chroniclers tell us that Orbsenius, the Irish adventurer, who is reported in traditionary history to have led a band of followers thither, was surnamed [Man]ax or [Man]annan.—R. T. M., Oxford.

SHAKESPEARE READINGS.—With reference to No. 4 of your correspondent's emendations (ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 29th December, 1855), and the amended readings there quoted from the Perkins folio, and from Mr. Staunton's MS., I beg to remark that the real error is a plain and simple one—so simple as to prove itself. The passage to be amended is:—

> Every fairy take his gait,
> And each several chamber bless
> Through this palace with sweet peace,
> *E'er shall no safety rest,*
> *And the owner of it blest.*
> *Midsummer Night's Dream. Act V.*

Reverse the last two lines thus:—

> And the owner of it blest,
> Ever shall in safety rest,

And you have all right. A line of verse has jostled its neighbour—a very common press error. Does not this show that the folio emendation is conjectural and not authoritative?—C. R. W.

TALE OF A TUB.—The following scrap was pasted by the late Mr. Douce in his copy of "The Tale of a Tub," now in the Bodleian Library:—H. H., Oxford:—

Dean Swift would never own he wrote the Tale of a Tub. When Faulkner, the printer, asked him one day, if "he was really the author of it?" "Young man," said he, "I am surprised that you dare to ask me the question." The idea of the Tale of a Tub was, perhaps, taken from an allegorical tale of Rontenalle's on the Catholic and Protestant religion, published in Bayle's "Nouvelles de la Republique des Lettres," about the year 1696. Ferrant Pallavicinius Divortio Celeste (a satire against the abuses of the Popish power), he might, perhaps, have seen.

THE PINE-GROVE OF NINEVEH.—Mr. W. Boutcher appears to have confounded my observations with those of your correspondent of the previous week, I. B. S. I never asserted—on the contrary I repudiated the notion—that the sacred tree was a vine. My argument went to show that the cone is the acknowledged metonomy of wine (what else does it mean on the thyrsus of Bacchus!) and the basket the symbol of corn; that the attitude of the erect figure, holding with outstretched hands these emblems of cereal abundance is beautifully expressive of the act of invocation, and that he is invoking these blessings on the King before whom he stands, after a successful war or chase. I invite, and will readily yield to, any more probable interpretation. If Mr. Boutcher will read my remarks candidly, he will perceive that I only ventured to add, that *if* grapes were conventionally represented as cones it strengthened the opinion of the symbol. All the Assyrian sculptures are of a religious or political character, except those of hunting the lion and the urus (or wild bull), which appears to have been deemed analogous with, and of as much importance as, the conquest of an enemy. Such puerilities as grape gathering, or a King drinking, would be inconsistent on national monuments. Wherever the King holds a bowl, he is looking into it, as though performing some ceremony of divination. In no case is it represented as touching his lips. I may add that the eagle-headed winged figures before the sacred tree, are perhaps priests, masked and robed according to the attributes of the particular divinity they served. On Etruscan vases figured with bacchanalian subjects, the priests are represented masked, with artificial tails, and other less decent appendages, significant of the debasing worship of Bacchus. While by no means controverting Mr. Layard's opinion as to the sacred tree, I cannot coincide with Mr. Boutcher's summary mode of concluding that "if it were not so intended by those old Assyrians it *ought* to have been."—B. N.

CURIOUS CUSTOM AT STANLAKE.—It was formerly a custom at Stanlake, (pronounced locally, the corruption) to read on Holy Thursday, a "Gospel" at a barrel's head, in the cellar of the Chequers Inn. Can any of your readers tell me the origin of this custom, and whether or not there is still any remnant of it at Stanlake? HAMPTON.

### QUERIES.

NATHANIEL HOOKE, THE ROMAN HISTORIAN.—Can any of your readers give me any information respecting this author—the friend of Pope, and the compiler of the Duchess of Marlborough's celebrated "Apology." Nichols in his "Literary Anecdotes," gives the best account of him, and regrets he is not able to collect more respecting "this learned man." I have lately found six letters of Hooke's, published in 1816 (fifty years after his death), by the Rev. Sir Adam Gordon, and extracted from a work then said to be out of print, entitled, "The Confrast, or Antidote to the Principles disseminated in the Letters of the Earl of Chesterfield to his Son." The MS., Sir Adam states in the Preface, was given to him by the relict of Dr. George Berkeley, the celebrated Bishop of Cloyne. These letters were addressed to a "Lady of Quality" (!). Perhaps some of your readers can tell me if the MS. is in existence, and where I can find a copy of the work entitled "The Contrast." There is no copy of it in the British Museum. Hooke is said to have written the "Memorial Verses for Ancient History," which subsequently were altered and improved by Dr. Valpy, and which are now so familiar to most children. These, with one to Harley, Earl of Oxford, dated 1722, are the only letters I have been able to find; but, as he was on terms of intimacy with Pope, Allen, Chesterfield, Orrery, and other celebrated men of his day, many more are probably extant.—N. H. R.

THORNTON ABBEY.—Will any of your antiquarian readers give me information as to the early history of Thornton Abbey, situated between Great Grimsby and New Holland, on the west bank of the river Humber, in the county of Lincoln? Or can they point out to me any source from which I might gather a detailed history of the same? Some old writer mentions the fact of King Henry VIII. having been entertained at this abbey with such sumptuous magnificence, in 1541, that, in token of his satisfaction, this regal lover of good things rewarded the abbey with many privileges, and refounded it as a college. It was finally suppressed in 1539.—GEORGE S., Thornton.

### ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

THE CROSS OF CHRIST.—I wish to ask your correspondent, J. H. Messenger, his authority for the statement that our Saviour's cross was of the form of "the letter Y, or rather V, with a short upright stem affixed, but one of the arms longer than the other; in fact, a tree with two leafless branches both springing nearly from the root." It is a very novel view, and one which I certainly never met with before. I would remark, by the way, that the phrase "the accursed tree," placed by your correspondent between inverted commas, never once occurs in Scripture. It is true that in the Acts and Epistles the cross is spoken of four or five times as "a tree," and "the tree," but the word in the original is *ξύλον*, which strictly and literally means wood, or anything made of it. Now, in the Evangelists, the word used is always "cross," the original being *σταυρος*, a word evidently applied to mean cross from its reference to the letter T; and, from the fact of the superscription having been set up over our Saviour's head, a very strong inference may be drawn in favour of a middle piece on which to affix it. But on such a subject as this we may safely rely on tradition, which has handed down to us from the earliest ages the form we now recognise, and it is not probable that the likeness of so venerated an object should have become altered. I am, however, glad, from personal observation, to afford evidence as to the true form of our Saviour's cross the most conclusive. In one of the basement arches of the Coliseum at Rome, and in the second row from outside there is a brick one, which is (or was in 1844, when I was there) distinctly visible the figure of an angel holding in the left hand a perfect cross, of what is termed the Latin form. Now, as many of the captives brought from Jerusalem by Titus are known to have been employed in building the Coliseum, there can be very little doubt that this brick was carved by one of these captives, who, if not actually present at Our Lord's crucifixion, must have been at Jerusalem at the time, and cognisant of the circumstances connected with it. It is placed back behind an arch (which is now down), to escape the observation, probably, of the Roman overseers; and such a monument of Christian piety escaped the ruins of that pagan and barbarous building is exceedingly affecting. I cannot see how we can have any stronger evidence as to the form of the cross than that given by a contemporary; and I trust the above will prove satisfactory to your correspondent.—MICHAEL BRAZELY.

THE LAST PERSON BURNT IN ENGLAND.—In reply to the query of W. C. B. as to the date of the last person burnt in this country: On looking over a file of old Chester newspapers a short time ago I met with an account of the conviction of a man and woman for coining; the man was sentenced to be hanged, and the woman to be burnt alive. Her name I think was Margaret Sullivan. In a subsequent paper the particulars of her execution were given, and she was absolutely burnt alive. The date, I believe, was about the year 1766.—M. C.

THE BOSTON ALCHEMIST.—"Cosmopolite," in his remarks in a late number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS respecting the burial place of Sir George Ripley, or, according to authentic records, Sir George De Ripley, is in error. Sir George was born at Ripley, in Yorkshire—now and for many centuries past the property and residence of the ancient family of Ingilbye, into whose possession it came near the close of the thirteenth century, by the marriage of Sir Thomas De Ingelby, one of the Justices of Common Pleas, with Catharine De Ripley, heiress of that estate. After the death of Ralph De Pagnel, to whom it previously belonged, William De Ripley had two parts of the manor for half a knight's fee. Then did, I believe, the old MS. still extant which says:—"Sir George Ripley was born at this place; and in his own account reckons himself related to the families of Yeversal, Ripley, Madley, Willoughby, Barham, Waterton, Fleming, and Tolthy. He was a canon of Bridlington, but dispensed with by the Pope to leave his canon place, and became a Carmelite anchorite at Boston, in Lincolnshire." Dr. Holland, in an unwarrantable attack upon Sir George, falsely places him at Ripley, in Surrey, and thus styles him:—"A ringleader of our alchemists, and a 'mistical impostor.'" Camden observes:—"This Sir George Ripley, after twenty years' study in Italy after the philosophers' stone, is said to have found it, *A.D.* 1470; and well he might, as a record in the Isle of Malta declares he gave an hundred thousand pounds yearly to the Knights of Rhodes for carrying on the war against the Turks."—J. T.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OLD MR. MUSIC-BOOK, 1836.—Will "S." of Camberwell, who lately sent us a transcript from an ancient collection of "Ayres, Jigues, concertos," &c., &c., formerly belonging to Britton, the musical small-coal man, and afterwards to Ritson, oblige us with his address.

T. C. S., Dublin.—"Sale of Autograph Letters."—Our correspondent and the surviving relatives of the late Mr. Francis Moore, whom he represents, have somewhat mistaken the spirit of our observations. The remarks we fell called upon to make were not intended to apply to the collection of autographs belonging to that gentleman, which we have no reason to doubt was highly valuable and important from its historical associations, but to the supplemental collection; the public sale of which we, in common with every right-thinking person, hold, and still hold, to be a scandalous violation of the confidence and sanctity of private epistolary intercourse.

RAYMOND DELACOURT.—It is not clear from your note whether the pay to Laurence Dutton, &c., was ten pounds, or ten shillings, or ten pence. What does the warrant in question say, and where is it taken from?

R. T. M., Newton Heath.—Will "R. T. M." favour us with his name and address?

E. M., Dublin.—Must be good enough to re-write his communication respecting the "Calves Head Roll," his present copy for the most part is illegible.

JOHN JOSEPH B.—The medals in question are satirical, and of the sizes mentioned; but are very common.

H. "J. A. BUSSCHERER, F. S. A.—Dr. Rimbault's address is 29, St. Mark's Crescent, Gloucester-gate, Regent's-park.

RECEIVED. F. H. L., Hastings; Offy, T. W. Lupping, Castrian, A. I., K. E. M. H., J. W., An Old Macclesfield Scholar, E. C., Manchester, Sir F. Madden, Dr. Kennedy, H. J. K., Professor Wilson, W., Mayor, Sorn'aer, B. Blendell, Northfleet, A Lover of Genealogy, I. B. (Marlborough), I. Bamforth, D. N. E. W. A. A. H. P. (Bristol), Isabel, Miranda, J. R. C. (King's Lynn), M. C., An Old Subscriber, D. D., B. M. S., L. L. D.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. M., CHARLES, and Others.—Correspondents sending Chess Problems for insertion should be particularly careful to write their own signatures, and the Solutions of the Problems, on the top of the diagrams and not on a separate paper.

H. W., Newcastle.—A very clever stratagem.

S. HUMPHRIES.—Impracticable, if Black for his first move play 1. B to K Kt 2nd.

F. M. M'C.—The "Chess-Player's Handbook," published by Bohn, of Covent garden.

N. L., Brighton.—The alteration you propose has been tried, and was found to be no improvement.

C. H. R.—The best Chess-men, both for use and appearance, are those called "The Staunton Chess-men," but you must beware of imitations. See notice to R. M. M'D.

LORENZ.—On the key-move of Enigma 936 is *Kt to K 2nd*; *if wh. P. moves 2 sq, Kt to K 3rd*; *if 2 sq, Kt takes K P*; of 935, *Kt to Q B 2nd*.

A YANKEE.—Your friend is a simpleton. If White take the Pawn, giving check, Black, in capturing the Rook with his Kt, *gives check also*, and thus prevents the mate. See our Solution and you will then have some idea of the beauty of the Problem.

G. T., Brighton.—An improvement on the last.

M. Lewis.—The games between Messrs. Millard and Cafman are not forgotten.

LAUWTON, Alma.—See notice above to "A Yankee."

C. G. Alex. Magoris.—The games played by Mr. Kendall and Mr. Ulthorn consulting together against Major von Heinsheim is a very dull affair. After the palpable bad defence of Major von H. at the beginning, he ought never to have been allowed a chance of recovering himself. Send us some better specimens of Anthon play than this, or we shall think it poor indeed.

E. S., of Hartlip. Only middling.

CHESHIRE, RURIS.—No 1 is poor, and we believe incorrect; for how can White mate if his adversary play, at the third move, B takes K Kt P? No. 2 can be solved by R to K B 7th for the first move.

G. F.—Your prudence and hundreds of others are exercised, at great cost of time and trouble, solely because we do not wish to disheaten young players; but you should be conscious require are the best compositions of the most skilful masters.

JOHN HOOD.—In the opening mentioned the second player, after taking the Kt, has a game

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO 635, by A. F., T. J. of Hanworth, Germanus, P. M. S., Barrem, Old Stager, M. P., W. W., F. P. S., H. T., are correct.

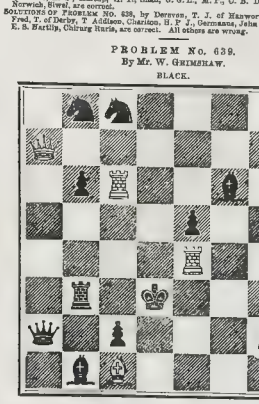
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 637, by T. J. of Hanworth, Germanus, Philo-Chess, P. T. W., Q. Yorke, E. S., Hartlip, H. T., Philo, R. D. L., W. G. L., C. B. D., Yarmouth, F. R. of Norwich, Sivvel, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 638, by Derwen, T. J. of Hanworth, F. R. of Norwich, Fred, T. of Derby, T. Addison, Charlton, H. P. J., Germanus, John de Rixton, T. Simpson, E. S. Hartlip, Cuthrug Harris, are correct. All others are wrong.

### PROBLEM No. 639.

By Mr. W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

### CHESS IN NEW YORK.

A brilliant "Evans" between Messrs. LOYD and PERRIN.

*(Knows' Gambit.)*

| WHITE (Mr. P.) | BLACK (Mr. L.) | WHITE (Mr. P.) | BLACK (Mr. L.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 16. K Kt to K 4th (b) | K to Q 2nd |
| 2. K Kt to K B 3rd | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 17. K Kt to K B 5th | K to Q B sq |
| 3. K to Q B 4th | K B to Q B 4th | (c) | |
| 4. P to Q Kt 4th | B takes Q Kt P | 18. Kt takes K R | Q takes Kt |
| 5. P to Q B 3rd | B to Q K 4th | 19. Q takes Q | Kt takes Q |
| 6. B to Q 4th | P takes P | 20. B to Q 2nd | P takes Q B P |
| 7. Castles | B to Q Kt 3rd | 21. Kt takes P | B takes Kt |
| 8. P to K 5th | P to Q 4th | 22. K R to K 5th (ch) | B to Q sq |
| 9. P takes P in passing | Q B P takes P | 23. K R takes K Kt | P to Q Kt 4th |
| 10. K R to K sq (ch) | K Kt to K 2nd | 24. B to K Kt 5th | K to Q Kt 2nd |
| 11. K Kt to Kt 5th | P to Q 4th | 25. B takes B | B takes B |
| 12. Q to K 5th | P to K Kt 3rd | 26. B takes R | Kt takes R |
| 13. Q to K B 6th | Q B to K 3rd | 27. R to Q B sq | P to Q Kt 5th |
| 14. Q to K Kt 7th (c) | K R to K Kt sq | 28. P to Q R 3rd | P tp Q R 4th |
| 15. Q takes K R P | P takes B | | |

And White, after a move or two, surrenders.

(a) The attack is maintained with uncommon vivacity up to this moment; but Mr. Perrin appears to have relaxed just when victory was within his power. Had he now taken off the Bishop with his Rook, he would have had very much the advantage in position. For example—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14. R takes B | P takes R (or R) | 17. Q takes K P (ch) | K to his sq (best) |
| 15. Q to K Kt 7th | K R to K Kt sq | 18. Kt takes K R P | |
| 16. Q to K B 7th (ch) | K to Q 2nd | And White must w.o | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14. | P takes B | 17. Q takes P (ch) | K to his sq (best) |
| 15. Q to K Kt 7th | P takes R | 18. Kt to K 4th | |
| 16. Q to K B 7th (ch) | K to Q 2nd | And Black cannot save the game. | |

(b) This move loses the game. Have, as before, we should have taken the Bishop with the Rook. Let us see the probable result—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17. R takes B | P takes R | 19. Q takes K P (ch) | K to his sq (best) |
| 18. Q to K B 7th (ch) | K to Q 2nd | 20. Kt to K 4th | |
| And sqn White ought to win with ease. | | | |

Another smartly-fought affair between the same antagonists.

*(Queen's Gambit declined.)*

| WHITE (Mr. L.) | BLACK (Mr. P.) | WHITE (Mr. L.) | BLACK (Mr. P.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to Q 4th | P to Q 4th | 13. Q R to Q sq | Q to K 2nd |
| 2. P to Q B 4th | P to K 3rd | 14. P to K 4th | P to K 4th |
| 3. K Kt to K B 3rd | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 15. Q Kt to Q 5th | K Kt takes Kt |
| 4. P to K 3rd | K B to K 2nd | 16. K P takes Kt | Kt takes Q P |
| 5. K B to Q 3rd | K Kt to K B 3rd | 17. Kt takes Kt | Q B takes K B |
| 6. Castles | Castles | 18. Kt to K 5th | Q to K 3rd |
| 7. P to Q R 3rd | P to Q Kt 3rd | 19. Q R takes Q B | Q R to Q sq |
| 8. P to Q Kt 4th | P to Q B 3rd | 20. Kt takes B | P takes Kt |
| 9. Q B to Q B 3rd | Q B to Kt 2nd | 21. Q to Q B 5th | P to K B 4th |
| 10. to Q 2nd | P to K R 3rd | 22. Q K takes K P | Q to Q Kt 5th |
| 11. Q B to Q Kt 2nd | Q P takes P | 23. Q to Q 5th (ch) | |
| 12. K B takes P | K B to Q 3rd | | |

And, after a few more moves, Black surrendered.

### CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 984.—By J. of Bridport.

*White*: K at Q 2nd, Q at Q 7th, B at K Kt 3rd, Kt at Q B 3rd.
*Black*: K at Q 5th, Kt at Q 8th, B at K 5th, Kt at K R 6th; Ps at K Kt 5th, K B 3rd, Q 4th, and Q R 2nd.

White to play and mate in *two* moves.

No 985.—From the *Berlin Schachzeitung*.

*White*: K at K Kt 4th; R at Q 4th, Kt at K Kt 7th; Ps at K B 6th, K 3rd, and Q 3rd.
*Black*: K at K 4th; Ps at K B 3rd, K 2nd, Q 3rd and 4th.

White to play and mate in *five* moves.

No. 986.—By H. TURTON.

*White*: Kt at K B 5th, B at K 5th and Q R 7th, Kt at Q B 3rd; Ps at K B 7th, K 6th, Q 2nd, Q Kt 4th, and Q R 2nd.
*Black*: K at K K sq; Ps at K Kt 2nd, Q 4th and 6th, Q Kt 3rd and 4th.

White playing first gives mate in seven moves.

No. 987.—By an Amateur.

*White*: K at K B 3rd, Rs at K R 6th and Q B 2nd, Bs at Q 3rd and K Kt 7th, Kt at K 4th, Ps at K B 3rd and Q Kt 3rd.
*Black*: K at Q 4th, Q at Q R 7th, Rs at Q sq and Q Kt 4th, B at Q 3rd, P at K B 5th and Q 5th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

THE GREAT NAVAL REVIEW:—THE GUN-BOATS PASSING THROUGH

NE-OF-BATTLE SHIPS.—DRAWN BY G. H. ANDREWS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## THE GREAT NAVAL REVIEW.

THE grand panoramic picture presented by our Artist upon the preceding pages is thus described:—At half-past one her Majesty's yacht slowly steamed out to the eastward, to about two cables' length ahead of the squadrons, and there became stationary again. At this moment the whole flotilla of steamers, with company on board, decked with flags of every colour of the rainbow, and each keeping a somewhat independent course, came in sight, and the scene for the first time became positively animated. The gun-boats were now seen creeping up in succession outside of the port division of the fleet, and the four squadrons of these tiny messengers of death (which look like Thames steam-boats and so insidiously carry their heavy armament under an air of nautical innocence), passed round the *Duke of Wellington*, inside the Royal yacht, and made their way round the *Royal George*, skirting the starboard division of the line-of-battle ships, and passing on to their allotted stations in shore. The way in which these little boats darted round the squadron, the clear white smoke (the Welsh coal was a great improvement) looking like so many puffs from a cigar, was exceedingly pretty.

## SARDINIAN NOTE ON THE AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

TURIN, May 8.

The following is a translation of the "verbal note" presented by the Sardinian Plenipotentiaries to the Ministers of France and England on the 27th of March, 1856:—

At the moment when the glorious forces of the Western Powers tend to assure the benefits of peace to Europe, the deplorable state of the provinces under the government of the Holy See would, above all, of the Legations, call for the special attention of the governments of her Britannic Majesty and of his Majesty the Emperor of the French.

The Legations have been occupied by Austrian troops since 1849. The state of siege and martial law have been in vigour since that time without interruption. The Pontifical Government only exists in name, since above its legates an Austrian general takes the title, and exercises the functions of civil and military governor. Nothing evinces that this state of things will terminate, since the Pontifical Government is so convinced of its impotence to preserve public order as in the first days of its restoration, and Austria asks for nothing better than to render her occupation permanent. Here, then, are the facts which present themselves: a deplorable situation ever existing, always in a country nobly peopled, and in which conservative elements abound; impotence of the legitimate Sovereign to govern; a permanent danger of disorders and anarchy in Central Italy—extension of Austrian dominion in the Peninsula beyond what the treaties of 1815 had provided.

The Legations before the French Revolution were under the high sovereignty of the Pope; but they enjoyed privileges and franchises which rendered them, at least in the internal administration, almost independent. At the same time the clerical dominion was even then so antipathetical that the French army was received in 1796 with enthusiasm

Detached from the Holy See by the Treaty of Tolentino, those provinces formed a part of the Republic, afterwards of the kingdom, of Italy until 1814. The organising genius of Napoleon changed their aspect as by enchantment. The French laws, institutions, and administration in a few years developed wealth and civilisation. For this reason, in these provinces, all the traditions, all the sympathies are fixed on that period. The government of Napoleon is the only one that survives in the memory, not only of enlightened classes, but of the people. His memory recalls an impartial justice, a strong administration, a state altogether of prosperity, of riches, and of military greatness.

At the Congress of Vienna they hesitated a long time about replacing the Legations under the government of the Pope. The statesmen who sat there, although preoccupied with the thought of re-establishing the ancient order of things above every other, felt, nevertheless, that they were thus leaving a hotbed of disorders in the midst of Italy. The difficulty in the choice of a Sovereign to whom to give those provinces, and the rivalry which might be brought forth by their possession, made the balance preponderate in favour of the Pope; and Cardinal Consalvi obtained, but only after the battle of Waterloo, this unexpected concession.

The Pontifical Government, at its restoration, took no account of the progress of ideas and the profound changes that the French *régime* had introduced in this part of its States. From that a struggle between the Government and the people was inevitable. The Legations have been the prey of an agitation more or less secret, but which at any opportunity may break out into revolution. Three times Austria intervened with her armies to re-establish the authority of the Pope, constantly repudiated by his subjects.

France replied on the second Austrian intervention by the occupation of Ancona, on the third by the taking of Rome. Every time that France has found herself in presence of such events, she has felt the necessity of moderating the state of things, which is a scandal for Europe and an immense obstacle to the pacification of Italy.

The "Memorandum" of 1831 proves the deplorable state of the country, the necessity and urgency of administrative reforms. The diplomatic correspondence of Gaeta and Portici carry the impression of the same feeling. The reforms which Pius IX. himself initiated in 1846 were the fruit of his long sojourn at Imola, where he could judge with his own eyes of the effects of the deplorable *régime* imposed on those provinces.

Unfortunately, the counsels of the Powers, and the good intentions of the Pope, were destroyed by the obstacles which the clerical organisation opposed to any species of innovation whatever. If there is one fact that is clear from the history of latter years, it is that any attempt to apply the principle of possibility, of reform by the Pontifical Government responding to the wants of the time and the reasonable desires of the population.

The Emperor Napoleon III., with that true and firm *coup d'œil* which is his characteristic, has perfectly affirmed and clearly indicated in his letter to Colonel Ney the solution of this problem, "Secularisation and the Code Napoleon.

But it is evident that the Court of Rome will combat to the last extremity, and with all the means in its power, the execution of these two designs. It well knows how to accommodate itself by apparently accepting civil and even political reforms, sure of rendering them illusory in practice; but it also sees that secularisation and the Code Napoleon introduced into Rome itself, where the edifice of its temporal power has its foundations, would bare it to the roots, and cause it to fall, by cutting away the principal support—"clerical privileges and canonical right." Nevertheless, if it cannot be hoped to introduce a true reform exactly in that centre where the union of the temporal authority with spiritual power is so interlaced that it is impossible to disconnect them without running the risk of destroying them, it may at least be realised in those parts which show themselves less resigned to the clerical yoke, which is a burning torch of turbulence and corruption, which furnishes a pretext for the permanent occupation of the Austrians, exsites diplomatic complications, and disturbs the European equilibrium.

We are of opinion that it is possible, but on the condition of separating, at least administratively, those parts from the State of Rome. In such manner an apostolic principality would be formed of the Legations, under the high dominion of the Pope, but ruled by its own laws, having its own tribunals, finance, and army. We consider that in such an epoch as possible that one of the traditions of the Napoleonic kingdom will be sure to produce soon a considerable moral effect, and will be a great step towards re-establishing tranquility among those populations. Without flattering ourselves that combinations of this nature can last eternally, we consider, however, that for a long time it would be sufficient for the end proposed to pacify those provinces, and give satisfaction to the wants of the people, and thereby assure the temporal Government of the Holy See without the aid of a permanent foreign occupation.

We will indicate briefly the essential points of the project, and the means of giving them effect:—

1. The Provinces of the Roman State situate between the Po, the Adriatic, and the Apennines (from the province of Ancona to that of Ferrara), although remaining subjects to the high dominion of the Holy See, shall be completely secularised and organised as regards administrative, judicial, military, and financial matters, in such a way as to be separated from the remainder of the State. Nevertheless the diplomatic and religious relations will remain exclusively the concern of the Court of Rome

2. The territorial and administrative organisation of this principality to be established in the form in which it was under the reign of Napoleon I. until 1814. The Code Napoleon to be promulgated, except the necessary modifications in the titles regarding the relations between Church and State.

3. A lay pontifical vicar to govern these provinces, with ministers and a council of state. The position of the vicar named by the Pope to be guaranteed for ten years at least. The ministers, the counsellors of state, all the government officers to be named by the pontifical vicar. Their legislative and executive powers never would extend to religious matters, nor to mixed matters that are not previously determined, nor in fine to whatsoever regards political international relations.

4. These provinces to contribute a fair proportion to the maintenance of the Court of Rome and to the service of the public debt actually existing.

5. An indigenous army to be organised immediately by means of the military conscription.

6. Besides the communal and provincial councils, a general council to be formed for the examination and regulation of accounts.

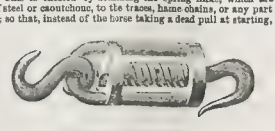
Now if the means of execution are considered they will be found not to present so many difficulties as at first might be supposed. In the first place, the idea of an administrative separation of the Legations is not new at Rome. It was proposed several times by diplomatists, and even advocated by some members of the Sacred College, though in terms more restricted than those necessary to make it a serious and durable work.

The irrevocable will of the Powers and their determination to put an end without delay to the foreign occupation will be two motives that will determine the Court of Rome to accept this plan, which in the main respects its temporal power and leaves intact the actual organisation of the centre and the greater part of its states. But, once admitted as a principle, it will be necessary that the execution of the project should be confided to a high Commissioner named by the Pope, and clear that if this last should not be left to the Pontifical Government it would find in its traditional government the means of falsifying entirely the new institutions. Now it cannot be concealed that should the foreign occupation cease without these reforms being frankly executed, and with a certain force being established, there would be every reason to fear a renewal of seditions, quickly followed by the return of the Austrian army. Such an event would be the more deplorable, inasmuch as the effects would seem to be irremediable, and without any attempt at improvement. It is, therefore, only on the conditions above enunciated that we consider the cessation of foreign occupation possible, which might be effected in this way.

The Pontifical Government has actually two regiments of Swiss and two of natives, altogether about 8000 men. These soldiers are sufficient to maintain order at Rome and in the provinces not comprehended in the administrative division above mentioned. The new indigenous troops, organised by means of the conscription in the secularised provinces, would assure tranquility there. The French might leave Rome and the Austrians the Legations. Nevertheless, the French troops returning by land to their own country might, in passing, halt temporarily in the detached provinces. They should remain for a time previously agreed upon, and sufficient to assure the formation of the new indigenous troops which would be organised with their assistance.

## PATENT STEEL AND INDIARUBBER HARNESS STRINGS.

THE patentee of this very useful, and indeed, humane invention, is Mr. W. Rice, of Boston, Lincolnshire. The object is to lessen the labour both in carriage and draught horses, and to prevent the breaking of traces and chains. This is effected by attaching the spring links, which are made either of steel or caoutchouc, to the traces, hame chains, or any part of the harness; so that, instead of the horse taking a dead pull at starting, which



often brings him down or fractures some portion of the harness, the load comes gradually to the shoulder and is equally adjusted on both sides of the neck. When it is considered how much suffering, to say nothing of cost, this simple invention will relieve from the State, we shall be surprised if, wherever it is known, the harness spring of Mr. Rice is not generally adopted.

BAYEN'S INTERPRETER AND ITINERARY TO THE CRIMEA.—Under this title has just been published a very useful little volume, by Thomas Bryon, formerly an officer in the Russian civil service, intended to meet the requirements both of military men and civilians who may have occasion to visit the late seat of operations in Southern Russia. It is, indeed, the first attempt at a hand-book for Eastern travel which has yet been made; and the manner in which it has been executed is such as fairly to recommend it to all whom it may concern. The author, being an old traveller, commences with some "Salutary rules to be observed in the Crimea," the practical importance of which cannot be doubted. This is followed by a table of distances of various ports, towns, rivers, &c., in the Crimea, and a variety of other geographical information; and afterwards comes a series of vocabularies in Tartar, Russian, Circassian, Arab, Persian, and Turkish, comprehending all matters of most likely requirement to the traveller. The book may be safely recommended as a valuable *vade mecum* for the Oriental tourist.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.—(*To the Editor of* THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)—Seeing in your number of Saturday last a paragraph extracted from the *Berry Post*, stating that on the occasion of the naval review at Spithead, the report of the firing of the heavy guns was plainly heard at Newmarket, I beg to inform you that on that day I distinctly heard in a southerly direction, at about 12 25 a most continuing roar, without intermission for more than five minutes, which I have no doubt proceeded from the mighty war-ships which at about that time thundered forth a salute to their Royal mistress. I felt convinced at the time that such was their origin, and the same day conversed with several gentlemen who heard the reports as plainly as myself, and concurred with me as to their nature. Some even asserted that they felt a slight tremor in the earth. My attention was first attracted, I thought it was distant thunder, but, on listening more attentively, plainly perceived that it was not the sustained roll of thunder, but, a series of distinct reports, following immediately upon each other. From the distinctness with which the discharges were heard here, I should say they would be audible much further north, perhaps even to some of your readers in Yorkshire, who may, like myself, have refrained from writing you until their impression received the countenance of some less distant observer. The fact is interesting as a remarkable instance of the extraordinary distance to which sound is sometimes conveyed. I am your obedient servant, AUDITOR, Markfield, near Leicester, May 6, 1856.

SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON.—The University of Edinburgh has suffered an immense loss in the death of its most distinguished Professor on the morning of Tuesday, the 6th inst. For years he had been in delicate health, and with energy of mind undiminished, struggled bravely against an attack of paralysis that affected the whole of his right side from the eye to the foot With some little assistance from a reader he regularly every year went through the arduous duties of his chair, climbing with difficulty a steep staircase to his lecture-room, and his spirit was so indomitable that his class was known to the last as the best worked and most enthusiastic in the whole University. He had just concluded the usual winter session in his accustomed health, and the news of his death, which in the last instance we believe arose from congestion of the brain, will take his friends and pupils by surprise. He had projected so many works which have been promised to the public for years that it would seem at first as if he had died before his time. But he may be said to have accomplished in the system of thought which he developed in his lectures and in his contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*, and the works on which he was engaged were chiefly either editorial or historical, which called for powers of memory and research possessed by many, rather than for powers of thought possessed by few. His research was, indeed, enormous, and, amid the general poverty of Scottish scholarship he achieved a reputation as one of the most learned men of his time. In scholastic literature his erudition was probably unrivalled, and, unless some of his pupils undertake to arrange his notes, immense stores of information from the most recondite sources are lost to the world. He was always adding to these stores, and not long before his decease he might be seen stretched on a sofa, his right eye in a shade, and his right arm in a sling, with some ponderous tome of the middle ages before him; in this way, indeed, he submitted to the drudgery of making an index to one of Dugald Stewart's treatises, which he was preparing for the press. Sir William's lectures will, we suppose, be published; they are very carefully written out, and when these are given to the world the public will have some better idea of his systems, both of metaphysics and of logic, than can now be gathered from the fragments which have already appeared.—*Times*

LOLA MONTEZ AT THE DIGGINGS.—Lola Montez is playing at the Victoria Theatre, *Black Diggings*. A *drama* had taken place between her and Mr. Seekamp, editor of the *Ballarat Times*. It appears that a writer in the *Times* had made some remarks reflecting on the character of Lola as a woman, and not as an actress, and a few evenings afterwards the editor (Mr. Seekamp) called at the United Service Hotel, where she was residing. Hearing he was below, she came down stairs with a whip, and laid it on his back with hearty good will. Mr. Seekamp retaliated with a riding-whip, and ere long the combatants had each other literally by the hair. Both of the parties were imposed, and they were separated, but not before life-preservers and revolvers had been produced. At the theatre next evening Lola Montez was enthusiastically received, and at the close of the performance made the following very characteristic speech:—"I thank you most sincerely for your friendship. I regret to be obliged to refer again to Mr. Seekamp, but it is not my fault, as he again in this morning's paper repeated his attacks upon me. You have heard of the scene which took place this afternoon. Mr. Seekamp threatens to continue his charges against my character; and I offered, though a woman, to meet him with pistols; but the coward who could beat a woman ran from a woman. He says he will drive me off the diggings; but I will change the tables, and make Seekamp *Be-camp*" (Applause).

A BAZAAR in aid of the funds of the Hospital for Consumption, at Brompton, will take place on the 3rd of June, and two following days, in the Regent's-park.

## *EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.*

Her Majesty will hold a Drawingroom at St. James's Palace, on Thursday, the 29th of May next, at two o'clock, to celebrate her Majesty's birthday. No presentations will take place at the Drawingroom.

The rumour of a *réunion* of foreign Sovereigns, in the course of the present summer, at Berlin, is again revived with more explicitness. Among those named are the Emperor Napoleon, the Emperor of Austria, and the Emperor of Russia.

The Grand Dukes Nicholas, Alexander, and Wladimir have been appointed to the Colonelcies of the new regiments of the Caucasus.

Among the personages who are shortly to visit Paris is the Queen-Dowager of Denmark, Caroline Amelia, widow of the late King Christian VIII. She is to leave Copenhagen towards the middle of May, and will travel under the title of Countess of Oldenburg.

On Tuesday, the 27th inst., her Majesty will honour his Excellency, M. Musurus, the Turkish Ambassador at the Court of St James's, with her presence at a ball to be given at the residence of the Embassy, in Bryanston-square.

The King of Bavaria has proposed a prize of 100 ducats for the best dramatic piece in verse represented in his kingdom during the present year.

Prince Oscar of Sweden is expected to arrive at Brussels on his way from the North to Paris

Lady Torrens has entered upon the occupation of the apartments in Hampton Court Palace, granted to her by her Majesty, in consideration of the services of her late husband, Major-General Sir Arthur Torrens, K.C.B.

It is now looked upon as certain that the Prince of Prussia will be deputed by the King of Prussia to be present at the coronation of the Emperor Alexander in Moscow.

The Duke of Victory entered Saragossa on the 11th inst., amidst salvos of artillery, and in the midst of an immense crowd, who received him with enthusiasm.

Prince Torlonia, the colossus of Roman bankers, has left the Eternal City for Naples, whence he proceeds with the Princess, his family, and suite, to Paris, and it is reported that his establishment will be broken up and the firm closed.

Prince Albrecht, son of the King of Prussia's brother, of the same name, who, after making a tour in Italy, has landed at Marseilles, will visit Brussels, after paying his respects to the French Emperor.

General the Hon. Charles Grey, bearer of the autograph letter from her Majesty to the Emperor Alexander, accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp Captain Fletcher, Scots Fusilier Guards, left London on Monday evening *en route* to St. Petersburg.

Baron de Budberg, the Russian Minister at Berlin, who was hitherto only a Councillor of State, has been promoted to the rank of Privy Councillor

M. J. Lefebvre, formerly Deputy for the Seine and Regent of the Bank of France, died on Friday after a severe illness.

The Queen of Spain has invited the ex-Regent of Portugal to visit Madrid.

The expenses of the celebrated "Dyce Sombre" case in the Court of Chancery have already amounted to £80,000, and the case is not yet concluded. The proceedings connected with it have extended over twelve years.

The Archduke William and the General of Cavalry Count Schlick are to represent Austria at the coronation of the Emperor Alexander II.

Prince Dolgorouki, the Minister of War, is destined for the post of Russian Minister at Paris.

The Swedish Ambassador at St. Petersburg is reported again to have demanded from his Sovereign his letters of recall. The Ambassador's personal influence is said alone to have prevented an open rupture on the part of Russia when the Swedish treaty with the Allied Powers became known.

Prince Richard Metternich has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Saxony and the Grand Ducal and Ducal Saxon Courts. The Prince, who is well known to the English and French nobility, is the eldest son of the celebrated Austrian statesman of the same name.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Matthew Talbot Baines to be the Parish Charity Commissioner for England and Wales, in the room of Lord John Russell, resigned.

General Kalergis has been honoured by the Emperor of the French with a private reception.

Viscount Ebrington is suffering from a severe ophthalmic attack, which will, we fear, prevent all attention to business for some time to come.

The appointment of Count Chreptowitsch as Russian Minister to the Court of St. James's is officially announced.

Baron Brunnow left town on Saturday last, by the afternoon express on the South-Eastern Railway, *en route* for Frankfort.

The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, with the youthful Marquis of Douglas and family, have left Nice for Paris, in which capital the Duke and Duchess purpose making a short tour, on their way to London for the season.

M. Hubner, the Austrian Ambassador in Paris, has, by order of his Sovereign, presented M. Granier de Cassagnac, a writer in the *Constitutionel*, with the Order of Francis Joseph, for his services in supporting Austrian interests in France.

Admiral Elliott has resigned the Governorship of Trinidad, to which office Mr. Keate, the Lieutenant-Governor of Grenada, has been promoted. Mr. Power, now Lieutenant-Governor of St. Lucia, is transferred to Grenada, in succession to Mr. Keate.

Captain Forbes had been put on his trial before the Chief Justice at Melbourne for the loss of the *Schomberg*, and acquitted, without his Honour thinking it necessary to hear any evidence for the defence.

Mr. Layard, M.P., left London last week to take charge of some pending negotiations, and to arrange several important matters connected with the recently-established Ottoman Bank, of which he is chairman.

Baron Bruck left Vienna on the 8th inst. for Trieste, to inspect the railroad which is now being constructed between that city and Laibach. Before his returns the Minister of Finance will also take a trip to Venice.

Mr. G. Hadfield, M.P., has seceded from the "Religious Liberty Parliamentary Committee," because Sir W. Clay, the Chairman of that Committee, has accepted the Government amendments on the Church-rates Bill.

Count Waldkirch is about to leave Munich for Madrid, officially to demand the hand of the Infanta Maria for Prince Adalbert of Bavaria, the heir-presumptive to the throne of Spain.

Count Coronini has received telegraphic instructions to begin on the 15th to move his head quarters and a part of the troops across the Wallachian frontier into Austria.

The Highland Society of Newcastle have resolved to present Sir Colin Campbell with a large and elegantly-chased silver snuff-box, inlaid with gold, as a mark of their high estimation for his distinguished services in the Crimea.

It is said that the Count de Morny refuses to accept any salary as Ambassador to St. Petersburg.

On Sunday last Mr. Sheridan Knowles preached two sermons on behalf of the Day and Sunday Schools about to be built in Cross-street, Islington.

The subscription to enable Mr. C. Gavan Duffy to qualify for the Melbourne Legislature has reached £405 7s. About £3000 will be required.

Lablache has been unwell in Paris but has now recovered, and will arrive in London next week to appear at the Royal Italian Opera.

The Lady Superior of "All Saints' Home," in Mortimer-street, having to give evidence against a thief at Marlborough-street Police-office, the other day, "intoned" her statement.

A treaty of commerce and navigation, based on the principle of reciprocity, has been concluded between Austria and Holland.

Several persons connected with the St. Petersburg Theatre have left for Paris, to engage artists for the coronation fêtes.

It has been considered expedient to limit the future admission of strangers to view Woolwich Arsenal to Tuesdays and Fridays.

The Trustees of the British Museum have recommended to the Lords of the Treasury that a grant of £5000 should be made for decorating the interior of the new reading-room.

A picture in tempera, by an early Florentine master, Sandro Botticelli, has been placed in the National Gallery. It is circular in form, and represents the Virgin with the Child in her arms, and two youthful adoring figures at the sides, one apparently St. John the Baptist, the other an angel.

Mrs. Smith O'Brien and family are at present sojourning in Kilkee. Smith O'Brien, along with his eldest son, is travelling in Greece. He intended, in the course of the year, to visit America; but is now expected in Limerick on the new of a fortnight.

The city of Edinburgh having been promised £600 of the sum set apart for national pyrotechnic displays in celebration of the peace, the magistrates have arranged that the demonstration shall take place there also on the 29th inst., the fireworks to be exhibited from the rocks of Arthur's Seat, overhanging the Royal Park.

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**TO LADIES.—ORNAMENTAL HAIR** of every description, the most extensive assortment in England.—Best-made French Hair Nets, Transparent Parkings, from 3s. 6d. to 10s. 6d., according to depth of parting—or with the new invisible Partings, about 1½ inch deep, for forming a fringe of undulating distinction, four inches in depth. 15s —Plaits of beautiful glossy Hair, from 3s. 6d. to £5, according to length and thickness—upwards of 200 always ready for use. A Price-list, detailing length and weight, sent free.—STACEY and CO., Court Hairdressers and Perfumery Warehouse, 14, Cranbourne street, Leicester-square

**A GREAT BARGAIN,—A superior and ele-** gant suite of fine Walnut-wood DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE (secondhand), in first-rate condition, consisting of a beautifully-carved and handsomely-sculptured Settee and Chairs, in rich China silk, and six handsome chairs to match, with brown holland loose cases; richly-carved chiffonier, with plate-glass back and doors and marble top; Leo Table on carved pillar and claws; a handsome Pier-glass, with French mercury, and a large oval Chimney-Glass, in carved and gilt frame. Price for the whole, Fifty Guineas. To be seen at LEWIN CRAWCOUR and CO.'S, Upholsterers, 7, Queen's-buildings, Knightsbridge (seven doors west of Sloane-street)

**DINING-ROOM SUITE (fine Spanish Ma-** hogany), Secondhand, nearly equal to new, a bargain, consists of Eight very superior Chairs, covered in morocco; a pair of handsome Sideboard, fitted with cellaret, plate, drawers, &c. Price Fifty Guineas. To be seen at LEWIN CRAWCOUR and CO.'S, Upholsterers, 7, Queen's-buildings, Knightsbridge (seven doors west of Sloane-street).

**FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, Carpets, and** Bedding.—JOHN MAPLE, Tottenham-court-road, London An Illustrated Priced List sent every article post free.

**DINING-ROOM CHAIRS.—Twelve Second-** hand Lining-room Chairs in Morocco to be had a bargain HOWITT and BREARLEY, Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers, 230, 232, 234, 236, Tottenham-court-road.

**FISHER'S DRESSING-CASES.** 188, STRAND.
Catalogues sent free

**THE BEST BED for a CHILD is one of** PRELOAR'S METALLIC COTS, 4 feet long, 2 feet wide, with movable sides and pillars, castors, and brass vases, price 21s., including a cocoanut-fibre mattress. Packed and delivered at any railway station in the kingdom for 24s.—T. PRELOAR, Iron Bedstead Manufactory, 147, Ludgate-hill, London.

**THE TWO HUNDRED and SECOND** ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL of the SONS of the CLERGY will be celebrated in ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 21 st of May, 1856, with a full Choral Service, in which the Choirs of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and St. George's Chapel, Windsor, will assist, under the direction of Mr. Hows, Organist of St. Paul's. The Sermon will be preached by the Rev J. W. JEREMIE, D.D., Arch-Deacon and Canon of Lincoln, and Regius Professor of Divinity, Cambridge, before his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and the other stewards.
The North and South Doors will be opened at Two o'clock, exclusively for Persons with tickets; and the West Door, facing Ludgate-hill, at a Quarter before Three o'clock, for persons without tickets. Divine Service will commence at Three o clock
The ANNUAL DINNER will take place the same day, at Six o'clock precisely, in MERCHANT TAYLORS' HALL, Threadneedle-street, the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR presiding.
STEWARDS.
H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., K.C.B. (3rd time).
The Lord Bishop of Bangor (4th time).
The Lord Bishop of Peterborough (3rd time).
The Lord Bishop of Lincoln.
The Lord Bishop of Rochester.
The Hon. and Very Rev. Gerald Wellesley, M A., Dean of Windsor.
The Right Hon. R. C. N. Hamilton, M.P.
The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.
The Vice-Chancellor the Hon Sir John Stuart.
Sir Brook W. Bridges, Bart. (2nd time).
The Ven. W. H. E. Bentinck, M.A., Archdeacon of Westminster (3rd time).
The Ven. Walker King, M.A., Archdeacon of Rochester.
The Ven. George Bland, M.A., Archdeacon of Northumberland.
The Rev. R. H. Cradock, D.D., Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford.
Edwin Guest, Esq., LL.D., Master of Caius College, Cambridge.
The Rev. John Brooke, M.A.
The Rev John Clark, M.D.
The Rev William Jas Copeland, H.D.
Berah Bonfield, Esq.
Colonel Cartwright
Pudsey Dawson, Esq.
Simon Dunn, Esq.
Gabriel Goldney, Esq
Robert Hisbens, Esq. (2nd time).
John Robert Mowbray, Esq., M.P.
Edmund Peyps, Esq., (4th time).
This Society has been in active operation for upwards of Two Centuries, and has annually assisted by Pensions and Donations about 1200 persons Clergymen, their Widows, Aged Single Daughters, and Children. To Clergymen disabled by age or sickness, or in necessitous circumstances from other causes over which they have no control, pecuniary assistance is afforded either temporarily or periodically. To Widows and Aged Single Daughters of deceased Clergymen pensions are granted, varying in amount from £5 to £25 per annum, and to Widows and Daughters who may be in temporary difficulty only, donations are made according to circumstances. To Children of Clergymen donations are granted for their education, apprenticeship, and outfits in life
During the last year 1855 there have been distributed amongst these several classes; but so numerous are the applications who annually apply for assistance, that the funds permit only of very limited, and often unsatisfactory, grants being made.
The Governors, grateful for the means which enable them to effect such a labour of good, would earnestly invite the continuance of that support which the Corporation has so long received from the Clergy and Laity.
Donations and Annual Subscriptions will be gratefully received by C. J. Mayer, Esq., Registrar of the Corporation, and Treasury of the Festival, 2, Bloomsbury-place; Messrs Hoare, Bankers, 37, Fleet-street; Messrs. Ransom, Bankers, 1, Waterloo-place, and Mr. Edmund Faseman, the Collector, 7, Shaftesbury-crescent, Pimlico.
Persons becoming Donors or Subscribers prior to the Festival may obtain Tickets for the Cathedral from Mr. Mayer, Hovington, Bloomsbury-place; Messrs. Grant and Griffith, west corner of St. Paul's Churchyard; and Tickets for the Dinner will be issued by any one of those gentlemen.

**ONE THOUSAND POUNDS CONSOLS** have recently been transferred to the CORPORATION of the SONS of the CLERGY by a kind Friend, for the purpose of adding £3 annual y to the Pensions of Clergymen's Widows, who from time to time may be, or are one of the highest class of Pensioners by the Corporation (provided the sum shall be not less than £50 per annum, with preference to the widow aged and infirm) and to such Pensioners the intention of the donor being to use of his own name—Any one desirous of benefiting which may elect from others, to raise some of the Pensions of the Corporation to an amount which, it is hoped, will be fully adequate in all cases to the support of the Pensioners, will be a substantial and lasting gift to the "sons of the clergy."
The two years of the Corporation are greatly indebted to the benefactions of those who have made wills in favour of the Society, and the Governors trust that many other charitable individuals may be induced to promote the Society's objects in the same manner when he has to now
CHARLES JOHN BAKER, Registrar
2, Bloomsbury-place, April, 1856.

**SOCIETY for the DISCHARGE and RELIEF** of PERSONS IMPRISONED for SMALL DEBTS THROUGHOUT ENGLAND and WALES Established 1772.
President—The Earl of Romney
Treasurer—Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., M.P., F.R.S
Auditors—Capel Cure, Esq., and H. Harwood Harwood, Esq.
At a Meeting of Governors, held in Craven-street, on Wednesday, the 7th day of May, 1856, the cases of 44 Petitioners were considered, of which 36 were discharged, 5 relieved, 2 adjourned, and 1 referred for inquiry
Since the Meeting held on the 2nd of April, Twenty-six Debtors, of whom 22 had wives and 65 children, have been discharged from the Prisons of England and Wales: the expense of whose liberation, including every charge connected with the Society, was £548 14s. 6d.; and the debts, £1,373 16s. 8d.
BENEFACTION RECEIVED SINCE THE LAST REPORT.—
Miss Anne Hawkins, per Messrs. Hoare (A.) £3 2 0
Benefactions are received by Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., the Treasurer, at No. 2, Bride-court, Temple; also by the following Bankers: Messrs. Cocks, Drummonds, Herries, Hoares, York, and the Secretary, No 7, Craven-street, Strand; where the books may be seen by those who are inclined to support the Charity, and where the Society meets on the first Wednesday in every month.
JOHN LEES, Secretary.

**CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT GUA-** RANTEED to PUPILS.—Wanted, directly, Ladies or Gentlemen to examine the new, easy, and artistic work connected with the Crystal Palace. Reference to Pupils constantly employed, by which a handsome weekly income may be secured The Art taught perfectly by correspondence. Established 1840. Apply daily at MR. LAWRENCE'S Show-rooms, 94, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy square.

**DEAFNESS.—Persons afflicted with DEAF-** NESS can obtain a REMEDY, which has been used with great success for the last five years. It gives no pain or trouble. By forwarding Five Shillings to Mr. WILDE'S Repository, 241, Strand, where may be obtained all new inventions for the Relief of Deafness. Advice given in all cases of Defective Hearing, and the artificial tympanum applied in cases requiring that aid.—441, West Strand, and 7, Catherine-street, Strand.

**MILLS' CORRECT WATCHES** are highly recommended for superior quality and economical price. In Gold Cases, from Five to Twenty Guineas; Silver, Two to Ten Guineas. Illustrated Price-lists of Watches, Plate, Electro-plated Goods, and Jewellery, sent free to any part of the world. Established thirty years.—MILLS, 171, 173, Oxford-street, London

**MESSRS. LEROY and SON, CHRONO-** METERS, Watch, and Clock Manufacturers, 13 and 14, Calerie Montpensier, Palais Royal, beg to inform their numerous patrons that they have OPENED a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 295, REGENT-STREET, newly opposite the Polytechnic Institution, where will be found the same choice assortment of goods, and at the same terms, as in Paris.

**NO CHARGE for POSTAGE.—T. A. SIMP-** SON and CO (late Fattorye & Co) have a large assortment of their very superior 4-Guinea LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, warranted; and a beautiful variety of the newest designs in GOLD CHAINS, manufactured expressly for their house.—Observe T. A. Simpson and Co, 164, Regent-street (corner of Beak-street)

**HAWLEYS, Watchmakers and Goldsmiths,** 41, Cornhill, and 164, Regent-street, between Bond-street and Argyll-street, and Coventry-street); established upwards of half a century. Elegant Gold WATCHES, jewelled in four holes, horizontal movement, £2 10s.; Gold Lever and Duplex Watches, highly finished, from Twelve Guineas to Thirty Two Guineas; Silver Watches, jewelled in four holes, horizontal movement, richly-engraved cases and dials, £2 5s.; Silver Lever Watches, from £3 15s. to Ten Guineas. Fine Gold Chains, of every pattern, at 10 per cent. below the usual prices.

**SMOKE-CONSUMING KITCHEN-RANGE,** with close or open front, and hot-plate: a certain cure for a smoky chimney, with half the usual fuel. The PATENT RADIATING and VENTILATING OVEN-RANGE, with open fire, is also strongly recommended. Prospectuses post-free.—BROWN and GREEN, Manufacturers, London.

**GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,** USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY. Gentlemen should order their Linens to be dressed with this Starch, they will be delighted with its elasticity and beautiful finish It has been pronounced by her MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS TO BE THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED. WOTHERSPOON and CO., London and Glasgow

**"LADIES NURSING."—NEW NIPPLE-** SHIELDS, for taking away all pain in nursing, preventing and immediately curing cracked or sore nipples. BENJAMIN ELAM, 189, Oxford-street, is the inventor.

**INFANTS' NEW FEEDING-BOTTLES.—** From the Lancet: "We have seldom seen anything so beautiful as the Feeding-Bottles introduced by Mr. ELAM," 189, Oxford-street Whether for weaning, rearing by hand, or occasional feeding, they are quite unrivalled. 7s. 6d. each; by post, 8s. 6d. extra.

London: Printed and Published at the Offices, 198, Strand, and 26, Catherine-street, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, 198, Strand, aforesaid —SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1856

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 801.—VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1856. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.


## THE NEW BUDGET.

THE annual balance-sheet of the nation is always a document of curiosity and interest. The Chancellor of the Exchequer made his first estimate early in February, whilst we were still at war, and whilst there was every probability that hostilities would be continued during several campaigns. The peace concluded by diplomacy, on the pressure of France and Austria, rendered it necessary that the Finance Minister should make a second statement. This task was performed by Sir Cornewall Lewis on Monday last. The most sanguine of relief, and the most impatient of fiscality, could not have anticipated much retrenchment under the circumstances; and few ventured to anticipate any change in the form of raising the revenue. It would have been unreasonable to expect that our expenditure, based on the continuance of war, would cease with the termination of hostilities; for troops have to be brought home, and pending contracts to be completed. Though nominally at peace, the nation has learned by bitter experience the folly of being unarmed and defenceless, whilst all Europe heaves with the throes of past and still present commotions. For these and other reasons, a Peace Budget was expected by no one.

The following abstract, which we have made as succinct as was possible with lucidity, will show what burdens the people of Great Britain have borne, or have yet to bear, on account of the war. The Chancellor of the Exchequer commenced his statement by observing that the deficiency on the last financial year was £3,560,000, more than covered by the loan of £5,000,000, of which £3,500.000 was received last year, and £1,500,000 in the current year. Connected with that operation was the funding of £3,000,000 of Exchequer Bills which has been effected.

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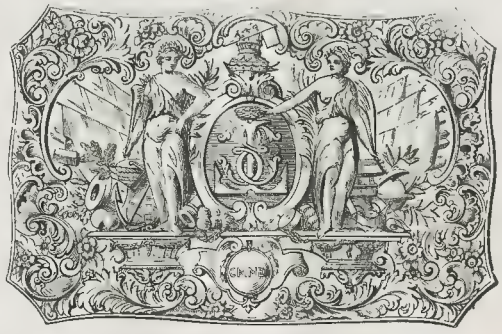
| The expenditure in the past year was ... | £88,428,000 |
| Revenue ... ... ... ... | 65,705,000 |
| Excess of Expenditure over Revenue ... | 22,723,000 |
| Add loan to Sardinia ... ... ... | 1,000,000 |
| Add redemption of hereditary pensions ... | 213,000 |
| Total excess of expenditure over revenue ... | 23,936,000 |

To cover this, there had been raised in Exchequer Bills and Bonds £26,478,000, which gave a surplus over the deficiency of £2,542,000.

| | |
|---|---|
| The total war expenditure in 1854-55 and 1855-56 was ... ... ... | £155,120,000 |
| The total peace expenditure in 1852-53 and 1853-54 was ... ... ... ... | 102,032,000 |
| Difference against war . | £53,088,000 |



GOLD BOX PRESENTED WITH THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON TO ADMIRAL SIR EDMUND LYONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| The revenue in the two years of war was ... | £125,200,000 |
| Ditto ditto of peace ... | 108,018,000 |
| Increase during the war ... | £17,182,000 |

But to this increase of war revenue, arising from war taxes, must be added:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Additions to funded and unfunded debt ... | £33,604,000 |
| Surplus income of two years of peace . . | 5,986,000 |
| | £36,772,000 |

This aggregate presents the total sum applicable to the War expenditure, over and above the total sum applicable to the Peace expenditure. The estimated expenditure of the present year compared with the expenditure of the two years immediately preceding the peace shows an excess of £24,500,000, which, added to £53,088,000 set down above as "difference against war," gives a total War expenditure of £77,588,000. That, then, is the sum it has cost us to blockade the Baltic during two seasons, and to assist the French in capturing the Malakoff, and the south side of Sebastopol.

From the past we look to the future. In the Budget submitted to the House of Commons before Easter, when immediate peace was not foreseen, were the following items:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Army estimates ... ... | £34,998,000 |
| Navy estimates ... ... | 19,876,000 |
| | £54,874,000 |

This sum represents what we should have had to disburse for the two services had the war continued. In consequence of peace those estimates have been revised, and they now stand thus:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Army ... .. | £20,747,000 |
| Navy . . . . | 16,568,000 |
| | £37,315,000 |

The total reduction on the two services amounts

DEPUTATION OF CIRCASSIAN CHIEFS TO THE SULTAN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

to £17,539,000, the saving on the Army being £14,251,000; and on the Navy £3,308,000.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The gross expenditure for 1856-57 is put down at | | | | £82,113,000 |
| Net ditto | ... | ... | ... | 77,525,000 |
| Difference | . | . | ... | 4,588,000 |

This requires explanation, and it is a very satisfactory one, for the difference between the gross and net revenue exactly expresses the cost of collecting the revenue, which item never appeared in any former Budget; and it is only an act of bare justice to state that this wise and honest reform in the mode of making up the public accounts is due to the perseverance of Mr. Williams, M.P. for Lambeth.

The Income and Property Tax, in its fullest stringency, is to be continued during the present and the next year, in consequence of the wording of the Act of Parliament, which sanctioned it till the April succeeding, not the signature, but the ratification, of a treaty of peace. It remains, therefore, at 1s. 4d. in the pound, or £6 13s. 4d. per cent. Its estimate net yield is calculated at £16,900,000.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The estimated deficiency of the year is | ... | £6,873,000 |
| Less loan contracted last Monday .. | | £5,000,000 |
| Actual deficiency ... | ... | £1,873,000 |

or, in round numbers, £2,000,000, to meet which a power of borrowing £2,000,000 in Exchequer Bills, will be asked for.

The Exchequer Bills outstanding on the 19th May, last Monday, amounted to £20,124,000, but of these the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt hold £5,000,000, so that there remain in the hands of the public only £15,124,000.

From the above figures it appears that the people of Great Britain have already incurred liabilities to the amount of nearly eighty millions sterling in defence of the independence of Turkey, and of the equilibrium of Europe. To this outlay will, in all human probability, have to be added at least twenty, if not forty, millions more, in maintaining our military and naval forces in such a state of readiness and efficiency as may enable us to play a leading part in any of the complications and difficulties that may arise out of the Peace which the British people accepted, but which they certainly did not make. For the loss of this actual eighty millions, and of this probable one hundred millions, Great Britain has gained nothing but the satisfaction of having performed an act of imperative duty, and of having vindicated its claim to be considered one of the two or three greatest Powers in the world. If to this satisfaction could have been added that of believing in a secure as well as honourable peace, the people of all ranks and classes would, we are certain, have borne with the utmost cheerfulness the burdens and penalties of the past, and have considered themselves fully indemnified for all the sacrifices which they have made, and all the blood and treasure which they have poured out. But it is rather too much to expect them to be particularly joyous when a war so costly has brought them so small a return, and when the peace is unaccompanied by any confident belief in its stability. The official mind may rejoice, for it may well be glad that the war is over; but to expect more from the people than a quiet acquiescence in a *fait accompli* is, under the circumstances, to expect too much.

## PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY TO ADMIRAL LYONS.

On Tuesday a special Court of Common Council of the city of London was held, for the purpose of presenting the freedom of the City to Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart., G.C.B., agreeably to the resolution unanimously passed in the court on the 28th of February last. The court had a remarkably brilliant appearance, a number of ladies from the other end of the metropolis having honoured it with their presence. Sir Edmund Lyons was introduced by Mr. Deputy Dakin and Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Kennedy, the mover and seconder of the resolution, and was received with hearty cheers.

The freedom of the City, in a gold box, valued at 100 guineas, was then presented to him, in testimony of the admiration of the court of his distinguished services. Sir John Key having addressed Sir Edward, and handed the box to the gallant Admiral amidst vociferous cheering, Admiral Lyons made an eloquent speech in reply, in which he expressed how deeply sensible he was of the distinguished honour which had been conferred on him by those whom he had now the privilege of addressing as fellow-citizens.

The whole court rose and cheered the gallant Admiral at the close of his address, and the Lord Mayor immediately intimated that the proceedings of the day were at an end. His Lordship then invited the whole company to lunch at the Mansion house, and entertained them in the Egyptian-hall.

We have, upon the preceding page, engraved the Box in which the freedom was presented. It is of standard gold. The size is 4¾ in. long, 3 in. wide, and 1⅞ in. deep. In the centre of the engraved subject or design on the lid is a monogram formed of the letters "E. L." the second letter, reversed, representing an Anchor, supported by Victory and Fame, and surrounded by a naval trophy. The City arms are engraved in the front; and at the sides, and corners, and back, nautical emblems are introduced. At the bottom of the box are the Admiral's full arms, crest, supporters, and motto; with the Crimean medal and the different orders attached. The design, which is very characteristic, and the workmanship, reflect much credit upon the taste and judgment of Mr. Clarke, goldsmith and jeweller, King William-street, City, by whom the Box has been manufactured.

The following inscription is engraved inside the cover:—

Salomons, Mayor. A Common Council holden in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the city of London, on Thursday, the 28th day of February, 1856.

Resolved unanimously, That the freedom of this ancient city, in a gold box of the value of one hundred guineas, be presented to Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart., G.C.B., in testimony of its admiration of his distinguished services.

## DEPUTATION OF CIRCASSIAN CHIEFS TO THE SULTAN.

The silence which the Treaty of Peace observes about Circassia has caused great disappointment, which is fully shared by Circassia itself. The simple news that peace had been concluded produced a very strong excitement there. The mountaineers flocked down in thousands to Anapa, where a Turkish Governor, Sefer Pacha, a Circassian by birth, resides. Several hundred chieftains met to discuss and draw up an address to the Sultan, the Queen of England, and the Emperor of the French, in which they asked that the independence of their country should be recognised, and expressed their resolution to maintain their independence under any circumstances. A deputation of twelve chiefs was chosen, who took this address to Constantinople, and presented it to the Sultan. What this deputation of Circassians wants is only the recognition *de jure* of what they have always possessed *de facto*. The connection between the Turkish empire and Circassia Proper—that is, the parallelogram between Anapa, the rivers Kuban and Laba, and the mountains of Elbruz and Cape Fitzunda, about fifty miles to the north of Soukum Kaleh—was more of a religious than a political character, the Sultan being recognised as the Suzerain Lord by the different tribes, rather as the successor of the Caliphs than as Padishah; and, with the exception of a few military establishments on the coast, the Ottoman empire could never boast of any possessions in the country.

A curious proof that Circassia Proper was always considered by the rulers of the Ottoman empire as independent consists in the fact that that country has been, even before the Russians ever made any claim to it, one of the chief slave markets for Constantinople; which could not have been the case had it been considered part of the empire, as, according to the laws, it is strictly forbidden to sell a born subject of the Sultan belonging to the Mahometan religion. It seems to be, therefore, a natural conclusion that the Turks could never cede a right to any other Power which they never possessed themselves. But, besides this, there exists likewise no proof of a cession of Circassia in any of the treaties concluded between Russia and the Turkish empire.

By recognising the independence of the Circassian tribes, the *status quo ante bellum* would be only diplomatically sanctioned; while the denying of it would amount to a recognition of the claims of Russia to the right of sovereignty over the Caucasian tribes, and put her thus in Asia in a far better position than she was before the war.

In the address which the Circassian chiefs took to Constantinople they expressed their desire that their independence should be recognised under the *suzeraineté* of the Sultan. There are two reasons which led to this wish. The first is the recollection of their old nominal allegiance to the head of Islamism, which has grown considerably by the religious movement lately arisen under the guidance of the Naib of Schamyl; and the other is the desire of finding support against the threatening political consequences of this same religious movement. With the exception of the two northernmost provinces of Circassia—Shapsook and Nagoltsk—the feudal powers of the chiefs and nobles (Tschecs and Uzdens) has until lately been preserved.

## *FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.*

### FRANCE.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

PARIS, Thursday.

The period named for the celebration of the christening of the Prince Imperial is now said to be from the 15th to the 19th of June, but the number of dates already spoken of for the festival in question leave the matter as much in doubt as ever. The removal of the Empress to St Cloud is said to have in some degree improved her general health and strength, but there is no doubt but that the unfortunate results of her confinement are of a nature to cause her yet much and protracted inconvenience. The ceremony of the baptism is to take place at four o'clock, and at seven the Emperor is to honour with his presence a magnificent banquet at the Hôtel de Ville, to which three hundred guests are to be invited. The city of Paris counts upon rendering this one of the most splendid of the fêtes to take place on this occasion. The Comtesse de Montijo, who, in consequence of the state of the Empress's health, deferred her departure after that of the Duc and Duchesse d'Alba, whom she was to have accompanied, has now returned to Madrid.

At St. Cloud the Emperor is making a variety of improvements and embellishments; and at Villeneuve l'Etang he is building some Swiss chalets, from designs executed by himself.

In our last week's letter we stated by mistake that the Archduke Maximilian of Austria was to arrive on the 15th instant, instead of the Prince Oscar of Sweden, whose arrival had been originally named for that day. Great attention is being paid to the Archduke Maximilian, who, contrary to the plan adopted by the King of Wurtemburg and the Duc de Brabant, presents himself officially, and receives the Corps Diplomatique in due form. A ball at St. Cloud and a grand review are talked of as likely to take place during the young Duke's stay, and a dinner is to be given at St. Cloud to the Prussian Legation and the Prussians of distinction assembled in Paris.

The Comtesse Walewska has received the decoration of the Ladies of the Noble Order of Maria-Luisa—an order worn by the Empress.

A proposition has emanated from M. C. Dupin, senator, for the erection of a vast column as a memorial to the army of the East, surmounted by a statue of the Emperor. This monument is proposed to be placed at the extremity of the Boulevard of Sebastopol, on the left bank of the Seine. An idea has also been conceived for uniting the forest of St Germain with the woods of Versailles, by buying up certain houses and grounds that now divide them, and planting over the space these at present occupy. This plan, if carried into execution, will form one of the finest forests in Europe.

The most melancholy accounts continue to arrive from the provinces of the inundations that are taking place, and of their disastrous consequences. The Seine is greatly swollen, both above and below Paris; all the bureaux and other buildings on the brink are submerged, and the cellars of the houses, those of the Hôtel de Ville included, filled with water. Between Charenton and Paris the people are occupied night and day in preventing the wood and other property on the banks from being carried away. On the Loire and the Cher the injury done to agriculture, buildings, and other possessions is terrible, both as to value and extent. It was feared that the frequent and heavy hailstorms of the last fortnight had caused fatal mischief to the vine-crop, but fortunately the last accounts state that the reports on this subject were exaggerated.

A variety of dénégations, more or less indignant, have been drawn from various members of the great bodies of State by the declaration of their participation in different industrial speculations. The Emigration and Colonisation Company, whose assertion that among its subscribers were some *placed on the steps of the Throne* drew down upon it the attack of the *Moniteur*, alluded to in our last week's letter, has addressed a reply to the official journal, stating that it alluded, not to the members of the Imperial family, but to the Prince Royal of Prussia, the Prince de Moutdar, &c. The *Moniteur* not having thought proper to insert this letter, the company has, it appears, sent in an assignation to the administration of the Government organ to demand its publication as a right.

The Vaudeville has a new piece by a very young writer, M. Charles de Courcy, which, notwithstanding the improbability of the plot, and the very little sympathy excited by the character of the hero, has sufficient merit to ensure it an undoubted success. In it appears, for the first time, Mdlle. Dinah Felix (youngest sister of Rachel)—an actress of considerable promise.

### AMERICA.

The *Arabia* steam ship, with advices from New York via Halifax to the 8th inst., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday.

In the Senate a debate had taken place on the Central American question, some of the speakers urging the Executive to acknowledge Walker.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Clingman, Democrat, North Carolina, submitted a resolution:—

That, for the better protection of the persons and property of American citizens, under the law of nations, and as secured by existing treaty stipulations with reference to the thoroughfares or lines of travel between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the President be authorised to employ any part of the land or naval forces of the country, and call for and use any number of volunteers, that might be necessary to provide for the safety of passengers and others of the United States' citizens in those localities; and that such force might be used by him in aid of the local authorities, or otherwise, to ensure the observance of such rights as the Government of the United States and its citizens might be entitled to enjoy.

Objection was made to the introduction of the resolution. During the discussion,

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, said that he understood the resolution authorised the President to take possession of Central America, but he did not want it then. Several voices thereupon exclaimed, "We do; let's take it!"

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, wished to amend the resolution looking to the annexation of the British provinces; but this was declined, and the House, without taking any action on the subject, adjourned.

The President and members of the Cabinet held a consultation on the 5th on Nicaraguan affairs. It is thought the outside pressure will compel the Administration to receive the new Minister. Mr. Soulé, in a speech at the New Orleans meeting on the 28th ult., announced with much positiveness that the United States' Government would recognise that of General Walker.

### THE WAR IN NICARAGUA.

Intelligence from Nicaragua by telegraph, viâ Panama, states that Greytown was blockaded by the British ship *Eurydice* on the 20th ult. The steamers *Isabel* and *Charles Morgan* had reached Greytown from New Orleans, and landed 500 men for Walker. A brig from New Orleans was expected at Greytown for Walker, and would be stopped on her arrival by the *Eurydice*. The United States' steamers *Fulton* and *Merrimac*, with her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Termagant* were daily expected, with two French ships, to join the blockade. In the Santa Rosa fight Walker lost twenty-six men, and Costa Rica fifteen men and four officers. President Mora invaded Nicaragua with 2500 men, and was to attack Walker in Rivas about the 19th ult. Two thousand men left Cognipeque, Salvador on the 14th, to help Costa Rica.

The New York *Times* examines closely the various accounts of Walker's position, and finds on the 1st of April he commanded at the most not more than 800 men, and so distributed as to enable him to bring only 500 to bear in the way of attack upon any given point. Five hundred of these were at Rivas, 120 at Granada, 60 at Leon, 30 at Saus Carlos, 50 at Castillo, and 40 at the mouth of the Serapiqui. On the 3rd of April he was obliged to abandon Rivas through want of food, and to return to his old head-quarters at Granada, uniting his command of 500 with the 130 (probably reduced to 100) under Lieutenant-Colonel Piper, who had been left in charge of that town. It was at this place and thus conditioned that on 7th April he received news of the invasion of Nicaragua by the Costa Ricans, and the occupation of Rivas by 2000 of their force. He determined instantly to march against them, and it is reasonable to conclude that for an effort so desperate he took with him every soldier who could be spared from the defence of the city. He set out on the morning of the 8th, and the *Nicaraguense* reports his march to have been made with 500 men, which included 100 native troops. He made his attack upon Rivas on the morning of the 11th, maintained a struggle of seventeen hours, and then retired, with a loss of thirty killed, and of wounded or missing some sixty or seventy more. Thus reduced he fell upon Granada, and there the latest advices leave him with probably less than 500 effective men under his command.

## *THE COURT.*

The arrival of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia, as suitor for the hand of the Princess Royal of England, has been the chief incident in Court life during the week. His Royal Highness landed at Dover at midnight on Tuesday, and on the following morning travelled to Portsmouth, where his Royal Highness was met by the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Royal. The illustrious party proceeded together to Osborne.

The Court movements of the week are thus chronicled by official authority:—

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at Osborne on Friday evening last on a visit to the Queen and the Prince.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Royal, attended Divine service at Whippingham Church. The Rev. G. Prothero officiated.

On Monday her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Royal, crossed over in the *Fairy*, and proceeded up the Southampton Water to the spot appointed for the erection of the Royal Victoria Hospital, near Netley Abbey, of which her Majesty laid the first stone. Her Majesty received an address from the Corporation of Southampton, and returned a gracious answer. After the ceremony of laying the first stone the Royal party re-embarked in the *Fairy*, and returned to Osborne.

On Tuesday her Majesty reviewed the regiments of militia in garrison at Portsmouth and Gosport, on Southsea-common. The Queen and Prince, accompanied by Prince Arthur, Princess Helena, and Princess Louise, landed at the King's-stairs, from the Royal yacht *Fairy*, at five o'clock; where Vice-Admiral Sir George Seymour, Major-General Breton, Sir George Wetherall, Sir Richard Airey, and the officers of the staff, received her Majesty, and where two of the Queen's carriages were in waiting to convey the Royal party to the review-ground. His Royal Highness Prince Albert accompanied her Majesty on horseback. On arriving on the ground her Majesty reviewed the troops under the command of Major-General Breton. The Royal party re-embarked in the *Fairy* at ten minutes before seven o'clock, and returned to Osborne.

The Duke of Wellington, as Master of the Horse to her Majesty, has issued cards for a grand full-dress banquet, on the 31st inst., to celebrate the Queen's birthday, at Apsley-house.

The Earl Spencer will give the customary banquet, in celebration of the Queen's birthday, to the officers of the Lord Steward's department, at Spencer-house, on Thursday next, and not on the 31st, as will be the case with the other members of the Ministry.

The Earl of Shaftesbury has had the Lord Lieutenancy of the county of Dorset, vacant by the demise of Lord Digby, conferred upon him by her Majesty.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### LORD ADOLPHUS FITZCLARENCE.

REAR-ADMIRAL LORD ADOLPHUS FITZCLARENCE, G.C.H., who died on the 17th inst., at Newburgh-park, Sir George Wombwell's seat, near Easingwold, Yorkshire, was the second son of King William IV. His mother was Mrs. Jordan, the celebrated actress, who died at St. Cloud, in France, the 8th July, 1816. He was born the 18th Feb., 1802, and entered the Royal Navy soon after he had completed his sixteenth year as midshipman on board the *Spartan*. Passing through the intermediate grades, he rose to that of Post Captain in 1824; and in February, 1826, he was appointed to command the *Ariadne* in the Mediterranean; and in July, 1828, when commanding the *Challenger*, he conveyed the late Earl of Dalhousie, then Governor-General of Canada, from Quebec to England, and subsequently, in the *Pallas*, took that nobleman as Commander-in-Chief to the East Indies. When William IV. ascended the throne Captain Adolphus Fitzclarence was given the command of the *Royal George* yacht. He was also made Groom of the Robes to the King, with the rank of Groom of the Bedchamber, and shortly after he was advanced, with the other children of the King by Mrs. Jordan, to the rank of a Marquis's younger son. In January, 1833, he was made a Lord of the Bedchamber, and for a time held the offices of Deputy Ranger of Bushy Park and of Windsor Home Park. Lord Adolphus continued to retain the command of the Queen's yacht until he got his flag rank of Rear-Admiral, in 1853, when he was succeeded in the Royal yacht command by Captain the Hon. Joseph Denman.

In 1833 Lord Adolphus conveyed to the late King of Prussia a beautiful miniature frigate—a present from William IV., and he was on that occasion created a Knight of the Red Eagle of Prussia, the first class. He was also a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, to which he was nominated in 1852. His Lordship had declined the offer of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Greenwich Hospital. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, whose death is very generally deplored, was the last survivor of those four noble brothers who all inherited the amiable and benevolent disposition of their Royal father, and were all popular, and everywhere enjoyed affection and esteem.

WILLS.—Probate of the will of the Most Noble Charles, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, and Hereditary Marshal of England, was sworn under £100,000 personalty within the province of Canterbury.—Sir Hyde Parker, Bart., £20,000.—Joseph Neeld, Esq., M.P., £250,000.—W. G. T. Tyssen Amherst, Esq., of Diddington-park, £30,000.—James Urquhart, £90,000.—Charles Walton, ship and insurance broker, £70,000.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The late Mrs. Phillis Stephens only survived her husband, William Stephens, Esq., four days, and by her will has left the same amount of legacies—namely, £2000—as was bequeathed under his will, payable at her decease, by which the following societies will receive under each will the under-mentioned bequests, viz.: Royal Berkshire Hospital, £500; British and Foreign Bible Society, £500; Parent Church Missionary, £500; Irish Church Missionary, £200; Parent Church Pastoral Aid, £200; Green Girls' Charity-school, Reading, Berks, £200; Reading Medical Dispensary, £200; Sunday School in connection with Trinity Church, Reading, £100.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN WOOLWICH ARSENAL.—Last Saturday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, another lamentable explosion occurred in the Laboratory department of Woolwich Arsenal, by which four men were killed and seven persons severely wounded. The explosion took place in the sheds in the centre of the Laboratory-square, where the composition for filling percussion-caps was made. The windows and panes of the various offices and workshops in the laboratory were entirely destroyed. The new saw-mills are also destroyed, and the total extent of damage is immense. William Powell, who was injured by the explosion in a rocket-shed a fortnight since, died last week at the Royal Ordnance Hospital

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

COSTA RICA.

The Earl of ELGIN asked if there was any truth in the statement which had appeared in the papers respecting a promise of a supply of arms being made by the Government of this country to the Government of Costa Rica?

The Earl of CLARENDON stated that, since the attack of Walker on that country, its Government had several times applied to this country for assistance; but all these applications had been refused, and our Government had expressed their determination not to interfere in the affairs of Central America—in fact, to do nothing more than send such a force to the coast of South America as might suffice for the protection of British subjects and property. It was represented by Mr. Wallerstein that a slight force would suffice for the protection of British subjects, and also to repel the aggression of Walker; and he asked if the War Department of this country would supply them with arms? The answer referred to was sent; but since that time Mr. Wallerstein was dead, and nothing had been done. He (the Earl of Clarendon) had since communicated with the United States' Government on the subject, and Mr. Crampton reported a conversation upon it with Mr. Marcy, on the 15th March, to the effect that the United States' Government entirely disapproved of the proceedings. In answer to that he had suggested that there could be no better plan than for the English and United States' Governments to unite for the protection of their respective subjects (Hear, hear).

INDIA.

The Earl of ALBEMARLE moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to examine into the administration of the Indian empire. The noble Earl supported his motion by some prolonged comments upon the anomalous conditions and injurious results with which the existing government of India was now carried on.

Earl GRANVILLE opposed the motion, which, after some remarks from the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, was negatived without a division.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE BANDS IN THE PARKS.

To various questions touching the discontinuance of musical performances in the parks,

Lord JOHN MANNERS stated that the prohibitory injunction was intended to operate only with regard to the performances by military bands in the metropolitan parks, and would not extend to the similar exhibitions in garrison or other towns in the provinces. On a deputation of Scottish members had, he added, waited upon the Government with any remonstrances on the subject of these performances.

THE BUDGET.

The House having resolved itself into Committee of Ways and Means, The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose to make his financial and financial statement to the House. Reverting to the expenditure of the past year, he cited the balance sheets lately presented, which showed that the total outlay in the twelve months ending on the 31st of March last had been £58,428,000, while the revenue from taxation had amounted to £55,764,000 showing a deficit of £2 723 000. During that year a sum of £26,475,000 had been borrowed, partly by loans in Canada, and partly upon Exchequer Bills and Bonds, with the effect of not merely providing for the deficiency in the year's revenue, but also of augmenting the Treasury balance, which stood at the beginning of the financial year at £3 349, 000, and had increased at the end of it to £5,600,000. With respect to the cost of the war. Sir G. C. Lewis instituted a comparison between the expenditure and income of the last years of peace, as contrasted with that of the period which had elapsed since the outbreak of hostilities. In the two years 1853-3 and 1853 4 the amount received from all sources of revenue had been £52,800,000, which had satisfied all demands and left a surplus of about £6,916,000. In the past two years of war £125,200,000 had been realised from the taxes, showing an increase of £17,182,000 beyond the previous revenue; which augmentation, in addition to the previous surplus, securing surplus, and a sum of £23,604,000 of borrowed money, had been swallowed up by the expenses of the contest. The estimated outlay incurred on account of the war and in anticipation of another campaign during the current twelvemonth was £54,000,000. The war altogether, therefore, would have cost £77,338 000, of which about £23,500,000 would be defrayed from revenue, and £42,900,000 added to the public debt, a large proportion taking the form of unfunded and floating securities. Of this large expenditure he reminded the House a considerable portion was represented by a permanent result in the shape of augmented naval armaments, of arsenals amply stocked with every material for warlike operations, and of an army largely increased in numbers and thoroughly equipped for service. Besides the provision for national expenditure, the Government had in the past year advanced £1 000 000 on loan to Sardinia, and designed to ask Parliament to advance £1,000,000 in the present twelvemonth, in pursuance of the convention entered into early in 1855 Passing on to the anticipated outlay and income of the current year, the Chancellor of the Exchequer remarked that the revised estimates recently presented to Parliament shewn a reduction of £17,525,000 accomplished since the conclusion of peace upon the army and navy alone. The total estimated cost of the different items of expenditure as compared with the previous year, shewn a reduction of £17,525,000 accomplished since the conclusion of peace upon the army and navy alone. The total estimated cost of the different items of expenditure as compared with the previous year, was as follows: For interest on the funded debt, £27,835,000, interest on floating securities, £1,025,000; charges on the Consolidated Fund, £1,750,000; for the army, £20,747,800; navy, £14,500,000; miscellaneous civil service expenditure, £6,800,000; the total estimated outlay for supply service was £44,115,800; and the gross expenditure, excluding cost of collection, &c. (but inclusive of the one million loan to Sardinia, and two millions vote of credit for contingencies), was £77,525,000 Adverting to revenue, Sir G. C. Lewis explained the returns, and dwelt upon the buoyancy exhibited by various branches of receipt, and especially those belonging to those items which had been temporarily enhanced for the avowed purpose of supplying the demands of the war. During the current twelvemonth, he proceeded to state, the net produce from Customs was expected to be £22,524,000, from Excise £16,348,899, from Stamps £7,000,000, from Land and Assessed Taxes £2,895,000, from Property and Income Tax £16,900,000, from Post-office £1,070,000, from Crown Lands £260,000, and from miscellaneous sources £1,000,000. On the whole, he anticipated to obtain a gross revenue of £71,740,000, and a estimates of £67 189,000 Compared with the gross amount of expenditure, this total showed a deficit of £6,373,000. To fill up this sum £1,500,000 had been received as balance of a loan of £3,000,000 concluded, but only partially paid up, during the bygone year; and a new loan of £3,000,000 had been contracted that very morning at a price of £93 for every £100 Consols Stock. After mentioning, as a proof of the vast resources of the country, that Messrs. Rothschild had received proffers on account of this new loan amounting to not less than £40,000,000 sterling, of which ten per cent, or £4,000,000, was actually paid in cash, the right hon. Baronet stated that for the residue of the deficiency, being about £2,000,000, he designed to ask leave to borrow money either in Exchequer Bonds or Exchequer Bills, according to the aspect of the Money Market at the time, with a similar provision for the further two millions which he wished to obtain by way of margin, to meet any unforeseen excess in the cost of different services. Explaining the process by which, the Income-tax, the Tea-duties, and other imposts would be successively reduced, according to existing arrangements, in consequence of the termination of hostilities, he intimated formally, while these exceptions, no reduction could for some time to come be prudently sanctioned as to any branch of revenue, not even excepting the duty on fire insurances. The Chancellor of the Exchequer concluded by moving some remarks upon the general principles of finance, accompanied by a brief history of the recent changes and remissions in various duties, and of the reductions to be anticipated in the gross amount of the National Debt consequent upon the falling in of sundry series of terminable annuities.

A formal resolution, sanctioning the terms of the new loan of £3,000,000, was then moved from the chair.

Mr. ALCOCK regretted that the Finance Minister still intended to maintain the duty on fire Insurances at its present exorbitant tariff.

Mr. HADFIELD promised, as the fitting opportunity, to propose that this impost should be reduced from 3s to 1s per centum.

Mr. E. BALL contended for a reduction in the malt-duty.

Mr. M. GIBSON enforced the necessity of economical and financial reform. He wished to see the paper-duty and all taxes upon literature and education entirely abolished, and hoped that the expenditure upon military and naval armaments would be rapidly brought down to the level at which it stood before the war. He contended that the maintenance of the duty on paper was utterly inconsistent with the desire which had so frequently expressed in Parliament for the diffusion of knowledge among all classes of the people. He therefore gave notice to the Government that, whether there was a deficiency or a surplus of revenue, he should feel it his duty on a fitting occasion again to ask that House to repeal the duty on paper.

Mr INGRAM and Mr. Disraeli rose at the same moment, but cries of "New Member!" made the latter give way.

Mr. INGRAM said he was quite prepared to go into the question of the paper-duty, but as the right hon. member for Manchester had intimated that he would call the attention of the House to that subject on a future occasion, he (Mr. Ingram) would defer the observations he wished to make until the right hon. gentleman brought forward his motion. He regarded the paper-duty as a most obnoxious tax, and thought nothing in statements he would be able to adduce would satisfy the House that it ought to be abolished.

Mr. DISRAELI exhorted the Government, when the excitement of war had passed away, to embark upon a course of wise and rigid economy, and controvertist the assumption that a large warlike force should be kept on foot in time of peace by way of preparation for the contingency of war. The best mode of preparing for hostilities was to economise resources and extend commerce during peace. It was, however, possible to maintain a very efficient army without rendering it either extensive in number or burdensome in cost, and as a feeder to this army he considered the preservation of a militia force highly advantageous. Mr. Disraeli then adverted to the Sardinian Loan, commenting upon the relationships between the British Government and the Sovereign of Piedmont, especially as affected by the tripartite alliance concluded between England, France, and Austria.

Lord PALMERSTON explained the import of the treaty in question, in which he remarked Mr. Disraeli had suspected mysterious meanings that did not exist, and discovered dangers that had no foundation in fact. There was nothing in the convention with Austria which prevented the Governments of England and France from maintaining cordial alliance with Sardinia, and pledged them to oppose in any way the efforts that might be made by any of the Italian States to achieve freedom and independence.

Sir F. BARING expressed a general approval of the financial scheme just promulgated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. GLADSTONE continued the discussion relative to Sardinia, eulogising the policy which had been pursued by that country, and invoking the sympathy of the British Legislature and public in behalf of the efforts it was making to consolidate its free constitution and dom-stic prosperity. Adverting to the budgetary statement just presented, Mr. Gladstone remarked that the Finance Minister had

RECEPTION OF THE ARCHDUKE MAXIMILLIAN OF AUSTRIA BY PRINCE NAPOLEON, AT THE STRASBOURG RAILWAY TERMINUS, AT PARIS.

the principal monuments of the capital, went to the Louvre, and examined its contents in great detail. In the evening the Prince expressed a desire to dine with his suite in some *restaurant* of the Palais Royal. Count Bacciocchi, First Chamberlain to the Emperor, ordered the dinner at the Trois Frères Provençeaux, and was invited by the Archduke to partake of it. In the evening the Prince went to the Grand Opera, where the "Corsaire" was performed.

On Tuesday a grand review took place on the Plain of Satory, near Versailles, in honour of the Imperial and Royal guests of the Emperor When the last great military spectacles were represented on the same spot before the Prince President of the French Republic, few imagined that within a few years the same President, transformed into Emperor, would have a Prince of the Imperial House of Hapsburg riding in his train. St Cloud has presented a series of fêtes during the Imperial visit: on Wednesday there was a concert, and on Thursday a ball.

HER MAJESTY LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW MILITARY HOSPITAL AT HAMBLE, NEAR SOUTHAMPTON.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

INSPECTION OF THE ROYAL SAPPERS AND MINERS AT BROMPTON BARRACKS, CHATHAM, BY SIR JOHN BURGOYNE.

## INSPECTION OF THE ROYAL SAPPERS AND MINERS.

The half yearly inspection of the Royal Engineer Corps of Sappers and Miners took place on the 14th inst., at the Brompton Barracks, Chatham. More than ordinary interest attached to the occasion, from the presence of Lieutenant-General Sir John Burgoyne, G.C.B., R.E., Inspector-General of Fortifications, who directed in person the military evolutions of the day. After reviewing the troops on the lines above St. Mary's, the whole of the Royal Corps of Engineers were paraded in the Barrack-square, Brompton; when their kits and accoutrements underwent a minute inspection by the gallant General, attended by his Staff, Colonel Savage, and commanding officer. General Burgoyne expressed himself to the Colonel Commandant as being highly satisfied with the appearance and condition of this distinguished branch of the service.

A handsome *déjeuner* was provided by the officers in honour of the occasion.

## IMPROVED LONDON STREET ARCHITECTURE.

The solid and striking pile of building at the west corner of Arundel-street and the Strand—a view of which is given below—affords a most

IMPROVED LONDON STREET ARCHITECTURE: NO. 184, STRAND.

satisfactory illustration of the progress of street architecture. The site is an interesting and remarkable spot. Here stood old Arundel House, famous in the annals of art and science. From hence Chapman and Hall poured forth the flood of Dickens's popular novels At this corner, on the occasion of the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington, was erected, under Mr. H. E. Abraham's direction, a temporary building which accommodated upwards of 3000 spectators

The structure lately erected, from the designs of Mr. H. E. Abraham, occupies the site of eight houses—four in the Strand, and four in Arundel street. It has a frontage of 65 feet in the Strand and 103 feet in Arundel-street; and is 75 feet high at the highest part in Arundel-street, at the south extremity of 52 feet from the Strand; from this point the building has a height extending but to the level of the string-course of the one-pair story; on a continuation of which stands a light and handsome balustrade, and behind it a dome 38 feet in diameter, which lights and ventilates the rear of the ground-floor of the premises.

The style of architecture is Italian of the Vignola school, contrasting strongly without injury with the effect of the Palladian design by the same artist on the east side of Arundel-street—a view of which has also appeared in our pages. A masculine effect has been the aim of the architect, who, denying himself columnar aids, has depended upon force of projection and unbroken lines for his success. A bold rusticated basement, with expression for the apertures, consisting of scabbled keystones and quoins, and surmounted by a strongly-defined block cornice, is an appropriate substructure for the prominent system of fenestration of the one-pair story over it. This is relieved from heaviness by open balustrading and curved and angular pediments heads and handsome trusses, which afford variety. Above, in more repose, and separated by moulded strings of strong profile, are three stories of ample height; the attic windows having continued architraves, instead of resting on a string, preparing by their solidity for the projection over them. The principal cornice has been designed to leap forward from the building, rather than to overwhelm it with huge projection; but is, nevertheless, the most striking feature in the design. A handsome and original balustrade formes the sky line. Balustrades, when open, are always handsome.

A free use of the best and most subtantial material has been consigned to the architect by Messrs. Smith and Son, who, while determining to grace their enterprise with a work of art, have had the genuine good taste to avoid all meretricious display, and to raise a building in harmony with the solid character of their undertakings.

What the nature of those undertakings is which have required such an important outlay in building—amounting to more than £20,000—we will now proceed to describe.

The names W. H. Smith and Son appear on the literary refreshment-stalls at most of the principal railway stations throughout the country; but this branch of their business, and the advertising in connexion with it, form but an unimportant branch of the trade carried on by the firm.

The building may be regarded as a sort of newspaper clearing-house. About two years ago Messrs Smith and Son had accumulated in their hands so large a proportion of the trade in the supply of the daily morning papers to persons resident in the country, that the proprietors of the newspapers found it advisable to secure to them an early delivery of the papers for distribution in the country, and the smaller newsagents in London entered into arrangements with the firm to fold, pack up, and dispatch their papers for them. A large portion of the country is accordingly supplied through the office of Messrs. Smith and Son directly or indirectly, and the care and labour necessary for the punctual dispatch of the many thousand papers which pass through their office daily greatly exceed that which is required in the Post-office itself, with which this is in some degree a competing establishment.

The duties of the day commence at five a.m. At that hour the papers, wet from the printing-machines, are brought in carts successively, and as rapidly as they are printed, to Messrs. Smith's office. They are then placed on tables, and a large staff of clerks and porters are employed in counting the requisite numbers, and in placing them in covers already addressed and sorted, for dispatch by the respective trains which leave London for all parts of England, between 6 and 9 30 every morning

In this way 650 parcels for conveyance by railway, and many thousands of papers addressed separately for the Post-office, amounting altogether to about 7,000 sheets per diem, are dispatched, so as to arrive at their respective destinations with the regularity which the reader of the daily newspaper knows so well how to appreciate.

Messrs. Smith and Son do not act as the arms and legs of the other London agents with regard to the evening or weekly papers, as the same degree of exertion is not required to ensure their dispatch by post or railway as with the morning papers; but the requisitions of their country correspondents make their office a busy scene in the afternoons, particularly on Fridays, when the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and others of the weekly papers, are issued for dispatch to the country.

The growth of Messrs. Smith's business is almost as remarkable as that of the newspaper interest itself. Fifty years ago the *Times* contained about as much matter altogether as is now to be seen in one of its pages; so that the increase is not less than sixteen-fold. Weekly papers were almost unknown; and generally the circulation of newspapers was confined to the privileged or governing classes. Messrs. Smith's business then employed two or three servants—their staff now exceeds three hundred and fifty.

To accommodate this numerous staff, to keep the right man or boy in the right place during the short period that can be allotted for the pressing work, in which minutes are as valuable as hours at the last push, space and arrangement were indispensable requisites; and a glance at the ample area of the ground story, with its gallery in the rear, the expansive domed ceiling acting as a rapid ventilator, and the lightness and business-like effect of the interior generally, satisfies the spectator that a complete knowledge of system and diffusion of labour has pervaded the designs of Messrs. Smith and Son, and been well enforced by them. The builders were Lucas Brothers.

There are several other news agents in the metropolis who do a gigantic business—but none, we believe, who carry on so large a trade as Messrs. Smith and Son.

## *CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.*

TESTIMONIALS.—The Rev. Henry Blacket, Curate of Kettering, has received from his bible classes an elegantly-bound copy of "Kitto's Daily Bible," illustrations, in eight vols.—The churchwardens and inhabitants of Tredington, in the county and diocese of Worcester, have raised by voluntary subscription, and presented to the Rev. E. Eliot, B.C.L., Fellow of New College, Oxford, an elegant silver salver, as a testimony of their regret upon his resigning the curacy.

CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS.—*Archdeaconry:* The Rev. R. H. Cobbold to the Archdeaconry of Ningpo. *Rectories.* The Rev. J. Maddy to Down Hatherley, Gloucestershire; Rev. C. R. Hassall to Fasterne, near Shipston. *Vicarages:* The Rev. J. S. Byers to Elsenham, Essex; Rev. R. Ainsworth to Stoke with Stowe, Warwickshire. Rev. J. E. Clarke to St. Michael's, Derby; Rev. C. H. Newmarch to Wardley, near Upping. Pam. *Incumbency:* The Rev. J. L. Court to Little Brickhill, near Fenny Stratford.

## THE BALLOT.

DIVISION HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, MAY 20

Motion made, and Question put, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill to protect the electors of Great Britain and Ireland, by taking the Votes by way of Ballot."—Mr. Henry Berkeley. The House divided—Ayes, 111; Noes, 151.

MINORITY IN FAVOUR OF THE BALLOT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adair, H E | Duncan, G | Johnstone, James | Phillimore, J G |
| Adair, Colonel | Fenwick, J | Keating, R S | Pilkington, J |
| Alcock, T | Ewart, W | Kershaw, J | Ricardo, J |
| Alberies, W | Ewart, J C | King, Hon P J L | Rice, E R |
| Ball, J | Ferguson, Colonel | Kinnaird, Hon A F | Roebuck, J A |
| Bass, W E | Ferguson, J | Langston, J H | Scobell, Captain |
| Berkeley F W F | Fitzgerald, J D | Layard, H G | Seymour, W D |
| Bethell, Sir R | Foster, C | Lemon, W | Smith, J R |
| Bidulph, R M | Fox, W J | Lee, W | Somerville, Right Hon |
| Bligh, W | Freeston, Colonel | Lindsay, H | Sir W M |
| Black, A | Gibson, Rt Hon T M | M'Cann, J | Stanley Hon. W O |
| Blake, M J | Glyn, G C | M'Mahon, P | Strutt, Hon. Col. |
| Bonham-Carter, J | Godson, R | Magan, W H | Strutt, Right Hon. E |
| Brocklehurst, J | Gower, Hon F L | Maguire, R D | Sullivan, J |
| Brotherton, J | Martin, J | Talbot, J H | |
| Brotherton, J | Greene, J | Marsh, J W | Thicknesse, R W |
| Bunker, C S | Grenfell, C W | Massey, W M | Thornely, T |
| Byng, Hon G H C | Grey, Sir G | Masterton, J | Tite, W |
| Cha.lis, Mr Alderman | Hall, Right Hon Sir B | Miall, E | Villiers, Right Hn. C |
| Chambers, M | Hankey, T | Moffat, G | Vivian, H H |
| Charlton, W J | Hastie, Alexander | Morris, G F | Walmsley, Sir J |
| Cobbett, W | Hastie, Archibald | Murrough, J P | Warner, E |
| Collier, R P | Headlam, T E | Norreys, Sir D J | Westen, W H |
| Crossley, F | Heywood, J | North, F | Wickham, H W |
| Currie, H | Holland, E | O'Brien, J | Wilkinson, W A |
| Davie, Sir H R F | Hovenden, Rt Hon K | O'Connor, Captain D | Willcox, B M'Gale |
| De Vere, S E | Hughes, H G | Oliveira, J | |
| De Vere, S L | Hume, W | Otway, A J | Tellers. |
| Duncan, Viscount | Ingham, R | Pechell, Sir G B | Berkeley, H |
| | Ingram, Herbert | Pellatt, A | Evans, Sir De L |

A new Hackney Carriage Company has just been started in PARIS, with a proposed capital of £320,000, in £4 shares.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 25.—1st Sunday after Trinity. Sir H. Davy died, 1829.
MONDAY, 26.—Sir Sidney Smith died, 1840
TUESDAY, 27.—King of Hanover b., 1819. Habeas Corpus Act passed, 1679.
WEDNESDAY, 28.—William Pitt born, 1759.
THURSDAY, 29.—Restoration of Charles II.
FRIDAY, 30.—Treaty of Paris signed, 1814. Rubens d., 1640 Pope d., 1744.
SATURDAY, 31.—Anne Boleyn crowned, 1533

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 31, 1856

| | Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. A. | M. A. | M. A. | M. A. | M. A. | M. A. | M. A. |
| | h m h m | h m h m | h m h m | h m h m | h m h m | h m h m | h m h m |
| | 5 25 5 45 | 6 5 6 25 | 6 49 7 10 | 7 35 8 0 | 8 29 8 51 | 9 30 10 0 | 10 40 11 0 |

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## THE PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

Next Week, MAY 31, will be published,

A SPLENDID DOUBLE NUMBER

OF

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

CONTAINING

A SERIES OF SUPERB ENGRAVINGS

OF THE

ILLUMINATIONS AND DISPLAYS OF FIREWORKS

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE PEACE;

Including Views of the following Public Buildings Illuminated:—The Horse Guards, Ordnance Office, and Office of the Minister at War; the National Gallery, and British Museum; Somerset House, and the General Post Office; the Royal Exchange, and the East India House, the Mansion House, &c.

ALSO

The Grand Display of Fireworks in the Parks and on Primrose-hill; Peace Rejoicings in the Provinces, &c,

ALSO

Portraits of their Royal Highnesses the Princess Royal, and Frederick Prince of Prussia.

In Addition to the Two Sheets will be given the

LARGE PICTURE MAP OF THE BALTIC,

AND A

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DRAWN BY E. DUNCAN.

Price of the Two SHEETS and the LARGE MAP and PRINT, 10d.; Stamped, 1s.



## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1856.*


THE streets are already giving indications of the splendour with which they are destined to shine on the 29th, and the apparatus is fixed in many places for the illumination, which, however, is not to be more general than the will of the inhabitants may render it. Government will give no order to light up; and, as the occasion is to be one of "rejoicing," it is only fair that; people should not be expected to "rejoice" against their inclinations, in a heavy expenditure. Those who can afford to "Welcome Peace" in gas letters six feet in length will be sufficiently numerous to contribute to the general splendour of the metropolis without calling on those who, if forced to illuminate, would wear black looks while their houses put on a glittering exterior. The satisfaction to be obtained from the fireworks ought to be of a very exalted nature to compensate for the danger and inconvenience generally attending them. Already some lamentable accidents have occurred in the factories where these instruments of national happiness are being prepared, and it is to be hoped that the joy of the public—if it feel any joy, which we very much doubt may not be marred by some still more serious calamity. The display must be brilliant indeed that will compensate in the smallest degree for the lives already sacrificed in the preliminary arrangements. We trust, too, that in regard for the public tranquility the Government will take measures for the effectual preservation of the peace of the metropolis during the multitudinous gathering which it has invited. A grand ceremonial by daylight—like the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, or the entry of the Emperor and Empress of the French—is a very different thing from a nocturnal celebration. The men of red-tape have, somehow or the other, got it into their heads that the people of London are particularly elated at the peace. They argue that, as the people rejoiced at the close of the war in 1814 and 1815, they must be equally delighted at the close of the war in 1856; and that as there were fireworks and illuminations, and a grand jubilee, on the former occasion, they are bound to follow the precedent on the other, and expend £8600 or £10,000 in a very irrational and extravagant manner. But the circumstances of the time, the temper of the people, and the state of the metropolis, are very different in 1856 from what they were in 1814, though Rede-peism may not be aware of the change which Time has operated. The population of London has nearly doubled itself in the interval; and the inconvenience and danger to be apprehended from crowds swarming in the streets at midnight have increased in the same ratio, and ought to be guarded against with corresponding care. The Government should also remember that by its unfortunate conduct upon another question, which more particularly interests the feelings, or it may be the prejudices or the passions, of the Londoners, it has excited against itself a very considerable amount of ill-will; and that violent and injudicious persons on the one hand, or on the other the ruffians who delight in tumult and in the plunder which they expect to arise out of it, may, by their conduct, cause serious disturbance and breaches of the peace. Such occurrences—deplorable at all times—would be more especially to be lamented if they occurred at night, and upon an occasion set aside as one of rejoicing. Thursday night will, no doubt, be one of splendour in the principal thoroughfares—though, as regards the spectacle, the Government, by the non-illumination of the bridges, and of the columns in Trafalgar-square and the York steps, will miss a good opportunity for making it really beautiful and effective. But there is safety as well as splendour to be considered, and the night will be one of much anxiety, if not of terror, in many parts of the metropolis. We have the utmost confidence in the good behaviour of the great bulk of the people, both by night and by day; but great mischief may be done by a few evil-minded persons. We therefore reiterate our hope that effectual measures will be taken for the preservation of the peace; and that our somewhat pig-headed and uncourteous officials will remember that a force which may have been sufficient for the purpose in 1814 will be insufficient in 1856.

THE wealth of England is in a continuous state of accumulation, nor does it find sufficient employment within its own shores. It travels to foreign lands, seeking either the profits of commerce or the dividends which arise from permanent investment. Railways form the favourite speculation of modern times, and British gold is about to plant iron roads throughout Italy and Russia. These securities may be sound and lucrative; and they who believe that the time has arrived when the lion will lie down with the lamb and the sword be converted into the pruning-hook, may also entertain a very serious conviction that future Czars will never turn them into instruments of war or aggression. There are, however, other outlets for British capital than the continent of Europe—outlets more simple, more solid, more remunerating; and they possess this collateral advantage, that, when filled, they would react upon the mother country, and stimulate and reward the industry of our manufacturing districts. We allude to British India, with its 150,000,000 of inhabitants, constituting the noblest market on the habitable globe, and where, proper facilities being afforded, England would obtain richer resources than all the gold mines of Australia can afford. The East India Company, after a long delay, has fairly commenced the work of improvement, by constructing railways and electric telegraphs; but the revenues of the Company are too feeble to enable them to carry out the principle of material progress to an extent commensurate with the wants and capabilities of the country. Hence it is that the auxiliary aid of private enterprise is most desirable where the field for its exercise is as inviting as it is unbounded.

We are aware of the mineral wealth of India, but our present purpose is to direct attention to its agriculture. There is no doubt that the products of the soil under the rule of the native princes exceeded those realised under the government of the Company, because the former bestowed constant attention on irrigation, which the latter, till recently, neglected. Formerly, tanks and reservoirs existed all over Central and Southern India. Their remains may be traced over the fertile cotton-grounds of Candeish, and their ruins are visible in the delta of the Godavery; generally speaking, it is calculated that throughout the whole Madras Presidency only one-fifth of the ancient works of fertilisation remain. The magnificent scale on which those works were constructed is astonishing even to the European mind.

"The Emperor Feroze," says Dr. Buist, in his "Notes on India," "constructed about the year 1350 a magnificent canal, for the purposes of irrigation, from the base of the mountains to the neighbourhood of Delhi, 200 miles in length, by means of which a vast tract of country was made fertile as a garden, and above a million of people provided with bread. Two centuries after this the illustrious Akbar devoted himself to the construction of new canals for the purpose of irrigation, and the clearing out of those formed by his predecessors, and which had fallen into decay. He made the subject a regular part of his system of government, and left a canal behind him, which has come down to our times, providing for a complete series of arrangements, and a large array of officers for their extension and management. The Shah Jehan, seventy years later, took up with enthusiasm the plans of his predecessor, and was nobly seconded in his efforts by Ali Murdan Khan, celebrated over the East for his skill and taste in architecture. The success of their labours was magnificent; tradition still enlarges on the vastness of the returns derived from the canals brought into existence by them, which were such as, from a single canal, to pay for the maintenance of twelve thousand horsemen."

The first canal operations of the East India Company commenced in 1821; among the latest are those on the Godavery Delta, which have been applied not only to irrigation, but also to navigation. Of these a very instructive account has been published by Colonel Arthur Cotton, from which it is very evident that enterprises of this nature are highly remunerating to capitalists, most beneficial to the natives, and admirably calculated to develop the general resources of India. He thus describes the locality:—

The Godavery river, in the delta of which they (the works) are situated, rises in the Western Ghauts, not far from Bombay, about 3000 feet above the sea, and, flowing in an unusually direct course about 800 miles, enters the Bay of Bengal at the port of Coringa, a good harbour, and the only one on

the east coast of the peninsula, 400 miles north of Madras. The country drained by it is 130,000 square miles in extent. The extreme discharge of the river is about 100,000 cubic yards per hour, and its least about half a million.

It is evident that the soil of a tropical delta, exposed to a powerful sun, requires, as the first condition of fertility, a copious supply of water. The works on the Godavery will irrigate 12,000,000 acres, giving two crops annually, yielding a million and a half sterling, and providing work and wages for one-fourth more cultivators than could be employed without these improvements. The transit of goods, costing by land 3½d. per ton per mile, will be reduced by one-eighth of a penny when carried by canal. The saving here effected, and the passenger traffic, are put down at a million. The channel leading from the river or harbour to the port of Coringa was opened in 1851, when 752 boats passed through it; but in 1855 the number had increased to 8340, besides 2270 rafts of timber and bamboos. Within this brief period Colonel Cotton claims credit, 1st, for an increase of revenue of 25 per cent in a season of severe drought; 2nd, an increase of trade to the extent of 600 per cent—that increase continuing unchecked in a season when other districts could not have supplied themselves with food; 3rd, the increase of internal transit, probably fully twentyfold.

When the works contemplated are fully completed, they will afford a cheap communication between the coast and about ten millions of people; and, as connected with a rich wheat and cotton district, Coringa and its port must rise into commercial importance. It is calculated that a single square mile flooded with salt water, with an evaporation of nearly two yards deep, will make about 140,000 tons of salt in a season, perfectly white, at a cost of 2s. per ton; and this prime requisite of Hindoo life might be sold in the interior, paying a Government duty of one pound per ton, for 25s., where, at present, dirty black salt sells at £8 per ton, the duty being £2 10s. In this district coal has been found; the supply of timber is unlimited, and iron ore of the richest quality abounds. All that is wanted are capital and skill to render the delta of the Godavery and the port of Coringa one of the most flourishing territories in the world.

India is an unbounded field of enterprise. The Western Irrigation Company is already in existence, and the Bombay Government has granted to them three-fourths of the increase of revenue from the lands irrigated. According to the estimates of Colonel Cotton* "this would have already realised to a company in the delta of the Godavery twenty-five per cent, while the works were yet in progress." All the evidence shows that hydraulic works in India afford a safer and more remunerating investment for capital than any railway in Europe; and, if by irrigation and canalisation we enrich the natives of India, we are opening up markets for our manufactures which can never be closed by hostile tariffs. Too little attention has been directed to this splendid country, whose immense population, industrially elevated, would prove more valuable customers to British trade than all other nations united with whom we at present hold commercial relations.

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We stated last week, in anticipation of the terms on which the £5,000,000 Loan would be negotiated, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by postponing it from February, when he was urged to borrow all that he would want for the year, had saved the public 2 per cent on the whole sum. In fact, however, the Loan was on Monday negotiated on more favourable terms than we had expected, and the Chancellor has saved the public 3 per cent on the sum, or £150,000. The terms offered by the contractors were to give £100 in money for every £108 3s. in Consols, which, with the dividend from January, was nearly equivalent to Consols being at 92¾. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer's minimum was above this. He would give only £107 10s. 7d. in Consols for every £100 in money, equivalent to Consols being at 93. After a little consideration the Chancellor's offer was accepted, and he must be considered, although the scrip of the new Loan has since been at a premium of 2¼, to have made a very good bargain for the public.

PREPARATIONS FOR PEACE REJOICINGS.—The preparations at Somerset house, the Ordnance-office, Pall-mall, the War Department, Admiralty, Horse Guards, and other public offices, are on a most extensive and magnificent scale. In the City great activity prevails, and some hundreds of workmen are employed in erecting gas fittings at the Bank of England, the Guildhall, Mansion-house, East India-house, Custom-house, the halls of the various companies, and the establishments of banking and other companies. In anticipation of the immense concourse that will press into the Green-park, the authorities have deemed it advisable to form five additional openings into that park; three from Piccadilly—one opposite Devonshire-house, another facing Down-street, the third opposite Apsley-house, the fourth on Constitution-hill, facing the entrance to the park from Grosvenor-place, and the fifth near Buttery-house. Each of these is sixty feet in width. It being estimated that the quantity of gas which will be required on the night of the illumination will be nearly double that used on ordinary occasions, the various gas companies have made arrangements to preclude the possibility of there being any deficiency in that article on the night in question; and in the leading thoroughfares additional pipes are being laid down close to the kerb.

THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.—The 202nd festival of the Sons of the Clergy, which was instituted two centuries ago (in 1655), took place on Wednesday, in St. Paul's Cathedral. The anniversary was celebrated, as usual, by a full choral service—in which the choirs of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and St. George's (Windsor) assisted—under the direction of Mr. Goss, organist of St. Paul's Cathedral. The members and friends of the corporation, to the number of about 150, dined together in the evening in Merchant Taylors' Hall, Threadneedle-street, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The society now assists annually, by pensions and donations, about 1200 persons, including clergymen, their widows, aged single daughters, and children. The total amount of voluntary subscriptions to the funds of the society during the year was £10,176, exclusively of the permanent income from real and personal property.

COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.—A preliminary meeting, at which the Rev. DR. HUNDLE, of Liverpool, presided, was held on the 8th inst., for the formation of an institution in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, to be called "The College for the Blind." The principles of the foundation are to be those of the Established Church; but the specific teachings of the Church shall not be insisted upon in the case of pupils whose parents or guardians object to it; and that on Sunday the parents or guardians of such pupils shall be at liberty to send them to any place of worship they please. It is remarkable that, whilst there are several institutions of an eleemosynary nature for the blind of the poorer classes, there is no establishment where blind members of the independent classes can be sent as pupils. It is well known that the blind are very partial to the society of their fellow-sufferers, and it is believed that the proposed college would be of very great advantage to many families unable to provide a tutor for a blind child at home.

THE WOUNDED ITALIANS.—We are glad to find, upon inquiry at the Charing-cross Hospital, that the four Italians so seriously wounded by the assassin Foschini have, under the judicious care of Mr. Hancock, perfectly recovered from their wounds, and have left the hospital.

* "Profits upon British Capital expended on Indian Public Works, &c." By Colonel Arthur Cotton, late Chief Engineer of Madras. London: Richardson Brothers, Cornhill.

## MUSIC.

IN our last Number we recorded the auspicious reopening of HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, and the triumphant début of Alboni; for in the light of a début her appearance, after so long an absence, may be regarded. On Thursday of last week she had another triumph as *Rosina* in the "Barbière di Siviglia"—a character suited in every respect to her powers both as a singer and an actress. She sings the music, which is written for a mezzo soprano voice, precisely as the composer has written it, and without resorting to those transpositions, alterations of passages, and other shifts by which the generality of singers who perform the part are compelled to resort. Her *aria d'intrata*, "Una voce poco fa," was an exquisite display of the most graceful and finished execution. The air which she introduced into the singing lesson—a pretty melody of Hummel's, with variations—was so marvellously brilliant, so full of life and original fancies, that it threw the house into a tumult of astonishment and delight. She was attired in a dark Spanish dress, which became her figure admirably, looked exceedingly well, and acted with lady like elegance and spirit—all that the character requires. She was called for between the acts and at the end of the opera, and cheered most enthusiastically. As a whole this most gay and agreeable of all comic operas was well performed—Calzolari being *Count Almaviva*, Belletti *Figaro*, and Lablache *Bartolo*. The first two were capital; the third was at least respectable. The "Barbière" has the peculiarity of having but one female character.

On Saturday night the "Barbière" was repeated with the same éclat as before; and on Tuesday *Adelina* appeared as *Amina*, in "La Sonnambula," for the first time in England. She has latterly, on the Continent, beaten herself to the performance of soprano parts; having, by assiduous application and practice, effected a great extension in the upper part of her voice, without, however, losing the beautiful low tones with which nature has gifted her. She has also entered upon a more ambitious career as an actress, essaying with success characters which demand greater dramatic power than she formerly seemed to possess. Of these characters *Amina* is one; *Leonora*, in the "Favorita," is another; and *Fidès*, in the "Prophète," is a third. *Amina* we have now seen, and the others we trust we shall see shortly. In the performance of this interesting heroine Alboni certainly showed qualities as an actress—the power of expressing feeling and even passion—for which at one time we should not have given her credit; but, dramatically speaking, she is certainly not equal to Grisi, Jenny Lind, Persiani, Sontag, and other favourite representatives of the part. Musically speaking, however, she is not surpassed by any of them, not even by Lind herself. Her soprano voice, so beautifully joined to her natural contralto register that it is impossible to perceive the slightest break in the continuity of her entire scale, gives her a compass almost unlimited; a power which she uses in the incomparable richness, variety, and originality of her florid embellishments. She sang the brilliant finale, "Ah, non giunge!" as no one has been able to sing it since the days of Malibran. At its conclusion the house rang with acclamations; and, when called upon to repeat it, she did so with new variations, still more rich and fanciful than before. The part of *Elvino* was well supported by Calzolari; and Signor Beneventano, one of the strangers, appeared to advantage in *Count Rodolpho*. His action was easy and gentlemanlike, and he sang the well-known air, "Vi ravviso," very beautifully.

On all the evenings we have mentioned the house was as crowded, and had as brilliant and fashionable an aspect, as on the opening night.

NOTHING in the way of novelty has recently been produced at the Royal Italian Opera. But the series of weekly concerts set going at the CRYSTAL PALACE is to be taken in connection with that theatre, for these concerts were originated by Mr Gye, with the view of enabling him to defray the immense expenses of his establishment, and thus to keep his company, orchestra, and chorus together. This object, we understand, he has accomplished for the present season. The whole musical strength of the Royal Italian Opera is engaged by the Crystal Palace Company, who receive the proceeds, paying Mr. Gye a certain fixed sum, of great amount and sufficient for his purpose; while the concerts promise to be a good speculation for the Crystal Palace shareholders. Twelve weekly concerts have been announced, and the first of them took place on Friday, last week. They are excellently got up; judicious provision having been made for the accommodation of the audience as well as the effect of the music. The orchestra is placed in front of the great curtain which divides the tropical department, with a proscenium, like that of a theatre; while the vast space in front of the orchestra is partly covered overhead with oiled cloth, which diminishes the echo, and favours the transmission of sound. The acoustical properties of this extemporised concert-hall are admirable. On the day above mentioned every note of the music distinctly reached the ears of an assemblage estimated at six thousand persons. There must necessarily be great sameness in concerts of this kind. As all the performers belong to the Royal Italian Opera, the music, of course, consists almost entirely of songs, concerted pieces, and choruses from the various operas performed at that theatre. To the regular opera-goers such performances cannot, in a mere musical point of view, have much attraction. They derive an additional interest, however, from the beautiful locality in which they are held; and moreover, the great bulk of the audience are by no means regular opera-goers; and things, to others trite and familiar, to them have all the freshness of novelty. At this concert Grisi, Jenny Ney, Mme. Masral, Didiée, Mario, Gardoni, Graziani, and Formès, sang many of their most favourite pieces, accompanied by the magnificent orchestra. The madrigal "Down in a flowery vale," was an exquisite performance, and was loudly encored. Mozart's aria, "Della sua pace," sung by Signor Gardoni, was also very effective; as was the scena from the "Freischutz" by Mdme. Jenny Ney. Mdme. Rosio displayed her powerful voice to advantage in the cavatina, "Ernani Involami;" and Didiée, Didiée, whose fine impersonation of *Orsini*, in "Lucrezia Borgia," is familiar to most opera-goers, sang the "Brindisi" with great éclat. One of the most refined performances, however, was the duet from "Linda di Chamouni," sung by Signor Gardoni and Mdlle. Graziani. The two voices mingled in the most charming manner, leaving the audience at a loss which to admire most—the pure and birdlike soprano of the one, or the rich tenor of the other. Signor Graziani gave his "Il Balen," which, as usual, was encored; and Mario, though not announced, sang the serenade from "Don Pasquale" in a delightful manner. The day (in the midst of a course of wet and gloomy weather) was bright and genial, and everything conduced to the general satisfaction.

BENEDICT'S ANNUAL CONCERT, at Exeter-hall, on Wednesday evening, was crowded to the doors with fashionable people, attracted by the never-failing magic of Jenny Lind's name. The prices being very high, the fortunate *bénéficiaire* must have pocketed a good round sum. The concert, however, might easily have been better. Madame Goldschmidt sang little, and what she did sing was not much calculated to bring out those powers of style and expression which are the great and peculiar charm of this incomparable artist. Her first piece was a duet with Belletti, composed by Benedict on Styrian airs; the second, a scena from Rossini's opera, "Il Turco in Italia;" and the third, Meyerbeer's little French duet, "La Mère Grand," which she sang with Madame Viardot. In all of them she sang with great brilliancy—her *tours de force* and feats of vocal strength were, indeed, often marvellous; and her efforts were rewarded with enthusiastic applause. There was a concerted piece for full orchestra; and instrumental solos were played on the piano, by Messrs. Goldschmidt and Benedict, on the violin, by Ernst, and on the violoncello, by Piatti.

A VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT took place on Wednesday last at the Réunion des Arts, which was distinguished by a selection of classical music. The performances of Madame Mattmann, a German pianiste new to this country, occasioned great excitement. The audience were evidently unprepared for so brilliant an entertainment, and testified their admiration by unmistakable signs.

MADAME PUZZI'S ANNUAL CONCERT, at Willis's Rooms, on Saturday last, was, as usual, attended by a great assemblage of fashionable company; this lady having a very extensive connection, and being held in great esteem as an excellent vocal instructress. She was assisted by all the principal singers of Her Majesty's Theatre, together with several others. Mdme. Viardot, Reichardt, and several other eminent artists. Many beautiful pieces (chiefly from Italian operas) were sung, and warmly applauded.

## THE THEATRES.

ADELPHI.—A very pleasant little farce, called "A Bottle of Smoke," was produced at this theatre on Thursday night. *Lucy Morton* (Miss Wyndham) is the occupant of a room on the second floor in the neighbourhood of Soho, and gains her livelihood by painting flower pieces for sale in the bazaars. Her little room is the perfection of neatness, and her landlady, *Mrs. Brown* (Mrs. Stokes), gives her an excellent character before her introduction to the audience. *Mrs. Brown* has been invited to tea, and whilst arranging the tea things confesses to her dislike to some invisible minx who occupies her third floor. *Miss Merton* has (of course) a lover—*Mr. Edward Cambrison* (Mr. Wright), a well-to-do linendraper, and proprietor of Merino House. He is somewhat of a jealous temperament, and is slightly disturbed at the absence of *Lucy*, and on her return makes this feeling apparent to his lady-love. A little tiff ensues, and *Cambrison*, by way of atonement, runs off to Hanway-yard to purchase muffins. *Lucy* has a secret, and during *Mr. Cambrison's* absence she retires to her bedchamber, taking with her a favourite fuchsia—her room is filled with flowers—the first gift of *Mr. Cambrison*. Laden with muffins, *Mr. C.* returns; but his jealousy is again aroused by the smell of tobacco, and the distant glimpse of a stout gentleman entering the house of *Mrs. Brown* on a visit (as we afterwards learn) to the invisible minx aforesaid. *Lucy* re-enters, and *Cambrison* is becoming reassured of her fidelity, when, picking up the handkerchief of the lady, he detects the smell of tobacco. He becomes furious, and the lady indignant. *Lucy* leaves the room in a huff, and *Cambrison* retreats to the landing to await the egress of his rival. *Lucy's* secret is now revealed. She brings forth her pet fuchsia, which has appeared of late drooping and unhealthy; and, having consulted the editor of the *Gardener's Chronicle*, she is told that the disease may be arrested by the free use of tobacco. To preserve *Cambrison's* treasured gift she has purchased a cigar, and the use of this leads to an equivoque which very agreeably brings the "Bottle of Smoke" to a successful termination. Mr. Wright never acted better. He was very funny, and the grotesque tenderness which he displayed throughout was very amusing. *Lucy Morton* was admirably played by Miss Wyndham. There is a naturalness about the acting of this young lady which is very gratifying, and attention to the minor details of her characters which merits commendation; and we are glad to have the opportunity of declaring her complete success as *Lucy Morton*. The piece was put upon the stage with great care, and its reception on Thursday night must have been most satisfactory to all concerned.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—The new pictorial additions, and the amusements of the circus and ballet theatre, in these gardens, prove very attractive. The large building, 300 feet in length, is nearly completed in the Ashburnham grounds: here will be the American Flower Show, the plants for which cover nearly an acre of ground.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

EPSOM and its great yearly problem, which is to be solved at three p.m. on Wednesday, for the seventy-sixth time since Sir Charles Bunbury led his Diomed back to scale, quite overshadows every other description of sport for the week. Oxford will have a busy bosting time of it from Monday till Saturday; the Royal Mersey Yacht Club will hold their opening trip on Thursday; and the M.C.C. and ground will play Kent, at Lord's, on Monday: but other important fixtures, aquatic and cricketing, there are none.

Lambourne is in the Woodcote Stakes at Epsom on Tuesday, in which Trieclor, Apathy, and Rohallion figure; but the other minor races at this meeting possess no great interest, with the exception of the Cup, where Sultan, Typee, Mangaree, Stork, and Saucebox are engaged, the Two-Year-Old Stakes, in which Madame Clicquot has 5 lb. extra; and the Great Surrey Foal Stakes, which includes Tyre, West Langton, The Prince, and Peter Wilkins in its ranks.

The Derby betting at Bath, which has always been to Epsom what Warwick was of yore to Doncaster, ran all in favour of Artillery and Coroner, while the support accorded to Wentworth and Fazzoletto was not very decided. If the weather takes up after this deluge of wet we shall have the ground in magnificent order, and already the good people of Worcestershire are beginning to see large green four-horse vans dashing over their crazy bridge, and reminding them that the great Surrey carnival is once more at hand. Although little can be known for certain before Tuesday, it does not at present seem likely that more than twenty-three out of the 213 nominations will descend in the awful Mr. Hibbard into the fatal glen. Taking them as they stand on the list we should select Sugarplum, Pretty Boy, Fly-by Night, The Courtier, Bird-in-Hand, West Langton, Fazzoletto, Artillery, Wentworth, Newington, Dundee, Prince, Puck, Rohallion, Ellington, Rogerthope, Mr. Verdant Green, Yellow Jack, Astrologus, Aleppo, Coroner, Cannobie, Vandermeulin, Early Morn, and Peter Wilkins as those who will compose the future field. Fly-by-Night and Fazzoletto reached Leatherhead on Wednesday night; and it is said that Nat and Bartholomew will ride them. Sim Templeman rides Cannobie instead of Bird-in-Hand, for whom he was originally engaged, as the party did not think he made enough use of the horse in the Two Thousand, and put up "Ben" at Chester in consequence. Vandermeulin is said to have been beaten in his trial with King of Trumps, we believe that it *may* be arranged for Job Marson to ride Bird-in-Hand, and Joe Dockeray Vandermeulin. George Oates will, of course, be on West Langton; Basham on Artillery; T. Sherwood on one of Mr. Drake's horses (about whose relative goodness there is much reserve), and perhaps Sly on the other; Wells on Coroner; probably John Mann on Mr. Verdant Green; Aldcroft on Ellington; Alfred Day on Wentworth; Sam Rogers, we believe, on Rogerthope; and Ashmall on Peter Wilkins.

Newmarket sends only one horse; to wit, the "great mystery man," Mr. Verdant Green, who many declare is certain to immortalise Cuthbert Bede's works in the Epsom beta-roll of winners. He looks well, and has been kept in work in secret; and in the absence of a regular trial they have had a most satisfactory "dust-up" among their string, which is said to have given Messrs Hobson and Goodwin the highest hopes, especially as the field is so moderate this year. Fly-by-Night is also in capital form, and we still think that he will be John Scott's horse on the day, and that the commoner will beat the peer of that ilk in their places. Wentworth impresses us with strong Dervish ideas; and, as they have really nothing good at Danebury to try him with, we feel a presentiment that his trial will prove a mere Coldrenick one. His race, like that of Cannobie's at Newmarket, is a bad omen for his backers. Yellow Jack can stay for a week, but he has no speed; and Coroner is, we should fancy, rather small for his work, although we have seen a "Little Wonder" and "Velocipede pony" win here. Artillery we have never liked, and he, too, has no trial horse; while we have reason to think that Newington will be Mr. Gratwicke's chosen one. Bird-in-Hand is the most racing-looking animal of the lot, and has been backed of late in his favour; and hence, if the ground continues sound, there are many things which would surprise us less than seeing him just turn the Ascot table on to Fly-by-Night.

Scarcely a bet has been laid on the Oaks; and if, out of the 137, Irishmadeina (Nat), Mary Copp (Bartholomew), Olleaflus, Flyaway, Kalipyge, and Mincepie (with A. Day on the best), one of Mr. Howard's (Wells), Byrsa, Tyne (G. E. Sharp), Bonner and Buxom, Comedy, and four or five others appear at the post, it will be about the mark. Still, although we have to wait for the long climes of Mary Copp, the 2400-guinea mare, has made the race such an utter toss-up that the field may be a very large one. We expect no medium in it, seeing that, as things now stand, the £8800 or so may be destined for some owner who really never dreams of having anything more than a very third-rate filly in his stable. If ever there was a year in which an owner ought not to grudge an extra £40 to take his filly to Epsom, and pay a "pony" and a jockey for a start, that year has clearly arrived.

BATH AND SOMERSET COUNTY RACES.—TUESDAY.

Lansdown Stakes.—Curious, 1. Romeo, 2.
Three-year-old Biennial Stakes.—Stork, 1. King Cob, 2.
Two-year-old Biennial Stakes.—Lambourn, 1. The Vigil, 2.
Somersetshire Stakes.—Orva, 1. Alonzo, 2
Members' Plate.—Freckles, 1. Wantage, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Aristocratic Handicap.—Sirocco, 1. Anthracite, 2.
Western Stakes.—Curious, 1. The Dingo, 2.
Bath Handicap.—Speed the Plough, 1. Alonzo, 2.
Grand Cup.—Sheridan, 1. King Cob, 2.
Shoots.—Heats 2, 1.
Dynham Park Handicap.—Romeo, 1. Curious, 2.

TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY.

EPSOM DERBY.—8 to 1 agst Wentworth (taken), 8 to 1 agst Fazzoletto (taken), 10 to 1 agst Cannobie (offered), 9 to 1 agst Artillery (taken), 11 to 1 agst Vandermeulin (taken), offered), 12 to 1 agst Coroner (offered), 16 to 1 agst Fly-by-Night (offered), 20 to 1 agst The Prince (taken); 30 to 1 agst Ellington (taken); 40 to 1 agst Verdant Green (taken); 50 to 1 agst Puck (taken); 100 to 1 agst Rogerthope (taken), 1000 to 15 (allowed) against Aleppo, 1000 to 10 agst Peter Wilkins.

## PICTURE SALE AT MESSRS. CHRISTIE AND MANSON'S.

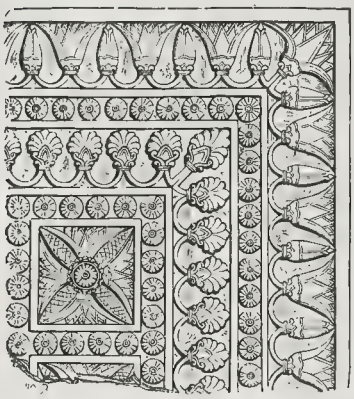
THE scene engraved upon the next page is one of the great attractions of every London season; for to the man of art, letters, and leisure, "Christie's" is as much a national establishment and favourite lounge as the Royal Academy or the Opera. We are compelled, by pressure of the week's news, to defer until next week an historical *resumé* of the important collections which have been dispersed in the room in King-street by Messrs. Christie and Manson, and by their predecessors. We shall add, at present, that the accompanying Illustration has been recently sketched, and contains portraits of well-known *habitués* of the rooms.

PICTURE SALE AT MESSRS. CHRISTIE AND MANTON'S, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

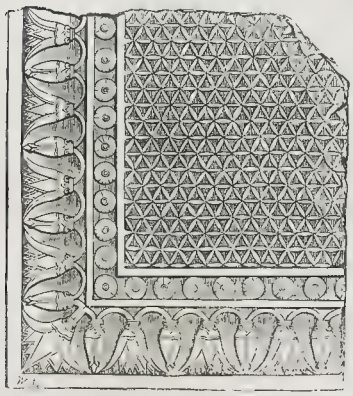
## THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

### ADDITIONS TO THE ASSYRIAN SCULPTURES.

ANOTHER fine collection of Assyrian sculptures has arrived in England, and has been deposited in the British Museum. A portion only of them is now exhibited, but arrangements are in progress to admit the public into the cellars where they must remain until a becoming gallery is provided for them. They consist of about seventy slabs, chiefly selected from the North Palace at Kouyunjik, discovered in 1854 by Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, the companion and friend of Mr. Layard. It must be not a little gratifying to that pioneer of Assyrian research to find, through his example, an Oriental—generally indifferent to all works of art—so thoroughly interested in the undertaking, and impregnated with the English energy to carry his individual labours to a successful conclusion. In 1852 Mr. Rassam was appointed by the Trustees of the British Museum to take charge of the excavations at Nineveh, and returned once more to Mosul. The difficulties he had to encounter were by no means slight. For several years his predecessor had tunnelled through the most promising spots of the Assyrian mounds, and accumulated the works which have astonished and gratified the English nation. If success attended



PAVEMENT SLABS FROM ASSHUR-BANI-PAL.



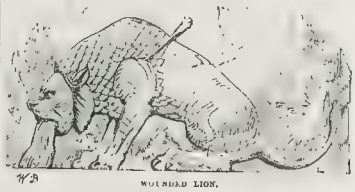
the new expedition, the result would have been received as a natural consequence; but, if unsuccessful, no amount of energy, perseverance, or labour would have shielded the conductor of the expedition from undeserved blame, more freely bestowed, too, perhaps, because he was a foreigner in an English man's position. And yet the discoveries are in a great measure the result of good fortune, which no intelligence can command. The appearance of the mounds is nearly uniform. There are but slight undulations on the surface—sometimes, it is true, indicating the position of the ancient remains beneath, but as often leading the explorer to extensive barren operations. We may likewise rest assured that Mr. Layard had previously profited by every hint which the appearance of the ground afforded. The site of the Northern Palace whence these, the finest sculptures, have been procured was the lowest and the least-promising part of the mound. It had been long ago tried by Mr. Layard, who only came upon a drain, and then abandoned the trench. At the commencement of his labours Mr. Rassam cut several trenches there; but, finding no trace of sculpture, considered the excavation of it useless, and removed all his workmen to the southern part and centre of Kouyunjik, and to the large mound of Nimroud; meanwhile the second French expedition at Khorsabad had discovered scarcely anything but plain mud walls, human-headed bulls, and small metal articles; and M. Place, wishing to possess for the Louvre a collection of smaller and more varied sculpture, Sir H. Rawlinson, with liberality which does him honour, transferred to him the whole of the northern portion of Kouyunjik. M. Place was prevented by circumstances from availing himself of the offer, and confined his operations to Khorsabad. Mr. Rassam for months unceasingly exerted himself, but found nothing to return the nation for the money it had granted until three months before his appointment ceased, when, almost in despair, he tried once more an old abandoned trench on the north side of the mound. He had not proceeded a yard before he came upon the first of a series of chambers and passages lined with the most exquisite bas-reliefs which have yet reached England. With redoubled energy he prosecuted his work, and previous to leaving Assyria he had the satisfaction of uncovering what then appeared the whole of the palace of Assur-bani-pal, the grandson of Senacherib, and to pack and dispatch to England a selection, made by Sir H. Rawlinson, from the best fruits of Assyrian sculpture. Until the arrival of the slabs in England there was little chance of Mr. Rassam's exertions being appreciated, and, now that they have reached us, he is far away on the shores of the Red Sea. We, therefore, more readily bear testimony to the value of his services, and record our gratification, for his sake, as well as for the nation's, that success at last rewarded his perseverance and dispelled the anxiety which he must have suffered during so many months of discouraging labour.

The slabs from the walls of the North Palace are less injured by fire than those of the other palaces; the sculptures are in higher relief, more elaborate and diversified. We have a continuous series, with but one break, of twenty-three slabs, depicting a Royal Lion hunt. The animals are portrayed in every variety of posture, and are sculptured with surprising vigour. In one case the lion has sprung upon the King's chariot, and, foiled in his revenge, madly grasps in his terrible jaws the chariot-wheel, while the King, guarded by spearmen, dispatches him. On other slabs the lions are spread about in various attitudes of lingering agony, pierced to death by the Royal huntsman. A lioness is most beautifully portrayed resting on her fore paws, with outstretched head, vainly endeavouring to gather up her wounded limbs. Several lions are shown, bristling with arrows, vomiting blood (see Engraving). There is a very vigorous scene of a lion at close quarters with the King, who stabs him in the throat with a dagger. We find also in these sculptures good evidence that the Kings of Assyria were not genuine hunismen. They did not seek the lion and hunt him in his own jungle, but had him trapped and reserved for special occasions. A cage containing a lion is shown on one slab, surmounted by a small box holding a man, whose office it was to raise a sliding door, and afford egress to the lion. At the opposite end of the cage is a bar, like the pole of a carriage, to which beasts were doubtless harnessed to drag the "sport" to some convenient spot, where, surrounded by double lines of spearmen and dogs, shown on these slabs, the King, with little danger, let fly his arrows at the noble beasts.

THE KING IN HIS CHARIOT.

On three slabs an Assyrian campaign against some nomadic tribe is delineated. The Assyrians are attacking their encampment, setting fire to their tents and people, and carrying off the women captive. The Arabs wear no head-dress, and simply a cloth round their loins. They ride on dromedaries, and are easily distinguished from their conquerors. Seven other slabs of this series were made over to the French, and now lie perishing at the bottom of the Tigris. Three continuous slabs represent architectural subjects—a triple wall, with crenelated battlements; a temple, with its columns resting on the backs of human-headed bulls and lions, or dogs, &c. In some instances the bases of the columns are large sculptured forms mouldings, precisely similar to those found in the North Palace at Kouyunjik, at Khorsabad, and at the South-West Palace at Nimroud. The capitals are much decayed, but resemble two Ionic capitals, one surmounting the other. Various conjectures have been started as to the materials of which the original columns were composed. It is generally supposed to have been wood, which was consumed by the fire, or has rotted away since the destruction of the palaces. It was difficult, however, to reconcile the inferior appearance of this material with the marble-lined walls. M. Place lately discovered at Khorsabad, near a pair of these vases, a roll of thin copper, which may remove the difficulty we have mentioned. In its decoration is imitated the trunk of a palm-tree. Close beside it he found some scraps of thin gold, which fitted exactly over the raised ornament on the copper. It seems probable, therefore, that the wood columns were coated with the latter metal to receive a thin covering of fine gold—(He overlaid the posts with fine gold—II. Chronicles iii, 7).

One of these architectural slabs portrayed a viaduct over a stream, consisting of three arch-shaped, pointed openings, but they are not arches, having no radiating points or voussoirs. They are formed by horizontal courses projecting beyond each other as they rise, as in the Treasury of Atreus at Mycenæ. The truly formed arch was, nevertheless, known both to the Assyrians and Babylonians, and still exists perfect at Khorsabad and Mughyer, Lower Chaldea, in a building erected some 1000 years B.C. On the same slab is represented an altar and a memorial statue very similar to that found in the South-East Palace at Nimrood, which also forms part of the present collection. There are likewise four interesting slabs portraying a garden containing an African, with feathered head dress, leading a tame lion, and surrounded by many curious botanical specimens. We have engraved two of these slabs. A lion and lioness are depicted amongst various trees and flowers. There is a palm-tree with its characteristic trunk:



WOUNDED LION.

the grape-vine climbs round what we should imagine to be a fir-tree, were it not that none grow even in the mountains adjoining Nineveh, much less in the vicinity of the date palm. In another room in this Northern Palace the sculptures recorded the Conquest of Susiana. Half of the slabs relating to it are now in the British Museum, the remainder are with the ill-fated French collection. We have selected a specimen of this series. It is most elaborately cut, and full of rich detail. The King is in

MODERN CHALDEAN AND ANCIENT ASSYRIAN.

PART OF THE GARDEN.

his chariot with two attendants—one driving, the other holding an umbrella. An attendant walks by the side, and two more follow with fans. Four or five pavement-slabs are exhibited in the small room adjoining the Assyrian Gallery in the British Museum. We have engraved two specimens. They are admirably cut, and the relative proportions of the different ornaments well studied.

Shortly before Mr. Rassam left Assyria he discovered also the entrance to the South-East Palace at Nimroud, where are the two colossal statues which we have already engraved (ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Nov. 3rd, 1855). Here he also found the statue of the god Nebo, bearing across its breast an inscription, stating that the statue was executed by a sculptor of Calah (Nimroud), ordered by Ishak-Nebo, Governor of Calah (Pul), King of Assyria, and to his lady. *Summuram i*, Queen of the Palace.

In Mr. Layard's valuable "Handbook to the Assyrian Court of the Crystal Palace" he notices a similarity between the Chaldean language and that of the ancient Assyrians:—"A corrupted dialect of the same tongue is still spoken by the Nestorian Chaldean tribes who inhabit the mountains of Kurdistan and the neighbourhood of the ruins of Nineveh." It has frequently been remarked that the modern Jehab tants of Nubia closely resemble those depicted on the Egyptian walls. Not less remarkable is the likeness between the modern Chaldeans and the old Assyrians. To il nstrate this perfectly we give, side by side, sketches of a Chaldean merchant of Mosul, and a head from one of the Nineveh sculptures.

Besides these Assyrian slabs there has likewise reached England a collection of Babylonian antiquities, collected by Mr. Loftus, for the Assyrian Excavation Fund, and in a few months we may expect the concluding cargo of Assyrian sculptures—those found by Mr. Loftus, in a distinctly separated portion of the North Palace, and the inscription on by that gentleman from the Sennacherib bulls recording the Assyr an campaign against Hezekiah.

## *COUNTRY NEWS.*

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 10, 1856.

| Month and Day. | Current Hour of Barometer at 9 A.M. | Thermometer. | | Mean Temperature of the Day. | Rain in Inches. | Wind. | | Temperature at | | Amount of Ozone. (0-10) | Mean amount of Cloud. (0-10) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Highest Reading. | Lowest Reading. | | | Read at 10 P.M. | Read at 9 A.M. | 9 A.M. | 10 P.M. | | |
| | Inches. | ° | ° | ° | | | | | | | |
| May 14 | 29·930 | 64·7 | 45·2 | 52·1 | 0·090 | 47·7 | 48·3 | 5 | 7 | 9·0 | |
| " 15 | 29·918 | 56·5 | 45·4 | 48·6 | 0·102 | 46·7 | 47·2 | 6 | 7 | 8·5 | |
| " 16 | 29·819 | 56·8 | 38·8 | 49·8 | 0·095 | 47·8 | 46·0 | 9 | 7 | 8·5 | |
| " 17 | 29·748 | 56·0 | 42·3 | 49·2 | 0·090 | 45·6 | 44·7 | 9 | 6 | 7·6 | |
| " 18 | 29·815 | 56·2 | 36·9 | 45·6 | 0·295 | 45·9 | 44·9 | 9 | 10 | 7·8 | |
| " 19 | 29·877 | 59·7 | 41·2 | 49·2 | 0·080 | 46·9 | 46·3 | 9 | 8 | 8·0 | |
| " 20 | 29·898 | 68·7 | 39·2 | 54·2 | 0·005 | 51·6 | 49·5 | 6 | 3 | 2·0 | |
| Mean | 29·855 | 61·1 | 41·5 | 49·6 | 0·6 | 47·2 | 46·6 | 5·3 | 7·3 | 6·8 | |

*The range of temperature during the week* was 31·0°.

*The Weather.*—On the 14th and 15th, rainy; 16th, fine; 17th, rainy afternoon; 18th, showery; 19th and 20th, very fine.

*The direction of the wind* was—on 14th, S.S.W., became S. at 5 a.m., S.S.E. at 8 a.m., W. at 10 a.m., W.S.W. at 1 p.m., W.S.W. at 2 p.m., W. at 3 p.m., W. at 12 a.m. on 15th S., at 8½ a.m., S.S.W., at 10 a.m., W., 1 p.m., N.W. at 8 a.m., N.N.W. at 11½ a.m., W.N.W. at 12½ p.m., N.W. at 2½ p.m., W. at 6 p.m., N.W. at 8½ p.m., W. at 10½ p.m. ——, W. at 2½ a.m. on 17th, S.W. at 6½ a.m., S. at 9½ a.m., S.W. at 1½ p.m., W. at 1½ p.m., S.W. at 6½ p.m., S.S.W. at 8 a.m. on 18th, S. at 8 a.m., S.W. at 10½ a.m., S. at 10½ a.m., S.S.W. at 11½ a.m., W. at 5½ p.m., N.W. at 10½ a.m. on 19th, W. at 6½ p.m.; S.W. at 4½ m. on 20th, S.S.W. at 8½ p.m., and S. at 9½ p.m. On the 14th, 17th, and 18th, much negative electricity during the remainder of the week, positive. Hailstorms on the 14th, 17th, and 18 h; thunder on the 14th, 16th, and 17th. A mock moon at 2 32 a.m. on the 19th; a solar halo on the 17th; and a lunar halo on the 20th.

On the 18th, violent S.W. gale from 11½ a.m. till 5 p.m.; then the gale became W.; ceased at 8½ p.m. Most violent at 2 p.m., being 10½ lb. on the square foot.

E. J. LOWE.

EXTRAORDINARY STATE OF THE WEATHER.—The tops of several mountains in the Dublin and Wicklow range are now covered with snow. On Saturday last the weather was very severe, several heavy showers having fallen in rapid succession. A tremendous flood rolled down the Liffey near its source, between one and two o'clock, and it was computed comparatively little rain had fallen during the morning. The flood spread over the fields in the neighbourhood of Kilbride, and soon dispersed the anglers who had collected in considerable numbers along that beautiful stream.

ALTAR-CHAIRS FOR MANCHESTER CATHEDRAL.—Two elaborately carved oak altar-chairs have just been presented to this cathedral church, by William Andrews, Esq., of Elm Tree Farm, Pendleton, near Salford. Decorated; portions being copied from examples in Canterbury and Winchester Cathedrals, and ably executed by the Patent Carving Company at Lambeth. Which last-named firm has also presented an altar-cloth of crimson velvet, with the sacred monogram embroidered in the centre.

THE CHEAP NEWSPAPER PRESS.—Upon the repealing of the newspaper stamp duty several cheap daily newspapers were printed and issued in Nottingham. In a short time most of them declined; not even the great interest attached to the war in the Crimea could keep them alive. The most spirited paper, however—the *Daily Express*, as it was called, published at a halfpenny—survived, and was printed daily until Wednesday last, when it also died.

THE SUNDAY MUSIC QUESTION IN LEEDS.—Several gentlemen at Leeds last week organised themselves into a committee to provide Sunday music for the people on Woodhouse Moor; and, the expense having been speedily guaranteed by private subscription, a placard was issued on Saturday announcing that the band would play on the moor on Sunday afternoon, and continue to do so on each succeeding Sunday until further notice—*Manchester Guardian*. The *Leeds Mercury* of Monday contains a long article from Mr. Edward Baines, assigning four reasons, in large type, against the proposed performance; and entreating the promoters to "relinquish an intention which appears to have originated in a resentful hatred and wilful opposition to the cherished rights of great numbers of their fellow-townsmen."—[Woodhouse Moor is a large piece of open ground, known as the "lungs of Leeds," situated about two miles from the town, and a favourite place of resort among all classes of the inhabitants.]

## *NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.*

UPWARDS of 200 labourers were last week discharged from the gun-factory department in Woolwich Arsenal.

THE Russian trophies have been removed from the Dial-square of the Arsenal at Woolwich, and stored. The guns are to be cut up, and, after going through a certain analytical process, will be smelted and mixed with British gun-metal for casting purposes.

AN order from the Horse Guards has been read to the whole of the troops belonging to the provisional battalion at Chatham, three successive parades, inviting candidates for the corps of Permanent Instructors in Musketry, in accordance with the regulations published some time since by direction of Lord Hardinge.

ORDERS have been issued by the Adjutant-General to commanding officers of regiments of Militia to send a return of the exact state of the corps at the time of its disembodiment, and all books received from any public department, relating to the custody of the Adjutant. It is intended to commence the reduction by the disembodying, without delay, of the several Scotch regiments.

THE Adjutant-General, by a circular to commanding officers, has authorised extra practice ammunition at the rate of six rounds per man, per annum, for the purpose of promoting emulation between individual companies and regiments by shooting matches for prizes.

THE steam gun-boats at Devonport are to be fitted with suitable spars and sails for a sea voyage, to render them independent of steam; and it is said they are to take an experimental cruise in the Channel.

The *Cadmus*, 20, one of the new class of steam screw-corvettes introduced into the navy, was launched on Monday afternoon, at Chatham dockyard, in the practice of ancient custom of spectators. This vessel was laid down exactly twelve months ago, and has been built under the direction of Mr. F. J. Laire, master shipwright, under the superintendence of Sir Baldwin Walker, C.B., surveyor of the navy, and his sub surveyors. Her armament will consist of twenty 8-inch 60 cwt. gun nine feet in length, and one 68 pounder, of 95 cwt. and ten feet in length. She is to be immediately fitted for sea.

The Lords of the Admiralty have instructed the Commandant of the Royal Marines at Woolwich to assemble a board of officers, for the purpose of making such arrangements as they may see fit for placing the marine canteens on the same footing as those of other branches of the Army—namely, to discontinue the sale of spirits and have a fixed weekly rent, instead of the present privilege money for every ten men per month.

## THE TRIAL OF WILLIAM PALMER.

*(Continued from page 547.)*

### THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Serjeant Shee then addressed the jury for the defence. He said that only once before had it fallen to his lot to defend a fellow-creature on trial for his life. Such a task was calculated to try the coolest temper, and he was conscious of the greatest terror of mind lest any part he might consign the prisoner to a murderer's death and to public ignominy. It would be useless for him to conceal what they knew perfectly well, and which all their endeavours could not banish from their minds. They knew that during six long months an opinion had prevailed that John Parsons Cook had died from poison, and that the people had come to the conclusion that he died by the hands of the prisoner. The authorities had felt so much alarm lest popular prejudice might render the trial unfair to the prisoner, that an Act of Parliament was passed, at the instance of the Government, bringing the trial before the fairest possible tribunal, and placing it in the hands of the law-officers of the Crown, instead of leaving it in private hands. Everything which the Legislature and the law-officers could do to secure a fair and impartial trial in this case had been done; and, if justice should fail, it must be upon the law and the jury. He had no doubt that the jury would give a calm attention to the case, and be entered upon the discharge with the most decided conviction that truer words never were spoken than when the prisoner at the bar said "Not Guilty." He thought he should be able to prove this by grappling with the prosecution at every step, and he would not leave unnoticed a single point adverted to by the Attorney-General. The ground taken by the prosecution was that Palmer prepared the body of Cook for death by the administration of antimony, and then dispatched him by the more fatal poison of strychnine. Before, however, he proceeded to grapple with the case of the Attorney-General, he wished to return to its proper place in the discussions a fact which, though it did not conceal d by the Attorney-General, had been thrown too much into the shade; viz., that strychnine was not found in the body of John Parsons Cook. If he died from strychnine he died between two hours and three

to him for that which he was doing so openly. Before he concluded he had to make an observation with reference to the note-book of Palmer which had been brought forward, containing his remarks on strychnine. This book had been Palmer's when a medical student, and on it he (Serjeant Shee) had found something in the prisoner's writing which had had great weight with him. He had no doubt that the jury would agree with him in believing that a man who was firmly and fondly attached to a young wife had in that affection the best safeguard and antidote against crime. That William Palmer was such a man seven years ago, faithfully and fondly loving his young wife, was proved by a short note written in this book, which was as follows—

Dear Anne, I snatch a few moments from my studies in order to write to your dear, dear, little self. I need scarcely say that my greatest inducement to pursue my studies is, that I may shortly be able to press your dear form to my arms. Your ever affectionate WILLIAM.

A note in this book had been made use of to show that the prisoner was a savage, heartless desperado, and he (Serjeant Shee) had made use of it to show that he was a man who loved his wife for herself with a pure affection, in which, as he had said, he possessed the best safeguard and antidote against guilt. On the evidences laid before them they would not believe him guilty. They must also not suppose he was deserted by his friends in the hour of dreadful trial; his brother had nobly stood by him, and his aged mother and sister were anxiously awaiting their verdict. He trusted the jury would retire with minds to a capacity to estimate the high duty which they had to perform. If they believed him guilty, they would then have to give a verdict for the Crown; but, they might depend upon it, the time would come when the prisoner's innocence would be proved, and they would then deeply regret not having given due consideration to his case.

The learned Serjeant then resumed his seat, having spoken for seven hours and a half.

The prisoner during the delivery of the address appeared eagerly to watch its effect on the jury, and showed some signs of emotion when allusion was made to his wife.

The court adjourned at ten minutes past six o'clock until next day.

THURSDAY.

Mr. Thomas Nunneley was called and examined by Mr. Grove, Q.C. He said he was a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Professor of Surgery at the Leeds School of Medicine. He had been in practice twenty-five years, and had a large practice. He had seen cases of tetanus, both idiopathic and traumatic, in the course of his experience. He had heard all the medical evidence given in the case of Cook. Judging from the symptoms described, he was of opinion that Cook's death was caused by some convulsive disease. Supposing death to have been caused by a dose of strychnine not more than sufficient to cause death, it would have been detected in the system by proper analysis. No amount of putrefaction would destroy strychnine, and to say the substance was indestructible would be within ordinary bounds. Upon an empty stomach the action of strychnine would be quicker than on a full stomach.

[We shall give a full report of the remainder of the trial next week.]

THE ILLUSTRATIONS

The road to Rugeley from the railway-station separates the two Churches of Rugeley. The Old one, on the right hand, is a picturesque ruin, adjoining which is the residence of Mrs. Palmer. On the left, and facing the Old Church, stands the New Church; and near the entrance of the churchyard is the Grave of Cook, with nothing to denote it but the mound of earth, shown in the foreground of the Engraving under the shade of the small yew-trees. In the background is the Old Church, in the square tower of which was deposited the body of Cook when it was exhumed for the purpose of further examination. The Grave of the Palmer Family is situated at the back of the Church. It is a plain stone vault, surrounded by iron railings, as shown in the Engraving. It is the grave in which Mrs. Palmer was buried.

Passing the Talbot Arms Inn, in the direction of the Townhall, and taking the first turning to the left, you come to what was the Post-office, kept by Mr. Cheshire, situated in a long street of houses, nearly all of the character of the one shown in the Engraving.

The accompanying Sketch of the town of Rugeley was taken from the railway-line. The hill to the left is called Style-coppice, and at the other side of it is Brandecott, the seat of the Marquis of Anglesey, who is at present lord of the manor of the celebrated Cannock-chase, a wild tract of country about 20 miles in length and from one to seven in breadth; it was formerly a hunting-ground for, and belonging to, the old Bishops of Lichfield; this is to the south west of Rugeley, and about one mile in extent. The Trent winds along at the bottom of the railway. To the north-west is Shugborough, the seat of the Earl of Lichfield; and to the north is the park of Lord Bagot.

*METROPOLITAN NEWS.*

Female Servants' Home.—The twentieth anniversary of this excellent society was held at Exeter Hall on the 15th inst. The chair, in the absence of the Earl of Effingham, was taken by the Rev. Joseph Brown. The report, read by the Secretary, recommended twenty-one servants for rewards, having continued their years of service with the same situation: seventeen, bible and sovereign, for three years and upwards; prayer-book and society's certificated testimonial to two, for six years and upwards; and to two the society's silver medal, for nine years and upwards. The report stated that 410 inmates had been received into the Home during the past year, making a total of 6409; and that 3014 had registered free of expense 45,275 since the establishment. One hundred and eighty servants attended the annual tea-party.

Health of London.—In the week ended on Saturday the deaths of 1094 persons, namely, 538 males and 556 females, were registered in London. In the corresponding weeks of ten years, 1846-55, the average number of deaths was 1003; which, if raised by a tenth part for comparison with the deaths of last week, which occurred in a period of population, becomes 1122. It appears that the rate of mortality last week was slightly below the average. Last week the births of 859 boys and 801 girls, in all 1656 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1846-55 the average number was 1497.

The Licensed Victuallers' Asylum.—The twenty-eighth anniversary festival of this asylum was held at the Highbury Barn Tavern, on Wednesday; John Johnstone, Esq. (of the firm of Messrs. Charrington and Co.) in the chair. The festival was attended by nearly two hundred of the licensed victuallers' trade. From the report it appears that since the last festival, during the past year, contributed to the funds of the asylum. At the general meeting the business of the institution there received a portion of which had been added to the sum already deposited in the funds of brewers at 5 per cent interest, making the money to receive, up to the present time, amount to £12,000.

Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress.—The grand public festival of the benevolent society, engendering, society took place with considerable eclat at the London Tavern, on Wednesday evening. Basil Cripps, Q.C. occupied the chair; and near him were seated the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., Right Hon. H. Labouchere, the Chevalier Bottier, the Swedish Consul, the Tuscan Consul, and many other distinguished foreigners and Englishmen. Upwards of £3000 was subscribed in the course of the evening.

Royal Medical Benevolent College.—The governors and friends of this excellent institution assembled in large numbers on Tuesday last to elect six pensioners and six foundation scholars. The event excited great interest among the governors from the large number of applicants to fill the vacancies. There being sixteen widows and forty-four orphan children, much regret was generally expressed that the funds of the institution did not admit of a larger number being immediately elected. The chair was occupied by the noble President of the College, Earl Manvers, who has always evinced the utmost anxiety for the prosperity of the institution. On Thursday the prizes were awarded to the pupils who had distinguished themselves by the Lord Bishop of Winchester.

The Peace Society.—On Tuesday evening the anniversary of the Peace Society took place at the Finsbury Chapel. Mr. Hindley, M.P., in the chair. The attendance was very small. The report stated that 160 meetings had been held during the year, and 200,000 publications circulated. The receipts had been £1678, and the expenditure about £1300. The Rev. J. Burnet, Mr. E. J. Collins, Mr. J. Sturge, and the Rev. A. O'Neal addressed the meeting, and, a collection having been made, the proceedings terminated.

A Public Library for Paddington.—A public meeting of the ratepayers of Paddington was held on Monday evening, for the purpose of considering a proposal for the introduction of the Public Libraries Act into the parish. A rate of a halfpenny in the pound for the first year and a farthing in the pound afterwards would be sufficient for the purpose. Colonel Sykes moved that a free public library be established. The Rev. Mr. Boone opposed the proposition as needless and unexpedient. Beresford Hope supported the motion, and after some other speeches and considerable noise and confusion the motion was declared to be lost, as two-thirds of the ratepayers present did not support it, in accordance with the terms of the Act.

Royal Geographical Society.—The anniversary meeting will be held on Monday next, the 26th inst., at one o'clock p.m., when the President, Admiral Beechey, will present the founder's gold medal to Mr. Dallas, the American Minister, on behalf of Dr. Kane, of the United States; and the patron's gold medal to Dr. Philip Barth, of Hamburg. The President will then deliver the annual address on the "Progress of Geographical Science and Discovery." The anniversary dinner will take place in the evening, at seven o'clock precisely, at the Freemasons' Tavern.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

There is a picture bill before Parliament (introduced on Monday night) which if carried will, in its working, prove injurious to the Gallery it is designed to assist. It is called "A Bill to Extend the Powers of the Trustees and Directors of the National Gallery, and to authorise the Sale of Works of Art belonging to the Public." By this bill Sir Charles Eastlake and the trustees may at once transfer to Christie and Manson's rooms, for sale by hammer, any pictures or pictures given to the nation by Sir George Beaumont, or any picture or pictures given to the nation by Mr. Vernon. As soon as the bill has passed they may, in their infinite wisdom, sell the very three pictures bequeathed to the nation by the poet Rogers. No, no, what will be the effect of this? People will not make requests that may be sold to-morrow. Those making their last wills will be shy of leaving pictures to the caprice of half a dozen trustees and one director, and that director all-powerful. A director only loving Dutch art would sell the Italian school to get money to buy more Dutch pictures. King George IV., Lord Farnborough, and Sir Robert Peel, who only cared for Dutch and Flemish pictures, would have sent Titians and Tintorettos to the nearest auction mart. Mr. Lord and Mr. Sterling would (perhaps) overload us with Velasquez and Murillo. Mr. Ruskin would overwhelm us with the Venetian school. Mrs. Jameson would give us ten thousand virgins, all anterior to Raphael. Mr. Cuningham and Mr. Morris Moore would quarrel about what should be, and what should not be, sold. Lord Stanhope would be inclined to overstock us with portraits of British worthies. Poor Sir Charles Eastlake! As if he has not enough already to irritate him in connection with his office in the National Gallery! Here, however, is a new subject of annoyance. More Morris Moores (if this bill is passed) lie in wait for you, Sir Charles!

The bill, it is said (for it is much canvassed), might have a good effect if it was strictly limited to the sale of pictures acquired by purchase, together with the right of transfer of gifts and bequests to Government galleries in Edinburgh, Dublin, Manchester, Liverpool, &c. It is desirable, certainly, to sell the so-called Holbein. It is perhaps desirable to get rid of the new Paul Veronese. But we confess we should be sorry to see any one picture presented to the nation by Sir George Beaumont or Mr. Vernon exposed for sale to the highest bidder.

Less than fifty years ago and the majority of the members of the Royal Academy would have voted that Hogarth was not a painter, and that the "Marriage à la Mode" (that wonderfully *painted* story) was unsuited for a National Collection. Fuseli called Wilkie a pot-and-pan painter. Sir Martin Archer Shee, as President of the Royal Academy, recommended Lord Grey not to purchase the Lawrence collection of drawings; and thus that storehouse of the *first* thoughts of the greatest painter was lost to the nation. Fifty years ago and the Trustees of the British Museum had the power of selling duplicate books. Now they have not the power—and why? It was found that they had sold very rare books, in matchless condition—part of the old Royal Library of the Kings of England of which they had no duplicate, and of which in some instances they have even now no copy at all. We repeat that we only utter a very general opinion when we express a hope that this bill will not in its present shape be allowed to become the law of the land. Rumour speaks of more than one well-known collector who has sent for his solicitor to amend his will, that what was meant for the nation will now be given—like Doncaster Berry—to Oxford, and not to the British Museum; or, like the Standish collection, cross the Channel and adorn Imperial Paris.

Sir Joshua Reynolds' famous picture of "Puck," which the nation shamefully let slip, was bought by the sole survivor of the many sitters to Sir Joshua. Appropriately enough, the noble purchaser, and the last of the sitters to our noble painter, was in the room when the picture was knocked down to him. Lord Fitzwilliam remembers *standing* to Sir Joshua, and whoever has been at Wentworth House will never forget the exquisite portrait of the graceful boy no more than they will forget those noble twin-portraits on one canvas of Strafford and his secretary. "Puck," neglected by the trustees of the National Gallery, is now one of the many glories of the mansion of an English nobleman.

There is a little (unnecessary) envy expressed about a recent purchase of classic ground—ground made classic (outside of Eton and Harrow) by no less a person than William Shakspeare. On what was once the high road and direct line from Dover to London, may be seen a very sensibly-built, cozy, unpretending red-brick house (of the Queen Anne period), with lawn in front—a haha—some cedars (that Evelyn would have loved), and a little timber, barely enough to find wood for an outrigger on the Thames above Putney. Shakspeare is said to have given to the ground on which this unpretending brick-built dwelling stands an interest beyond what Matthew Marshall or Baron Rothschild could in dreams realise for its supposed worth. Delightful, most delightful, indeed, is it to look at. This house has a pleasant aspect, with an air smacking of the Thames and the Medway. The rising ground on which this modest mansion lifts its head is called Gadshill. Classic ground, indeed. Men from Moscow and Pekin visit Gadshill for the sake of Shakspeare and Sir John Falstaff. It was once, in auctioneer phraseology, a most desirable property. Your purse-proud citizen might have found a good investment for his money in such a house. But now the high road for man from Paris and Pekin is not by Rochester and Gravesend. The only high-road is by the rail; and Gadshill—

Poetic fields encompass me around—

became (most fortunately for what we have to tell) a little depreciated in the market. Merchants and Stock-Exchange men have (we are happy to think) taken a different line of country; and that red-brick, cozy, well built, comfortable house on the sheltered summit of everybody's Gadshill, has been bought by no less a person than Charles Dickens. It is said, and in print, that our distinguished novelist was born in the immediate neighbourhood of this classic ground. He was born, we are told, at Rochester—but we refer to statistics and not authors. But this is a mistake. Mr. Dickens was born at Portsmouth. He was educated at Rochester; and from a boy it has been a dream, now happily fulfilled, that "some day" a certain Queen Anne brick built house in Kent would be his. Mr. Dickens has bought his house, and the red brick building on Gadshill will not be replaced (this the sailors tell us) by a stuccoed mansion in the doubtful taste of the Batty Langleys of the present day.

Mr. Ruskin has just put forth a very mild but clever pamphlet on the pictures in the present Royal Academy Exhibition, and the Exhibition at the Old Society of Painters in Water Colours. This year he is without vinegar. He is in love with Holman Hunt and *Don* Lewis. He has made up his unnecessary quarrel with Mr. Roberts, and sees a thousand beauties (and not unreasibly so) in pictures by known and by unknown men. If we are at times inclined to quarrel with him for a false opinion (always expressed in excellent English) we are as apt—yes, apter—to admit the good sense of what he says about modest pictures that deserve more attention than critics are inclined to give them. With one paragraph in his pamphlet we are a little offended, and this for his own sake. The reference to the *Quarterly Review* and his own private affairs have given unnecessary occasion to a few stupid jokes.

The new reading-room in that true National Gallery of the United Kingdom, the British Museum, is—thanks to Mr. Sydney Smirke, Mr. Panizzi, and Mr. Winter Jones—very nearly ready. Government has given a further sum of £6000 for gilding the ceiling, not the backs of books. It will be a noble and, better still, a most useful addition. Look at Mr. Sydney Smirke's two elevations of it in the present Royal Academy Exhibition. There will be table-room for 302 readers—each reader having elbow-room of four feet three inches by two feet three inches, with an immediate access (oh delightful thought!) to three circular galleries containing (think of this, Mr. Toovey!) one hundred thousand volumes. We ought, with such opportunities, to have more great works in literature. We shall now get rid of the Museum flea and the Museum headache.

Mr. Thackeray is once more in London, having changed his Yankee dollars into Piastres and Wyon sovereigns. He looks well, is full of his old drollery, and has caught a little Yankee accent, which, like the lisp of the Black Douglas and Sir Walter Scott, "becomes him wonder well."

NEWSVENDERS' BENEVOLENT AND PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

The annual meeting and supper of this institution were held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Tuesday evening; Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., in the chair. At the meeting the report of the committee was read, in which they expressed their gratitude for the support of the press, and took the opportunity of acknowledging donations from the proprietors of several daily and weekly papers, including one of £20 from Mr. E. T. Smith, proprietor of the *Sunday Times*; and a no £20 from the same gentleman as lessee of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, in the form of theatrical tickets. The report was adopted, and the usual votes of thanks were given to the several officers. The latter were re-elected, with the exception of the secretary, Mr. Cole, who retired, in consequence of other occupations; and the appointment of Mr. Saul, jun., in his place by the committee was unanimously confirmed. The appointment of Miss Hawkins as a pensioner was proposed by Mr. Garratt, who stated that she had known her for twenty-five years, and Mr. Spilling, who had known her for forty years. Both gentlemen spoke of Miss Hawkins in terms of the highest eulogy. She was elected unanimously.

The company then adjourned to the supper-room. Among the gentlemen near the Chairman was Mr. P. Murrough, M.P., Mr. Mark Lemon, Mr. Peter Cunningham, Mr. W. Dawson, Mr. T. B. Crompton, Mr. John Timbs, Mr. E. Evans, Mr. John Hutton, Mr. L. Wild, and Mr. F. Terry.

After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts,

The Chairman proposed the toast of the evening, "Success and Prosperity to the Newsvenders' Benevolent and Provident Institution," and he was glad to see that it was provident as well as benevolent. For, he was quite sure that if it did not provide against the reverses of life it could not long be prevalent (Great applause). There was a necessity that it should be provident in order that it might be lasting (Hear, hear). He considered that the newsvenders, as a body, were, without exception, the most industrious body of men in London; and, as they were liable to the same misfortunes as the rest of the community, there was the same necessity that they should have a provident and benevolent institution as for any other trade or body, and he was, therefore, pleased to see that the society prospered as it did. Another fact that the newsvenders were so industrious a body was really a matter worth a few remarks. Half-past seven in London would rather go without their breakfast than without their newspaper (Laughter, and "Hear, hear"); and the newsvenders had to make up for the deficiency of the newspaper proprietors, who sometimes did not get out their paper in time (A laugh), so that the newsvender had to run about all over the town for hours from the necessity of making up for the shortcoming of the proprietors (Laughter). The way in which the *Times* was distributed was marvellous. If the newsvenders contrived that everybody should see it before ten o'clock he did not know, but everybody knew that the thing was done. It was astonishing what efforts were made by the newsvenders to get the papers distributed when the publication was late. This extra trouble the proprietors gave them, and he, as one of the proprietors, felt bound to acknowledge it, and thank them for their exertion (Hear). He knew very well what hard work a newsvender had in carrying on his business for long hours and in all sorts of weather. He had been a newsvender himself, and he believed that when he was at Nottingham there was not in the whole kingdom a more industrious newsvender than he was (Laughter, and great applause). As one instance, he might mention that there was among his customers a gentleman who wanted his paper very early, and he (Mr Ingram) was so anxious that this gentleman should not be disappointed that he walked five miles (and of course had to walk five miles back in one occasion he got up at two in the morning to travel to London to get some copies of a paper, because there was no post to bring them and he was determined that his customers should have the paper (Hear, hear, and "Bravo, Ingram"). And his industry had its reward, for he sold over 1000 of that paper in Nottingham alone (Applause). But that was not the only reward of his exertions. It was from the experience he had as a newsvender, and in the sale of those very papers, that he thought of the paper with which he was now connected (*Applause*). These matters were personal, but, as they had a certain relevance to the question in hand, he thought it not improbable that they might be interesting to the meeting in connection with the interests of the trade to which they related (Applause, and "Go on"). He used to notice that even a very bad number of an old number of a paper would make it sell more than usual (A laugh), and it occurred to him that if they had a number of good engravings, and put them in every number, a paper conducted on such a principle would succeed (Great applause). That was the origin of the Illustrated London News, and, whatever was his present position, it was simply owing to his connection with the news trade (Applause). The very title was suggested by the fact that many of his customers, especially the more illiterate, would come and ask for the London news. They did not care whether he gave them the *Dispatch* or *Bells Life*, or anything else absolutely so long as it contained the London news. So he thought if that name suited the common people it would suit all classes, and he called his paper "the *London News*," putting "Illustrated" before it on account of the pictures (Much laughter and applause). After some humorous remarks on the energetic character of the newsvenders of London, Mr. Ingram concluded amidst continued cheering, and the toast was drunk with much enthusiasm.

Mr. Terry, treasurer, in replying for the society, took occasion to mention, as an example of the fitness of the application of the funds to the original purpose, that on the death of a vice-president, and one of the founders of the institution, his wife was thrown into a position of some difficulty, and twice received £10 from the funds of the institution. Much as it was to be regretted that she should stand in need of such aid, it was gratifying to know that when needed it was supplied by the very institution which that philanthropic gentleman had aided to establish (Great applause). Mr. Terry, in a highly eulogistic speech, proposed "The health of the Chairman, Herbert Ingram, Esq., M.P."

In seconding this motion, Mr. L. Wild took occasion to remark in strong terms of commendation on the service done by Mr Ingram to the trade. He was not like one who stepped into another man's trade, and got on by working that other out. Mr. Ingram had opened a new field for himself (Hear, hear), and by doing so had added a new branch to the trade. They must all own that the Illustrated London News had added greatly to their business (Great applause). It formed one-half the trade of most of the newsvenders (Unanimous cheers), and he contended that the whole trade were under great obligations to Mr. Herbert Ingram for the service he had done them by means of his paper.

The toast was drunk with the usual honours, and with much enthusiasm.

The list of subscribers was then read, headed by Mr. Ingram with a contribution of twenty-five guineas (Much applause).

Mr. Mark Lemon rose amidst great applause. He said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the duty assigned to me is so easy and so pleasurable that it will require no great ingenuity to perform it upon my part, to your turn, to take your proper share of it. It is something, gentlemen, to have made a name wherever the English language is spoken or read—a name that will endure so long as the English language continues to be spoken and read to be a "household word" in every English home (Applause). But it is something more to remember those who, less successful in the "battle of life," may chance to be on the lists of the severely wounded (Much sensation). This has been done by your President, Mr Charles Dickens (Immense and prolonged applause). I am sure, gentlemen, that I should ill intrude on your time if I did more than propose his health as that of a trustee and the president of the institution.

The toast was drunk amidst loud and prolonged applause.

Mr. Peter Cunningham, in an amusing speech, proposed "The House of Commons, coupled with the name of Mr. P. Murrough;" who responded in appropriate terms.

It was announced by the secretary that upwards of £100 had been collected at this meeting; and, after some further toasts had been well received and aptly acknowledged, the meeting separated at a moderately early hour.

THE NEW NAVAL UNIFORMS.

In the large Illustration upon the next page we have engraved the New Uniform which, according to Circular No. 246, dated Admiralty, 11th April, 1856, "in pursuance of her Majesty's pleasure, are in future to be worn by officers of the Royal Navy."

First is the Dress Uniform of the Admiral, which, and the appointments are the same as those of the Admiral of the Fleet, except that there are to be three rows only of distinction lace on the sleeves, and the epaulets have lace straps with three stars, within the crescent, above them the crossed sword and baton, surmounted by a crown. The coat is of dark blue cloth, white collar; the trousers are of blue cloth, with 1½ inch gold lace down the outside seam; the embroidery of the epaulets and the sword-knot and belt is very handsome, especially the gold oak-leaves and acorns, and the clasp, with crown, anchor, and laurel. The sword, with solid hilt, half basket guard, crown and anchor badge, and lion-head backpiece, is superb. The long slings to the sword-belt are new.

The Captain's and Lieutenant's are dress uniforms. In that of the Midshipman, as well as the Cadet, the dirk is restored, and no swords are worn; the dirk to be according to pattern. The uniform can only be worn on the sleeve embroidering it should be stated that the curve above the cuff is new and striking.

For the information on these points afforded to our Artist we have to ask Messrs. G. and W. H. Gillott and Hasell, tailors, 36, West Strand.

THE NEW NAVAL UNIFORMS

THE ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.—THE YACHTS PASSING GRAYS.

## ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB MATCH.

This, the first match of the season of this distinguished club, took place, as we noticed last week, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., and afforded one of the best yachting contests that has ever been witnessed on the Thames. The first prize, value £100, was a tall silver cup and cover; and the second, value £70, a large centre épergne for the table, made by the Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket.

Though the morning was most threatening, there was a good muster of yachtsmen on board the *Prince of Wales* and *Orwell*, the two steam-vessels which accompanied the match. The wind was all that could be desired for the sports, a fine wholesome breeze blowing from the S.W. by W. The course of the vessels was from Erith, round the Nore Light, and back to Erith. On the arrival of the party at the starting-place, the following vessels were found at their starting-buoys:—

FIRST CLASS exceeding 30 tons.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amazon .. | .. | 46 .. | London .. | Alfred J. Young, Esq. |
| Extravaganza .. | .. | 49 .. | Poole .. | Sir F. P. Shalley, Bart. |

SECOND CLASS exceeding 20 tons, and not exceeding 35

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thought .. | .. | 29 .. | London .. | George Coope, Esq. |
| Secret .. | .. | 33 .. | Plymouth .. | Henry J. Waring, Esq. |

Half-minute time per ton for *difference* of tonnage in each class.

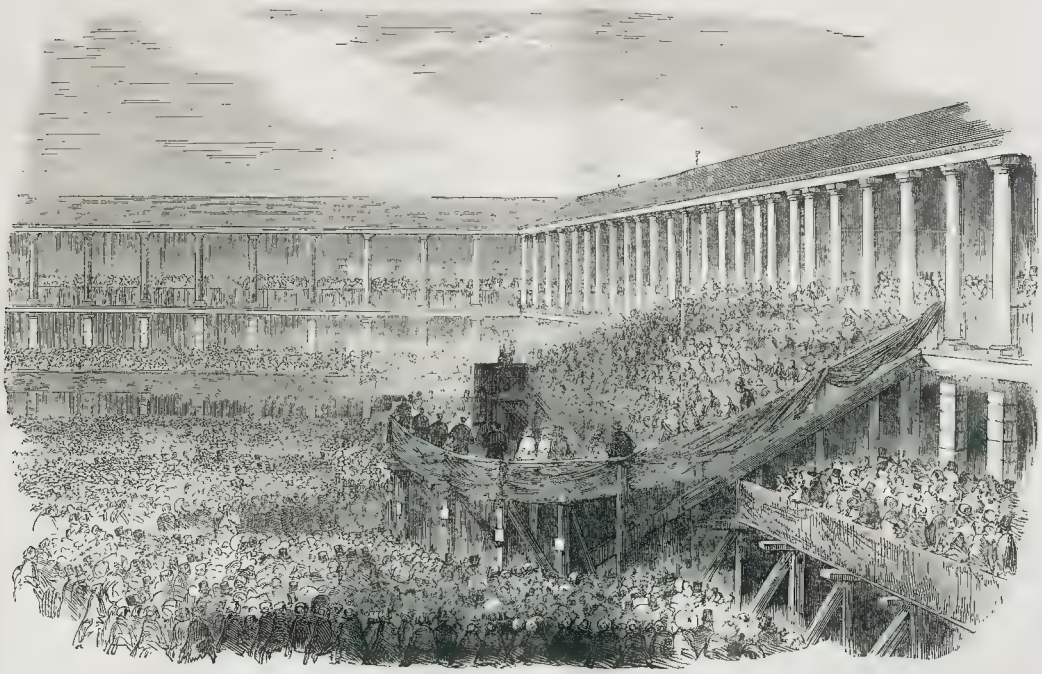
Two others had been entered for the match—the *Cyclone*, a new and untried vessel, and the celebrated *Phantom*; but the *Cyclone* had split her mainsail in a gale of wind, off the Lizard, a day or two previously, and the *Phantom* had been taken on shore to clean her bottom at Gravesend that morning, when it was found that the plank of her rudder had given way.

Of the vessels which were to start, the *Amazon* was preferred to the *Extravaganza*, and the *Thought* to the *Secret*. The duties of commodore devolved upon Mr. R. Green, the vice, owing to the absence of Lord Alfred Paget, who was detained in London.

The yachts were moored in one line—the *Thought* first to windward then the *Secret*, *Amazon*, and *Extravaganza*. At 11h. 41m. the start took place.

The *Secret* was off first, then the *Amazon*, and next the *Extravaganza*. The *Thought* was very slow in getting away, and her antagonist was nearly at the point before she had well got away from the starting-buoy.

The first three vessels soon hoisted jib-headed topsails, but the *Thought* kept her topmast housed, and all went away at a great pace with the wind on the starboard quarter: after passing Purfleet the *Thought* began to improve her position with the *Extravaganza*. The *Secret*, beautifully handled, continued to lead till she arrived off Grays, where she was passed to leeward by the *Amazon*; at East Tilbury the *Extravaganza* obtained the second place; and thence to the Nore Light the *Thought* shewed her great running powers by rapidly decreasing the distance between herself and the leading boats.



SUNDAY-SCHOOL JUBILEE COMMEMORATION IN THE PIECE HALL, HALIFAX.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY HAIGH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

The times of the Nore Light was thus :—

| | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amazon ... ... ... | 2 | 20 | 0 |
| Extravagance ... ... | 2 | 50 | 0 |

| | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Secret ... ... ... | 2 | 17 | 45 |
| Thought ... ... ... | 2 | 17 | 30 |

Soon after rounding, the *Extravagance* carried away her jib-sheet block, which considerably stopped her way. The *Secret* weathered and forereached her, and again increased the distance between herself and the *Thought* (which had come up with the *Extravagance*) by half a mile.

The *Amazon* fetched in above Mucking Flat Lighthouse, where she was obliged to go about, being then a mile and a mile ahead. In the Lower Hope the *Thought* passed the *Extravagance* to wind ward, and in Gravesend Reach came up to the *Secret*. The latter made a short tack to windward, when the *Thought* gradually overreached her, and left her, and in this order they finished a very quick race at Erith :—

| | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amazon ... ... ... | 5 | 44 | 30 |
| Thought ... ... ... | 5 | 48 | 30 |

| | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Secret ... ... ... | 5 | 53 | 0 |
| Extravagance ... ... | 5 | 54 | 45 |

The first prize was presented to the owner of the *Amazon* by the Vice-Commodore, with a well-merited eulogium upon the skill displayed in the navigation of the *Amazon*. She was sailed and piloted by her own captain, Timothy Walker. The second prize was handed over to Mr. Pittock, the captain of the *Thought*, the owner not being present, with many compliments for his excellent sailing of that vessel. The owner of the *Amazon* returned thanks, and proposed "The Ladies," and the company returned to town highly gratified with the day's sport. There was an excellent collation on board, and the band of the Royal Horse Guards Blue, under Mr. Fulton.

## THE HALIFAX SUNDAY-SCHOOL JUBILEE.

THE fifth commemoration of the Sun'ay-school Jubilee in Halifax took place on Whit-Tuesday, on the Halifax Cricket Ground, Hall, built for a purpose which has now wholly changed its character, but never fully used except on these occasions memorations. Upon this occasion the additional accommodation for spectators was ran a gigantic scale. The great Hall was found incapable of holding something over five thou and people, but standing room was found for three thousand more, by the erection of temporary wooden platforms, ranging almost entire round the building. The orchestra for the music and, put up on the east side of the hall, reached from the basement story to the fi ur of the topmost gallery.

The procession of the several schools to the hall was an imposing scene. The gates of the hall were opened for spectators at twelve o'clock, and in a short the whole of the galleries from east to west, from north to south, were lined with occupants. By eleven o'clock every street leading to the south and west gates was packed with a dense mass of human beings, all impatiently waiting. Then came, four abreast, in every direction, headed by bands in every costume, and playing various tunes, and with banners in every variety, size, and colour. For an hour and a half, without interruption or delay, the living streams continued to pour in, and flood the area of the hall. Twelve o'clock came; you guessed through the archway of the west gates, and there was the same crowd as existed during the doors, there was the same surging of feet, and apparently the same line of scholars fluted between you and the high You looked on that open archway, on that eager crowd, and on an endless train of children. At length the gates were shut, and the crowd had been forced into place; the last straggling band had seated itself upon the orchestra; and everything was ready for Mr Dean, the conductor.

The interior of the hall at this point of the proceedings was strikingly grand. It was utterly impossible to rest the eye upon a foot of vacant ground, or to discover the least break in the lines of spectators filling the galleries. The vast area, thick with scholars, presented an immense flower-bed: the showy bonnets, capes, and dresses of the girls contrasting admirably with the dark hats, coats, and coats of the boys. Standing above the orchestra, looking below, in front, to the right and to the left, you saw on every s ats a sea of up-turned faces, a multitude of swinging banners, a distracting flutter of silks, satins, and ribbons, and a ceaseless motion of parasols. It was a scene to be remembered. The company in the reserved seats included members from the principal families in the town and district.

The Independent denominations (says the *Halifax Courier*) were represented by 22 schools, numbering 3000 and 3600 scholars; the Wesleyans sent 17 schools, comprising 697 teachers and 2698 scholars; the Methodist New Connection had 11 schools present, embracing 609 teachers and 2386 scholars; the Methodist Free Church and Wesleyan Reformers assembled to the number of 10 schools, compris ng 653 teachers and 2341 scholars; the Baptists sent seven schools, including 417 teachers and 2133 scholars; the Primitive Methodists had present eight schools, numbering 490 teachers and 1831 scholars; the Wesleyan Association had three three schools, in which were 182 teachers and 670 scholars; and under the head "various" there were six schools, with 142 teachers and 410 scholars, making a total of 94,787 teachers and scholars. Besides these there were 500 instrumental and 336 vocal performers; making a total again of 26,623 for the area of the hall. It is this number we add the 9500 spectators accommodated in the galleries, we shall have a grand total of 33,823 persons congregated within the walls of one building.

At about a quarter to one o'clock the conductor entered his box, amidst a deafening cheer, the drums and trumpets of their sons of Mars. In the moment or two Mr. Dean turned towards the orchestra, when the monster brass band at once uplifted their bright and shining instruments; one wave of the baton invoked a preliminary roll of the drums, and in a trice, from every part of the hall, the introductory movements by the corneta succeeded, and then came a majestic crash of instruments, such as had never been heard in Halifax before, to the tune of "Bergamo," to which the Jubilee hymn was sung.

A placard was then raised bearing the words "All Sing"—the conductor turned round, and so faced the vast sea of upturned faces; and then forth rolled the volume of sound in the first verse of the hymn, added to that from the band.

We have not space for the details of the performance of the three hymns. At the close of the first part the children, accompanied by the full band, sang, with grand effect, the national anthem. On the present occasion there were 1000 less than the 100th Psalm. Refreshments were handed to the children, and the instrumentalists proceeded in a body to the Old Fellows' Hall, where an excellent lunch was provided of 1200 lb. of beef, 1 cwt. of cheese, 480 large currant buns, 120 loaves 2 lb each, 96 gallons of ale, and 20 gallons of coffee. Meanwhile, 24,000 currant cakes were distributed to the children. The beverage supplied was pure water, which was conveyed into the hall by pipes, and ten taps were placed in various parts of the hall, and drawn into 5000 pint-pots.

The first waver of the baton before commencing the National Anthem was a signal for the removal of hats and caps, the multitudinous effect of which was very significant of a mass of loyal teachers and children. The noble hymn was sung with heart and soul, not by the entire audience joining in the chorus. At its conclusion cheers loud and long burst forth from every part of the hall, which were renewed when a large placard was exhibited on the orchestra with "Mr. Dean" printed upon it. That gentleman bowed his acknowledgments

At the conclusion of the National Anthem the children began to file off to their respective schools, and the audience slowly dispersed.

## STOPPAGE OF THE BANDS IN THE PARKS.

Notwithstanding the rain—which with very short intervals descended in torrents during nearly the whole day—the various parks in the metropolis were attended by persons of all classes in great numbers. But it was anticipated that some of the violence of last summer might be repeated, it was decided by the Commissioners that large numbers of police should be sent into the neighbourhood of the various parks, but that they should not be called out unless their services were required, so that any unpleasant collisions might be avoided. The consequence of this was that very few constables were seen in any of the parks. In Kensington-gardens, where by far the greatest number of people assembled, a large number of "roughs" banded themselves together, rushing up the enclosures and pulling down the railings in the merriment and the same time whirling, hooting, and shrieking, for the purpose of creating confusion and committing robberies. Several of the trees were injured, in consequence of the branches being pulled off to be used as sticks by the disorderly The scene was at its height a little after four o'clock, when down came the heaviest shower of the day, which had the effect of nearly clearing the park.

On Monday night a crowded meeting of the inhabitants of St. Pancras was held for the purpose of adopting measures for the recent stoppage of the playing of the bands on Sunday. Mr. W. D. Cooper presided. Mr. Tapping, barrister, moved a resolution expressive of regret and indignation that the bands had been withdrawn. Only about a dozen bands were held up against the resolution, which was carried by an overwhelming majority Sir Benjamin Hall, who was present, addressed the meeting amidst tremendous cheering. He stated his readiness to meet his opponents on this question, and by fair as open argument to justify what he had done. The Sunday bands had been put a stop to in deference to the public feeling manifested against Sunday desecration He did not think it worth while to find fault with the way in which some of the petitions had been got up, but he felt he had the right to call attention to the prayers of many of them. One was that steam-boats should be put down on a Sunday (Laughter and "Shame!"); another, that railway trains should cease to run (Renewed laughter). What was more absurd was, that the gates of all the parks should be closed, and even the Post-office should be again closed on Sundays throughout the kingdom. (Loud cries of "Shame, shame!") He had had recently a deputation to wait upon himon this subject, and they not only wished the park gates to be closed against carriages on Sundays, but they said skating in the parks was a great sin. He (Sir B. Hall) said if that were so, why did they not ask him to put skating down? (Hear, hear.) That was, to use rather a vulgar phrase, "a choker." (Laughter, and cries of "A white choker!") He had been told, in the lobby of the House of Commons, that if he had confined the band to Kensington he would not have been interfered with. It was his aggressive policy which was objected to. Until the band was good for one place why not for another? If good for the West-end, why not for the East also? He urged the people to decent and orderly conduct on the sunset way to defeat their opponents. A deputation was appointed to wait on Lord Palmerston, and to arrange for an open-air demonstration. A resolution in favour of a Saturday half-holiday was negatived, and, after votes of thanks to Sir B Hall and the chairman, the meeting separated.

On Monday night a public meeting of the Islington tanners of Westminster was held in the Great Hall, Broadway, for the purpose of taking into consideration the discontinuance of he music in the parks on Sundays. Sir John V. Shelley, M.P., presided. The large hall was crowded A resolution expressing deep regret and indignation of the meeting at the withdrawal of the bands was a most unanimously adopted; as was a resolution in favour of a proper organisation to carry the views of the meeting into effect.

On Wednesday evening, pursuant in a requisition received by Sir James John Hamilton, Bart., and Mr J. A. Nicholay, churchwardens of Marylebone, bearing the signatures of 800 ratepayers, a public meeting of the inhabitants was held in Hall's Assembly-room, Paddington-green, for the purpose as to the recent stoppage of Sunday music in the parks and Kensington-gardens. Mr. Churchwarden Nicholay was called to the chair, and about 3000 persons were assembled. Sir Benjamin Hall was present, and his appearance on the platform was the signal for great enthusiasm Among the persons present were Lord Raynham, Messrs. P. Graham, D'Ifanger, Soden, Whitmore, Stewart, Potter, Cohen, Hedges, and other members of the vestry and ratepayers well known to the district Resolutions were passed expressing regret that the Prime Minister had, by yielding to the solicitations of a party and a population in his own personal convictions, deprived the working classes of this metropolis of a means of innocent enjoyment and healthful recreation. It was also resolved that a deputation should be appointed to wait upon Lord Palmerston to urge upon his Lordship the propriety of revoking the order for the discontinuance of the bands, and that a memorial should be presented to the Queen praying that she will be graciously pleased to direct that the music in the parks on Sunday shall be resumed

MANCHESTER ART EXHIBITION, 1857.—On Tuesday afternoon a meeting of gentlemen whose names appear in a list of subscribers to a guarantee fund for an Exhibition of the Art Treasures of the United Kingdom, proposed to be held in Manchester in 1857, took place in the Mayor's parlour at the Manchester Town-hall. A report of the steps taken since the preliminary meeting was read, from which it appears that the list of subscribers to the guarantee fund contains the names of fifty-six gentlemen for £1000 each, and sixty gentlemen for £500 each, making the total sum guaranteed £82,000. The report having been read, it was unanimously resolved that an exhibition, to be entitled an Exhibition of the Art Treasures of the United Kingdom, shall be held in Manchester in 1857. Resolutions were afterwards agreed to constituting the subscribers to the guarantee fund a general council, with the Earl of Ellesmere as president, and requesting the following noblemen to give their patronage :—The Earls of Derby, Stamford, Sefton, Ellesmere, Wilton, Dudley, Burlington, Belcarres, and the Bishop of Manchester.

ROYAL PANOPTICON.—The gardens and premises of this institution have added to its attractions the recently-arrived Walpole Islanders—consisting of a party of six men, four squaws, and an interesting child three months old. The evening's entertainment is diversified by a concert by the Spanish minstrels, each also performing solos on the flute and piano, and a diaramic view of Central America; the whole concluded by the display of the luminous fountain. During the lecture delivered on Tuesday, while Mr. Parkinson was illustrating the nature of thunder and lightning by the aid of the gigantic electrical machine, the Canadian Indians, who were present, stated their views of the marvels that presented themselves. The appearance of electrical fire that passed over the surface of the glass plate they ascribed to the direct manifestation of the Great Spirit, whose power, they added, was not confined to their own "happy hunting-grounds;" and, like the Mexican Indians, when they first heard the reverberations of the Spanish firearms, they thought that the lecturer had the power of controlling the elements.

GRAND SCULLERS' MATCH.—The Snatch for £100 aside between Kelly, of Fulham, and Mackinney, of Richmond, was rowed on Thursday. Kelly, who took the lead at starting, won easily by a considerable distance.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

THE leading feature in the Money Market this week has been the taking the new loan of £5,000,000. The price paid by the contractors, Messrs. Rothschild, was 98, or a fraction over the amount referred to in our letter last week It may be remarked, however, that our price was within ⅛ 9d. of that first offered by the contractors, and that, had they been disposed to go to the extra penny, the terms would not have been accepted. No cheque on Consols. It is stated that the subscription-lists showed an amount equal to £40,000,000; consequently, the deposit of ten per cent on the previous £5,000,000, a large portion of which has been repaid to the subscribers. There has been a firm business done in the Scrip, at from 1¼ up to 1⅝ and ⅞ premium.

The candid statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer respecting the probable future drain upon the Money Market has given some confidence to the leading lobbyers. They have, consequently, operated largely, and the quotations generally have evinced much firmness during the week, under the favourable and considerable influence upon the Unfunded Debt, and prices have again given way, though they slightly improved on Thursday. It is a pretty general impression in the City that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will not be called on "call."—that the Chancellor will be compelled to raise the rate of interest upon it to 3d. per diem.

The imports of bullion have been £180,000 from the West Indies, £293,000 from Australia, and £70,000 from America. Amongst the shipments are over £540,000 to India, China, and Egypt. This continuous drain upon our resources is likely to have an effect on this country, because it will be a powerful of the means of keeping the Continental exchanges in check by an export of silver. Gold is still arriving from the Continent, as well as from Turkey, in to all quantities

The Consol Market on Monday was tolerably active. The Reduced Three per Cents remained 93¾ up to 93⅞; Consols, for Money, 93⅞ to 94⅛; Ditto, for the Account, 93⅝ to 94⅜; New Three per Cents, 1855, 93⅛; Bank Stock was 214½ to 214, Long Annuities, 1885, marked 17 1-16; Indian Bonds, 4s. dis ; Consols Scrip, 1¼ to 1⅜ premium; Exchequer Bills (March), par; Ditto (June), 2s. 4s. discount. The annexed prices were realised on the following day, with a very firm market:—Bank Stock, 213½ to 213; Three per Cents Reduced, 93¼; Three per Cent Consols, for Transfer, 94⅛ ⅜, Ditto, for Account, 94⅛ up to ⅜; New Three per Cents, 93⅛ to 93⅜; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 78; India Stock, 231 to 230; Long Annuities, 1885, 17⅛; Consols Scrip, 1⅜ to 2⅜ prem ; Exchequer Bills, March, par; June, 6s 2s. 5s. prem. The following on Wednesday were tolerably numerous :—Bank Stock, 214 to 214 ; Three per Cents Reduced, 93⅞ to 93¾; Consols, 94⅛ ⅜, Ditto, Account 94⅜ ½; Consols Scrip, 1⅜ ⅝ prem ; Long Annuities, 1885, 3 3-16; Ditto, 1885, 17 1-16; India Stock, 230 to 229; India Bonds, 5s. dis ; Exchequer Bills, par to 5s. dis.; Exchequer Bonds, 98¾ ⅞. On Thursday the Directors of the Bank of England removed the additional 1 per cent imposed in October last on the acceptance of paper having more than sixty days to run. The minimum charge is now, therefore, 6 per cent for all classes of bills. The large amount of gold taken into the Bank this week—over £400,000—have, no doubt, induced the Directors to make the important change, which must prove a great relief to the mercantile classes. The Consol Market was steady, yet prices fluctuated :—The Three per Cents opened at 94⅜ ⅝, and closed at 94⅜ ⅝ ; for the Account the business was done at 94⅜ ½ ; the new Three per Cents, The New Three per Cents realised 93¾ ⅞; and the Reduced, 93 to 93¼. Bank Stock advanced to 216½; Exchequer Bills, 1s. prem. to 2s. dis.; Ditto Bonds, 98¾ ⅞.

Intelligence having been received that the Government of Buenos Ayres has made satisfactory proposals for the settlement of the foreign debt :it being prepared to secure 6 per cent interest from 1857 to 1859, and £60,000 in 1859, besides leaving bonds for the arrears of dividends—there has been much excitement in the market for those securities, and a considerable advance has taken place in the quotations. The Brazilian Bonds a full average business has been transacted, and prices have steadily advanced. We have had dealings in Brazilian Five per Cents, Small, 9 -16; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 86; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 95¾ ; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 76 to 79; Equador Bonds, 3⅝; Granada Two-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 7⅛; Mexican Three per Cents, 23⅝; Portuguese Four per Cents, 44; Russian Five per Cents, 105; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 95¾ ; Sardinian Five per Cents, 94¼ to 95; Spanish Three per Cents, 46¾ to 46⅝; Ditto, New Deferred, 25⅛; Ditto, Coupon, 5⅞ per cent; Turkish Six per Cents, 89¾ ; Ditto, Four per Cents, Guaranteed, 102; Venezuelan Four-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 30 ; Austrian Five per Cents, 83; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64⅞ ; Dutch Four per Cents, 94⅝; Peruvian, 78 ; Danish Three per Cents, 83¾

Most Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been in good request, as follows:—Bank of Egypt, 8⅝; British North American, 67; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 42; London Chartered of Australia, 19; Ditto, Scrip, 6¼ ; London and County, 32½ ; London Joint-Stock, 29 ; London and Westminster, 48⅝ ; New South Wales, 42⅜ ; Ottoman Bank, 11⅝.

Miscellaneous Securities have continued firm in price, but the transactions in them have been very moderate. Canada Company's Bonds have marked 136; Ditto, Government Six per Cents, 111⅞ ; Crystal Palace, 2⅝ ; Ditto, Preference, 6⅜ ; East and West India Docks, 123 ; London General Omnibus, 9⅜ ; National Discount Company, 4⅜ ; New South Wales Government Debentures, 97 ; North of Europe Steam, 15⅜ ; Oriental Gas, 1⅛ ; Ditto, New Shares, 1⅝ ; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 67 ; Royal Mail Steam, 73½ ; Victoria Dock, 9⅝.

There has been an improving market for all Railway Shares, and prices generally have advanced. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday :—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston, 4⅜ ; Bristol and Exeter, 88 ; Chester and Holyhead, 16 ; Eastern Counties, 10⅛ ; East Lancashire, 78⅛ ; Great Northern, B Stock, 127 ; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 106 ; Great Western, 60⅝ ; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 91 ; London and Brighton, 109⅛ ; London and North-Western, 102 ; Ditto, Eighths, 1⅜ ; London and South-Western, 96 ; Midland, 77⅜ ; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 47⅜ ; Norfolk, 85⅛ ; North-Eastern—Berwick, 81 ; Ditto, Extension, 16⅛ ; Ditto, Leeds, 102⅛ ; Ditto, York, 86 ; North Staffordshire, 11⅜ ; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 27½ ; South-Eastern, 71⅜ ; South Wales, 71⅛ ; Vale of Neath, 99¼.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Hull and Selby, 106; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 112. Lowestoft six per Cent, 111.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Bristol and Exeter, 106 ; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 70 ; Great Western (Birmingham), 10 ; Ditto, 74 ; North-Eastern, Berwick, 93 ; Ditto, York, Mand S. Purchase, 98.

FOREIGN RAILWAYS AND MISCELLANEOUS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 5¼ ; Eastern of France, 4 ; East Indian, 24. Dutch Rhenish, 5⅜ ; Ditto, Certificates, 4⅜ ; Geelong and Melbourne 22½ ; Grand Trunk of Canada, 13 ; Great Indian Peninsula, 6 ; Great Luxembourg Shares, 5 ; Ditto, Certificates, 4⅜ ; Great Western of Canada, 20½ ; Ditto, New, 9 ; Namur and Liege, 7⅛ ; Paris and Lyons, 39½ ; Sambre and Meuse, 12½ ; West Flanders, 4⅜ to ⅝ ; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 4¼

Mining Shares have been firm on Thursday. —Cobre Copper were done at 64 ; Linares, 8½ ; United Mexican, 3⅜.

*Friday Afternoon.*

The Consol Market is steady to-day, but the business doing in it is remarkable. The Three per Cents for Money have marked 94⅜ ⅝ ; Ditto, for the Account, 94⅜. The Scrip of the New Loan is 1⅜ ½ prem. The reduced are 93¾ ⅞; and the New Three per Cents, 93⅜ ½. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares are steady.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The arrivals of English wheat this week, coastwise and by land carriage, have been limited, and the show of samples in to-day's market was very moderate. In consequence of the short supply of fine qualities, Monday's prices were supported Only 2100 quarters of foreign wheat have come fresh to hand. Good heavy samples sold at full quotations, but all other kinds were dull. Barley and oats were very dull. Beans and Foreign sh are steady.

*Arrivals this Week*—English wheat, 1820 ; Scotch, 1930 ; malt, 1520 ; barley, 1060 ; Irish oats, 2050 ; Foreign wheat, 20 ; barley, 1490, oats, 5210 ; flour, 2000 sacks.

*English.*—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 69s. to 72s., ditto, white, 70s. to 75s ; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 68s. to 70s., ditto, white, 70s. to 74s ; grinding barley, 28s. to 34s ; shelling ditto, 34s. to 36s ; malting, ditto, 38s to 39s ; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 73s. to 79s ; ordinary ditto, 70s to 68s ; Kingston and Ware, 72s. to 80s ; Chevalier, 80s. to 84s ; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s to 28s ; potato ditto, 22s. to 24s.; Youghal and Cork black, 24s. to 25s ; ditto, white, 25s. to 26s ; Sligo, Limerick, and Belfast, 25s to 26s ; rough peas, 34s. to 36s ; maple, 37s to 41s ; white ditto, 40s. to 44s. per quarter Town-made flour, 45s. to 47s ; Suffolk, 40s. to 42s ; Stockton and Yorkshire, 43s. to 45s. ; American flour, 33s. to 39 per barrel

Cattle remained and ruled over a dull inquiry at full prices, but other seeds are a dull inquiry.

Linseed, English, crushing, 46s to 52s ; Mediterranean, 51s. to 52s. ; Odessa, 50s. to 51s. per quarter. Coriander, English grass, 20s. to 21s. per cwt. Canary, per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £11 15s. to £12 ; ditto, foreign to £10 ; rape cakes, £6 to £6 5s ; hempseed, £25 to £26 10s. per quarter

*Bread.*—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9d to10d.; of household 7d to, 8d per 4lb. loaf.

*Imperial Weekly Averages.*—Wheat, 68s. 9d.; barley, 40s. 0d.; oats, 24s. 5d.; rye, 44s. 6d.; beans, 43s. 7d.; peas, 39s. 1d.

*The Six Weeks' Averages.*—Wheat, 68s. 1d.; barley, 39s. 10d.; oats, 23s. 8d., rye, 45s. 10d.; beans, 43s. 8d.; peas, 39s. 1d.

*English Grain Sold last Week.*—Wheat, 136,233 ; barley, 17,168; oats, 13,837; rye, 89; beans, 42-8; peas, 1,464 quarters.

*Teas.*—The public sales held this week have gone off slowly, and prices have shown a tendency to give way. In the private market very little business is doing, and common sorts of Congou are offered at 9d per lb.

*Sugar.*—There has been a falling off in the demand for all raw sugars, and prices have had a downward tendency. Refiners have been buyers of fine qualities of Mauritius, 37s. 6d. to 43s. 6d., Bengal 40s. to 44s ; Madras, 35s. 6d to 42s. per cwt. Refined goods move off slowly, at 45s to 45s. per cwt for fine.

*Coffee.*—All kinds of coffee are very slow in sale, and late rates are with difficulty supported.

*Rice.*—Owing to the heavy stock, over 21,000 tons, our markets are very inactive, and the operations are to be torn in favour of buyers.

*Provisions.*—Irish butter is in very moderate request, at the late decline in value. Foreign qual ities are very dull, and 2s. per cwt. lower. English bacon and cheese remain almost stationary. The bacon market is firm, and prices have an upward tendency. Hammon lard are quite as dear as last week

*Tallow.*—Very little change has taken place in the value of the article. P.Y.C. on the spot being quoted at 43s. 6d to 44s per cwt. Town tallow, 46s. net cash. Rough fat, 2s. 6d. per 8 lbs.

*Oils* Linseed oil sells at 32s. per cwt on the spot. In other oils very little is doing. Spirits of turpentine, 36s. 6d. to 37s. per cwt.

*Spirits.*—There is a moderate demand for rum, at last week's currency. Proof Leewards, 1s. 1d to 1s. 2d ; Jamaica, 1s. 2d to 1s. 3d. Malt whisky, per former terms. This week's imports are :—5 bales from Havre 33 from Rotterdam, and 50 from Hamburg. Mid and East Kent pockets, 84s to 90s ; Weald of ditto, 75s to 85s ; Sussex, £7 10s. to £8 10s. per cwt.

*Hops.*—Market Cattle Market (Friday).—To-day's markets was somewhat sarsuitsvay supplied with beasts, and the demand for all breeds ruled heavy, at a decline in value of 2d. per 8lb. Although but few fresh Scotch runners were sold supplies were large, in Sheep, in very middling condition, and the mutton trade was depressed, at 5d. to 6d. per 8lb. less money than on Monday Lambs—the show of which was good—sold heavily, at 3d. per 8lb. lower. About 200 calves were on sale. Pigs were dull, and lower in price. Mixed were retailed from 4s. to 4s 6d. per stone. Sheep—Downs, &c., 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d to 4s 2d.; prime large Scots, &c., 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d to 4s 2d.; prime Southdown, &c., 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d to 4s 2d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.; large hogs, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; lambs, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 10d.; sucking calves 32s to 36s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 25s to 28s. each Total supply: beasts, 1414; cows, 140; sheep and lambs, 11,960; calves, 212; pigs, 390. Foreign: beasts, 160; sheep, 140; calves, 180.

*Newgate and Leadenhall Market.*—We had a very dull trade, at drooping prices :— Beef, 3s 4d. to 4s. 6d.; coarse ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; middling ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; prime large ditto, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; small ditto, 5s. 10d. to 6s. 0d.; large pork, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 8d., inferior mutton, 4s. 0d. to 3s. 6d.; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 3s. 10d.; prime ditto, 4s 0d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; small pork, 4s. 8d to 5s. 4d.; lamb, 6s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE

FRIDAY, MAY 16.

WAR DEPARTMENT, MAY 16.

6th Dragoon Gds do: J. W. Doering to be Lieut. vice Cornet.

7th D. Barton to be Cornet

11th Light Dragoons: H. D. Mayler to be Cornet, T. M. Cockerill to be Paymaster.

Royal Artillery: Lieut. A. Queree to be Captain by Purchase

16th R. Hurkley to be Cornet

Royal Engineers: Lieut.-Col. J. Morgan to be Lieutenant-Colonel by Purchase, vice Colonel Sir Frederick Smith, C.B.

1st Regt. Foot: Lieut. and Capt. F. Fowke to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel by Purchase, vice Colonel Sir Frederick Smith, C.B.

Coldstream Guards. Hon. W. H. B. Ogilvy to be Ensign and Lieutenant, H. G. Fortescue to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Hon. F. A. Fitzgerald to be Lieutenant, W. E. Whalley to be Ensign.

7th Foot: W. Mahon to be Ensign

9th: Brevet Major F. English to be Major

As Aide-de-Camp: Lieut. Miller, J. Cheese, J. Granger, W. Smith, J. Mackenzie, R. Norman, J. Addy G. Donnelly, J. Smith, to be Second Captains, Cornets G. Hall and T. Pellgrew to be Lieutenants.

CAVALRY DEPOT.—Paymaster J. Healy to be Paymaster.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS.—Capt. F. Gibbs to be Aide-de-Camp to Captain.

BREVET.—Capt. G. V. Bowle to be Major in the Army; Brevet Col. W. H. Law to be Major-General; Major Trelle to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Quartermaster E. Fulton to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED

MARY CAROLINA BLOXSOME, Cheltenham, wine and spirit merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

W. F. SCHMOLLINGER, Gracechurch-street, tavern-keeper.—G. SMITH, J. M'LACHLAN, and W. BLACKBURN, Liverpool, sailors and stevedores.—T. BAILLIE, late of 106 Jermyn Chambers, civil engineer and surveyor.—R. THALASSO, Bury-court, St. Mary Axe, Leadenhall-street.—M. WILDE, St. Martin's-court, Lodgate-hill, fishmonger.—J. LAMB, Liverpool, drysalter and broker.

TUESDAY, MAY 20.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED

J. DAVIES, Shrewsbury, printer.

BANKRUPTS.

J. STUART and R. EVENETT, Cloth street, Barlington-gardens, tailors.—C. EWERELL, Saffron Walden, Essex, builder. A. E. GITLICH, St. Mary-axe, merchant.—S. S. LUNDIE, Long-acre, wood-engraver.—B. HAWTHORN, Dale street, Leicester-square, shoemaker.—H. H. M'DONNELL, Newbury, Berkshire, Staffordshire, ironmaster, &c.—J. DAVIES, Shrewsbury, printer.—S. JOHNSON, York, furniture-broker.—G. BINNS, Hartshead Moor, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer.—D. BRADSHAW, Manchester, licensed victualler.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

G. D. CROMAR, Glasgow, merchant.—A. MELVILLE, Glasgow, commission agent.—T. EASTON, Peter Kidston, Glasgow, tradesmen.—D. MALCOLM and J. TURNBULL, Glasgow, engineers.—H. FENWICK, Dundee, auctioneer.

## BIRTHS.

On the 16th inst., the wife of Mr. R. Russell Arton, of Knightsbridge, of a daughter.

On the 19th inst., at the parsonage, Great Marlow, the wife of John Crowder, Esq., of a son.

At Colwich, Berks, the wife of Major Mayers, 86th Royal Regiment, of a son.

On the 17th instant, at 64, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, the wife of John M'Connel, Esq., of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

May 20th, at Hinton-on-the-Green, Worcestershire, by the Rev. Edmund Goldsmith, Rector, John Wilson Wilson, eldest son of Thos Wilson, Esq., Broadway, Worcestershire, to Fanny, second daughter of Wm. Quinton, Esq., of Hinton Manor House

On the 21st instant, by the Rev. Joseph Phelps Billing, at the parish church, Lyons Nogis, Richard, eldest son of John Loweridge, Esq., of St. John's Wood, London, to Maria, eldest daughter of Mrs. Bennett, of Lyons Nogis, Dorset.

## DEATHS.

At Heston, near Cranford, Joseph Cox, Esq., formerly of Framlingham, in Kent, in the 68th year of his age, sincerely lamented by his surviving brothers and friends.

On the 8th inst., at Upper Tooting, London, sincerely regretted, Katherine, the beloved wife of R. Brandt, Esq. (of the firm of H. Marx and Brandt), in her 33rd year.

On the 19th inst., at Farm Glebe, county of Wexford, Ireland, the Hon. Henry [illegible], eldest son of the late Hon. Pennoyer Moore, aged 7.

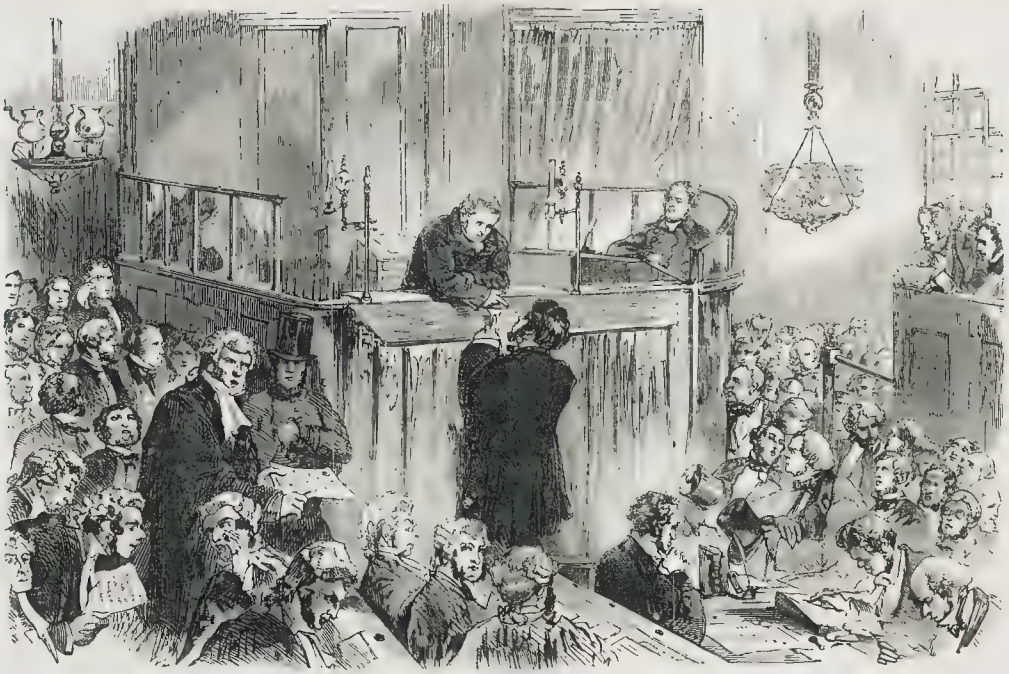
*AMUSEMENTS, &c.*

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—MDLLE. PICCOLOMINI.—Grand Extra Night, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28th. Combination of attractions, including the New Opera LA TRAVIATA. Violetta, Mdlle. Piccolomini. On Thursday, May 29th, there will be no performance. On Friday, May 30, a Grand Extra Night, with a variety of entertainments both in Opera and Ballet, and Prices for Seats and Stalls to be made at the Box-office of the Theatre, Colonnade Haymarket.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On MONDAY and during the Week Twelfth Night will be presented Shakspeare's Play of THE WINTER'S TALE, with Mr. C. Kean's Revised Text as acted by Mrs. C. Kean. Preceded by The VICTOR VANQUISHED.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On TUESDAY next, May 27th, there will be a Morning Performance of Shakspeare's Play of the WINTER'S TALE. To commence at Two o'clock. Doors to be opened at Half-past One and in the evening the Theatre will be closed, in consequence of the Drawing-room.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, May 26 and on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 27th and 28th, the Operatic Burlesque of PEEP O' DAY; or, the Maid of Munster. Characters by Mr. Compton, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Howe, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Payne, Mr. Clark, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Gough, Mr. Leigh Murray, Mr. Bland, Mr. Paul Bedford, Mr. Chas. Selby, Mr. Frank Matthews, Mr. Wigan, Mr. Howard Paul, Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Chippendale, Mrs. Leigh Murray, Miss Reynolds, Miss Fanny Wright, Miss Julia St. George, Miss Swanborough, Miss Caroline Parkes, Miss Thirlwall, Miss Laidlaw, Miss Bufton, Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Lupino, Miss Ada Swanborough, Miss Fanny Lupino, Miss Ada Harris, Miss Marie Wilton, Miss Lizzie Wilton, Miss Lydia Foote, Miss Julia Harris, Miss Ellen Chaplin, Miss Emma Harris, Miss Ellen Foote, Miss Fanny Gwynne, Miss Ellen Laidlaw, Miss Fanny Vining, Miss Fanny Wells, Miss Fanny Gillett, Miss Fanny Lee, Miss Fanny Hughes, Miss Fanny Hall, Miss Fanny Hill, Miss Fanny Fitzwilliam, Miss Fanny Fairlie, Miss Fanny Fairbrother, Miss Fanny Fairbairn, Miss Fanny Fairfax, Miss Fanny Fairchild, Miss Fanny Fairclough, Miss Fanny Fairweather, Miss Fanny Fairfield, Miss Fanny Fairhead, Miss Fanny Fairhurst, Miss Fanny Fairlamb, Miss Fanny Fairley, Miss Fanny Fairlie, Miss Fanny Fairlight, Miss Fanny Fairman, Miss Fanny Fairmaid, Miss Fanny Fairnie, Miss Fanny Fairnington, Miss Fanny Fairnington, Miss Fanny Fairnington



THE POISONING CASES AT RUGELEY.—TRIAL OF WILLIAM PALMER, IN THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

## THE RUGELEY POISONING CASES.

### TRIAL OF PALMER.

ON Wednesday morning, the 14th inst., the long-delayed trial of William Palmer, against whom the grand jury of Staffordshire have found true bills for the murders respectively of John Parsons Cook, who died suddenly at Rugeley on the 21st of November last, and of Anne Palmer, the wife of the accused, whose body was disinterred in consequence of the rumours to which the mysterious death of Mr. Cook gave rise, commenced at the Central Criminal Court, to which it was removed in virtue of the Trial of Offences Bill, which has recently received the Royal assent. The prisoner was brought from Staffordshire several days previously.

It being generally known that all attempts to obtain admission to hear the proceedings in this most remarkable case would prove useless unless provided with cards of admission, and the business in the police courts being suspended, the assemblage outside the doors of the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday morning was chiefly confined to those who enjoyed the privilege of entrée, and many of those had arrived as early as eight o'clock in the morning, from which hour until the doors were opened, which took place at nine, cabs and other vehicles continued to set down persons, those who were to be present, and at that hour a great number were assembled at the doors, and the greatest dissatisfaction was felt that no notification had been given as to the hour at which those to whom admissions had been granted would be let in. Shortly after nine o'clock a large body of police arrived, and, having been stationed at their respective barriers with a *corps de reserve*, the doors were thrown open, and amidst some confusion those present got into court, and from that time until the trial commenced continued to arrive, at which period it was quite filled.

Great excitement prevailed in reference to the trial, and large bodies of persons who could have no possible chance of admission crowded the avenues of the court. Day after day notices had appeared in the papers that only those who had obtained tickets of admission from the Sheriffs would be admitted; and the Under Sheriffs very wisely adhered to that determination. In consequence of their very excellent arrangements the court was at no time inconveniently crowded. At ten o'clock the Judges appointed to try the case entered the court and took their seats on the bench. They were Lord Campbell (the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench), Mr. Baron Alderson, and Mr Justice Cresswell. Amongst the officials on the bench were the Lord Mayor, Alderman and Sheriff Kennedy, Alderman and Sheriff Rose, Mr. Alderman Cubitt, M.P., Mr. Alderman Humphery, Mr. Alderman Wire, Alderman Sir R. W. Carden, Alderman Finnis, Alderman Sir F. G. Moon, Alderman Sir George Carroll, Mr. Alderman Lawrence, Alderman Sir H. Muggeridge, the Recorder, &c.

Several noblemen and gentlemen were accommodated with seats on the bench, amongst whom were the Marquis of Anglesey, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Lord George Lennox, Lord William Lennox, the Earl Grey, the Earl of Derby, Mr. Wakley (the Coroner for West Middlesex), Mr. Roundell Palmer, M.P., &c.

The prisoner was placed at the bar at a few minutes past ten o'clock, and the indictment charging him with the murder of John Parsons Cook having been read by the Clerk of Arraigns, he pleaded "Not Guilty." It was generally remarked that he looked little like a man who had committed murder, and that he had grown exceedingly stout since his committal to prison. He is a good-humoured, ordinary-looking man, and appears much older than he really is. He was invited to challenge the jury, but he made no objection to any one of the gentlemen called.

The Attorney-General, Mr. E. James, Q.C., Mr. Welsby, Mr. Bodkin, and Mr. Huddleston appeared for the prosecution.

Serjeant Shee, Mr. Grove, Q.C., Mr. Gray, and Mr. Kenealy were for the defence.

The Lord Advocate for Scotland sat between the counsel for the prosecution and those for the defence. Upon the name of the first juryman being called, Mr. Serjeant Shee said that if there was any gentleman upon the jury interested in the affairs of the insurance-offices with which the prisoner had transactions he begged he would retire, in order that there might not be any prejudice adverse to the prisoner. Lord Campbell expressed his approbation of the suggestion. The jury were then sworn.

A Mr. Mason, of Old Bond-street, was called, but begged to be excused upon the ground of his being rather indisposed, and that he felt a prejudice, which would not allow him fairly to judge the case. Lord Campbell said that was quite enough.

The Attorney-General, after a few introductory remarks, said he should be obliged to ask their serious attention to a series of facts extending over a number of years. The prisoner at the bar was a medical practitioner of Rugeley, in Staffordshire, where he practised for some time. In later years he became addicted to turf pursuits, which gradually weaned him from his profession, and during the last two or three years he had made over his business, except with regard to one or two patients, to a person named Thirlby, formerly an assistant. In the course of his pursuits connected with the turf, Palmer became intimately acquainted with Mr. John Parsons Cook, a young man of decent family, who had originally been articled to a solicitor, but having inherited property, to the extent of £12,000 or £15,000, he deserted the law for the turf, and in the course of his new pursuits became connected with Palmer. It was for the murder of this John Parsons Cook that William Palmer now stood indicted, the charge against him being that he took away that man's life by poison. The case for the prosecution was this—that being in desperate circumstances, with ruin, disgrace, and punishment staring him in the face, which could only have been averted by means of money, Palmer took advantage of his intimacy with Cook to destroy him, in order to gain possession of his property. In 1855 Cook was at the Shrewsbury races. At that time Palmer was a ruined man, and immediately afterwards occurred the transaction which the jury had to inquire into. Now, he would first proceed to show the jury what was the position of Palmer at that time, because out of that position, and the circumstances in which Palmer was then placed, sprang the motive which induced him to commit the act with which he was now charged.

It seemed that as early as 1853 Palmer had got into pecuniary difficulties, and had to raise money upon bills. In 1854 his circumstances became hopeless, and at this time he was indebted to various persons in large sums of money, and he then had recourse to forgery. Amongst the bills on which Palmer paid money in 1853 was one for £2000, discounted by a person named Padwick. That bill bore upon it the acceptance of Palmer's mother, Sarah Palmer, of Rugeley. She was a woman of very considerable wealth, and, her acceptances being believed to be genuine, money was readily advanced upon her security. In September of that year Palmer's wife died. He had an insurance upon the life of his wife to the extent of £13,000, and when his wife died that insurance was realised. With the money so obtained Palmer paid some of the most pressing claims against him. He employed a gentleman of the name of Pratt, who was in the habit of discounting bills, and whose name would be a good deal mixed up with the proceedings on the present trial. Out of the money Palmer received from the insurance-offices on his wife's death, Pratt received from him £8000 to pay his debts, and a solicitor at Birmingham received £6000 for the same purpose; but still Palmer was left with considerable liabilities, and the bill of Padwick remained unpaid. At the end of the year 1854 he effected another insurance in his brother's name; or rather the policy, as soon as the assurance was effected, was assigned to Palmer.

In the month of November, when Shrewsbury races took place, there were in Pratt's hands bills amounting in the whole to £12,500, but Palmer had in the previous July paid off £1000, making a balance against him of £11,500. Every one of these bills bore the forged acceptance of his mother. With all these liabilities hanging over him he had not a shilling to pay, and the time was coming when his inability to meet his engagements would expose him, and bring him within the penalties of the law. He (the Attorney-General) should mention also, before he went into the case, that the prisoner's brother had died in the month of August, 1855. William Palmer had insured that life for £13,000, or rather the policy had been assigned to him, and he expected that the proceeds of that insurance would pay off those liabilities. But the office in which the insurance was effected declined to pay the amount, and no assistance was derived from that source.

It was several months previously to this that Cook was first mixed up with the prisoner in some of these pecuniary transactions. In May, 1855, Palmer was pressed to pay a sum of £500 due upon a bill to a person named Sargent, formerly a publican in Fleet-street. He had at that time in the hands of Pratt

(*Continued in Supplement.*)

THE GRAVE OF COOK, IN RUGELEY CHURCHYARD.

## THE RUGELEY POISONING CASES

*(Continued from page 560.)*

a balance of £310 to his credit, and he wanted Pratt to advance £190 to make up the £500. Pratt declined to do so except upon security. Palmer gave him the acceptance of Cook, and upon that Pratt advanced the money. That appeared to be the first transaction with Cook. That bill of £190, when it became due, Cook failed to provide for, and Palmer provided for it himself. In August Palmer wrote to Pratt that he must have £1000 by the next Saturday. Pratt declined to advance £1000 without security, upon which Palmer offered the security of Cook's acceptance, representing him as a man of wealth; but still Pratt declined to advance the money without some more tangible security than the personal security of Cook. Palmer proposed an assignment by Cook of two racehorses, one Pole Star and the other Sirius, which was accordingly made and executed by Cook in favour of Pratt as collateral security for this £500. The agreement was that Pratt should give £375 in money, wine-warrants for £83, discount for three months £50, and expenses £10—making, in the whole, £600. Now, Cook was certainly entitled to the £375 in cash and the wine-warrants, but Palmer ingeniously contrived that the cheque and the wine-warrants should be sent to him, and not to Cook. He

THE POST-OFFICE, RUGELEY.

wrote to Pratt, desiring him to forward them to him at Doncaster, where he was to see Cook. But he was not to see Cook there, for he was not to be there at all. Palmer thus got the cheque and the warrants. Pratt sent down the cheque stamped, as required, and, as he was justified in doing by a late act, struck out the word "bearer," and wrote "order," which necessitated the indorsement of Cook upon the back of the cheque. It was never intended by Palmer that the proceeds of the cheque should find their way into Cook's hands, and therefore he forged the name of Cook, and paid the cheque into his bankers' at Rugeley, and it went to his credit. Cook never had the money, which went to the payment of a forged three months' bill which was about coming due, and the forgery of which, if not taken up, would have been detected. This took place in August, in which month, as has already been mentioned, Palmer's brother (whose life had been insured for £13,000) died. But the insurance-office refused to pay, and, the money not being forth coming, Palmer proposed to a person of the name of Bates to have his life insured. He induced Cook to assist him in this transaction by representing Bates as a man of wealth. On the 5th of September Bates, the prisoner, and Cook, were together at Rugeley. Bates was a person who had been better off in the world, and had latterly been in the employment of Palmer as the superintendent of his stable—a sort of hanger-on of Palmer's. He was a healthy young man, and Palmer proposed to him to insure his life, and framed a proposal. Bates said he did not wish to

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE CAMPBELL, FROM A PEN-AND-INK SKETCH.

insure, and declined it. Cook persuaded him, and said it would be for his benefit, and induced him to sign for £25,000, Cook attesting his proposal. Palmer was referred to as the medical man, and the assistant, Thurlby, as a person to whom reference was to be made as to his habits. This proposal was sent to the Solicitors and General Office. That office was not disposed to entertain the proposal, and a proposition for £1000 was made to the Midland Office. This office required further information as to the position of Bates, and the matter dropped.

The Attorney-General then read a number of letters from Pratt to the prisoner, written in the months of September, October, and November last, which showed that the pecuniary affairs of Palmer were then in a desperate condition. To such a point had the pressure gone that Pratt at length resolved on issuing writs against the prisoner's mother, which he was forthwith to have served in case Palmer should not find the means of paying a portion at least of his debts. That brought them to the events connected with the races at Shrewsbury. Cook was the owner of a horse called Polestar, which won the Shrewsbury Handicap on the 13th of November; and Cook thereby not only won the stakes, which realised £981, but also a considerable sum in bets, making him altogether by that race a winner of a sum of £2060. He had also been a winner during the preceding week at the Worcester races; and it would be shown that he had while at Shrewsbury a sum of between £700 and £800, a portion of which he had received in the shape of bets won on the handicap; while the remainder of those bets, as well as the amount of the stakes, were to be handed over to him at a later period; but no account had since been obtained of these £700 or £800. Within a week of that time he died; and the important subject on which the jury had to decide upon that occasion was, how he had come by his death—whether it had been caused by the hand of man, and, if so, whose was the hand by which he had fallen? He was a young man, and had gone down to Shrewsbury in good health, as would be proved by ample evidence. On the night of Wednesday, the 14th, the night after the day of the race, a remarkable event had happened to him, to which the special attention of the jury should be directed. While he (Palmer) and a person of the name of Fisher, who was also on the turf, were talking and having some drink together, although not indulging in any excess, for Cook was always an abstemious man, the latter said to Palmer, "You will have some more, will you not?" To that Palmer replied, "No, unless you finish your glass;" whereupon Cook said, "That is easily done," and then swallowed at a draught about half a tumbler of brandy-and-water which was before him. But he had no sooner done so than he exclaimed, "Good God! there is something in it." Palmer then took up the glass, and after drinking what remained in it, which was only about a teaspoonful, said, "Oh, nonsense; there is nothing in it." Within a few minutes Cook rose and left the room. He soon afterwards returned, and, then taking Fisher out with him, told him that he was taken violently ill. He then began to vomit violently; he was put to bed; but he vomited again and again. He continued in that state for some hours, but, medical assistance having been called in, he apparently got over the attack, and at length he fell into a quiet sleep. During his illness he gave Fisher the money he had about him, desiring him to take care of it, and Fisher would tell the jury that that money amounted to between £700 and £800. Next morning he was better, and Palmer gave him back the money. On the night on which Cook had taken the glass of brandy which had been followed by his illness, a woman of the name of Brooks had called at the hotel for the purpose of seeing Palmer. As she went into a lobby opening on Palmer's room she saw him holding up to the gaslight a glass with some liquor in it; and, after he had withdrawn with that glass into his own room, he came out again and went with it into the room in which Mr. Cook was drinking his brandy-and-water, and all that had occurred shortly before Cook had been taken ill, as already described. On Thursday, the 15th, Palmer and Cook went down together to Rugeley, where the latter put up at the Talbot Arms, an hotel exactly opposite the prisoner's house. That night he stated, in reply to inquiries addressed to him, that he had been poorly at Shrewsbury, but the people who saw him did not think that he was suffering from any serious disease. Next day he dined with Palmer, and returned to the hotel at about ten o'clock at night, perfectly sober. He then went to bed without any symptom that could lead the people about him to suppose that there was anything unusual the matter with him. Next morning Palmer visited him at an early hour, and was constantly with him in and out during the whole of that day and of the Sunday, which was the day following. Coffee was brought up to him by the chambermaid at the inn, on the Saturday morning, at Palmer's request, and Palmer was the person by whom that coffee was handed to him. Immediately after he had drunk it he was attacked by the same illness which had seized him at Shrewsbury. Palmer continued to wait on him the whole of that day and of the day following; and even toast-and-water had been sent to him from Palmer's house, while he was still tormented with the same incessant and troublesome sickness. On the Saturday Palmer ordered from the Albion Inn, at Rugeley, some broth, which he afterwards had sent over to Cook at the Talbot Arms; and as soon as the latter took a spoonful of it he was taken sick and threw it off his stomach. The prisoner soon afterwards called, and after having been told that Cook was unable to use the broth insisted on his taking some, and after Cook had done so he began immediately to vomit again. The chambermaid at the inn, who had been tempted by the appearance of the broth, and had taken a small quantity, was afterwards seized, as Cook had previously been seized, with violent

FAMILY GRAVE OF THE PALMERS, AT RUGELEY.

vomiting. On the Saturday, about three o'clock, Dr. Bamford, a medical practitioner, was called in to see the patient, who, as Palmer stated, had a bilious attack; and it should be observed that, according to other statements coming from the same quarter, Cook had been suffering from bilious diarrhœa. But it would be shown on the evidence of medical men that Cook had not exhibited a single bilious symptom of any kind. Dr. Bamford had prescribed some effervescing saline medicine; but after he had gone away the prisoner had offered more coffee for Cook, and after the latter had drunk that coffee he began to vomit again. Shortly afterwards he took some boiling water when Palmer was not there, and no vomiting ensued; but in about two hours more, when arrowroot had been administered to him in Palmer's presence, the vomiting had been renewed. On the Sunday Cook still continued ill; but Dr. Bamford, by whom he had been visited twice in the course of that day, could find no indication that he was suffering in any way from a bilious attack. They next came to the very important day in these transactions—Monday, the 19th, for the morning of that day Palmer left Rugeley to go to London; but before leaving he called early in the morning and ordered some coffee for Cook, which he himself handed to the latter, who was immediately after again seized with vomiting. Dr. Bamford saw Cook on the same morning and prescribed for him some new medicine, and after Cook had taken that medicine he began greatly to improve. He took coffee and was able to keep it on his stomach, and he continued much better the whole of that day. Palmer had, in

RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM PALMER, AT RUGELEY.

the mean time, gone to London, where he met, according to previous appointment, at Beaufort-buildings, a person of the name of Herring, when he commissioned to receive the money due to Cook at Tattersall's on that day, and whom he ordered at the same time to make two payments on his (Palmer's) own account with that money of Cook's—one of those payments being a sum of £580 to Padwick, and another a sum of £440 to Pratt. He told Herring, who was not the real agent of Cook, to write either to himself or to Cook upon this subject; but it subsequently appeared that Cook did intercept Cook's correspondence through the instrumentality of Cheshire, the postmaster at Rugeley. Herring had paid the £580 to Pratt, but he had not paid the £580 to Padwick, in consequence of his not having the power of attorney to collect upon that occasion the whole of the money due to Cook. Palmer returned to Rugeley on the Monday night about nine o'clock; and from that time until one or eleven o'clock he was frequently in and out of Cook's room. After arriving at Rugeley on that night he had gone to a person of the name of Newton, the assistant of a surgeon in the town, and asked him for some strychnine; and he accordingly got from Newton three grains of that poison. The Attorney-General then proceeded at great length to describe the circumstances connected with the death of Cook, and which took place after that event. The breath was barely out of his body when Palmer sent for women to lay out the corpse, and these women, when they arrived at the dead man's room, found Palmer searching the pockets of his coat, and under his pillow, and under his bolster. Cook had taken his betting-book with him to Rugeley; but after his death no trace of it could be found. Palmer appeared to have had no money just previously to that catastrophe; but immediately after it he seemed to have received fresh supplies, and he was known to have paid off a number of debts. He produced to Cheshire, the postmaster, a paper (No. 1), which was made to declare that £4000 worth of bills, in which he himself (Palmer) stood debited, had been obtained on Cook's account, and he requested Cheshire to attest the genuineness of Cook's signature to that document; but Cheshire refused to comply with that request, as he had not seen any such signature affixed by a man who was then dead. On the Friday after Cook's death his stepfather, Mr. Stevens, came down to Rugeley, and naturally felt desirous of inquiring into the state of his affairs. He was then informed by Palmer that Cook owed the £4000 worth of bills; but he (Mr. Stevens) stated that there were not 4000 shillings left by Cook, and that any claim against him could only be substantiated by an appeal to the Court of Chancery. He further learned, very much to his surprise, that the betting-book and the papers had completely disappeared, and that no trace of them could be found. His suspicions having been excited that there had been foul play in the case, he called upon the landlady of the Talbot Arms. When a certificate had been required of the cause of Cook's death, Dr. Bamford and Palmer had agreed to attribute it to apoplexy, and had made a return to that effect. Palmer, however, by the most overwhelming evidence that could not have been the real cause of the decease of Cook; and the fact of Dr. Bamford having subscribed his name to any such return could only be explained by the supposition that as he was a very old man he had been led into a weakness which it would be impossible wholly to justify. A *post-mortem* examination of the body of Cook had afterwards taken place. At that examination the prisoner, on finding that no trace of any poison had been discovered, turned round to Dr. Bamford, and made the strange remark, "Doctor, they will not hang us yet." The stomach of the deceased was upon that occasion sealed up in a jar, in order that it might be sent to London to undergo a chemical examination; and after it had been in the custody of the coroner was seen attempting to remove it from the room, and on his being obliged to bring it back it was found that there were two cuts in the parchment at the top of the jar, while it was evident from the appearance of those cuts that nothing had been taken away through them. When Palmer learned that a postboy at Rugeley was to drive to the railway station two gentlemen who had charge of the jar, he went to him and asked him whether he could not manage to upset the car he was to drive, and to spill or break the jar, promising him £10 if he could effect that object; but the postboy refused to carry out his wicked design, and reached the railway station safely with Dr. Taylor and Dr. Rees, of London, for the purpose of undergoing a chemical analysis, and they gave it as their opinion that Cook had died of the effects of poison.

After having called attention to various parts of the evidence, the Attorney-General wound up with the following summary of the course he meant to take to prove the guilt of Palmer:—

I shall show you that after the death of Cook he was flush of cash. He paid £150 into the bank in which he banked at Rugeley; he paid sums of £50 each to two or three persons in the neighbourhood; he paid money to Pratt in London; and I think I shall trace to his possession something like £400. Cook had £70 or £800 when he left Shrewsbury. Nowe is found. It may be that Cook, compassionating the condition in which Palmer was, assisted him with money. On the other hand, I think it impossible that Cook, who had nothing to look to but the money he had won at Shrewsbury and the money he was to take for the stakes, would lend it to the prisoner. The case, then, stands thus:—You have a man overwhelmed with debt, who has resorted to the desperate expedient of forging acceptances—who he had to meet these acceptances by a policy of insurance, but is disappointed—who is told by his agent who has discounted his bills that he must trifle with him no longer—that writs are issued, and that he will only obtain from serving them a few days longer. He knows that if money is sent he will hold them over. The man had ruin staring him in the face; and not only pecuniary ruin, but also the penalties attached to forgery. It will be for you to say whether the prospect of getting £4000 to be received after Cook's death would have been a sufficient inducement for him to commit this offence. But he seems to have had another and an additional object. No sooner was the breath out of Cook's body than he coveted him £4000. He asked Cheshire to attest the document, but Cheshire refused to do so. That was the assignment in Pratt's hands of February, and he could have found the money to pay that off he might have obtained the horse, which at last time was worth £150. The fact of Cook being mixed up with the proposal to insure the life of Bates would lead one to suppose that he was mixed up in the transactions by which Palmer hoped to raise money in that way. If you believe the evidence, that on the Monday night the prisoner purchased strychnine; that on Tuesday morning he again purchased strychnine; that he was found on Tuesday night the pills were administered by the hands of the prisoner, and that Cook died of strychnine, it will be for you to draw the inevitable inference. You may be told, and with truth, that no strychnine was found, though the contents of the body were subjected to the most searching analysis, and I am bound to say that it is so. I am told by high authority that although the presence of strychnine may be discovered by scientific tests, and that although the indication of its presence would lend irresistably to the conclusion of its having been administered, yet its presence was undiscovered. That depends upon circumstances. It will be given to you by experts that sometimes does will destroy life that half to three-quarters of a grain will lay the strongest man prostrate; but in order that it should produce this fatal effect it must be absorbed into the system. If it is taken in liquid form its effect is rapid. If taken in the form of a pill it requires a longer time. As the poison is a vegetable poison, the tests to discover it are much more difficult than in the case of a mineral poison. If a great dose be taken, if it passes into the system in a rapid state, before it is complete, death ensues; but, if a minimum dose is given, the contrary is the case, and experience proves that the theory I am pronouncing is borne out by practice. Experiments have been tried which show that, where the same amount of poison has been administered to animals of the same species, in which the tenacity of life may be presumed to be equal, death will ensue in the same number of minutes; and when death has ensued, how opened the poison cannot be discovered. It has been thought and said over and over again that the presence of strychnine cannot be detected; but those who say so have grossly misrepresented scientific men. They never said any such thing. They say the detection of this poison is a matter of great nicety. It would, indeed, be a grievous thing if it could not be discovered. Happily, the presence of this poison is accompanied by characteristics distinguishing it from all others; and it will be for you to say in this case, when you have heard the role of the evidence, whether those symptoms are not here exhibited. There is another circumstance which I think I ought to mention. The quantity of antimony was found in considerable quantities in the body. It is given to produce sickness, and it may be that when the deceased was sick, and there were no other symptoms, it was owing to the administration of tartar emetic. It may be that the prisoner's only object in administering it was to bring on the appearance of disease, and then to account for the death. I shall produce before you the evidence; I am sure that you will do it your duty to the public and to yourselves. I have the satisfaction of knowing that the prisoner will be defended by one of the most able and eloquent men at the bar. If, after a full consideration of the whole evidence, you are satisfied of the sufficiency of the evidence to that effect; but, if he shall fail to satisfy you that he is not guilty, if the explanation which he may offer you are inconsistent with the evidence, and if the facts which I have advanced lead to the conclusion that he is guilty, then, for the best interests of society, and in the performance of the duty which you owe, I shall demand at your hands a verdict of guilty.

The learned gentleman then sat down, having addressed the Court upwards of four hours.

Ishmael Fisher, examined by Mr. Edwin James: I am a wine-merchant, and am in the habit of attending races and betting upon them. I knew the deceased, and had done so for two years. I saw him on Tuesday, the 19th of November. He died on the Friday week after the following day, in the evening, I was at the Raven Hotel, Shrewsbury. The prisoner and deceased were staying at the same hotel, and occupied an adjoining room to mine. I generally breakfast with them. I saw the prisoner and the deceased and a gentleman named Myatt in the sitting-room occupied by the deceased and the prisoner. They were drinking grog. The deceased asked me to sit down, and I did so. Cook asked the prisoner to have some more brandy-and-water, and he said he would not have any more until he had drank his. Cook then took up his glass and drank all the liquor that was in it, and almost within a minute he exclaimed "There is something in it—it burns my throat dreadfully." Upon his saying this, Palmer took up the glass, and sipped up what remained in the glass, and said there was nothing in it. There was a very small quantity of liquor in the glass when the prisoner took it up. At this time a person named Reed, who also attends races, came into the room, when the prisoner handed the glass to him, and asked if he thought there was anything in it, and handed it to me also, and we said there was nothing we could recognise as the glass was so empty. I said, however, that I thought there was rather a strong scent upon it, but could not detect anything but brandy. Cook went out of the room, and when he returned he called me out. I went with him into my sitting room. He appeared very ill, and he told me that he had been very sick, and asked me to take his money. He at the same time told me that he thought that Palmer had been dosing him. He gave me over £700. He did not say what I was to do with the money. The deceased was very sick again after he had given me the money, and left my room, and when he came back again he told me how he had been suffering from sickness, and asked me to go with him to his bed-room, and I did so. Another person, named Jones, went with us, and the deceased vomited violently in the presence of Palmer and me. He was so ill that I advised him to send for a medical gentleman in the town, and he accordingly sent for Mr. Jones, and Mr. Jones administered to the deceased the medicine that was sent. On the following morning I saw the prisoner in my sitting-room. He told me that Cook had been stealing, that he had been putting something in his brandy overnight, and he said that he never played such tricks with people, and he added that Cook was drunk. I should say the deceased was certainly not drunk when I saw him, and there was nothing about him approaching to drunkenness. The deceased appeared very ill when I saw him that morning, but a good deal better than the previous night, and I returned him the money. I afterwards saw him on the race course, and he then looked very ill. I had been in the habit of settling the deceased's bets for him, and paying and receiving when he did not go to himself. I saw his betting-book in his hand at Shrewsbury. On the 17th of November I paid Mr. Pratt £200, at the request of the deceased. In the ordinary course the bets upon the races at Shrewsbury would be settled at Tattersall's on the Monday following, and I expected to have settled the deceased's bets, and I should have deducted the £200 from the money I received. I did not settle the account, and, consequently, my £200 were not repaid me.

Cross-examined: I was aware the prisoner and the deceased were intimately connected in racing matters, but I was not aware that they were partners, or that they owned horses jointly. They were on very intimate terms, and generally stopped at the same hotels. I do not know whether Palmer won any money at Shrewsbury. I received a letter from the deceased on the 15th of November. It was dated Rugeley, and I requested me to pay £200, to make up a sum of £900 that he wished to pay to Mr. Pratt, and he would make up the remainder the next day.

Re-examined: I did not see Palmer with the deceased, from what he said, and any very great respect for the prisoner. The prisoner had a horse called Chicken, which ran at Shrewsbury and lost, and I know that he betted upon it. Mr. [illegible] and Mr. [illegible] regarding what [illegible] Mr. [illegible] His tongue was perfectly clean. His abdomen was very much distended. I administered an emetic and sent the waitress for some warm water, and the deceased said he would make himself sick with the handle of a toothbrush. He drank all the water, and vomited, and the water returned perfectly clean. I then went home, and sent the deceased two pills and a draught. The pills were composed of rhubarb and calomel, and the draught consisted of some magnesia and ammonia.

Cross-examined: I went to work with the deceased as if he was poisoned. There was no thing peculiar in the matter which he vomited. He appeared a little excited by drink, but knew perfectly well what he was about. I consider that his brain was certainly stimulated by the brandy-and-water. I thought that the warm water was likely to relieve his stomach.

Elizabeth Mills: I was chambermaid at the Talbot Arms, at Rugeley, in November last. The prisoner lived at Rugeley, and was in the habit of coming to the Talbot Arms. The deceased came to the same hotel on the 16th November, between nine and ten at night. The prisoner came with him in a fly. He appeared to be poorly, and he said he had been ill at Shrewsbury. He went to bed about half-past ten o'clock, and on the following morning he went out about one o'clock, and he still appeared to be poorly. He returned to the inn about ten o'clock at night, quite sober and very ill indeed. He came to the same room at the inn that he had been dining at Palmer's, and he said he felt no worse. The prisoner came to see the deceased on the following morning, and asked me for a cup of coffee for him, which I gave him. I think I saw the pills of the deceased, and left the room. I did not see him drink the coffee; but when I went into the room shortly afterwards, I saw that it had been vomited by the side of the bed. I did not see the remains of toast-and-water in the bed-room, but a jug that did not belong to the Inn was carried down from the bed-room at night, for me to make some fresh toast-and-water. The deceased was sick until ten o'clock at night. The waitress took this broth to the deceased's bed-room. I saw the prisoner at the window, and he asked me if Mr. Cook had had his broth, and the waitress said she had taken it up, but that it had been sick, and he said that it would not stay on his stomach. The prisoner then told me to fetch the broth, as Mr. Cook must have it; I did so, and left it in the deceased's bed room, and I believe that he did not take it, but he vomited. The same evening some barley-water was made for the deceased, and the waitress answered; but I cannot say whether they remained on his stomach or vomited. I saw him in his bed-room, about eight o'clock in the morning, and he said he had slept well since twelve o'clock, and felt very comfortable. A large breakfast-cup of broth was brought from the prisoner's house, but the prisoner did not call on the Sunday, and I took it up to the deceased's bed-room. I tasted the broth, and was afterwards I was sick. I drank about two tablespoonfuls. I vomited violently all the afternoon, and was obliged to go to bed. I was quite well up to the time of my drinking the broth. I saw the deceased on Sunday evening, and he seemed in good spirits, and not to be any worse. I saw the prisoner on the Monday morning between seven and eight o'clock, when I took him a cup of coffee for his breakfast. He did not vomit the coffee. Palmer had seen him before this, but he did not come again until ten o'clock at night. The deceased got up about one o'clock, and he shaved and dressed himself and appeared much better, but said that he was exceedingly weak. Ashmall, the jockey, came to see him in the course of the day, and also Saunders, the trainer. Soon after one o'clock the deceased took some arrow root, and it remained on his stomach. The deceased went to bed at four o'clock, and between nine and ten the prisoner came into the room, and I left him there. Some pills were sent by Dr. Bamford for the deceased about eight o'clock, and I took them into his room and placed them on the dressing-table, and they were in the prisoner's presence when I left the room. I went to bed between ten and eleven, and I was called up about twelve. I heard violent screams from deceased's bed-room, and upon entering it I saw the deceased sitting in bed, and he desired me to fetch the prisoner directly. I told him he had been sent for, and I then walked to the bedside and found one of the pillows was upon the floor. I picked it up and replaced it. His head and body continued jerking, and he seized the spoon fast between his teeth, and seemed to bite very hard. The deceased shortly afterwards swallowed the toast-and-water and the pills, and the prisoner then handed him the draught. It had a thick, heavy appearance. The deceased snapped at the glass in the same way he did at the spoon, and he appeared unable to control himself. As soon as he had swallowed the draught he vomited it, and it appeared to me to smell like opium. After this the deceased died a little more easy. The attack lasted altogether about half an hour, and during the whole of the time the prisoner was present. When he was recovered, he asked the prisoner to feel how his heart beat, and Palmer went to his bedside, and put his hand either to his heart or the side of his face, and he said all right. I left the deceased about three o'clock in the morning, and at this time the prisoner was sitting in the easy chair, and I believe he was asleep. About six o'clock the same morning I saw the deceased dressed, and he told me that he had not left him about a quarter-past five o'clock. I asked him how he was, and he replied that he was no worse; and he then asked me if I had ever seen any one in such agony as he was the night before, and I told him I never had. He then said he was sure I should never like to see any one in such agony again, and I inquired what he thought was the cause. He replied that it was through some pills that Palmer had given him about half-past ten. The deceased was quite composed and quiet at this time, and there was no jerking or convulsion about him, but his eyes looked very wild. About twelve o'clock the deceased desired me to send Brooks over to Mr. Palmer to know whether he might have a cup of coffee. A message was brought back that he might, and that Mr. Palmer would be over immediately. When I took up the coffee the prisoner was in the room, and I gave him the coffee, and he tasted it to see that it was not too strong. Mr. Jones came to the inn about three o'clock, and I saw him in the deceased's room, and the prisoner after this told me that Cook had vomited the coffee. I saw Cook several times after this, and he appeared in very good spirits, and talked about getting up the next morning, and wished the barber to be sent for to shave him. I did not see the deceased later than half-past ten o'clock on the Tuesday night, and the prisoner was then in his bed-room, and I gave him some toast-and-water for the deceased, and the prisoner said he did not want anything more. I sat up in the kitchen on purpose to see how Mr Cook went on, and I heard the bell of Mr. Cook's room ring violently about ten minutes before twelve o'clock, and I went up immediately. Mr. Jones slept in another bed in the deceased's room. I found the deceased sitting up, and Mr. Jones had his arm round his shoulders, apparently supporting him. The deceased, when he saw me, told me to fetch Mr. Palmer directly, and I went over to his house and rang the surgery bell, and the prisoner came to the window almost in an instant, and he opened a small casement, and I told him to come over to Mr. Cook directly, as he was in much the same state he was the night before. The prisoner made some reply, and I went back to the Talbot Arms, and in a minute or two the prisoner came into Mr. Cook's room, and the first thing he said was that he did not think he had ever dressed so quickly in his life. At this time Mr. Jones was still supporting the deceased. I went out of the bed-room and remained upon the landing about a minute or two, when the prisoner came out, and I observed to him that the deceased appeared in the same state he was the night before, and Palmer replied that he was not so ill by a fifteenth part. He then went to his own house, and returned in a very short time and went into the deceased's bed-room. I then heard the deceased ask to be turned on his right side, and very shortly after this I heard that he was dead. I saw the prisoner feeling the deceased's pulse, and he said to Mr. Jones, "The pulse is gone." Mr. Jones then put his face to the heart of the deceased, and when he had done so he lifted up both his hands, but did not speak. The prisoner then told me to fetch Mr. Bamford, and he arrived very soon afterwards, and when he came down he told me that Mr. Cook was dead, and that he was dead when he arrived. I was told afterwards that the prisoner wanted me, and I went into the deceased's bed-room. The prisoner was there alone. I said to him, "Is Palmer, is it possible that Mr. Cook is dead?" and he replied, "Yes, he is dead." He then asked me who I thought would come to lay him out, and I mentioned some women whom I thought he knew, and he said they were just the women, and he told me to fetch them. While Mr. Cook was living at the Talbot Arms I saw a book which I supposed to be his betting book. He had it with him when he stopped at the Talbot Arms before, on his way to Liverpool Races. I saw this book in the deceased's bed-room in the room before he died. It was on the dining-table. The prisoner was in the bed-room the same night, and I never saw the book again. I have searched for it, but cannot find it anywhere. About ten days after the prisoner had died, and while Mr. Jones was out of the room, I saw the prisoner in the act of searching the pockets of Mr. Cook's coat. I also saw him search under the pillow and bolster. Before Mr. Cook died I saw some letters lying on the mantelpiece, but I have never seen them since.

At the close of the examination in chief of this witness, it being half-past six o'clock, the Court rose, and the trial was adjourned to next morning at ten o'clock.

The jury, as usual in such cases, were taken, in the charge of an officer, to the London Coffee-house.

## THURSDAY

The trial was resumed this morning. The court was densely crowded, and there was no abatement of the interest which the proceedings have from the commencement awakened. Among the distinguished persons present were the Earl of Derby, Earl Carlisle, Lord W. Lennox, Lord G. G. Lennox, Lord H. Lennox, &c. The learned Judges, Lord Chief Justice Campbell and Mr. Baron Alderson, accompanied by the Recorder, the sheriffs, Mr. Sheriff Carter, and several members of the Court of Aldermen, took their seats on the bench at ten o'clock. The prisoner was then placed at the bar. The expression of his countenance was sadder and more subdued than on the preceding day. He maintained his usual tranquillity of demeanour, seldom changing his position, and gazing steadfastly at the witnesses.

The jury, who had been all night at the London Coffee-house, were conducted into court by the officer who had them in charge.

Elizabeth Mills, who was under examination the previous evening, was again placed in the witness-box, and subjected to a long cross-examination; but no important point in her evidence was materially shaken.

Mrs. Ann Brooks, examined by the Attorney-General: I live at Manchester. I am in the habit of attending races. I was at Shrewsbury race on Tuesday, the 18th November, 1856. I saw Palmer there. On the 18th (Wednesday), about eight o'clock in the morning, I met him in the street, and asked him whether he thought his horse Chicken would win? He desired me if I heard anything further about a horse belonging to Lord Derby' which was also to run, to call upon him at his house on the following day. I went to the Raven to see him at half-past ten o'clock on the Thursday evening. Some person came to visit Palmer that night, and I waited in the passage. I saw Palmer standing by a small table in the passage. He had a tumbler-glass in his hand, in which there appeared to be a small quantity of water. I did not see him put anything into it. There was a light between him and me, and he held it up to the light. He said to me, "I will be with you presently." He saw me the moment I got to the top of the stairs. He stood at the table a minute or two longer with the glass in his hand, holding it up to the light once or twice, and now and then shaking it. I made an observation about the fineness of the weather. The door of a sitting-room, which I supposed was unoccupied, was partially open, and he went into it, taking the glass with him. In two or three minutes he came out again with the glass. What was in the glass was still the colour of water. He then carried it into his own sitting-room, the door of which was shut. He afterwards came out and brought me a glass with brandy-and-water in it. I might have been there the same glass. I had some of the brandy-and-water. It produced no unpleasant consequences. We had some conversation about the races. In the course of it he said he should back his own horse Chicken. I was present at the race, when Chicken ran and lost.

Cross-examined: I am a married woman. I go to the races near my own home. My husband does not go with me. He holds a high appointment, and does not sanction my going to races. A good many racing people were taken ill at Shrewsbury, and they thought it was occasioned by the water. They were affected by sickness and purging. A lady who occupied the room I was attacked in this manner. The prisoner held up the glass as though to see whether anything was floating in it. He did this in the passage, which led to several rooms, and it was lighted by a chandelier. I thought nothing whatever of the occurrence at the time: and I was not examined before the coroner.

Re-examined: I have known the prisoner as a betting-man for a great many years, and we were on very friendly terms.

Lavinia Barnes said: I am a widow. In 1856, I was engaged as waitress at the Talbot Arms, Rugeley. I knew the prisoner and the deceased. I saw the latter at the inn on the 12th November, when he was on his way to the races at Shrewsbury. He appeared quite as usual at that time. I saw him on the Friday following after the races, and the day he had dined with the prisoner. He was quite sober. I saw him twice the next day, and I remember taking a basin of some broth that had been sent by the prisoner. He said that he was too sick to take it, and I carried it down to the kitchen. I saw the prisoner afterwards; he said that Mr. Cook must have the broth, and the chambermaid took it up a second time. I remember that Elizabeth Mills was taken ill on the Sunday, and was vomiting, and left her work and went to bed. I saw her vomiting violently. I took some more broth in the kitchen on the Sunday, but I don't know where it came from. I saw the prisoner between seven and eight in the morning on Monday, and I heard him tell Elizabeth Mills that he was going to London. The cup the broth was in did not belong to the Talbot Arms. Mr. Saunders, the trainer, came to see Mr. Cook on the Monday. On the Monday night I slept in a room adjoining that of Mr. Cook. Mr. Palmer had been to see him between eight and nine o'clock in the evening. About twelve o'clock, while I was in the kitchen, I heard Mr. Cook's bell ring very violently, and I went up stairs, and found Mr. Cook very ill, and he asked me to send for Mr. Palmer. He groaned, and cried "Murder!" and said he was suffocated, and his eyes looked very wild, and stood out of his head. He was also beating the bed with his hands, and he exclaimed repeatedly, "Christ have mercy on my soul!" Palmer came very shortly, and went to the deceased's bed-room, and at this time he appeared to be more composed, but said that he should die. The prisoner said to him, "Don't be alarmed, Jack." Shortly after this I saw the deceased in the act of drinking some dark liquid from a glass, and I heard his teeth snap at the glass. After he had taken the draught he appeared to be more composed, and on the following morning he seemed a good deal better, and continued so all day. On the Tuesday night, about the same time, I again heard the deceased's bell ring, and the chambermaid went up to his room and I followed her. Palmer came very shortly, and went to the deceased's bed-room, and at this time he appeared to be more composed, but said that he should die. The prisoner said to him, "Don't be alarmed, Jack." Shortly after this I saw the deceased in the act of drinking some dark liquid from a glass, and I heard his teeth snap at the glass. After he had taken the draught he appeared to be more composed, and on the following morning he seemed a good deal better, and continued so all day. On the Tuesday night, about the same time, I again heard the deceased's bell ring, and the chambermaid went up to his room and I followed her. Palmer came very shortly, and went to the deceased's bed-room, and at this time he appeared to be more composed, as the night before. The prisoner was sent out, and as he passed me I told him that Mr. Cook was ill again, and he replied, "Is he?" and went into the bed-room. The prisoner was dressed as usual. After he had been in the bed-room a short time he came out and I told me that Mr Cook was not so bad by a fiftieth part as he was the night before. He afterwards said the same thing to Elizabeth Mills. I went into the bed-room shortly after, and heard the deceased ask Mr. Jones to turn him over in the bed. I was not in the room when he died. After the death had taken place I saw the prisoner with a coat in his hand, and he seemed to be searching in the pockets. I said to him, "Oh, Mr. Cook can't be dead!" and Palmer replied, "He is, I knew he would be." I then left him in the room with the dead body. I remember seeing Palmer on the Thursday

following in the hall of the hotel, and he asked me for the key of Mr. Cook's bed-room, as he said he wanted some books and papers and a paper-knife, which he said he had borrowed from a stationer's, and he should have to pay for them if he did not return them. I accompanied him to the bed-room, and he sent me out on a message to Miss Bond, the housekeeper of the house. When I went back the prisoner was still in Mr Cook's room, and he appeared to be searching among the deceased's clothes and papers, and he said he could not find the paper-knife. Miss Bond, the housekeeper, afterwards came into the room, and I left. I heard Mr. Jones ask Mr. Palmer on the Friday following if he knew where Cook's betting-book was, and Palmer said it would be sure to be found, and he added that it was not worth anything to any one else but to Cook. I remember Mr. Stevens coming to the Talbot Arms, and after he had gone Palmer told me to go and look for the betting-book in Mr. Cook's bed-room, and we did so, but could not find it. I told Palmer on the previous night to ask Mr. Jones, and he said it would be found somewhere, and he would go and look for it himself. I don't know how long Palmer was in the deceased's room on Thursday.

Cross-examined: I do not know the exact time that Palmer went into the deceased's bed-room on the Monday night, but I am sure it was before ten o'clock. I saw a glass near Mr. Cook's bed, but I do not know who gave it to him, and I am not sure that he had it in his hand at all. The chambermaid was near him, and so was Palmer, and I think they were helping up the glass. The deceased had a considerable quantity of clothes of all descriptions. I do not know when the bed room door was first locked after the death. The undertakers and the women who laid out the body were also allowed to go into the room by themselves, and they were there for some time.

Re-examined: I and the chambermaid were in the room while the women were engaged in laying out the body, and also while the undertakers were there. I saw a book lying on the dressing-table during the deceased's illness, but I never saw it afterwards. I looked for the book afterwards, but could not find it.

Anne Rowley said: I am a charwoman, and live at Rugeley. I remember taking some broth from the Alston Inn to the prisoner's house. I took it to the kitchen, and tasted it, and the prisoner then told me to take it to Mr. Cook at the Talbot Arms, and I was to ask whether he would like some bread or toast with it, and I was to say that Mr. Jones, a head-centleman, had sent the broth. Cook was in bed at Rugeley. He is a friend of the prisoner. I gave the broth to Lavinia Barnes, the waitress at the Talbot Arms. The prisoner warmed the soup himself while I was in the kitchen. I was paid about five hours.

Cross-examined: I know that Mr. Smith was in the habit of putting up at the Alston. He was on very friendly terms with Mr. Cook.

Charles Hadley said: I was gardener at Rugeley, and I was occasionally employed by the prisoner. I was at his house on the Sunday before Mr. Cook's death, and he asked me to take some broth over to him. The broth was in a small cup with a cover to it. I took the broth to the Talbot Arms, and gave it to one of the servant girls.

Sarah Bond said: I was housekeeper at the Talbot Arms at the time of Mr. Cook's death, in November last. I remember the deceased going to Shrewsbury races, and I saw him upon his return, and he told me he was very poorly. He arrived home about half-past eleven o'clock on the even before he died, as I do then said he was better. I saw the prisoner shortly afterwards, and asked him what he thought of Mr. Cook, and he said that he was better, and that he did not require any one to sleep with him. I had suggested that some one should do so, and the prisoner said he was so much better that it was not necessary. On the Monday morning I saw Palmer in the kitchen, about seven o'clock, and he told me that Mr. Cook was better, and he asked me to make him a cup of coffee. He remained in the kitchen while I made the coffee, and he took it from me to go to Mr. Cook's bed-room. He then said that he was going to London, and that he had written to Mr. Jones to come and stop with Mr. Cook. Between eleven and twelve o'clock at night I heard that the deceased was very ill, and I went to his bed-room. He was sitting up, and he appeared disappointed when I went in at not seeing the prisoner. Palmer came shortly afterwards and went into the deceased's room. He then fetched some medicine, and shortly afterwards I heard that Mr. Cook was very sick and very ill, and I heard him say that he thought he should die. I was standing in the passage when this occurred. The prisoner appeared to cheer him up, and went into the room of the room I asked if Mr Cook had any relations, and he said he had only a step-mother. On the following day Mr. Jones came, and he stayed with the deceased till his death. The Wednesday morning after the death of the deceased I locked the door of Mr. Cook's bed-room, and kept the key in my possession. I afterwards gave it to the barber, to where the deceased, and subsequently to Lavinia Barnes. The key was given to the undertaker, and ultimately I handed it to Mr. Stevens, the father-in-law of Mr. Cook.

Mr. W. B. Stevens said: I am a surgeon, and reside at Lutterworth. I was intimately acquainted with the deceased, and he occasionally resided at my house. He was twenty-eight years old at the time of his death. He was married. He followed no profession, but latterly devoted his attention entirely to the turf, and kept race-horses and betted. I do not know how long he had been acquainted with the prisoner, but they had been in habits more than a twelvemonth. I saw the prisoner frequently, and he was generally good, but he was not a robust man. He used to hunt and play cricket. He invited me to Shrewsbury to see his horses run, and I spent the Tuesday, the 18th of November, with him at the races. We dined with him at the Raven Hotel, with several other friends. There was a little extra champagne on account of the horse having won, but the party broke up between eight and nine o'clock. The deceased accompanied me on my way to the train, and we stopped at the house of Mr. Ashmall, the clerk of the course, and I saw the deceased produce his betting book, and he made a payment in the shape of a bank-note to Mr. Ashmall's niece. Mr. Cook was not at all the worse for liquor on this day, and he appeared to be in perfect health when I left him. On the following Monday I received a letter from the prisoner, and in consequence of what I saw I took a fly and proceeded to Rugeley. I arrived at the Talbot Arms about [illegible] o'clock, and I found Mr. Cook in bed. His appearances did not correspond with a case of [illegible] and the prisoner said that I should have seen him before. I did not prescribe anything, because he was not in my hands at all; but I suggested three several times, and he appeared to be getting better. He vomited once after I had given him some tasteless drink that was in the room. Dr. Bamford arrived the same afternoon, about seven o'clock, and I heard his opinion that Mr. Cook was going on satisfactorily. Something was said about what Mr. Cook was to have, and he objected to take any more pills, and said that they had [illegible] him on previous nights. Palmer was present when this took place. We all left the room, and Palmer and I supposed that Mr. Bamford should make up some morphine pills as he had [illegible] the prisoner told me not to tell Cook what the pills were composed of, as he objected to the morphine so much. We then went into the deceased's room several times during the evening, and the deceased appeared very [illegible] and I did not observe any vomiting. I did not observe any [illegible] symptoms whatever about him, nor was there any appearance of his having recently suffered from such an attack. About eight o'clock the prisoner left us to go to his own house, and when he returned he brought a box of pills with him, and he opened the direction in which they were [illegible] directed my attention to the handwriting, and said it was very excellent for an old man of eighty. It was very good writing. The prisoner then proposed to Mr. Cook to take the pills, and he protested very much against doing so, on the ground that they made him so ill on the previous night. Palmer pressed him very much, and at last Cook complied and after he had taken the pills he vomited, but did not bring up the pills. After he had vomited he laid down and remained perfectly quiet. He had become much stronger after he took the pills, and got up and sat in a chair, and was in very good spirits, and laughed and joked about what he was going to do during the winter. I went down to supper, and, as he had requested, I should sleep in his room, a bed was prepared for me. I went to bed about twelve o'clock, having previously conversed for a few minutes with the deceased. He appeared very low, but there was nothing about him to excite apprehension. After I had been in bed about ten minutes, the deceased suddenly raised himself in his bed, and called out, "Doctor, get up, I am going to be ill," and he rang the bell, and sent for Palmer. I sprang out of bed at the bell, and the chambermaid came, and he again called out to send for Mr. Palmer. The deceased then asked me to give him something to relieve him, and I told Palmer would be there directly. He then asked me to rub his neck, and I did so, and observed a great stiffness about the muscles of the neck. Palmer came into the room almost immediately, and he made me remark that he did not think he had ever dressed so quickly in his life. He brought some ammonia pills with him, and Cook swallowed them, and directly afterwards uttered violent screams, threw himself back on the bed, and was dreadfully convulsed. The ammonia pills could not have been the cause of this. The deceased then [illegible] said, "Doctor, get up or I shall be suffocated." The convulsions extended over all the muscular tissue of the body, every muscle was convulsed, and there was a stiffening of the limbs. I endeavoured to raise the deceased with the assistance of Mr. Palmer, but it was quite impossible to do so from the rigidity of the limbs. He then asked to turn him over, and we did so. At this time he was quite sensible. I then went to the setter of the heart, and found it to gradually weaken; and I asked the prisoner to fetch some spirits of ammonia as a stimulant, and he left for that purpose, and returned in two or three minutes, and at that time the heart was gradually sinking in its action and life was nearly extinct. The deceased died almost immediately after Palmer returned with the ammonia. Not more than ten minutes or a quarter of an hour elapsed from the time the deceased first called out to me until his death. The immediate cause of death, in my opinion, was tetanus. By that expression is understood a spasmodic affection of the whole of the muscles of the body, leading to a stoppage of respiration and ultimately suffocation. When death took place the deceased was lying on his side, and both hands were tightly clenched, and the head and neck were bent back into quite an unnatural position, and the body was twisted back; in fact, it was quite bowed, and if the body had been placed on the back it would have rested on the head and heels. The prisoner remained in the room for sometime after the deceased died, and I saw him upon my return, after I had been absent a short time, with the deceased's cheque in his hand, and he said, as I was his private friend, I had better take possession of his effects, and I took his watch and his purse, which contained five sovereigns and five shillings; there was no money in it. I saw nothing of his betting book. Before I left the prisoner said it was a bad thing for him that Mr. Cook had died, for he was responsible for him for three or four thousand pounds, and I heard Mr. Cook's friends would not let him lose it, and if they did not assist all his horses would be seized. I was present when Mr. Stevens, the stepfather of the deceased, arrived at Rugeley, and I heard the prisoner say that if Mr. Stevens would not bury the deceased he should. Mr. Stevens, the pri-oner, I, and Mr. Bamford dined together on this day, and Mr. Stevens asked me to look for Cook's betting book and papers. Palmer and I went out of the room together. He followed me as I was going to look for the papers and the betting-book. I had looked for the book before, and the prisoner then told me it was of no use to any one, but he had no doubt that it would be found. When I went to search for it a second time I could not find it, and I informed Mr Stevens of this in Palmer's presence, but I do not recollect what he said in reply.

By the Lord Chief Justice: Nothing was said on the Tuesday night at the consultation at which the prisoner was present about the spasms of the previous night.

Cross-examined: The deceased lived a good deal at my house, and his health was generally good. I know that he had been treated successfully, but not to any great extent. He had suffered from a slightly ulcerated throat. I know, also, that he had found it necessary to apply caustic to his tongue, but he had ceased to do so for two months before his death. I believe he had suffered from a certain disease, and that he was apprehensive of secondary symptoms. He had been in reduced circumstances, but I understood that his condition was improving at the time. I knew that he had several race-horses, and that Palmer was joint owner of one of them. He was very anxious about the race at Shrewsbury, and the result was a matter of very great importance to him. Smith looked at Palmer's

THE TALBOT ARMS INN, RUGELEY.

"Pray, Mr. Palmer, did you attend my son in a medical capacity?" He said, "Oh, dear, no!" I said, "I ask you that question because I am determined to have his body examined: if you had attended him medically, the gentlemen I shall call in will feel it proper that you should be present." He then said, "Can you tell me who is to perform the examination?" or words to that effect. I said, "I cannot; I shall not know myself until to-morrow. I thought it right to tell you of it. I shall have it done to my satisfaction after what you have said, and it is a matter of indifference to me whether you are present or not." He said, "So it is to me." He again the same evening asked me who the medical men were. When I first saw the body on the Friday it had no appearance whatever of decomposition; on the contrary, it did not look like a dead body, and I was startled.

Dr John Harland, physician at Stafford: I went from Stafford to Rugeley on Nov-mber 26 to make a *post-mortem* examination. I arrived about eleven o'clock in the day. I called upon Dr Bamford. As I went to him I was joined by Palmer. He said, "I am glad you have come to make a *post-mortem* examination. Some one might have been sent whom I did not know." I said, "What is this case? I hear there is a suspicion of poison." He said, "Oh no, I think not; he had an epileptic fit on Monday and Tuesday night, and you will find old disease in the heart and in the head." We then went on together to Dr. Bamford's. Palmer said there was a queer old man who seemed to have suspected something; adding, he did not know what he would be at, or what he wanted. He also said, "He seems to suspect that I have got a betting-book—Cook had no betting-book which would be of use to any one." The witness then gave a minute account of the appearance of the body on the *post-mortem* examination. The body was very stiff—much stiffer than dead bodies usually are five or six days after death. The muscles of the body were strongly contracted and thrown out. The hands were stiff and firmly closed. The abdominal viscera were in a perfectly healthy state; the liver was healthy. The lungs were also healthy; they had blood in them, but not more than could be accounted for by gravitation after death. The brain was quite healthy. There was no extravasation or any serum in the brain; nothing which would cause pressure. The heart was contracted, but contained no blood. That appeared to arise, not from disease, but from spasmodic action. There was no appearance of anything in the stomach which could at all account for death. After the stomach had been examined, Palmer, who had been watching the proceedings very attentively, said to Mr. Bamford, in a loud whisper, "They won't hang us yet." He afterwards made the same remark to various persons. A second *post-mortem* examination was held on the 25th of January, of which a report was read. It was dated the 25th January, 1856, and, after stating that there was still much rigidity of the muscles, that considerable force was required to alter the position of the different limbs, and that the fingers were firmly fixed and the soles of the feet inverted, it went on to describe the state of the spinal cord, and the conclusion the medical men came to on that point was that the spina cord was in its usual normal character and condition, allowance being made for decomposition after death, and that there was nothing about it to account for the death of the deceased.

James Myatt said: In November last I was postboy at the Talbot Arms. On the 28th November I was ordered to take Mr. Stevens to the Stafford station, and before I started I went home to get my tea. As I was returning I met the prisoner, and he asked me if I was going to drive Mr. Stevens to Stafford. I told him I was, and he then asked me if I would upset the jars. He said before this he supposed I was going to take them, and I said I believed I was. He then asked me if I thought I could upset them, and, if I could, there was a £10 note *for* me. I told him I could not, and said I must go, as the horse was in the fly, waiting for me at the Star; and, if I did not go, some one else would go. The prisoner told me not to be in a hurry, for if any one else went he would pay me.

Samuel Cheshire who was brought from the gaol to give evidence, said: I was formerly postmaster at Rugeley, and I am now under sentence for having read a letter. I went to the Shrewsbury races with the prisoner in 1855; it was the day Polestar won. I returned to Rugeley the same day, and on the Saturday following I saw the deceased in bed at the Talbot Arms. The prisoner took me. The same day I received a message from the prisoner, desiring me to go to him, and take a receipt stamp with me. In consequence of that message I went to his house, and purchased a shilling's worth of stamps on my way. I found the pri-

(*Continued on page 566.*)

RUGELEY—SKETCHED FROM THE RAILWAY.

## MONUMENT TO JOHN WESLEY.

THERE have already been memorials raised to the founder of Methodism; but the place of his birth does not possess any sculptural record of the event. We are, therefore, gratified to learn th t the good people of the town of Epworth, in Lincolnshire (Wesley's birthplace), propose to commemorate the excellence by the erection of a statue "by a National Penny Subscription," so as to afford all classes the means of participating in the good work. The movement originated with Dr Dunn, of Doncaster, who, in April last addressed the following admirable letter to Mr. Joseph Merrils, solicitor, of Epworth:—

My dear Sir,—On the 17th June, 1703, a child was ushered into the world at the old Rectory House of Epworth, which child was rescued from the flames when six years old by two courageous and humane inhabitants of that town. The subsequent career of that child was most remarkable, showing that an all-wise Providence had saved him for purposes of his own. Any man that could have brought about a revival of religion in the eighteenth century, and more especially in the early part of it, must have been a man specially designed, highly gifted, and spiritually guarded. Such a man was John Wesley, who has left his name, his fame, and his works as a light, an example, and a triumph for all and every one who dares to be virtuous in a vicious age, and was willing to suffer for Christ's sake. While statues of bronze and of marble are reared to perpetuate the memory and the deeds of soldiers, poets, and statesmen, is it not surprising—nay, humiliating—to reflect that John Wesley, who did so much, suffered so much, accomplished so much, whose followers and admirers are numbered by millions, should have not one lasting monument to perpetuate his memory, or to act as a stimulant to others to follow his example? If it is right that this omission should be rectified, then it is right that Epworth should claim—nay, insist—upon its being the site for such monument. I now write to ask your kind and zealous co-operation in this good work, and to beg of you to fix a time before or after my lecture on Thursday next, where the preliminaries may be arranged, a secretary and treasurer appointed, and subscriptions entered into. I am a Churchman, you are a Wesleyan; but I believe that Churchmen, Wesleyans, and Dissenters of all denominations will not fail to assist in this good work. One thing only I earnestly entreat, that the inhabitants of Epworth will not be lukewarm in this matter, which so nearly concerns them, and that they will listen to no suggestions which would rob them and their native town of the honour and ornament that such a work would confer.

I am, my dear Sir, yours most faithfully,

To Josiah Merrils, Esq., Solicitor, Epworth. GEORGE DUNN.

Mr. Merrils, who entered at once zealously into the subject, invited many of the inhabitants of Epworth to be present at the lecture, when they received Dr. Dunn's remarks with great enthusiasm, and formed a committee to carry it out. A report of the lecture having been inserted in many of the provincial papers, the proposal was everywhere favourably received. In Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford, and Hull, arrangements have been made and subscriptions received, and we have little doubt there will be few but who will be anxious to contribute their penny. Mr. Tilbury, the artist, has designed the intended monument, which is exceedingly appropriate. The statue of Wesley, 7 feet 9 inches in height, is placed upon a square stone basement 9 feet high, in which there will be three *alto-relievo* panels 6 feet by 4 feet 6 inches, the one in front representing "The Last Supper," and one on each side—"Christ Blessing Little Children," and "Christ Healing the Sick." Upon this basement rises a Gothic foriated baldachino, or canopy, underneath which is, of course, the figure. The attitude of Wesley is indeed expressive, holding the Bible in one hand. He is represented as exhorting the people with that earnestness and truth which so distinguished his life. Altogether, from the ground to the apex of the arch, the height will be twenty-five feet. The whole is surrounded by an appropriate palisading. In carrying out this elegant work of art everything depends upon the amount of the subscriptions; but it is much to be desired that a design which reflects such credit upon Mr. Tilbury should be perfected in the most substantial manner.

MONUMENT TO JOHN WESLEY, TO BE ERECTED AT EPWORTH.

STATE OF ITALY.—HALF-MEASURES.—The *Corriere Italiano* of Vienna (a journal believed to be semi-official) has some remarks on the state of Italy, especially the Pontifical States. It characterises the reports of great sufferings and discontents among the population as considerably exaggerated, but it does not deny the necessity of reforms in the Roman States. Those reforms should be, the organisation of public instruction, a radical change in the judicial system, participation of the laity in public functions, and a proper regulation of municipal administration confined to a central representation. In addition, a general recruitment is necessary to supply the Pope with a standing army; but it adds that, to carry out these reforms, the prolongation of the occupation by the French and Italian troops is necessary.

THE AUSTRIANS IN PARMA.—The state of siege is excessively rigorous and annoying to the inhabitants. After ten at night Austrian patrols arrest every man they meet in the streets. More than 200 have been thus arrested. Words can scarcely describe with what indignity these persons, who are only arrested on suspicion, are treated in the prisons, where they are shut up indiscriminately. Sometimes twenty days elapse before they are examined, when most of them, against whom nothing can be proved, are set at liberty. The prisons in which political offenders are locked up are guarded by Austrians; and in reply to the request of some of these unfortunate innocent men to be allowed to purchase some better food, the Austrian gaoler replied that "prison fare was quite good enough for them." The persons arrested belong chiefly to the working classes. When one of these is arrested the shop in which he works is immediately shut up, and thus whole families are punished on a simple ground of suspicion against an individual member, and should any kind-hearted friend offer relief, he is immediately arrested and thrown into prison for having shown sympathy for a suspected person. The arrest of fifty young men, who have been sent off under an escort to Mantua, has aroused public indignation to an extraordinary pitch. The Austrian authorities themselves own that the only cause of their arrest was that they were known to entertain political principles not fully conformable to those entertained by the Government of Parma. The Austrian General said that they would not be brought to trial, but simply be locked up in the fortress of Mantua until they had given evident proofs of a return to better sentiments towards their legitimate Government. Some of these unfortunate young men were arrested by mistake, and, on a representation to this effect being made, the Austrian General replied that he was sorry for it, but he could not release them, as it would be dangerous to admit that the authorities could commit an error.—*Letter from Parma, May 8.*

## THE FLYING FOXES AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

WHIT-MONDAY is always a great day at the Zoological Gardens. In 1853, under the auspicious radiance of a glorious sun, the visitors exceeded 22,000; in 1854 they were almost equally numerous; in 1855 unfavourable weather intervened; but on Monday week, if we take holiday numbers as a test of popularity, this interesting establishment well nigh achieved a greater triumph than ever. By eleven o'clock the crowd at the gates became oppressive, and from that time till the rain began to fall in the afternoon the stream flowed in continuously. At two o'c ock the broad walk of the Park, the main pedestrian thoroughfare to the gardens, "was black with people," as an old observer remarked to us, all wending their way after dinner to the lions and tigers, giraffes, hippopotami, and elands. By three o'clock 16 000 visitors had entered, when the first drops of rain slackened the steps of the host without; and as the certainty of a wet evening grew more confirmed influx ceased.

Never before had the holiday-makers seen a nobler collection, more numerous, or better ordered. The retarded spring still keeps the green foliage in; and the lilac blooms, which ought before this time to have clothed the gardens with a cloud of colour, is still unfolded; but neatness and preparation are discernible on all hands; and after the first week of summer every corner will be bright and full of interest.

Since our last notice of the Zoological Society several additions have been made to their menagerie, of which we have selected the most curious as the subject of our present Illustration. The Flying Fox is the largest of the fruit-eating bats of India, and is often erroneously called the Vampire. The latter name really belongs to a smaller group of blood-sucking bats which inhabit South America.

The Flying Fox (*Pteropus edulis*), when perfectly adult, has a large head, with not a little of the expression of a fox about it, and an expanse of wing which measures at least three feet, and therefore gives to its flight a nobleness of sweep to which the flickering evolutions of the insectivorous bat of Europe are infinitely inferior. During the day the Indian *Pteropi* repose in the deep shade of the banyan-trees, suspended by their powerful feet, and wrapped round with their beautiful dark-brown wings as closely as a mummy in a cerecloth. When evening comes they issue out and wheel majestically down to the margin of the river, of the reservoir, where the sportsman is waiting silently for the approach of some higher quarry at the drinking-place. Close to him glides the *Pteropus*—not unperceiving, but without fear; and some believe that in the darkness it alights on the earth to drink at the water's edge. But as in that case it would have great difficulty in taking flight again, without hooking itself to some stray branch trailing on the ground, and thence ascending to a sufficient height to fling itself clear into the air, it is probable that it drinks like the swallow, on the wing.

FLYING FOXES IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK.

The movement of the *Pteropus*, when not in flight, closely resembles that of the stork. The first digit of the wing terminates in a hooked claw, which grips firmly, and the body, when this claw is in action, assumes a pendulous horizontal position parallel to the branch on which it travels.

These very interesting animals were brought over from India for the society by Captain Nesbit. They appear to be perfectly sensible of the kindness of their keeper, and feed freely from his hand.

AMERICAN DECREES ON COURT COSTUME.—Mr. Marcy, the American Secretary, who has manifested such an obstinate and impracticable spirit in his political correspondence with our Government, is determined to be consistent in all things, and has actually, after due consultation with the Government tailors of the United States, defined and prescribed the dress in which all American gentlemen must appear at Foreign Courts, and our own especially. The order which has been conveyed to the American Legation is not limited in its application to the members of the diplomatic corps, but to all free and independent citizens, who thus do not enjoy the same liberty of action which the subjects of the monarchies of Europe to a certain extent do. The costume which the united taste and wisdom of Mr. Marcy and his coadjutors have decided on consists of an ordinary black dress-coat, a white waistcoat, white cravat, black pantaloons or breeches, silk stockings, a black sword, and a cocked hat. Several American gentlemen have openly expressed their feelings of annoyance at this proceeding of Mr. Marcy. They would willingly, when seeking for their own pleasure, to pay their respects to the Sovereign of Great Britain, and as a matter of true politeness and good taste, conform to the usages and customs of her Court; but this order of Mr. Marcy is of so imperative a nature as to leave the intelligent members of the great republic no option.

GOOD CAUSE FOR RUSSIAN SATISFACTION.—The Russian officers in the Crimea, according to recent letters, express the greatest delight that the war is ended. "Some," says a letter just received, "laughed at us very much for not having taken Sebastopol, and the whole Crimea, after the battle of Alma, when they said, they had only 26,000 men in all the Crimea. At Inkerman they had 40,000, and now 250,000 in the Crimea. They refer the cause of all their sufferings to not having a railway from Moscow, or roads through the province, so that transport in wet weather was nearly impossible. We had, of course, many invitations to Moscow and St. Petersburg, which we returned with similar ones to them. The hospitals were all full of patients, and typhus raging severely. They said Simpheropol was in a terrible state during the bombardment, full of wounded; and that of the Fourth Division, which was in Sebastopol almost since the beginning of the siege, there is hardly one of the old officers left."

FLOVERS.—(SEE PAGE 571.)

## TRIAL OF WILLIAM PALMER.

*(Continued from page 564.)*

sooner in his sitting-room, and he said he wanted me to write out a cheque, and he produced a copy. I did as he requested, and he said it was for money that Mr. Cook owed him. I left the cheque in the possession of the prisoner. He told me the reason he wanted me to write the cheque was that Messrs. Mosely, from whom it was drawn, would know Cook's handwriting; and he said he was going to take the cheque for Mr. Cook to sign.

Mr. Weatherby, the secretary to the Jockey Club, was here called, and he explained that it was his duty to pay the stakes to the owners of winning race-horses, and he also kept a bank. The deceased had a banking account with him. He knew Palmer. He kept no account; but he had paid him stakes that he had won. On the 21st November he received a cheque bearing the signature of the deceased. He returned that cheque to the prisoner by post. The amount written upon it he had joined with Cook, and that it was all for Cook's benefit, and this was the document stating so. I think the handwriting of the paper was Palmer's. I told him I could not sign such a document, as I had not seen Cooke sign it, and that I might be called upon afterwards to give evidence respecting it, and the Post-office authorities would not like my leaving my place for such a purpose. The production of this document was then called for. It was not produced.) I believe there was a stamp upon the paper, and it contained a statement that certain bills were all for Mr. Cook's benefit, and not Mr. Palmer's. The amounts were rather large, but I do not remember the precise sums; but one was for £1000 and another £50 It was signed "J. P. Cook." I was in the habit of giving the prisoner letters addressed to Mr. Cook. While the inquest was going on I remember the prisoner asking me, if I heard anything fresh to let him know. I thought it was a temptation for me to open a letter, and I told him I could not do so. Since I am suffering imprisonment for it one addressed by Dr. Taylor to Mr. Gardner. I read a portion of that letter, and communicated what I had read to the prisoner. I informed him that Dr. Taylor said that no trace of strychnia had been found in Cook's body. The prisoner, when I told him this, replied that he knew they would not, for he was perfectly innocent.

Mr. Hatton, the chief constable of the Staffordshire police, here produced a letter sent by the prisoner to Mr. Ward, the coroner. It was read, and stated that he knew Professor Taylor had stated that he could not discover either strychnia or prussic acid in the body, and that he hoped the verdict would be that he died from natural causes. It concluded

"Everyours, W. P."

Mr. Ellis Crisp, inspector of police at Rugeley, said: On the 17th December I assisted to search the prisoner's house, and found the book I now produce. It contains the following entry in the prisoner's handwriting:—"Strychnine kills by causing a tetanic fixing of the respiratory muscles."

Mrs. Elizabeth Hawkes said: I keep a boarding-house in Beaufort-buildings, Strand. I knew the prisoner. He was at my house on the 1st of December last, and I purchased some game and a turkey for him on that day, and the porter purchased some fish. The things were all packed up in a hamper, and I directed the hamper to Mr. Ward, the coroner, at Stoke-upon-Trent.

Mr. G. Herring said: I live at New-cross. I am independent. I knew the deceased, and I saw him at Shrewsbury races. I put up at the Raven, and occupied rooms next to that occupied by the prisoner and Mr. Cook. On the Wednesday of the races I saw a considerable sum of money, in bank notes, in possession of the deceased. He showed me his betting-book, and it contained entries of bets he had made upon the races. On Monday, the 10th of November, I received a letter from the prisoner, which he requested me to forward him at his lodging in Bedford-buildings. I went at the time appointed, and saw the prisoner. I asked him how Mr Cook was, and he said he was all right, as a physician had given him a dose of salts, and he added him pot-pourri, and that I might go to

of remedy were found. Half a grain three or four days before death, if favourably given, and not vomited, would, I should expect, leave a trace. One grain would certainly do so. I heard the evidence as to the death of Mrs. Smyth, Agnes French, and the other lady mentioned, and also as to the attack of Clutterbuck.

From your experience in reference to strychnine, do you coincide in opinion with the other witnesses, that the deaths in those cases were caused by strychnine?—Yes.

Did the symptoms in Cook's case appear to be of a similar character to the symptoms in those cases?—They did.

As a professor of medical science, do you know any cause in the range of human disease except strychnine to which the symptoms in Cook's case can be referred?—I do not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Shee: I was first applied to in this case on Tuesday, the 25th of November, by Mr. Stevens, who was introduced to me by Mr. Warrington, Professor of Chemistry. Either then or subsequently he mentioned Mr. Gardner. I had not known Mr. Gardner before. I had never before been concerned in cases of this kind at Rugeley.

Mr. Serjeant Shee read the letter written by Dr. Taylor to Mr. Gardner:—

Chemical Laboratory, Guy's Hospital, Dec. 4, 1855.

*Re* J. P. Cook, Esq., deceased.

Dear Sir,—Dr. Rees and I have completed the analysis to-day. We have sketched a report, which will be ready to-morrow or next day.

As I am going to Durham Assizes on the part of the Crown, in the case of *Reg. v.* Wesley, the report will be in the hands of Dr. Rees, No. 28, Albemarle-street. It will be most desirable that Mr. Stevens should call on Dr. Rees, read the report with him, and put such questions as may occur.

In reply to your letter received here this morning I beg to say that we wish a statement of all the medicines prescribed for deceased (unt l his death) to be drawn up and sent to Dr. Rees.

We do not find strychnine, prussic acid, or any trace of opium. From the contents having been drained away it is now impossible to say whether any strychnine had or had not been given just before death, but it is quite possible for tetanic effects to destroy life if given in repeated doses; and, so far as we can at present form an opinion, in the absence of any natural cause of death, the deceased may have died from the effects of antimony in this or some other form.—We are, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

ALFRED S. TAYLOR.
G. OWEN REES

Witness: I think I was quite justified in coming to the conclusion that antimony was the cause of death. The quantity of antimony found in the body was no criterion of the quantity that might have been administered; it might have been merely the residue of what had been taken. If the deceased had taken quack medicines that contained antimony, the same results would undoubtedly have been apparent. We were told by Mr. Stevens that his son-in-law was in good health at Shrewsbury races—that he made no complaint of illness—that he was suddenly attacked by vomiting and died, and there was, of course, a suspicion that he had not come by his death fairly, as there was no natural cause to account for death.

Serjeant Shee: In such a case as this, do you enlighten your judgment by all the hearsay evidence you can get?

Witness: I think it right to get all the information I can; but I do not allow my judgment to be influenced in any manner by what I hear. I consider it necessary to obtain all the information I can when I have to investigate a case of this description.

Cross-examination continued: We do not say that the deceased died from the administration of antimony; but we say that he may have died from that cause. I was present at the inquest upon Cook on the 14th of December. I heard Mr. Jones, Dr. Bamford, and Dr. Jones examined; but I am not quite sure whether I heard the evidence given by Newton. I had some of the experiments I have alluded to twenty-three years ago. These are the experiments I refer to in my book. I have made the last experiments since the inquest. I consider the experiments upon these rabbits, coupled with my knowledge of the nature and character of poisons for twenty-five years, to be satisfactory. A rabbit I consider to be an animal calculated for the purpose. I don't very much like operating in this manner with cats or dogs, because I consider it dangerous. I should rather decline trying these experiments with dogs or cats (A. No.) I was aware that the prisoner had purchased strychnine, prussic acid, and Battley's solution, before I made my report, but we did not allow that fact to influence our judgment in the slightest possible degree.

The examination and cross-examination of Dr. Taylor occupied five hours. The chief point which Mr. Serjeant Shee seemed anxious to establish was that Dr. Taylor had varied in his opinion as to the cause of Cook's death. At first he supposed it to be a case of poisoning by doses of strychnine; but now he agreed with all the other medical and scientific witnesses, that the symptoms which preceded death were not such result from strychnine.

Dr. G. Rees, examined by Mr. E. James, Q.C., said: I am a lecturer on materia med ca at Guy's Hospital, and I assisted Dr. Taylor in making the *post-mortem* examination referred to by the gentlemen, and he has most correctly stated the result. I was present during the whole time, and at the discovery of the antimony. I am of opinion that it must have been administered within a few days or a few hours of Mr. Cook's death. I have tests we employ to discover the presence of strychnine. I agree with Dr. Taylor as to the manner in which strychnine acts upon the human frame, and I am of opinion that it may be taken either by accident or design sufficient to destroy life, and no trace of it be found after death. I just present at the experiments made by Dr. Taylor upon the animals and at the endeavour to extract from them the strychnine. We failed to do so in those cases out of four. The symptoms accompanying the deaths of the animals were very similar to those described in the case of Mr. Cook. I have heard the case that has been mentioned in this case, and the symptoms in every one of them are analogous to those in the case of Mr. Cook.

Professor Brande. I am professor of chemistry at the Royal Institution. I was present at one of the analyses. We examined, in the first place, a small portion of copper upon a very weak solution of antimony, and we ascertained there was no action until the solution was slightly acidified by muriatic acid. The antimony was then deposited, and it was very difficult to state positively that that deposit was antimony. The experiment was made for the purpose of testing the accuracy of the test that had already been supplied, and it was perfectly satisfactory.

Professor Christison said: I am a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and professor of materia medica to the University of Edinburgh. I am also the author of a work on the subject of poisons, and I have directed a good deal of attention to strychnia. In my opinion it acts by absorption into the blood, and through that upon the nervous system. If strychnine were administered in the form of a pill it might be mixed with other ingredients that would protract the period of its operation. This would be the case if it were mixed with resinous materials, or any materials that were difficult of digestion, and such materials would be within the knowledge of any medical man, and they are frequently used for the purpose of making ordinary pills. Absorption in such a case would not commence until the pill was broken up by the process of digestion. In the present state of our knowledge of the subject I do not think it is possible to fix the precise time when the operation of the poison commences in a human subject. In the case of an animal we take care that it is fasting, and we mix the poison with ingredients that are readily soluble, and every circumstance favourable for the development of the poison. I have seen many cases of tetanus arising from wounds and other causes. The general symptoms of the disorder very nearly resemble each other, and in the natural forms of tetanus the symptoms begin and advance much more slowly, and they prove fatal much more slowly, and there is no intermission in certain forms of natural tetanus. In tetanus from strychnine there are short intermissions. I have heard the evidence of what took place at the Talbot Arms on the 14th and Tuesday, and the result of my experience induces me to come to the conclusion that the symptoms exhibited by the deceased were only attributable to strychnia, or the four poisons containing it. (The witness gave the technical names of the poisons he referred to.) There is no natural disease of which I am acquainted with to which I could refer these symptoms.

The trial was again adjourned at six o'clock until next morning at ten o'clock. Every day it takes us on the former occasions, to the London Coffee-house, in the c.large of the officers of the court.

## TUESDAY.

At ten o'clock this morning the prisoner Palmer was again placed at the bar. On the bench with the learned Judges were the Recorder, Mr. Bicrkman, M.P., Sir J. Bamford, Dr. John Wilson, the Governor of Chelsea Hospital, and the Rev. W. Upton Richards.

Dr. John Jackson said: he was a member of the College of Physicians, and had recently returned from India, where he had practised twenty-five years. He had his attention directed to idiopathic and traumatic tetanus. In England idiopathic tetanus was rare, but not so rare in India. About forty cases of idiopathic tetanus had come under his notice in India. Idiopathic tetanus in India was equally fatal with traumatic, and was frequently found in children, both natives and Europeans. Many occurred in the first month of the third day after birth. It was not unfrequently occasioned by cold in that country. In infants idiopathic tetanus exhibited more marked symptoms of lockjaw than traumatic tetanus. In adults there was no difference in the symptoms from traumatic. He had always seen the disease preceded by premonitory symptoms—as, for instance, a peculiar expression of the countenance, stiffness in the muscles of the throat, and lock-jaw. Idiopathic tetanus usually proved fatal to infants in forty-eight hours in adults, arising from cold, it was of longer duration, and might continue many days, going through the same grades as the traumatic form.

Cross-examined by Serjeant Shee: A patient was always uncomfortable before an attack of idiopathic tetanus came on. He would complain of the muscles of his neck, but his appetite would not be much affected. He might take his food up to within twelve hours of the attack setting in. He never heard a patient complain of want of appetite on such occasions. He had seen a case of idiopathic tetanus in which the first paroxysms were in bed.

By the Attorney-General: In an infant not more than six hours would elapse between the premonitory symptoms and the tetanic convulsions. In an adult from twelve to twenty-four hours would elapse, and sometimes more than that. The period between the tetanic convulsions and death would vary—perhaps from three days to ten. Death in two days he should consider early. That applied to traumatics as well as idiopathic tetanus. He had never seen a case in which the disease ran its course and terminated in death in half-an-hour.

Mr. D. Bergan, chief superintendent of the Stafford police, examined by the Attorney-General, said: he attended before the coroner at Rugeley on Saturday, Dec. 15, he searched the prisoner's house. He found there a diary. It was in a drawer in his surgery. He found other papers in the bed room and other parts of the house. He put them all into one place in the drawing-room. He locked the drawer and put the key in his pocket. On the following day he endeavoured to make a selection from them in the presence of Mr. George Palmer, an attorney at Rugeley, and the brother of the prisoner. Eventually he packed up all the papers and gave up the idea of selection. On the following Tuesday morning he took them all away in a black leather bag and conveyed them to Stafford, where he handed them over to Mr. Hatton, the chief of the county police. The papers were then minutely gone through by Mr. Deane, a solicitor acting for the prosecution. Mr. Deane classified them, and copied a portion of them. They were then left with Mr. Hatton. While he was searching the house he went through the papers and saw what they were. He did not find a cheque purporting to bear the signature of Mr. Weatherby, a racing-agent; nor did he find any paper or document bearing Cook's signature, affecting bills of exchange, with dates, and acknowledging that such bills had been negotiated for the benefit of Cook, and that Palmer had had no benefit from them.

Mr. Henry A. Deane, a solicitor, was called and examined by Mr. James, Q.C. He said he was employed by certain insurance companies to attend the inquest on the body of Anne Palmer, the prisoner's wife. The first time he saw Palmer's papers was at Stafford. They were in the possession of Mr. Burgen, the last witness. The papers were in a black bag, which was unsealed in his presence. He carefully examined the whole of the papers, for the purpose of giving those which were important to the chief superintendent, and of returning those which were immaterial to Mr. George Palmer. He had heard the witness Cheshire examined as to the document Palmer wished him to attest. He found no such documents. He saw Mr. George Palmer take the papers were returned to him.

Cross-examined by Serjeant Shee: The firm with which witness was connected were the solicitors for the Prince of Wales Insurance Company. Inspector Field was employed by him to go to Rugeley. He was at Rugeley part of one day, and at Stafford three or four days. Field did not see Palmer while he was in Staffordshire. He was accompanied by another officer, named Simpson. He told witness that he had seen Palmer. Simpson was first employed by witness on this matter in the first week in October.

By Mr. James: Field was sent down to make inquiries as to the habits and life of Mr. Walter Palmer, of those death the Prince of Wales Insurance-office had shortly before received notice. Also to make inquiries in the circumstances of a person named Bates, on whose life there had been a proposal for the insurance of £25,000.

Mr. J. Espin said he was a solicitor, acting for Mr. Padwick. He produced a bill for £2000, which was put in his hands by Mr. Padwick to get payment from the prisoner Palmer. (This bill was handed to Mr. Strawbridge, the manager of the Rugeley bank. He proved that the drawing and indorsement of the bill were in William Palmer's handwriting, but that the acceptance, purporting to be that of Sarah Palmer, prisoner's mother, was not in her handwriting. This bill was the subject of the action tried by Mr. Justice Erle, a few weeks since, when Palmer admitted in court that his wife, Mrs. Palmer, since deceased, had, in his presence, written his mother's name to the bill.) Palmer paid £1000 off the bill, and on the 20th of Nov. Mr Padwick pressed the prisoner for the remainder. The bill was put into witness's hands for the purpose of enforcing payment; and on the 12th of December judgment against Palmer was signed. On the 12th of November Palmer wrote to Padwick, stating that he sent a cheque for £1000, but he had not sent it. He presented until the 28th, which date it bore. That cheque was not paid. On December 8 Padwick received another cheque from Palmer, for £630. That was not paid. The last cheque was received a few days after the first was dishonoured.

Mr. Serjeant Shee briefly cro-examined the witness, but nothing material was elicited

Mr. William Bamford, surgeon, of Rugeley, was then called, and examined by the Attorney-General: He first saw Cook on Saturday, the 17th of November. On that day Palmer called upon witness, and asked a friend of his, who was lying ill at the Talbot Arms. Palmer said that Mr. Cook had dined with him the day before, and had taken too much champagne. Witness went to see Cook immediately. He found Mr. Cook whether he took too much wine the day before, and he assured him that he had taken only two glasses. Cook was constantly vomiting while witness was with him. Witness prescribed for him effervescing draughts and a six-ounce mixture. On his second visit he prescribed pills for him, but he never saw him take any of them. On the Monday evening he prepared some pills, which he gave to Palmer at the Talbot Arms to give to a servant-maid who was in attendance on Cook. He saw her take them up stairs. Those pills were of the same ingredients as those he had prepared for Cook on the Saturday and Sunday previous. Witness attended Cook on the Tuesday morning. He was going down to see Cook, when he met Palmer, and he asked him whether he had seen Cook? He said he saw him between nine and ten o'clock that morning, and that he had given him for half an hour. Palmer asked witness not to go to see Cook then, and he returned home without seeing him. At a later hour of the day witness was again sent for to see Cook. Witness found Palmer there, and him not to go, as Cook was quiet, and he (Palmer) did not wish to have him disturbed. At seven o'clock Palmer called at witness's house, and requested him to go down to see Cook. Witness went, and saw him for the first time he saw him on Tuesday. He left the inn with Mr. Jones and Mr. Palmer. Palmer said he rather wished Cook to have his pills again, and he said he would walk up to witness's house and get them. Palmer did while witness prepared them. He prepared the pills in his surgery, and Palmer saw him weigh out the ingredients. He had some strychnine in his own private room, but not in his surgery. He put the pills in a box, and wrote on paper, "Night pills—John Parsons Cook, Esq." When first he sent the pills Palmer told him to put a direction on. Nothing more was said either by himself or Palmer about the direction. He never saw Cook alive after that time. Palmer took away the pills after witness had wrapped the box in a separate piece of paper and sealed it. The direction was written upon it. Witness left Palmer at home, and there was nothing written on the box itself. It was about twenty minutes past twelve o'clock at night he saw Cook dead. The body was stretched out as rigid as it could be, and resting on the heels and back of the head. The arms were extended down each side of the body, and his hands were tightly clenched. Witness had given it as his opinion that he died from apoplexy. He filled up a certificate to that effect. Palmer asked him to fill up the certificate. He had the forms in his own possession. Witness told Palmer that as Cook was his patient it was his place to fill up the certificate. Palmer said he wished witness to do it, and he then did it. Witness was present at the *post-mortem* examination. After it was over Palmer said to witness, "We ought not to have let that jar go."

Mr. Thomas Pratt, a solicitor, of Queen-street, May-fair, was examined by Mr. James: He said he knew the prisoner Palmer. Their acquaintance commenced at the latter end of 1853. Witness obtained for him a loan of £1000. That was ultimately paid. That was about the end of November, 1854. In November, 1854, he was employed by Palmer to make a claim upon two policies on the death of Anne Palmer. He sent a cheque for £6000 from the Sun, and £3000 from the Norwich Union. The money was applied in payment of three bills amounting to £3000 or £4000, due on acceptances and loans obtained subsequently. For the loan of £3000; but he did not recollect that he mentioned the purposes for which he required it. Witness cashed it on the bills for £2000, accepted by Sarah Palmer. On the 20th of November the bills were paid, and still had, seven or eight bills—that was, they were held by himself and his clients. Four were held by his clients and four by himself. There were two of these bills overdue in November. The total amount was £12,000, and they all purported to be accepted by Sarah Palmer, prisoner's mother. The bills were to be held over for one month to month, and interest paid. The rates of discount were, with few exceptions, sixty per cent. In November last the interest on the bills standing over was due. He knew Walter Palmer, who died in August, 1855. Witness was instructed by the prisoner to make a claim on the Prince of Wales office for a policy held on his life; the amount claimed was £18,000. Sarah Palmer, whose name was on the bills, was the prisoner's mother, and witness frequently addressed letters to her at Rugeley on the subject of the bills. (These and several other letters were put in and read.) In letters Pratt addressed to Palmer reminded him that the bills which were about falling due must be renewed, as the money could not be obtained from the Prince of Wales office for at least three months. They spoke also of the exertions Pratt had made, and was making, to obtain a settlement of the claim on the Prince of Wales office, and in more than one instance Pratt complained that Palmer did not deliver his answers to answer the letters addressed to him in reference to her acceptances.) Towards the end of October Palmer paid him £250 in part payment of the bills. Witness said he must have further sum of £200 before the following Wednesday. Pratt was represented against Mrs. Palmer, upon which Palmer wrote imploringly for time, adding that he would raise the money at any sacrifice. On the 6th of November he (Mr. Pratt) issued writs against Palmer and his mother. He sent the writs to Mr. Crump, a solicitor at Rugeley. They were sued for £4000. On the 10th of November Palmer called upon him, and paid him £200. With £200 received before, that made £800. Credit was given him for £400, and £200 was taken for interest. Nothing positive was said about further payments, but something was said about his endeavouring to make further advances as soon as possible. On the 19th Palmer called upon him again, and paid him £50 in notes and a cheque, and told him he would receive £450 from Herring through the post. Subsequently he received a cheque from Mr. Herring for £450, which was through his banker. Afterwards he heard from the prisoner that Cook had died, and he promised to remit money the next day. He told witness at the same time that if any one asked him about Cook's affairs he was not to answer any questions before seeing him (Palmer). I received a letter from the prisoner on the 22nd November, informing me that Messrs. Weatherby would forward me a cheque for £75 for payment of the interest on the £1500 bills that were held over. I afterwards received a cheque for £75 on Messrs. Weatherby, but they refused to pay it. I afterwards received a letter from the prisoner headed "strictly private and confidential," in which he requested me not to give any information to any person as to whether Cook had any money transactions with me. I did not know Mr. Cook, but I had a bill of sale executed by him upon the two horses, Polestar and Sirius, in September, 1855. It was security for a loan for £400 upon a bill of exchange that was sent to me by post. There was no drawer's name upon it at that time. The prisoner made all the arrangements about this loan and bill of sale, and I never saw the deceased in the transaction. I advanced a sum of £375 and a wine-warrant upon the bill for £500, and took the bill of sale as security. The prisoner requested me to send the money in a letter addressed to him at Doncaster, and I did so. I sent £800 in bank-notes, and a cheque for £375, but I took the precaution to make out the words "or bearer," so that it would require the indorsement of Mr. Cook before the money could be obtained.

Mr. Stevens was here called, and the cheque for £375 was shown to him, and he identified the indorsement of Mr. Cook's name was a forgery. He always signed his name "J. Parsons Cook."

"J. P. Cook"?

Mr. Strawbridge, the manager of the Rugeley Bank, was called, and having examined all the bills that had been produced, he said: I see the signature, "Sarah Palmer," to the whole of them was forged, and was not the handwriting of the prisoner's mother.

William Cheshire, a clerk in the National Provincial Bank at Rugeley, proved that the cheque for £375 was paid in to the prisoner's account.

Mr. Pratt, cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Shee: I knew nothing of Cook at the time of the bill transaction. I had at the time a sum of £310 in my hands that belonged to the prisoner. Palmer wanted me to pay £100 more to a person named Sergeant, which I declined to do without further security, and the prisoner then proposed the acceptance of Mr. Cook for £300, and he represented him as a man of respectability and influence. I consented to take the acceptance, and the prisoner thus obtained the £300 that he required. Mr. Cook paid the £300, and I returned him his acceptance. I wrote to him on the 18th of November, reminding him that the £300 bill would become due on the 2nd of December. I addressed the letter to Lutterworth.

Re-examined: The £300 bill became due on the 20th of June. It was not paid on that day, but Mr. Cook duly honoured it.

Mr. John Armstrong, an attorney, practising at Rugeley, said: About the 12th of November last I was employ ed to recover a debt of £90 from the prisoner for a mercer's bill. On the 17th I got instructions for a writ, and on the following day, by direction of the plaintiff, I went to the prisoner's house, and he paid me two £50 notes in satisfaction of the debt. He, at the same time, said he hoped he should not have to pay the costs of the writ.

Mr. John Wallbank, a butcher, at Rugeley, proved that on the 12th of November he was sent for to Palmer's house, and saw him there. The prisoner said to him, "Wallbank, I want you to lend me five-and-twenty pounds." I replied, "Doctor, I am very short of money, but I will try and get it." He replied, "Do, there's a good fellow, and I will give it you again on Saturday morning, as I shall receive some money at Shrewsbury." This was the week before Shrewsbury races. I lent him the money, and he repaid me on the day he had promised.

Mr. John Spilsbury, a farmer, living at Stafford, proved that he had dealings with the prisoner, and in November last Palmer owed him £46 3s. He called upon the prisoner casually on the 27th of November, and he paid him the amount he owed him. He paid him in bank-notes.

Mr. Strawbridge, the bank clerk, was recalled, and he said that on the 19th of November the prisoner had £1,400 in his four. The last payment to the credit of the prisoner's account was made on the 10th of October.

Mr. Herbert Wright, solicitor, at Birmingham, said he had known the prisoner since 1851, and in November, 1855, he was indebted to witness's firm to the amount of £10,460. They had a bill of sale of his property. It was executed by the prisoner. He made various out of advances upon bills of exchange, accepted by Sarah Palmer, and drawn and indorsed by the prisoner. He assigned the whole of his property—race-horses and everything he possessed—as security for the payment of the money. The witness produced bills of exchange to the amount of £8600, bearing the signature of Sarah Palmer. During the month of November he was pressing the prisoner for money, and the money that had been advanced, and in the beginning of December the bill of sale was put in force. Witness was present, but he did not find or take away any papers from the house at Rugeley.

Cross-examined: He should probably not have objected to carry on the bills if the prisoner had paid interest. He never lent any money to Mr. Cook. He saw him, and requested him to lend him some money, but the affair never seemed completion.

By the Attorney-General: These bills were discounted at the rate of 60 per cent per annum. If the prisoner had been able to continue to pay interest at that rate, the bills would probably have been renewed.

Mr. Serjeant Shee said he was then again called, and he said that the acceptances of Sarah Palmer to the whole of the bills produced by the last witnesses were forgeries

The case was then closed.

Mr. Serjeant Shee: We thereby was here called, but that gentleman was not in attendance.

The Attorney-General then intimated that he would put a few questions to Mr. Cook at the opening of the court next day; and he would also examine for a few minutes [illegible] (Mr. Serjeant Shee) would have an [illegible] to the speech [illegible] of evidence.

It was then agreed that the proceedings should be adjourned at [illegible] o'clock.

## WEDNESDAY.

At ten o'clock the prisoner Palmer was again placed at the bar. The proceedings commenced by the counsel for the prosecution calling Mr. Weatherby, the secretary to the Jockey Club, and other persons. Their evidence went mainly to prove that certain bills, cheques and other documents, purporting to be in Cook's handwriting were not signed by him.

Mr. Jeremiah Butler proved that Palmer paid him £40 after Shrewsbury races. He owed him £700, and on the had some cash to receive shortly. He gave him a cheque for £250 on the Rugeley bank, but without having the money. He knew Mr. Cook's horse Polestar. It was worth £700 after it had won the race. It was worth more before the race, in consequence of its engagements.

(*Continued on page* 584.)

## RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE IN AUSTRIA.—A few days since you learnt from your Vienna correspondent reply had been given to the Protestant Consistory when it complained to Government of some of the recent ordinances of the Bishops; and the following further information on the same subject has been communicated. The Government was told that, though the civil authorities could not prevent the publication of such ordinances, they would do all in their power to settle the matter to the satisfaction of all parties. Such a promise seems intended to mean no more than that a separate piece of ground will be allotted to the non-Catholics as a place of burial for their deceased relatives. M. Urban, the Rector of the parish of Matzleinsdorf, a village outside the lines of Vienna, a few days since, refused to permit the body of the parish pall to be used for the corpse of a Protestant. In the very face of such occurrences the Roman Catholic hierarchy boasts of the spirit of toleration by which it is animated, and declares that it has no intention whatever of persecuting Protestants, or depriving any subjects of non-Catholic subjects. A Vienna writer for the *Frankfort Post Zeitung* writes that family vaults in the general cemeteries of Vienna "exist only in the imagination of certain correspondents in Paris, who, being strangers, are the masters of the subject on which they write." The "private graves," as they are here called, are innumerable; the number of regular family vaults is 650 odd, and above 100 of them belong to Protestants.—*Letter from Vienna.*

## LARGE POLYANTHUS.—Mr. Bennington has in his garden at Midsun mer-place, Houselow, in the Staines road, a polyanthus which he has raised from seed three years old, of the following extraordinary dimensions:—Circumference of plant, nearly 6 feet; breadth of leaf, 4 inches; length of stem and truss, 15 inches; circumference of flower-stem, 2½ inches; number of pips in flower and buds inclosed in one truss, 150, all quite distinct to the eye of the observer. The circumference of the flower-stem, 2½ inches.

## THE LATE DR. MAYO.—We have received a letter from the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—In your notice of the late Dr. Cutterbuck you have assigned to him a date beyond his years. He was, as may be seen [illegible] Jan. 26, 1767. He was consequently not 81 years of age. At his decease he was the Senior Fellow of the Medical Society of London, a distinction which [illegible] I am, Sir, your obedient servant, T. J. PETTIGREW, Osnaw-crescent, Brompton, May 17, 1856.

## STILTON CHEESE.—(*From a Correspondent*).—Dear on the [illegible] inst., Mrs. Pick, Willcote Lodge, Leicestershire, aged ninety-s[illegible]. At this lodge, in early life, Mrs. Pick and her parents were the origina. makers of that far-famed delicacy, "Stilton Cheese." The secret of its make [illegible] came confined to the Pick family, who were under an engagement to [illegible] the cheese they could make to Mr. Cooper Thornhill, innkeeper, of Stilton; and, being true to be obtained of him, it received the name of "Stilton cheese," when it would have been more properly named Wilhcote cheese, being first made in the small village of that name, on the eastern side of Leicestershire. Stilton cheese is now chiefly made in the neighbouring villages: during the late war much of it was sent as presents to the Crimea.

"AND THE PRAYER OF FAITH SHALL SAVE THE SICK."—PAINTED BY J. PHILLIP.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

## PICTURES IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION, AND IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL.

Our Fine Art Illustrations for the present week—three in number—are taken from the Royal Academy Exhibition, and from the third annual exhibition in London of the French School of the Fine Arts.

Our large Illustration is one of four pictures contributed by Mr. John Phillip (Phillip of Spain, as he is called), and to our thinking the best of the four. It represents the interior of a church in Spain, and is entitled "And the prayer of faith shall save the sick." Very seldom indeed has sincerity of religious sure and certain hope been more faithfully depicted. Mark the skilful contrasts in the picture. Observe, also, the well-sustained and well-subdued tone of colour throughout. A young lady not inaptly described it, in our hearing, as "A Cabinet Altarpiece." It is not too much here to repeat of Mr. Phillip that he is one of the few contributors to this year's Exhibition who is seen to have made a gigantic stride in his art. That "Gipsy Water-carrier of Seville" (*No.* 535) might be hung to no disadvantage by the side of the famous "Water-carrier" of Velasquez now at Apsley House.

Since Mr Hook abandoned red-legged Venetians for fishermen on Cromer Sands and shrimpers in Babbacombe Bay, Mr. F. R. Pickersgill is left the leading representative of a particular school of art in this country that never failed to supply pictures that arrested and retained the attention of the well-informed and the uninformed. Young Mr. Pickersgill—for so we must call him to distinguish him from the Academician of the same name—never puts his pallet on his thumb without devoting his best talents and time to what he is about. He is never careless. You see that he never relies on mere unaided genius. Every part is studied. These qualities are particularly observable in the two contributions he has made to the present Exhibition. His subjects he has sought in the best of books in the Bible and in Shakspeare. His Scripture subject is from *St.* Mark—"And He took them up in his arms, put his hands upon them, and blessed them." A great matter indeed to grapple with, and very fervently and feelingly rendered.

The Shakspeare subject is from "Love's Labour's Lost," and is hung as No. 17 in the Great Room. Shakspeare's own words will explain our Engraving:—

*Biron.* Lady, I will commend you to my own heart.
*Rosaline.* Pray you, do my commendations; I will be glad to see it
* * * * *
*Longaville.* I beseech you a word: what is she in the white?
*Boyet.* A woman, sometimes, an you saw her in the light.
* * * * *
Shot by heaven proceed, sweet Cupid.—Act ii.

There is not to our tastes a better picture from Shakspeare than this in the present Exhibition.

Our Illustration from the French Exhibition is "The Water-cart," one

"THE WATER-CART."—PAINTED BY TROYON.—FROM THE LOAN EXHIBITION OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL OF THE FINE ARTS.

"LOVE'S LABOUR'S LOST."—PAINTED BY F. R. PICKERSGILL.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

of five pictures contributed by Constant Troyon, a pupil of Riocreux. M. Troyon received in 1838 the *third*-class medal for landscape; in 1840 the *second*-class medal, and in 1846 and 1848 the *first*-class medal. He has thus worked his way assiduously and deservedly to distinction. In 1849 he was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour; and only last year he received, with the approbation of his countrymen, the first-class medal at the Universal Exhibition. As yet M. Troyon is too little known in this country, but his "Applegatherers," his "Landscape with Cattle on the Banks of the Seine," "The Lock," and "Going to Market" will introduce him honourably to all true lovers of landscape-painting in England.

M. Troyon's five works are appropriately hung together, and thus his style may be studied to the best advantage. This arrangement was in force at first in our own Royal Academy, and the plan has much to recommend it. We shall have something more to say about it in the observations we have to make on the French Exhibition and its influence on English art.

## SIR ROBERT PEEL'S POSTHUMOUS MEMOIRS.*

THE circumstances under which these posthumous memoirs of Sir Robert Peel come before us are matter of notoriety with most of our readers. The great statesman, in the midst of the every-day harassing calls of active public life, had time to think of what was due to his reputation and to public opinion after death had severed his connection with the world. There are few statesmen that ever lived who have not, in the course of a long career, done many things calling for explanation or apology, but there is scarcely one who has met the requirement so freely, so unreservedly, as Peel in the revelations now partly before us. True, perhaps, there never has been an instance where a Minister of a constitutional Crown, like Peel, has seen the necessity, in the latter half of his career, of reversing the cherished policy of years upon two great questions of momentous import to the country, who has had the courage to do so, and also the good fortune to maintain a reputation superior to all the hostility and odium which such conduct invariably challenges—on the one hand, from disappointed friends, deserted in their need; on the other, from ancient foes, whom concession has strengthened but not conciliated. Peel did all this in the case of the Catholic Question and of the Corn-laws; and amongst the voluminous papers left behind him the correspondence and notes relating to these questions form the most prominent part. The whole of the numerous MSS. thus preserved as *pièces justificatives* were bequeathed by Peel to Lord Mahon (now Earl Stanhope) and the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, with full power to select for publication what portions they might think proper, "in the full assurance that they will so exercise the discretion given to them that no honourable confidence shall be betrayed, no private feelings be unnecessarily wounded, and no public interests injuriously affected, in consequence of premature or indiscreet publication."

Whatever be said of the qualities of industry and discretion displayed by the editors in the performance of the delicate trust thus reposed in them, they cannot, at any rate, be charged with undue haste in publishing. Nearly six years have elapsed since the great statesman died, and they have only now produced a single volume of 360 pages post octavo, containing memoranda and correspondence relating to a single transaction—that of the Catholic Bill, 1828-9. Two other memoirs—respectively on the subjects of the formation of Peel's "first Ministry, in 1834 and 1835;" and of the settlement of the Corn-law—are announced to follow "after a certain interval in their chronological series." In explanation of the methodical dilatoriness, past and future, in their proceedings the editors state:—

> Considering the perfect order and arrangement a which these and nearly all the other MSS. are found, it would have been easy for the editors to send them to press forthwith. That was not, however, their own opinion of their duty. Where the claims to an enduring renown are such as they are, it may be necessary to catch the popular favour as it flies. But in the case of a truly great statesman his fame has everything to gain, and nothing to lose, by well-considered delay in the publication of his papers. Such delay affords a proof that there are no party or personal motives to subserve: it allows the party spirit in all quarters to subside; it both induces and enables every reader to contemplate every question in a calm historic point of view.

This may all be very true and very sound philosophy; but at the same time, whilst we consider what is due to the dead, we should not forget the living; whilst we consult the claims of posterity and of history, we should not altogether overlook what is due to our own time; and who can be more deeply interested in the motives of a great statesman, involved by circumstances in a tortuous and exceptional policy, than the man who and the public who watched and applauded him? The very interest in such matters, too, except to the inquiring few, is apt to subside with the "party spirit" to which they gave rise; to disappear before the more engrossing claims of each new question of the day. How many, for instance, would at this day read posthumous papers, if such were to turn up, of Marlborough, or Bolingbroke, or Walpole, or Bute, or other statesmen who in their day engrossed the attention and divided the suffrages of the world? and yet there are occasional suppressions, out of consideration for individuals. If the same period elapse before the memoirs of the short and stirring Administration of 1834-5 are published, we shall have to wait another half-century for them; and a continuance of the same reserve would postpone the memoirs on the Corn-law Question for ten years beyond that, each "in their chronological series." Let us hope that this snail's-march measure will not be persevered in.

What can be greater proof of the truth of the remark we have just made as to the evanescent quality of the "party spirit" which forms the life of political struggles than the disappointment which attends the perusal of this volume of memoirs upon the Catholic Question; industriously compiled and preserved by the greatest statesman of our age, and left behind him as a special legacy to his country? In this we write as we feel; we are not afraid to avow our opinion, although we are well aware that there are very many persons who will be disposed to denounce it as presumptuous and irreverent; very many critics who will be prepared to insist that these memoirs are the most valuable additions to historical literature which it would be possible for the most consummate wisdom or the most fertile imagination to supply. We do not deny that there are in the course of them many revelations of the intrigues of party and the conduct of individuals which are important in the interests of truth; neither do we dispute that the full confession of the doubts and fears which distracted the King's Government during a series of years upon this one great question of Catholic Emancipation, of their hesitating and uncertain policy, and of the disingenuous gloss with which they were frequently obliged to conceal their real feelings and apprehensions from Parliament and the country, are without their use. They teach us that there is but one right line of policy in public affairs, and that the straight and the just one; they teach us to think with humility of human justice and human wisdom, when we find, by the confession of one of the most disinterested and upright Ministers that ever lived, that in the case of these Catholic claims the King and the King's Government yielded to terror what they had long withheld, and would still, if they dared, have withheld, upon principle; in teaches us, it should teach all men, to mistrust their own judgment upon existing affairs and prognostics of evil when they find men like Peel and Wellington adopting a policy on such a question which they only considered "a choice of evils," induced by "an abnormal and unhealthy condition of the public mind in Ireland,"—a concession to agitation, as the only means of conciliating a sufficient amount of public support to resist open rebellion.

From a perusal of these memoirs what is plainer than this position, that in all the earlier stages of this question it was never rightly understood by those who had to deal with it; that the ultimate issue to which all their measures tended was up to the very moment of the crisis as a sealed book to them; and that in what was to follow upon that crisis they judged as widely from the truth as at any period of the story?

What was the state of affairs which, in 1828, impelled Wellington and Peel to take up the Catholic claims as a Cabinet question, with a view to settlement? The Seditious Assemblies Act, especially levelled against O'Connell and his confederates, had proved an utter failure, and was about to expire, and the Government, upon the advice of the law officers of the Crown, were afraid to renew it with such amendments as might make it more effective. The Clare election had just taken place—Mr. O'Connell, a Catholic, being returned by a tremendous majority, in spite of all the exertions of the landlords and of the Crown. "A prospect tremendous indeed!" is Peel's observation, echoing the words of Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald. In the natural course of events this one defeat would speedily be followed by others all over the country. "He must be blind indeed to the natural progress of events, and to the influence of example in times of public excitement on the feelings and passions of men, who could cherish the delusive hope that the instrument of political power shivered to atoms in the county of Clare could still be wielded with effect in Cork or Galway." In the midst of all these defeats and pressing dangers, Lord Anglesey, the Lord Lieutenant, was daily conferring with the Government as to the number of constabulary and military available for the repression of outrage, the probability of their remaining staunch, and the reinforcements which might possibly be sent to assist them from England. But Peel saw that the game was "up," and resolved to abandon an untenable position. Is it not lamentable that in so doing he should still have persisted in blinking the natural justice of the case; that for an instant there should not have flashed across his mind a suspicion that his previous policy had been a wrong one, wrong as respects justice and truth; a doubt as to the moral impossibility of a whole people being guilty of treason? But no; he maintained the justice of his old position, but conceded that position upon considerations of physical necessity. His letter to the Duke of Wellington (August 11, 1828), in which he unfolds his views upon the posture of affairs, is a remarkable document in many respects. We extract some of its most striking passages. He states:—

> I have uniformly opposed what is called Catholic Emancipation, and have, resisted my opposition upon broad and uncompromising grounds.
>
> I wish I could say that my views upon the question were materially changed and that I now believed that full concessions to the Roman Catholics could be made either exempt from the dangers which I have apprehended from them, or productive of the full advantages which their advocates anticipate from the grant of them.

He then goes on to say: "It becomes necessary to make your choice between different kinds and different degrees of evil," and "maturely to consider whether it may not be better to encounter every eventual risk of concession than to submit to a certain continuance—or, rather perhaps, the certain aggravation—of existing evils." One circumstance of "overwhelming embarrassment" is, that "the Protestant mind is divided, and nearly balanced" on the question; that "we cannot escape discussion;" that in the Commons a minority of four had been changed to a majority of six on the question; that "the majority of the House of Lords against the principle—looking at the constitution of that majority—is far from satisfactory." Upon the whole he states:—"I am ready, at the hazard of any sacrifice, to maintain the opinion which I now deliberately give—that there is, upon the whole, less of evil in making a decided effort to settle the Catholic Question than in leaving it, as it has been left, an open question." He adds a suggestion, the motive or reasonableness of which we must confess we are at a loss to appreciate:—"I must, at the same time, express a very strong opinion that it would not conduce to the satisfactory adjustment of the question that the charge of it in the House of Commons should be committed to my hands." He would rather give his support to it, and give it "with cordiality," out of office. In a later communication to the Duke (Jan. 12, 1829) he reiterates his request to be allowed to retire from office; adding, however:—

> If my retirement should prove, in your opinion, after the communications which you have had with the King, or with those whom it may be necessary for you to consult, an *insuperable obstacle* to the adoption of the course which, upon the whole, I think the most advisable under all the existing circumstances of the time, in that case you shall command any service that I can render in any capacity.

How slow are the best of us to perceive the advancing steps of "Progress"! Even Peel, with his contempt for the ultra Tories—("I care not," he says, writing to Mr. Gregory, "for the distinction of ultra Tories")—with his nice appreciation of the value of the support of certain "warm friends" of his party; "those warm friends being prosperous country gentlemen, foxhunters, &c., &c.—most excellent men, who will attend one night, but who will not leave their favourite pursuits to sit up till two or three o'clock fighting questions of detail, on which, however, a Government must have a majority;" with this "significant" hint before him, a decided willingness by him, "of the progress of public opinion upon this question," viz.: "that many of the younger members of the House of Commons who had previously taken a part against the Roman Catholic claims followed the example of Mr. Brownlow, and admitted the change of opinion, and that it rarely, if ever, happened that the list of speakers against concession was reinforced by a young member even of ordinary ability:"—with all these various suggestions to influence his judgment, Peel avowed that he conceded this question against his well-grounded conviction of its merits, and under pressure of circumstances which he could not, but would, control.

Another party in this hard-fought and anxious struggle now remains to be mentioned. "The chief difficulty," writes Sir Robert Peel in this Memoir (p. 274), "was the King," who, in a letter dated Nov. 19, 1824, to Mr. Peel, thus expressed himself:—

> The sentiments of the King upon Catholic Emancipation are those of his revered and excellent father: from those sentiments the King never can, and never will, deviate.

George III.'s obstinacy upon this subject is well known; and, certainly, the following passage, in reference to the obstruction which he personally opposed to the progress of the measure, coming from a Minister of the Crown, reads a little odd. Peel writes (p. 60):—

> But in the year 1813 that obstacle to concession which was opposed by the decisive veto of George III. was removed, in consequence of his incapacity for the exercise of the Royal functions, and the appointment of a Regent without restrictions.

To return, however, to the year 1829—to George IV. and his Ministers. The King gave a reluctant assent to the views promulgated by Peel in the letter previously referred to; and in the Royal Speech on opening Parliament (17th January, 1829) the announcement of an intended measure for the improvement of the Catholic Association was made concurrently with a recommendation to "review the laws which impose civil disabilities on his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects." What follows is so interesting in an historical point of view that we quote the passage at length—the more especially as an erroneous version some of the circumstances has already appeared in a recent publication. After describing his resignation of his seat for the Oxford University, his subsequent rejection, on contest, in favour of Sir R. H. Inglis, and his election for Westbury—thanks to the patronage of Sir Manasseh Lopes—Sir Robert goes on to state:—

> I took my seat on Tuesday, the 3rd of March. We had continued our deliberations in cabinet up to that time, and had agreed with perfect unanimity on the general outline, and indeed on the details, of the several measures to be proposed to Parliament. We acted under the impression that we had the sanction (the reluctant certainly, but still the complete sanction) of the King for our proceedings. Being anxious that there should not be a moment of unnecessary delay, I gave notice on the 3rd of March that I would on Thursday the 5th call the attention of the House of Commons to that part of the Speech from the Throne which related to the state of Ireland, and the removal of the civil disabilities under which the Roman Catholics laboured.
>
> In the interim circumstances wholly unforeseen occurred, which appeared for a time to oppose an insuperable barrier to any further progress with the measures of which the actual notice had been thus given.
>
> On the evening of Tuesday, the 3rd of March, the King commanded the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, and myself to attend his Majesty at Windsor at an early hour on the following day. We went there accordingly, and on our arrival were ushered into the presence of the King, who received us with his usual kindness and cordiality. He was grave, and apparently labouring under some anxiety and uneasiness. His Majesty said that we must be fully aware that it had caused him the greatest pain to give his assent to the proposition made to him by his Cabinet that they should be at liberty to offer their collective advice on the Catholic Question, and still greater pain to feel that he had no alternative but to act upon the advice which he had received. His Majesty then observed, that as the question was about to be brought forward in Parliament, he wished to have a previous personal conference with those of his Ministers whom he had summoned on this occasion to attend him, and whom he must regard as chiefly responsible for the advice tendered to him. He said that he desired to receive from us a more complete and detailed explanation of the manner in which we proposed to effect the object we had in view.
>
> Upon this requisition from his Majesty, being probably most familiar with the details of the measure which I had to submit to the House of Commons on the following day, I proceeded to explain them to the King. I observed to his Majesty that the chief impediment to the enjoyment of complete civil privileges by his Roman Catholic subjects was the obligation to make the Declaration against Transubstantiation and to take the Oath of Supremacy as qualifications for such privileges—that we proposed to repeal altogether the Declaration against Transubstantiation, and to modify in the case of the Roman Catholics that part of the Oath of Supremacy which relates to the spiritual and ecclesiastical jurisdiction and superiority of the Pope.
>
> On this reference to the Oath of Supremacy the King seemed much surprised, and said rapidly and earnestly, "What is this? you surely do not mean to alter the ancient Oath of Supremacy!" He appealed to each of his Ministers on this point. We explained to his Majesty that we proposed that to all his subjects, excepting the Roman Catholics, the Oath should be administered in its present form, and that the Roman Catholics should be required to declare on Oath his belief that no foreign Prince or Prelate hath any temporal or civil jurisdiction, power, superiority, or pre-eminence, directly or indirectly within this realm. We added, that if the Roman Catholic was still required, before his admission to office or to Parliament, to declare his belief that no foreign Prelate hath or ought to have any spiritual or ecclesiastical jurisdiction, power, or pre-eminence within the realm, the measure of relief would be unavailing; that an effectual impediment to the enjoyment of civil privileges would remain unremoved.
>
> The King observed, that he that as it might, he could not possibly consent to any alteration of the sacred Oath of Supremacy—that he was exceedingly sorry that there had been any misunderstanding on so essential a point—that he did not blame us on account of that misunderstanding—that he did not mean to imply that in the explanation which we had previously given to him in writing we had been any unnecessary reserve on this point: still the undoubted fact was that he had given his sanction to our proceedings under misapprehension with regard to one particular point, and that a most important one, namely, the alteration of the Oath of Supremacy; and he felt assured that our opinions would be in concurrence with his own—that a sanction so given ought not to be binding upon the Sovereign, and that his Majesty had no alternative but to retract his consent, if the measure to which it had been given under an erroneous impression were *bonâ fide* disapproved of by his deliberate and conscientious judgment.
>
> In answer to this appeal we expressed our deep concern that there had been any misunderstanding on so important a matter, but our entire acquiescence in the King's opinion that his Majesty ought not to be bound by a consent unwarily given to important public measures under a misapprehension of their real character and import. After a short lapse of time his Majesty then said, "But after this explanation of my feelings what course do you propose to take as my Ministers?" He observed that notice had been given of proceedings in the House of Commons for the following day; and addressing himself particularly to me, who had charge of those proceedings, said, "Now, Mr. Peel, tell me what course you propose to take to-morrow." I replied that, with all deference and respect for his Majesty, I could not have a moment's hesitation as to my course—that the Speech from the Throne had justified the universal expectation that the Government intended to propose measures for the complete relief of the Roman Catholics from civil incapacities—that I had vacated the seat for Oxford on the assumption that such measures would be proposed—that the consent of the House of Commons had been given to the Bill for the Suppression of the Roman Catholic Association, if not on the express assurance, at least with the full understanding, that the measure of coercion would be immediately followed by the measure of relief—that I must therefore entreat his Majesty at once to accept my resignation of office, and to permit me on the following day to inform the House of Commons that unforeseen impediments, which would be hereafter explained, prevented the King's servants from proposing to Parliament the measures that had been announced—that I no longer held the seals of the Home Department, and that it was my painful duty to withdraw the notice which had been given in my name.
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> The King put a similar question to the Duke of Wellington, who replied that he desired to be permitted by his Majesty to retire from office, and to make to the House of Lords an announcement to the same effect with that which I wished to make to the House of Commons. The Chancellor intimated his entire acquiescence in the course which the Duke of Wellington and I proposed to pursue. His Majesty was pleased to express his deep regret that we could not remain in his service consistently with our sense of honour and public duty. His Majesty said, moreover, that he could not be surprised at our decision, or blame us for the conclusion at which we had arrived.
>
> Our interview with his Majesty lasted for the long period of five hours: there was much unrestricted conversation during the whole time, but nothing material passed excepting that the purport of which I have faithfully reported. At the close of the interview the King took leave of us with great composure and great kindness, gave to each of us a salute on each cheek, and accepted our resignation of office, generously expressing his sincere regret at the necessity which compelled us to retire from his service.

A sudden change, however, took place in the King's intention. On the evening of the 4th he wrote to the Duke of Wellington, informing him that he anticipated so much difficulty in forming another Administration, that he could not dispense with the services of his present Ministers, and requested them to remain in office, intimating that, in so doing, they would be "at liberty to proceed with the measures of which notice had been given in Parliament." Both Peel and Wellington, on consultation, thought this, after what had passed, too vague, and a reference was made to the King in the course of the night, which brought full authorisation, in satisfactory form, to proceed with these measures. It was "for the purpose of silencing all cavil on this subject," writes Sir Robert, that in opening these measures on the following evening in the House he commenced his speech with these words:—

> I rise as a Minister of the King, and sustained by the just authority which belongs to that character, to vindicate the advice given to his Majesty by an united Cabinet, &c., &c.

With this we must close. We have endeavoured to give an abstract of the more important historical features in a work which will naturally attract a large share of public attention. Further curiosity upon many matters of temporary and personal interest will be amply satisfied by a reference to the volume itself.

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CRIMEAN HEROES AT CHATHAM.—To show the great interest which the Queen attaches to everything connected with the late war we may mention that immediately after her last visit to the hospitals at Chatham her Majesty desired that portraits of nine of those men whose cases most attracted her notice should be photographed for the Royal Scrap-book. One hero, Corporal M'Mahon, of the 1st Royal Dragoons, a fine-looking man, who has entirely lost the use of his left arm from a bullet which passed through his breast and shoulder-blade—as reported to have been as brave a man as any in the whole army, a trumpeter in every future hope, and a picked man for every arduous enterprise. Another handsome fellow, with a beard a young Guardsman would envy, John Dryden, of the 11th Hussars, received no less than thirty-one wounds at the memorable charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava. He was surrounded by Russian lances, and received from them no less than twenty-eight stabs in his arms, side, and back; besides having two severe sabre-cuts on the back of his head, and a frightful gash over the bridge of his nose. He was taken prisoner to Simpheropol, where his wounds were dressed; and, after passing three months in the hospital, he was carried some 1800 miles up the country, where he remained until he was exchanged at Odessa. Three men were photographed in a group, without so much as one leg among them. They seemed very healthy and happy, and occasionally raced together over the brick-yard amid the cheers and acclamations of their comrades. Two of these poor fellows lost their limbs from frost-bite, the third was wounded by the splinters of a shell. One of them, Conner, of the 49th, has received a pair of mechanical legs—a present from her Majesty. With these he can cross the barrack-yard without the aid of a stick; but he finds it rather awkward to recover legs when he trips up. From the appearance of these poor men we may realise the frightful amount of human suffering that has been endured by the crowded wards in the Crimean hospitals. Imagine the case of Thomas M'Kavery of the 68th, who was wounded in the thigh by the fragment of a shell. The doctors say, in this case is a triumph of surgery: a piece of bone five inches in length was sawn out of his hip-bone. The wound is healed up, and, by the aid of a thick-soled boot, the poor man walks; but his wasted face and hollow eyes tell a most sad tale. Amongst rest were two men (O'Brien, of the 42nd Highlanders, and Lockhart, of the 31st) who were shot through the head, and yet are alive and well. In both cases the balls injured the eye and passed out at the back of the neck. The weight of the shot that passed through poor Lockhart's cranium is 18½ oz.—it is about the size of a billiard ball, and the poor fellow shows it with no small degree of triumph. We have had an opportunity of inspecting these photographs, which were taken by Mr. Cundall and Mr. Howlett, of the Photographic Institution in Bond-street, and were much pleased with them. Had we not already presented our readers with so many scenes of the same character, we should have engraved one or two of the group.

The Imperial Russian arms in cast iron taken from over the gates of the arsenal at Sonjouk, in Circassia, have been sent to the Units Service Institution by Capt. Spratt, R.N.

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* "Memoirs of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P., &c., published by the Trustees of his Papers, Lord Mahon (now Earl Stanhope) and the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P. Part I., the Roman Catholic Question, 1828-9." Murray.

## PLOVERS' EGGS.

AMONGST the delicacies of the table which the present season offers may be enumerated what are commonly termed Plovers' Eggs. Of these great quantities may be seen in the markets and poulterers' shops of the metropolis, to which they are sent from those districts in which the plovers abound. We should, however, observe that the plover in question is neither the Golden Plover (*Charadrius pluvialis*), which breeds in Scotland and Ireland, nor the Grey Plover (*Squatarola cinerea*), which is a winter visitant to our island, breeding in high northern latitudes; but the Lapwing or Pewit (*Vanellus cristatus*), one of our most attractive British birds, and very numerous in its favourite localities. The name of Lapwing (in French *Le Vanneau*) is evidently derived from its easy, flapping mode of flight, on ample and rounded wings, and its grassfully-varied aerial evolutions; while the additional title of Pewit, or Peewet (its ordinary provincial name), is a mere imitation of its reiterated note: in like manner it is called *Dixhuit* by the French.

The localities which the lapwing chiefly affects are hilly moorlands, wild heaths, extensive commons, and marshes or peat-lands; in these situations vast flocks assemble together, and remain from early spring to the close of autumn, each pair attending to their own nest and brood. On the setting in of the cold they retire from the interior of the country towards the open lands near the coast, and along the mouths of rivers, where fresh or saline marshes, fallow lands, and turnip-fields afford them subsistence. Here they disperse themselves as circumstances may require till the pairing season returns, when they wend their way back to their summer haunts. These observations particularly apply to such flocks as tenant our inland moors or heaths, for it must be remembered that the seaboard marshes—such as those of Romney, &c.—have their own colonies, and these remain stationary during the months of winter. On the contrary, as we have ourselves observed, the hilly, bleak moorlands of Derbyshire are deserted by the lapwings during the winter—and for a good reason: it would be impossible for them to find food when the hills are covered with snow, and the intersecting dales are buried beneath the drift. It is true that we miss the lapwing; but, as soon as he snows have melted, and the heather, the bilberry plants, and the broad sheets of wiry cotton-grass make green the mountain side, while yet n secluded hollows the ice-varnished snow lingers, then may the lapwings be seen, at first in small companies, and scattered far and wide, afterwards in greater numbers, uttering their mournful note of "peewet, peewet," as they sail along over the head of the solitary shepherd or adventurous wanderer. At this season, and also in autumn, the flocks wander far abroad, resorting like rooks to distant feeding grounds, and returning in the dusk of evening. Often, while traversing the roads and by-ways of the Peak district, as evening shadows closed around, have we watched the lapwings in columns, sometimes of consider ble length, steadily wending their way over the dark slope of the moor nd range, on their homeward return. But during the pairing season in s ring, the breeding-ground of the lapwing—whether on the hill side, the wid low moorland, or tremulous turf-bog—presents an animated aspect. It is then that they exhibit the most extraordinary powers of wing, darting upwards, sweeping, or indeed apparently tumbling downwards, with abrupt turns, and sudden, unexpected, but most elegant evolutions; during these performances the vibration of the pinions produces a whizzing sound, distinctly audible as the bird flies overhead. It is by the males principally that these aerial displays are made, doubtless by way of recommending themselves to their newly-chosen mates, and under the excitement of exuberant joy; so the Arab youths, aspirants for fame, engage in the mimic combat of the jereed, before the tents of the fair, in order to gain favour by their marvellous skill and address in the management of their fiery steeds.

But the breeding-ground of the lapwing soon presents another scene. To joyful excitement succeeds a period of care. The females have prepared their rude and simple nests—a few stalks of grass or dried rushes or fibres, in some slight depression—and on these are their eggs deposited. Now it is that the males exert themselves by every artifice to draw away the intruder, be it man or dog, from the site of incubation. The female usually sits close, and, when roused up flies low, and to a short distance only, without uttering any cry. Not so the male—he is loudly clamorous, and by various stratagems endeavours to deceive. He dashes wildly about, often sweeping close round the intruder's head, then falling to the ground as if lame or wounded, and, fluttering a few yards before him, puts on such a semblance as would lead him, if unwary, to believe that the capture of the bird was easily within his power. On flutters the bird, strangely eluding the most strenuous efforts to secure it, till, having effected its purpose, it rises on triumphant wings and sails in a wide circle back to its expectant mate. We have seen, on more than one occasion, a lapwing entice a dog to give it chase, fluttering and limping within a few yards of its nose; and thus, after fatiguing the pursuer till fairly out of breath, suddenly rise, and strike it with a smart blow on the nose as it soared away. We have seen it nearly brush the hat of a man with its pinions, and have ourselves all but felt its stroke.

All these articles, however, do not secure the nests of the lapwing. The eggs, as we have said, are delicacies in demand for the table: hence, therefore, they are collected in great numbers by persons well practised in the work, and who, being minutely conversant with the bird's habits, are not to be deceived by its stratagems. It is not to the clamorous and fluttering males, but to the actions of the females, that they chiefly direct their observation; they watch the birds as they steal in alarm from their nest, and, marking the spot, proceed to it, seldom in error as to its precise locality. "So expert (says Mr. Salmon, as quoted by Mr. Yarrell) have some men become that they will not only walk straight towards a nest which may be at a considerable distance, but tell the probable number of eggs it may contain previous to inspection; generally judging of the situation and number of the eggs by the conduct of the female bird, which, when disturbed, leaves its eggs and flies off to a short distance, without uttering any note of alarm." In some districts dogs are trained for the purpose of finding the eggs; and this would appear to be the case in Romney Marsh, whence, as Mr. Yarrell was informed by Dr. Plomley, two hundred dozen of plovers' eggs were sent to Dover in the season of 1839.

It must not, however, be supposed the searchers for plovers' eggs invariably proceed upon either of the two methods above noticed—methods which involve skill and knowledge. On the contrary, the commonplace practice, at least as far as we have seen, is for the children and women of the cottages of the district to disperse themselves over the grounds which the birds frequent, and in which it is known that they breed, and institute a careful search as they quarter the ground, without paying any particular attention to the birds, whether male or female, which their incursion really disturbs.

It may be supposed, from this wholesale spoliation of the nests of the lapwing, that a general decrease in its numbers would, as a matter of course, soon become apparent; but this is not the case, for many nests, each containing four eggs, escape research; and in most cases there is reason to believe that, after the first loss, a second laying takes place. At the same time, as it regards our island generally, there has been during the last century a marked decrease in the numerical ratio of these birds; but this decrease is owing to the advancement of cultivation, to the reclaiming of marshes, wide commons, and turf lands; the chaseous and fallow, which, by inclosure and good husbandry, have been often completely abolished. Speaking from personal knowledge, we are well acquainted with certain tracts which, in our boyhood, were stocked with lapwings, but over which, at the present day, not a single bird is to be seen, except perhaps a straggler. At a period not very distant the lapwing will no doubt become much rarer than it is at present, and the demand for eggs in the market will be chiefly or solely supplied from Holland, the Netherlands, and the wide marshes of the adjacent parts of France. At present, however, the London market receives the greatest proportion of plovers' eggs from the nests of our home-bred birds, especially from the fens, lowlands, and warrens of Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, and Norfolk; several districts in Essex, the marsh lands of Kent bordering the Thames and Medway; Romney Marsh, and similar localities along the Kentish seaboard. The season of collecting continues for about six weeks or two months, when the molestation ceases.

With respect to the average number of plovers' eggs annually received by the London dealers during the season, we have no means of coming to any thing like a correct estimate. Every salesman makes his own calculation, and his reason is not within the limits of statistics; but, although no general returns are, or perhaps can be, submitted to the inquirer, observation alone will serve to prove that the numbers are very great—far more so than might be supposed by any one who has not entered into the subject.

The flesh of all the plovers is held in high estimation for juiciness and bird flavour—that of the golden is of epicurean celebrity, while that of the lapwing is but little inferior. Like the golden plover, the lapwing is in season during the autumn and winter, during the months of which the markets are often abundantly supplied, the birds being received not only from our own marshes and fens, but also from Holland and the Netherlands, together with various wild fowl.

We read that at the famous feast of Archbishop Neville, in the reign of Henry IV., a thousand birds called egrittes or egrets were served in due state; and some have supposed that the species known to naturalists as the little egret (*Ardea Garzetta*), was the bird in question; but they have been evidently misled by a mere name. The little egret (and the same observation applies to the great white heron) can scarcely be placed among British birds; indeed, it is of very rare occurrence on the adjacent parts of the Continent—Turkey, Hungary, the confines of Asia, and Northern Africa being its natural localities. On this account, for we cannot suppose that the egret ever did at any previous period habitually tenant our island, we must see if we cannot fix upon some other bird to which the term egret is applicable, and of which a thousand were procurable without much difficulty, while at the same time it was worthy of a place among the viands prepared for a sumptuous banquet. It is with little or no hesitation that we nominate the lapwing as the bird in question. Beautiful in form and colouring, the lapwing is furnished with an egret (*aigrette*) or long occipital crest composed of slender feathers, turning slightly upwards, and capable of being erected or depressed at pleasure: it is, in fact an egretted bird, and one, moreover, which has ever been held in estimation for the excellence of its flesh.

This opinion was first, we believe, advanced by Dr. Fleming, in his "History of British Animals," and was adopted by Mr. Selby, and we hesitate not as to its correctness.

In the "Northumberland Household Book" the lapwing, or peewit, is called Wype, and is placed among the more recherché articles for the table. The term Wype is evidently the same as the Swedish Wipa, or Kowipa, and the Vibe and Kivit of the Danes.

The lapwing appears to have been held in as high estimation by the French in former days as by our own countrymen. Belon, in his "Portraits des Oyseaux," gives the following quatrain under the figure of this bird:—

Voy cy dessus le portraict du Vaneau,
Et le voyant pourra la verue peindre;
Mais si tu veulx d'un bon morceau repaistre,
Il y a peu de meilleurs oyseaux d'eau.

(Behold, above, the Lapwing, drawn with care,
Its portrait will may gratify the eye:
And, should you wish to taste of dainty fare,
Scarce better bird o'er watery marsh doth fly.)

Like the plovers generally, the lapwing feeds on worms, slugs, insects, and their larvæ, especially such as tenant humid, oozy places, and fresh or saline marshes, fallow lands, &c. In the search of worms it displays considerable address. Many it catches when they are wholly above the surface, others it seizes by the exposed end, while the rest is buried in the ground, and either draws them forth, or by its sharp pinch occasions them to writhe and emerge altogether. Dr. Latham says—"I have seen this bird approach a worm-cast, turn it aside, and, after walking two or three times about it, by way of giving motion to the ground, the worm come out, and the watchful bird seizing hold of it draws it forth." It has indeed been asserted by some that the lapwing will beat the ground with its feet, so as to alarm the worm and induce it to make its appearance; but to this we yield no credence. No bird treads more lightly than the lapwing: its object is to surprise its prey, nor do we believe it to be capable of stamping with sufficient force so as to jar the miry or wet ground even in the slightest degree. This observation applies to Dr. Latham's supposition that by walking round the worm-cast it shakes the ground. The truth is that, after the mouth of its hole is disturbed, the worm becomes restless, creeps out, and is immediately seized.

From its beauty, the gracefulness of its actions, and its utility in destroying slugs and insects in their various stages, the lapwing is frequently kept in gardens, and will often become very familiar. It is amusing to watch it tripping over a dewy lawn or grassplot, ever and anon suddenly stopping in its course, attracted perhaps by some fresh worm-cast, or by the quick plunge of a worm into its retreat. Under these circumstances the bird requires protection, and a supply of food during the winter, especially if the ground be frozen. It will feed on finely-minced or scraped beef.

The lapwing is spread over the whole of Europe, and, as it would appear, of Asia also; it is found in India, on the plains between the Black and Caspian seas, in Japan, China, &c. Nor is it wanting in Africa, as Mr. Gould states that he has seen it in collections from the latter country. On the Continent it would appear to be far more decidedly migratory than in our island, for it is noted by Messrs. Dixon and Ross as occurring in great numbers near Erzeroum, where it arrives towards the end of March, departing at the close of November. In like manner it is a summer visitant to the borders of the River Karaun, or northern branch of the Euphrates, where its frequents swampy fields; and where another species of Vanellus and two of *Charadrius* (*Morinellus* and *M ver*) were also seen."—*Proceeds. Zool. Soc.*, 1839.

The natural number of eggs laid by the lapwing is four—their ground-colour is dull green, mixed, speckled, and marked with blackish brown. But when the nest is robbed, the bird goes on laying, in order to make up the proper complement; hence the nest-seekers generally, we believe, suffer one egg to remain untouched, by way of inducing the bird to continue laying, till the last clearance is effected. When boiled, the white or albumen of the plover's egg becomes nearly transparent, and presents a tinge of blue.

The young when hatched are covered with down of an ochreous yellow mixed with brown. They run about under the assiduous care of their parents, who conduct them to soft and humid spots where food is easily obtained.

The colouring of the plumage of the lapwing is very beautiful, especially that of the male in his nuptial attire, when the black of the breast and throat is a very deep and glossy; and the dark glossy green of the upper surface becomes extremely brilliant. The sides of the neck, the under surface generally, and the base of the tail are pure white; the latter being largely terminated with black; but the outside feather on each side is almost entirely white, upper tail coverts, chestnut; under tail coverts, fawn colour. Total length, thirteen inches, expanse of wings, two feet six inches.

Accidental varieties of a pure white sometimes occur, and also of yellowish white, with faint indications of deeper markings.

Our Illustration is copied, by permission, from Mr. Gould's magnificent work on the Birds of Europe. W. M.

## ADDISON'S WRITING-TABLE.

(*To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

IN your remarks on the sale of the works of art, &c., forming the collection of the late Mr. Rogers, you observe, in speaking of Addison's Writing-table, that "Addison's only child, who lived to a great age, gave this very table to Sir Thomas Lawrence." This statement is not correct. Sir Thomas Lawrence first visited Rugby, the adjoining parish to Bilton, in the latter part of the year 1797, to attend the funeral of his father, Mr. Thomas Lawrence, who died at the residence of the Rev. R. R. Bloxam, D.D., who had married the youngest sister of Sir Thomas Lawrence. Miss Addison died at Bilton Hall, in the month of March previous, and Sir Thomas Lawrence was neither personally acquainted with her nor had ever seen her. After Miss Addison's death the library and medals at Bilton Hall, collected by Addison, were removed to London and sold; but the furniture at Bilton Hall, much of which had belonged to Addison, was not sold till the month of March, 1826. This was twenty-eight years after Miss Addison's death. At this sale I purchased Addison's writing-table. There were then living at Rugby and Bilton several persons who had been acquainted with Miss Addison, and some of these were able to verify the table in question as one Miss Addison used to speak of as a favourite writing-table of her father, and having been used by him in writing papers for the *Spectator*, &c. A clergyman, living at Rugby at the time of Miss Addison's death, the Rev. J. H. C. Moor, late Vicar of Coventry, Dunsmoreland, and on that occasion the overlooking of the papers at Bilton Hall. He informed me he found amongst them several of the original draughts of papers intended for the *Spectator* with alterations and corrections in Addison's handwriting. Soon after I had purchased the writing-table of the poet, Sir Thomas Lawrence was informed of the fact, and evinced an earnest desire to possess it, I was under deep obligations to him for many acts of kindness conferred by him upon me, and the only mode by which I could show my gratitude was by presenting the writing-table to him. I should not otherwise have parted with it.

Rugby. MATTHEW HOLBECHE BLOXAM.

DESTRUCTIVE INUNDATIONS.—The French journals give distressing accounts of the inundations caused by the late rains, though they agree in stating that an improvement had taken place in the weather, all that the various rivers were beginning to subside, although slowly. On Saturday last the Seine marked five metres above the ordinary level. The works of the lock near the Mint were under water, and the tops of the piers at the Ponts d'Austerlitz, Notre Dame, Saint Michel, and des Saints-Pères, had disappeared. Above Paris a part of the plain of Ivry was inundated.

MARRIAGE OF DUMAS' DAUGHTER.—Mdlle. DUMAS, daughter of M. Alexandre Dumas, was married on Thursday last, at St. Philippe du Roule, to M. Pierre [illegible], a gentleman connected with the diplomatic world. A great number of distinguished personages were present on the occasion, and amongst the celebrated names, Roger, of the Grand Opéra, sang the "O Salutaris." It is said that M. A. Dumas, junior, placed the sum of 25,000f. in his sister's *corbeille*.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A special general Court was held at the Trinity House on Monday last, at which his Royal Highness Prince Albert was unanimously re-elected Master of that ancient Corporation for the ensuing year.

Prince Frederic William of Prussia arrived at Dover on Tuesday night, from Ostend. Count Bernstorf, Prussian Minister, and Colonel Seymour, received the Prince on his landing.

The King of Prussia was prevented by a slight indisposition from going to meet the Empress Dowager of Russia last week. She was received at the frontier by Colonel Mantouffel and the members of the Russian Embassy.

The 16th of June is spoken of at Paris as the day upon which the baptism of the Imperial Prince will take place. An article of law granting 400,000 francs towards the expenses has been adopted by the Legislative Body.

The coronation of the Emperor Alexander is fixed for the 24th of August. It will be in conformity with the preceding ceremonial of the same nature.

Mr. Gibbs, the tutor of the Prince of Wales, and who has hitherto had the charge also of Prince Alfred, will, for the future, be an attaché exclusively of the heir apparent.

The Grand Duke Maximilian of Austria arrived at Paris on the 15th inst. He was received at the railway station by Prince Napoleon, and immediately proceeded to St. Cloud, where he was received by their Majesties with all the honours due to a crowned head.

King Ferdinand of Portugal left Seville for Gibraltar on the 15th inst.

The banquets usually given on the day set apart for the celebration of her Majesty's birthday by the great officers of state will take place this year on Saturday next, the 31st inst., so as not to interfere with the outdoor rejoicings appointed for the 26th inst.

The King of Naples is preparing a written justification of his policy, to be issued in the form of a letter to the Austrian Government.

The Duke of Cambridge has consented to preside at the anniversary festival of the Royal Caledonian Asylum, to be held at the Freemasons' Tavern on the 3rd of June.

Prince Napoleon's visit to Stockholm is said to be connected with drawing upon the hand of Princess Charlotte Eugenia, daughter of the King, and sixteen years of age. This union, and that of Prince Oscar with a member of our own Royal family, will, it is thought, quiet the fears of many as to the future of the kingdom of Sweden.

Earl Granville was the nobleman selected by her Majesty to dance with the Princess Royal in the first quadrille after supper at the State Ball last week. The noble Earl, as Lord President, enjoys a precedence above that of Dukes.

The Pope entered his sixty-fifth year on Tuesday last.

Prince Metternich entered his eighty-third year on the 15th inst. Next month the veteran diplomatist will take up his residence at a beautiful villa at Johannisberg, upon the Rhine.

The Premier, who never enjoyed better health, arrived in town on Friday, from Broadlands; attended the Cabinet Council on Saturday, at the Foreign-office; and went to Brocket-hall, Herts, in the evening, whence he returned to London on Monday morning, to be present at the bidding for the loan.

It has been determined that Lord Granville, the President of the Council, shall proceed upon an extraordinary mission to St. Petersburg on the occasion of the Emperor of Russia's coronation.

Baron de Brunnow has presented to Louis Napoleon a letter from the Emperor of Russia, which also edits him on an "extraordinary mission" to his Imperial Majesty.

The King of Prussia, it is said, has invited Napoleon III. to visit Berlin this summer, and meet there the Emperor Alexander and Ferdinand Joseph.

The Queen of Spain has ordered the Count de Altamira, grand equerry, to go to Seville, to invite the King, ex-Regent of Portugal, to visit her at Madrid.

Count Rudolph d'Appony, the newly-appointed Minister from Austria to the Court of St. James's, accompanied by the Countess d'Appony and family, arrived at Claridge's House at the close of last week from Vienna, to enter on his diplomatic functions.

The Duke of Brunswick has left his dominions on a tour to Vienna, Venice, Rome, and Naples.

The Duchess d'Orleans has left her residence at Eisenach for Soden, in Nassau, where she intends to pass some weeks in drinking the waters.

The Ambassador of Turkey and Madame Musurus gave a grand dinner on Monday last at the residence of the Ottoman Embassy, in Bryanston-square, to his Highness the Grand Vizier of Turkey.

The Countess Walewska, wife of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, has received from the Queen of Spain the Cordon of the Order of the Noble Ladies of Maria Luisa.

The Marquis Pas de Villamarina, Sardinian Ambassador at Paris, has been raised by the King of Sardinia to the rank of senator.

General Chesney and Mr. W. P. Andrew had an interview with H. H. Asli Pacha, Grand Vizier, on Saturday last, at Claridge's Hotel, regarding the Euphrates Valley route to India.

The refusal of the Grand Duke of Tuscany to conclude a new concordat with the Pope is reviving his popularity at Florence.

The Abbé Coquereau, who accompanied the Prince de Joinville to St. Helena to bring home the remains of Napoleon I., has been summoned to Bordeaux, to await the arrival of the Legate who is to hold the Imperial Prince at the font.

The steam-corvette the *Reine Hortense* has been placed at the orders of Prince Napoleon, for his voyage of scientific exploration in the North Sea, which will extend as far as Spitzbergen.

The Crown, in compliance with a memorial signed by creditors of the late John Sadleir, representing debts to the extent of £250,000, has agreed to appoint Mr. Anthony Norris, of Bedford-row, London, as administrator for collecting the assets of the deceased.

Austria is about to offer to the Emperor Napoleon the ashes of the Duke de Reichstadt for interment beside his father in the Invalides.

Prince Oscar of Sweden arrived in Paris on Monday. He was received at the terminus with all the honours due to his rank, and went in the evening to St. Cloud.

Mr. Mechi, of Leadenhall-street and Regent-street, has made arrangements for allowing his assistants a half-holiday on alternate Saturdays, the services of an equal number being dispensed with on each Saturday throughout the year.

Excursion trips to St. Petersburg, 12*l* per head, are being organised in Paris.

The *Times* contradicts on authority an Indian rumour of the intention of the Court of Directors to annex Hyderabad in the Deccan.

A proposition, originating with M. Charles Dupin, is before the French Senate, providing for the erection in Paris of an immense column, surmounted by a statue of the Emperor, as a memorial to the army of the East.

The Greek Government protests against the indefinite occupation of Greece, as intimated in the Conferences.

James Murphy and Thomas Dunn, who were convicted at the late special commission of being concerned in the murder of Miss Hinds, were executed at Cavan on the 16th inst.

In consequence of the extent to which emigration is going on in certain parts of Belgium, public notices have been issued by the governors of provinces embodying a caution, and containing advice to those leaving their country.

Owing to the continued demand for silver for India, the total amount of specie and bullion shipped on board the *Peru*, which left Southampton on Monday for Alexandria, was £530,242.

It is said that the Crédit Mobilier is about to lend 20,000,000 reals to the Spanish Government.

The boiler of the steamer *Nimrod*, from Liverpool, lying at Cork Quay, burst on Monday morning, and killed two engineers and four firemen.

The Swedish Consuls resident in Marseilles, Toulon, and Havre, will undertake the functions of Russian Consuls until the Government is able to complete its appointments of Russian Consuls at those places.

The spring fleet from the north of Scotland for Canada has taken out above 1000 passengers to Canada this season. Most of them are agricultural labourers and small farmers, whose friends, having gone out before, encourage others to follow.

Two workmen lost their lives at the Thirtwood Colliery, Gloucestershire, last week. One by rashly going into a pit full of foul air, and in his second endeavouring to rescue him.

Various extravagant lottery and railway schemes having been lately announced in the French papers, a notice has been sent by the Minister of the Interior to the various editors to pay the greatest attention to such insertions, and only to publish the same after due inquiry as to their correctness.

PROGRESS OF THE GREAT SHIP, BUILDING AT MILLWALL, FOR THE EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

## PROGRESS OF THE GREAT SHIP NOW BUILDING FOR THE EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE progress of this leviathan vessel excites interest akin to that of the Thames Tunnel, a wonder of the same locality. As you steam down the river, many are the objects on the banks to arrest your attention; and, although the domes of Greenwich Hospital are still striking objects, the chief attraction is "the big ship" now to be seen in progress of construction in the building-yard of Messrs. Scott Russell and Co., in Millwall, or the Isle of Dogs.

From the point of view chosen by our Artist for his Illustration, the appearance of the ship, stretching over long rows of buildings, is most extraordinary; and, great as is its present length, the vessel is still growing at both the head and stern, it requiring 60 feet at one end and 70 feet at the other—in all 130 feet to complete the work.

On entering Messrs. Scott Russell and Co.'s shipyard, the proportions of the ship are seen to great advantage, the form being to a great extent kept free from the forest of poles which form the stages used in ordinary shipbuilding. In the present instance the four poles, &c., used are rigged with ropes and stanchions composed of the best materials. A gang of riggers, under the direction of a boat swain, are constantly employed in looking after this part of the work; and so good has been the effect of this care, that up to the present time only one accident (and that arising from carelessness) has happened.

It is by no means a short walk round the ship, as may be readily conceived by the circumstance that when the vessel is completed there will be a promenade round the deck of *upwards of a quarter of a mile*. On looking at the solid form of iron before us, containing about 7000 tons, one cannot help ruminating on the immense labour of raising it from the bowels of the earth—in smelting—shaping the plates, and carrying it from Yorkshire to the present spot.

When we learn that this great ship is to be six times the size of the *Duke of Wellington* war-vessel, that it will be 18,500 tons register and 23,000 tons builder's measure; 680 feet long, 83 feet broad; depth from deck to keel, 58 feet; nominal horse power—screw, 1000 horses; paddles, 1000 horses, which could be worked up to 10,000 horse-power; the draught of water-loaded, 28 feet; light, 13 feet; and that it will carry of first-class passengers 600, second-class passengers 1800 in all 2400 and troops with field equipments 10,000—we look with wonder, and inquire if the builders have not been guilty of similar oversight to that made by the far-famed Robinson Crusoe in the matter of his boat? This, however, has been carefully considered by Mr. I. K. Brunel, whose plan is to place under the vessel two launches 80 feet by 40 feet, at 140 feet apart; the launches will communicate with an inclined plane leading to the river, to which the great ship will be run sideways to the water-mark, and then allowed to float. By this method there will be a portion of the ship (140 feet) left entirely depending on the strength of the construction for support.

Having reached the deck of the ship, we perceive that it is tubular, after the plan of the Britannia bridge; and it is formed of two half-inch plates at the bottom and two half-inch plates at the top, between which are webs which run the whole length of the ship. The centre of the vessel is divided into eleven water-tight compartments. The part below the water line is provided with longitudinal cells, held together in the same manner as the parts above; in fact, the construction consists of two ships—a large one and a still larger. Descending from the deck is a considerable space, which will be covered, and made available as a promenade for the passengers when the weather is too bad to enable them to remain on deck; below this is a saloon 80 feet long, 36 feet wide, and 15 feet high; from this passages lead to the sleeping-berths, each 10 feet by 6½ feet, 7½ feet high and which are well lighted and ventilated. There are fourteen of these bedrooms on each side of the saloon; and the vessel consisting of three decks, we have eighty-four of these apartments in each division of the ship, which is distinctly separated from the other compartments. Down in the depths of the ship, so deep that a feeling of dizziness is caused by looking down, are the boilers, of which there will be ten: some are fixed; indeed, 120 feet is entirely completed with the exception of the fittings of the cabins. There is also room for 10,000 tons of coals.

Notwithstanding the large amount of the steam force provided, the ship will be provided with six masts; there will be twenty ports on the lower deck, each five feet square, to receive railway waggons. She will also have sixty ports, two feet six inches square, for ventilation; and an abundance of dead-lights. The lower ports will be ten feet above the water when the ship is loaded. At the stern will be provided the means of keeping various animals—cows, sheep, poultry; in fact, a regular farm-yard. We noticed fire-buckets here and there, all filled and ready for instant use; for, although the chief part of the materials require no such precaution, and the woodwork is rendered incombustible by Lieutenant Jackson's process, still the occasional dropping of a hot rivet amongst the shavings below renders this precaution necessary.

It is hoped that in twelve months this wonderful work will be ready to test the possibility of steam conveyance to Australia and other distant parts.

The following details are from the new number of the *Quarterly Review*:—

It is said that ten water-tight bulk-heads, 60 feet apart, divide this leviathan ship transversely; whilst two longitudinally iron walls, 36 feet apart, traverse 350 feet of her length. If we could take Mivart's Hotel, and drop it into one of these; take Farrance's and drop it into the second; take Morley's, at Charing-cross, and fit it into the third; and adjust the Great Western Hotel, at Paddington, and the Great Northern, at King's-cross, into compartments four and five, we should get some faint idea of the accommodation to be afforded. Each compartment will be a distinct hotel, with its splendid saloons, upper and lower, of 60 feet in length, its bedrooms, its kitchen, and its bar. The "big shut" is destined, be it remembered, to carry 800 first-class, 2000 second-class, and 1200 third-class passengers, making a total of 4000 guests, independently of the crew. The total length of the vessel will be 692 feet. To make the capacity of these figures better understood, it may be stated that neither Grosvenor nor Belgrave square could take the *Great Eastern* in; Berkeley-square would barely admit her, and when rigged her mizen-boom would project some distance up Davies-street, whilst her bowsprit, if she had one, would hang a long way over the Marquis of Lansdowne's garden. She is the eighth of a mile in length, and consequently four turns up and down her deck would afford the passengers a walk of a mile. Her width is 83 feet, the width of Pall-mall across her paddle-boxes her breadth is 114 feet; and if she had to steam up Portland-place she would scrape the houses on each side. This floating town will be propelled by three powers—paddle, screw, and sail. Her paddle-wheels, fifty-six feet in diameter, or considerably larger than the circus at Astley's, will be propelled by four engines. The screw is twenty-four feet in diameter, and the four fans remind the spectator of the blade-bones of some huge antediluvian monster. Its shaft is 160 feet in length, and weighs sixty tons. Thus the ship will be pulled and pushed in its course like an invalid in a Bath chair and sails will only be used with a strong wind in the direction of her course—say a breeze going twenty-five miles per hour, for which she is prepared with seven masts and 6500 square yards of canvas. As speaking-trumpets would be useless aboard a vessel of the dimensions of the *Great Eastern*, a semaphore will be used to signal to the helmsman by day, and a system of coloured lights by night. The engineer will be communicated with by the electric telegraph. A standard compass will be placed upon a stage forty feet in height, and the helmsman will either read off the points through a transparent card, illuminated like a clock front, or the shadow of the needle will be projected down a long tube upon a card below, so as to avoid the necessity of the helmsman looking up, and to obviate the difficulty which would be felt in fogs. Her ten anchors will weigh 55 tons; her 800 fathoms of chain cable 96 tons; and her capstan and warps, 100 tons total, 25 tons of appliances for making her fast. Gas will be manufactured on board, and laid on to all parts of the ship, and the electric light will be fixed at the masthead. The operation of launching will be as great a novelty as the vessel herself. Notwithstanding that her weight, when that moment arrives, will be no less than 12,000 tons, she is to enter the water broadside on, by means of an inclined plane, which is the reason why she is building parallel to the river.

It may be interesting to add a few details of the spot upon which this stupendous vessel is being built. The Isle of Dogs, a place which most Londoners have heard of, is however—although already a scene of busy industry—a place which has been but little visited except by those whose employment renders it convenient for them to dwell on the island, as it is called, and a small number who may be brought by curiosity or otherwise to this curious spot.

Having reached the Blackwall Railway station, and taking a peep, as we always do if time allows when in this direction, at the crowds of famous vessels and busy people from various lands who congregate in the East India Docks, we take a westerly direction; and, being provided with a map, we see by it that the Isle of Dogs is a large piece of land of a horse-shoe shape, surrounded by those parts of the Thames called Blackwall Reach, Greenwich Reach, and Limehouse Reach. The west part of the *horse-shoe* is intersected by two cuttings—one at the entrance of the West India Import and Export Docks, and the other the City Canal; those forming two water roads across the island, there are also the Blackwall road, and the Deptford and Greenwich road, leading to a ferry. Part of the district is seven feet lower than the level of the Thames, and some more of it level with high water mark. Our map, being seven or eight years old, shows no houses on the centre of the island, except a place called Chapel-house.

Thus informed we travel on, remarking the curious old carving of about the time of James I. which is above the entrance to Wigram's ship-building yard, and some quaint looking houses with ornaments on them, which were probably in existence at the time when Queen Elizabeth progressed to Tilbury Fort. A sight of these remains of other days suggests many a thought of the changes in our commercial arrangements since that time. Crossing the bridge over the entrance to the West India Docks, and that over the City Canal, many persons will be surprised at the primitive appearance of the toll-gate which is placed at the entrance of the island. From here the embanked wall of the Thames—that wonderful work—is distinctly visible now, built on almost every portion either on or against it, with various shipbuilding yards and manufactories. The spire of the church, and houses of Cubitt Town, and the beginning of the buildings in its neighbourhood, give some idea of what will be the ultimate value of this site. The spot at night-time must be very lonely, in the middle of the marsh—the lights of the steamers, &c., passing along like will-o'-the-wisps in the distance

RECEPTION OF THE NEW GOVERNOR (KENNEDY) OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

EVERY portion of the Australian continent possesses more or less of interest to the people of Great Britain. Few families of the middle class can be found in England of which one or more members have not emigrated to Australia, and among the working class emigration has been going on, not of individuals, but of whole families; so great has been the attraction of the fields of gold in the eastern and southern districts of New Holland. Of those flourishing colonies almost daily accounts are looked for and received in the mother country. There is, however, one part of Australia of which, beyond its own limits, comparatively little is known, namely, the settlement on the western coast. Colonised in 1829, on a large scale, and puffed beyond all reason, Western Australia, a few years after its settlement, was looked upon as a bubble that had burst; and, as it sunk in public estimation in England, so did the difficulties of the early settlers increase, until convicts were sent thither to assist the colonists, both by carrying out useful public works, and by the expenditure in the colony necessary for their maintenance. The country is now on the point of yielding corn enough for the wants of its own people—a point of prosperity, from whatever cause, not hitherto attained; and this, too, strange to say, in a land where the earth yields her increase with the greatest rapidity and ease. With such advantages, it is matter of regret that Western Australia has not become a corn growing country, exporting her surplus grain to the sister colonies, and in return receiving a share of their golden harvest. Nor is it cereals alone which flourish in this district. It might also become a wine-growing country—the vine grows most luxuriantly, and produces grapes of the largest size in bunches often of five and six pounds weight. The olive is another tree the growth of which in Western Australia is remarkable, comparing it with that in the south of Europe. In the former the tree bears fruit in about seven years; while in the latter it has become a proverb that a man plants the olive, not for himself, but for his grandchildren. The fig-tree flourishes equally well with the vine. The sugar-cane also has been introduced, and might be largely cultivated, and with great advantage. Western Australia also abounds in the best of timber—the jarrah, or native mahogany—for a quantity of which a contract has recently been taken to supply sleepers for the Adelaide Railway, a purpose for which it is remarkably adapted, as experience has proved that it may continue for years under water, or imbedded in the earth, without exhibiting the smallest sign of decay. The white ant, so destructive of softer woods, will not touch it; it also resists the attacks of the *teredo navalis*, and is, therefore, invaluable for shipbuilding. Although not equalling in beauty the finest Honduras mahogany, it far surpasses much of that used for furniture in England. In minerals, if Western Australia be not so fruitful as its neighbours, there is nevertheless plenty of iron-stone and lead: the latter being at present worked by a local company. Coal, also, has been discovered in one part of the colony, but has not yet been worked. The coasts of Western Australia abound with whales, and the fishery is being carried on, and is gradually increasing in extent. After many years of difficulty and depression, both agriculturists and traders are thriving. Men with capital emigrating to the colony, concurrently with labouring men, would be amply repaid for their outlay. The population of Western Australia numbers about 19,000,

PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, FROM MOUNT ELIZA.

not including the aborigines. The principal towns are Fremantle, the chief port of the colony at the mouth of the River Swan, with a population of about 3000; and Perth, the seat of Government, situated twelve miles up that river, and containing also about 3000 inhabitants. In climate it is the most favoured of the Australian colonies, being less subject to the hot winds which prevail during the summer in Victoria and South Australia. Its salubrity is attested by the health of its inhabitants and the absence of epidemic disorders. In addition to its many natural advantages, Western Australia has recently received an accession of strength and vigour in the person of Governor Kennedy, so well known by his activity and humanity in exposing the maladministration of the Poor-law in the Kilrush Union during the famine in Ireland, and whose able and energetic administration of the Government of Sierra Leone has been highly appreciated

We have engraved the scene of the reception given to the new Governor on his landing in November last. We also engrave a general view of Perth, the seat of the Government.

# Memorabilia,

## LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

*A little chink may let in much light.*"—OLD PROVERB.

### NOTES FROM THE MS. MEMORANDA BOOKS OF THE REV. SIR RICHARD KAYE, BART., DEAN OF LINCOLN.

STEELE AND ADDISON.—Lord Bath or Granville) said that Steele and Addison were excellent companions—the one at the beginning of the evening, the other at the latter end, for by the time that Steele had drunk himself down Addison had drunk himself up

THE DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE, wife of John, used to receive the ladies in her bedchamber, then go to sit at dinner with the gentlemen, but eat nothing. When the cloth was drawn she returned to the ladies, and dined with them upon the dishes which came from the gentlemen's table.

WILKES.—One day Wilkes came to Dr. Turton and desired to speak with him. He was shaving. Wilkes desired he might come up but for five minutes. During the time General Tatton came in, and the Doctor desired his brother to rid him of Wilkes, it might spoil his preferment. The General asked Wilkes if it was anything he could do, as his brother could not then see him. Wilkes said it was very odd he could not see him, he only wanted to ask him if he might not take the bark. The General then said he fancied he meant to call upon Dr. Turton. Wilkes said he did, and went away.

LORD NORTH.—Lord North generally sleeps as soon as he gets into a chair. He has a lowering countenance when out of spirits, his brows are rough and his eyes dim, and he is inattentive to everything about him, probably intense thought within. The King says he knows whether Lord North is in spirits from his first appearance, before he has well made his bow.

Dean Brailsford Rector of Kirkby left very minute and accurate accounts of the value and rights of the Deanery of Wells, which are in Dr. Harris's possession He lived with his coachman and coachman's wife, was not satisfied till his pockets were filled with money, and was then careless how it went. He used to stop his carriage and tell his coachman to make a back, upon which he wrote lest he should forget his thought before he got home

The Lords may summon Lord Bristol in cases of breach of privilege. They have done so and require his being in his place. If the Usher of the Black Rod returns that he is not in the kingdom, they send their summons to the ambassador who may serve him with it, and he is bound to obey the authority of Parliament in any country. If he comes to England he either appears or is lodged in the Tower. When he appears, an y *Lord* may ask him questions upon his honour, which may make him and the Duchess tremble. If he prevaricates it must be taken against him: equity justifies and demands this, whether he receive any sum bet ween £10,000 and £14,000, without specifying for why. Some witnesses will probably appear who will bring a most horrid scene to light.

One day Lord Gower met the Duke of Grafton in the street. He said Lord Gower could not guess where he had been walking to. He has been to see Mr. Wilkes in the Tower. Lord Gower said your Grace is a man of too much rank and consequence in this country not to repent of this walk hereafter

Charles Fox speaks pleasantly and earnestly about everything, even nothing. Was a week at Welbeck, sat next the Duchess, and never said a word. If she asked him if he would have fruit, he just answered. In helping to soup he puts the plate towards each person, but says nothing. Once he found three or four ladies he never saw, but talked incessantly. He is very fond of planting, talks of every tree. I dare say it is a new passion and the reason obvious.

Mann, the woollendraper, noticed Sir Robert Walpole with money when in the Tower the latter end of the Q ueen's reign. When Sir Robert came into power he gave Mann the contract for clothing the army, and Mann left his son £7000 a year and £150,000 in money. He made it over to his brother James, and it was continued in the family by keeping well with both the Colonels and Secretary-at-War, till they were supposed not to make less than £600,000 or £700 000 by this article.

Dr. Goodenough asked Dr. Johnson how a tea-kettle came to be cool at the bottom with boiling water within? He answered, "Is it a *fact*?"

### RARE OR UNPUBLISHED LETTERS.

MADAME DE MAINTENON.

In the private library of the Rev. Dr. Bandinel, Bodleian librarian, to whose kindness I am indebted for this notice, there is a book entitled "Office de la Semaine Sainte, Latin et Français," printed at Paris in 1701, which formerly belonged to Madame de Maintenon, and was by her presented to Madame de Nadaize, Abbess of Gomerfontaine.

On the fly-leaf is the following beautiful note written by Madame de Maintenon, which breathes all the spirit of the zealous foundress of St. Cyr:—

H. S. H., Oxford.

Ce livre que vous trouvés trop magnifique pour une religieuse passera sous mon nom, et je vous le donne d'autant plus hardiment que le cognois vostre eslolgement pour le monde et vostre fidelit e pour l'accomplissement de vos vœux. Conservés, ma chere Abbesse, tout ce que Dieu à mis en vous, faittes le glorifier dans vostre maison; il vous met à la teste pour gouverner, pour edifier, pour lui rendre compte des ames qu'il vous confie, et non pour les dominer avec hauteur: vos obligations sont infinies; la plus part des Abbesses les ignorent; iespere que vous serez leur exemple: et je le souhaitte par la solide tendresse que iay pour vous.—MAINTENON.

### NOTES.

CURIOUS INSCRIPTION ON A TOMB.—The following is a copy of an inscription on a tomb which stands alone in a larch plantation four miles from Macclesfield, and about one-third of a mile from Gawsworth Church, in Cheshire. Can any of your readers say where Johnson lived and died, and where he carried on his various professions?—AN OLD MACCLESFIELD SCHOLAR.

Under this Stone rest the remains of Mr. Samuel Johnson, afterwards ennobled with the grander Title of Lord Flame, who, after having been in his life distinct from all other men by the constitution of his genius, chose to retain the same character after his death, and was at his own request buried here, May 5, 1772, aged 82

Stay thou whom chance directs or ease persuades
To seek the quiet of these sylvan shades;
Here undisturbed and hid from vulgar eyes—
A wit, humourist, poet, player lies.
A dancing-master, too, in grace he shone,
And all the arts of Opera were his own.
In comedy, well skilled, he drew Lord Flame,
Acted the part, and gained himself the name,
Averse to strife, how oft he'd gravely say
Three peaceful graves should shade his breathless clay
That when he rose again, laid here alone,
No friend and he should quarrel for a bone;
Thinking that, were some old lame gossip nigh,
She possibly might take his leg or thigh.

PATRONYMIC SURNAMES FORMED WITH THE CELTIC AP.—We are familiar enough with those patronymic surnames which arise from adding *s* or *son* to a Christian name, as Adams, Adamson, Jones, Johnson, &c. Those with the Gaelic prefix Mac (Macgregor, Macdonald, &c.), are also household names to us. But those similarly formed with the Cymrian *Ap* are not so clearly distinguished, owing to the loss of the vowel in almost every case (Aprece is the only exception which occurs to us), and the change from P to B in many, and to G or F in a few instances. It may, therefore, be useful and amusing to give a list of such patronymics, so far as they are known to me; and your correspondents may perhaps be able to extend it, or clear up those cases that are doubtful. The formations here following admit of no doubt:—Abraham becomes Bevan, sometimes written Baddam and Badham; Ap-Edward becomes Bedward; Ap-Edwin, Bedwin; Ap-Enion, Benyon and Beynon; Ap-Evan, Bevan and Beavan; Ap-Ethel or Ap-Ythel, Bethel and Bythel; Ap-Eddy, Beddow, Beddoe, &c.; Ap-Henry, Penry, Perry; Ap-Harry, Parry; Ap-Hugh, Pugh, Pughe; Ap-Humphrey, Pumphrey; Ap-Howel., Powel.; Ap-Llwyd, Bloyd, Blood, Floyd (and probably Blewitt, Blewet, &c.); Ap-Luke, Bluck; Ap-Lewis, Bews, Blewes, Flews; Ap-Owen, Bowen, Ap-Richard, Prichard, Pritchard (Prickett); Ap-Robert, Ap-Robin, Probert, Probin, Proby; Ap-Rosser, Prosser: Ap-Roger, Prodger; Ap-Roderick, Ap-Rodic, Ap-Ryddereh, Broderick, Brodrick, Brodie, Pryddereh, Prytherch, Protheroe; Ap-Rudulph, Bardolph; Ap-Rhys, Pryce, Price, Prys, Prees, Apreece, Breese, Rhese, Rhys, Bron, &c.; Ap-Wilkin, Gwilkin; Ap-Watkin, Gwatkin. To these may be added the more conjectural names of Ap-Arthur, Ap-Atty, Parnther, Batty, Bathe; Ap-Antony, Panton; Ap-Andrew, Bandy; Ap-Ely, Paley (Peel, Pease), Pely, Baily, &c.; Ap-John, Pigeon, Pidgeon; Ap-Hard, Pride, Proud (Prowd), Preddy, Priddy, &c.—S. S.

THE FIRST SUGGESTION OF AN ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—On lately looking over a curious Latin poem on Electricity, I met with the following notice of an electric telegraph, which I should think was the first that occurs The title of the work is "Joseph Mariani Parthenu Electricorum, libri vi., Romæ 1767." I may mention that Mr Sidgwick Pr *Deperdi Fugasi non-macula peccati originans concepta.*" The part to which I refer occurs in a note at the bottom of page 34 After showing that the electric current would proceed through a long metallic wire, rather than through a shorter but less perfect conductor, the writer goes on to say: "Plura autem ita sub terram demergatur, ut aliqua sui parte, ingua ri modico interrupto, emergat in domo amici. Hoc peracto, si exornentur tabula, vagor, nun via brevi ores per parimentum, in quo est conclusus, sed per longissimum filum ferrum, et apparebit sumilla in domo amici inter duas partes fil metallici eo usque percurgentia. Jam nullo negotio potent quoddam velut. alphabetum cum amico ex scintillis componi, et inquas loquendi ratio condici," &c. The author of this experiment was Joseph Bozolus, a Jesuit lecturer on natural philosophy at Rome. If you think this worth a place in your "Memorabilia," I shall be glad to learn whether this is the earliest hint which occurs regarding an invention which has become so greatly developed at the present day, and which gives promise of a still wider circle of usefulness. BIBLIOPHILE, Aberdeen.

### QUERIES.

DESCENDANTS OF BRUCE AND WALLACE.—Can you or any of your numerous correspondents inform me of the direct descendants of Wallace or Bruce, or of the descendants of the Royal house of Stuart?—S. STUART.

[Robert Bruce left an only son, who reigned in Scotland as David II., and a daughter, Margery, who married Walter, the High Steward of Scotland. On the death of David, without issue, the Scottish throne was occupied by Robert II., son of Lady Margery and Walter the Steward. From him the crown descended regularly by inheritance until it came to our James I., the family being called Steward, or Stuart, from the office above named. The present representative of the Stuarts, and also of Bruce, is our Gracious Sovereign Victoria. There are, of course, many collateral relations, but her Majesty is the true and lineal descendant of the Royal house. The Pretender's family ended in an illegitimate child. We are not acquainted with any descendants of Wallace; indeed, there appears no mention in ordinary histories of his having had children.]

CUSTOM AT PRESTON.—Will any of your readers inform me of the custom of placing the halberts at the door of the Mayor of the borough which is observed at Preston, in Lancashire, is common in any other place, and what is its origin and meaning?—F. G. B.

[Preston is one of the most ancient places in England, and probably occupies the site of the Roman station called Coccium, on the river Ribble, and the custom described perhaps dates back as far as the Roman lictor and fasces. The charter granted to the town by Henry II. confirms certain "unwritten privileges" then existing; and the "customals," supposed to date as far back as Henry I., enacts that "no sheriff shall intermeddle with any burgess of Preston," otherwise than in a plea of the Crown. Dr. Knerdon, in his MSS history of Preston, written in 1682, and now in Heralds' College, says, "they had likewise as other cities of note have in the borough, then styled Prestores, a title or office no doubt derived from the Roman time." The halberts are placed on each side of the principal doorway of the townhouse of the Mayor for the time being. We have a Sketch of one, the upper part being of brass, finely polished, decorated with the arms of Preston—a lamp, with the initials P. P., which means Prince of Peace; but are translated by the *mobile vulgus*

Proud Preston, poor people,
Low Church and high steeple.

This custom has been imitated by the modern Corporation of Blackburn, and it exists also at Lancaster. We understand a history of Preston, containing a full description of its ancient institutions, is in course of preparation by an accomplished local antiquary.]

ROUSSEAU'S DREAM.—Can you inform me, through your valuable paper, whether the air called "Rousseau's Dream" was composed by Rousseau or some other person? Also, who composed the words, if there were any?—H. W. P.

["Rousseau's Dream" is an air extracted from Jean Jacques Rousseau's opera, "Le Devin du Village." In the original it is a pantomime tune, without words, and the name of "Rousseau's Dream" was first given to it in print, by J. B. Cramer. The English words, "Now, while eve's soft shadows blend ng," were written to the air by Wm. Hall. Some organists of the Church of England (acting upon the old Puritan principle of "not letting the Devil have all the pretty tunes") occasionally employ it as a psalm or hymn tune.—WILLIAM CHAPPELL.]

### ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

THE LAST PERSON BURNT IN ENGLAND.—It may be useful to mention that a woman was burnt to death at Exeter in the latter part of the last century, for an attempt to poison her master's family. A near relative of mine was present at the scene after the execution, and saw the soap-boilers collecting the ashes of the pile for use in their manufacture. He was accustomed to say, in telling this story, that she was the last sacrifice of the kind in England. There was a so preserved, still more recently, in the cathedral of the same town, the skeleton of a woman who had murdered her child, the flesh being left in a dry state on the hand that did the deed. It tells a probable tale of our fathers' horror of such crimes, and of their comparative unfrequency in those days. What became of this skeleton? I have the above from a person who saw it."—W. C., Bristol.

THE MONA OF THE ANCIENTS.—Although it is scarcely fair to trespass again on your valuable space, I would reply to your correspondent Conway Lodrim that I am quite aware of the opinion of commentators on Cæsar and Tacitus; but, as neither of the latter mentions two Monas, I still think that Tacitus believed Suetonius and Agricola to have invaded the Mona of which Cæsar had heard. The existence of two islands identica. in name in the same sea seems improbable. Welsey reads it Monodis; may not this be the Gaelic Monadh—a mountain, as mountains appear to form a feature of the island. The derivation of Caernarvon seems very probable, but should it not be read Caer-yn-yr-Ynys—the City over against Mon (not Mona, for oh may have been an error of the printer)? But aware of the Runic inscription of Kirk Braddyn?—FORDINGTON

HOOKE THE ROMAN HISTORIAN.—In answer to the query of your correspondent, N. H. M., I am able to state that I possess the only known portrait of the historian. It is a three-quarters length, and well painted. He is drawn standing with one hand on a volume of his Roman History, Hooke was a zealous Roman Catholic He resided for some years and died at Cookham, near my residence, Hedsor His remains were interred in Hedsor Church without any sort of monument, until my grandmother, Frederica, second Lord Boston, erected a marble tablet to him and his daughter. This tablet, with an honorary inscription, may be seen on the wall of the belfry of Hedsor Church outside. It is very possible that a copy of the contract may be found amongst the large number of books at Hedsor, which have not yet been accurately catalogued.—BOSTON.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. M. R.—*The Unicorn in the Arms of England*—The Unicorn, an imaginary animal, supposed to have the head, neck, and body of a horse, the legs of a buck, the tail of a lion, and a long horn growing out of the middle of its forehead, was introduced into the Royal arms of England by James I. That Monarch adopted, as the supporters of his shield, the lion of England and the unicorn of Scotland, emblems of the union he brought about —*Henricus rosas regnat Jacobus*

* I subjoin an abridged translation:—Bury a wire under the ground and let part of it appear in the house of your friend with a small division in it. If you discharge a jar the fluid will proceed along the wire and a spark will be seen between the divided parts by your friend. An alphabet can easily be composed from these sparks, &c.

A. M.—For the origin of "April-Fool Day" consult Brand's "Popular Antiquities" and Leigh's "Every Day Book."

E. S., Tunbridge Wells, who has been polite enough to send Lord Pembroke's receipt to make port wine, alluded to lately by Lord Palmerston, should have forwarded his name and address.

BIBLIOTES.—The extracts from Britton are in type, but to avoid errors in the very old French words it is desirable to compare them with the original Why did you not send your address?

SIGMA, Oxford Have the goodness to forward your name and address, and always head your communications "Memorabilia."

J., Dictionary Use of the word "I shall." "Can any inferior in position be said to be kind to his superior?"—Kindness means benevolence, and it implies a quality which can be manifested in any relation of rank either by a superior to an inferior, or t ce versâ. The humblest can exhibit kindness in their way The very

Daisy, by the shadow which it casts,
Protects the lingering dewdrop from the sun

RECEIVED.—Lord Boston, D.D., J. M. P., Dr Kennedy, F. R. S., J. D., Mayo, A Subscriber, Quebec; R. F. L., Dublin, E. T., Reigate; R. G. B., Southampton; Rev. G. C., Sudbury, A Lover of Genealogy, H. H. Henslowe, M.A.; J., Bredull, T. W. F., A. H. P., D. N., R. B. H., C. W., T. Bates Birmingham; John Thomas, A Parson, C. T. F., A. C. Vegan, R. W. J., M. W., T. D. Miller, Rev. W. Emmett, R. N. G., Polwhele Hicks, Richmond, T. B., Upton House, Abergavenny; Viscount De Roudray, A. H. W. Hancock, C. J., Raymond Beaumont, G. F. M., W. Boucher, W. P., J. T., J. W., C. S. N., Scrutator, A. M.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SIGMA.—If, in Problem No. 635, Black for his first move play P to K B 5th, the mate is so obvious that the merest beginner, we should have thought, could hardly fail to find it. White, of course, takes P with Q, and mates next move

CORNA.—Upon no opening probably has so much been written as on the Bishop's Gambit, and at the present moment the opinions of the best authorities differ as to the validity of the received defence. Mr. Jaenisch and Mr Lange say now that the check with the Queen is not so fatal as Mr Deluce of Some one of the best players of the day, thinks the check may be given, if followed by the sacrifice of the Q Kt Pawn, as recommended by Kieseritzky. When doctors differ, who shall decide?

DUBNEY.—You are quite wrong

J. W. Gosport.—The games shall be examined. 2. There ought to be no difficulty in establishing a good Chess-club for Portsmouth and Gosport

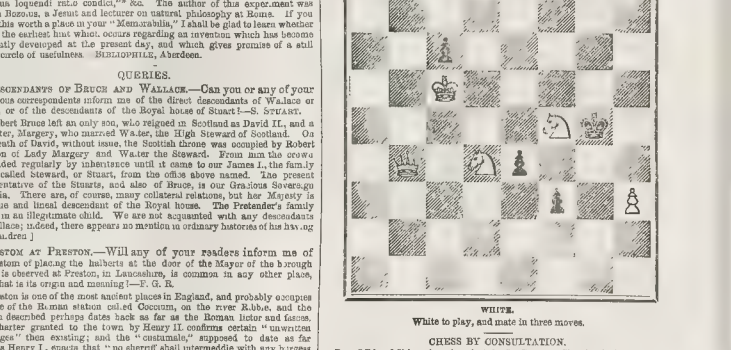
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 636, by Asbestos, T. Simpson, D. T., W. T. B., Mrs. Peabody, J. P., Rebiros, E. B. of Manchester, Hum-Dum, C. L., Manning, W. H. Moss, P. S., C. A., R. E. F., Norwood, Lover, Robert Blizard, Exeter, are correct

Any Amateur desirous of playing a Game by Correspondence may meet with a correspondent by addressing a note to "John de Blaton," Wevendon's Coffee-house, Market-street, Manchester

*** The mo, sity of our answers to Chess Correspondents are postponed till next week.

### PROBLEM No. 640
By J. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

### CHESS BY CONSULTATION.

Two Off-hand Skirmishes played at the St. George's Club by the Rev. J. O. and Mr. BARNES consulting together, against Mr. STAUNTON.

*(King's Knight's Opening)*

| WHITE (Mr. S.) | BLACK (The Allies.) | WHITE (Mr. S.) | BLACK (The Allies.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 19. Q to Q B 2nd | P to Q Kt 3rd |
| 2. K Kt to K B 3rd | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 20. P to Q B 5th (c) | B takes Kt |
| 3. K B to Q B 4th | K Kt to K B 3rd | 21. P takes B (d) | P takes Q R P |
| 4. P to Q Kt 4th | K B to Q B 4th | 22. Kt to K 4th (e) | P to K R 4th |
| 5. P to Q Kt 4th | B takes Q Kt P | 23. Kt to K Kt 3rd | Q to K Kt 4th |
| 6. P to Q B 3rd | K B to K 2nd | 24. Kt to R sq | Q to K B 5th |
| 7. P to Q 4th | P to Q 3rd | 25. P to Q B 5th (f) | Q takes P (ch) |
| 8. P to B 4th (a) | Castles | 26. K to Kt sq | P to K B 5th |
| 9. Q to her 3rd | P to Q 4th (b) | 27. Kt to K 4th | B to K 2nd |
| 10. B takes P | K Kt takes B | 28. Q to Q 6th | Q to K Kt5th |
| 11. P takes Kt | Q takes P | 29. Q to Q Kt 5th | Q to K Kt5th (ch) |
| 12. P to Q B 4th | Q to her sq | 30. K to Kt sq | P to K B 6th |
| 13. P to Q 5th | Q B to K Kt 5th | 31. Q B to K Kt 3rd | Q to Q 5th |
| 14. Q Kt to Q 2nd | Kt to Q K 5th | 32. Q to Q 7th (g) | Q takes K B P (h) |
| 15. Q to her Kt sq | K B to Q 3rd | 33. K R to K Kt sq | Q takes Q B P (i) |
| 16. B to Q R 3rd | P to Q R 4th | 34. K to K 4th | Q to Q 5th |
| 17. B takes K t | P takes B | 35. Q takes B | P to K Kt 3rd |
| 18. K R to K sq | P to K B 3rd | 36. Kt to K Kt 5th, and wins (k). | |

(a) The opening on White's side is evidently played without much reflection. He has already sacrificed one valuable Pawn without any prospect of re ovn, and we are no. at all sure that his adversaries might not now have safely taken another

(b) Very well played.

(c) This seems paying dear indeed to establish two Pawns in the centre.

(d) Incontrite; but surely this exposure of the King was too reckless

(e) Bold, perhaps, to have played P to Q B 5th, before moving the Kt to K 4th.

(f) White has given up so much that his only chance consists in maintaining an attack at whatever cost.

(g) Fearful, but his only hope

(h) This move looked so good as to be irresistible; yet we believe it lost Black the game. I saw error

(i) For if Black play Q to K B 5th, they lose her; and if R to K B 3rd Mate follows in four moves.

BETWEEN THE SAME OPPONENTS.

*(Irregular Opening)*

| BLACK (The Allies.) | WHITE (Mr. S.) | BLACK (The Allies.) | WHITE (Mr. S.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to Q 4th | P to K 3rd | 17. B takes B | Q to K Kt 3rd |
| 2. P to K 4th | P takes P | 18. Kt to K B 4th | Q to K Kt 4th |
| 3. P takes P | P takes P | 19. R to K sq | Kt to Q 4th |
| 4. K B to Q 3rd | P to Q B 4th | 20. K to R sq | Kt to Q 6th (f) |
| 5. Q Kt to K 2nd | K B takes P | 21. R K takes P | P to K B 4th |
| 6. K Kt to K B 3rd | K Kt to K B 3rd | 22. R to K B 6th (c) | Q takes B (d) |
| 7. Castles | Castles | 23. K R takes B | Kt takes Q Kt P |
| 8. Q B to K Kt 5th | Q B to K 3rd | 24. Q to K 2nd | K B to K sq |
| 9. Q Kt to Q B 3rd | Q Kt to Q 2nd | 25. Q to K B 3rd | Kt to Q B 3rd |
| 10. Q to her 2nd | P to Q R 3rd (e) | 26. Q R to Q sq (e) | Kt to K 4th |
| 11. Q B to K 2nd | Q to Q Kt 2nd | 27. R takes R | Q takes R |
| 12. P to Q B 3rd | K Kt to K 5th | 28. Q to K 2nd | Kt takes R |
| 13. B takes Kt | P takes B | 29. Q take Kt (ch) | K to R sq |
| 14. P to Q 4th | P to K B 3rd | 30. P to K B 3rd | B to K 6th |
| 15. B to K 3rd | Q R to Q sq | 31. Q to Q | Q takes Q |
| 16. P to Q Kt 4th | B takes Kt | 32. K to Kt | R to K 7th |

(a) White plays this opening much more correctly in the last, and the game altogether is better and more interesting. Only say that P to Q 4th closes Chess

(b) To be sustained here is not wanting energy and deserves a little attention.

(c) The best move. Any other would have cost of more serious loss

(d) Much better than taking with the R Rook, as the student will soon find out looking well through the variations consequent on the move.

(e) This does not look very promising, but after all they could at the point the game was gone. If K R to Q B 5th to avoid the fork of the Kt, then White would have won by moving Q to K 3rd. If they had moved the Rook to Q B 6th, White would first have played his Queen to K 6th, threatening mate, and Q to K 6th &c.

(f) And Black

(g) White plays this opening much more correctly in the last, and the game altogether is better and more interesting. Only say that P to Q 4th closes Chess

(h) To be sustained here is not wanting energy and deserves a little attention.

(i) The best move. Any other would have cost of more serious loss

(k) Much better than taking with the R Rook, as the student will soon find out looking well through the variations consequent on the move.

(l) This does not look very promising, but after all they could at the point the game was gone. If K R to Q B 5th to avoid the fork of the Kt, then White would have won by moving Q to K 3rd. If they had moved the Rook to Q B 6th, White would first have played his Queen to K 6th, threatening mate, and Q to K 6th &c.

(m) And Black

CHESS MATCH BETWEEN BIRMINGHAM AND WORCESTER.—On Tuesday week a deputation of five players from the Worcester Club played a match, of three games each, against the same number of Birmingham players. The result of the score was that Birmingham won twelve games, Worcester four, and one was unfinished for want of time, the Birmingham players being a pawn ahead when it was abandoned. Worcester was represented by Messrs. Fanning, Gillam, Nicol, Wood, and Zachary; Birmingham by Messrs. Avery, Blyth, Freeman, and Tonks. Messrs. Avery, Blyth, and Shore won their three games, without losing one, against Messrs. Gillam, Wood, and Zachary. Mr. Freeman won two and lost one, playing against Mr Fanning. Mr. Tonks, playing with Mr. Nicol, won a game, lost a game, and left one unfinished. We understand that arrangements are likely to be made for a return match at Worcester shortly; and it ought to be added, that one or two very strong Worcester players were unable to attend. The party met at the residence of Mr. Avery, where they were hospitably entertained. Several visitors were present during the day, which passed off in a most agreeable manner. The approaching anniversary of the Northern and Midland Counties Chess Association, which is to be held in Birmingham this year, gives an unusual local interest to the game at the present time. The President is Lord Ward; the Vice-President, Lord Lyttelton; and the Secretary, Mr. James Freeman, of 20, Temple-street.

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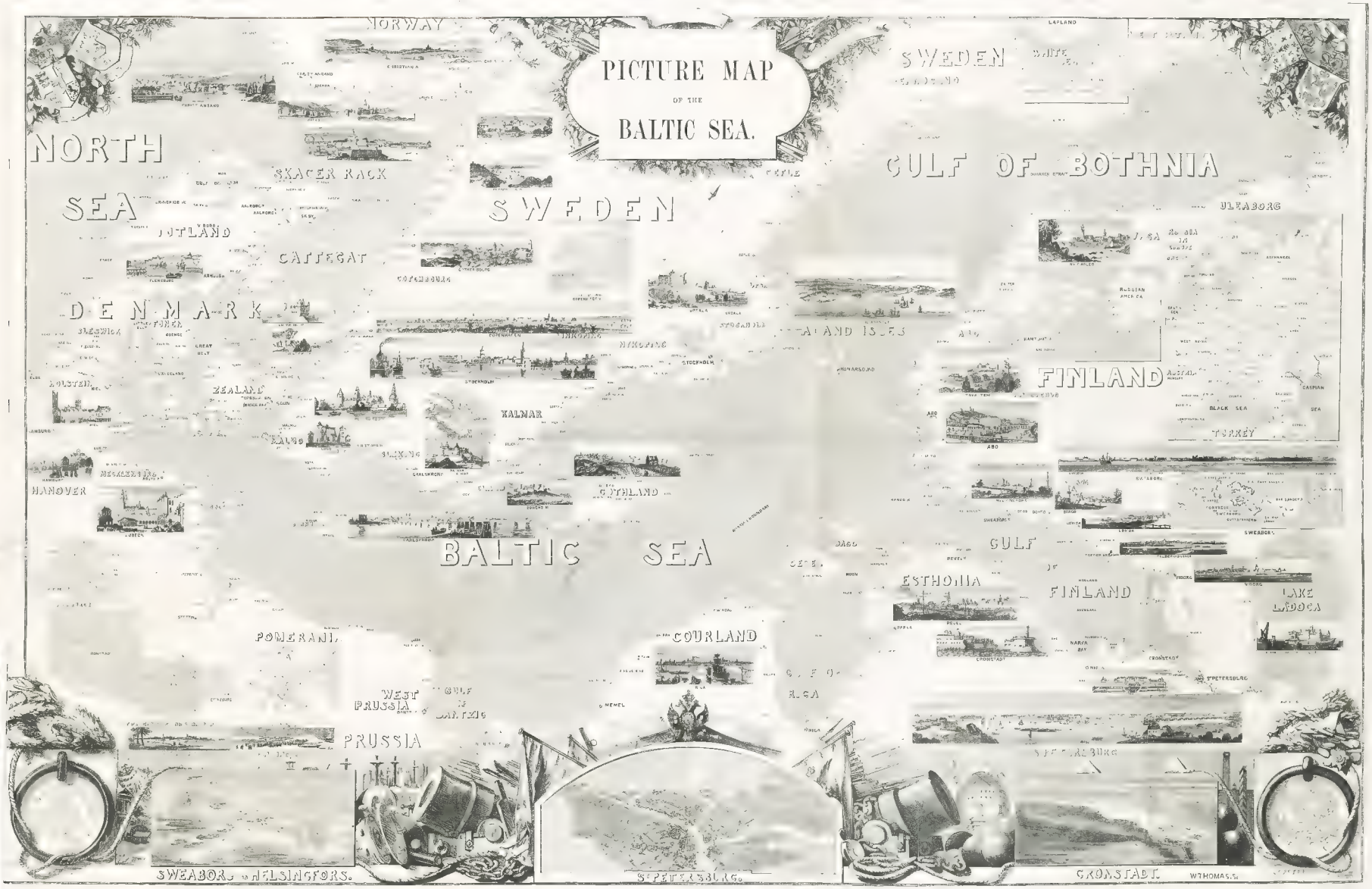


THE FLEET AT THE GREAT NAVAL REVIEW, AT SPITHEAD APRIL [illegible] 1856.—DRAWN BY [illegible] DUNCAN

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

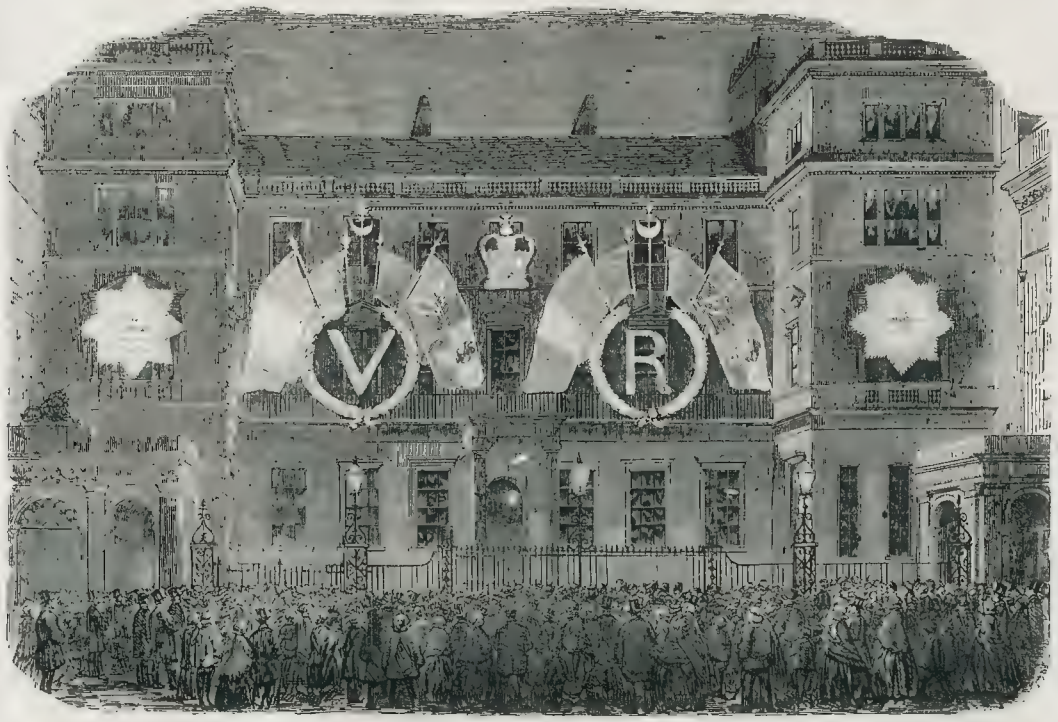
No. 802.—VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1856. [WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS, TENPENCE.


## THE PEACE REJOICINGS, AND THEIR LESSON.

LONDON has had its illuminations and its fireworks, and has been witness of a scene which is fortunately as rare as it is absurd and barbarous. The little boys of England delight in the annual immolation of Guy Faux. The old gentlemen of England—or that small and select circle of them who are privileged by right of birth and relationship to govern us—have similar tastes. In a fit of old-boyish excitement—very unusual with such solemn personages—they determined to make the people "jolly," to give them a grand spectacle, such as children and savages love, and to immolate the War-demon in the several parks of the metropolis in a shower of rockets and Roman candles, and amid a gush of blue and crimson flame. Ten, or probably twenty, thousand pounds' worth of gunpowder and other combustibles was thus expended on Thursday night—to teach the people, we suppose, how much more rational and pleasant it is to put gunpowder to such uses than to employ it in the demolition of Russian fortresses, or in the restoration of the equilibrium of Europe. Let no man say for the future that the official mind is insusceptible of enthusiasm, or that Red-Tapeism is incapable of a "lark." Staid, decorous, and stupid as it is generally considered to be, it proved by the spectacle of Thursday evening that it can *dissipere in loco* as recklessly as its less pretentious neighbours. If it could have gone up amid its own rockets, and celebrated its own extinction as well as that of the Russian war, the nation would have had less reason than at present to begrudge the cost of the powder and the paraphernalia which were let off on the occasion.

The Government, having made up its mind for the celebration, managed the business with much tact and skill. It was necessary that the people should share, or appear to share, in the joy felt by the official mind that diplomacy had put an end to that very inconvenient and very troublesome war in which Great Britain was incurring such large expense, and reaping such small satisfaction. For, if the War were unpopular in official circles, the Peace was undoubtedly unpopular in those wider circles that form the nation. Hence it was resolved to celebrate the auspicious birthday of the Queen, and the inauspicious Treaty of Peace on the same evening. Thus loyalty was pressed into the service, and the illuminations that are customary to express the love and respect of the people for the person of the Sovereign did duty in another cause, and assisted the Government in celebrating its own triumphs. Whatever foreign nations may believe in this matter, when they read or hear of the pyrotechny of this brilliant occasion, the people at home will not be deceived. They know that they accepted the Peace because they had no alternative. They know that they expected it to rest on a broader and more solid basis, and to offer them a more valid security that the repose of the nations would not again be disturbed for a quarter of a century; and they feel that the rejoicings, of which they were partially made the instruments, were Ministerial, and not popular; that the whole celebration, though it amused the multitude, edified no one; and that the expenditure which it cost was alike useless and extravagant, and unworthy of a sensible, hard-working, and earnest-minded nation.

But, the Government having thus glorified itself, the people, during the leisure that peace will afford them, and quickened in apprehension by the pressure of that war taxation which is to pinch them for at least two years, and to add £100,000,000 to the National Debt, will inquire into the character of the modern statesmanship of which Thursday was the apotheosis. Statesmanship has concluded peace, but it has not entirely consigned the war into the domain of the past, or removed its burdens from the every-day life of all classes of the community. It will be remembered to the condemnation of our statesmen that the people made the war for a noble and disinterested purpose; that they bled in it, and paid for it; and would have bled and paid more freely still if a doubt had remained upon the honour of England, or duty and justice had required the sacrifice. They will remember that, when war became imperative, statesmanship was unprepared for and unwilling to undertake it; that, when every rational man foresaw the necessity of immediate action, statesmanship was deaf, and blind, and obstinate; that when the people offered the blood of their sons, and the hard-earned treasures of their laborious days, as sacrifices to the peace of Europe, statesmanship wasted both by stupid and cruel mismanagement; that, when decision was more than half the victory, statesmanship was dilatory, irresolute, and slow; and that, after two years of unparalleled exertion to which it had been forced by the unmistakable determination of the whole people, the Government had got together the finest fleet that ever sailed




THE PEACE ILLUMINATIONS.—THE ORDNANCE-OFFICE, PALL-MALL.—(SEE PAGE 589.)

or steamed upon the seas, and the noblest and best-conditioned army that Great Britain ever possessed—both fleet and army, which had become mere auxiliaries of the French, were discovered to be of no further use; that the one made holiday in the Solent, and that the other was ordered home, to be disbanded with its work unperformed, and the Crimea still in the possession of the aggressive Power that had wrested it from its lawful owners. Nor will the incidents of the War and the Peace be the only circumstances that will bring our statesmanship to trial before the great tribunal of the nation. There was a time when our Governments and our Prime Ministers held decided opinions upon every single point of their policy, and upon their policy as one consistent whole. But all this has been changed. The Government is true to no one principle, except the principle of keeping itself in office—a principle upon which the country does not set a higher value than upon one of the rockets or sticks of the day before yesterday. A refined poco-curantism has taken the place of conscientious earnestness. Troublesome or inconvenient opposition is laughed or joked away. The gravest subjects are frittered into jests; and principles are taken on and abandoned with as much ease as his Lordship's silk stockings. The gravest questions of social and political advancement are treated as if they were of no concern; and, in a House of Commons where parties are too evenly balanced for Ministerial comfort, the Ministerial mind cares for nothing but the neutralisation of hostile influences, and the retention of a majority sufficient for existence, if not for strength and respect—for place and power, if not for the dignity which should attend them.

But the Peace will bring a thousand questions into importance that slumbered during the war, and such statesmanship as the country now possesses will be put to a severe trial in dealing with them. It will not do for Prime Ministers to play fast and loose, either with great or with small questions. Reform in Parliament, National Education, our financial system; the Sunday question in London, as distinguished from the Sunday question in the provinces; the extension of Free Trade; the proper government of our Colonies; the removal of the impediments in the path of the men of genius who do not happen to be connected with the half-dozen reigning families who share between their sons, their nephews, and their servants, the great and little emoluments of the State—these are but a few of the questions upon which our present race of statesmen will have to take a side during the peace, or give way to honester and more vigorous men. A spirit of persiflage and jesting is not the spirit with which the affairs of a great nation can be conducted. Public men must learn to be in earnest. They must not only have convictions, but they must act up to them, or they will bring all government into contempt amongst us. How perilous a condition of society this would be they must have sufficient knowledge of the world and of history to be fully aware. A truly honest Government would not degrade itself by remaining in office for a day after it had adopted a course of policy upon any subject whatsoever, great or small, and been compelled to abandon it. A weak Government, that cannot carry out its own intentions, that asks for the support of a mob, that yields to one influence to-day and to a contrary influence on the morrow, is a national evil. A Parliament that keeps such a Government in a state of suspended animation, and that would do anything rather than be sent about its business, is a Parliament alike incompetent and mischievous powerless for any good purpose, and fit for nothing but to bring into contempt the representative system of which it is the creature. The time is fast coming when this collapse of public virtue must be brought to an end. The insufficient Peace, and the burdensome taxation which accompanies it, will have their advantages, if they lead, as they promise to do, to the regeneration of the public spirit, and to a reconstitution of parties. What with so-called Conservatives who are not conservative; Liberals who are not liberal; and Reformers who systematically shirk the discussion of all questions of Reform, and the growth and extension of a spirit of easy, nonchalant conformity to anything and everything that will save the trouble either of thought or of action to those whose especial business it ought to be both to think and to act, the Government of this country threatens to become a mere farce. It is more than time that this state of things should be abrogated. If our old statesmen are too old to mend, it will fare ill with the country if the new generation do not produce better and more earnest politicians.

## *COUNTRY NEWS.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 27, 1856.

| Month and Day. | Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M. 181 feet above sea level. | Thermometer. Highest Reading. | Thermometer. Lowest Reading. | Mean Temperature of the Day. | Rain in Inches. Read at 10 P.M. | Mean Temperature of Dew Point. Wet Bulb. | Mean Temperature of Dew Point. Dew Point. | Amount of Ozone (0-10) Mid-day. | Amount of Ozone (0-10) Mid-night. | Mean amount of Cloud (0-10) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inches. | ° | ° | ° | | ° | ° | | | |
| May 21 | 29.311 | 70·8 | 41·5 | 56·3 | 0.018 | 53·3 | 51·4 | 5 | 4 | 6·2 |
| „ 22 | 29.505 | 66·0 | 48·6 | 58·4 | 0.320 | 52·7 | 52·7 | 9 | 6 | 9·4 |
| „ 23 | 29.286 | 64·5 | 42·0 | 52·4 | 0.260 | 52·5 | 51·5 | 2 | 2 | 9·0 |
| „ 24 | 29.221 | 62·5 | 48·1 | 54·5 | 0.447 | 52·3 | 51·4 | 7 | 3 | 8·5 |
| „ 25 | 29.425 | 62·8 | 45·9 | 54·3 | 0.035 | 53·2 | 51·5 | 6 | 7 | 8·0 |
| „ 26 | 29.688 | 64·7 | 42·3 | 53·4 | 0.010 | 54·3 | 52·1 | 6 | 2 | 8·0 |
| „ 27 | 29.810 | 68·6 | 44·2 | 56·9 | 0.127 | 53·7 | 52·4 | 3 | 6 | 7·0 |
| Mean | 29.537 | 65·8 | 45·3 | 55·1 | 1.836 | 53·3 | 51·6 | 4·9 | 4·7 | 7·8 |

*The range of temperature during the week was 29 3°.*

*The Weather.*—Rain fell every day, with thunderstorms on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th; hail fell on the 23rd.

*The direction of the wind was*—on May 21st, S., became S.S.E. at 7 a.m., S.E. at 5½ p.m.; and E. at 10½ p.m.; became S.S.E. at 6½ a.m. on 22nd, S.S.W. at 9½ a.m., S. at 10¾ a.m., S.S.E. at 2½ p.m., moved through S. to W. at 3¾ p.m., became S.W. at 8¼ a.m. on 23rd, 9¾ a.m. S.S., then constant changes till 2¾ p.m., when S.S.W., 3 p.m. moved through W. to N.W., became N. at 4¼ p.m., E.N.E. at 6¾ p.m.; moved through E. to S.S.E. at 6¾ a.m. on 24th, 10¾ a.m. E., 11¾ N.E., 12¾ a.m. E., 1¾ p.m. S., 12¾ p.m. E., 4h. 52m. through S. to S.S.W., 4¾ p.m. back to E., 9h. 26m. N., 9 p.m. N.E., 6¾ p.m. E.N.E., 8 a.m. on the 25th E., 5 a.m. E.S.E., 11 a.m. S.S.E., 2¾ p.m. S., 4¾ p.m. W., 6 p.m. N.W., 7 p.m. N.N.W., 9¾ p.m. W.; 6¾ a.m. on 26th, S.W. and S.S.W., 10¾ p.m. W.; 6¾ a.m. on 27th W.S.W., 3 p.m. S.W., in which quarter it remained.

Electricity, powerful and negative, on 22nd to 24th. Solar halo on 21st. On 24th, hawthorn, lilac, and Cheiranthus alpinus in flower.

E. J. LOWE.

FATAL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—A colliery explosion occurred in the works of the Governor and Company of Copperminers, in Glamorganshire, on Saturday last, by which twelve men were killed or died before they reached their homes, and two more are since dead; several others were slightly burned or injured.

A DESTRUCTIVE THUNDERSTORM.—During a thunderstorm which passed over the West Riding a few days ago a man was killed by the electric fluid on Bradford-moor. The shock apparently passed down from the breast to the right thigh, where it left a slight aperture. The chimney of the cottage in which he was standing was struck, the chamber floor torn up, and the plaster ripped off the wall in several places. Nearly all the panes of glass in the windows of the house opposite were blown out, and several persons in the street were severely stunned. At Leeds the river Aire became much swollen. Two youths, the one aged fifteen, the other ten years, got into a raft which was moored at one of the wharfs, loosened it, and floated down the stream upon it. When they had got a little distance they found themselves in a perilous position, and a person on board a vessel threw a rope to them. One of the lads seized the line, but the sudden jerk upset the raft, and they were both thrown into the river and drowned.

CELTIC REMAINS.—Several curious relics have been recently found within the town walls of ancient Dublin, including many singularly ornamented combs, bronze and iron fibulæ, and implements used in the manufacture of curiously-constructed wooden houses erected in that locality at a very remote era. Among the articles enumerated is an antique-shaped signet seal, supposed by a distinguished heraldic authority to have belonged to the Lord-Deputy Essex, time of Elizabeth.—*Dublin Paper.*

## *FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.*

### FRANCE.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

PARIS, Thursday

WE are happy to announce that since the arrival of the Empress at St. Cloud, and especially within the last few days, the improvement in her Majesty's health has been marked and rapid; and her strength is so much restored, that on the occasion of the late ball, at the summer palace, she was able to walk about the apartments, and take part in the entertainments of the evening, though she did not dance. Her Majesty's appearance bore little or no trace of her long confinement and sufferings, and, contrary to her usual custom of retiring early, she did not leave the ball till near four o'clock in the morning.

The Grand Duke Maximilian has left Paris; the Prince Oscar of Sweden, who is much liked, prolongs his stay. The representation at St. Cloud before these princes, and a variety of other foreign and native guests of distinction, of one of the Palais Royal pieces, "Il jamais je te place," seemed somewhat singularly selected for the dignity of the occasion, and its unsuitableness was rendered doubly evident by the coldness of its reception: the soirée proved, in short, a failure, as might very reasonably have been expected.

The improvement in the Empress's health renders it probable that the period of the christening will soon be fixed. The ceremony will not take place before five o'clock in the afternoon, so as not to make the fatigues of the day too long for her strength; and it is hoped that she, as well as the Emperor, may be able to attend at the grand banquet of the Hôtel de Ville. It seems decided that the Prince Napoleon will go in person, on board the *Duchayla*, to Civita Vecchia, to meet the Cardinal Patrizi, charged by the Pope to perform the baptismal ceremony. The voyage of the Prince to the north is postponed till after the christening, and must, in consequence of the short period of the navigation being open later in the season, be abridged from the length of time it was originally intended to occupy.

The fêtes attendant on the baptism concluded, it is probable the Emperor and Empress will proceed to Plombières—or the Emperor alone as he is ordered to take the waters for a rheumatic affection in the legs; after which he purposes to conduct the Empress to Biarritz, where the Imperial residence is now being completed for their reception. It is said that their Majesties will not confine themselves to these excursions, but will visit Canterets, Barèges, Bagnières de Bigorre, and Tarbes. The company of the Orleans Railroad have been making a trial of the carriages fitted up as apartments in which the Emperor, the Empress, and the Prince Imperial are to proceed to Biarritz.

The expedition of the Emperor to Algeria is vaguely talked of for September.

The arrangements in the Champs Elysées, in and about the Palais d'Industrie, for the approaching cattle-show, advance rapidly, and the forage even is being got in in considerable quantities. So much interest and curiosity is attached to this peaceful rivalry, that numbers of persons daily visit the constructions, which are airy and commodious, and afford opportunities of seeing the animals at all sides.

Happily a great improvement has taken place in the weather, and the news from the provinces announces the disappearance of the inundations, and leads to a hope that the injury done to agricultural produce is, in many parts, less serious than was at first believed.

It appears certain that the plan talked of for building in the Champs Elysées is likely to be gradually carried into effect; and that very shortly a commencement will be made, by constructing on the right-hand side, looking on the Place de la Concorde and facing the Tuileries, two immense buildings, in the same style of architecture as the Ministère de la Marine. In this case the Palais d'Industrie, purchased by the State, will be demolished. The Municipal Council has, moreover, taken into consideration a plan for the establishment of a public garden on the ground formerly occupied by the convent and the market of the Temple. The plan being submitted to the Emperor, his Majesty, in returning it, is said to have replied to the Préfet: "Say to the Municipal Council that I wish to have a monument erected in the middle to the memories of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, and that I desire personally to examine and correct the plan for this monument, as I am particularly anxious (*Je veux, je tiens*) that my name shall be attached to this work of expiation.

The desire on the part of the Emperor that none of the functionaries of State shall take any part in industrial speculations even extends to the husbands and immediate relatives of the ladies who hold places in the household of the Empress. M. de Morny, who was largely engaged in such affairs, has sold out of them; and one of the principal chateaux of Chaillot, has, it is said, been purchased by M. Véron.

At the review of the troops held on Tuesday at the Champ de Mars, the Empress made her appearance in a low, open carriage, attended only by one lady. Her Majesty was received with great and prolonged enthusiasm: she wore a dress of green silk, with a shawl of black lace intermixed with gold, and a bonnet of a delicate blush-rose colour.

The subscriptions made among the different arrondissemens, of sums from one to five sous, intended to be presented to the Empress and the Prince Imperial, having amounted to 80,000 francs, the offering has been accepted with the announcement that her Majesty proposes to devote it to a charitable purpose. With this view the Emperor proposes to add annually the sum of 80,000 from his own coffer, and to establish with the sum thus united a fund for the support and education of the orphans of the poor adopted by poor families without children of their own; an arrangement by which both will profit equally.

A few days since the Maréchal Bosquet took in his carriage to St. Cloud two private soldiers of the Crimean army, in order that they might in person proffer a petition to the Emperor. One, an Arab negro, having seen a shell fall in the trenches at Sebastopol, took up the missile and was in the act of flinging it beyond the reach of mischief, when it burst, and carried away both his arms. The other is a Breton soldier, without family, who ever since the misfortune of his comrade has attended him night and day, fed, dressed, and accompanied him wherever he has gone. The petition of the Arab (who has been décoré) is to be permitted to return to his tribe, that of his self-constituted attendant, to be allowed to accompany him, promising that, should his services ever be required, he will return to his post. It is almost needless to say that the request of both



The Théâtre Français has given a *reprise* of the "Cid," for the début of Lafontaine, late of the Gymnase. We regret, for the sake of one of the first comedians of the day, to say that this first attempt in classical tragedy has proved the reverse of successful, which result might very well have been foreseen. The Gymnase has "Les Fanfarons du Vice," a piece of most improbable plot and indifferent execution. The Bouffes Parisiens has dug out of the library of Vienna an operette of Mozart, to which MM. Léon Battu and Ludovic Halévy have arranged a charming little poem: it has obtained Success.

### EXCITEMENT IN ITALY.

The Italian journals give a recital of some disturbances which have just taken place at Genoa and Turin. The *Cattolico* of Genoa states that at a grand banquet of the students, which was held on the occasion of the anniversary of the proclamation of the constitutional statute, a toast to the "Unity of Italy" was drunk with loud applause. On the following morning the same words were raised as a rallying cry among a numerous crowd in the street, and also at the theatre. The *Movimento*, another Genoa journal, states that the police had torn down a placard affixed to one of the pillars of the Carlo Felice Theatre which contained menaces against the Austrian Consul.

A letter in the *Echo du Mont Blanc*, in mentioning the subject, says:—

Placards containing insults and threats against the Austrian Consul have been posted on the corners of several streets, and torn down by the police. In the evening several persons assembled under the windows of the Consul, threw stones against the door and at the Austrian arms over it, and uttered cries of "Down with the Consul—war against Austria!" The walls of Turin are covered with the words, "Death to Austria. Long live Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy!"

The *Risorgimento* of Turin of the 21st says:—

The constitution which Austria promises to her populations, the sending of an Archduke to Paris, the Concordat with Rome, the Council of Bishops at Vienna, are indeed significant facts which do not announce great confidence on the part of Austria. The fruits of the Paris Conference are not quite ripened as yet, but some of them are ripening. It is now the duty of Italy to show herself patient, moderate, and prudent: and then we shall soon see that the benefits accruing to us from the Anglo-French alliance are more tangible than was at first believed. According to letters from Rome the Austrian and French notes have already been presented to the Pope. It is believed that Cardinal Antonelli will resign, and that he will be succeeded by Cardinal Viale Prela, now Papal Nuncio at Vienna.

A letter from Milan in the *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa says:—"The agitation of 1847 and 1848 is reviving. Revolutionary inscriptions are making their appearance on the walls, such as the following:—'Victor Emmanuel, our King, for ever! Long live Cavour, the Italian Minister!'"

Signor D. Manin has addressed to one of the Turin papers a letter on what he calls the "theory of the poniard," denouncing the doctrine of assassination for political purposes as the great enemy of Italy whilst the national party must combat. He says:

The great national party in Italy invites, and hopes to keep to itself, the whole of the people who really love their country, and especially the most judicious, the most worthy, and the most respected for the sustained honour of their lives. But these men will never answer to that appeal unless the national party separate itself solemnly, absolutely, and irrevocably from assassins. That absolute separation is necessary to conciliate the sympathies of Europe, and to gain to our national cause the respect, the veneration, and the affection which it merits. * * * By exposing to the world our foul and fatal ulcer, I know I perform an act of courage. Italians, now is the time to efface that shameful stigma, to purify ourselves from that enormity. Our hands must be without stain. Let our purity from crime be the mark which shall distinguish the noble defenders of our country from the suicidal instruments of the enemies of all law. Ours shall be the honourable weapons which become noble and truly courageous men, and our duty is to profess and propagate the doctrines of pure and indisputable morality. Let the theory of assassination be left to the Jesuits, and let us abandon the poniard to the Sanfedesti.

### AMERICA.

The steam-ship *Persia*, which left New York on the 14th inst., arrived at Liverpool on Saturday last.

The *New York Herald* Washington correspondent pretends to know that a serious disagreement has occurred in the Cabinet between the President and Secretary Marcy with regard to Nicaraguan affairs. It is said that Mr Marcy threatens to resign if General Walker's Government is recognised.

The Committee appointed by Congress to investigate the state of affairs in Kansas has been at work since the end of April, adjourning from one locality to another, for the convenience of taking evidence on the spot. The arrangement was—firstly, to inquire into the election frauds, and then into the Missouri aggression committed in December. Governor Reeder made the examination of the witnesses. Messrs. Howard, Sherman, and Oliver are his colleagues, and their conduct is described as very candid and impartial. They are said to have remarked emphatically that the actual state of Kansas, as they find it, is far worse than any one at Washington could have expected. The case of the "Border Ruffians," so called, is conducted by General Whitfield, the assistant of Colonel Woodson, of Independence. A letter from Laurence, in Kansas, expresses some apprehension lest, notwithstanding the presence of the Committee of Congress, the slavery party should force on a violent struggle. The Sheriff of Douglass county, Mr. Jones, has adopted a course which is likely to irritate the Free-state men, and, if it does not involve them in actual conflict with the federal authority, must embarrass the progress of the investigations now pending. A regiment of four hundred men from Alabama, each furnished with "a Bible and a rifle," has come into Kansas, under the orders of Major Buford: its banners are inscribed "The Supremacy of the White Race," and "Kansas, the Outpost of Slavery." The men were feasted on their way, and treated with exciting orations by the slaveholding party; but their discipline is said to be so bad as to render them a not very formidable military force.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, writing on May 19, says:—

The President is decided in his purpose to receive Padre Vijil, the Minister sent to represent Walker's government in Nicaragua. This purpose may be communicated in the message answering the resolution of inquiry into Central American affairs. The opposition in the Cabinet seems not to have affected the President's inclination. This step, if taken in connection with the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, the British representative here—which dismissal is now determined upon—it is believed by sagacious statesmen, will have the effect of reviving Lord Palmerston's power, which is tottering to its fall, and of seriously complicate our relations with all the European Governments. Indeed, it cannot be disguised that the most momentous consequences may ensue, involving the peace of the country in various quarters, and inviting entanglements and disputes which cannot at this time be appreciated by the public. A profound sensation will necessarily be created throughout Europe, leading to new and formidable combinations against the United States. It is by far the gravest complication since the Oregon difficulty.

The last direct accounts from Honduras stated that Cabanas, the former President of that province and a federalist, had been driven out by a sudden revolution, at the head of which was General Guardiola, who is named President. Cabanas fled to General Walker, and, with the aid of several hundred of his men and about fifteen hundred of his own countrymen, marched towards Honduras. On his arrival at the frontier he made a pause, having become disgusted with the conduct of his new allies, and, with the patriotic remark that he would not be instrumental in bringing such misery upon his country, he suddenly left, and is now in San Salvador.

The question whether or no Honduras will join in the league against Walker is not yet definitively settled. The President and his Cabinet are in favour of the measure. In case of their joining, they could, perhaps, bring into the field 1600 men. With the exception of this the province of Honduras is now much quieter than it has been for a number of years.

The Liverpool and Philadelphia steam ship *City of Baltimore* arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday. Her advices are two days later than the *Persia*. The papers furnish little news, however, except the Indian squabbles in Oregon and Washington territories. A body of regulars had been defeated by the Indians, with the loss of 28 killed. It is also reported that 1000 Indians were approaching the Dallas from the north. Several other fights had occurred, in which the whites were generally victorious. In Washington territory the Indians were attacking the settlements in every direction.

There was nothing new from Nicaragua, except a report at Aspinwall that Colonel Schlessinger had been recaptured, and would be shot.

A despatch from Washington, dated March 16, states that Secretary Marcy had sent for M. Marcoleta, the resident Minister from Nicaragua, on that day, and informed him of the determination of the Administration to recognise the Padre Vijil as the Minister from the new Government. [illegible] Nicaraguan Minister protested against it.

## THE PEACE REJOICINGS.

THE manner in which the industrious millions of the metropolis left their ordinary occupations on Thursday last and poured into the streets must have satisfied any person as to the heartiness with which they were resolved to make a holiday, whatever their private opinions may be about the Treaty of Paris. From an early hour in the morning the streets were densely crowded; while every few minutes the various railways, omnibuses, and steam boats poured in additions to the busy throng. As a general rule business was not suspended before the middle of the day, but tradesmen were closing up one after another in rapid succession, having resolved that all in their employment should, as far as possible, have an opportunity of bearing a part in the demonstrations consequent upon the celebration of peace.

From Hyde Park-corner to Mile-end, and for miles west and east of those points respectively, the inhabitants had made the most extensive preparations for the due observance of the day; while from north to south the same eager anxiety prevailed to take a part in the proceedings of the day which will form so prominent a part in the history of the country. In the various fashionable squares, in Park-lane and Piccadilly, the nobility had made extensive preparations for witnessing the fireworks in the parks. At the mansion of Lord Ward, in Park-lane, a gallery (the interior and seats of which were covered with crimson cloth) was erected, as well as a gas illumination, surrounding the whole of the first pillars and windows, exactly fronting the firework repository in Hyde-park. From his Lordship's residence, both north and south, similar preparations had been made, the principal being those of the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Marquis of Westminster, Mr. Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks, and Mr. Donald Nicoll (opposite the Duchess of Gloucester's). No less galleries were not constructed, the balconies were rendered perfectly safe by means of strong wooden shores with iron bindings. Devonshire House was covered with galleries, from which a large number of the nobility were enabled to view the fireworks. Similar arrangements were made at the Duke of Sutherland's, and at most of the houses of the nobility from which a sight of the fireworks could be obtained.

In the morning the pensioners of Greenwich Hospital, amounting to nearly 2800 were marshalled in the great square of the College by the senior Lieutenants and Adjutants of the establishment, and were inspected by the Governor, Lieut.-Governor, and a brilliant staff of naval and military officers. After the inspection they were regaled in the spacious dining-halls with an excellent dinner of roast beef, each man receiving one pound of it, besides an extra, as a commutation in money was paid for the orange [illegible] and half a gallon of ale to drink [illegible]. In the evening the officers gave a banquet [illegible]

In the Horse Guards Parade Ground [illegible] composed of the Grenadier Guards, the Coldstream Guards, and the Scots Fusilier Guards, with the band of the several regiments, took place on the parade of St. James's-park. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia, his Highness the Reigning Prince of Baden, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Commander-in-Chief (Lord Viscount Hardinge), Lord Cardigan, and a brilliant staff of officers entered the ground and took up their position in front of the Guards. The troops were formed in line, presenting arms, the united bands playing "God Save the Queen." The infantry commenced evolutions by opening in single and double columns, and marching in quick and slow time round the ground, when, having taken up their original position, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the illustrious visitors, and staff, passed through the line, inspecting the various companies. At the conclusion his Royal Highness Prince Albert complimented the officers for their strict attention to the important branch of the service, and left the parade for Buckingham Palace, amidst the most enthusiastic cheering.

At twelve o'clock the guns at the Tower and in St. James's-park were fired. Several thousands of persons assembled in the Park to witness this simple ceremony.

As the Government did not accede to the request of the managers to throw open the theatres to the public free on the night of rejoicing, the managers determined to close them, and dramatic performances were consequently given at two and three o'clock in the afternoon, in order that the large concourse of strangers in London might without difficulty have an opportunity of visiting the theatres before the illuminations commenced.

The brilliancy of the display on Thursday night is, in great measure, accounted for by being the first fine night subsequent to the introduction of gas for this purpose; and those persons who remember the illuminations of 1814 and 1816, with streets of houses lighted by a tallow candle to each window pane, can best appreciate the splendour we have gained by the application of gas to public illumination.

### PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE HORSE GUARDS, and the ORDNANCE-OFFICE, Pall-mall, engraved and described at pp. 577 and 580.

THE ADMIRALTY.—The entire length of the architectural line of this building was illuminated with lamps. A large central device represented the Admiralty anchor, surmounted by the Royal crown. At the extremities were festoons of lamps; and on each side of the central entrance the initials V. R. We have engraved it at p. 580.

WAR DEPARTMENT.—A crown, surrounded by two six-feet stars, all in gas jets, with coloured reflectors, and lined with illuminated gas brackets, in colours.

HOME OFFICE, TREASURY, AND BOARD OF TRADE.—This was a very splendid affair, extending the entire length of the above buildings. It consisted of the banners suspended from a continuous cable, each banner bearing the component letter of the word PEACE; and the cable loops, by which the banners were suspended, formed medallions, containing the initial letters of the different Sovereigns in the alliance. At the extreme right and left of the composition were placed the letters V. and N., encircled by a similar cable of laurel wreaths. The whole was in beautifully-coloured lamps, and prepared by Messrs. Grant Hanson, Cockspur-street.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.—In the centre a pair of very elaborate laurel wreaths, surmounted by flags of England, France, Sardinia, and Turkey, with a brilliant crescent in the centre, supported on the dexter side by a star, and on the sinister, beneath it the star of Brunswick, with the initials V. R., on the sinister side by the crown of France, beneath was the star of the Legion of Honour, with the initials L. N., all in gas, executed by Messrs. Huxley and Heriot. Engraved at p. 593.

STATIONERY-OFFICE.—A large star in the centre, with right the letter V., surmounted by the British crown; and on the left the letter N., surmounted by the French crown. The whole in coloured lamps, by Henke, of Great Portland-street.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The magnificent portico was brilliantly lighted; the columns were covered with lamps, which also extended throughout the outlines of the frieze and pediment, including the inscription, "The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof," being in large transparent capitals. There were festoons of lamps at the sides, and devices on the other fronts of the building.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—Brilliant stars affixed to the lamps along the front. We have engraved these illuminations at page 592.

EAST INDIA HOUSE, Leadenhall-street.—The entire front was lighted with festoons, stars, and pendents, of graceful design; the tympanum was filled with laurel, scrollwork, and stars; and the frieze bore in large letters "PEACE." From its great extent, and the lightness and elegance of the design, this illumination was one of the most successful displays. We have engraved it at page 592.

NATIONAL GALLERY.—This splendid illumination, which we have engraved at page 593, was formed of the flags of England and France, with those of Turkey and Sardinia occupying the centre, with a large star above and the crescent beneath; on the right were placed the letter V. A., surmounted by the British crown, and a military cross beneath the letters joined by the left were the letters N. B., surmounted by the French crown, and a military cross beneath the letters. The whole of the composition was supported on each flank by laurel branches. These several devices were "picked out" in parties of five and coloured reflecting glass drops, lighted with gas, and had a very novel and sparkling effect. This new mode of illumination, the devices of which are registered, is by Defries and Sons, Houndsditch.

SOMERSET HOUSE was very brilliantly illuminated, the entire front facing the Strand being covered. In the centre was a large anchor, representing the naval power of England; crossed and above which were placed the standards of England, France, and Sardinia supporting that of Turkey; the whole surrounded by wreaths of laurel. On one side of the device was the initial of her Majesty, and on the other that of the Emperor of the French, surrounded by brilliant stars, all in variegated lamps. At each extremity of the building were large transparencies displaying the combination of England, France, Sardinia, and Turkey, by groups of flags. Immediately under the centre device, and extending along the front of the building, was a lengthened scroll, on which was written "Peace and concord unite the letters N. B., surmounted by the word Will to all Nations." This design was 185 feet in length and 50 feet in height. The roof and cornice were illuminated with flambeaux. Messrs. Gardner, of West Strand, were intrusted by the Government to design and carry out this splendid work.

THE MANSION-HOUSE.—A star of Brunswick ten feet in diameter; V. R., peculiarly constructed of laurel-leaves, in the centre, with an endless knot, emblematical of lasting peace.

GUILDHALL (City).—A brilliant crown, with the initials V. R.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—The railings of the ornamental fence brilliantly illuminated with gas-flames issuing from a large number of candelabras, and from urns on the entrance-gates. The four large stone pedestals are surmounted by double rows of brilliant jets. This was a most classic design, and had a very imposing effect.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.—A magnificent British crown in oil lamps. The entablature and edges of the façade hung with oil buckets. Around each pillar of the chief entrance were wreaths of oil buckets, which made the columns appear as if entwined with snakes. Supports—two stars of Brunswick, with branches of laurel. Initials—V. R. Motto—"Peace and Commerce." The side of the building facing the Thames was similarly decorated.

THE ROYAL MINT.—A large crown, elaborately enriched, surmounting a brilliant star; on one side V. R., on the other Napoleon III. and the Turkish crescent.

FISHMONGERS' HALL, London-bridge.—Two radiated gas stars, 11 feet diameter; a 9-feet gas crown. The word "Peace" in 5-feet letters. By Stevens and Sons.

### CLUB HOUSES.

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB.—A medallion eleven feet in diameter, with a sword and anchor crossed in the centre. The medallion was surmounted by a six-foot crown, and surrounded by laurel-leaves, with the union-jack and ensign on each side, and a large scroll, with the name of Victoria. By Stevens and Sons, Southwark-bridge-road.

THE GUARDS.—A star, crown, and wreath of laurels.

CARLTON.—Large gas flambeaux on the pillars in front of the building.

CONSERVATIVE.—A large crown, with laurel wreaths: the initials V. R., in a peculiarly shaded letter, supported by the rose, shamrock, and thistle. Made by Messrs. Greenhill, Ryder-street.

ATHENÆUM.—Large round wreaths, with her Majesty's initials. By Farrady, of Wardour-street.

SENIOR UNITED SERVICE.—Mr. Dethridge, of Gerrard-street, Soho, prepared the following device, which was greatly admired:—Scrolls of laurel surrounding a medallion, enclosing the rose and thistle, surmounted by a large crown and two flags: on each side, two large stars, with thistle and shamrock in the centre. Underneath, wreaths of laurel and a star, and the rose in the centre. The initials V. R., and the word "Peace" in very large letters.

THE REFORM.—A large crown, surrounded by a lion; two military flags: a large anchor; the letters V. R. on each side of the crown; a wreath of rose, shamrock, and thistle ribbon, with motto, "Cor unum via una." Along the top, "The Wellington," in four-foot letters. By Hedge and Co.

BOODLE'S.—Large wreath of laurels, with crown in centre; letters V. R.; the star of Brunswick.

THE EAST INDIA UNITED SERVICE, St. James's-square.—V. R. in centre of a brilliant star, surmounted by the Imperial crown, the whole resting on laurel and festoons in gas. From the Albion Works, Willoughby, Pimlico.

### RESIDENCES OF THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.

In the various fashionable squares, in Park-lane, Piccadilly, and aristocratic regions northward of that thoroughfare, the brilliant illuminations of every description were kept up until midnight. The favourite device with many of the nobility and gentry was a star formed of gas jets At Lady Peel's, Whitehall; Mr. Disraeli's, Grosvenor-gate; Lord Calthorpe's, Lord Sondes's, and the Marquis of Exeter's, Grosvenor-square; and the Earl of Yarborough's, Arlington-street, there was only a plain star. At Lord Palmerston's, Piccadilly, there was not only a star, but a crown, and the initials V. R., encircled with a wreath of laurel. At the Duke of Northumberland's, Charing-cross, there was a large star, with a crown in the centre. The same combination was chosen by the Earl of Bradford, Belgrave-square. The Duke of Buccleuch, Montague-house, had a crown with variegated lamps.

Apsley House (Duke of Wellington's), Hyde-park-corner On the parapet of the mansion large triple jets of gas; and beneath the central portico in large gas capitals "Long Live the Queen."

The Marquis of Lansdowne's, Berkeley-square.—The initials V.R., crown, gas.

The Earl Granville's, Bruton-street.—The initials V.R., and a brilliant gas star.

The Earl of Harrowby's, Grosvenor-square.—Star and variegated lamps

Lord Ward's, Park-lane.—Coat of arms encircled with jets of gas; the eighteen columns of the house decorated with spiral twists and flags of all nations. A most magnificent device.

Lord Palmerston's, Grosvenor-square.—V.R., star, gas jets.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, Grosvenor-square.—V.R., star, gas jets.

The Dowager Duchess of Cleveland's, Grosvenor-square.—The initials V.R., encircled with laurels and variegated lamps.

The Brazilian Minister's, Cavendish-square.—The Brazilian coat of arms, with the globe of paint on one side and the tobacco plant on the other, with lamps, and a crown.

The French Ambassador's, Knightsbridge.—The Imperial arms, with flags of England and France.

The Duke of Somerset's, Park-lane.—A crown and flags, with variegated lamps, the letters V. A. and N. E.

The Earl of Norfolk's, St. James's-square.—Crown and cushion, V. R., encircled with laurel-leaves.

The Duke of Sutherland's, Stable-yard.—Two crossed swords, variegated lamps, and the word "Peace" in large gas capitals.

Lambeth Palace.—A crown, V. R., and "Peace," in variegated lamps

Bishop of London's, St. James's-square.—Emblem (in gas), a dove descending with the olive branch of peace, supported by wreaths of laurel. Motto, "Esto perpetua."

Bishop of Winchester's, St. James's-square.—A large crown in variegated lamps, with the letters V. R.

Sir Robert Peel's, Prince's-gate, Hyde park—A large crescent and cross, in refulgent gas.

Westminster Hospital, 140. A transparency. The Angel of Peace, supported by the shields and banners of England, France, Sardinia, and Turkey; a ribbon bearing the names of St. Arnaud, Raglan, Canrobert, Cambridge, Pelissier, Simpson, Bosquet, Brown, &c., &c motto, "Honour to our Heroes." "Peace to all Nations."

### TRADESMEN'S HOUSES AND PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

Pellatt and Co.'s, Baker-street, Portman-square.—The centre was a crystal chandelier, of richly-cut glass spangle drops, around which were suspended the flags of Turkey, France, Sardinia, and the union jack of England. The patterns of the flags were shown in coloured lamps. On each side of the chandelier were richly-cut spangle stars, three feet high, the garter and cross in their proper colours; one the star of the Order of the Garter, and the other that of the Thistle. Beneath were the letters V. R., three feet high, surrounded with green-stinted laurel leaves, tied up with ormeson and blue ribbon, all formed of richly-cut and reflective spangle work. An arch connected the two sides, formed of reflective angle drops; above which was the well-timed family motto of the Pellatts; "Veritas vincit" (Truth conquers). In front were four glass pillars, surmounted with crystal spears, and connected with chains of crystal. The whole of this costly and elaborate design was lighted with gas from the back

St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell.—On each tow r of the ancient portal of St. John were beacon fires, as in "ye olden tyme." This is in keeping with the historical and chivalric association of the place, and also novel—the only place in England where a standard beacon now exists being on Hadley Church tower, Middlesex.

St. Katharine Docks.—Large crown, V.R., English and French naval flags crossed, encircled with laurels of variegated lamps.

Moses', corner of Minories and Aldgate.—A massive crown, more than nine feet high, with the letters V. R., and two laurel-sprays extending forty feet. In the Minories, two notice in very large letters, "Don't Save the Queen," and "God Bless the People;" with this was incorporated the Vitruvian scroll, lighted by twenty thousand jets. The large windows were entirely filled with three gorgeous emblematic transparencies.

Shoolbred and Co.'s, Tottenham-court-road.—Very large crown, laurel branches, and two stars in gas.

Webber, Baker-street.—A large brilliantly-illuminated transparency of the Royal star, encircled with the Order of the Garter and laurel, surmounted with the Imperial crown. Motto: "Peace, long may it reign."

Day and Son's, Gate-street, Lincoln's inn-fields.—Three large transparencies, vigorously painted by a distinguished artist, and very effectively lighted. 1. War—The Allies attacking Sebastopol. 2. Peace—The Star of the same Spot—groups of the Allies fraternising with Russian soldiers in the foreground disabled cannon overgrown with lilies. The rainbow introduced emblematic of the covenant. 3. The Arms of England and the Allies

Davis's Floorcloth Works, Mile-end-gate.—A seven-feet gas star, with a crown projecting some twelve inches from the centre, resting on a bed of laurels; on either side the V. and R., five feet in height; and several small emblems, such as shamrocks, thistles, &c., encircled, and occupying the space of about 16 feet by 10.

Howell and Co.'s, Regent-street.—A large and elaborate device, with stars, surmounted by a crown, and encircled with laurel.

Medwin and Co.'s, 36, Regent-street.—Amidst flags, a large transparency. The subject: A centre figure of Victory, twice life-size, crowned with laurel, and seated upon a lion. By her side a funeral-urn, with a ribbon inscribed "To the Departed Brave." In her right hand an olive-branch; on her left the French eagle. The rocky base inscribed "Alma, Inkerman, Balaclava, Malakoff, Sebastopol," &c. Also life-size figures of a grenadier and French soldier on the right line. Sardinian, and a Turk. In the right and left corners of the tableau are sections of the Exhibition of 1851, and Palais de l'Industrie of 1855. Inscription: "England and France with Victory give hope to Hungary, unity to Italy, freedom to Poland, and peace to the world."

Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, Regent-street.—A large transparency, painted by John Absolon, and rising above the second-floor windows; the subject allegorical of the union of France and England, Britannia, and two French and British soldiers and sailors; with brilliant sunlight, and other vivid effects, cleverly painted.

Mr. R. Ackermann's, 191, Regent-street.—A large Brunswick star, with initials V. R. in brilliant jets of gas, surmounted with the national flags of England and France.

County Fire-office, Regent-street.—Wreaths of laurel surrounding the initials V R., and surmounted by a crown.

Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand.—V.R., surmounted by a laurel, in gas; crystal star of gas jets, by Defries and Son, Houndsditch.

Unity Banking Association.—The illumination upon the Unity Buildings, in Cannon-street, City, of the word "Unity" in letters ten feet high, and upon the branch offices, at No. 1, Coventry-street, Leicester-square, the same word in letters seven feet high, all in gas.

Dakin and Co.'s, 1, St. Paul's churchyard. Pillars of jets along the whole front of the building facing St. Paul's, and a large star.

Sovereign Insurance Office, St. James's-street.—An immense crown surrounded by a laurel wreath. Motto, "Long live the Sovereigns"

Lambert and Rawling's, Coventry-street.—Large star, with Brunswick cross in the centre. Letters V. R.

London Tavern.—A brilliant star in gas, supported by the initials V R.

Goadwinters'-hall.—A large crown, with the initials V. R. on either side

Scott's Bank, Cavendish-square.—A magnificent star of Brunswick, 17 feet in diameter, encircled by laurel.

Old Hummums, Covent-garden.—A star, with V. R. in the centre.

Deane and Dray's, London-bridge, gas-fitters.—A brilliant star; scroll, with part of the initials V. N., supported by long branches of laurel and scrollwork. Motto "Allied, irresistible."

Burgess', 107, Strand.—The entire front wreathed and festooned with fresh laurel leaves, bearing a white banner of Peace, and large imperial crown in coloured lamps.

The Conservative Land Society, No. 33, Norfolk-street, Strand.—The St. George's star of the Order of the Garter, with motto, "Honi soit," &c., composed of nearly 12,000 crystal drops, and the letters in bold relief, projecting from the balcony, "Conservative Land Society," also in crystal with coloured glass. This brilliant and novel mode of lighting was accomplished by placing the gas jets four inches behind the zinc plates and glass. It was the invention of Mr. Palmer, of the Royal Italian Opera.

Hunt and Roskell's, 156, New Bond-street.—Illumination in gas, covering the front of the house; beneath wreaths of laurel "Welcome Peace," and the cipher V. R.; a large star; the whole surmounted by an Imperial crown.

Bingley and Metcalf's, Oxford-street. A very large star of Brunswick, Royal Arms of England in burnished gold, and a halo of surpassing brilliancy

Messrs. Wakeling and Sons', Gerrard-street, Soho in gas, a foul anchor and cable, surrounded by an enormous ring of brilliant stars.

Swan and Edgar's, Regent-street and Piccadilly.—Three brilliant stars.

Hodge and Lowman's, Argyle House, Regent-street.—A brilliant crown, laurel wreath, flags of England, France, Sardinia, and Turkey, supported by two stars of Brunswick; initials, V. A., N. E., A.M., V. R.; motto, "Alma—Balaclava Inkerman—Sebastopol."

H. J. Smith, Regent-street.—A large, revolving star, and pillars of fire, two crowns, and the Order of the Garter surmounting the Royal arms in a halo of light, motto, "God Save the Queen," and "Peace for ever."

Mr. W. Smith's, 5 and 6, Margaret-street, Cavendish square.—A ship in full sail on a sea of gas, with star and garter; motto, "Peace and Commerce."

Golden Cross, Charing-cross.—The initials of the Queen of England and the Emperor of the French, with the word "Peace" between them, inclosed by a brilliant star on each side, and surmounted by a crown.

London General Omnibus Company, Charing-cross.—A large transparency: the standard of England, encircled by laurel branches, and supported by the flags of France, Sardinia, and Turkey. Motto: "Union is strength"—"Welcome to peace"

Prater's, Army Clothier, Charing-cross.—A beautiful transparency. The Angel of Peace, descending with a palm and wreath in her wand, supports the shields and flags of England, France, Sardinia, and Turkey.

Pritchett's, St. James's-street.—The front of the house covered with about eight stars of nine feet each. These were a novel kind of burner, recently introduced from Germany.

Messrs. Defries', 147, Houndsditch.—This firm illuminated the following:—National Gallery; Pantheon, Oxford-street; Carlton Club; Lord Stamford and Warrington's; Carlin's, Regent-street; Simpson's, Regent-street; *Illustrated London News* and *Sunday Times* Offices, Fenton's hotel, and Jullien's, Regent-street, with their newly-registered devices, formed of crystal spangles, of various colours, so as to illustrate the true national emblematical designs.

W. G. Bubb, 456, West Strand.—A handsome transparency, representing Peace resuming the sovereignty of Europe, surrounded by a motto: "In Times of Peace the Arts and Commerce Flourish."

THE RAILWAY STATIONS.—The platform facing the Strand, the leading of gas running along the top and sides of the principal face of the building, with a monster reflecting star in the centre. The South-Eastern office had a star. The Blackwall terminus, in Fenchurch-street; the top and sides had beadings of gas, and on the front of the building four medallions, also in gas, containing the names of the Allies—England, France, Sardinia, and Turkey. The Great Western terminus—more than 46,000 jets of gas required to give effect to the devices. The South-Western station, Waterloo road—a magnificent British crown, fifteen feet in height, supported by the flags of England and France, Sardinia and Turkey, interspersed with festoons. The initials V. R.

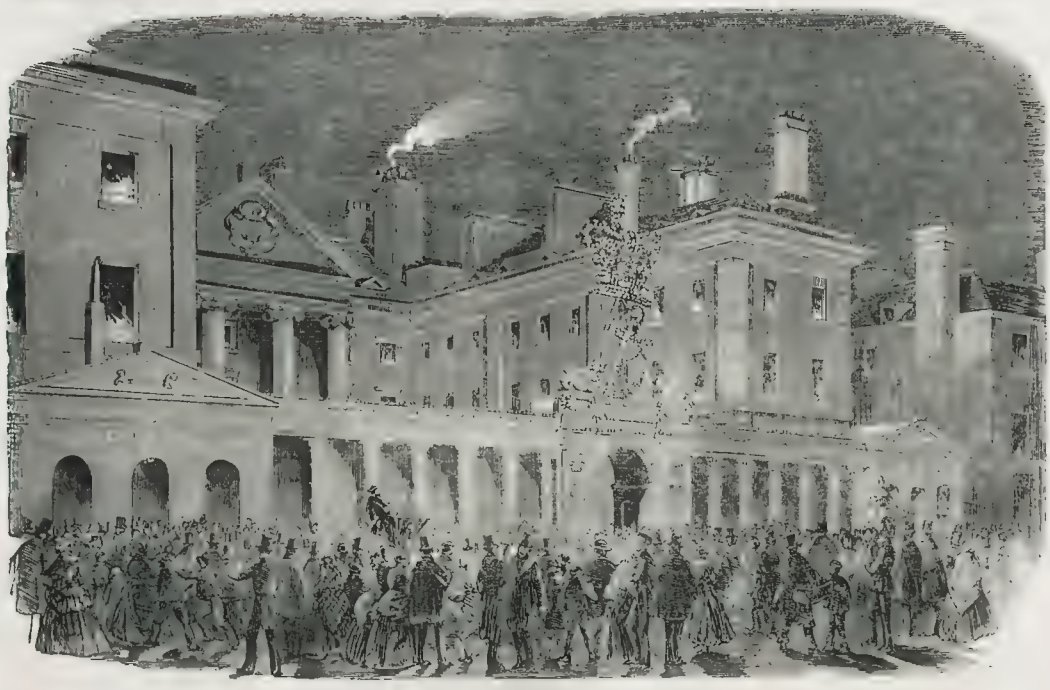
### THE FIREWORKS.

FROM an early hour in the evening the movement towards Primrose-hill and the various parks showed that the great mass of the people were more bent on having a look at the fireworks than at the illumination. The latter part of the show they trusted to being able to see at a later hour. The distribution of the fireworks at different places, though it prevented the display from being so grand and imposing as it might otherwise have been, had the excellent effect of preventing the crowds in any part of the town from becoming dangerously large, as they otherwise would have been. Even in spite of the distributions any one who saw the immense crowds that congregated in Piccadilly, Hyde-park, Regent's-park, Victoria-park, and in a hundred different localities round Primrose-hill, must have felt some alarm at the thought of so many hundred thousands of people being collected together in the streets, as the crowds poured dangerously large, as they otherwise would have been. Even in spite of the distributions any one who saw the immense crowds that congregated in Piccadilly, Hyde-park, Regent's-park, Victoria-park, and in a hundred different localities round Primrose-hill, must have felt some alarm at the thought of so many hundred thousands of people being collected together in the streets, as the crowds poured dangerously after the fireworks were over. The crush of cabs, carriages, pleasure-vans and omnibuses at the corner of Tottenham-court-road was quite equal to what usually takes place in Cheapside during the afternoon of a Bank dividend-day. Of course, the fares of omnibuses and other vehicles rose in proportion to the demand. The increase on those occasions was from sixpence to a shilling each. Camden town, to Oxford-road, at one o'clock on Friday morning was only three hundred per cent. This will give some notion of the rate which had assembled on the heights of the vicinity of Primrose-hill, that being the best quarter of the town for obtaining a view of the whole of the fireworks

The general feeling with regard to the pyrotechnic display was highly favourable, only there seemed an impression that it had fallen short of the mark in some points. At Primrose-hill, for example, where the brilliant spectacle was seen to great advantage, the first two or three pieces were highly successful. Then came a long succession of rockets, parachute shells, and streamers, with very little variation. But the chief disappointment was felt at the close of the exhibition. In the programme it was stated that there would be a great flight of rockets, —some 10,000 altogether. Instead of that, the concluding piece was one of the least effective things of the whole evening.

At Hyde-park the same disappointment took place. The grand battean, by some strange arrangement, instead of coming as a grand finale to the whole, was discharged almost in the middle of the proceedings, its effect was exceedingly brilliant, but it rendered the pieces that followed less imposing. In spite of this drawback, however, the display was really splendid. The close of the evening, the burning of fire, the bold careering of the rockets, the graceful curves of the gerbs falling over like sheaves of wheat, formed a scene such as was never witnessed before by the majority of the spectators. Then came wheel-pieces and gold streamers, and blue and yellow rockets, and serpents and yellow shells, and pearl streamers, blue and yellow rockets, and serpents and yellow shells, and golden rain, and tailed stars and rocket wheels, and Scotch stars, and parachutes, and pearl rain, and twelve-pointed stars and crackers, and Saxon hoops, and silver rain, and diamond stars, and looking-glasses, and kaleidoscopes, and Maltese crosses, and running rockets, and bourbillons, and five-pointed lances, and ten stars, and a variety of other things known only to the initiated in the mystery of the pyrotechnic art. Altogether it was a display of fireworks such as probably had never before been seen in London, and the people seemed to enjoy it with thorough good humour.

Much praise is due to the police force for the admirable manner in which they performed their arduous duties throughout the whole of Thursday night. To them is due, in no small degree, the credit of having preserved such excellent order in all the principal thoroughfares that even the most helpless "unprotected female" found no difficulty in passing along or crossing the Strand, Piccadilly, or Oxford-street, in spite of the thousands of vehicles by which all the main streets were occupied till late hour in the morning of Friday,



THE PEACE ILLUMINATIONS.—THE ADMIRALTY.

## THE PEACE ILLUMINATIONS.

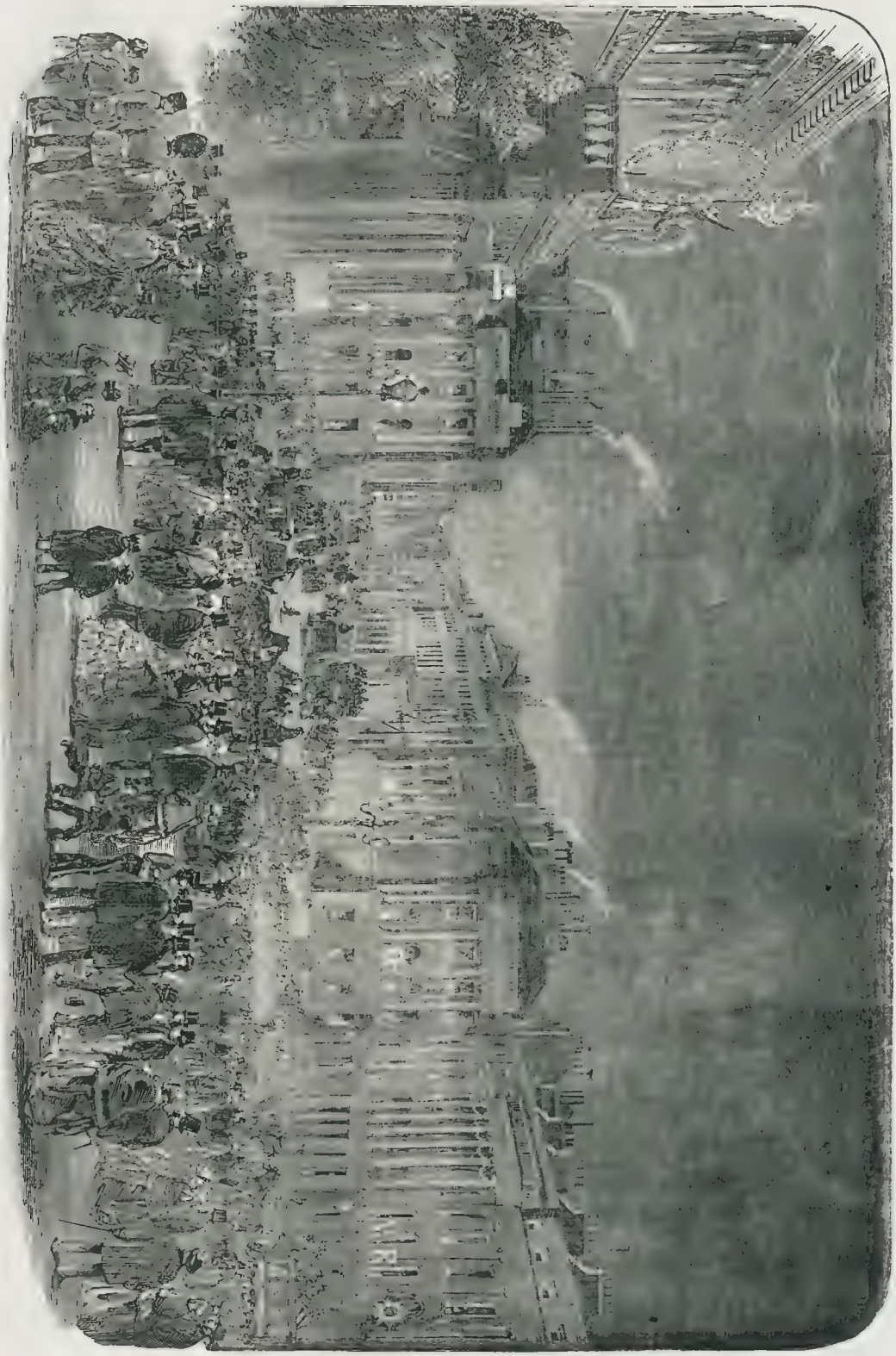
THE following splendid Illuminations were designed and executed by Messrs. Stevens and Sons, Darlington Works, Southwark, gas engineers to the Admiralty and the War Department. The following are the details:—

THE HORSE GUARDS (Whitehall front).—A garter, twelve feet in diameter, in gas glass bucket-lamps; the motto, "HONI . SOIT . QUI . MAL . Y . PENSE," in gas jets; and in the centre a brilliant radiated star, five feet six inches in diameter; two large flags, English and French; and two smaller ditto, Turkish and Sardinian. The flag-staffs had glass bucket-lamps. The crown, nine feet high, surmounted the garter; and the two radiated stars were eleven feet in diameter, with reflecting rays and gas jets. The outline of the centre compartment of the building, and two windows to the right and two windows to the left of the centre, were surrounded with gas in glass bucket-lamps. The Park front of the Horse Guards had the garter, star, and crown, and the flags and stars right and left, the same as the Whitehall front. The outline of the building was also surrounded with gas in glass bucket-lamps.

THE ORDNANCE-OFFICE (*see Engraving on the front page of the present Number*).—Two wreaths, 13 feet diameter, in gas jets; one encircling V, and the other R, in the centre, in gas glass buckets. With each wreath were displayed two large flags, English and French, and two smaller flags, Sardinian and Turkish; and in the centre of each was a Turkish standard, with half-moon and spear-head. The flagstaffs had gas glass bucket-lamps. In the centre was a nine foot crown in gas jets, and in each of the wings was an eleven-foot radiated star.

It may be worthy of notice, respecting the amount of work in one of the large gas stars, at the Horse Guards and the Ordnance Department, Pall-mall—upwards of 2000 jets complete each star, and 2500 each crown—the whole work was executed within a fortnight, the workmen being occupied from six in the morning until twelve at night.

THE PEACE ILLUMINATIONS.—THE HORSE GUARDS, WHITEHALL FRONT.



THE PEACE ILLUMINATIONS—WATERLOO-PLACE

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 1.—2nd Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 2.—Gordon Riots in London began, 1780.
TUESDAY, 3.—Harvey died, 1657.
WEDNESDAY, 4.—British and French Fleets ordered to Dardanelles, 1853.
THURSDAY, 5.—Massacre at Hango Head, 1555.
FRIDAY, 6.—Battle of Dettingen, 1743.
SATURDAY, 7.—Death of Bishop Warburton, 1779.

### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 7, 1856.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M h m / A h m | M h m / A h m | M h m / A h m | M h m / A h m | M h m / A h m | M h m / A h m | M h m / A h m |
| 0 35 / 1 0 | 0 1 25 / 1 50 | 2 15 / 2 40 | 3 0 / 3 30 | 3 45 / 4 5 | 4 25 / 4 50 | 5 10 / 5 40 |

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IN THIS WEEK'S "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."


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## THE PEACE REJOICINGS.

Having been enabled to illustrate only a portion of the PEACE REJOICINGS this week, we are compelled to announce for Saturday next, JUNE 7th, another

MAGNIFICENT DOUBLE NUMBER

OF

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

INCLUDING

TWO-PAGE ENGRAVINGS

OF THE

FIREWORKS IN HYDE AND GREEN PARKS,

AND ON PRIMROSE HILL;

And a General View of London during the Illuminations, as seen from Hampstead Heath; also, a continuation of the Illuminations, Transparencies, &c.
Scenes from the Peace Commemorations in Dublin, Edinburgh, Portsmouth, Plymouth, &c.
Epsom Races:—Portraits of the Winners of the Derby and Oaks.
Ball to Her Majesty at the Turkish Embassy, &c.,
The Foundation Ceremonies of the Strangers' Home.

WITH

A FINE-ARTS SUPPLEMENT,

CONTAINING

Beautiful Engravings of the following Pictures from the Exhibitions:—"Ante-chamber of the Tribunal of the Inquisition." Painted by L. Haghe. "A Neapolitan Peasant Boy." By F. Y. Hurlstone. "Funeral in the Vosges Mountains." By Brion. "Fête Champêtre." By G. Dodgson. "Wotton, Surrey." By G. Barnard. "Maidenhood." Painted by G. E. Hicks.

Price of the DOUBLE NUMBER and SUPPLEMENT, 10d.; Stamped, 1s.


## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1856.*


EVERY day's experience illustrates more and more forcibly the inconveniences and anomalies which attend our present system of diplomacy, and the fallacy of the theory upon which the conduct of our international relations—whether of peace or war—depends. The theory of the Constitution is that to make war and to make peace is the exclusive prerogative of the Crown, to be exercised irrespectively of all control or interference on the part of its subjects. In practice, however, the people, being called upon to supply the means for making war, virtually have a controlling voice as to the expediency of the war before it is undertaken, and as to its conduct during all its continuance. The practice, further, is that when peace is made, or so soon after as the cumbrous and dilatory forms of "ratification" have been gone through, the Crown informs its subjects of the fact, by messages to both Houses of Parliament, and by proclamation to the sound of trumpets; and calls upon the country to offer up thanksgiving, and to rejoice amid the blaze of fire works and illuminations. Both in the case of war and peace, therefore, the Royal prerogative defers to the popular opinion; but with a difference. In the initiating and throughout the conduct of war the popular will possesses the power of a direct veto upon the exercise of the Royal prerogative, inasmuch as the supplies must be of its giving; on the contrary, when peace is to be made, the Royal prerogative is free to act unchecked by the popular will, inasmuch as the Crown has no need to call for additional grants of money to effect its purpose. What is the result? That the country is called upon publicly to sanction and to support a war the issues of which are to be regulated privately and irresponsibly by the Royal prerogative—to carry on a contest at great expense of blood and treasure, having approved the purposes with which it was undertaken, but without the faintest pretence at a voice in adjusting the conditions upon which it may be terminated. A precisely parallel case would be that of giving a solicitor unlimited means to conduct a suit who should have authority to compromise it at any moment upon terms that might not be to the interest of his client.

Secret diplomacy, the bane and curse of all international relations, is a relic of the ancient theory of absolute monarchy, which admitted of no will, no interests, in the State but those of the Sovereign. This theory, we all know, has long been exploded in this country, and therefore, whilst secret diplomacy may still be very applicable to despotic States, where there is only one will to consult and satisfy, it is both absurd and hurtful in a constitutional State, where the ultimate power and charge rest with the people. In the United States of America and other Republics this anomaly does not exist. In such Governments the sanction of all diplomatic relations is with the Senate, or representative body; and, consequently, secret diplomacy is impossible among them.

These remarks might be supported by copious references to all periods of history; but we shall be satisfied with one or two illustrations suggested in the progress of the Eastern question, now amicably, we would hope also happily, terminated. We all recollect the communication made by the late Emperor Nicholas to our Ambassador, Sir H. Seymour, in the early part of the spring of 1853, unfolding his designs upon the Ottoman territories, and by Sir Hamilton communicated to his Government at home. Does any one doubt that if those communications, in place of being buried in the archives of the Foreign-office, had been published to the country, the British people would not have risen as a man to oppose this scheme of monstrous iniquity before it became too late? And can any one doubt that by such prompt and timely action we should have secured an earlier and a cheaper victory than that which we are now called upon to celebrate? Again. We very recently called attention, in an article of some length, to the extraordinary manner in which, by a note appended to the Treaty of Paris, a new principle of maritime law—or rather not a new principle, but a principle invented by Russia in 1780, and for fifty years resisted by the British nation—had been solemnly sanctioned; in other words, how our maritime supremacy the only real supremacy this country can ever claim in European affairs—had been signed away, by an act of secret diplomacy, without a word of reference to the nation so deeply interested in the question. True that this transaction led to some angry comments in Parliament, and that Lord Colchester brought it before the Peers as a substantive motion, when Lord Clarendon naïvely admitted that, in the face of public opinion and the Press, the diplomatists could never have carried their point in this matter. But what avail these discussions when the deed is done?

Our last illustration is of an equally important character. It appears after all the negotiations at Paris had been gone through to the satisfaction of the Plenipotentiaries of all the Powers, and when, amidst a mutual exchange of compliments, the treaty had been signed which was to restore peace to Europe, to guarantee the territories of the Porte, and effectually limit and restrain the dangerous propensities attributed to Russia, the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, and Austria—had, so poor a notion of its efficacy, and of the *bona fides* with which Russia had made profession of good conduct for the future, that they signed a secret tripartite treaty of defensive alliance, for mutual co-operation, in the eventuality of Russia breaking her engagements, and threatening the peace of Europe. Russia was naturally annoyed, hurt, and offended; and in the twinkling of an eye all the fine compliments and professions lavished at Paris were forgotten, and the peace of Europe well nigh again imperilled. As to the fact, however, the treaty is still matter only of surmise and mystery—thanks to secret diplomacy. In the House of Commons the Marquis of Granby endeavoured to unravel the mystery, but in vain. He asked Lord Palmerston "whether any secret treaty had been entered into between France, Austria, and England;" in replying to which the noble Premier commenced by ridiculing the notion that "if there were a secret treaty" he should confess it "to make it public;" at which the House laughed, the joke being with the noble Premier to which he added, "However, I have no hesitation in saying that the only treaty *concluded* is that which has been laid on the table." The first obvious meaning of these words would be that the rumour of a secret tripartite treaty was all a mistake—a myth. But will it prove to be so in the end? Lord Palmerston's joke about "public secrets" was probably not without meaning. Nor must we omit to attach due weight to the word "concluded" employed in the revelation finally vouchsafed by him. We need hardly suggest that a treaty is not "concluded" until the ratifications are exchanged; and we may judge, therefore, that no ratifications have been exchanged of any secret tripartite treaty between France, Austria, and England. But have we any reasonable ground to believe that any day they may not be? There was a very similar secret tripartite treaty, and between the same parties, and against apprehended danger from the same quarter, at the early sittings of the Congress of Vienna; and every one knows how it was afterwards used against this country. Such are a few specimens of the inevitable confusion and mistrust which of necessity attend all secret diplomacy

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AT length, after a trial of unexampled duration, one of the most inhuman wretches that ever darkened the annals of crime has been found guilty, and condemned to an ignominious death. That John Parsons Cook is the only victim of Palmer's murderous hand is more than doubtful—or, rather, the reverse can hardly be doubted. Lord Campbell, in passing sentence on Tuesday last, intimated as much; and the intricacies of the convict's iniquitous career are such that it was hardly possible, in unravelling the evidence bearing upon this individual charge, to disassociate it from others of a similar character, as well as from a series of offences second only to murder itself in heinousness. If he had been acquitted on the indictment as regards Cook, he would afterwards have been tried for the murder of his wife and, if he had escaped upon this indictment, there would still have remained numerous charges of forgery, upon conviction for which he would have been transported for life. These were circumstances which, whilst they added the deeper dye to the prisoner's infamy, to some extent, in the minds of the many, weakened the chances of his conviction upon the particular case now so satisfactorily disposed of. It was surmised by those who thought and talked idly about the matter that the very fact that Palmer was amenable to a succession of indictments would, in a case of doubtful or conflicting evidence, induce a timid or unscrupulous jury to escape from the responsibility of their oath, by allowing an undue latitude to that wholesome, but sometimes much-abused, maxim as to giving the "prisoner the benefit of the doubt." Those who have watched the history of judicial proceedings will have no hesitation in agreeing that, if the jury had so acted in this case, the very fact of the prisoner's acquittal on Tuesday last would have weakened the chances of his conviction on the second charge; and thus a course would have been accepted which would have robbed the law of a victim most righteously its due, cast a scandal upon our criminal jurisprudence, and outraged and alarmed the feelings of society. As it is, the law has but one life in return for many supposed to be sacrificed; but that one life, ignominiously forfeited, may serve as sufficient atonement for the past, and as a solemn warning that the sanctity of the mortal tabernacle shall not be invaded with impunity, and that the cunning wiles and contrivances of crime must, sooner or later, be brought to light.

Too much honour cannot be given to all engaged in carrying out this prosecution; to the learned Judge, who, with untiring patience, dignified calmness, and impartiality above suspicion, presided during twelve long sittings over revelations of most painful, and often disgusting, character; to the counsel for the prosecution, who boldly grappled with a case of purely circumstantial evidence, and stated it so elaborately, so emphatically, but withal so temperately, that his opening narrative was not left unsupported in a single particular by the evidence; and, lastly, to the jury, who, kept from their homes at great inconvenience to themselves and their families, paid unremitting attention to every feature of the evidence, and to every suggestion both of the prosecution and defence. We wish that in this honourable commendation we could include all who acted as advocates and witnesses—sometimes advocates, sometimes witnesses, sometimes both—for the defence; but truth forbids it. All who respect the bar of this country as a noble institution, the palladium of our rights and liberties, will regret that, in his eagerness to achieve success, Mr. Serjeant Shee should have so far forgotten his province, and what was due to the jury and to himself, as to declare upon his conscience (or, as a contemporary suggests, on "his fee") that he believed truer words were never spoken than when the prisoner at the bar pleaded "not guilty" to this indictment; and few will dispute that when Lord Campbell, in summing up, reminded the jury that such a protestation on the part of a prisoner's counsel was "analogous to the mere form by which a prisoner pleads 'Not guilty,' and should go for nothing more," he administered a very mild but a very significant rebuke to the learned gentleman. As for the medical witnesses called for the defence, it must be admitted that too many of them, in the excitement of polemical display, forgot that the more sacred province of science consists in ascertaining, not in mystifying, the truth; in enlightening, confirming, and sustaining those who seek its aid—not in perplexing with conflicting assertions of irreconcilable experience and opinions, and a parade of unintelligible technicalities. That the sophisms of Serjeant Shee's medical witnesses did not in the end succeed any better than his own gratuitous declaration of belief in his client's innocence, in diverting the jury from the dispassionate and fearless performance of their duty, is owing partly to the too palpable fact that both the learned Serjeant and his witnesses overplayed their part, but mainly to the character of the jurymen, whose conduct throughout this painful and exciting case was such as fully to merit the warm encomiums passed upon them by the learned Lord Chief Justice.

We have no wish to add one word in aggravation of the enormity of guilt weighing down the soul of the miserable wretch whose life is shortly to be sacrificed to the outraged laws of God and man; one word to inflict an additional pang upon surviving relatives, whose name he has stained with everlasting infamy; but we cannot quit the subject without remarking that both in the individual bearing of the prisoner, and in that of those who have conducted his defence, there has been much to create a vulgar prejudice in his favour—so far as the issues of the trial were concerned; to exaggerate assumed discrepancies between what some people have termed "moral guilt," as distinguished from "legal guilt," and to lead to a suggestion that by any amount of technical ingenuity, engaged at enormous pecuniary outlay, it was possible in this country to defeat the ends of justice. The passing of a special Act of Parliament for the purpose of removing the trial from the Stafford Assizes to the Central Criminal Court, on the ground that an impartial decision could not be come to at the former, was alone, *pro tanto*, calculated to prejudice in his favour; and the enormous array of medical evidence brought to bear against the Crown was a significant illustration of what can be done by money in the most desperate emergencies. William Palmer's demeanour in Court was that of one who was aware of the importance of these favourable circumstances; and the command of nerve which he assumed, and the coolness with which he took occasional memoranda, and addressed notes and verbal comments to his professional friends, were well calculated to impose upon a less intelligent and less conscientious jury than that assembled on this occasion.

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The programme for next week at Her Majesty's Theatre includes an unusual number of extraordinary attractions. There is to be an extra night on Monday for the début of Albertini. The opera will be the "Trovatore," in which the new prima donna will be the principal soprano, and Madame Alboni will appear once more in a true contralto part. We are rejoiced to find that her recent triumphs will not deprive us of the pleasure of occasionally refreshing our earlier recollections of her marvellous contralto voice. Bauscardé will also make his appearance on the same occasion; and, if only one-half of what is said about Albertini prove true, the opera will be given with a cast perfect at all points. The addition of Monday to the open nights will not interfere with the regular performances, and Tuesday will, as usual, be an opera evening. On Thursday Mdlle. Piccolomini will repeat her personation of *Violetta*, in "La Traviata." The judgment of her own country, which recognised in the noble vocalist an actress equal to Rachel, has already been confirmed. The reckless gaiety of the earlier scenes and the utter collapse of the despairing penitent under the burden of her shame and sorrow are both portrayed with a power that leaves it doubtful whether comedy or tragedy be her forte. But the promise of the week does not end here. Marie Taglioni has arrived, and her appearance may be looked for on Wednesday.

## THE COURT.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort returned to Buckingham Palace from Osborne on Monday afternoon accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, and his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia. The Royal party crossed in the *Fairy* to Gosport, where the Queen inspected the 4th Light Dragoons and the 13th Light Dragoons, recently returned from the Crimea. After the inspection, the Queen, the Prince, the Royal family, and Prince Frederick William of Prussia, quitted Gosport by a special train for London, and arrived at Buckingham Palace at ten minutes past six o'clock. On the same evening the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by Prince Frederick William of Prussia, honoured the Olympic Theatre with their presence.

On Tuesday the Queen held a Court, at which Count Appony had his first audience of the Queen, and presented his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria. After the Court the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, and attended by the Hon. Lucy Kerr, took a drive in an open carriage and four. Prince Albert rode on horseback with the Regent of Baden, and Prince Frederick William of Prussia. In the evening the Queen received his Excellency M. Wasurus, the Turkish Ambassador, with a visit, at the residence of the Embassy in Bryanston-square. The complete report of this superb fête will be given, with illustrations, in our next Number.

The Prince Consort went to Epsom races on Wednesday, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Regent of Baden and Prince Frederick William of Prussia. The Royal party left Buckingham Palace at twelve, and returned shortly after six o'clock. The Queen had a dinner party in the evening.

On Thursday the Queen held a Drawingroom.

The Lord Chamberlain has given notice that the state apartments of Windsor Castle would be closed from Friday, the 30th inst., till further orders.

THE DRAWINGROOM.

The Queen held a Drawingroom in celebration of her birthday on Thursday afternoon, in St. James's Palace. The Court was very numerously attended.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Princess Royal, arrived from Buckingham Palace about two o'clock, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards.

The Regent of Baden, Prince Frederick William of Prussia, the Duke of Cambridge, Count Alexander Mensdorff, the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Maharajah Duleep Singh, were received by the Vice-Chamberlain.

After the Queen had received from the Archbishops and Bishops an address of congratulation, her Majesty and his Royal Highness entered the Throne-room, accompanied by the Princess Royal, the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, the Regent of Baden, Prince Frederick William of Prussia, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, and Count Alexander Mensdorff.

The Queen wore a train of light-blue silk, embroidered all over with a palm pattern in gold, silver, and red, trimmed with silver blonde and bunches of orchidean flowers; the petticoat white satin, with an affluant of white tulle, and bunches of orchidean flowers to correspond to the train. Her Majesty wore a diadem of diamonds and opals.

The Princess Royal wore a train of rich pink glacé silk, trimmed with Newport lace and ribbon, the dress of Newport lace over a rich pink glacé silk petticoat, trimmed with ribbon and bunches of lily of the valley. Her Royal Highness's head-dress was formed of feathers, lappets, and lilies of the valley.

The Duchess of Cambridge wore a train of white silk and gold, trimmed with gold lace and gold ribbon, interspersed with heart's-ease and white roses. The petticoat white glacé silk, trimmed with three flounces of point d'Alencon. The stomacher of diamonds and sapphires. The necklace, diamonds. Her Royal Highness wore a pearl tiara over her forehead, and had a gold-lace veil pendent from the back of the head.

The Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a rich white glacé silk train, trimmed with tulle, inter-persed with bouquets of corn-flowers, field daisies, and wheat-ears. The stomacher of diamonds. The petticoat the same as the train, and trimmed to correspond. The necklace pearls. The Princess wore round her head a diamond circlet, surmounted in front by a row of diamond stars.

After the diplomatic circle had been introduced the general company passed before her Majesty. The costumes worn by several of the ladies were especially remarkable on this occasion.

The Court returned to Buckingham Palace after the Drawingroom.

H.R.H. THE REGENT OF BADEN.

His Royal Highness the Regent of Baden arrived at Buckingham Palace at eleven o'clock on Monday morning, on a visit to the Queen. In the afternoon the Prince Regent, attended by the Hon. Mortimer S. West and the gentlemen of his suite, paid visits to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Duke of Cambridge.

His Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia, attended by Lieutenant-General Baron de Schreckenstein, Baron Moltke, and Captain Heinz, visited the members of the Royal family at their residences on Tuesday afternoon.

The Countess of Derby had a very brilliant assembly on Saturday evening, at the family mansion in St. James's-square.

Lord Lyndhurst attained his eighty-fourth year on Wednesday last. The noble and learned Lord and Lady Lyndhurst had a dinner-party on the same evening at his mansion in George-street.

## THE BIRTHDAY DRAWINGROOM.—COURT DRESSES.

The gorgeous appearance presented at the Queen's Drawingroom depends not only on the richness and beauty of the ladies' dresses, but on that variety in their costume which prevents the eye from becoming fatigued by the picture like sameness which passes before it. We have already passed the fabricate trimmings which are so generally adopted; but one of the Court dresses which attracted particular attention on the 29th inst. presented a contrast to the prevailing mode, and was distinguished by its simple elegance. The skirt was of white tarlatan trimmed with rose-colour ribbon, black velvet, and lace embroidered in black. The train of rose-colour, trimmed with black velvet, was ornamented with the lace already mentioned, which is a novel manufacture.

Another remarkable dress worn by a recognised leader of fashion, owed much of its effect to the brilliant and peculiar colour, *vert d'Azoff*, of which it was composed. The skirt was of tulle, trimmed with broad white blonde and bands of ribbon and flowers; and the train, of moiré gothique, was ornamented in a similar manner with ribbon and dew-dropped roses. This dress reminded one of the figures Watteau loved to paint.

White dresses generally preponderate at the Birthday Drawingroom, and the present occasion formed no exception to the rule. We must particularly mention the dresses worn by three sisters, which were composed of white tulle with trains of white moiré antique; the only distinction between them consisting in the different flowers chosen for trimmings. One had blue corn-flowers and silver wheat, the second water-lilies with green leaves, and the third mixed geraniums.

A very stylish dress was of white tulle, having three blonde flounces, the basin of white silk, and train and skirt trimmed to correspond, with blue flowers and white ribbon.

Another white dress was trimmed almost entirely with ribbon and rosebuds; and a white dress of a new and striking character was only relieved by green, having for its chief ornament a peculiar grass-like fringe.

A dress worn by a young married lady was composed of three flounces of point lace, looped up with garlands of variegated heath; the train was of terry velvet, inwoven in a beautiful pattern with bouquets of variegated heath and point lace. The richness of this dress was only surpassed by the exquisite taste which pervaded it.

Among the coloured dresses we must notice one of blue tulle, trimmed with bouquets of pink roses and feathers. The train was of rich blue moiré gothique, worked in a feather pattern, and ornamented with pink roses and white feathers.

A rather more quiet costume was of grey glacé silk, with deep flounces bordered by a feather fringe. The train was of grey moiré antique, made to correspond.

Purple seems just now a very favourite colour: a Court dress trimmed with this shade was chosen by a lady of the highest rank. The skirt, of white tulle, had innumerable flounces ornamented with rows of gros-grain velvet, feather fringe, and bouquets of poppies and white pinks each bouquet being fastened with an agrafe of diamonds. The train of white moiré antique was trimmed in the same manner.

A dress of maize-colour silk, trimmed with purple heartsease and white blonde, had a very rich effect; and another, not less admired, was of silver and green tissue, having a skirt of tulle spotted with silver, and both train and skirt being ornamented with bouquets and variegated foliage.

We must not forget to mention that the corsage of these dresses is usually so arranged that it may either be finished with a stomacher of jewels or with bouquets of flowers, which are now brought to an astonishing degree of perfection.

Flowers are universally adopted for coiffures in Court dress; and the wreaths now worn are much more becoming than the *coche peigne* so long in favour. The flowers must always harmonise with those on the dress; and the double violet wreath is so pretty that it might tempt one to give the preference to this flower whenever it is available. The Court plume of feathers should be small and graceful; and for young ladies the lappets should be added. More matronly ladies may prefer the small veil with the circlet wreath, or the veil with only feathers and a diadem of jewels.

[For the above information we are indebted to the courtesy of Madame EINSTEIN DEVY, 73, Grosvenor-stre t, Grosvenor-square.]

## THE PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND.

CHILDHOOD.

THERE rang an echo through her childhood's ear
Voicing the deeds of a now silent age—
Silent, but O not dead! Her hearted tear
Did generous drop upon the heroic page
Of England's story. Touched with each great line,
Mid the proud freedom which her sires inherit
Soared day by day the young ennobled spirit
Thrilled by the soul of chivalry divine.
So grew she, strong yet tender, as a flower
Reared 'neath the shelter of her native oak,
That country's memories her richest dower
Which never forged a chain or brooked a yoke.
So thrilled she to the music of her land
Like some fine lyre touched by a master-hand.

GIRLHOOD.

There is a spirit looking from her eyes
Which speaks her still a daughter of her clime:
For her, like sweetest incenses, shall arise
These newer glories born to later time.
For her, and for her Royal house—nay, more,
For each dear hearth and altar of her land,
As in the old heroic age of yore,
The lances of the free are laid in rest.
Britain's true sons, the self-same hero-band,
Mute-standing round the footsteps of the throne,
Wait but her call; and to her least behest
Would legions spring. It may be there is one
True knight who bears the colours on his breast
Of this "fair vestal throned in the west."

BRIDEHOOD.

There is a voice shall speak unto her soul
Before whose might even glory's self grows dim;
Dear as to soldier is the trumpet-roll,
Dear as to mariner the home sung hymn
Across the waste of waters. May it dawn
For her like morning on some upland lawn
Of her own English pastures! None the less
Her native seas shall in her heart be shrined,
With all their glorious histories entwined,
Though alien shores her plighted foot shall press:
Passing from clime to clime, like some bright bird,
Whose radiant wing blest airs from heaven have stirred;
The summer of the heart goes with her—but, still true,
Memory shall haunt the region whence she flew.

E. L. HERVEY

## PRINCE FREDERIC WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.*

BOYHOOD.

LET us behold with what unshaken mien
Thou look'st thy life and fortunes in the face.
Not all the hoarded wealth which misers glean
And garner in the heart's most secret place
Can match thy sum. Before thee looms a throne,
Rising serene from out the balanced days
Of equal peace: like to some altar-stone
Reared unto Greatness 'mid the Roman ways;
On either side twin angels of the soul,
Justice and Mercy, crowne', uphold the shrine
Built up and dedicate to the divine;
While Love stands silent watcher o'er the whole,
Up-pointing with celestial finger fair
To paths of glory midst the viewless air.

MANHOOD.

Thine eager foot is on the upward ground;
Even now thou lookest Greatness in the eyes.
A little while we wait: one forward bound
Shall plant thee foremost where the nations rise.
Thine be the task to root this tree of Peace,
New planted, deeper in the grateful soil,
That never shall those home-born blessings cease
For which we late did bleed, and thirst, and toil.
This is thine her tage: we look to thee
To ransom hopes which in our hearts we fold
By deeds that shall exalt thee with the free;
For us, a tender hostage shalt thou hold
Of that clear faith which never knew a stain,
Binding our fealty by a twofold chain.

KINGHOOD.

O lightly fall the years on him whose head
Shall bear the weight of all his country's weal,—
The father of his people! Slowly shed,
May the ripe days fall round him: softly steal
For him the shadowy fingers of the hours
Along the dial of an honoured reign,
Tracing the record of ennobling powers
In Freedom's sacred cause roused not in vain
Thrice-blessed is he who to his country brings
Such wealth as only noblest natures give:
Then, shows become realities, and live;
And wisdom bows before the pomps of Kings.
Beyond are they or earth's or time's control
Whose sovereignty lies all within the soul.

E. L. HERVEY

* The accompanying Portrait of His Royal Highness is engraved from a Picture by Winterhalter, lithographed and published by Alexander Duncker, of Berlin; and sold in London by Mr. Albert Schloss (who has been honoured with the Gold Medal of the Queen of Prussia), 10, Portman-street, Portman-square.

TESTIMONIALS.—The Rev. Brymer Belcher, B.A., Incumbent of St. Gabriel's, Pimlico, has been presented with a massive silver salver and candelabrum for six lights by his parishioners, as testimonial tokens of their esteem of his career as their pastor, and of their admiration of his conduct in defraying, at his own expense, the cost of the painted east window and of the new organ in the church of St. Gabriel. To Mrs. Brymer Belcher was also, at the same time, given a miniature portrait of her husband; and the balance of the amount subscribed was expended in the purchase of a most elegant perambulator which was given to the reverend gentleman's infant child. To the Rev. R. J. Cuppage, B.A., a silver inkstand, presented by members of the congregation who for eight months have attended his Sunday evening lecture at New Springs, Haigh, Wigan, and also with an address expressive of their deep regret upon his resigning the charge.

## THOUGHTS IN THOROUGHFARES.

If he is the truest patriot who sympathises most sincerely with the joy of the nation to which he belongs, the real lovers of their country, during the present week at least, will be the gas-fitters. Whatever doubt there may be as to the genuineness of the joy felt by those who have paid for having their houses lighted up, there can be no question as to the quality of the pleasure experienced by those who have made large profits by the general illumination. While the gas-fitters must occupy the first place as patriots, the oilmen may be supposed to take the second rank; and, after them, as lovers of their country—for this night only—may be classed those persons who have been fortunate in the speculation of "seats to let," to view the fireworks. The peace derives a small accession of popularity from the jobmasters, who patriotically saw the propriety of public rejoicings, when carriages to view the illuminations began to rise to a high premium. This may be taking a very low estimate of the national joy; but it is to be feared that, if strict inquiries were to be made, the result would prove that the peace celebration is chiefly welcome to those who have been able to make a good profit out of it.

Many thoughts might occur to the philosopher if he reflected on the various designs for illumination that were to be observed in passing along the public thoroughfares. In the first place, he would begin to think upon the splendour of the designs on the front of many insurance and other companies, which could not bear to have as much light thrown on the doings inside as the exterior exhibited. The numerous transparencies might have been very suggestive if the real meaning of a transparency—something that can be seen through—had been generally carried out in the illuminating arrangements. If the dealer in adulterated articles had exhibited a picture representing some of his wares in the guise under which he sells them, and if, when lighted up, the transparency had shown them as they really are, the effect would have been novel and instructive.

The painter's art, as applied to illuminations, does not seem to have made much advance; for Britannia still looks as awkward as ever in her uncomfortable seat on a shield; and the British lion continues to wear that tameness of aspect for which, when appearing on a transparency, he has always been remarkable; the artists have, perhaps, shown some improvement in their ironmongery, for the trident of Britannia is handled with an accuracy which seems to show some familiarity with the instrument.

A contemplation of the extensive arrangements made for the illumination of all the public departments, as well as for the pyrotechnic displays in various parts of London, suggests the doubt whether eight thousand pounds—the sum named as that which the peace celebration would cost—will be the extent of the bill the public will be called on to pay for the privilege of rejoicing, in which the metropolis has been allowed to luxuriate. Whether the *jeu* will prove to have been worth the *chandelle* may be a matter of doubt; but it is almost certain that, in setting eight thousand pounds against so much gas and gunpowder, the money will be found incapable of going so far as the fireworks. Amidst the precautions taken by the authorities to guide the public on the eventful night was a recommendation to leave everything in the shape of valuables at home, and to go into the parks and streets with as little jewellery and money about the person as possible. This advice was, no doubt, well meant, though its publicity might furnish a hint to housebreakers to turn their attention from the empty pockets of the inhabitants, who would be all abroad, to the empty houses, where the Londoners would probably have left their cash and other effects to take care of themselves, while the owners and their families and servants were looking on at the fireworks. It must be admitted that, on the whole, the precautions taken to guard against accident were judicious, though Primrose-hill seems to be a spot where the public had something to fear from water as well as from fire, for they were at the same time warned to keep at a safe distance from the pyrotechnic display, and from an adjoining reservoir to which an almost fabulous power of inundation was attributed.

Notwithstanding the removal of Smithfield Market the equanimity of the Walking Philosopher is liable to occasional disturbance by the vagaries of oxen, that are sometimes seized with fits of eccentricity in the thoroughfares. It was hoped that the abolition of a cattle-market in the heart of London would render it unnecessary for droves of beasts to be promenaded through the principal streets; but that objectionable article, an infuriated ox, still gambols occasionally about town, and finds a place in the columns of the London newspapers. A few days ago one of these excited brutes visited the neighbourhood of the clubs, and made an obstinate attempt to enter the United Service, where it would have been necessary to blackball him on the spot with a bullet, if a butcher had not arrived, who slaughtered the animal at the door in the usual manner. It is rather inconvenient that Fall-mall should be turned at any time into an abattoir, or that any part of the metropolis should be converted, for however brief a period, into an arena for a sort of bullfight, in which butchers' boys act as the toreadors to worry the animals, while the public, in their own defence, are compelled to turn picadores, as well as they can, with their umbrellas and walking-sticks. If it is true that the control of the metropolis is entirely in the hands of the Metropolitan Board of Works, it is to be hoped that the body in question will regard an infuriated ox as an evil to which the inhabitants of London should not be exposed, and as a bull that ought to be taken by the horns at the very earliest opportunity.

The lover of excitement must have had during the present week a delightful time of it, between the peace rejoicings, the Derby day, and the trial of Palmer. It is satisfactory to feel that there is an end of the last-named affair, which has been a source of anything but wholesome curiosity during the last fortnight. Every day we have been told with great minuteness how Palmer continued to evince confidence in the result of the trial. Though many were under the impression that his coolness was a sign of innocence, it would naturally occur to any one acquainted with human nature that this apparent insensibility arose from a hardihood quite compatible with guilt; for no one possessed of proper feeling could have remained without anxiety under such a charge as that which impended over the now convicted murderer. The verdict has relieved the minds of many who felt assured of Palmer's guilt, but who feared that the imperfections of science and the quibbles of the law might leave a loophole for the escape of the secret poisoner. The jury have had the difficult task of deciding where doctors have disagreed; but, happily, there have been other lights besides the luminaries of the medical profession to dispel the darkness in which the truth was shrouded; and the voice of the country concurs in the justice of the conclusion that has been arrived at.

It is a strange coincidence that the Derby Day should have been that upon which Palmer, the sporting character, the betting-man, and the votary of the turf, was proclaimed to the world as guilty of murder. It is to be hoped that there are few, if any, of those present at Epsom whose nature might be perverted to the commission of such crimes as were now perpetrated. But, even amid the excitement of the Derby, the result of his trial was a general subject of conversation, and one which might have some effect on those standing on the verge of the gambler's career, or in danger of being drawn within its vortex. It is a judicious arrangement to have reviewed the metropolis of the disgusting spectacle of an execution, by the removal of the murderer to his own county, where, as far as human law can avail, one of his numerous crimes will be expiated. Thus the metropolis will be saved from the demoralising scenes to which a public execution always gives rise, and which will happily not on this occasion fall under the notice of the WALKING PHILOSOPHER.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL

(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE FREDERIC WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.—PAINTED BY WINTERHALTER

(SEE PAGE 588.)

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

INDIA.

The Earl of ALBEMARLE briefly moved for a series of returns, ten in number, of the expenditure of the Indian Government under different heads, Civil and Military.—Lord GRANVILLE objected to the motion. The returns would entail great expense and immense labour without effecting the purpose the Earl of Albemarle had in view.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH believed that the Indian House would not be able to furnish four-fifths of the returns.—After a suggestion from Earl GRANVILLE that the Earl of Albemarle should withdraw all the returns, and apply to the Board of Control for the information which might be given as to some of them, the Earl of ALBEMARLE assented to this course, and the motion was withdrawn

APPELLATE JURISDICTION BILL.—The LORD CHANCELLOR laid on the table a bill, founded on the report of the recently-appointed Committee, effecting certain improvements in the appellate jurisdiction of the House.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES BILL.—In the House of Commons, on the order for going into Committee upon the Joint-Stock Companies Bill, Mr. SPOONER inquired the nature of the alterations made in the bill and the reasons for them. He objected to its principle, which was contrary, he said, to the commercial policy of this country, and moved to defer the Committee for six months.—Mr. LOWE said he had made no alteration affecting the principle of the bill, which had been affirmed by the House; and it would be wasting time to discuss its details, which must be reconsidered in Committee. The amendment was negatived, and the House went into Committee upon the bill, the clauses of which, upwards of 100 in number, were under discussion for several hours.

PARTNERSHIP AMENDMENT BILL.

Mr. LOWE moved the second reading of the Partnership Amendment (No 2) Bill.

Mr. S. HASTIE said it was incumbent upon Mr Lowe, in order to make out the necessity for this measure, to show that there was a want of capital in the country; but he had not done so, and could not do so, inasmuch as capital was not beyond the wants of commerce. After urging specific objections to the bill which, instead of destroying, would, he said, create a monopoly of capital, he moved to defer the second reading for six months

This amendment was seconded by Mr. GREGSON, who appealed to many testimonies by eminent commercial men against limited liability, which, he contended, would encourage carelessness and ruinous speculation.

Mr. CARDWELL said he hoped the bill would pass the second reading without a division, although the bill would require to be altered in the Committee The measure which had just passed that stage gave great powers of limited liability to bodies of not less than seven persons, and this was a strong reason why analogous provisions should be made for smaller associations. He pointed out the particulars in which he thought the bill required changes; but these were for consideration in Committee.

Mr. T. BARING was opposed to the second reading of the bill, which wanted the necessary safeguards against fraud, and which could not, in his opinion, be so modified in Committee as to cure its imperfections. The Joint-Stock Companies Bill would give sufficient scope to the principle of limited liability. This bill carried out a peculiar theory not recognised by the law of any other country.

Mr. BAXTER spoke in favour of the principle of limited liability. Unlimited liability, he observed, compelled a retiring partner to withdraw his capital, whereas limited liability would induce him to leave it, at least for a time. The bill, however, in his opinion, went too far, and was too theoretical: but he agreed with Mr. Cardwell that it could be amended in Committee.

Mr. MASTERMAN strongly opposed the bill.

Mr KIRK moved that the debate be adjourned.

Upon a division this motion was negatived by 116 to 75.

Mr LOWE shortly defended the bill, which did not, he said, alter the law of partnership properly so called; its object was to get rid of a liability which a perverse ingenuity had unjustly attached to a contract which was not a real partnership; to restrict partnership within its proper limits; and to relieve parties who were not joint-stock contractors, but lenders of money.

After some remarks by Mr Hindley, Mr. Kirk, and Mr. Horsfall, the second reading was carried, after a division, by 97 to 66.

The bill was accordingly read a second time.

### HOUSE OF LORDS. TUESDAY.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.—Lord LYNDHURST made an inquiry respecting the commission for remodelling the Government of the Principalities, and the reform of the so-called Divan. The object of the commission, as he understood, was to obtain a knowledge of the wishes of the inhabitants as to the proposed alterations. Such a course of proceeding would have been satisfactory. But he heard, with surprise, that at two recent councils held at Constantinople it had been resolved to depart from those conditions. He would inquire whether there was any foundation for these reports?—The Earl of CLARENDON said an assertion of the kind had appeared in a newspaper, but the Government had no such information, neither had the Turkish Ambassador Lord Stratford de Redcliffe would be prepared to declare any intrigue of such a tendency. The Earl of MALMESBURY called attention to the proposed union of two provinces of Roumania to Moldavia, and asked whether those two strong fortresses that were in a part of the ceded territory would be preserved in their original state, or would be dismantled.—The Earl of CLARENDON said that the fortresses would be maintained in their original state

The Oxford University Bill was committed, and ordered to stand for third reading

The Fire Insurances Bill was read a second time, after some considerable discussion

OUR RELATIONS WITH AMERICA. The Earl of ELGIN moved for a series of returns of the forces now in Canada. He did so on account of an impression that had gone abroad that the British Government intended to send part of the troops direct from the Crimea to Canada, in defiance of the United States Government. After adverting to the importance of more friendly relations between England and America, and declaring, from his own experience, that it was quite a mistake to suppose that the Americans as a people had any hostile feelings towards ourselves, he said that there would be great risk of the interruption of those friendly feelings if these impressions were allowed to continue without contradiction. It was of the utmost importance that the independence of Central America should be preserved. Lord Clarendon and Mr Marcy could settle the question in twenty minutes, if they came together. The sending of troops to the British possessions in North America was a mischievous step—injurious to the Colonies, and threatening to the United States. Lord CLARENDON said nothing had been done to infringe the neutrality of the United States. It would be better not to touch on the Central question until more despatches arrived. Her Majesty's Ministers did not contain the meaning of the nations. Lord PANMURE said the transport of troops to the Colonies was an imperial, not a colonial, act. The increase of regiments to North America did not exceed five regiments, not more than ten each. There was nothing to strike terror in such a force. That force would be used to garrison Quebec, and to collect the British army in Canada into one focus, so as to teach them to act in battle. Earl GREY was perfectly satisfied with the assurance. The war was over. There was nothing to quarrel about. In Central America the interest of other countries was trivial

### HOUSE OF COMMONS. TUESDAY.

PEACE AND GOOD WILL.

Lord PALMERSTON having moved that the House at its rising do adjourn till Friday, it was agreed to.

Mr. STAFFORD rose and adverted to the festivities which were about to be enjoyed in honour of the peace, and hoped that on the eve of those festivities the country should at least show that it was at peace with itself. Anxious that this should be the case, and fearing that Mr. Miall's motion, which stood next on the paper, would not conduce to good humour and peace, he would move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. MIALL complained that this motion took him entirely by surprise. He had already lost one day by the adjournment of the House, and if this motion were agreed to, it would show that the enemies of the motion would spare no means of avoiding the exposure which this motion would introduce.

After some remarks from Mr. Moore, Mr. Hadfield, and others,

Lord PALMERSTON said he could not support the motion for adjournment, as he thought it was not decorous to get rid of the motion in this manner.

Mr. NAPIER hoped Mr. Stafford would not persist in his motion.

Mr. STAFFORD, in deference to the appeals, withdrew his motion

THE IRISH CHURCH.

Mr. MIALL then moved, "That this House resolve itself into Committee to consider the temporalities of the Irish Church, and other pecuniary provisions made by law for religious teaching and worship in Ireland." His chief reason for submitting this motion was the fact that, although the Roman Catholics were willing to allow the Irish Church to remain as it was, the Protestants of Great Britain were not. This had been abundantly shown by divisions which had taken place in that House on the subject of votes for sectarian purposes, and particularly by the success of Mr. Spooner's motion for the disendowment of Maynooth College. The future was pregnant with great practical changes, and he thought it would be well to begin early and deal with vital questions when the public mind was calm, instead of waiting till society was convulsed. The Irish Church, like all other State Churches, had been distinguished by persecution and the exercise of tyrannical ascendency An anomalous state of things had sprung up in Ireland, and the only cure was to withdraw State support from all sects alike, and he thought this could be done with the most scrupulous regard to the equitable rights of religious communities and the just claims of individuals. All that he wished to pledge the House to by his vote was the complete religious equality of all sects in Ireland. The claim of the Irish Church to its property depended upon the will of the Legislature. State policy was the parent of that Church, and State policy might disinherit its own offspring. He had faith in the Church of Ireland, in the machinery of its bishops and clergy; but he had no faith in the preposterous arrangements made by the State for its wealth Mr. Miall mentioned that his plan for carrying out his equitable adjustment scheme would be to transfer the Church property to the Landed Estates Court, and that he would find good use for his surplus funds in the construction of piers, and harbours, and other purposes, in the benefit of which the Irish people would participate.

After a pause, Mr. KIRK opposed the motion, and expressed a hope that the House would not be led away by fallacious representations about the efficacy of the voluntary principle, and by this means take the foolish course of abandoning certainty for hope.

Mr. W. S. LINDSAY adduced statistics to show that the unendowed Presbyterians of Scotland collected more money for religious purposes than the endowed Presbyterians of Ireland.

Mr. NEWDEGATE expressed a hope that the House would mark Mr. Miall's attempt with reprobation, coming as it did at a time when Protestantism was making great progress in Ireland. Mr. Miall was acting a jesuitical part. He professed to be the friend of the Irish Church, and, under that disguise, he was ready to stab her in a vital part.

Mr. P URQUHART supported the motion. He could not see the justice of diverting funds, in the advantage of which all the Irish people should participate, to supporting the Church of a small minority.

Mr. G. A. HAMILTON complained that the Secretary for Ireland had not stated the views of the Government on Mr. Miall's proposal for confiscating the property of the Irish Church. Mr. Hamilton expressed his belief that it was the duty of the State to establish and support a Church which taught doctrines believed to be true.

Mr. W. J. FOX could not see how it could be the "duty" of the State to endow a particular sect, seeing that the performance of that duty involved injustice to all other sects.

Mr. STAFFORD condemned with severity upon the circumstance that Ministers should have allowed the debate to go on for upwards of four hours without stating their opinion. Whatever difference of opinion might exist upon the proposal to abolish the revenues of the Irish Church among members of that House, at all events the people had a right to know whether any difference of opinion existed amongst Ministers themselves.

Mr. HADFIELD maintained that the withdrawal of one or both of the grants to Maynooth College and the Regium Donum would inevitably lead to the fall of the Irish Church, and with that fall would come peace to Ireland.

Mr. NAPIER could assure Mr. Miall that his project of confiscation could not be carried out without a struggle, the consequences of which he was afraid to contemplate.

Lord PALMERSTON jocularly expressed his gratification to find that honourable gentlemen opposite were so anxious to know what were the opinions of the Government, being unable as it appeared, to make up their own minds till they had her Majesty's Government to guide them. He regretted much the recurrence of such discussions as the present, calculated as they were to fan the flame of religious discord. It would be far better that such debates should dwell upon points upon which they were in unison than upon matters on which they differed. As to the question at issue he could not agree with those who maintained that no value was to be attached to the fifth article of the Act of Union. If that article meant anything it was that the Church of Ireland in harmony with the Church of England, was to be maintained, but without precluding the right of Parliament to deal with either Church as it deemed best, with the view of rendering it more efficient. He could not concur in the motion, seeing that he could not consent to substitute the voluntary principle for a church establishment He deemed a church establishment essential to the right organisation of every civilised country

Mr J. MACGREGOR supported the motion.

The House divided—For the motion, 33; Against it, 163: majority against, 70

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

DINNER TO THE JUDGES AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—On Wednesday night the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained her Majesty's Judges and many distinguished members of the bar at the Mansion-house. Among the company were—Lord Campbell and Lady Stratheden, the Lord Chief Justice and Lady Jervis, the Chief Baron and Lady Pollock the Lord Justice and Lady Turner, Vice-Chancellor and Lady Sir Lindley, Vice Chancellor and Lady Stuart, Mr. Justice and Lady Wightman, Mr. Justice and Lady Erle, Mr. Justice Vaughan, Mr Justice Crowder, Baron and Lady Martin, Baron and Miss Bramwell, the collector-General and Lady Bethell, the Queen's Advocate, the Right Hon Sir Fitzroy Kelly, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Serjeant Gibson, Mr. Napier, M.P., Mrs. and Miss Napier, Mr. Commissioner Fane, Sir F. Thesiger, M.P., and Lady Thesiger, Mr. Roebuck, M.P., &c.

REMOVAL OF PALMER FROM NEWGATE.—Contrary to general expectation, Palmer was removed from Newgate prison on Tuesday night At twenty minutes to eight a cab and pair drove up to Newgate, one of them entering the gaol gates, and the other remaining outside the governor's entrance. In a few minutes after wards Palmer was brought out of the governor's house, by the back way, which, after the entrance of Mr. Wembelsbach (the governor) and two officers, drove off as rapidly as possible, scarcely being noticed. A great crowd, however, had collected round the gaol gates, a few seconds afterwards, the second cab was brought out empty, they saw that they had been deceived, and immediately ran after the first cab, which, owing to the crowded state of the City of Newgate street at the time it started, they succeeded in overtaking opposite Hatton garden. Several hundred persons collected here, and hooted the prisoner in the most excited manner. The prisoner sat in the centre compartment of a four-wheel carriage, and the blinds were at once drawn across the windows Palmer was dressed in convict's costume (having been divested of his own clothes until an hour after he left the prison) was given, his feet were ironed, and he was handcuffed, a cloak covering the whole

ASSOCIATION OF THE FRIENDS OF POLAND. The twenty-fourth anniversary of the London Association of the Friends of Poland took place at Portman Rooms last night, Mr. Marquis Wyse, M.P., in the chair. The chairman expressed his regret that the events of the year did not appear to afford any prospect of the restoration to the throne of Poland of a Polish sovereign. He, however, had hopes that our relations, although somewhat changed as to their form of the great Polish question, while considering the peaceful commerce of the present period, the association does not consider it expedient to take any course or pronounce any opinion which might in the least prejudice the cause of Poland in the opinion of any of his friends. Its determination, therefore, is to wait events, in the anxious hope that something may be done for the Polish nation, if not restored to some measure with its wants and wishes, yet permanently conducive to its external prosperity, and not inconsistent with its national honour." Mr. Ferguson, M.P., seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously. The report was then read. It stated that the total income of the association for the current year had amounted to £739 14s 6d, and the expenditure to £801, of which £318 11s. had been expended in relieving 353 cases of distress. The report noticed in detail the proceedings of the association during the year, and, in conclusion, expressed its determination to fulfil its primary duty of proclaiming the truth respecting Poland. The Earl of Harrington said he had hoped that the late war with Russia would have led to some advantages for, if not to the restoration of, Poland. He confessed, therefore, that he was much disappointed with the terms of the conclusion of peace. After some further proceedings, the Marquis of Breadalbane was appointed president for the ensuing year, and thanks were voted to him for presiding at the meeting

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—In the week that ended on Saturday the deaths of 1,586 males and 476 females, in all 1061 persons, were registered in London. In the corresponding weeks of the ten years 1846-5 the average number of deaths was 988. If this is raised in a certain proportion for comparison with the deaths of last week, which occurred in an increased population, it becomes 1087. The figures show that the rate of mortality last week was slightly below the average. It plus continues to be more fatal than any other epidemic; but the mortality under any head in this class is not excessive. Last week the births of 802 boys and 885 girls, in all 1765 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1846-55 the average number was 1442.—*Registrar-General's Return.*

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—About twenty minutes past three o'clock on Wednesday morning, as the lamplighter was turning off the gas on London-bridge, he saw a girl on the footpath-side of the bridge, alone. He passed her; and in about five minutes afterwards, on returning over the bridge towards the City, he saw the same girl standing outside on the ledge below the railing; and a man, standing on the seat of the recess, holding her by the wrist. The man said to her, "Jump in!" and, letting go her wrist, said, "Go on, and I'll follow you." She directly jumped from the bridge into the water. He then said, "My God! I did not think she'd do it!" The man, who appeared excited, as if he had been drinking, was taken into custody, and brought up at the Mansion House on Wednesday, but was remanded till further information could be obtained.

## EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen and Prince Albert have made a joint contribution of £300 to the fund for the erection of the "Memorial Church" at Constantinople.

Lord Cowley, as usual, invited about a hundred persons to dine at the British Embassy. The company consisted of the Ministers of State and the Foreign Ambassadors, including Count Orloff.

The Prince of Prussia will not go to the coronation of the Czar. He will remain at Berlin during the stay of his sister, the Empress Dowager; and, after accompanying her to the waters at Wildbad, will join his son, Prince Frederick William, in England.

It is said that the Duke of Cambridge is to represent her Majesty at the approaching coronation of the Emperor of Russia.

The health of the Empress Eugenie has improved so much that the visit to her marine villa is certainly put off till after the baptism of the Prince Imperial. The preparations for her reception at Biarritz are ordered for the middle of July

Prince Frederick William of Prussia, it is said, will probably make a five weeks' stay in England.

The King of Prussia and his sister, the Empress Dowager of Russia, with her son, the Grand Duke Michael, arrived at Potsdam on Monday last.

His Royal Highness the reigning Prince of Baden, with suite, arrived at Buckingham Palace shortly before eleven o'clock on Wednesday, from Dover. The Prince has come on a visit to her Majesty.

The Emperor of the French left St. Cloud on Saturday morning, at half-past nine, and drove himself to Paris in a low phaeton and pair, and presided at the Council of Ministers. His Majesty, who was accompanied by General Fleury, returned to St. Cloud at five o'clock.

The King of Belgium has selected the Prince de Ligne, now Freeedent of the Senate, to represent the Belgian Crown at the Coronation of the Emperor Alexander II. The Prince, who performed the same expensive functions at the Coronation of Queen Victoria, has accepted the mission, and already selected the principal persons whom he purposes to take in his suite.

The Emperor of Russia made his entry into Warsaw on the evening of the 22nd instant. Count Nesselrode, Baron de Meyendorff, Prince Worenzeff, and the Prussian Ambassador, Baron Werther, left St. Petersburg for Stettin, on the 24th, in a steamer. The Emperor of Russia was expected in Berlin this week.

The Marquis Alfieri, President of the Senate, has refused the mission of representing the King of Sardinia at the coronation of the Emperor of Russia.

Sir Henry Bulwer has been selected to proceed to Bucharest, for the purpose of representing Great Britain in the Special Commission for deliberating upon the future organisation of the Principalities

Queen Marie Amélie and the Duc d'Aumale arrived at Milan on the 17th, and left on the 20th for England, by way of Switzerland.

The funeral of the late Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence took place on Saturday last. His Lordship was buried in the family vault of the Wombwells in Yorkshire. The Duke of Cambridge and several relatives of the deceased attended the obsequies.

The Pope is anxious to have a Congress of the Italian Sovereigns and Princes at Rome, with the addition of representatives of France and Austria. He is perfectly disposed to make concessions to the spirit of the times, but demands material support for a period, to resist tumult and outbreak

A new "hymn" for three voices, by Cardinal Wiseman, and called "God bless our Pope," has just made its appearance.

The Crown Prince of Wurtemberg and the Grand Duchess Olga, his consort, passed through Dresden last week on their way to Warsaw, to pay their respects to the Czar

Lord Holland, who has lately been suffering from severe indisposition, is now out of danger, and rapidly recovering.

The Emperor of the French has intimated his intention of presenting his portrait and that of the Empress to the Court of Directors of the East India Company

The Queen Dowager of Denmark, Caroline Amalia, who arrived at Hamburg from Copenhagen last week, has left that city for Hanover, en route to the baths at Ems, at which place she intends remaining some time for the benefit of her health.

The Highland Society of Newcastle have resolved to present Sir Colin Campbell with a silver snuff-box, inlaid with gold, as a mark of their high estimation for his services in the Crimea.

It is said that the King of Sweden has accepted an offer of the British Admiralty to present Sweden with some of the newly-built gun and mortar boats, as models for similar construction in the Swedish dockyards

The Hon. Edwin Berkeley Portman, son of Lord Portman, has been appointed private secretary to the Right Hon Sir Benjamin Hall, Chief Commissioner of Public Works, in the room of Mr. A. D. Berrington, resigned.

The Pope has inaugurated the repaired Palace of the Quirinal by a dejeûner given to the Grand Duke of Tuscany and his family. It was the first visit paid to the Quirinal since the flight in 1848.

The Printers' Almshouses at Wood-green, Tottenham, will be inaugurated there by public breakfast on the 11th June next, at which Earl Stanhope has expressed his intention of presiding.

The King of Oude has got as far as Benares, on his way to England, in quest of the redress of his wrongs, urged to the measure, much against his inclinations, by a band of grievance-mongers proposing to plunder him.

The First Lord of the Admiralty will receive officers on the several Thursdays of June and July, at two o'clock; and any officers wishing to see Sir Charles Wood are requested to enter their names in a book kept for that purpose in the hall, stating their Christian names in full, and their rank in the service

The King of Prussia intends to erect a monument to the late M. Hinckeldey, opposite the police hotel at Berlin.

Mr. Bright, M.P., arrived at Inveraray on Monday week, where he intends to remain for a short time,

The Archbishop of Munich has been placed, by Pio IX., at the head of the College of the Propaganda. The Archbishop was confessor of the Princess Elizabeth, now Empress of Austria, and has recently been made a cardinal, through the interest of the Empress Frances Joseph.

Mr. J. C. Deane, who was assistant secretary at the Dublin Exhibition of 1853, and has more recently directed the exhibitors' department at the Crystal Palace, has been appointed general manager of the Exhibition of Art Treasures to be held at Manchester next year.

Baron Werner, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has left Vienna for Rome on a political mission.

The Rev. Henry Brooks christened no fewer than 111 children on Sunday, at his church, St. Nicholas, Liverpool.

Austria has been obliged to send a diplomatist to Rome to obtain a milder interpretation of some of the clauses of the Concordat than the Austrian clergy seem inclined to give

A grand dinner was given by Prince Jerome on the 23rd inst. at the Palais Royal, at which the Archduke Maximilian and the persons of his suite, and Prince Napoleon, were present.

Professor Frederick Raumer, who entered his seventy-sixth year a short time ago, is on the eve of starting upon a scientific tour through Denmark, Sweden, and Norway

On Monday evening a public meeting, under the auspices of the British Anti-tobacco Society, was held in the Corn Exchange, Manchester, which was filled The Rev. Canon Stowell presided.

The Sultan has sent the Order of Medjidié to the Emperor of Austria

Baron Sina, the well-known banker of Vienna, has left a fortune of nearly 80,000,000 of francs.

France and Austria have sent circulars to their diplomatic agents throughout Italy announcing their determination to afford assistance against insurrectional movements, but, at the same time, urging certain reforms as indispensable,

The ship-building trade is at present unusually active on the Wear. There were six vessels launched last week, with a total tonnage of 2,097—this being about the average tonnage launched every fortnight during the last four months.

A Berlin despatch states that the United States have declared that they will consent provisionally to allow the Sound dues to continue, but that they cannot recognise them in principle.

The total quantity of proof spirits charged with duty in Ireland last year amounted to 7,054,504 gallons, of which 836,846 were for exportation.

In consequence of the extension of the murrain among cattle in Poland, a sanitary committee of twelve members, one of whom is a veterinary surgeon of eminence, has been appointed to each of the five governments. They are ordered to adopt the most active measures to investigate causes, and apply remedies.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE race and the rejoicings are the popular topics of the week; even the interest of the great trial, which closed with so righteous a verdict on Tuesday, being speedily subordinated to that of the national holidays. The Prince Consort, with his intended son-in-law, once more witnessed the Derby, and the assemblage of some quarter of a million of people, of every conceivable class, all in good humour and eager to enjoy themselves. Did it suit the Prince's engagements to attend this English holiday more frequently, he would always be welcome. The day was propitious until the latter part of the afternoon—the sun shone brightly upon the course during the "clearing," and Ellington won and society laughed in perfectly fine weather; but a little later a dense leaden canopy was thrown over the Downs, and the rain descended with a sort of fury, as it by raging itself for the previous enjoyment it had abstained from spoiling. But the people's good firm, carriages drew down their vizors, thousands of umbrellas flew open, while the unarmed dived under the vehicles, or stood shoulder to shoulder; and the other races were run in defiance of the tempest. The road from the course to the rail was certainly a bad one; the Epsom mud is easily made, and is very slippery, and the long procession was occasionally checked by the fall of some unlucky stumbler, who was but slightly consoled in his miseries by the roar of his neighbours, and their compliments upon the elegant way in which he relieved the scavenger of the duty of removing the Surrey mud. Let us add that the railway arrangements were very good: the double barriers lightened the crush and preserved order, and the means of return were constant and rapid. It is to be regretted that the morning was marked by one fatal accident at the station, caused entirely by the reckless impatience of the unfortunate victim, so eager for a place that he could not wait until the arriving train had stopped. There is no providing against the result of wilful folly. The Derby of 1856, regarded in a sporting light, will be remembered by the sufferers of misplaced confidence, who have lost tremendously. The "Blue Ribbon of the Turf" seemed all but in the grasp of the adventurous Earl of Derby; but Fortune was again coy, and would not allow his Lordship, like a Sultan, to throw his *Jazzoletto* to her.

The fireworks will have ample record elsewhere. Here it may be enough to record, at present, that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has got the word "Peace" in the front of his palace, as a text, and a sermon upon it in the boarded and tarpaulined window of his library. The hurricane-like rains of the first Sunday after the music had been prohibited prevented disturbance or demonstration on that day. The people very wisely saved the "Sunday finery," which gives such offence to Mr. Baines, from the pitiless storms, and the good-humoured antics of some of the comparatively few persons present are scarcely worth chronicling. There was a body of pickpockets in attendance, who rushed about and tried to get up a scene for the purpose of plunder, but they had no material to work upon, and it seems a pity that the police did not inflict chastisement upon them, the opportunity being so favourable for a *razzia*. The people had recourse to an orderly and rational mode of expressing their dissatisfaction with what has been done, and Sir B. Hall attended public meetings and gave explanations which show how utterly anything like principle has been absent from the conduct of the Government on this question.

The great poison case is over, after twelve days of investigation, and William Palmer, the prisoner, lies in Stafford gaol under sentence of death. We adverted to the ability with which the Attorney-General opened. The case for the Crown closed on the sixth day, and then came the speech of the eminent Irish advocate, Serjeant Shee, for the defence. It lasted eight hours, and its forensic ingenuity is questionless, though the expected eloquence was in some degree missed—the subject, perhaps, hardly justified the anticipations that had been formed. The broad basis of the defence was the effort to overthrow, by medical testimony, the evidence of the professional witnesses for the Crown. Some persons think that the Serjeant exceeded the advocate's license in trying to produce an impression by his own assurance that he believed his client innocent, and Lord Campbell distinctly declared that such a statement was valueless—a mere form. The Attorney-General replied in one of the most powerful speeches ever delivered, and the Judge occupied nearly two days in summing up. An hour and a half, a period taken probably as matter of decorum rather than because a doubt existed in a juror's mind brought the verdict, which in half an hour was telegraphed to every part of the kingdom. It has been received, as it should have been, as the result of a calm, complete investigation into a terrible case. Every one feels that justice is in course of fulfilment. Yet it is possible that petitions may be got up for sparing the life of this miscreant poisoner.

Some of the American papers, and some of the noisier American politicians, continue to bluster against this country, but the chances of a rupture are not felt to be thereby increased, at least in the minds of those who can distinguish between the demonstrations of trading statesmen and their tools, and the deliberate expression of a people's sentiments. There cannot be the least question that upon all the matters in dispute the English Government have behaved in the spirit of gentlemen, and the American Government in that of attorneys; but there is every reason to believe that the vulgar "smartness" in which President Pierce's Administration piques itself is distasteful to the good and true men in the States. The worst of it is that these men cannot always make their voices heard, and coerser lungs carry it; but, after all, bawling goes for nothing. The fighting with the Costa Ricans seems to be proceeding, but the utter untruthfulness of a great part of the American journalists makes it difficult to say what is the state of the contest. Walker would appear to have suffered heavy losses, and some of his people have been taken prisoners and shot. It would bring a disagreeable subject to a satisfactory conclusion if this man who has been denounced in the American Parliament as "a buccaneer and a ruffian," should fall into the hands of those whom he has enraged, and should follow the pathulary fortunes of his prototype, Lopez. From the latest news, if it can be believed, the prospects of such a termination to his career were not altogether remote. In reply to an inquiry, Lord Clarendon has explained that the Costa Ricans had asked that English weapons might be supplied to them, and that this was assented to on certain terms, but that nothing further had been done. The position of parties is simply this—a man who happens to have several pairs of good pistols is applied to by a neighbour who expects to be robbed, and who wants a pair to arm himself and his servant. The reply is that he may have a pair for about the cost price. And it seems a pity that he does not take them.

PARIS IMPROVEMENTS.—All English visitors to Paris have not, probably, visited the *Marché du Temple*. It is an old clothes-mart, erected on the site of the famous convent of that name, and much resorted to by workmen, grisettes, and the shabby-genteel class, who are at constituting daedjeun with economy. The convent was formerly that of the Knights Templars, and its history is curious. Philip the Fourth of France, one of the most unpopular Monarchs that ever sat on the French throne, was riding outside the city one fine morning towards the close of the thirteenth century, when, being perceived by some of his loyal subjects, he was set upon with staffs and stones, and only saved his life by the proximity of the Templars' convent, where he found a ready refuge. The magnificence of these military knights so inflamed his avarice that he repaid their hospitality by abolishing the order, putting them to death, and by flouting their goods. In one of the towers which was left standing, his descendant, Louis XVI., was imprisoned by King Mob—a kind of retributive justice for the murder of Jacques de Molay and his companions. This market is to be swept away, and in its place a public garden planted. This garden, by the Emperor's special desire, is to contain a monument to the memory of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, the plans for which, it is said, have been drawn under his Majesty's personal inspection, as he is understood to have expressed a wish to have his name associated with the tribute of respect it is thus intended to pay to the memory of those illustrious victims of a revolution brought on by the faults of their own race.—*Letter from Paris.*

On Saturday last a young man threw himself from the top of the Column of July at Paris, and was killed on the spot.

## THE FRENCH UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF AGRICULTURE.

THIS Exhibition, by far the most important that has ever been held in any city, opens to-morrow (according to the French custom, on Sunday) the 1st June, and will continue open until the 7th. On the 8th, Thursday, it will be open free; and at two o'clock the distribution of prizes will take place—a most picture-sque and imposing ceremony.

When we say that it is the most important agricultural exhibition that has ever taken place, we are not forgetting the annual gatherings of the English, Scotch, and Irish societies, which have been as it were the parents of the French Exhibition. But the agricultural display at the Palace of Industry is the first in which all Europe has been permitted and enabled to take part. Until the reign of the present Emperor it has been the policy of France to exclude every kind of competition an comparison. Now, the necessity of agricultural improvement, proved by repeated short harvests, and by the annually-increasing deficiency of butcher's meat in the principal French markets, has been met by a rational remedy, by an invitation to an Agricultural Peace Congress, in which the best men and the best produce of every country will be represented. It may be observed, in passing, that, until the execution of the great lines of railway connecting Paris with the remoter provinces of Germany, such a live-stock show as opens to-morrow was impossible. And few except the owners of English live stock could either offer or have any commercial temptation to risk the dangers and incur the expenses of a sea voyage.

Last year the Paris Agricultural Exhibition was lost amid the glories of the Manufacturing Exhibition, and received little notice from the English press. Indeed, one agricultural editor so far mistook the temper of the times as to sneer at the whole attempt; thinking, perhaps, that such a tone would be gratifying to the ancient prejudices of his numerous farmer-readers. He has since found out his mistake, for the kindly reception given to, and the splendid prizes gained by our English and Irish exhibitors were soon noised through the rural districts; and this year the specimens from the United Kingdom are extraordinary both in number and in quality.

From England alone there are 29 exhibitors of 289 implements and machines, including all out best men. The Association of English Agricultural implement-makers number about 55 members.

In Live Stock there are 52 exhibitors, sending 90 cattle, 132 sheep, and 36 pigs, besides 198 poultry.

The Stock exhibitors represent Shorthorns, Devons, and Southdowns well. Of Herefords there are very few specimens.

Among the exhibitors are some of our best breeders, but we miss some first-rate breeders, and the list is singularly unaristocratic. Southdowns come out strong, and so do Cotswolds. In produce our turnips will be the most remarkable.

The Scotch share of the Exhibition has been remarkably well arranged, and includes about 300 head, from which, both in Highland cattle and sheep, the owners of the great herds of beef-producing animals in Galicia, Hungary, and other regions of steppes, will be able to select bulls with great advantage. We are glad to see that the Austrian Government has sent not less than 337 head of stock—some of which have travelled, by land and rail, from 1500 to 2000 miles.

Ireland will do her fertile soil and fine climate—so peculiarly adapted for breeding stock—full honour. The Irish Committee sends fifty-four Lots, including some magnificent specimens of Shorthorns, a class of cattle in which Ireland bids fair to excel every other country.

So much for a preliminary notice. We have taken measures for giving a complete account, with illustrations, of this most interesting and important Agricultural Feast and Tournament.

CRYSTAL PALACE FLOWER SHOW.—The largest number of visitors that have visited the Crystal Palace this year were attracted here on Saturday last by the first flower show of the season. The arrangements evinced great judgment and good taste. Upon a cruciform stand in the centre of the building was placed a very charming collection of stove and green house plants. In the class Messrs. Veitch and Sons gained the first prize of £25. Other stands extended as far as the East India Court in one direction, and the basin in the other. The collection of azaleas excited considerable attention. One of the finest plants, grown by Mr. James May, took the first prize of £20. A prize of the same value was awarded to Mr. Gibbs, gardener to Mr. Avery, for a very fine orchid. The £20 prize of class 4 of Orchids fell to a fine young plant, the property of Mr. Cuthbert, the eminent florist. Mr C. Turner's display of pelargoniums justly obtained a prize. The display of fruit was very good. The Royal National Tulip Society exhibited a fine show of our tulips. In a word, the entire fête was arranged in a most admirable manner, and far surpassed any similar exhibition the neighbourhood of the metropolis has witnessed. The fountains played at four o'clock. The bands of the Life Guards and the Crystal Palace Company played alternately during the day, and added much to the gaiety of the entire scene.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—On Tuesday evening Mr. Robert Stephenson, M.P., as president of this institution, gave the annual conversazione in Great George street, Westminster. The company numbered 1200 guests, the majority of whom were ladies, and a brilliant, the arts, and the sciences, and rarely have we witnessed so large an assemblage of persons of eminence. The suite of rooms was hung with some choice paintings by living artists; and there was exhibited some fine sculpture, and articles of rare art and virtu. In the theatre of the institution a large collection of working models of new scientific inventions proved very attractive; and the arrangements made by Mr. Charles Manby, the able secretary of the institution, are entitled to special commendation.

Accounts from Oporto state that the prospects in the Douro wine districts are extremely bad, and that the ages of the progress of the oidium threaten a worse vintage even than that of last year.

## MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA AT THE SURREY THEATRE.—The series of Italian operas announced for performance at this theatre give so much promise of excellence in regard to the artistic arrangements, that the undertaking, though a bold one, bids fair to be most successful

reality loves her, and who inspires her with a similar attachment. Actuated by a pure and mutual passion, they retire to the country, where they live together in happy seclusion. One day, in *Alfred's* absence, *Violetta* receives a visit from a venerable old gentleman, who announces himself as the father of her lover. He represents to her the ruinous consequences of his son's present course of life, and urges her to save him, by consenting to leave him. Resolving to sacrifice her own happiness for the sake of his welfare, she departs on the instant for Paris, leaving him in the belief that she is faithless, and has forsaken him for another. She returns to her former life, and afterwards meets her lost lover at a party given by one of her friends. *Alfred* is furious at the sight of her, insults her grossly, challenges the man whom he considers his successful rival, and the poor girl is carried fainting from the apartment. Her heart is now broken, and nothing remains for her but to die. In the last scene she is in her bedchamber, reduced to the extremity of weakness, but sustained by newly-awakened hope; for she has received a letter from her lover's father, telling her that, moved by her noble self-sacrifice, of the extent of which he was not at first aware, he cannot resist her sufferings, and is about to bring his son again to her feet. While this prospect is keeping up the dying flame of her life, the father and son suddenly arrive. Her lover flies to her—the first moment is rapture—but the shock is fatal, and she dies of joy in his arms.

Such is the part in which the young actress first appeared before the English public; and nothing could be more charming than her whole performance of it. It embraces the most brilliant gaiety and the deepest pathos; and it is difficult to decide in which phase of the character she was most successful. Signora Piccolomini is not above one or two and twenty, and looks still younger. She is small and slight, but exquisitely formed, and full of grace. Her features are instinct with intelligence and feeling. In the first scene, where she appears as the sprightly hostess of a gay party, nothing could be more attractive than her exuberant but perfectly elegant vivacity. In this scene there is a little Anacreontic song, sung by her with Calzolari (in the part of the lover), and accompanied by the chorus. This air, so pretty that it raised expectations as to the general quality of music which were disappointed, was sung so delightfully, with such fire and *abandon*, that it threw the audience into a transport of enthusiasm which did not subside during the whole performance. In the great scene of the second act, between *Violetta* and *Alfred's* father, where the girl, after a fearful struggle, resolves to sacrifice herself for her lover's welfare, Mdlle. Piccolomini showed still higher powers. The tumult of contending passions, ending in a noble and dignified resolution, was painted with a truth and beauty not to be surpassed. As to the closing scene of the whole, we cannot attempt to describe it, made up as it was of a thousand minute traits of nature and feeling which went at once to the heart of every one, suffusing many bright eyes with tears, and moving even the most "unused to the melting mood." Rachel's dying scene in *Adrienne Lecouvreur* is the only thing to which we can compare it.

Mdlle. Piccolomini, young though she be, is already an actress of the highest class. We cannot as yet say the same thing of her as a singer; though we have no doubt that in this respect, too, she will reach the summit of her art. With the most precious endowments of nature she is profusely gifted. She has a lovely voice, a pure soprano, of a sympathetic quality, and great power and compass. The beauty of its tone, too, is heightened by the sensibility they express, and she sings with great refinement and delicacy. One thing only she has yet to learn—that finished execution which is the result of consummate art, and of which the finest specimen is to be found in the singing of Alboni. But this is a defect which time and study will be sure to remove; and it is but a slight spot amid the blaze of so many beauties.

The opera, in its *ensemble*, is admirably performed. Calzolari supports his well-merited reputation; and Beneventano, a stranger, has gained golden opinions as a singer by his fine voice and pure style, and as an actor by his dignity and feeling.

MDLLE. PICCOLOMINI, OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

## MARIA PICCOLOMINI.

NATURE waives ceremony with certain beings. Great musicians are recognised in the first tones, and noble minds declare themselves by an impulse. This was the case with Maria Piccolomini, who made her first appearance at Her Majesty's Theatre on Saturday last. Descended from one of the most ancient and most illustrious patrician families of Rome, this gifted girl, urged on by an invincible impulse—with that confidence of success which is so often the companion of real genius—cast aside all the prerogatives of her high station, and, despite the tears and the entreaties of her noble relations of the houses of the Piccolomini and the Amalfi,* she made her début at Rome to earn the laurels and the fame of Corinne.

Rank, position, fortune, family traditions, even the grim portraits of her mail-clad ancestors, were of no avail against the mighty tide of song that surged within the gentle breast of this girl of seventeen summers.

She made her début at Rome in 1852, at the Argentine Theatre, in Donizetti's opera of "Polinto."

It is only those who have witnessed an Italian audience on a "first night"—whether the début of a new singer or the production of a new opera—that can know the ordeal which has to be gone through. Debarred from taking any part in politics, unaddicted to the manly sports of more northern nations, the voluptuous yet intelligent Italian courts the Muses; the pit of the Opera House is his arena, it is the touchstone upon which the true gold of a prima donna is tried beyond appeal. The scene at the Café Martini at Milan, half an hour before the Opera on a first night, is a scene as unique as it is curious. The glories, alas! of the Scala have passed away. The 3rd November, 1852, was such a night in Rome.

We cannot do better than quote the passage of a letter written under the impression of the scene:—

A new prima donna (says the writer) has appeared at the Argentine Theatre, in Donizetti's opera of "Polinto." Her success has been most brilliant. Her voice is exquisitely sweet—full of liquid birdlike notes—and is, moreover, of considerable power and compass. She is little more than seventeen years of age, and of considerable personal attractions. With such advantages as these, the success of any prima donna would be tolerably certain. But what has raised the enthusiasm of the Roman public to an unusual height is the fact that the young débutante is niece to one of the Cardinals, and a member of the historical family of the Piccolomini. So great is her enthusiasm for music, and so strong is her passion for the exciting triumphs of the theatre, that her venerable relative, fearing the young girl's health might suffer in case of a refusal, at length yielded his consent to her appearance before the public. It is said that the Grand Duchess of Tuscany, with whom Mdlle. Piccolomini is a particular favourite, used her influence in bringing about this result. It is only under the sky of Italy that one sees the passion for art so strong as to induce a young girl, rich and beautiful, and a member of an illustrious family, to appear upon the stage, and it is among the Italians that such an act has more than the colouring of romance, and is

* The Dukedom of Amalfi was conferred upon Antonio Piccolomini, the nephew of Pope Pius II. Octavio Piccolomini, Duke of Amalfi, is one of the principal characters in Schiller's "Wallenstein."

SCENE FROM VERDI'S OPERA, "LA TRAVIATA," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

EPSOM RACES, 1856.

"GOING TO THE DERBY."

looked upon by this music-loving people as something heroic and sublime. As may be supposed, the young prima donna's singing and acting bear the impress of that enthusiasm before which the will of the Cardinal yielded, and at times, during the performance, so great was the effect of the something like inspiration displayed that the whole audience simultaneously rose and thundered forth their applause.

Success followed success. Her appearance in the different theatres of Italy was a series of triumphs; but it was at Sienna where the greatest triumph awaited her—

Hic illius arma
Hic currus fuit. * * *

Her family had for many years settled here, and the Palazzo Piccolomini was the scene of her childish gambols. Sienna is now connected by a railway with Florence; and on the night of her benefit half Florence, armed with monster bouquets of camellias, started for Sienna. The theatre was densely crowded; every passage was choked by people who could not find standing-room in the pit. The opera was Verdi's "Trovatore." After the first act the people lost all control over their feelings; they continued applauding their favourite before the curtain, and showering bouquets at her feet. This was repeated at the conclusion of each act, and at the finale it appeared as if they would never cease. When she left the theatre the gentlemen of Sienna and Florence formed a voluntary escort, each carrying a blazing torch, and accompanied her to her home, preceded by a band of music.

In Italy—that warm and sunny clime—such ovations are in keeping In England, though not less hearty, our applause is more subdued.

## EPSOM RACES.

NOTWITHSTANDING the many inducements which the railway presents to visitors eager to reach the scene of action—the racecourse—the journey to Epsom by road is still preferred by thousands who aim at the thorough enjoyment of the day. The railway, it must be confessed, is monotonous in comparison with charming roadside scenery, to say nothing of the characteristic incidents to be witnessed at every turn. Thus the old mode of reaching Epsom Races presents many such gay and sparkling scenes as our Artist has depicted, with the spanking pride of the team and the minor accompaniments of the life of the road.

The races commenced well on Tuesday. The prelude to the great event of the Derby was played with, perhaps, unusual success. Although the attendance of general company did not exceed an Opening Day's average, yet the sport was of the most interesting and attractive character. For the principal events the fields were numerically important, and in certain instances speculation was briskly pursued.

The weather was warm and genial, and, in fact, throughout the day there was neither let nor hindrance to the full enjoyment of the sport.

Still, by mere pleasure-folk the Opening Day at Epsom is invariably disregarded; and, perhaps, a large majority of the people who visit the Downs on the Derby Day scarcely recollect, until they see the result of the races in print, that there was anything to excite the curiosity or attract the attention of sporting men on the day before. To speculators the first day presents attractions independent of its racing, for certain movements of deep significance with reference to the Derby are generally made. On this occasion, although the betting was brisk and important with regard to certain horses only, yet the operations were particularly interesting.

Prior to the race for the Craven Stakes, Wentworth was backed freely at 3 to 1. On the success of his stable companion—Kalipyge, however, 5 to 2 was taken to a large amount, and afterwards 2 to 1 was booked to nearly £3000 about him. At last, however, the current offer on the field was 9 to 4. Cannobie and Pazzoletto were both well supported at 5 to 1 each; the former, perhaps, being the better favourite of the two.

A violent opposition set in against Vandermeulin, who was reported "shin-sore," and about whom, in fact, the most unfavourable rumours were circulated. After 15 to 1 had been laid to £300, and to several minor sums, he receded to 20 to 1 (offered). *Apropos* of Vandermeulin, we may state that his owner claimed the services of Bartholomew, who was also under an engagement to Mr Bowes. After hearing evidence on both sides, it was decided that Bartholomew's engagement to Mr. Bowes was fully proved.

Fly-by-Night was in considerable demand. At first 15 to 1 was booked about him to several hundred pounds. The last bet which came under our notice was 12 to 1 to £100

About Ellington 1000 to 60 was taken twelve times.

The running of The Coroner, who has always been reported many pounds inferior to Yellow Jack, seemingly convinced those who had discredited the rumour that the owner of the two horses was after all best acquainted with their relative merits; 40 to 1 was offered against The

THE WINNER, AFTER THE RACE.

Coroner, while his stable companion, Yellow Jack, was advanced to 100 to 6 (taken).

TUESDAY.

Craven Stakes.—Kalipygæ, 1. Coroner, 2.
Woodcote Stakes.—Commotion, 1. Lambourn, 2.
Horton Stakes.—Eardrop, 1. Consternation, 2.
Epsom Summer Handicap.—Flatterer, 1. Viudex, 2.
Heathcote Plate.—Arrow, 1. Cæca, 2.
Maiden Plate.—Rip Van Winkle, 1. Tom Burke, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Epsom Town Plate.—Weathercock, 1. Vulcan, 2.
Derby Stakes.—Ellington, 1. Yellow Jack, 2. Cannobie, 3.
Bentinck Plate.—Rip Van Winkle, 1. Tom Burke, 2.
Epsom Cup.—Typee, 1. Saucebox, 2
Durdan Stakes.—Bobby B, 1. Flambeau, 2

THURSDAY.

Four-Year-Old Stakes.—Vandal 1. Exchange, 2.
Two-Year-Old Stakes.—Tournament, 1. Queen of the East, 2.
Ditto 'n Guineas.—Comedy, 1. Hon ly, 2.
Grand Stand Plate.—Mission, 1.

BETTING ON THE CORONER.—Jack Spa—2 to 1 against Mincepie (offered), 3 to 1 against Marmaid (taken freely)

## *NATIONAL SPORTS.*

THE interregnum between Epsom and Ascot will be occupied by two days of racing, at Beverley, on Wednesday and Thursday; one at Wye on Wednesday, and one at Hawick on Friday. The Boston Regatta is on "the water list" for Thursday, and the Glasgow Flag Regatta for the following day. Tattersall's will be busy with sales, as nine of the Maresfield yearlings come to the hammer on Monday, an thirteen of the Middle Park ones on Thursday. Several of Mr Richard Sutton's hunters will also be sold on the latter day, and curiosity will be rife to compare their prices with those they fetched at the memorable Quorn sale in December. With the return of peace the market for hunters is remarkably brisk, and eight of Lord Hopetoun's averaged between 200 and 300 guineas. Palmer's case so completely engrossed all the conversation, and in many instances the speculation, of the afternoon, till a telegraph announcement of the verdict reached the course, that during the races at Epsom on Tuesday comparatively little was discussed on the Derby, and the defeat of Lambourne—who is not a little stale after five races, three of which were severe, at four different places within three weeks, through the agency of an Alarm colt, who was purchased as a yearling at the hammer cy, we believe, an ex-grocer of Epsom for £25—did not create any sensation. Kalipygæ's running with Coroner in the Craven Stakes strengthened the hopes of Danebury, and depressed those of Findon, but still Wentworth was not backed in a very determined winning style. The rain set steadily in with darkness, and there was a complete pour-down for fully twelve hours. As morning drew on the sun showed gloriously, and tempted out hundreds of wavering Holiday-makers, and, with the exception of the merest sprinkling, the weather was most sunny and beautiful till about four o'clock. The mass of the visitors had, however, scarcely time to exchange minds on the solution of the great problem, to pack up their hampers, and get their horses' heads turned homewards, than the gathering storm burst forth, and the rain and thunder continued for nearly an hour and a half with scarcely any cessation. Such a pour-down we hardly ever remember; and the position of the pedestrians, so ecstatically many of whom had come armed with a great coat or macintosh, was piteous in the extreme, as they vainly endeavoured to elude the gigantic drops under any tree they could find.

Although the assemblage was quite as great as in the Exhibition year, we have seldom seen a crowd take so little interest in a race. Illuminations and the late trial completely absorbed them; these seemed to be no "horse of the million" as the Dutchman and Voltigeur were; and the great majority seemed to doubt Wentworth, and fancy that the winner would turn up on the outside. Fly-by-Night seemed nevertheless to be rapidly coming into favour, and his position hardened as a triple-headed rumour gained ground. Bathe had not been tried with Barbolemo, that Barbolemo had had his choice of the two, and selected him, and that Mr. Bowes had that very morning taken eleven thousand to a thousand about him. Vandermelin, it was also said, had been tried to the top of Epsom hill by Topps and 8lb. to Bracken; but still he rather receded from his high estate of Monday. Yellow Jack, led by the Coroner, and followed by Verdant Green and Pretty Boy, were the first Derby nags that appeared. Prince Albert, who bred the former, and sold the latter to Mr Bowes, was present at the Grand Stand with the Prince of Prussia, but did not come to the saddling paddock. This chestnut is a rather leggy narrow horse, with a very bicoilike head, and good back; and his stable declare that he could trot the bottom of him. His stable companion, Coroner, has, on the contrary, no lasting powers about him, and is quite small, and not the less improved since last year. Although his trial horse, Tester, was only fifth in the first race, and from 40 to 100 to 1 had been offered about him, Verdant Green had still a very fond Newmarket party. He is rather high on the leg and not large boned; but his back, head, and shoulders were unexceptionable, although some did not altogether like his loins, and predicted that he was a nailer. Pretty Boy is a large, light-barrelled horse, and we saw little more of Puck than that he had very heavy clothes on him and two white heels. Mr. Gratwicke's two in their chocolate sheets, trimmed with red, were a good deal looked at, and formed a considerable contrast to each other—the one bony, short, and sherry-bay horse, and the other stout, leggy, and, idle-looking. Tom Taylor arrived next on his pony with Forio Rico, looking sadly wasted, and Peter Wilkins, or Draxentist (the card and one recollections and the former, but the return like the latter), and Bay Ellington in his train. A low and lengthy, short-legged, dark chestnut proved to be Astrologus, brother to Augur; and then an enormous rush announced the advent of John Scott's three. First came Forbidden Fruit, and then Fazzoletto, the winner of the two thousand, who was wonderfully admired. All trace of the coach-horse has gone, and he bears the fine stamp of his dam Cameron on every inch. Fly-by-Night has not grown an inch, but is simply a beautiful bone pony with rather a droop in his back, as so many of His Dutchness's have: and the opponents shook their heads, and vowed he could not carry the weight by the side of his muscular companion. Colsterdale would win a smart, lengthy, and stout-looked animal; but his saddling ring was only composed of six, and about the same number congregated round Ellington, who is not much grown, but as fresh as a hawk, and with his muscle brought out by the magic art of training to a degree we have seldom seen. About the head especially he bears a most striking resemblance to his dam, Ellerdale. Except in Vandermelin, whose satin coat made him a perfect picture, we saw no horse more completely "fit" than Ellington; but the way in which he stuck his toes into the ground, and let fly with his heels after Dawson let go his head, suggested in us a notion that it was to be another of his temper days. Cannobie has improved since the Metropolitan, but still he has the lengthy raw look of most of the Melbournes, and at the last moment his jockey was changed. Artillery was handsome, but far too flashy for the serious work before him; and Bird-in-Hand looked, and no doubt was, dull—both in the eye and the coat. As the time drew on it became more and more evident that Wentworth was "going," and as soon as he was stripped Mr. Davi opened his fire on ti him, and Fazzoletto soon came in the lore. A second sight of him more than ever convinced us of the truth of the opinion we have our readers after Newmarkets, that "the stable had made a gigantic mistake, and that what they called his lameness would shoot him out of the Derby before they got to the distance." He is a fine, shaking-looking horse, but like Orvah, a very small skewer would go through him behind the saddle, and he thus tells his own "mile tale" the instant you look him over. The loins cannot carry the limbs. Alcroft brought smart and well, but Job Marson evidently expected him to be a little warmer, and kept him well to himself in the paddock.

At last the third bell rang, and the whole two dozen slowly wound their way into "the fatal glen." A false start was rectified in a minute, and then they rose the hill at a tremendous pace, which Coroner forced from the first, to serve Yellow Jack. For the first quarter of a mile the little horse was leading two lengths, and on they went for another quarter of a mile, when Job Marson, finding Coroner begin to slacken, carried out his Danebury orders, and went to the front, bringing the lot, as he had told Wadlow of yore, round Tattenham-corner, and half-way up the straight at his best pace, before he was headed. Near the distance Vandermelin shewed very prominently about a neck in front, and then Yellow Jack went to his head and raced with him. Ellington coming on the top side, and Wentworth, Cannobie, and Fazzoletto—the former decidedly uncomfortable—in a ruck behind. Half way up the distance the hill told upon Vandermelin, and he began to compound, much by inch. The unresting Yellow Jack strode gallantly on, running as stout as a lion; and for a moment we thought it was all over, when Alcroft brought out Ellington, caught him at the corner of the stand, beat him for pace, and finished a gallant winner by half a length. Cannobie was only beaten half a length, and then came Fazzoletto, a length behind, Vandermelin struggling in fifth; while Job Marson after getting his pull, came again with him, and had the pleasure of actually beating the reputed crack of the Danebury stable, with their despised Aleppo for sixth place! This was the great practical joke of the day; and, if his positive orders had not been to sacrifice his horse to make a pace for Wentworth, Job's fine riding would most probably have secured this son of Alarm a place. Strange that two such skilful brothers as John and Alfred Day should have tried it between them so badly. Bird in-Hand pulled up dreadfully lame; and Artillery, about whom the Yorkshire men have been in ecstasies for months past, was last but one, kept well in countenance by the three "mystery men," Mr Gratwicke's pair and Mr. Verdant Green! The stakes amounted to about £6625; and the pace, thanks to Coroner, perhaps one of the most tremendous ever known. The winner is the property of Admiral O Harcourt, and is the first of the Flying Dutchman stock—which beat that of Birdcatcher, Melbourne, and Orlando in their places—that ever ran for the Derby; and the second foal of the Admiral's celebrated mare Ellerdale, whose first foal, Ellermire, by Chanticleer, is also well known on the turf The Admiral's present two year old out of her is a Birdcatcher, and he has also a yearling sister to Ellington nearly ready for Doncaster, and has now trained the winners of the three great events Ellington's career has been rather chequered, as he won twice and was beaten once last year. This year he was beaten, after a false-run race, by Sherman at York, and again very nearly by Bird-in-Hand at Chester. He showed so much temper in this last defeat that the public gave him up; but still Messrs. Jackson and Hargreaves, and his trainer, stuck stoutly by him, and 1000 to 60 was taken twelve times over that morning Many won on him because they had backed him after the Champagne Stakes and during the winter, and could not get out. His immense feet were exactly suited to the deep ground, whereas Yellow Jack has rather small ones. The latter has as completely overthrown the 2000 guineas running with Fazzoletto as Ellington has done that with Bird-in-Hand, who is, however, so unsound that his form cannot be depended on for a day. In five of his engagements Ellington has penalties, at all figures, from 10 lb to 5 lb.; and Vandermelin, Kalipygæ, and Pazzoletto, are at present his only 3 year old superiors in any mark in the St. Leger. His jockey, Alcroft, is one of the most rising lads of the day; and it is truer remarkable that the luck of the elder jockeys seemed to desert when the late Frank Butler won the St. Leger in 1853—as six of the great races since that date have been taken by Alfred Day, Charlton, Basham, Richarlson, Wells, and the hero of this week.

## *NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.*

AT ten o'clock on Monday morning the draught of the 4th Light Dragoons from the Crimea disembarked from the *Assistance* troop-ship, in order to prepare for their departure from Portsmouth for Brighton, in which town the head quarters are stationed. As her Majesty had, however, expressed a wish to inspect the cavalry brought home by this ship, he she had done with regard to those in other ships, they did not immediately leave the ship. At one o'clock the 4th and 13th Light Dragoons were seen eyed over to Clarence-yard in two dockyard steamers, mustered together 650 strong, and looked exceedingly well in their equipment, and healthy. At a little past three o'clock the *Fairy* came into Portsmouth, having the Royal standard flying at her main, the Prussian standard at her fore, and the Union Jack at the mizen. On landing, her Majesty was received by the officials, and proceeded with Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick William of Prussia, the other members of the Royal family, and a brilliant cortège of ladies and lords in waiting. The Royal party passed first along the front lines of the three sides of the troops, and then along the rear line, her Majesty taking much notice of the troops as she did so. Her Majesty then took up a position in front of the troops, and they defiled past in admirable order.

On Tuesday last the Duke of Cambridge inspected the cavalry and infantry of the British German Legion at Shorncliffe. The Royal Duke, attended by Colonel Tyrwhitt, and accompanied by Colonel Kinloch, the Inspector-General of the Legion, and Colonel Darby Griffith, of the Scots Greys, arrived at the camp shortly after nine o'clock, where the Royal Duke was received by Colonel Du Plat, Commandant Power and other officers, and by the two regiments of cavalry, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Perceval and Lieut.-Colonel Fleming. The Duke and staff rode slowly down the lines of the troops, and then up the line in the rear; and subsequently, for two hours, the two regiments, separately and collectively, were put through all the variety of cavalry manœuvres, in the course of which they formed a most splendid charges. They then marched and galloped past in review order. After the cavalry operations were over, the order was given for the infantry to turn out, when the Royal Duke inspected the battalions under arms and drawn up in line. These also were inspected by the Duke, and Colonel Du Plat's regiment was put through a series of manœuvres The whole of the infantry marched past and received the commendations of the Royal and gallant General.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

ALTHOUGH the amount of money stock purchased this week has been very moderate, and the jobbers, almost generally, hold more than their usual supplies, the market is in a healthy condition, and we should predict that the improvement has taken place in the quotations—Consols, for Transfer, have touched 95¾; and for the Account, 95¾. These are the highest figures quoted during the present year. The reduction in the rate of interest by the Bank Directors on long-dated bills, to which we alluded in our last, has been followed by great ease in the Money Market. No doubt, the late heavy imports of gold—especially as they have been mostly purchased by the Bank—have had considerable influence upon private bankers in making advances; but it is evident that a lower range in the value of money has been pretty generally anticipated. This impression was confirmed on Thursday, on a direct question that the Directors of the Bank of England had reduced the minimum rate of discount both long and short dated paper to 5 per cent (as have been framed within the last few days at from 5 to 5½ per cent) generally, however, at the latter than the former figure; and very few applicants have been made in any quarter respecting the rate of discount at the Stock Exchange it is quite abundant, and may be obtained at 4 per cent. shipments of gold have been small; and it is stated that the whole of the Turkish loan has now been liquidated by means of draughts upon our Continental chest in the Crimea. The imports have been over half a million sterling, chiefly from Australia. The favourable nature of the Bank of England returns is a pretty convincing proof that we shall have a steady influx of gold for a considerable year!

There was a steady business done in Consols on Monday:—The Transfer Consols Reduced marked 93¾ up to 93⅞; Consols, for Money, 94¼ to 94⅝; New Three per Cents, 93½; and Consols for Account, 94¾ to 95. The Consols was 94¾ prem. Bank Stock realized 216½ to 216; Long Annuities, 1860, 3-16 16ths, 1885, 17⅛; India Stock, 263 to 266, Exchequer Bills (March), 4s. prem. Ditto (June), 3s. 6d. prem. Exchequer Bonds were 98⅛ for both series. Very little change took place in the transactions on Tuesday, and the business doing was very moderate:—The Reduced Threes were 93¾⅞; Consols, 95⅛; New Three per Cents, 94⅜; New Two and-a-Half per Cents, 79⅛; Long Annuities, 1860, 3⅛; Ditto, 1885, 17⅛; Bank Stock marked 218 to 217; India Bonds, 4s dis. to par; Consol Scrip, 2⅜ prem.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. dis. to 5s. prem.; Ditto New, 98⅛ ⅜. On the following day prices advanced an advance, notwithstanding the absence of many large jobbing firms on the rounding for the Derby:—The Reduced Three per Cents marked 93¾; Consols for Transfer, 94⅝ to 95; Ditto for Account, 95¼; New Three per Cents, 94½; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 79⅛ to 79⅜; Long Annuities, 1860, 3 3-16; Ditto, 1885, 17⅛; India Bonds, 2s. dis. Bank Stock marked 217; Consols Scrip, 2⅝ prem.; Exchequer Bills 8s. dis. to 4s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 98. On Thursday, in consequence of the New York advices with regard to the Central American question being considered unfavourable, the Funds were flat, and prices were rather drooping:—The Reduced were done at 94⅛ to 94⅜; and for the Account, 94⅝, 95 to 95⅛. The New Scrip was 2⅝ prem., Reduced Three per Cents marked 93⅝; and the New Threes per Cents, 94½. Long Annuities, 1860, 3⅛; Ditto, 1885, 17⅛; India Stock, 264; Exchequer Bills, 5s. dis. to par.

Great firmness has prevailed in the transactions in all Foreign Bonds, and prices almost generally have shown some improvement:—Sales of Brazilian Five per Cents have been recorded at 100; Ditto, New, 98; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 77; Granada, Two-and-a-Quarter per Cents Deferred, 22; Mexican Three per Cents, 23¾; Portuguese Four per Cents, 48, ex. all overdue coupons; Peruvian Three per Cents, 58; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 95½ to 96¼; Russian Five per Cents, 106 to 107; Sardinian Five per Cents, 94¾. Spanish Three per Cents, 46¾ to ⅝; Ditto New Deferred, 25⅜; Ditto, Committee's Certificates (Coupon, not funded), 6¾ per cent; Turkish Six per Cents, 99⅜; Ditto Four per Cents guaranteed, 103¾ ¾; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64¾; Dutch Four per Cents, 95½; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents 95¾.

The market for Joint-stock Bank Shares has been very firm, as follows:—Australasia, 96½; Bank of Egypt, 5¾; Bank of London, 66½; London and County, 33¾; South Australian, 25½; Union of Australia, 79½ Ditto, New, 78; Union of London, 33¾; Bank of Australasia, 45. Commercial of London, 52; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 17; National Provincial of England, 30; Ditto, New, 23.

There has been a much better feeling in the demand for Miscellaneous Securities, and prices have some what advanced:—Australian Agricultural marked 33¾; Canada Company's Bonds, 136; Ditto, Government Six per Cents, 112½; Crystal Palace, 2⅞; Ditto, Preference, 6⅞; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 1⅞; General Iron Screw Collier, 5; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 13⅜, ex £2 returned; London General Omnibus, 3⅞; National Discount Company, 4¾; North of Europe Steam, 14; Peel River Land and Mineral, 5⅞; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 67¾; Ditto, New, 14½; Scottish Australian Investment, 1⅞; South Australian Land, 37⅛; Victoria Dock, 10⅞; London, 101; St. Katharine, 84; Hertford Waterworks Shares have been 6; East London, 120; Kent, 80; West Middlesex, 100; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89½; Hungerford Bridge, 8; and Vauxhall, 20¾.

A much better feeling has prevailed in the demand for nearly all Railway Shares, and prices have steadily advanced. The following are the official closing money quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Bristol and Exeter, 89; Chester and Holyhead, 12¾; Eastern Counties, 10¾; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 30¾; Great Northern, 98; Ditto 'A' Stock, 129; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 107¾; Great Western, 60¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 93½; London and Brighton, 103¾; London and North-Western, 102; London and South-Western, 98¾; London, Tilbury, and Southend (Barking Shares) 2; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 29½; Midland, 75¾; North British, 35½; North-Eastern (Berwick Extension), 10¾; Ditto, G. N. E. Purchase, 3½; Ditto, York, 59; North Staffordshire, 11⅝; South-Eastern, 72¾.

LINE LEASED AT FIXED RENTAL.—Midland (Bradford Preferred Stock), 94.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties Extension, ¼ prem.; Great Northern Five per Cents, 7⅛; Great Western (Birmingham Stock), 74½; North-Eastern, York H. and S. Purchase, 9⅛; North Staffordshire, 21⅛.

FOREIGN.—East Indian Extension, B, 22¼; Great Indian Peninsula, 23; Great Luxembourg Shares, 5⅛; Great Western of Canada, 26½; Ditto New, 9; Madras, New, 17½; Sambre and Meuse, 12; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 9¾.

Mining Shares have been very firm. Cobre Copper has marked 64; the St. John del Rey, 25⅞; Linares, 8. Sartridge Mining Company, 7.

*Friday Afternoon.*

The dealings in National Stocks to-day are very moderate, at about yesterday's closing prices The Three per Cents, both for Money and the Account, are 94⅝ ⅞. The Reduced are 93¾ ⅞; and the New Three per Cents, 94 to 94⅛. Barbequee Bills rule heavy; but Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares are firm.

## *THE MARKETS.*

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The arrivals of English wheat fresh up to day were very moderate, but several of Monday's unsold samples were on offer For all kinds we had a very slow inquiry, and prices were supported. The month of the supply was tolerably good The imports of foreign wheat are only 2160 quarters The business doing in that grain was but dull, the average took place in the morning. Barley changed hands slowly, and no decline took place in its value. The malt trade was dull, on former terms. The show of oats was limited, and all kinds sold readily. Fine samples beans rather dearer than on Monday, peas and peas were very firm. In the flour trade was in a sluggish state

*Arrivals this Week.*—English: wheat, 18 0 [illegible] qrs.; barley, 20; oats, 760; beans, 760. Irish: oats 2700. Foreign: wheat, 3,310 qrs.; barley, 3,200; oats, 1,070 barrels 1810 sacks.

*England.*—Wheat: Essex and Kent, [illegible] fresh and Suffolk red, 69s. to 69s.; ditto white, 70s. to 73s.; grinding barley, 35s to 36s.; malting ditto, 38s. to 39s.; malting ditto, 39s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk, 73s to 80s.; brown ditto, 65s. to 68s.; Kingston and Ware, 75s. to 80s; Chevalier, 80s to 81s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s. to 25s.; potato ditto, 27s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 26s. to 28s.; white, 29s. to 32s.; Sligo, brown, 32s. to 34s.; ditto new, 25s. to 27s.; maple, 36s to 38s.; white, 34s. to 35s.; rollers, 34s. to 40s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 42s. to 45s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 40s. to 42s. per 280 lbs.; American flour, 33s. to 39s. per barrel

*Foreign.*—Large parcels of wheat have been taken on speculation in other agricultural ports very little is doing. Linseed and rapeseed are tolerably firm

*Mark Lane.*—Mediterranean, 58s. to 67s.; Rapeseed, 46s to 48s. per cwt. English rapeseed, 38s. to 40s per last; Baltic, 36s. to 38s. per cwt. Cakes, ditto, foreign, £10 0s. to £10 0s.; rape cakes, £6 0s. to £6 5s. per ton. Canary, 44s to 50s. per quarter.

*Bread.*—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 9½d.; of household ditto, 7½d. to 8½d. per 4 lbs. loaf

*Imperial Weekly Average.*—Wheat, 69s. 2d.; barley, 32s. 6d.; oats, 23s. 10d.; rye, 42s. 6d.; beans, 41s. 6d.; peas, 40s. 3d

*The Six Weeks' Average.*—Wheat, 68s. 2d.; barley, 32s. 11d.; oats, 24s. 6d.; rye, 42s. 3d.; beans, 41s. 6d.; peas, 39s. 9d

*English Grain sold last week:* Wheat, 112,32[illegible]; barley, 12,17[illegible]; oats, 16,259; rye, 32[illegible]; beans, 478[illegible]; peas, 286 quarters

*Flour.*—We have to report only a moderate demand for all kinds. Prices, however, are supported. Consumers purchase sound sorts only, at 42s. to 45s. per sack.

*Sugar.*—There has been more business done in raw sugar this week, at full prices to 6d. per cwt over our last quotations. Barbadoes has realised 44s. to 45s. 6d. Grocery, 48s. 6d. to 49s. 6d. Vincent, 45s. 6d. to 47s. 6d.; Mauritius, 47s. to 48s.; and Bengal, 42s. to 45s. per cwt. Refined goods are firm, at 53s. 6d. to 54s. per cwt for lumps.

*Coffee.*—Our market, though by no means heavily supplied, is still in a sluggish state. In prices, however, we have no actual change to notice Good ordinary native Ceylon is selling at 50s to 51s. 6d. per cwt

*Tea.*—The public sales have been on a moderate scale during the week, and the quotations generally are well supported

*Provisions.*—There is only a moderate demand for butter, both home and foreign, yet we have no actual change to notice in prices. The bacon market is firm, and prices have an upward tendency. Hams and sides are to a trifle firm

*Spirits.*—The value of rum is steady. Fine, on the spot, 4s. 9d. to 4s.; and for the last three months, 4s. 6d. per gal.

*Oils.*—Linseed oil, on the spot, is dull, at 31s. 6d. per cwt. Most other oils are lower to purchase. Some rather large occasions have taken place in turpentine—spirits at 31s. 6d. to 32s.; and rosin, 7s. to 7s. 3d.

*Tallow.*—The demand is heavy at about stationary prices Prime Londons, 3s. 1d. to 3s. 2d. per 8 lbs. Town tallow, 3s. per 8 lbs. net cash. Rough fat, 1s. 10d. per 8 lbs.

*Seeds.*—Linseed cakes are 2s. per ton lower, and the quotations generally are weaker. We have a quiet demand for home-made spirits Gin, 17 under-proof, 19s. 6d. to 20s.; ditto, 25 ditto, 21s. 6d. to 22s.; Hollands, 25 ditto, 22s. 6d. per gal.

*Hay and Straw.*—Meadow hay, £3 3s. to £6 0s.; clover ditto, £4 15s. to £6 10s.; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 9s. per load.

*Wool.*—The public sales have been heavy, owing to the late unusual imports of wool from our colonies, and the opening prices are not supported.

*Hops* (Friday) The supplies of most kinds of hops continue tolerably good, and a fair amount of business is doing in most kinds, at full prices Mid and East Kent pockets, £3 3s. to £5 5s.; Weald of Kents, £3 3s. to £5 5s.; Sussex, £3 10s. to £4 4s.; sundries

*Coals* (Friday).—Stewart's, 18s.; Hartlepool, 17s. 6d.; Kellos, 17s.; Lambton, 17s.; Russell's, 16s. 6d.; Hetton, 16s. 6d.; Tanfield, 16s.; Hutton, 16s. 6d. per ton

*Metropolitan Cattle Market* (Friday).—The supply of beasts here to-day was limited, and in very middling condition. All breeds sold somewhat dearer. Sheep were in moderate were scanty, and the quotations generally are 2s. per 8 lbs. more money. We were scanty supplied with sheep, which moved off freely, and the quotations advanced 4d. per 8 lbs. The few calves on sale were realised to 4s. per 8 lbs. out of the wood. Lambs were in good supply, and heavy request. At Monday's currency. About 120 came to hand from the Isle of Wight. The show of calves was good, and the veal trade ruled heavy, at 4d. per lb. less money. Pigs were very dear, and sold slowly. Bacon sorts were tolerably firm, at from 41s to 42s each, including the [illegible]

*Newgate and Leadenhall* (Friday).—The trade was [illegible] For Monday's currency, per 8 lbs. the carcase—inferior beast, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 10 to 4s. 0d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 6d to 4s. 8d.; prime [illegible] 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse calves, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; large coarse pigs, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; small ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; lambs, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.

*Leadenhall Market* (Friday).—Moderate supplies of meat have been on sale to-day, at full prices. Beef and lambs, 4[illegible], calves, 4[illegible], pigs, 4[illegible]. Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—The trade was [illegible] For Monday's currency, per 8 lbs. the carcase—inferior beast, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime [illegible] 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; coarse calves, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; large coarse pigs, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; small ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; lambs, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.

## *THE LONDON GAZETTE.*

FRIDAY, MAY 23.

BANKRUPTS.

E. MORGAN, Hatton-garden, Staton, provision merchants.—J. S. TWEEK, Ware Wharf, Hackney-road.—J. WILLIS, Northwich, Cheshire, clock and watch maker and jeweller J. HOPKINSON, Nottingham, grocer.

TUESDAY, MAY 27.

WAR DEPARTMENT, MAY 27.

13th Light Dragoons—C. Keyworth to be Cornet.

Major R. Y. Shipsley to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. H. W. Ainsworth to be Major; Lieut. J. F. Jones to be Captain; Cornet E. B. Barr to be Lieutenant; Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Denton to be Quartermaster

Ensign W. Cook to be Adjutant.

Ensign R. L. G. Hordle to be Lieutenant.

Ensign R. L. G. Mc Grigor to be Lieutenant.

1st Dragoon Guards—Lieut. F. D. Vigors to be Captain.

15th Light Dragoons—Lieut. C. J. W. Allen to be Captain; Ensign W. S. Clerke to be Lieutenant; M. J. C. Hughes to be Cornet.

60th Foot—Lieut. H. Graham to be Captain; Ensign W. Bowyer to be Lieutenant.

74th Foot—Major G. Watson to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. the Hon. J. J. Bourke to be Major; Lieut. W. Little to be Captain.

DEPOT.—Lieut.-Col. H. Graham to be Colonel, Quartermasters C. Dalton and T. Scott, Captains J. Bowyer and the honorary rank of Captain—Sam. M. Boyd to be General Majors. W. R. C. Cootby and C. Herbert to be Lieutenant-Generals, Cols. H. F. Caley and C. H. Rich to be Major-Generals; Majors W. H. Lonner and T. James to be Lieutenant-Colonels on the East India Company's service.

BANKRUPTCY.

W. HAWKE, Great Queen-street, [illegible] POWELL, stock Orchard-cr ass Holloway, an [illegible] READ, High-street, Shoreditch, corn-dealer.—J. W. MIDDLETON, Kent, watchmaker. G. WILLIAMS, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire [illegible] YOULL, Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire, brewers.—J. GILARD, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, victualler.—G. GUMEY, Leven, cabinetmaker.—T. PEARNESHOUGH, Dore, Derbyshire, scythe-manufacturer.—J. ROCH, St Helen's, Lancashire miller.—J. OWDEN, Bacup, Carmarcronshire, flour-dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. MILNE and J. B. DUNCAN, Glasgow, tailors.—W. J. MACKENZIE, Aviemore, Elginshire, innkeeper.

## BIRTHS.

On the 16th inst., at Lincoln, the wife of Captain Phillipps, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

On the 22nd inst., at No. 2, Horton Villas, Carlton-hill, Upper Holloway, Mrs. William Swainson, of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., at 15, Weymouth-street, Portland-place, the wife of M. S. Cox, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 24th inst., the wife of John Knowles, Esq., Moorgate street, of a daughter.

May 25th, at Sunbury, Mrs. Harcourt Skrine, of a son.

On the 23rd inst., at the residence of her father, in Newarke, Leicester, the wife of Sir Myles Cave Browne Cave, Bart., of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES

On the 22nd inst., at Camden Church, Camberwell, by the Rev William Duncan Long, M.A., incumbent of St. Paul's, Bermondsey, George, third son of James Mills, Esq., of Portland-place, to Mary Ann, Old Kent-road, only surviving daughter of Robert Jenner, Esq., of Portland place, New Kent-road

On the 24th inst., at the parish church of Shenley by the Rev George William Watson, incumbent of Milford, Surrey, assisted by the Rev. Henry Still, Rector of Caldecote, Derset, Richard, eldest son of Richard Durant, Esq., of High Canons Herts, and Sharpham, Devon, to Charlotte Still, eldest daughter of Colonel Dashwood, of the Grange.

## DEATHS.

On Thursday, May 22nd, unexpectedly, Mary Ann, wife of George Gwill, Esq., of Southwark, and daughter of the late William Applegath, Commander of the Hon. East India Company's ship *Europa*, and Mary, his wife, in an advanced period of her 72nd year.

On Thursday, the 15th inst., at Brockham Parsonage, near Reigate, after a short illness, in his 16th year, Lionel, the dearly-loved and third surviving son of George W. Maddison, Esq., of Fartary, Lincolnshire.

## AMUSEMENTS, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.
ALBERTINI, SAUCARDE, ALBONI. On MONDAY NEXT, June 2 (a Subscription Night, in lieu of Tuesday August 19), will be produced (for the first time at this theatre) Verdi's Opera, IL TROVATORE. Leonora, Madame Albertini (her first appearance). Azucena, Mdme. Alboni; Manrico, Sig. Mario; Di Luna, Sig. Graziani; Ferrando, Sig. Zelger; Ruiz, Sig. Soldi; Ines, Mdlle. Gilbert; Ludovico, Signor Polonini. To conclude with a Favourite Ballet, Mdme. Alboni Saloon: Mdlles. Clara, Literati, Rafina, Pierron, and Rosa; M Venafra and M Verdin—Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Box-office of the Theatre, Colonnade, Haymarket.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—MDLLE. PICCOLOMINI. On THURSDAY next, JUNE 5, will be repeated Verdi's highly successful Opera, LA TRAVIATA. Violetta, Mdlle. Piccolomini. Alfredo, Signor Gardoni (1st appearance). Baron Douphol, Signor Vialetti. Germont di Provenza, Signor Giuverniti. To conclude with a Favourite Ballet, Mdme. Alboni Saloon: Mdlles. Clara, Literati, Rafina, Pierron, and Rosa; M Venafra and M Verdin—Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Box-office of the Theatre, Colonnade, Haymarket.

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—On MONDAY next, June 2, at Eight o'clock, will be performed Shakspeare's Play of MACBETH, with the Music composed for the same by Mrs G Kean. Presided by The VICTOR VAN-QUIDHEM.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, 'The Evil Genius.' On Wednesday will be revived Mr Buckstone's Comedy of 'Single Life.' On Friday and Saturday, 'The Stoops to Conquer.' Will, every evening, the renowned Spanish Dancer, Lola Montez. Prices, in a new Booking and the new Farce of 'Rights and Wrongs of Women.' Mr. Buckstone's Acting Par

ROYAL NURSERY THEATRE.—Messrs. Rousby and Saker Chiswick Theatre have much pleasure in announcing that they have made strong terms for a short term of ITALIAN OPERA, to commence on MONDAY NEXT, June 16th, supported by Mdlle. Poinsot Antonez, Madame Gassier and Madame Vestri; M. Gardoni, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Ronconi, Signor Belletti, and Mr. Weiss. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be had of Messrs. Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; Mr. Mitchell, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office of the Theatre, Chiswick. Carriages may be ordered to set down at Half-past Ten o'clock.

ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—The EXHIBITION of 300 PHOTOGRAPHS taken in the CRIMEA, by Mr. Fenton, is NOW OPEN, at the Gallery, 14, Regent-street, from Nine till Seven. Admission One Shilling.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Open this Evening at Eight o'clock, and Every Evening during the week, with Professor Pepper's Lecture by the Rev. J. C. Brooke, On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 3 and 8 o'clock, Lecture by H. Dircks, Esq., on the Moon Controversy. All the other Lectures and Entertainments as usual, and daily exhibition of the large Model of Sebastopol, mounting 2000 guns and mortars. Admission to the whole, 1s. Children and Schools, Half-price.

FRENCH EXHIBITION.—The THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS by Modern Artists of the FRENCH SCHOOL is NOW OPEN, at 191, PALL-MALL. Admission, One Shilling; Season Tickets, Five Shillings. Catalogue, 6d.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The FIFTY SECOND EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 5, PALL-MALL EAST (house to Twelve), and from Nine till Seven. Admission, One Shilling. Catalogue, 6d. JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Mr COSTA. On FRIDAY NEXT, JUNE 6, HILJAH. Vocalists, Madame Caro Novello, Madame Viardot Garcia, Mrs. Lockey, Mr Sims Reeves, and Herr Formes. The orchestra will consist of nearly 700 performers. Tickets, 3s., reserved, 5s.; unreserved seats, 2s. 6d. each; at the Society's office, No. 6, in Exeter-hall.

MUSICAL UNION.—TUESDAY, JUNE 10, Quartets by Mozart, Beethoven, and Tria in D, Op. 32, Beethoven. Pianoforte, Miss Goddard; Violin, Herr Ernst; Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Vocalist, Mdlle. Tietjens. Stalls, Half-a-Guinea each; to Subscribers, Half-a-Crown. Subscription, Three Guineas. The SUPPLEMENTARY TRIO, on EXTRA Performances Night of Tuesday next, TUESDAY, JUNE 24th, the Directors' Grand Matinée will take place, for which Lindsay Sloper, Hdmo. Schumann, and other eminent artists are engaged. J. ELLA, Director.

THE VOCAL UNION.—English Glees and Madrigals.—Miss Marian Moss, Miss Heywood, Messrs Foster, Cooper, M. and W. Hutchinson, and Lawler, will sing at the CONCERT on JUNE 11, 18, 25, and JULY 2nd, at HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS. Subscription to the Series, or family ticket, also single four to one Concert; to the single Seat 5s. 6d.; Unreserved, 3s. 6d. Addison and Co., 210, Regent-street.

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, 4, Exeter-hall.—Mr SUMMAN'S ANNUAL NIGHT on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, 2nd inst., when Handel's JUDAS MACCABÆUS, preceded by H. Hacking's Thanksgiving Anthem for Peace. Tickets 10s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. each. Doors open at Seven.

MR. PAUL JERRARD has the honour to announce that he will give a GRAND CONCERT, at the Lecture hall, Carter-street, Walworth, on THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 5, when will be performed (1 Night Only) Balfe's SON OF GIOVANNI, and a miscellaneous selection. Principal Vocalists—Miss Poole, Miss Dolby, Miss Jerrard, Mr. Lawler, and Mr. Paul Jerrard. Mr. Rogers, Mr Charles Neville, Mr Godsby, Mr Hook, and Mr. Henry Nicholson. Conductor, Mr. Paul Jerrard. Commence at Eight o'Clock. Tickets, 1s., Reserved Seats, 2s., and Dress Stalls, numbered, 3s. Tickets may be had of Mr. Paul Jerrard, 3, Cottage-place, Walworth; of Messrs. Duncombe, Mortimer, and Hodsoll, 214, Regent-street; of Messrs. Sams and Son, Mathieu-place, Walworth.

MADAME BASSANO and HERR WILHELM KUHE'S GRAND ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, MONDAY, JUNE 9th, 1856. To commence at Two o'Clock precisely. Musicians: Viardot Garcia, Sherrington, Stabbach, Thomas, Bassano Bassano, Messrs Sims Reeves, Lablache, Belletti, Piatti, and Signor Ferdinand Biagrove. Miss Arabella Goddard and Herr Kuhe. Conductors—M Benedict and Mr Aguilar. Stalls, 10s. 6d. each. Tickets, 5s. 6d. each. To be had of Madame Bassano, 79, Harley-street; of Herr Kuhe, 11, Bentinck-street, Manchester-square; and of all the principal Music-sellers.

## AMUSEMENTS, &c.

MADAME JENNY GOLD-SCHMIDT LIND.—FAREWELL CONCERTS, EXETER-HALL. Mr Mitchell respectfully announces the LAST CONCERTS which will be given by Mdme. Goldschmidt this season.—WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 11th, 1856. Grand MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT, with full band and chorus. WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 25, 1856. Haydn's Oratorio, "THE CREATION;" and MONDAY EVENING, June 30, Grand MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT, with full band and chorus, on which occasion Madame Goldschmidt will make her last and farewell appearance in this country. Reserved and numbered seats, one guinea; unreserved seats (west gallery and side galleries), Half-a-Guinea; area (under west gallery) 7s. No more body of the hall, Gd. and area (under west gallery) 7s. No more body of the hall, Gd. and area (under west gallery) 7s. No more tickets will be issued than can be conveniently accommodated. Applications for tickets received by Mr. Mitchell, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

SIGNOR NAPPI begs to announce his MATINEE MUSICALE for THURSDAY, JUNE the 5th, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, St. James's, when the following eminent Artists will perform: Mdme. Caradori Allan, Miss Poole, Miss Dolby, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Lawler, and Signor Nappi. Pianist, Mr. Lindsay Sloper. Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Harp, Mr. Aptommas. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. The Band and Chorus of the Royal Italian Opera, in a new Ballet; and the new Farce of "Rights and Wrongs of Women." Doors open at Half-past Seven. Commence at Eight. Tickets, One Guinea each; Stalls, Two Guineas; Reserved Seats, Half-a-Guinea, to be had of Signor Nappi, 37, Soho-square.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, 224, Regent-street.—Mr. HAYAD has the honour to announce that he has added considerable additions to his premises, in order that his visitors may have the convenience of entering either from 224 or 225, Regent-street. The additional portion of the premises has been fitted up with every convenience for the production of the beautiful pictures named below many of whom have given permission to include them in the Exhibition.

| | |
|---|---|
| HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN. | |
| His Royal Highness Prince Albert. | |
| His royal highness the Prince of Wales. | |
| Her royal highness the Princess Royal. | |
| Her royal highness the Princess Alice. | |
| Her royal highness the Princess Helena. | |
| Her royal highness the Princess Louisa. | |
| The Duke of Wellington. | Lord Panmure. |
| His Grace the Duke of Newcastle. | Lord Raglan. |
| Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne. | Lord Hardinge. |
| Right Hon. the Earl of Clarendon. | Right Hon. the Earl Granville. |
| The Lord Chancellor. | Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen. |
| Right Hon. Lord John Russell. | Right Hon. Sir George Grey. |
| Right Hon. Sidney Herbert. | Right Hon. Sir Cornewall Lewis. |
| Right Hon. Sir James Graham. | Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth. |
| Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood. | Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby. |
| Right Hon. Sir James Stephen. | Right Hon. Lord Stanley. |
| Right Hon. Lord Canning, Governor-General of India. | Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P. |
| The Earl of Wilton. | The Lord Mayor. |
| Sir Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B. | |
| The Hon. J. Buchanan, late U. S. Minister at the Court of St. James's. | |
| Major-General Sir De Lacy Evans. | General Sir Colin Campbell. |
| Rear-Adm. Sir George Berkeley. | General Codrington. |
| General Jarvis. | Lord Lucan. |
| General Bentinck. | Lord Raglan. |
| Colonel Douglas | Sir Charles Napier. |
| Sir Edward Bulwer | Sir W. Webster, Bart. |
| Lytton. | Sir John Hanmer. |
| Charles Dickens, Esq. | Sir Albert Rollit. |
| Alfred Tennyson, Esq. | Sir Charles Fellowes. |
| Douglas Jerrold, Esq. | Sir R. D. Broke. |
| Thomas Hare, Esq. | Professor Faraday. |
| R. A. Leslie, Esq., R.A. | Professor Graham. |
| George Lance, Esq., R.A. | Professor Taylor. |
| | Dr. Russell. |
| | &c. &c. |

CRYSTAL PALACE. A GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL will be given in the Imperial Palace and for Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN, at the Crystal Palace, on SATURDAY, the 7th inst., in aid of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of the LATE ARMY, for the BENEFIT of the QUEEN ADELAIDE ROYAL FUND.

PATRONESSES.
H.R.H. the Duchess of KENT.
H.R.H. the Duchess of GLOUCESTER
Her Grace the Duchess of Wellington
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Hastings
The Most Noble Frances Anne Marchioness of Londonderry
The Right Honourable the Countess of Derby
The Right Hon. the Countess of Shaftesbury
The Right Hon. the Countess of Harde-ke
The Right Hon. the Lady Harriet Hamilton.
The Right Hon. the Lady Amelia Beauclerk.
The Right Hon. the Viscountess Palmerston.
The Right Hon. the Lady Mary Wood.
The Ladies of distinction.
The band of the Royal Marines will be in attendance.
Tickets, 1l. each; children under 12 years of age, half-price.
Tickets, &c. will be thankfully received by the Committee at the Crystal Palace.

GRAND BAZAAR.—Under the immediate patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, and numerous Ladies of the highest distinction, A GRAND BAZAAR will be held in the land possession of the ROYAL TOXOPHILITE SOCIETY, in the GROUNDS IN FRONT OF THE QUEEN'S PARK, entrance by York Gate, on TUESDAY, the 3rd of JUNE, and two following days, on behalf of the BENEVOLENT FUND of the ROYAL ARTILLERY and CORPS of the QUEEN'S Brompton

The presence of the Queen, with a heavy increase of expenditure, has caused by the accommodation given to 30 additional patients, and the new wing of the hospital now in course of erection, renders it more important that the Committee appeal to the friends of the Institution for the Annual Collection of its annual exertions to support them by the presence at the Bazaar, and to increase by the offering and purchase of work, their now popular publication. Contributions, drawings, &c.; donations also of music, women's, home and ornamental work, fancy articles, flowers, &c., on annual gifts, forwarded to the Hospital, will be gratefully received and acknowledged.

Admission on the Two First Days by payment of 2s. 6d. each at the Gate, when tickets may be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Library, 33 & Bond-street; Mr. Sams's Library, St. James's-street; Mr. Mortis's Library, York-road, Lambeth; Mr. Hyde Park Corner; Mr. Hodsoll, 214, Regent-street, and at the Hospital Children under twelve years of age admitted on the Third Day, to such. A Military Band will be in attendance. The Bazaar will be opened at Two o'clock.

Brompton, May 24, 1856. USHER F. CAUSE, Secretary.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK issues CIRCULAR NOTES payable on demand at every town in England and Wales where there are no branches of the Bank, and they are cashed almost free of commission. The Bank also issues DRAFTS on PARIS, LYONS, and LILLE on all the principal cities and towns in Europe. The Letters of Credit are issued only at the Head Office, in Lothbury, or at any of the Branches, viz.:—

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CHARLES LEWIS GRIFFITHS, Secretary.

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## NEW BOOKS, &c.

ART-EXHIBITIONS OF THE SEASON, AND THE ROYAL PICTURES.

THE ART-JOURNAL for JUNE, price 2s. 6d., contains a full Re. ort of the Exhibitions of the Royal Academy, the Royal Scottish Academy, the Water-Colour Societies, and the French Exhibition. The Royal Pictures at Windsor are fully described in "Visit to the Nun;" and Herring's "The Queen's Horses." The Engravings from Pictures by Redgrave, Creswick, Frederick Taylor, E. J. Edwards, &c. also contain a full and following selection:—"I bish Artists under Spain and Charenton" No 15. H. Hughes, Illustrated. "Gun-crammed Vases, Illustrated; "The Minstrels of the Middle Ages," by the Rev. R. L. Cutts, Illustrated; "Sale of the Rogers C llers, &c.," "New State Rooms at Buckingham Palace;" "British Sculpture;" "Peace Trophy at the Crystal Palace," &c.

VIRTUE and CO., 25, Paternoster-row, London.

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PERVERSION; or, The Causes and Consequences. A Tale for the Times. In 3 vols.
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THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE. No. I. (CLXXXII), JUNE, 1856. Price 2s. 6d.
Dublin: JOHN GRAFTON, and Co., Grafton-street; Hurst and Blackett, London; John Menzies, 61, Prince's-street, Edinburgh. Sold by all Booksellers.

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WINE DUTIES REDUCTION COMMITTEE.—The Committee beg to solicit the support and co-operation of the friends of a reduction of the duty in favour of the measure. Considerations of increased revenue, an improved moral and social condition of the people, and the commercial and agricultural relations with the foreign countries, encourage the Committee to promote this object. The duty is a tax upon consumption, and falls successive and impolitic tax upon one of the "great gifts of Providence to man," will be carried.
With regard to the use of wine and spirits, the great abstract principle is—"To drink, by their action on the nerves, exalts a man to make him a brute, debases him to a demon." The body, the mind, the soul, and the future life, are all affected by the use of alcohol. Science has proved, beyond the possibility of doubt, that it is a poison, and common sense has explicit instead of his interest, and the result is the inevitable ruin of the body.
"Wine, as a nourishment, as a means of refreshment, when the system is exhausted by fatigue, is a mockery. What a mockery must that man has to struggle with days of sorrow, as a means of nutrition and comfort, when he has no appetite, when his digestive functions are the organism is deranged in its operations, and as a means of protection against transient organic disturbance, when it is known to be a poison."
The public wines of the Rhine, and many of those of Bordeaux, are distinguished above all others, by producing a minimum of the effects after-effects. In no part of Germany do the Apothecaries' establishments bring so true a price as in the vicinities on the Rhine, for the wine is the universal medicine for the baths as well as the cloak; it is considered as milk for the babes of Germany, and is given to the sick. The properties blessed to its immediate effects, and invariably proportioned to its disagreeable after-effects.
The Committee forward for this purpose beg to impress the importance of the subject upon the Government. With the termination of the war it is thought that the time is peculiarly opportune to induce the Government to give this practical proof of their desire to unite in peaceful and commercial ties England and France to extend our relations with Portugal, Spain, Germany, and other countries, and to increase the revenue by an enlarged importation of pure wines.
Committees are requested to call their members to support Mr. Oliveira, M.P., who will bring the whole subject before the House of Commons whenever the state of the country will admit of it.
JOHN M. DERBY, Secretary to the Committee.
London, April, 1856.

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Benjamin Oliveira, Esq., M.P., F.R.S.
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THE PEACE ILLUMINATIONS—THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

"PEACE" AND "WAR."—JOHN BELL, SCULPTOR.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE two colossal statues of "Peace" and "War" which we engrave as appropriate to the doings of the week are copied from two of the contributions made by Mr. Bell to the Sculpture Room of the Royal Academy. They will form, when in marble, appropriate parts of the monument to the Duke of Wellington, on which Mr. Bell has been for some time engaged for the Guildhall of the city of London. Peace hath her victories, the poet tells us, no less renowned than War. Here, as in life, we prefer Peace to War. To erect his great colossal monument to the great Duke, the citizens are about to remove the monument to their patriotic Lord Mayor, Beckford—the father of "Vathek" and Fonthill Beckford. Mr. Bell, we are told, is advancing rapidly with his work.

THE PEACE ILLUMINATIONS.—THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

## PARIS FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

THE unfavourable weather in Paris since the commencement of the month has prevented the display of the Spring fashions, which have only been at the theatres, and a few days ago upon the race-course at Chantilly. In consequence of the continuance of very wet and chilly weather, the majority of our fashionable ladies still wear dresses such as have been in vogue

during the latter part of winter. People of high fashion, as well as the public generally, are now directing their attention to the approaching ceremony of the christening of the Imperial Prince, which will present an opportunity for a display in Paris of magnificence and luxurious elegance not often to be witnessed in any capital.

Another occasion of interest to the fashionable world is the approaching ceremony of the coronation of the Emperor of Russia—on account of its being customary at the great northern Court that on great occasions there should be, first, a blaze of diamonds; and, next, an admirable display of lace; and fashion and etiquette require that no other description of lace should be worn at Court but Alençon point, English point, and Venetian point.

At one of the recent grand representations at the Odéon Theatre we particularly remarked a dress of rose-coloured China gauze, with volants of white and lilac in the pattern of material; the braces were composed of a ribbon to match the volants. A charming bonnet of white *tulle bouillonné*, with pink ribbons, white blonde, and black lace, mixed and ornamented with bunches of pink feathers, completed this elegant costume. We must also notice another dress of taffetas, pearl grey, with four pink and white volants, and at foot of each small black lace placed very low. The bonnet was of rice-straw, ornamented with red service-berry: which ornament is also much worn for head-dresses for balls, mixed with trellis-work of velvet, pearls, and gold braids; it forms a graceful accompaniment in head-dresses to the parures, very much in favour at present, composed of rather small coral pearls or beads, mixed with diamond-beads, which are also worn in ear-rings or trimming of corsages.

For evening parties the most remarkable costumes are a dress of white tarlatan, with three volants, decorated with an embroidery-work of straw, having at the edge a cherry-coloured velvet and black lace. This dress had a low body, and had Neapolitan braces trimmed to match with velvet and lace. Another dress consisted of a petticoat of cherry-coloured taffetas, a tunic of open guipure, rounded in front, and descending only to the knee; then five bouillons of white tulle, separated by small plaits of straw, and forming the head of a volant of similar guipure. This entirely new dress cannot fail to be very successful for full ball dress.

We must mention a charming new article—a pocket-handkerchief, embroidered all round with plumetis until it reaches a festoon, from which springs a small volant in cambric, similarly embroidered, but smaller; thus extending the taste for volants even to the trimming a pocket-handkerchief. As we are on the subject of fine linen we may speak of a new collar and sleeves, which have attracted much attention. They are in embroidery of Nancy, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, beneath which is black lace, which reaches beyond it. A bow in pink or blue ribbon, with a black stripe at the edge, finishes the collar, and the sleeves are ornamented with similar ribbon. Points or lappets (*barbes*) of lace are much in fashion for head-dresses for balls; they are mixed with réseaux of flowers, silk chenille, and they make charming head-dresses mixed with gold passementeries, or white pearls of Venice. The most fashionable flowers for spring bonnets are roses of all varieties—amaranths, pinks or carnations, violets, paquerettes, and the red service-berry.

## THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Taffetas bonnet, with two bunches of rhododendrons; mantle made close to the shape, of black imperial cloth, embroidered on the sleeves, which are moreover ornamented with a double silk galoon following the two seams of the sleeves inside and outside, or rather the front and back seams. The same galoon continues on the front of the body of the mantle, and finishes near the edge of the mantelet to go round it, and forms the head of a first range of fringe, beneath which it makes a second line, which has below it a second fringe similar to the first. This

mantle fits closely to the shape. Dress of pearl-grey taffetas with Grecian pattern, which covers entirely the petticoat.

Bonnet of rice-straw, trimmed with black velvet, cactus flower, of a rich brown or pomegranate colour. Mantle of black taffetas, trimmed at the height of the shoulders with a ruche *a la vielle*; at the height of the waist are placed five rows of narrow velvet *Tom Pouce* below a wider velvet, which serves for the head of a trimming quilled on flat, forming a large volant. Dress of barège, with volants, the pattern worked on the stuff.

Bonnet of taffetas, sprinkled with small embroidery, with two bunches of paquerettes on each side *tour de tête* blonde and tulle. Bonnet of Italian straw or Leghorn, with a double dark velvet; on the side a bunch of red fuchsias. Bonnet of white tulle, with poke trimmed with *passe-poils* in white taffetas; two rows of Valenciennes lace fall over the unstiffened crown of the bonnet on the side; and, starting from the edge of the poke, is a feather laid on flat. Bonnet of rice straw; the crown trimmed with brown velvet ribbon; a double row, a bunch of field flowers on each side, the ends joining on the top of the poke. Bonnet of white tulle, *bouillonné*, with flowers on each side; the poke is trimmed on the edge with a bouillon, forming a ruche alternately with blonde and tulle.

## EXHIBITION OF MANCHESTER MANUFACTURES IN PARIS.

IN 1854 the French Government announced that in the following year a Universal Exhibition of Industrial Products would be held in Paris, and foreigners were invited, by liberal overtures, to take part in the friendly competition. Manchester at once prepared itself to reap laurels in the amicable passage at arms; and on the 3rd July, 1854, a public meeting was assembled in the Townhall to co-operate in the movement to organise a plan for securing a complete and systematised display of the industrial products of the district, and raise funds to defray expenses. Manchester energy ever surmounts all difficulties; and a guarantee amounting to £6995 was soon placed at the disposal of the Committee. Some obstructions, however, arose from the Board of Trade, who proposed to distribute the Manchester products around the goods furnished from the Staffordshire Potteries, Sheffield, and other places; but to this the Committee objected, desiring for themselves a distinct and separate block or space, to "give to their assortment that united and concentrated character which was so necessary for the force of its effect."* This remonstrance produced its proper effect, and finally a space was allotted and accepted, forming a parallelogram of about 105 feet in length and 72 in breadth. On the 2nd of February Mr. James Oswald Murray, who had been appointed Secretary to the Committee, was instructed to proceed to Paris and apportion the area of the Manchester and Salford Court, and complete all necessary arrangements for the convenient display of the articles that were to be exhibited. This gentleman encountered some hindrances, but it is only justice to state that he executed his difficult and delicate task with great tact and discretion, and received a most flattering testimonial, voluntarily offered, from the 19th class of the International Jury. These particulars are due to the occasion, which will assuredly form an epoch in the history of free-trade and of the useful arts of peace. It is the duty of statesmen to avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded, and by the reciprocation of commercial advantages to cement that alliance between France and England which is the brightest feature in the reign of Napoleon III.

In the Report before us we have minute and very interesting details of the Manchester and Salford contributions to the Exhibition; but, to prevent any mistake, it may be well to observe that the fabrics sent to Paris were the products of what is known in Lancashire as the Manchester District. Sixty-eight firms contested for the palm of excellence; 7700 pieces, valued at £6600, were displayed; and, for the first time in the annals of manufacturing industry, an assortment of the varied skill and wealth of the cotton trade, as complete as possible in all its branches, was unrolled before the eyes of astonished and delighted Europe in a vast industrial panorama. "A range of yarns from the lowest and coarsest numbers to the highest usually known in the market, as well as samples of coloured yarns, was exhibited by the Committee, with prices. A range of yarns of the higher numbers, from 100 to 700, with a sample even of the extreme number 2150, was exhibited in their own names by Messrs. Houldsworth and Co., it being the *first* time in the history of the trade that a *hank* of so high a number as 700 had been shown." In calicoes the prices ranged from a penny a yard in the grey to one shilling in the white. Plain and fancy ginghams ruled from 3d. to 6d. a yard. The plain and fancy ticks were suited to almost every market; the display of cotton drills was satisfactory; but, with the exception of gambroons, contributed by Messrs. Phibbs, Rowbotham, and Co., "the mixed woollen and cotton, and especially the mixed linen and cotton drills, were almost totally unrepresented, notwithstanding the efforts made in the proper directions to obtain samples." Fustians were favourably represented. Dyed, printed, and embossed linings, and dyed linings printed in silver, are much commended. The small wares department, comprising such articles as sewing and darning cottons, cotton and mixed tapes, webs, cords and laces, and similar articles, were amply furnished by Messrs. J. P. and E. Westhead. The print trade was chiefly represented by houses exhibiting in their own names. Though the woollen trade was not exhibited through the Committee, private firms brought forward their flannels, blankets, railway wrappers, and druggets; and Messrs. Bright and Co. displayed their carpets in a space contiguous to the Manchester and Salford Court.

In the arrangement of the goods every care was taken to classify them into trades, the principal among them having a table or division to itself. Some of the articles—as muslins and toilet quilts—were placed under glass. Visitors were freely allowed to test the quality of the various fabrics by touch, which was not permitted in the French, Belgian, and German Courts. It was evident that the French Protectionists did not relish the competition, for it opened the eyes of native consumers both to quality and price. The Manchester Court was the special object of their dread, and they determined to resist any change in the law. We quote the following sensible remarks from the Report:—

On the one hand, they urged the peculiar difficulties of their position, with a heavy duty on raw cotton, on coal, and on iron and machinery, as reducing them, to a certain extent, to an absolute impossibility of competition with the English cotton trade, standing, as it does, totally unfettered in these respects. On the other hand, it was stated that, while it must be admitted that these difficulties embarrassed their proceedings, and rendered absolute free trade impossible, so long as they shall exist, they only did exist because the manufacturing party, turned aside from its true interests by the influence of the coal and iron owners, as was so long the case of the tenant-farmers in this country, did not yet see that its true policy was to emancipate industry from such impediments, and thus enable its products to enter into the markets of the world, in place of hemming it in by a complication of unnatural burdens and supports, thus confining its vent to their home market alone, and at a great cost to the consumer; that the silk trade, the freest and least protected industry in France, should, by its remarkable contrast, present them with an example of their true course.

Among special points of comparison between British and French industry, the article yarn has been selected. In the most current numbers the French twist is equal, and in some respects superior, to our own; but their process is much more expensive, as they use a higher-priced cotton. In the art of bleaching and finishing they are far behind us. Under the French system, owing to the narrowness of their manufacture market, their division of labour is very incomplete, and the same firms commence and complete many and distinct processes. In the finer qualities of quilting we are decidedly superior to our neighbours; but in fancy ginghams, "where resort must be had to hand labour and artistic combination of colours, and to superior dyes, the Swiss and French rather distanced the English manufacturer." Manchester fustians excelled those of France and Germany. "In expensive blocked prints and muslins there was, of course, no attempt in the Manchester Department to dispute the unrivalled superiority of Mulhouse;" but this branch of trade is not followed at all in the Lancashire district.

Prince Napoleon purchased some trouserings for his household; and the Spanish Government ordered samples of moles, to see if they were suitable for their army. The Emperor and Empress made frequent visits to the Manchester Court; and the latter made a purchase of some fine wadding from Mr. Spencer, to whom the Empress sent an elegant gold medal.

A short article on machinery is appended to the Report, written by Mr. Fairbairn, of Manchester, but the engineers of that city seem to have been remiss on the occasion:—

Messrs. Robert Stephenson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, exhibited a locomotive with the latest improvements, but of the ordinary construction; and Messrs. W. Fairbairn and Sons, of Manchester, exhibited an engine built on an entirely new principle, as patented by Mr. J. E. M'Connell, of Wolverton, and according to that gentleman's designs. The French machine-makers (from Alsace) and the Belgium (from Liége) were well represented; but their productions would not bear comparison with those of our countrymen—Messrs. Platt, of Oldham; Messrs. Mason, of Rochdale; and Messrs. Rise, Cottam, and Co., of this city.

It is acknowledged that our Continental neighbours have made great progress during the last ten years in the manufacture of stationary and locomotive engines; but they are still inferior to our own in "careful proportion of the parts and simplicity of construction." Tool-making has made a very marked advance on the Continent, and the Americans stand prominent "in machines and tools for cutting and shaping wood." In automatic or self-acting tools we have attained to the highest degree of exactitude; but that system, according to Mr. Fairbairn, "must not only be encouraged, but extended, if we are to retain our prosperity, and maintain the undoubted superiority we now enjoy in this particular branch of constructive mechanics."

We have given a pretty complete analysis of the Report, which is not only due to its intrinsic merits, but also to the memorable occasion which has called it forth. The Paris Exhibition forms a grand epoch in the history of international industry; and we trust it may be the precursor of a state of things in which the only rivalry among nations may be one of art and science, and good will to man.

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Amongst the reforms suggested by the Law Amendment Society is that of the establishment of courts of reconcilement, which will put an end to suits that never ought to have been instituted, and defences that never ought to have been attempted.

A little boy, seven years old, was brought before the Croydon magistrates on Saturday last, charged with shooting his cousin, a boy of five, with a bow and arrow.

It is now positively asserted that the plan of St. James's-hall, the new concert-rooms, close to Piccadilly, is to be put into execution forthwith.

* "Report of the Manchester and Salford District Executive Committee for the Paris Universal Exhibition."

## THE BALTIC AND THE NORTHERN STATES.

*See the Large Picture Map of the Baltic, published with the present Number.*

ALTHOUGH the signature of a treaty of peace has suspended the contemplated operations in the Baltic, and for which such stupendous preparations had, however tardily, been made by this country, the historic interest of this portion of the map of Europe—both the sea and the States which border it—has by no means diminished. Indeed circumstances point to the probability of this being on some future day the battle-field of Europe whereon the pretensions of the Eastern and Western Powers will have to be settled. The treaty lately executed between Sweden and Norway on the one part, and France and England on the other, by which the integrity of the territories of the first-named kingdoms is guaranteed, is a most important document—and one which, when circumstances occur to test its powers, will prove something more than a mere matter of form. By this treaty Sweden and Norway become members of the European family, with those mutual guards and checks which such relationship imposes. That Denmark has not thought proper to adopt a similar line of conduct, though to be regretted, is owing to peculiar circumstances of which she may be allowed to be the best judge; but the very fact of her not accepting proposals which would put her under European protection gives additional weight and importance to Sweden and Norway having done so.

In presenting our readers with a grand Illustrated Map of the Baltic and the Baltic States we propose to take a hasty survey of the more prominent features in their history.

Comparatively speaking, it was but yesterday that the Northern Powers maintained their existence in reference to the European system, and hitherto their relations, both with that system and amongst themselves, have been subject to great uncertainty, and more than the ordinary share of national vicissitudes. It must be admitted, however, that on the few occasions when they have taken an active part in European struggles their influence has been by no means unimportant; whilst their performances have been such as to confer historic distinction upon their leaders. In the Thirty Years' War, after the discomfiture of the Elector Palatine, Christian of Denmark stood forward as the champion of the Protestant cause; and he was followed, but in a more brilliant manner, by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden (the grandson of Gustavus Vasa, founder of the nation's independence), who overran all Germany, from the Elbe to the Rhine, and as far south as Munich, and died gloriously at Lutzen, 1632, in the midst of a victory which was not fruitless or transitory in its influence;—inasmuch as, sixteen years afterwards, his daughter and successor, Christina, almost dictated the terms of the Treaty of Westphalia (1648), by which peace was restored to Europe, new-modelled in its territorial arrangements, and Sweden obtained important accessions, including Upper and part of Lower Pomerania, the isles of Rugen, &c., and became a member of the German empire. Twelve years afterwards, by the Treaty of Oliva, she obtained from Poland the provinces of Livonia, Esthonia, and the Isle of Oesel, whilst by that of Copenhagen she obtained from Denmark several important provinces, all territories of Sweden now almost surrounded by the Baltic; and she was recognised as the first power of the North. Her alliance was courted and paid for by Southern States; and in this foreign influence lay the secret of her subsequent weakness.

But the culminating point of her greatness was not yet. For about sixty years she held supremacy over the North; and under the boy King Charles XII. threatened to assume universal dominion. Driving the Muscovite, the Pole, and the Saxon before him like chaff before the wind, nothing resisted his impetuous attacks. His misfortune was that he did not know where to stop. "I will treat at Moscow!" was Charles's contemptuous reply when Peter sued for peace. But the scene of Pultawa nipped the flower of his greatness in its bloom, and that Moscow which he already looked upon as his own, he never reached. Nay more, whilst he was sacrificing his magnificent army on the rock of the ancient capital of Muscovy, Peter the Great was compiling his conquest of the province of Ingria, and laying the foundation of the future capital of the Russian empire. The sun of Sweden had now set. Her political greatness was inseparably attached to the Baltic, which surround the Baltic; but was a nation of not quite three millions population, capable of maintaining the extensive frontiers of such an empire; and can we wonder that she had to give way before the settled purpose of the Russian Czars, supported by innumerable hordes of obedient slaves? The same remark in a certain extent applies to Poland also: her greatness was seriously impaired when she made her first cessions to Sweden and Prussia at Oliva; by the Treaty of Moscow, 1686, she gave up Smolensko, Belaia, and other places, including Little Russia; by Charles XII.'s return for his assistance against the Turks; and the subsequent loss of Livonia and Courland, by subjecting her out from the Baltic, was the prelude to her political extinction.

Meantime another new empire—Prussia—was springing up on the shores of the Baltic, an empire partly constructed out of the spoils of Sweden and Poland.

To return to Sweden. After the death of Charles XII. she still struggled for awhile, vainly, against her doom. At first she adhered to the alliance with Russia, which of late had become the ruling policy; but eventually French money turned the scale the other way, and, on its breaking out of the war of the Austrian succession, the "Hat" party prevailed against that of the "Bonnets," and war was declared against Russia. Count de Hordt (who, as well as his father, held a high office at the Swedish Court), in his "Memoires Historiques"—a work not very generally met with—deeply deplores this step, and denounces the intrigues which led to it; he even goes so far as to insinuate that the venal Senate, bribed with French gold, "dressed up reports from the Swedish Minister at St. Petersburg in such wise as to induce people to believe that the Russian army had been almost totally destroyed in the recent wars with the Turks," at the same time that Baron de Buddenbrock, who had been sent into Finland to see to its condition of defence, reported nothing but what was favourable to the views of the Government." The war, hastily undertaken, was prosecuted into a second campaign; but nothing but disaster or disgrace attended it. "In this war," says Count de Hordt, "Sweden, in addition to her previous loss, sacrificed a great part of Finland. Thousands of her soldiers perished—not by the sword, but of hunger and disease; and, notwithstanding the subsidies of France, the finances of the kingdom became entirely exhausted." By the Treaty of Abo (1743) Sweden retained Finland only as far as the river Kymen; the three important towns of Friedrichsham, Willmanstrand, and Nyslott, with their territories, being surrendered to Russia; Petersburg being thus made secure. In addition, it was stipulated that upon the death of the reigning King, Frederick I., the crown should go to Prince Adolphus Frederick of Holstein-Gotterp, nephew of the Empress of Russia. Lest Denmark might take umbrage at this arrangement, and to avert popular commotion, it was further provided that an auxiliary Russian force of 10,000 men should be sent to Stockholm and its neighbourhood for the protection of that capital. De Hordt bitterly laments the humiliating condition:—"What would have been the reflection of Charles XII.," he says, "if he had come to life at this unhappy conjuncture, to witness the disastrous fruits of his ambition? What would he have said of those ten thousand Russian auxiliaries defending the Swedes against the Danes—that valorous and intrepid Prince who, with a mere handful of his subjects, had so often beaten one and other of those nations?"

With the internal revolutions which have taken place in somewhat rapid succession in the Governments both of Sweden and Denmark it is not our province now to speak; our present purpose is chiefly with geographical divisions and international relations. We may remark, however, that perhaps no race has been subject to more frequent and violent revolutions in the course of a short series of years than the Scandinavian—revolutions in which the extreme of monarchical despotism on the one side, and the democratic element on the other, showed a habit (particularly in Sweden) with [illegible] extraordinary instances. But if these struggles undoubtedly weakened [illegible] and habit the resources, they are at any rate indications of a national mind and national will, from which in the growth and experience of ages national greatness may spring—greatness of character and of purpose in harmony with surrounding civilisation. How much more may be hoped for from such a people, however inferior in numbers and immediate national resource, than from a nation of serfs who know not of liberty even by name, and who are exempt from the very rarest notions of polity which might enable them to misgovern themselves? The right of electing their Sovereigns is one which the Scandinavian nations have always insisted upon, and pretty frequently exercised. The last occasion was in 1809, when Gustavus IV. was compelled to abdicate, and the crown (to the exclusion of his children) conferred upon his uncle Charles, with remainder to Bernadotte, one of Napoleon's Generals, whose son now reigns.

Some important changes in the Baltic States remain to be spoken of. At Tilsit Napoleon abandoned Sweden to the aggressive views of Alexander, in return for the latter's complacent acquiescence in his own projects of conquest in another quarter; and the Russians took possession of Finland about the same time that the armies of the French marched into Spain. A few years later, shortly before the accession of Bernadotte to the throne, a secret understanding was come to between him and Alexander whereby Finland was to be abandoned in perpetuity to the latter, in exchange for Norway, to be separated from Denmark and the friendship of the Muscovite Court.

As for Denmark, she has never recovered from the shock she experienced in her short participation in the Thirty Years' War. She has always held the position of a second or third rate Power; her chief source of income being one of somewhat dubious authority—viz., that of the Sound dues. In her external relations she has been a passive victim rather than an active agent—the twice-bombarded Copenhagen offering a remarkable illustration of the impossibility of a weak State, in an important geographical position, maintaining its neutrality amidst the turmoil of a general war. But Denmark, weak and power-less, will in course of years be absolved from this anomalous and thankless position. The Royal house is on the eve of failing of male successors; and by a recent treaty, agreed to with wondrous unanimity by the other European Powers, the female heirs are to be excluded, and the throne to go to the successors of the principality of Holstein—in other words, to the Imperial house of Russia. This consideration alone would render the alliance of Sweden with the Western Powers of paramount importance in the interests of Europe.

As for the project of a restoration of the Scandinavian unity, we have always considered it chimerical; and our view is supported by some of the ablest native authorities. The horrors which Sweden suffered during the period of the Union of Calmar are not, after a lapse of four centuries, obliterated from the memory; and the jealousies and animosities which have ever since existed between the Swede and the Dane have been such as to preclude the idea of a voluntary and hearty concurrence in a common government. If it were only for the question which nation should be the seat of government, and which should give the King to the other, it would be sufficient as a stumbling-block at the very threshold of such a project. It has only been by the most guarded and conciliatory conduct on the part of the new Swedish dynasty that it has been permitted to hold the crown of Norway also, and that as an altogether independent kingdom. The attempt to incorporate a third nation, and to blend the three into a happy family, would, from the very nature of things, prove an utter failure. In addition to these considerations, the German relations of Denmark, and her prospective relations with or dependency upon Russia, would render her amalgamation with Sweden, even if it were possible, a political crime, against which all Europe ought to protest.

## REFERENCES TO PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

### DENMARK AND NORTHERN GERMANY.

LUBECK, in Holstein, one of the Hanse Towns, is situated at the confluence of three rivers, the largest of which is the Trave. The Exchange and churches are magnificent.

KIEL, in Holstein, and one of the Hanse Towns, is situated in a bay in the Baltic, which forms a good harbour.

HAMBURG, in Holstein, situated on the Elbe and the Alster, is one of the most commercial cities in the world. Population 110,000, of whom nearly 10,000 are Jews.

COPENHAGEN, the capital of Denmark, is situated on a small promontory on the east of the island of Zealand. It is strongly fortified. Copenhagen was twice besieged by the Swedes—in 1658 and 1700. It was bombarded by the English in 1801 and in 1807; the whole of the navy on the latter occasion being surrendered to our custody, and thus rescued from the French, who would have driven the Danes into hostility. Population about 127,000.

CRONBORG CASTLE is upon the north of the town of Copenhagen, and close to the shores of the Sound, which its guns command in all directions. Built by Frederick II. about 1585, at the time of Tycho Brahe. Here Queen Matilda (sister of George III.) was imprisoned by her mad husband until permitted to retire to Zell, where she died in 1776.

FREDERICKSBURG is about 4½ Danish miles north of Copenhagen—the site of a Royal Castle, built by Christian IV., 1606.

FLENSBURG, situated on the Flensburg Fiord, is a flourishing commercial town.

DANTZIC, the capital of Western Prussia, stands on a branch of the Vistula, about four miles from the Baltic. One of the richest cities in Europe: a great corn trade carried on.

### IN NORWAY.

CHRISTIANSAND is the capital of the diocese of that name, and ranks as the fourth city in Norway. Exports lobsters largely. Population about 12,000.

ARENDAL is a small but pretty town, built on the rocks projecting into the channel, a short distance south of Christiansand.

LANDRAI, a small town to the east of Arendal.

KONIGSBERG, beautifully situated on the river Laurvan. Rich silver mines, belonging to the State, are about a mile from the town. Population 5000.

CHRISTIANIA, the modern capital of Norway, was founded by Christian IV. in the seventeenth century. The streets are broad, and laid out at right angles. The town has been frequently visited by fires. The public buildings are handsome. Population, in 1835, 23,000.

FREDERIKSTAD is a fortified town, formerly of considerable strength, but has been neglected of late years.

FREDERICKSHALL is a seaport town, with an excellent harbour. It was formerly called Hadden, but Frederick III., in 1665, prefixed his own name to it. Population upwards of 4000. The fortress of Frederikstein, south-east of the town, is built upon a perpendicular rock, 400 feet high.

### IN SWEDEN.

CALMAR, a strong seaport town, exporting planks, alum, and hemp; its castle, which was the residence of the celebrated Queen Margaret, and in which the Union of Calmar (1397) was formed (for uniting Sweden, Norway, and Denmark under one crown), has been converted into a distillery.

BORGHOLM, on the west side of the island of Oland, is a small place overshadowed by a ruinous castle. Population about 600.

WISBY, the only town on the island of Gothland, is of ancient historical interest. Population upwards of 4000.

GOTTENBURG, the second city of Sweden, is situated on the Göta river, about five miles east from the sea. It was founded by Gustavus Adolphus in 1611, and then built of wood; has suffered frequent ravages from fire; since the middle of last century most of the new buildings have been constructed of brick or stone. The trade is considerable in iron, steel, and deals. Population, in 1833, nearly 19,000.

STOCKHOLM, the capital of Sweden, on an inlet of the Baltic, so deep that ships of the largest burden can come up to the quay. Founded by Birjer Jarl, father of Valdemar I., about 1260. A canal (completed 1802) connects the harbour with Gothenburg. Stockholm has justly been called the Venice of the north. Population, in 1840, 84,000.

UPSALA, the site of a university (founded 1477), and of an archbishop's see, is a town of the hilliest antiquity. It was here that the great annual [illegible] to Odin took place. Upsala was for many centuries the capital of Sweden.

### IN RUSSIA.

FRIEDRICHSHAM, on the island of the Gulf of Bothnia, are most important in point of situation, as commanding the approaches to the capital of Sweden. They were strongly fortified by the Russians; but the chief stronghold, Bomarsund, was destroyed by the Allies in 1854; and an agreement has been entered into by the Treaty of Paris that they shall not be again fortified.

ABO, once the capital of Swedish Finland, but now belonging to Russia; since which, Helsingfors has been raised into the capital of the province, upon the ruins of Abo, nearly destroyed by fire in 1827.

NY KARLEBY is a small town on the road from Abo to Tornea, along the eastern coast of the Gulf of Bothnia.

BJORNEBORG, a small miserable-looking town in Russian Finland, but still the seat of a bishop.

LOVISA, a beautifully-situated town, was once a frontier post of the Swedes; and some remains of ancient fortifications are still to be seen.

FREDERICKSHAM, once a frontier town in Swedish Finland; but surrendered, together with Viborg and others, by the Treaty of Abo, 1743. Originally it was a place of considerable strength, but has long been suffered to fall into decay. It was here that the treaty was signed, September, 1809, by which Sweden surrendered Finland to Russia.

VIBORG, on the north of the Gulf of Finland, is a bishop's see, and a place of considerable commerce. Under the Swedes it was one of the principal places in Finland. The fortifications date from the fifteenth century.

SCHLUSSELBURG, a strong fortress on an island at the point of junction of the Neva with Lake Ladoga. Formerly belonged to Sweden, by whom it was called Notesborg. Peter I. gave it its present name, indicating that it was the key (*schlussel*) to his new city.

PETERSBURG, the metropolis of Russia, on the Neva, near the Gulf of Finland. Peter the Great began this city in 1703. The streets in general are broad and spacious, but the buildings are irregular. The inhabitants are computed at 356,000 persons, consisting of different nations. The opposite divisions of Petersburg, situate on each side of the Neva, are connected by a bridge on pontoons, which, on account of the large masses of ice driven down the stream from the Lake Ladoga, is usually removed when they first make their appearance. Among the noblest ornaments of Petersburg is an equestrian statue of Peter the Great in bronze, of a colossal size; the pedestal of which is a huge rock. It was erected on the pedestal, by the Empress, in 1782. Peter the Great and Catherine I. were publicly married in 1712, in this city. The former died here in 1725, and the latter in 1727. Count Panin, who had been one of the most active persons in placing Catherine II. on the throne, died here in 1783. Within the walls of the fortress is the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in which are deposited the remains of Peter the Great, and of all the successive Sovereigns, excepting Peter II., buried at Moscow. Catherine II. died at Petersburg, Nov. 17, 1796. The Emperor Paul was murdered here in 1801. Alexander, the last King of Poland, died at St. Petersburg in 1798.

PETERHOFF, a village about twenty miles from Petersburg, where there is a palace. There are stone-cutting works remarkable for the mechanism employed.

GRENDAGT, a town, and formidable fortification on the island of Retusari, in the Gulf of Finland. It is the usual station of the Russian navy, and defends the approaches to Petersburg, from which it is distant about twenty miles.

RIGA, a strongly-fortified town in the ancient Duchy of Livonia, was taken from the Swedes by the Russians in 1710. It is, next to Petersburg, the most important city in the Russian empire. Population, 60,000.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY IN CANADA.

A SERIOUS disaster has befallen Canada, threatening to retard her industrial progress. The completion of the Grand Trunk Railway is suspended, owing to want of funds, the company alleging that the heavy rates of discount in the London Money Market during the last six months have rendered it impossible to raise money except on ruinous terms, even on the best securities. The consequence is, that the interest due and coming due on the bonds issued by the Canadian Government to the company cannot be paid; and the company have called upon the Canadian Government to enable the London agent of the province to provide the means for meeting the liabilities. In a matter so delicate it is our duty to quote official communications, that no possible doubt may arise upon any reason to be assigned for the following facts. In the Legislative Assembly of Canada, Mr. Cayley, the Inspector-General, or, as he would be called in England, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, read the following resolution drawn up in London, and forwarded to him for his consideration:—

RESOLVED, That, inasmuch as the embarrassed position of the company's financial affairs has compelled the necessity of their having recourse to advances from its bankers, to sustain the credit both of the province and of the company, by the prompt payment of the interest due upon the provincial bonds, and in view also of its continued inability to meet those future payments until the completion of the whole line, including the Victoria-bridge, it is ordered that the vice-president address a communication to the Hon. Inspector-General, urging that instructions be forwarded to the London agent, to enable him to provide for the interest for the half-year due last January and for the present half-year, coming due in July next, on the debentures issued by the province on behalf of this company, and amounting in the whole to £3,111,400 sterling.

Mr. Brassey, the vice-president, who was instructed to forward this resolution, proposes that the Canadian Government, for the benefit of the company, should, on the completion of this line of railway, should guarantee five per cent on the shares. Mr. Cayley states that the amount of the estimate for this guarantee, if the £3,000,000 necessary to complete the line be included, will not be less than £6,000,000, and that if, upon the completion of the whole line, the receipts should not amount to the guarantee, according to Mr. Caley's figures, would be £486,000 sterling, equal to about £581,000 Canadian currency. However, as matters now stand, the total amount of annual liability involved is £200,000. In asking for a vote of the Legislature to sanction this expenditure Mr. Cayley said:—

I desire strongly to impress upon the House that it is no longer a question of aid to the Grand Trunk Company. It is a question of fulfilling our own engagements—our own pledges to the public, which we are bound, come weal or woe, to maintain inviolate. The total amount of liability involved is £200,000; and it is perfectly clear from any revenue, past or expected, we can in no way anticipate, we have not the opportunity of meeting the engagements of the province or of the company, because these debentures have fallen into the hands of parties who have no connection with our country, and who look to Canada, and Canada alone, for the payments of the interest and the fulfilment of all other engagements.

The Inspector-General then estimated the ordinary revenue of the province, in round numbers, at £900,000; nor did he think it would exceed that figure, because, in the course of last year, by the operations of the Reciprocity Treaty and the free list, a permanent reduction had been made on former revenues, such as any mere extra importations will not cover. He then suggested three modes of meeting the deficiency—firstly, by direct taxation; secondly, by the issue of debentures to raise enough to pay the interest which the Grand Trunk Company cannot pay; and, thirdly, by the increase of customs duties. The two former schemes he rejected, and recommended the third, proposing an addition of twenty-five per cent on the entire customs' revenue to realise the deficiency. He then proposed to submit resolutions on an early day. What adds to the embarrassing part of these transactions is the fact that the contractors for the railway are also part of the company. The Government has rejected Mr. Cayley's proposition, but will pay the interest of £200,000 per annum.

THE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.—The late Henry Dover, Esq., of Caston, Norfolk, bequeathed £3000, free of legacy duty, to the Philanthropic Society's farm school, Redhill. By a slight informality in the will, the executors would have been unable to pay more than two-thirds of the legacy, had not the residuary legatee, the Rev. Charles Stansfeld, of Sunningdale, desired that the deficiency should be made up, and the amount paid in full—an act of generous liberality which the committee of the farm-school propose to commemorate, by building an additional house to accommodate about forty boys, and to be called by Mr. Dover's name.

BELGIAN ANTIQUITIES.—A letter from the president of the committee appointed to organise the fêtes of 21st, 22nd, and 23rd July, and addressed to the provincial committees, recommends that the intended grand processions should represent a succession of episodes, by groups and so forth, touching the special history of each province. Thus, for instance, Namur, its Counts and its [illegible] celebrating Cæsar. Louvain, its fêtes to King and the race that drove out the [illegible] many and introduced the Salic law; Luxembourg [illegible] Count [illegible] Limburg, its first Latin Emperor of Constantinople; [illegible] Antwerp, not forgetting a cavalcade of knights of the Golden Fleece under [illegible] established at Bruges, in East Flanders, or the famous "*Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgæ*" of Cæsar.—*Letter from Brussels.*

THE PEACE REJOICINGS.—HOISTING THE ROYAL STANDARD AT THE TOWER OF LONDON.

## PE CE.

oare, let us twine our laurel leaves
With cypress for the heroes dead,
While Peace her greenest olive weaves,
Bedewed with tears round Victory's head:
For deeply we their loss deplore
Who sleep by the Crimean shore.

Let lamb and lion side by side
By the dumb rusted cannon lie,
And Alma's heights, with slaughter dyed,
Bask peaceful 'neath the summer sky:
Where late the battle-trumpet rung
Let harvest carols now be sung.

As from the ark went forth the dove,
When the wild waters were assuaged,
And heaven's own bow spanned out above
The plains, o'er which the Deluge raged,
So may the War from which we cease
Bring back the branch and bow of Peace.

And those the dead have with us left,
(The brave whom they no more will see!)
Who are of those they loved bereft,
England's adopted heirs should be:
Not fed by Charity's cold hand,
But led with honour through the land.

Had they not bravely fought and fall,
Who left their loved ones to our care,
We should have heard War's fiery knell
Still ringing on the troubled air:
The Peace that in its place doth reign
Was purchased by those myriads slain.

We cannot give them back their dead
Restore the love they held so dear;
But we can raise the mournful head
And wipe away the falling tear;
Their poverty and want relieve,
And show we feel for those who grieve.

Let these, while Victory's voices sounds high,
Be cared for with a parent's care;
Let us with one another vie
Their heartfelt losses to repair;
Point to the sacred trust with pride,
As all that's left of those who died.

Alma and Inkerman proclaim
The deeds our valiant dead achieved,
Enough for sorrow, honour, fame,
For though we triumphed we have grieved;
And tears will fall the while we tell
How the great Russian stronghold fell.

Let there be Peace! The armed town
But built to make oppression strong,
The Allied armies battered down,
Revenging thereby many a wrong;
Bured the great Idol to the day,
And showed the world its feet of clay.

Let there be Peace! Though in the strife
We scarce were warm, while he was worn,
For England's pulse beat with new life,
But the Great Boaster's strength was shorn;
He raised his nerveless arms for Peace,
We sheathed the sword and bade War cease.

We never struck a foe when down—
Alas! He cannot say the same;
We never tarnished our renown
With deeds at which the World cried "Shame!"—
Deeds which in History's page will stand
Red-written in a bloody hand.

Let's hope in vain we have not fought,
Let's trust the savage work is done—
The victory we've so dearly bought!
Let's pray the last aggressive gun
Is fired—and that we now may rest,
And the whole world with Peace be blest.

Deluge the huge round earth with gore,
Pile up the dead like mountains strong;
Right will be what it was before,
And Wrong will ever still be Wrong.
War is an error, and the cause
Will not be seen by blinded foes.

Against this evil let's unite
As neighbours do to quell a brawl;
If reason fails, and we must fight,
Then let it be the act of all;
And so united stand arrayed
Until e'en submission made.

War then would cease. The mighty
Upon whose word we all rely,
Has said "He who first draws the sword
Shall by the sword assuredly die!"
Does He His Holy Word maintain
Let Russia numbered up her slain!

Low in dishonour has he laid
Who first "unloosed the dogs of War:
With hands before his cold face spread
He's been called to the Eternal Bar:
Where myriads of accusers stood,
The silent Witnesses of Blood.

He's gone where all things are revealed,
Where Justice ever judges right,
Where thought nor act can be concealed
Before God's never-erring sight;
dreadful thought! oh, sight of fear
If all he's slain are mustered there!

If all those children desolate,
Those wives and mothers left to mourn,
Are entered in the Book of Fate,
And he asked when they will return
Who now sleep by the Black Sea shore!
How will he answer, "Never more"!

The reek of carnage from the slain,
The wild sky filled with dying cries,
Which through the vaulted heaven complain,
Must be a hateful sacrifice
To Him the Giver of all Good,
Who "taketh no delight in blood."

The hungry sea will have its prey;
All "ills unto which flesh is heir,"
Plague, fire, old age, and slow decay,
Are of themselves enough to bear,
Without man raising up his hand
To Murder—and break God's command.

In a just cause we never quailed;
Look at the Navy round our shore!
The mightiest fleet that ever sailed;
Our Army's such as no'er before
Round England's banner stood arrayed.
Yet the word Peace their strength has stayed.

Then let the deep-mouthed bugles blar
Tidings of Peace to all the world;
And while ten thousand bonfires glare,
And, crackling through the air, are hurled
Strange flames that redden dusky night,
Let tyrants tremble at the light.

Tremble, and know we so dispel
Night's Ignorance, and clear a way
Where Freedom's sons have room to dwell
In the full light of glorious day
Know where the English tongue is spoken
The chains of slavery must be broken;

Know that, however strong the power,
England Oppression will oppose;
Will come at her allotted hour,
And stand majestic mid her foes.
Such Destiny she must fulfil,
Obeying but a Higher Will.

And ages yet to come shall find
Her acts in History's page enroll'd;
The lasting Landmarks of the Mind,
Which will endure, however old—
Deeds which no ruin can efface,
Nor Time, with all his strength, erase.

Yet we have had our troubled days,
Our sleepless nights of doubts and fears;
Erred in ten thousand different ways,
And drawn unnecessary tears:
Routine has been our deadly bane.
God grant it be not so again!

Hearts that were never known to blench,
That fearless into battle went,
Sank when they changed the deadly trench
For scant raw meals and fireless tent.
Neglect, by her unmanaged reign,
Has slaughtered more than War has slain.

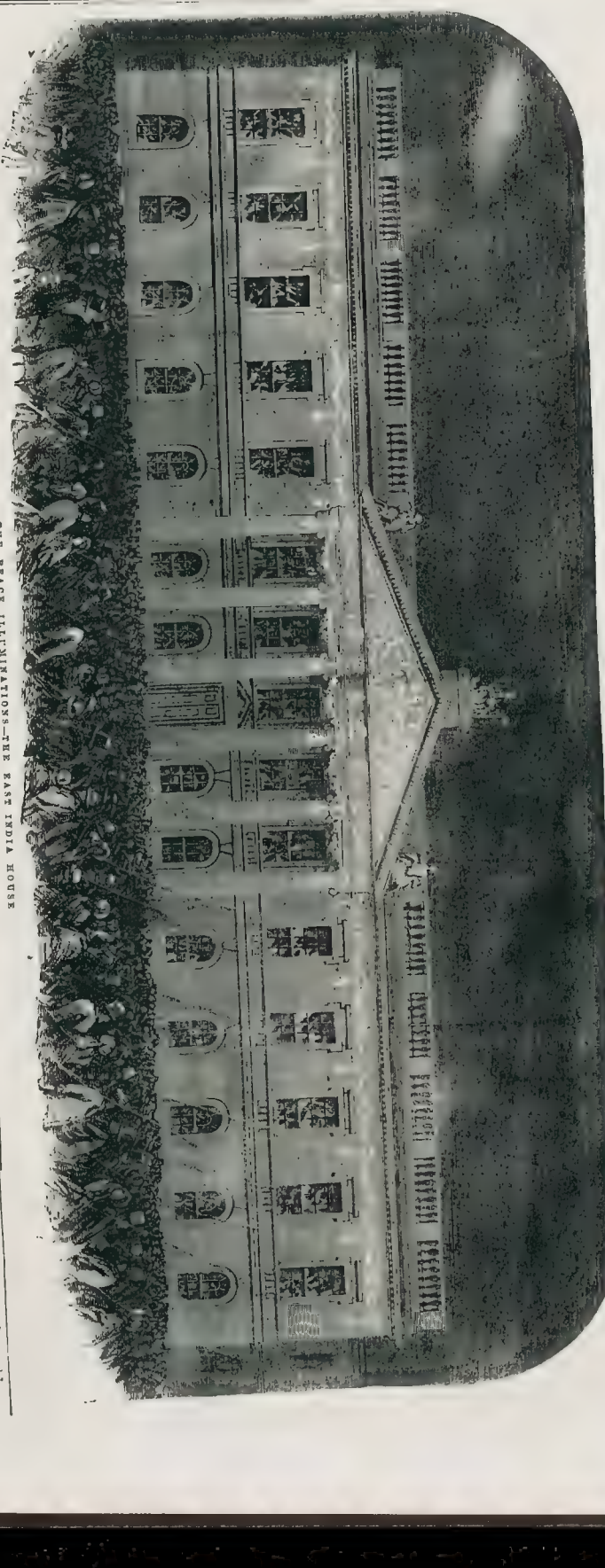
Oh, England! be no more allured
By empty show and useless form;
Think what those noble hearts endured,
Through hail and snow, through frost and storm;
While Indecision stood aside,
Halting and talking till they died.

Give honour only where 'tis due;
Let that be the distinction made:
Trust not unto the favoured few,
But banish from us "The Cold Shade."
Dearly have we experience bought
How Freedom's battles should be fought.

And now, while round the bonfires' blaze
Triumphant swells a nation's voice,
Let's think of those whom blame or praise
Can neither sadden nor rejoice.
Then to their memory drop a tear,
And cherish all they've left us here.

Above their graves sweet flowers now rise,
Where late the fiery war-horse trod;
And throw their incense to the skies
Beneath the great blue eye of God.
Oh let them consecrated be
Throughout all time to Liberty!

THOMAS MILLER.



# TRIAL OF WILLIAM PALMER.

## THE EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE.

### EIGHTH DAY.—THURSDAY.

The Judges—Lord Campbell, Mr. Baron Alderson, and Mr. Justice Cresswell—again entered the court precisely at ten o'clock. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge occupied a seat on the bench during nearly the whole of the day.

The following evidence was adduced for the defence:—

*Dr. Thomas Bevan* sworn, examined by Mr. Grove, Q.C.: I am a Fellow of the College of Surgeons, and Professor of Surgery in the Leeds School of Medicine. I have been in practice twenty or thirty years, and am a member of several learned societies, both English and foreign. I have seen many cases of tetanus, both traumatic and idiopathic. I have seen four of the latter class. They did not all commence with the symptoms of lockjaw. One did not so commence. I have been present during the evidence of the symptoms of Mr. Cook, and have also previously read the deposition relating to that part of the case. I am of opinion, from all the facts thus brought to my knowledge, that Cook died of some convulsive disease.

Examination continued by Serjeant Shee: I have paid attention to the evidence that has been given as to the previous state of health of the deceased, the symptoms at the time of his death, and the particulars of the *post-mortem* examination. I also heard the evidence relating to the state of his throat. I assume the deceased to have been a man of very delicate constitution; that for a long period he felt himself to be ailing, for which he had been under medical treatment, that he had suffered from syphilis; that he had disease of the lungs, and long-standing disease of the throat; that he led an irregular life; that he was subject to mental excitement; and that other death appearances were found on his body which showed this to be the case. There was found an unusual appearance within the stomach, the throat was in an unnatural condition, and the back of the tongue showed similar indications. The lungs were in a diseased condition, and the air-cells dilated. There was an unnatural deposit in the aorta, and there was a very unusual deposit in the membranes of the spinal marrow. These were all unnatural indications upon the *post-mortem* examination. I am also of opinion that one of the scars mentioned could only have resulted from a venereal ulcer. In cases of this kind I infer that the convulsive action arises from some irritation of the brain or disease of the spinal cord; but it frequently happens in those cases that after a *post-mortem* examination no trace of disease can be found. I am not aware of the existence of granules in the dura mater being common at any age, and I should not draw any particular inference from their appearance. The nervous structure undergoes a complete change very shortly after death. I consider it would be necessary to use a microscope to examine the nervous structure to ascertain whether it was diseased. I have seen a good many cases of traumatic tetanus. Three of the cases of idiopathic tetanus that I attended were accompanied by lockjaw as the first symptom. The fourth case began in the body, the facility of swallowing remaining. I have made the *post-mortem* examination of two persons who died from poison by strychnine within the last twelve months, and I have seen the effects of an overdose of strychnine. I did not see either of the patients before death. I ascertained, by chemical analysis in both cases, that the death arose from strychnia. The particulars of the *post-mortem* examination of Cook differ materially from all the cases where I have made the examination after a death by strychnine. The heart of Mr. Cook was stated to be empty and uncontracted.

The Lord Chief Justice said the word made use of was "contracted," and not "uncontracted."

Examination continued: The state of the lungs and their not being congested was also a different symptom—and also the non-congestion of the brain. I have examined the blood as of dead animals poisoned by strychnine at different periods, from a few hours to forty-three days, and when the body has become quite putrid, and I have never failed to discover the presence of the poison by the tests I have applied in any one case. I have experimented for this purpose in fifteen cases. In the case of Mrs. Cook, if strychnine had been in his stomach, and he had died of it, I should have expected to find the strychnine in the stomach. In the case of a minimum dose of strychnine to destroy life being administered, I do not believe that it would be entirely absorbed in the system, and I should still expect to find it.

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General: I will not swear that there is no diversity in the symptoms exhibited by animals of the same species where strychnia has been administered. Some animals exhibit a greater number of convulsions, and I have known one instance where an animal died after one convulsion. This has occurred when a similar dose has been given in another case where the period has been much more protracted. I do not consider there is any peculiar rigidity after death by strychnine. I cannot account for the emptiness of the heart in Cook's case. The lungs of the deceased were congested. The state of the heart, the lungs, and the brain were the points upon which I form my opinion that Cook did not die from the administration of strychnia. I do not ascribe the convulsions of which the deceased died to any particular symptom of delicate health.

The Attorney-General: Then you set up the opinion of this old gentleman, who ascribed that the deceased died of apoplexy, against the evidence of Dr Harland and Dr. Jones!

Cross-examination continued: I am of opinion from the evidence that the brain of the deceased was not healthy, and that in the condition it was in he was extremely susceptible to an attack of convulsions. In the state of excitement in which the deceased was, the administration of a grain of morphia would have been injurious. I do not think the deceased was in convulsions on the Sunday night. The witness afterwards said he thought he was, but in a slight degree. I never saw a case of tetanus where the stiffness continued up to the moment of death and afterwards. I know of no case where, in the instance of convulsions, the patient has been sensible to the moment of his death.

The Attorney-General: Do you agree with Sir Benjamin Brodie, that the symptoms of tetanus, whether arising from strychnine or natural tetanus, are the same except in the course that they run?

Witness: In my opinion the symptoms are less severe in the case of ordinary tetanus than in tetanus from strychnia. In the latter case I should expect to find the hands more firmly clenched than in the other. In the case at Leeds that has been alluded to, I had no doubt from the symptoms that strychnia had been administered. I stated in my evidence in that case that tetanus was a disease of days, and that strychnia poison causing the same symptoms was one of hours and minutes. I found my opinion that this was not a case of strychnia poison on the fact of Mr. Cook being able to speak.

The Attorney-General: Did you not hear it proved in the melancholy case of Mrs. Smythe that she asked for water to be thrown over her, and to be turned on her side just before she died?

Witness: I did not hear that. But, if it is true, and you say so, it would shake my opinion.

*Mr. W. Herapath*, examined by Mr. Grove, Q.C.: I am professor of chemistry and toxicology at the Bristol Medical School. I have experimented upon the poison of strychnia, but I have never seen a living case in the human subject, but I have examined a case after death from strychnia, and I found the poison in the contents of the stomach made the examination three days after death. I have experimented on strychnia purposely mixed with organic matter, and I detected it in every case. In my opinion, as a chemist, where strychnia has been the means of poisoning an individual, it must be found in the stomach, unless it is completely decomposed or reduced to a dry powder. I do not consider, in this case, that the condition in which the stomach and its contents were sent in the jars presented any difficulty in analysing them or in the discovery of strychnia if there had been any concealed in them.

By the Attorney-General: I have never been in medical practice. My profession is that of a chemist. I made an experiment on the 8th of May. It was not particularly in reference to this case, but for the purpose generally of acquiring information. I found strychnia in the liver, blood, and urine. In one of the cases where I discovered the strychnia in those tissues, a grain of strychnia had been administered. That is a large dose. I may have expressed a strong opinion that strychnia had been taken in this case, and that Dr. Taylor had not taken the proper means to find it out.

Re-examined: If the strychnine is pure and unmixed with organic matter in the stomach, I believe that the fifty thousandth part of a grain could be discovered. I have placed two grains in a gallon of water, which is one in seventy thousand parts, and from one-tenth part of a drop of the water the presence of the strychnia may be ascertained.

*Mr. W. E. Rogers*, professor of chemistry at St. George's School of Medicine, London, examined by Mr. Gray, had also made experiments of a similar kind, and had found strychnia. In his opinion, if strychnia had been administered to John Parsons Cook, it must have been discovered in the contents of the stomach.

*Dr Henry Letheby*, examined by Mr. Kennaly: I am a bachelor of medicine and professor of chemistry at the London Hospital. I am also medical officer of health to the city of London. I have been engaged for a considerable time in the study of poisons, and have often been engaged for the Crown in cases of this description. I have been present during the examination of the medical witnesses in this trial, and have heard the symptoms described by them at the death of Mr. Cook. I have been present at several experiments made with nux vomica, one of which was fatal, and I have seen several cases in front strychnia. The symptoms in my opinion, do not accord with those spoken to in this case. I have never witnessed so long an interval between the administration of the poison and the coming on of the symptoms as in this case. In the case of administration of strychnine that I have seen the patient has always been in such a state that its slightest excitement—any effort to breathe, a slight touch, a noise, or a breath of air—will set him off into convulsions. I do not think it probable that a person to whom strychnia had been administered could get out of bed and ring a bell violently. The slightest movement would excite the nervous system and bring on a spasm. I do not think it likely that a person in that condition could bear to have his neck rubbed. I consider that strychnia is the easiest of all poisons to detect. I have discovered it in the blood and in the tissues of animals. The longest period I have examined a body after death has been one month. The animal was in a state of decomposition. I have succeeded in detecting very minute portions of strychnia. When pure it can be detected in so small a quantity as the twenty-thousandth part of a grain.

By the Attorney-General: I heard the evidence in the case of Mrs. Smythe, and that struck me as being inconsistent with death from strychnia, but I have no doubt that in that case strychnia was the cause of death. It is probable, therefore, that when Mr. Cook felt the symptoms coming on, he might have at once got up and rung the bell. Besides the facts of the sitting up in the bed and the long interval before the commencement of the paroxysm, there is nothing that occurred on the Tuesday night that would not be consistent with the fact that the symptoms were those of tetanus from strychnia. The symptoms connected with the death of Mr. Cook are irreconcilable with everything that I have ever heard of. They are not reconcilable with any known disease with which I am acquainted.

By Mr. Serjeant Shee: New fits in medicine are becoming known every day, and I do not consider it impossible that some peculiar formation or malady of the spinal cord, not discoverable except immediately after death, may have produced some such symptoms as those described in the case of Mr. Cook. I allude equally to strychnia poison when I say the symptoms are irreconcilable with everything I have heard of, or am acquainted with, in the nature of disease or poison. In every case the touching of the animal immediately produced the paroxysm, and in the case of the lady referred to I think it was likely that her dragging of the bell when she first began to feel the symptoms of uneasiness immediately produced the paroxysm in which she was subsequently found to be labouring.

*Dr. R. E. Guy*, examined by Mr. Serjeant Shee: I am a member of the Royal College of Surgeons. I attended upon a person named Foster who was suffering from tetanus in October, 1855. I found he had a sore throat, muscular pains of the neck and the upper cervical vertebræ. On the fourth day of my attendance the jaw became completely locked, and muscular pains came on in the bowels and the legs and arms, and the patient was very much convulsed throughout the entire muscular system, and he had frequent violent contractions of the arms and hands, and afterwards the legs. On the twelfth day he became insensible, and continued in that state until the fourteenth day, when he died. This man was an omnibus-driver, and had had a sore throat for a few days, or perhaps a week, when I first saw him. He had no hurt or injury of any kind that would account for these symptoms. The body was not examined after death, but I call his disease inflammatory sore throat, from cold and exposure to the weather, and I consider it became tetanus on account of the patient being a very nervous, anxious man.

By the Attorney-General: This I consider to be an ordinary case of idiopathic tetanus, and it is the only one of the kind I ever had to deal with. The disease was altogether progressive in its character, and although there was occasionally a remission of the symptoms, they invariably recurred. The locking of the jaw was among the very first symptoms that made their appearance.

Lord Campbell asked Mr. Serjeant Shee when he thought it likely the evidence for the defence would be brought to a close?

Mr Serjeant Shee said he hoped to close his evidence next day; but he could not speak positively upon the point.

Lord Campbell said that there was no hurry in the matter, and that he did not wish any pressure should be put upon the counsel for the defence.

The Court adjourned at a quarter before six o'clock.

### NINTH DAY.—FRIDAY.

The prisoner, on being placed at the bar this morning, made his usual bow to the Court, and evinced the same composure which he has almost uniformly shown since the commencement of the case.

The first witness called was *Mr. Smith* and Mantell, of the London Hospital, who described the symptoms of a fatal case of tetanus resulting from chronic sores on the elbows which had come under their notice.

*Francis Wrightson* examined by Mr. Kenealy: I was a pupil of Liebig, and am a teacher of chemistry at the Royal Polytechnic Institution. In my chemical pursuits I have studied the nature and acquired the knowledge of poisons. I have been engaged for the Crown, and employed in a case to detect poison. I have made experiments upon various poisons, and amongst the rest strychnia.

Have you found any extraordinary difficulties in detecting strychnia? I have found no extraordinary difficulties. It is a poison that may be detected by the ordinary tests. I have discovered strychnia in pure water, and also discovered it when mixed with organic matter, after decomposition had set in. I have detected it in a mixture of bile and bilious matter, purposely so mixed. I have turned my attention as to whether strychnia can be discovered in the tissues, and I say it can.

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General: Suppose the whole dose absorbed into the system I should expect to find it in the blood. It passes from the blood into the solid parts of the body. Allow me to explain: I should rather think it would be left in the solid parts of the body. In its progress towards its final elimination it must pass from it either as a portion of life, I cannot tell at what point it passes from the blood into the solid parts of the body.

Will you undertake to say that if the whole dose was absorbed, and passed into the circulation, you could expect to find it? I should, because I have it still exists. I should find only that portion which remained in a particular place. If the whole had been eliminated from the system, I could not, of course, expect to find it. Supposing it to have been absorbed into the circulation, and thence into the tissues, I should search for it in the blood and also in the tissues.

Re-examined by Serjeant Shee: Supposing you knew a man to be killed by strychnia administered to him an hour and a half before he died, can that certainly be detected in the stomach? In my judgment it would. In such a case it would not all be absorbed. If it were, however, I think we should find it in the blood.

Do you think it might be detected in the coats of the stomach? Not knowing the dose, I cannot say. I should think it probable that it would.

*Mr. Partridge*, examined by Mr. Grove: I am in practice as a surgeon, and professor of anatomy at King's College. I have heard the evidence in this case as to the symptoms of Cook, and as to the *post-mortem* examination, including that portion relative to the examination of the spine. I think it very proper that the spine should be examined. I heard the statement as to the little granules that were found. Such granules would be very likely to cause inflammation. If there had been inflammation of the spinal cord, it could have been detected after death, but I do not think it could have been discovered after so long a period as nine weeks. I have not seen such a case myself; but such cases have occurred that such inflammation has produced tetanic convulsions. From what I have heard of Cook's case I cannot form any opinion as to the cause of death. Every variety of contraction takes place after death, and no conclusion can solely be drawn from that. I was speaking then merely of particular symptoms I have heard described in this case. If, however, I found the head thrown back in the way described I should infer that death occurred from that form of tetanic convulsion which produces contraction of the muscles of the back. Every variety of contraction is shown in a death from natural causes.

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General: Did you ever read of a case in which the patient died after a single convulsion of the nature?

Witness: Yes. There are concomitant symptoms, and a man could not have twenty-four hours of complete repose. There would be great pain and spasms. These are concomitant symptoms.

Attorney-General: You have heard the symptoms stated, I presume, of Cook's state from midnight on Monday to Tuesday night. Now, I ask you, as a medical man, whether you believe, under the circumstances, that he died from tetanus.

Witness: I should think not, my Lord.

Attorney-General: Are you acknowledge to having heard and attended to the description given by Mr. Jones from the moment the paroxysms set in up to the time that Cook died? Is it clear to you that those symptoms are not those of death by strychnia?

The Witness: Some are consistent, others are inconsistent, with ordinary tetanus.

Attorney-General: The question I ask you is this, whether the symptoms (describing them) whether these symptoms are not in accordance with what you know of death by strychnia?

The Witness: Decidedly. (Sensation.)

Attorney-General: You have known, of your own experience, cases of traumatic tetanus? Do you not know that the symptoms are progressive and gradual, and never wholly cease until death?

The Witness: I do. Traumatic tetanus does not produce death for three or four days. If death resulted in two hours, I should consider it probable that there was a pre-monitory symptoms. I have never witnessed a death from strychnia. In all my experience I have never known such symptoms as Cook's are described to have been arise from natural causes.

*Dr John Gay*, surgeon to the Royal Free Hospital, gave evidence as to the death of a boy from tetanus.

*Dr. M'Donald*, of Edinburgh, considered the decomposition of strychnine, as propounded by Dr. Taylor, to be quite new. In witness's opinion, Cook's death arose from epileptic convulsions with tetanic complication.

*Dr. Bainbridge* and *Dr. Steady* gave some unimportant evidence as to tetanic convulsions.

*Dr. Robinson*, of Newcastle-on-Tyne Hospital, expressed his belief that Cook died of convulsions resembling tetanus. The symptoms in Cook's case were consistent with poisoning by strychnine, but they were common in other diseases.

*Dr. Richardson*, of London, had seen cases of convulsions with symptoms similar to those of Cook's. He had known persons to die of angina pectoris, and the symptoms of that disease and of strychnine were precisely similar, and he should say that Cook's symptoms were more those of the former than those of the latter.

*Dr. Wrightson* was recalled, and gave some further evidence as to the absorption of strychnine in different parts of the body.

*Catherine Watson* gave evidence as to her symptoms when suffering from tetanus.

No other witness being ready, the Court adjourned till next day.

### TENTH DAY.—SATURDAY.

Lord Chief Justice Campbell, Mr. Baron Alderson, and Mr. Justice Cresswell took their seats on the bench precisely at ten o'clock. Crowds were collected outside the court throughout the day, and all the space inside available for the accommodation of the general mass of visitors was filled by nine o'clock. Among the more distinguished persons present on the occasion were General Fox, Colonel Cecil Forester, Mr. Harcourt Vernon, and Mr. Monnerton Milnes. The prisoner's face seemed to bear traces of increased thoughtfulness, or, it may be, of growing fatigue. He still remained standing throughout the day, but he leant for the most part with one or both arms on the dock.

Mr Oliver Pemberton, lecturer on anatomy, of Queen's College, Birmingham, stated that he had been present at the examination of the body of Cook after its exhumation in January, but that he was unable from its appearance to draw any opinion as to the state of the brain immediately after death.

Mr. Serjeant Shee said that this witness brought to a conclusion the medical evidence on the part of Palmer.

The following general evidence was then brought forward on behalf of the prisoner:—

*Joseph Foster*, farmer and grazier at Sibbertoft, in Northamptonshire, gave evidence as to Cook's health. He last knew him to have a bilious sick headache about six weeks and a half ago (Laughter). He never saw Cook sick on any other occasion, except about eight years previously at Market Harborough, at the cricket match, after dinner.

*George Myatt*, saddler, who was at Shrewsbury races on the day when Polestar won, gave evidence as to Cook's illness at Shrewsbury. He returned to Rugeley with him and Palmer. While in the train Palmer was sick, and both Cook and he said they could not account for the circumstance of their being sick.

*Jeremiah Smith*, attorney at Rugeley, gave evidence as to certain money transactions with Cook and Palmer.

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General: I am the person who took Mr. Myatt to Stafford gaol. I have known Palmer long and intimately, and have been employed a good deal as attorney for him and his family. I cannot recollect that he applied to me in December, 1854, to attend a proposal for insurance on the life of Walter Palmer for £13,000 in the Solicitors' and General Assurance Office. I will not swear that I was not applied to on the subject. I do not remember that an application was made to me to attest a proposal for £13,000 in the Prince of Wales on Walter Palmer's life in January, 1855. I knew that Walter Palmer had been a bankrupt, but not that he was an incertificated bankrupt. His bankruptcy took place at least six years ago. He had been in the business and that period to the time of his death. I knew that Walter had an allowance from his mother, and he had also money at various times from his brother William. In the years 1854 and 1855 I lived at Rugeley, sometimes at Palmer's house and sometimes at his mother's. There was no improper intimacy between myself and Palmer's mother. I slept at her house frequently—perhaps two or three times a week—having my own place of abode at Rugeley.

How often did the habit continue of sleeping two or three times a week at Mrs. Palmer's house?—Several years.

Had you your own lodgings and chambers at Rugeley?—Yes.

You own bed-room?—Yes.

How far was your lodging from Mrs. Palmer's house?—Nearly a quarter of a mile.

Will you be so good as to explain why, having your own place of abode, and your own bed-room, so near to Mrs. Palmer's, you were still in the habit of sleeping two or three times a week for several years at the house of Mrs Palmer?—Yes; sometimes there were members of Mrs. Palmer's family present.

Who were they?—There was Mr. Joseph Palmer, who resides at Liverpool; Mr. Walter Palmer, too; and sometimes William Palmer.

When you went to see the members of Palmer's family, was it too late when you separated to return to your own lodgings?—We used to stop very late drinking gin-and-water, smoking, and sometimes afterwards playing at cards.

Then you did not go to your own lodgings?—No.

And this continued several years, two or three times a week?—Yes.

Did you ever stay at Mrs. Palmer's house all night when there were no members of the family visiting?—Yes, frequently.

How often?—As many as two or three times a week.

When there were none of Mrs. Palmer's sons there?—Yes.

And when the practice was?—Yes.

How often did that happen?—I cannot say. Sometimes two or three times a week.

When there was no one else in the house but the lady?—There were the mother, daughter, and servants.

You might have gone to your own home, then, for there was no one to drink brandy-and-water with, or to smoke with?—I might have done so; but I did not.

Do you mean, then, to swear solemnly that no improper intimacy subsisted between you and Palmer's mother?—I do (Sensation.).

Now I will turn to another subject. Do you remember being applied to by Palmer to attest a proposal for an insurance of £10,000 on the life of Walter Palmer in the Universal Life Office?—I do not remember; if you have any document which will show it I shall be able to recollect, perhaps.

Now, do you remember getting a £5 note for attesting the signature of Walter Palmer's assignment of his policy to his brother?—I do not.

Is that your signature (handing a document to witness)?—It is very similar to it.

Is it not yours?—I do not know (Sensation).

Upon your oath, sir, is not that your signature?—(Witness here hesitated.) Examine the document and then tell me, on your oath, whether that is not your signature. (Witness examined the document.)

Now you have pursued it, tell me, is not that your signature?—Witness (hesitating): I have some doubts whether this is my handwriting (Sensation).

Have you read the whole of the document?—I have not.

Then do so. (Witness perused the whole of the paper.) Now, was that document prepared in your office?—It was not.

Have you ever seen it before?—It is very much like my handwriting.

That is not what I asked you. Upon your oath have you ever seen that document before?—Witness (with hesitation): It is very much like my handwriting (Sensation).

I will have an answer to my question. Upon your oath, sir, is not that your handwriting?—I think it is not in my handwriting. I think it is a very clever imitation of it (Sensation).

Will you swear it is not your handwriting?—I will swear it is not my handwriting (Renewed sensation).

The Attorney-General: Will your Lordship please to take a note of that answer?

Mr Baron Alderson: Did you ever make such an attestation as that in your hand?—I do not remember.

The Attorney-General: Now, is that the signature of Walter Palmer (handing a paper to witness)?—I believe it to be.

Is that the signature of Pratt?—I do not know.

Did you not receive that paper from Pratt?—I believe I did not. I think William Palmer gave it me.

When did he give it you?—I do not recollect.

I repeat my question. Did William Palmer give you that document?—Most likely he did.

Did he, I ask again?—It was not signed at the time.

But did he give it you?—I will have an answer—I have no doubt he did.

Well, then, if that document bears the signature of Walter Palmer, and was given to you by William Palmer, cannot you tell whether it bears your own signature or not?—Mr. Attorney——

Do not "Mr. Attorney" me—answer my question. Upon your oath, is not that your handwriting?—I believe it not to be.

Will you swear it is not?—I believe it not to be (Sensation).

Now, did you apply to the Midland Counties Insurance Office to be appointed agent to the company at Rugeley?—I did.

When was it?—I should like to fetch my documents and papers; I should then be able to answer you accurately.

Oh, never mind the papers. Was it in October, 1853? I think it was.

D.d you send up a proposal for an insurance of £10,000 on the life of Bates?—I did.

D.d William Palmer ask you to make that proposal?—Bates and Palmer came together to my office with a prospectus, and asked me if I knew whether there was an agent for the Midland Counties Office in Rugeley. I told him I never heard of one. He asked me afterwards if I would write to get the appointment, because Bates wanted to raise some money.

Did you send to the Midland Counties Office to get the appointment of agent, in order that you might be enabled to effect this insurance on Bates's life?—I did.

Did you make the application in order to get the insurance effected?—I did.

Upon the life of Bates for £10,000?—I did (Sensation). Bates was at that time superintending William Palmer's stud and stables. I do not know at what salary. I afterwards went to the widow of Walter Palmer to get her to give up her claim on the policy of her husband. She was then at Liverpool, to give up her claim on the policy of her husband. She was then at Liverpool, William Palmer gave me a letter for Pearl to take to her to sign. Mrs. Palmer said she would like to see her solicitor about it. I brought the document back with me because she did not sign it. I had no instructions to leave it.

Did she give any reason for not signing it?

Mr. Serjeant Shee objected to the question.

Lord Campbell decided that it could not be put.

The Attorney-General: Do you know whether Walter Palmer received anything on executing the assignment of his policy to William Palmer?—I believe he did receive something.

Did he not get a bill for £200?—I believe he di and he also got a house furnished for him.

Was that bill paid?—I do not remember.

Is that document in your handwriting (Document handed in.)—It is.

Now, having seen that document with your signature, I ask you whether you were applied to, to effect an insurance on the life of Walter Palmer?—I do not recollect.

Not recollect when your own signature is staring you in the face?—No, I do not.

You are an attorney, and accustomed to business transactions?—I am.

Now, I ask again, were you applied to on the subject?—I may have been. I ask again, were you applied to on the subject?—I may have been. It is from my memory I am speaking, and I wish, therefore, to speak as accurately as possible (Laughter)

I don't ask you as to your memory in the abstract, but your memory now that it is refreshed by that document. Is that your signature?—Witness (hesitating)- I have no doubt it may be.

Look at that document and see whether you were not applied to to effect the insurance I have named?—That is my signature.

I ask you have you any doubt that in the month of January, 1855, you were called upon to attest another proposal for £13,000 on the life of Walter Palmer?—Witness (with hesitation): I may have signed that paper in blank.

Did you sign this proposal in blank?—I might have done.

But did you, I ask again?—I cannot swear I did or did not. I have some doubt whether I did not sign several of these proposals in blank (Sensation)

Upon your oath do you not know that William Palmer applied to you to effect an insurance for £18,000 on the life of his brother?—I do not remember.

Why, this is a very large sum! surely you must remember such a transaction as that!—I may have been applied to on the subject.

Were you applied to to attest another proposal for an assurance with the Universal Life Office?—I cannot say that I was.

Will you swear that when Walter Palmer executed the deed of assignment of his policy to William Palmer you were not present? Now, be careful, for you will certainly hear of this on some future day if you are not careful!—I cannot say that I was.

Upon your oath, did you not attest the deed of assignment of Walter to his brother of his interest in a policy of insurance for £13,000?—I cannot say. I believe the signature "Jeremiah Smith" is very much like my handwriting.

I repeat the question!—I cannot say.

Why, did you not receive a cheque for £5 for attesting it?—I think I did receive a cheque for £5.

Did you not see William Palmer write upon the counterfoil of his cheque-book? (Cheque-book handed to witness.)—Witness (with hesitation): I cannot positively swear that I did.

Did you not, sir, see him write it?—That is William Palmer's handwriting (referring to the cheque-book).

Do you not know that the sum of a £5 cheque for attesting that signature!—I may have had a cheque for £5, but I may not have got it for attesting the signature of the document.

Why, you hold that piece of paper in your hand as though it burnt you.—Upon my honour it does not (A laugh).

You say you got £200 for Cook—£100 from Mrs. Palmer, and £100 from William Palmer!—Yes, and he gave me £10 for the accommodation.

To whom!—To William Palmer.

Do you not know that the £200 bill was given for the purpose of enabling William Palmer to make up a sum of £500!—I believe it was not, for Cook received absolutely from me £200

Did he not have the money from you in order to take it up to London to pay Pratt?—No; he took it with him, I think, to Shrewsbury, to the races.

Who was the bill drawn in favour of!—I think William Palmer.

What became of the bill!—I do not know.

Witness: I was not present at the inquest on Cook. I can't say who saw me with Palmer when we went to the Talbot Arms on the Monday night and went into Cook's room. One of the servants gave me a candle—either Bond, Mills, or Lavinia Barnes.

Re-examined by Mr. Serjeant Shee: I have known Mrs. Palmer twenty years.

I knew her before her husband's death. I should say she is sixty years of age. William Palmer is not her eldest son; Joseph is the eldest. He resides at Liverpool. He is forty-five or forty-six years of age. I think George is the next son. He lives at Rugeley. He was frequently at his mother's house. There is another son, a clergyman of the Church of England. He resided with his mother until within the last two years, except when he was at college. There is a daughter; she lives with her mother There are three servants. Mrs. Palmer's family does not visit much in the neighbourhood of Rugeley. Her house is a large one. I slept in a room nearest the old church.

Is there any pretence for saying you have ever been charged with any improper intimacy with Mrs. Palmer!—Witness: I hope not.

Is there any pretence for saying so!—Witness: There ought not to be.

Is there any truth in the statement or suggestion that you have had any improper intimacy with Mrs. Palmer!—They might have said so; but there is no reason.

Is there any truth in the statement!—I should say not.

When did it come to your knowledge that there was a proposal for Walter's life!—I never heard of it until the inquest.

Mr. Serjeant Shee submitted that he was entitled to reply on a part of the evidence, but the Court decided against the application.

The case for the defence was here brought to a close.

## THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S REPLY.

The Attorney-General commenced his reply on behalf of the Crown, at ten minutes before three o'clock. In the mass of evidence which had been brought before them two main questions presented themselves. Did the deceased man die a natural death, or was he taken off by the foul means of poison? Did poison, then come the still more important question, whether the prisoner at the bar was the author of the death? The case submitted on behalf of the Crown was this—that, having been first practised upon by antimony, Cook was at last killed by strychnine. The witnesses for the prosecution had stated, one and all, that, in their judgment, he died of tetanus, which signifies a convulsive spasmodic action of the muscles of the body. Could there be any doubt that their opinion was correct? Of course it did not follow that, because he died of tetanus, it must have been the tetanus of strychnia. That was a matter for after consideration. He had listened with great attention to every form in which that disease had been brought under their consideration—whether by the positive evidence of witnesses, or whether by reference to the works of scientific writers; and he asserted decisively that no case, either in the human subject or in the animal, had been brought under notice, in which the symptoms of tetanus were so marked as in this case. From the moment the paroxysms came on of which the unhappy man died, the symptoms were of the most-marked and striking character. Every muscle, says the witness—the medical man who was present at the time—every muscle of his body was convulsed—he expressed the most intense dread of suffocation—he entreated those about him to lift him up lest he should be suffocated—every muscle of his body, from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet, was stricken—the flexibility of the trunk and the limbs was gone, and you could have only raised him up as you would have raised a corpse In order that he might escape from the dread of suffocation they turned him over, and then, in the midst of that fearful paroxysm one mighty spasm seemed to have seized his heart, to have pressed it from its life blood, and the result was—death And when he died his body exhibited the most marked symptoms of this fearful disease. He was convulsed from head to foot. You could have rested him on his head and heels—his hands were clasped with a grasp that it required force to overcome, and his whole form assumed an arched appearance. But tetanus may proceed from natural causes as well as from the administration of poisons, and while the symptoms last they are the same in each case. In the course of the symptoms, however, and before the disease reaches its consummation in the death of the patient, the distinction between the two is marked by characteristics which enable any one conversant with the subject to distinguish between them. Natural tetanus is a not disease of minutes, not of hours, but of days. It takes, say several witnesses, from three to four days; and will extend to a period of even three weeks before the patient dies. And that the point there was the most abundant and conclusive evidence. They had the evidence of Mr. Curling; of Sir Benjamin Brodie, one of the most eminent men that ever adorned his profession, in this or any other country; of Dr. Daniel, a gentleman who had seen something like twenty-five or thirty cases of the disease. They had the evidence of a gentleman who had practised twenty-five years in India, where these cases arising from natural causes, were infinitely more frequent than in England; and he gave exactly none of whom could give more than suppositions as to the cause of the fatal symptoms in Cook's case He went on to show that no explanation had been given as to many suspicious circumstances in the chain of evidence against the prisoner. It had been proved, for example, that Palmer obtained strychnia on the Monday, and again on the Tuesday. That had been done with its On Tuesday he had again purchased a dose of that poison, and yet there had been no attempt on the part of the defence to show what Palmer had done with the strychnia in either case. After going rapidly over the various circumstances tending to prove the guilt of the prisoner, he wound up in the following terms:—

It is for you to say, under these circumstances, whether or not the death of the deceased was caused by the prisoner at the bar. You have, indeed had introduced into this case one other element which I cannot help thinking might well have been omitted. You have heard from my learned friend as unusual, I think I may even say an unprecedented, expression of his conviction of the innocence of his client. I can only say upon my own part that I believe my learned friend might have abstained from any such statement. What would he think of me if, imitating his example, I should at this moment declare to you, on my honour as he did, what is the internal conviction which has followed on my conscientious consideration of this case My learned friend has, with a full display of his great ability, also adopted another course which, although sometimes resorted to by members of our profession, involves, in my mind, a species of insult to the good sense and the good feeling of the jury: he has endeavoured to intimidate you by evoking your own conscientious scruples for the purpose of preventing you from discharging the only honest mode of discharging the great duty you are called upon to perform. My learned friend told you that, if your verdict in this case should be "guilty" the innocence of the prisoner would on that day or other be made manifest, and you would never cease to regret the verdict you had given. If my learned friend was sincere in that—and I know that he was, for there is no man who is more alive than he is to the claims of truth and honour—but if he said what he believed, all I can state in answer is that I can only attribute the conviction he has expressed to that strong bias which his mind—nearly, perhaps—received in directing all its energies to the defence of a man charged with this frightful crime. But I still think he would have done well to have abstained from any assurance of the innocence of the prisoner at the bar. I go further, and say that I think he ought, in justice and in consideration to you, to have abstained from telling you that the voice of the country would not sanction the verdict which you might give. I say nothing of the inconsistency which is involved in such a statement, coming from one who but a short time before had complained in eloquent terms of the universal torrent of passion and of prejudice by which, he said, his client was borne down. In answer to my learned friend I have only this to say to you:—Pay no regard to the voice of the country, whether it be for condemnation or for acquittal; pay no regard to anything but the voice of your own consciences; trust to your own sense of that duty to God and man, which you are about to discharge upon this occasion, seeking no reward except the comforting assurance that, when you shall look at the events of this trial, you have discharged to the best of your ability, and to the utmost of your power, the duty you have been called upon to fulfil. If, on a review of the whole case, comparing the evidence on one side and on the other, and weighing it in the even scales of justice, you can come to the conclusion that the prisoner is innocent, or even entertain that fair and honest doubt of his guilt which he is entitled to the benefit, in God's name give to him that benefit. But if, on the other hand, all the facts and circumstances of the evidence lead your minds with satisfaction to the conclusion of his guilt, then—but then only—I ask for a verdict of "Guilty" at your hands. For the protection of the good, for the repression of the wicked, I humbly ask for that verdict by which alone—as it seems to me—the safety of society can be secured, and the demands—the imperious demands—of public justice can be satisfied.

The hon. and learned gentleman concluded his address shortly after half-past six o'clock, after having occupied the breathless attention of his audience during a period of three hours and three-quarters.

Lord Campbell then addressed the jury as follows:—The cause of public justice imperatively requires that the Court should now adjourn. I shall feel no duty. In the important case, to bring before you the whole of the evidence on the one side and on the other, accompanying the reading of it with such remarks as I may think it proper to make. It is impossible for me to enter on that duty at this hour, and I am, therefore, under the painful necessity of ordering that you be kept sequestered from your families and friends during another Sunday.

The Court then adjourned at twenty-five minutes to seven o'clock until ten o'clock on Monday.

## THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

### ELEVENTH DAY.—MONDAY.

Lord Chief Justice Campbell, Mr. Baron Alderson, and Mr. Justice Cresswell entered the court at ten o'clock. The same counsel were again present, both for the prosecution and for the defence, with the exception of the Attorney-General, who did not make his appearance in the court during any part of the day.

Lord Chief Justice Campbell then proceeded to deliver his charge to the jury. He commenced by expressing how well satisfied he was with the manner in which the case had been laid before them. Everything that could be accomplished for the purpose of assisting them in coming to a right conclusion upon the point at issue. The prosecution had been taken up by the Government of the country, so that justice might with the certainty be done to the prisoner at the bar. The Attorney-General, the first law officer of the Crown, had conducted the prosecution as a minister of justice. On the other hand, he was much pleased to know that the prisoner had had ample means of preparing for and of conducting his defence. Witnesses had been brought from far and of conducting his defence. Witnesses had been brought from all parts of the kingdom, to give evidence on his behalf; and he had had the advantage of having his case conducted by one of the most distinguished advocates at the English bar:—

Gentlemen, I must strongly recommend you to attend to everything that fell from that advocate, so eloquently, so ably, and so impressively—with the exception of that portion of his address in which he expressed his own private, personal conviction of the innocence of the prisoner. Gentlemen, it is my duty to tell you that that ought to form no ingredient in your verdict. You are to try the prisoner for the offence with which he is charged on the evidence which was laid before you on the one side or on the other, and not on the opinion which may have been formed by the able advocates that are guilt or of his innocence. I must say that I think it would have been better if the learned counsel had abstained from that attempt to influence your judgment. An advocate ought to press his arguments on the jury, but his personal opinion can form no legitimate ingredient in the conclusion at which the jury arrive; and the most disastrous consequences might follow if statements of the individual convictions of counsel were allowed to influence the course of public justice.

He then proceeded to give a summary of the allegations on the side of the prosecution and of the defence with respect to the charges against the prisoner. On the part of the prosecution it was alleged that the deceased, John Parsons Cook, was first tampered with by the prisoner with antimony; that he was afterwards killed by the poison of strychnia; that the symptoms accompanying his death were the symptoms of poisoning by strychnia; that the prisoner had a motive for making away with him; that he had an opportunity of administering the poison; that suspicion could fall on no one else; that he actually purchased strychnia on each of the two days preceding the night of Cook's death; that his conduct before and after that event was that of a guilty man. It was contended on the other side—and it was for them to decide how far it was truly contended—that the prisoner at the bar did not commit this crime; that he had no interest in the death of Cook; that Cook's death only precipitated and completed his own ruin; that Cook died the death of the effects of poison, but of natural disease; that there was nothing in any part of the evidence for the prosecution which was at all inconsistent with the innocence of the prisoner. It was for them to decide between these allegations on the one side and on the other:—

You have now to discharge a sacred duty in deciding on the conflicting evidence which has been brought under your consideration. If he is guilty of this crime the safety of society requires that he should not escape his merited doom; but if you are not convinced of his guilt it is your duty not to destroy the life of one who for all you know may be an innocent man. But in cases of this sort you cannot expect that witnesses should be called to state that they saw the deadly poison mixed and administered to the deceased. Circumstantial evidence is all that can be given in a case of this kind; and, if there be a series of circumstances leading to the conclusion of the guilt of the prisoner, then a verdict of guilty may be satisfactorily pronounced by the jury.

The learned Judge went over the whole of the evidence relating to the pecuniary transactions. He then passed on to that of the witnesses who had given testimony regarding Cook's illness and Palmer's medical attendance on him. The evidence of Newton as to the purchase of strychnine by Palmer on the Monday night was most important. It was, no doubt, true that this witness had been absent on the matter at the coroner's inquest, but a reason had been given for his keeping it back then, while no motive had been assigned for his swearing falsely to criminate a life against a man towards whom he had no ill-will. Then there was the uncontradicted evidence of Roberts as to the purchase of strychnine by Palmer on Tuesday evening, and the very remarkable circumstance that no attempt had been made to show what the prisoner had done, or intended to do with the poison. The learned counsel for the defence had said nothing as to the theory he might have formed with respect to the mode in which the strychnia purchased by the prisoner was disposed of; and upon that point not a syllable of evidence had been brought before them. There was no proof, and even no suggestion, how it was applied. That circumstance would not at all influence their judgment, unless they believed that the symptoms of Cook were consistent with death by strychnia; but if they came to the conclusion that his death was caused by strychnia, and if they believed the witnesses Newton and Roberts, then he should be shrinking from his duty, and should be unworthy to sit there, if he did not call their attention to the important inference that if Cook died by strychnia that strychnia was administered by the prisoner at the bar (Sensation).

Having called attention to the medical evidence respecting the symptoms of death from strychnia, his Lordship said the great question which they would have to consider was whether there might not be cases in which, although death was the result of strychnia, yet that strychnia could not be discovered. One portion of the evidence given by Dr. Taylor was very important. It was relied upon for the prisoner that there was no strychnine found in the body of the deceased upon the analysis by Dr. Taylor and Dr. Rees; but, according to the evidence of those gentlemen, in two cases at least, where death was undoubtedly the result of strychnia, they could not, by all the skill they possessed, discover the presence of strychnia in the body of the animal after death. Whether that might be the value of the different theories that had been propounded upon this subject, it was perfectly clear, upon the evidence, that in two cases at least, where the poison had been administered to the animal, and death was the result, no strychnine was discovered in the bodies after death. His Lordship then called the attention of the jury to the fact of the discovery of antimony in the liver and spleen and blood of the deceased, and to the evidence of Dr. Taylor, that the antimony had, in all probability, been administered very shortly before the death of the deceased, and also to his opinion, that, if it was administered in any considerable quantity at one time, it might have the effect of causing a constricting sensation in the throat, similar to that described by Cook on the night of his illness at Shrewsbury. The jury would judge from all the facts whether antimony was not administered at Shrewsbury and again at Rugeley; and although antimony was not the cause of the death, yet it was undoubtedly a most important ingredient of the charge against the prisoner, and of the evidence by which it was sought to be supported. Professor Brande also confirmed the evidence as to the discovery of antimony. With regard to the point of the interval that elapsed between the administration of the strychnia and its effects becoming apparent, there was the important evidence that, if the poison had been mixed up with any resinous or insoluble material, its action would be very much retarded, and the symptoms would not come on so quickly; and Professor Christison also stated his opinion that there was no natural disease to which the symptoms exhibited by Mr. Cook could be referred. His Lordship then directed the attention of the jury to the evidence of Dr. Jackson, and this concluded the summing up so far as regarded the evidence for the prosecution.

The Court was then—it being eight o'clock—adjourned until ten o'clock next morning.

### TWELFTH DAY.—TUESDAY.

The learned Judges took their seats on the bench precisely at ten o'clock. There were present the Marquis of Anglesey, the Earl of Denbigh, Mr. Milnes Gaskell, M.P., Lord Denman, Mr. G. Vernon, M.P., Mr. C. Forster, M.P., Mr. C. P. Villiers, M.P., and other gentlemen. Palmer had not changed in appearance, and this morning was perfectly cool and self-possessed.

Lord Campbell continued his charge to the jury. He said that at the adjournment of the court on the previous evening he had gone over all the evidence of the prosecution, and it certainly did present a serious case against the prisoner at the bar. It appeared that in the middle of November last he was most seriously embarrassed, and that he had to make payments for which the amounts in hand were quite inadequate. Cook, on the races at Shrewsbury, became master of £1000, and the inference had been drawn that Palmer formed a design of appropriating it to his own purposes, in order to relieve himself from his embarrassments. It was proved that the privilege of the survival of Cook, which was a forgery, for the purpose of appropriating to himself Cook's property. What would have been the effect of the survival of Cook under those circumstances it would be for the jury to consider. No doubt, if Cook had lived, the charge would have been brought against him, and would have led to an exposure of all Palmer's delinquencies. With respect to the joint liability of Cook and Palmer, it was said that it was disadvantageous to Palmer that Cook should die; but there seemed to be some doubt whether it was not the intention of Palmer to possess himself of the whole of Cook's property, and in that case he had a direct interest in his death. Then, as to the medical evidence which had been adduced for the prosecution. The jury had heard the evidence of able and honourable men, who said that the deceased did not die a natural death, and that the symptoms were consistent with death by strychnine, and not consistent with death by ordinary tetanus. There was no point of law requiring that the strychnine should be found in the body of the deceased, and it was not, therefore, for the jury on this point to consider whether the evidence of the prosecution was sufficient, or whether they could rely upon the answer which had been put in by the defence. There was direct evidence that the deceased took the poison of strychnine on Monday and Tuesday. What he prisoner procured the poison of strychnine on Monday and Tuesday. What he did with it was not for him in that place to affirm. It was impossible for the jury not to pay attention to the conduct of the prisoner both before and after the death of Cook, and they would not fail to consider, as part of the circumstances, his very remarkable proceedings in reference to the betting-book, which had never been discovered.

The learned Judge then read *in extenso* the evidence of Mr. Nunneley, of Leeds, pointing out wherein it differed from that of other witnesses regarding the symptoms produced by strychnia. After having in the same careful manner gone over his notes of what had been stated by Mr Herapath, Dr. Letheby, Mr. Gay, Dr. Wrightson (of Birmingham), and the other witnesses, he said that was all the medical evidence that had been adduced by the counsel for the defence on the part of the prisoner, and this, therefore, might be a convenient period for the Court to adjourn.

The Court, therefore, at ten minutes before one adjourned.

As Lord Campbell disposed of case after case brought forward by the defence, and allowed how they failed to tend in any respect to the prisoner's advantage, Palmer buried his face in his hands, and when he resumed his original position his countenance bore strong indications of the violent emotions with which he was contending. He seemed to be labouring under the impression—an opinion, indeed, which was shared by every one in the Court—that the observations of the Judge were producing a marked effect upon the jury, and lessening every moment the chance of the prisoner's acquittal. Strange as it may appear in the face of this statement, it is perfectly true that, as Palmer was stepping out of the dock on the adjournment of the Court, he dropped a note to Mr. Smith, his solicitor, stating that he felt perfectly certain of an acquittal.

At a quarter-past one the learned Judge returned into Court.

Lord Campbell then pointed out the discrepancies between the evidence for the prosecution and that for the defence on several points, leaving it with the jury to decide which witnesses were and were not to be believed. The case was now before them. They must not act upon suspicion or even upon strong suspicion, and they must only pronounce a verdict of guilty if their minds were fully made up. If, however, they could come to the conclusion that the prisoner was guilty, they would return such a verdict unfettered and undeterred by any intimidation.

Serjeant Shee objected to the question which his Lordship had put to the jury. He submitted that the question, whether the symptoms of those death were consistent with death by strychnia, was a wrong question, unless coupled with the words, "and inconsistent with death from natural causes;" and that the question should then be, whether the medical evidence established beyond all reasonable doubt that the death of Cook was attributable to strychnia.

Baron Alderson: That is the question which has been put.

Lord Campbell (to the jury) was understood to say he did not submit to them the question whether the symptoms of Cook's death were those of strychnine without going into the other points of the case. If they believed that those symptoms were consistent with death by strychnine, they would, God willing, return a verdict of guilty.

The jury returned at twenty minutes past two; and, after an absence of an hour and seventeen minutes, returned into court with the

VERDICT—GUILTY.

Sentence of death was then passed in the usual form.

THE PEACE REJOICINGS.—RINGING THE BELLS.

THE PRIZE ILLUMINATIONS.—A STREET SCENE.—DRAWN BY GEORGE THOMAS.

## PICTURE SALES AT MESSRS. CHRISTIE AND MANSON'S, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S.

To the man of art, letters, and leisure, "Christie's" is as much a national establishment and favourite metropolitan lounge as the Royal Academy or the Opera. The cast of the company is unvarietable; and in those *habitués* in the prime of life, or gentlemanly past it, with rosy gills, whitening hair, or well oiled Bond street peruke, one cannot fail to recognise the eye practised in matters of art, and divine the progression of a handsome balance in the account at Coutts' or Drummond's, a house in the most irreproachable streets of Mayfair or Belgravia which is a perfect cabinet of curiosities, to kill the ennui inseparable from a large rental, or charm the leisure subtracted from successful City money-getting. His effigy drawn by Mr. Solomon Hawkseye, who is "in the trade," or, as the phrase now goes in Wardour street, "a gentleman of the profession," who knows to a nicety the value of every Rubl cabinet or ornament of porcelain, from a Watteau group that might have belonged to Augustus the Strong to a cracked piece of Faenza. In short, who does not know Christie's sky-lit room, with its dissolving views of one celebrated picture-gallery after another, and its Jew and Gentile frequenters?

Rome was not built in a day, and it is nearly a century since the now prosperous establishment of Messrs. Christie and Manson was founded by the grandfather of Mr Christie, sen., so that with old and young we see four generations of Christie in connection with the transfer of our artstreasures from hand to hand. James Christie, the first auctioneer of that name, was born in the neighbourhood of Perth, in the year 1735. Like many of his countrymen, he came south at an early age, and commenced his career by obtaining a commission in the Navy, in which he served several years, at a period depicted with such an inimitable drollery by his fellow-countryman Smollett. But it was not fated that Mr. Christie should settle down as a gouty incumbent. Finding he had not interest to push himself on, he became an assistant to Mr. Annesley, an auctioneer in Covent-garden, then the centre of art, wit, and the quintessence of town life. About the year 1763 Mr. Christie, after having been for some years the partner of Mr. Annesley, established himself as an auctioneer in Pall mall, in the gallery previously occupied by the Royal Academy, which stood opposite the present Colonnade.

About the year 1770 Mr. Christie removed to the great room joining the Ordnance-office, and soon succeeded in obtaining the position of the first auctioneer of the day. Up to that period the English public, immersed in party dissensions, rural pursuits, and the coarse vices of the turf and the tavern, had not become the picture-buying and the picture-selling nation that it now is; but the great convulsion of the French Revolution, and its effects over the whole of the Continent in dispersing art-treasures, combined with the steady and culminating commercial wealth of England, contributed to pour a large mass of valuable pictures into this country. The Houghton Collection of Sir Robert Walpole, and some few others of the older-formed collections, left the shores of England: but this was nothing compared with the prodigious influx of valuable pictures of every school, and from almost every part of the Continent, out of which our Staffords, Grosvenors, and a multitude of other amateurs, have formed, or at least increased, the noble picture-galleries of England.

Mr Christie (we are still speaking of the patriarch of that name) was of a tall and commanding person, graceful in manner, fluent and witty in speech, and enjoyed the friendship of the distinguished men of the day; among whom we may mention Richard Brinsley Sheridan, David Garrick, and Gainsborough, who painted a fine portrait of him leaning on a pile of books representing a landscape,—so that this represents this eminent Britain's use in the felicity of his double function as a landscape and portrait painter.

On one occasion Mr. Christie was conspicuously connected with the political passions of the war, when the popular fury was directed against Sir Hugh Palliser by a public that, in naval operations, would tolerate nothing short of the most brilliant and daredevil successes, and which, little more than a generation before, had delivered Byng to the executioner. The mob, hearing that the mob was attacking Sir Hugh's house in Pall-mall, sallied out, attended by his porters, and, resolutely and successfully driving back the assailants, preserved his house from pillage.

The sales conducted by Mr. Christie were numerous and important, comprising the pictures, jewels, and effects of many persons illustrious for their adventitious rank and their genius in arts and in arms. Of the effects of Royal personages we find in the list those of the Princess Dowager of Wales, the mother of George III and protector of Bute, the music of the old Duke of Cumberland, and the effects of the Duke of Cumberland at Peterham in 1794.

Foreign illustrations and notabilities we find the pictures of Count Bruhl, "one of the most splendid and munificent Ministers of the King of Poland," and Alexander Iskrefeus said that Louis Quinze could learn kingcraft from him. Unfortunately, Frederic the Great had damned him by saying, "Iskrefeus wears his head on his shoulders as well as any of my wigs for a man who has no head." Then we have the effects of Paoli, twice refugee on our shores, and much straitened in his pecuniary circumstances, notwithstanding his British pension; and in 1808 the pictures of Calonne, who, fortunately for himself, had been expatriated before the guillotine had begun to open its fearful maw, and whose name we well recollect as a constant opera-box subscriber in the early years of last century.

Of the effects of those illustrious by service to the State we have those of Lord Heathfield, the gallant Elliot in 1794—that is four years after the death of the immortal defender of Gibraltar. In 1808 those of the accomplished Sir William Hamilton, the husband of the notoriously fascinating "Emma." In 1796 the effects of the gallant Rodney came to the hammer, four years after his death and fourteen after his brilliant West Indian victory.

Of the effects of persons who have figured in the fine arts the sales are numerous and important. In 1779 we have the music of Dr. Boyce, that sound English organist and composer of the last century. The effects of Dr. Samuel Johnson, that gigantic moral figure so much better known in the undress of Boswell than in the ruffles and starch of the *Rambler*. The works of Cipriani in 1786, the year after the death of this "original Academician," but most unoriginal and hyper-Academical painter. Just ten years later we have the sale of the collection of his patron and friend, Sir William Chambers, the architect of Somerset House, and whom Cipriani accompanied from Italy to London. In the previous year, were sold those of another Italian whose name is associated with more than one of our fine arts—Bartolozzi, that eminent engraver and Royal Academician whose works are still so prized. About the same time we also note the sale of the effects and pictures of Gainsborough, by the hand of his friend and favourite, Dr. Ford.

1793 we have the sale of the pictures of Morland, the Adrian Brower of British art—bankrupt in health, fortune, and reputation when still in the prime of life. But probably the most important and interesting of all these sales was that of the pictures and effects of Romney. The effects of 1795, three years after the death of the artist. This, however, has been so frequently described in various publications illustrative of the age—and life of the great artist, as to render it superfluous to say anything more, as we deem it more expedient to dedicate the space at our disposal to making additions to the history of the transfer of works of art rather than a reiteration of materials already familiar to the student of the social history of the last century.

As in the world of fashion the names are almost endless—from the real and veritable Lord Chesterfield himself to the Yarmouths and Queensberrys of the Regency—the latter as inferior to the former as a Lazzaroni to a Ligue. However, as a sort of contribution to fashionable obituary, we give a list of Christie's sales of effects, which as an Irish friend would say, is to be an indispensable contribution to the archives of [illegible]

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|---|---|
| [illegible] Bevington's effects at Greenwich. | 1[illegible] Earl of Caithness's effects. |
| Contents of Holland House. | 1[illegible] Thomas of Ancaster's. |
| 1771. Lord Rathdonald's. | 1[illegible] Duke of Argyll's. |
| 1772. Lord Byron's pictures. | Lord Londonderry's pictures. |
| [illegible] of Exeter's pictures. | 1795. General Conway's effects. |
| [illegible] earl of Essex's pictures. | 1796. Duke of Leeds's pictures. |
| 1774 [illegible] sbury pictures. | [illegible] Bedford's pictures. |
| [illegible] s of Carlisle's effects | 1797. [illegible] of Guilford's effects. |
| [illegible] ry's pictures. | [illegible] 's pictures. |
| 177[illegible] Duke of Bridgewater's pictures. | 1802. Duke of York's effects from |
| [illegible] ord Harrowby's effects | York House, Piccadilly. |
| 1780. Lady Derby's effects (Portland-[illegible]ouse). | La Fontaine's pictures. |
| | Lady Holderness's pictures. |
| Earl of Harrington's (Peterahara). | Lord Bristol's pictures |
| 1[illegible] Lord Hawke's pictures. | Lord Fortescue's pictures. |
| [illegible] effects. | Lord Darnley's pictures. |
| [illegible] | 1809. Lady Godolphin's pictures. |
| [illegible] | 1804. Alderman Boydel's Shakspeare Gallery. |
| Bar. Ferrers' | 1805. Earl of Halifax's China. |
| 17[illegible] Pictures of Conway, R.A | Alderman Boydel's Shakspeare |
| Earl of Scarborough's pictures (Lumley Castle). | Gallery. |

Mr. Christie continued to devote himself to business until a year before his death, which took place in 1808; and we here insert an extract from the *Public Journal* of that period which shows the estimation in which he was held by those with whom he came in contact:—

"On Monday last the remains of Mr. Christie, of Pall-mall, were deposited in St. James's Cemetery. We cannot suffer this very respectable character to drop into the grave without paying a small tribute to his memory. His understanding was excellent, his heart truly benevolent, his talent in his profession unrivalled; he possessed a warmth of imagination and a flow of eloquence highly gratifying, with a strong sense of humour; he had equability of temper, and the most conciliating urbanity of manner: he might be said to come into the world with the mind and feelings of a gentleman, and the character he supported upon all occasions. No man could be more firm as a friend, and none could discharge the duties of kindred with more endearing kindness. In his profession, zeal, knowledge, talent, and rectitude uniformly marked his conduct. The deep regret of a numerous family and circle of friends will justified the opinion we have given of this highly-respectable character. For upwards of a twe.vemonth before his decease illness had prevented his active attention to business, when he was assisted by his eldest son, the present head of eight children. There is a fine portrait of the late Mr Christie, by Gainsborough. Of Mr Christie's three remaining sons, we may testify that each bears a high and honourable character."

Mr. Christie left four sons and four daughters. The eldest son, Charles, rose to the rank of Major, and greatly distinguished himself; Edward, the second son, followed the naval profession, and died of yellow fever, as Lieutenant; one followed the law; and the management of the business in Pall-mall devolved on the other son, Mr. James Christie, who, by his taste for art and antiquity, seems to have been eminently fitted for his profession. He was educated at Eton, and intended for the Church; and this sound classical basis proved of great use to him in his multifarious relations with proprietors and acquisitors of objects of art, virtu, and antiquity. The transport of the Elgin marbles to England, the importation of Etruscan vases, the adoption of the classical models in furniture through the patronage of Mr. Hope and others, and subsequently the poetry of Byron and the enthusiasm for Greek liberation, all conspired to raise the classical enthusiasm of our fathers to the highest pitch.

In pursuing the analysis of the sales of the second of the Christie dynasty, we find in 1806 the pictures of the Prince of Wales at that gay period of life when he enchanted his cronies by the charms of his manner, but when his household gods were rather shaky on their pedestal. In the same year were sold the books of Lord Thurlow, just after the decease of this great lawyer, so grave on the bench, and so gay at the convivial table. In 1810 the pictures of Hoppner were brought to the hammer, this sound English artist having died in that year; and in the following year the effects of the Duke of Queensberry almost the last of the Caledonian tribe of the eighteenth century, as depicted by the Richardsons, Fieldings, and Smolletts.

In April, 1811, was sold the collection of Henry Hope, one of those Caledonian mercantant-princes so long settled in the commercial capital of Holland, whose prodigious wealth, and let us add taste, had enabled them to become possessors of noble works of art. Mr. Christie of that day announces it as an assemblage of capital Flemish and Dutch pictures, the genuine property and a part of the magnificent collection of that distinguished connoisseur and patron of the arts, Henry Hope, Esq.: among which will be found the "Village Feast," a grand chef-d'œuvre by Teniers—an unrivalled performance for spirit of execution and fine tone of colour; the very celebrated "Cabinet" by Mr. Hope and others, and subsequently five pictures by Poelemberg—one of which, a most prec ous gem, was formerly in the private collection of Rubens; and an original portrait of "Mary Queen of Scots," by Jamieson, &c. The Teniers was knocked down to Lord Yarmouth, subsequently Marquis of Hertford, for 1000 guineas; the "King William" fetched the same sum. The best pictures of the Hope collection were not sold.

In 1814 and 1815 there were large sales of the Prince Regent's pictures under the anonymous title of "A Distinguished Cabinet," at which one flower-piece by Ruysch fetched £367.

In June, 1820, the sale of President West's collection took place—the gem of which was Titian's "Death of Actæon," knocked down at £1785. The erudite President knew say critics, as well as in Art, and in the Academic style of painting—traced the picture to the collection of Charles I. He bought it at a sale that took place after a fire in Covent Garden for £25, and no doubt did his best in retouching it. Christie catalogues it "The Death of Actæon—a good sketch for the picture in the Bridgewater collection, on the bank of a river, &c. This prodigy of art was painted by Titian for the King of Spain, by whom it was presented to Charles I. of England."

In May, 1821, the celebrated Thomond Gallery was sold, comprising many of the finest works of Sir Joshua. "The Piping Shepherd boy" went for £430 10s. The original designs for the compartments of a window in Oxford New College fetched long prices for that day. "Charity" was knocked down to Lord Normanton for £1575, and "Justice" for £1155. The easel of the artist was also sold on this occasion.

But the most renowned of all the sales of this period was that of the contents of Mr. Beckford's Fonthill, which was catalogued by Christie, but, by intervening changes, sold by Phillips. Seven thousand two hundred copies of the *guinea catalogue* were sold a sufficient indication of the public curiosity as to the collection of "England's wealthiest son," who was then rather accounted, from Chancery suits and West Indian property fluctuations. A condensation of the introduction to this world-renowned catalogue will not, we hope, be deemed superfluous in relation to one of the most notable dispersions of art-treasures on record, £270,000 having been expended on the edifice alone.

After alluding to the curiosity regarding the throwing open the arcana of Fonthill, we are told the collection comprises the "Laughing Boy" of Leonardo da Vinci, which belonged to the Earl of Arundel; and the gems of the Cracherode and Praslin cabinets.

"The assemblage of porcelain," says Mr. Christie, "will surprise by the quantity as well as the beauty of the specimens, which are of the finest Oriental, and of the old Sèvres and other European manufactures; that of the old Japan lacquer upon wood is without rival in this or any other country. It will exhibit unexpected examples of the ingenuity and taste of the Japanese in this very delicate and admirable branch of manufacture; especially a cabinet of Japan incrusted with gems of solid gold and silver, formerly the property of Cardinal Mazarin, and a casket of extreme beauty which formed a principal ornament of the collection of Madame de Pompadour.

"The sculptured vessels of topaz, sardonyx, agate, and crystal are numerous. One of them in particular is presumed to be from the tool of some Asiatic Greek artist, of the times of classic antiquity; others are sculptured by Benvenuto Cellini, or mounted with his exquisite jewellery and chasings.

"Among the ivory carvings will be found undoubted specimens by Flamingo, Magnus Berg, Strous, and other great artists in that line.

"The armouries contain a sumptuous display of ancient silver-gilt vessels, such as sideboard dishes, ewers, and salvers, one of which belonged to King Charles I.; others are of Persian and Moorish chasing. A great number of rich and massive silver-gilt candlesticks were designed by Moette and executed by Auguste.

"The furniture comprises cabinets of buhl and ebony, with the finest Florentine mosaic; of Japan and other costly mate ials, including one, very beautiful, designed by Berolni, and another, by Holbein, from the Palace at Whitehall: as also a set of ebony chairs, from Esher, which belonged to Cardinal Wolsey; and, above all, a magnificent table of extreme mosaic, of extraordinary dimension, inlaid with marbles, of the time of the Medici, formerly preserved in the Borghese Palace—the finest in Europe for size and the disposition of its valuable materials.

"An inspection only of the vast assemblage of articles of taste and magnificence can convey a true notion of their splendour and beauty. They derive interest, many of them, from historical anecdote, and all from the enchanting effect of the building in which they are contained. Every article will be found worthy of the fine taste which projected and reared the very beautiful Abbey of Fonthill."

When, in consequence of the sale en masse of Fonthill to Farquharson, who thenceforth employed another auctioneer, Mr. Beckford called on Mr. Christie, and heard the amount of how much he would have pocketed if he had sold the contents of Fonthill, one on learning the sum, with princely liberality, gave Mr. Christie a cheque for the amount. Waggonloads of articles from London were sold at the same time with Mr Beckford's collection, and the abbey itself, at Fonthill, and stated as "from Fonthill," were not of the Fonthill collection.

There was rather a collapse in the fortunes of the once princely West Indian proprietors about this time; for we find the following year (1823) a sale of the effects of Mr. Warren Haylor in Cavendish-square, comprising one of the most interesting and valuable galleries ever collected by commercial wealth. The celebrated portrait of Dr Johnson, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds for Mr. Thrale, and purchased at the sale of Mrs. Piozzi's pictures at Streatham, fetched £493; and the grand picture, by the same artist, of Mrs. Siddons, as the Tragic Muse, which had been bought by M. de Calonne, was knocked down to Earl Grosvenor for £1837; but the highest prices fetched at Watson Taylor's sale were those of Rubens' celebrated "Rainbow Landscape," from the Balbi Palace at Genoa, which was knocked down to Lord Oxford for £2730, said to be the masterpiece of Rubens in his landscape line; and the "Vision of St. Jerome," by Parmegiano, which was acquired by that highly-accomplished amateur, the late Mr Holwell Carr, for £3200; and by him most munificently transferred to the walls of the National Collection.

In the same year (1823) the effects of the widow of Garrick were brought to the hammer, comprising the curiosities of her house in the Adelphi and the villa at Hampton Court. In this sale was Lely's portrait of the Duke of Monmouth that had been presented by the artist to Mrs. Bracegirdle, and by this celebrated actress to Congreve, by the latter to Wilks (the comedian), and by his relation, Thomas Wilks of Dublin, to Garrick. "A View of an Eruption of Mount Vesuvius," presented to Mr Garrick by Sir William Hamilton; and a letter from sir William, descriptive of a mechanical contrivance to heighten the effect of the irruption, which, says the catalogue, will be given to the purchaser.

The theatrical odds and ends of this sale were curious, and among them we hear of Shakspeare relics: an inkstand of the Stratford mulberry-tree, a salt-cellar made of deif ware, which formerly belonged to Shak-peare, as well as a pair of gloves and a dagger belonging to the same genius, pronounced "authentic." But the gems of this collection were Hogarth's four election subjects:—"The Canvassing." "The Poll," "The Chairing," and "The Election Feast." When the hammer fell Mr Christie said "I am the returning officer on this occasion, and declare Sir John Soane duly elected to become the possessor of these pictures."

The commercial crisis of 1825 now followed—the year marked by the sale of the effects of the banker, Fauntleroy, who expiated his forgeries on the gallows; the notoriety of the man, rather than the intrinsic value of the articles, attracting a densely packed crowd.

Two art-sales now followed—those of Weil and Nollekens the sculptor; the latter of whom had, by the exercise of his profession, accumulated a fortune of not less than £200,000. But the most important of this class was Sir Thomas Lawrence's, in 1830 and 1831. The prices were not high, considering the judgment of the collector. Rembrandt's "Wife of Potiphar Accusing Joseph," a picture of great power, was knocked down to Mr. Joseph Neeld, for £598. A fine "Canal Scene" by Turner fetched only £196, not one-fourth of what the same picture would now sell for.

The Royal sales during this period, had been those of Queen Charlotte, in 1819, and the Duke of York, in 1827; the former in point of amount the greatest ever known, with the exception of the Stowe collection. But during the same period both the Royal and Stowe collection, and that of the nation, had been growing into the first rank. The Schmidt collection of Amsterdam had furnished to George IV.'s private collection Rembrandt's "Master Shipbuilder," for £2950, and at the Gwydr collection, sold in 1829, by Messrs. Phillips, Gainsborough's "Market-cart" was secured for the nation for £1100—one of the most interesting works of this free, masterly, and thoroughly English artist.

Such was the career of the second of the Christie dynasty, who continued to occupy the gallery in Pall mall until 1836, when, the premises being required by the Ordnance-office, he was compelled to seek a new field of operations, and he removed to King-street, where he remained until his death in 1831. With regard to his attainments, a brief necrological notice in the *Morning Post* of 8th Feb., 1831, which we extract, illustrates his position as an interesting link between the world of art and that of trade. And we may add that his literary works on the "Chinese Worship of the Elements," on the "Game of Palamedes," and his disquisition on "Painted Greek Vases," show the curious variety of his tastes:—

"The excellent and accomplished scholar was educated for the Church, to which his character and feelings were devoted, but, when considered at Eton sufficiently advanced for the University, as his father's health began to fail, it was thought advisable, with so large a family, for the elder son to enter the business of his father. In new announcing the death of this excellent person we should ill discharge our feelings of respect to his memory were we not to offer a few words of honest praise and the feeble tribute of our unqualified esteem for his exemplary character. His learning was deep and varied, his mind richly stored with the finest models of classical literature. He was conversant with the best writers of modern times and languages; a first-rate Greek and Latin scholar. In his profession (to which circumstances rather than choice directed him), as he was never equalled in the attainments he brought to bear upon it, so he never can be surpassed; but amid these intellectual gifts he was of all men, the most unassuming, gentle, and genuine—his learning was the accessory, his piety the principle—the latter was his duty, the former the embellishment, of his life. He was a member of several literary societies, and his published works are distinguished by their masterly scholarship and exquisite taste. We need only mention his "Essay on the Worship of the Elements" and his disquisition on Etruscan vases.

At his death, in 1831, he left two sons—Stirling, who died; and George, the present head of the house. They associated with themselves the late Mr. Manson, who had been for many years their father's assistant, and who died in 1852, much esteemed for his practical capacity, his pleasing disposition, and integrity of conduct. The firm now consists of Mr. George Christie and the brother of the late Mr. Manson, assisted by a junior of the fourth generation, dating from the respectable person whom we have first noticed.

ROYAL MARRIAGE PROSPECTS.—PRINCE FREDERIC OF PRUSSIA.—The Palace which was at the time of his coming of age assigned to Prince Frederic William of Prussia as his future residence, is now being got ready for him. Hitherto his time has been too assiduously devoted to the acquisition of practical information in the performance of his ministerial duties, in attending the sittings of various governmental boards, in journeys to different spots of interest, &c., for him to have much leisure for a settled residence. The prospect for the next year or two, however, hold out the expectation of a change in this respect, and render an independent establishment necessary for him. The Palace which is destined to receive the Princess Victoria as consort of the future Crown Princess of Prussia is best known here under the name of the "Old King's Palace," being that in which the late King lived and died. The painful associations of the dark days of the disastrous war had rendered our royal family and capital made it repugnant to the King to inhabit the Schloss of his ancestors that had been profaned by foreign occupation, and after his return to his capital and throne he preferred to occupy the palace opposite the Zeug Haus rather than enter on the more imposing habitation that forms the Royal residence at present. The palace was originally built for the Commandant of Berlin; but in 1734 was occupied by Frederick William I. in his son, subsequently known to the world as Frederick the Great. On his mounting the throne he destined it to be the residence of all future Crown Princes, and had the inscription affixed to the front, "Palais Royal de Prusse," in the family with this destination his next oldest brother, Prince August Wilhelm, occupied it at his residence. The late King, also, Friedrich Wilhelm III., as Crown Prince, took possession of it on the occasion of his marriage, in 1793, and, with the exception of the years of disaster to Prussia, never quitted it till the time of his death. It is connected by an archway, which supports a suite of rooms, with the mansion known as the "Princesses' Palace, still inhabited by the Princess Leguitz, the wife of the late King by a morganatic marriage.—*Letter from Berlin.*

EMIGRATION-OFFICE. Since the peace, and with the opening of the season, the department of the Government has been very busily engaged in the despatch of emigrants, and the following vessels have lately sailed for one or other of the Australian colonies:—the *Herald*, from Liverpool, with 300 emigrants; the *Hooghley*, 218; the *Bermondsey*, 192; the *Omeya*, 279; the *Alpusia*, 384; the *Lloyds*, 372; and the *Stanghae*, 80. Nearly all these belong to London owners, and took their passengers on board at Southampton or Plymouth. With the benevolent intention of adopting every precaution for the lives of the hundreds whose lot in this clime, for the time, cast upon the waters, the Commissioners have had two boats of each of these ships fitted with Clifford's new plan, for instantly lowering and detaching them from the ship, in the event of emergency. We are glad to find that one department of her Maj sty's Government is alive to the utility of an invention tending so materially to the salvation of life and property as the one here shown to be adopted by the Emigration Commissioners.

THE DUTCH BIT.—A Dutch journal contains the following singular account of the escape of a woman of Zevenhuizen from being poisoned by her husband, and of the prompt chastisement of the latter. A man, whose name is not given, availed himself of the opportunity of his wife quitting the dining-table for some domestic purpose, and rapidly mixed poison in the plate of soup which she had commenced eating. At the moment the wife returned and resumed herself the basin of rose and quitted the apartment under pretext of having forgotten something necessary. The wife, upon this, was about to recommence eating, but on so doing, she discovered a spider on her plate; and, having great repugnance to these insects, she changed her plate for that of her husband, which remained untouched before her. She then sat down, and, seeing that [illegible] more him. In the [illegible] of a few hours [illegible] and, although medical aid was [illegible] the dining party, confessing that he was justly punished for his own intended crime.

GENERAL WILLIAMS AT ST. PETERSBURG.—A letter from St. Petersburg says:—"A brave and valiant warrior, like General Williams, would doubtless be well received in England, but we may be permitted to doubt whether the first ladies of the English aristocracy would hasten, as I observed ours do at the Princess Lowenwoldi's ball the other night, to present themselves to the stranger, in order that he might feel as much at home as possible, and receive the tribute which was his due."

# Memorabilia,

LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

*"A little chink may let in much light."*—OLD PROVERB.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF THE FIRST EARL OF LUMONT.

Thursday 23 [Jan. 1738 9]. Visited Cousin Southwell and Br. Percival. Did not go to the play-house. At night a great assembly at our house, of cards and masquerades. The Prince came in a mask, and also many of ye highest quality; others were out of mask, as ye D. of Norfolk, &c. There were computed 300 or 400. The Prince was in a rich Hungarian dress. He told my wife they had no such fine houses as hers in Hungary She said she could not believe it since she saw such rich and fine Hungarian gentlemen. The goodness of ye company was remarked, and no impertinencys happen'd She had ordered the servants to desire every one who came in mask to show their masquerade ticket, or that one of ye company they came with would be pleased to tell his or her name, which none but five or six refused.

Saturday, 25th.—Visited Dr. Courage, at whose lodgings is a young Frenchman who draws finely, and came lately from France to copy ye Duke of Devonshire's Intaglios and Cameos, of which there are about 400 Da Bosc another Frenchman established here is destined to engrave them. This limner show'd me several he had finished which are very like, and performed with the utmost neatness; the outline is by a pen, and afterwards he faintly shades it in the proper places. He finishes a head in one day one with another, and draws them all of an equall size about the bigness of a crown-piece oval ways. The Duke of Devonshire has the finest collection of intaglios and medalls of any man in England, and scruples not any price for such as are curious, the his judgment in them is very indifferent. Ld Pembroke's taste is in ancient busts, statues, and curious drawings, the he hasalikewise medals; but these last are only curious for the perfection of the heads. The Duke's is preferable for the number and rarity of the reverses. The Duke has also a large collection of original drawings and some very fine paintings. It were to be wished that both these Lords' collections were published: it would do honour to them and to the nation, and be a wonderfull satisfaction to curious men.

From thence I went to ye House where we voted a supply, and then I went to the Queen's Court. Several there told me they had been at my house, and wondered they did not see me. I said I did not like masquerades. The Queen was told I was not there because I go to bed at ten o clock and rise at four.

* * * * * * *

Negus knows many modern anecdotes. He told me that when my L. Galloway fought that unfortunate battle during the last war in Spain, for which he was censured in ye House of Lords on a turn of the Ministry, he had express orders to do it, whatever condition he found himself in for that the then Ministry were determined to put an end to the war, either by beating or being beat. That he saw the very order sent; and General Shrimpton, who was then in service with my L. Galoway, told him my Ld Galloway said, before he went to battle, "God forgive them, they will have me fight against all reason, when I could make a successfull though defensive campaign. I must fight, but God forgive them." If he would have produced these orders he had not been censured, but then he had ruined the reputation of those who gave him those orders, which was what ye E of Oxford and Ld Bollingbroke, now got into the Ministry, wanted, and perhaps their heads

He told me that what broke ye union between the Earl of Oxford and Ld Bollingbroke a little before ye Queen's death was their differing in the means to bring ye Pretender over. Ld Bollingbroke was for doing it by force, and speedily, for fear of ye Queen's death, who was not healthy. Ld Oxford was for doing it by slow degrees, and by Parliament. Bollingbroke having gained Lady Masham, got the Queen to approve his scheme, and then proposed to Oxford the modelling the army. Oxford knew the impossibility of doing that suddenly, and opposed it; thereupon Bollingbroke complained of him to the Queen, and had she not died between, the Treasurer's staff was the next Monday to be taken from ye D. of Shrewsbury, and given Bollingbroke. However the D. of Ormond, who was Ld Bollingbroke's man, and Gen'l in pursuance of this scheme, began to debauch the officers. He thought himself sure of the Tory part, and undertook to debauch the Whigs among them. But he found a strong resolution in those last not to serve the Queen *her own way*, which was the expression used to them, and the touchstone of their inclinations. And many who yielded to keep their posts and military governments privately gave assurances to those who managed the interest of ye House of Hanover that they would never forsake it. Many of them even signed the association to rise and seize upon Oxford and Bollingbroke on a certain day agreed, and by a bold but necessary step preserve ye Hanoverian Succession. Gen'l Withers was one, and told it Negus. I have spoke of this design somewhere in my Journal, being fully informed of it by my Ld Cadogan himself, who was at the head of it.

*(To be Continued.)*

### NOTES.

A WILL IN RHYME.—The following will has been proved in the Consistory Court of Hereford:—

> I, A. B., of ——, parish of ——
> before I am all
> do make my will,
> in favour of my chi dren,
> The worldly trash that I possess I leave it all among them
> Commit me to my fellow clay,
> Be careful that my spirit stay,—
> Let no one say I wronged them.
> Houses and land I leave behind - what more I need not mention.
> My daughters three shall equal be.
> I know that they will cordially agree
> to divide without contention.
> To make them share and share alike, and each an equal dower,
> they may buy or sell —do what they will.—
> I leave it in their power.
> As is the custom in such case, and what the laws require,
> my hand and seal I here affix,
> and leave these my last Executrix
> of this my last desire.
>
> Dec. 16, 1842. (Signature.)

Signed, sealed, and publicly declared all in my own handwriting, in presence of two witnesses, that came at my inviting; who, in my presence, and also in presence of each other, have witnessed this, my only will. I never made no other. —C D E F

REMARKABLE MAY CUSTOM OF HELSTON, IN CORNWALL.—In the borough of Helston the 8th of May has from time immemorial been sacred to a singular custom, which is still observed with much ceremony. At a very early hour in the morning a party of men and boys go into the country, and return about seven o'clock, bearing green branches, and announcing in a very melancholy ditty that "Winter is gone; and that they have been to the merry green woods to fetch home summer in its place." Hav ng premises sited the town, and accepted money from all who wish give, they repire from the scene; and the town for the remainder of the morning is enlivened by the frequent arrival of carriages from the country and neighbouring towns, bearing visitors who intend to participate in the coming gaiety. At one o'clock a large party of ladies and gentlemen, wearing summer attire and profusely decorated with flowers, assemble oppos te the Townhall, and, preceded by a band of music, commence a peculiar kind of dance, called "The Furry." It at tripping on in a double row; and then, at a change in the time, wheel up round in couples. These evolutions are not confined to the street; for, here and there, where the doors are thrown open, the dancers enter the houses, bend and all, traverse the courts and gardens; and may presently be seen emerging by another doorway, if the house be furnished with two—otherwise, by that at which they entered. In this way they traverse the whole town, presenting an appearance as gay as it is unusual, especially when winding through some of the exceedingly beautiful gardens for which the town is remarkable, and which at this season (the laburnums and lilacs being in full bloom) are arrayed in their most showy livery. Later in the day, other parties go through the same manœuvres, and it is not till late at night that the at other times quiet little town returns to its propriety. The following is the doggerel sung by the revellers at eight o'clock on the morning of "Flora Day," when making their collections from house to house:—

> Robin Hood and Little John
> They both are gone to fair, O,
> And we will to the merry green wood,
> To see what they do there, O.
> And for to chase, O,
> To chase the buck and doe,
> With halantoro,
> Jolly rumble O.
> And we have come up, as soon as any day, O,
> And for to fetch the summer home,
>
> The summer and the May O;
> For summer is a-come, O,
> And winter is a-gone, O.
> Whereas those Spaniards
> That make so great a boast, O,
> They shall eat the grey goose feather,
> And we will eat the roast, O,
> With halantoro,
> &c., &c.

CURIOUS ANECDOTE OF SIR GODFREY KNELLER.—The following anecdote is copied from a MS. in the RAWLINSON Collection in the Bodleian Library. Dr RAWLINSON's note on the fly-leaf of this volume says, "This belonged to Mr. John Leak, formerly of Oriel, Oxford, and afterwards a Nonjuror, and died in that city." —H. S. H., Oxford.

A LETTER FROM OXON TO THE REVEREND MR. G——.

Revd. Sr,—A friend of ye this morning, F. V. by name, brought me the following account. A. Alsop has been with one of Corpus (College) who came from Dr. Wallis where had been some talk of the Kgs proclaiming ye P. of W. James ye 3d. And the Dr told this Gentleman how many original letters he had seen under the Queens own hand to ye Bricklayers Wife, and others concern'd in the matter, and a long letter also in Cypher wch cost him some Pains all wch made it out clear to him, and he thought 'twould to any Body, ye 'twas all cheats and Imposture. It chanced at this time, that Sr G. Kneller, coming down to draw ye Dre Picture by Sir Sam. Pepps' order, was present.—" Wat de divel (says he) de Prince Wales to son of a Brickbat Woman, he got it is a Liy. I am not of his party, nor shall not be for him, I am satisfiet wit wat de Parliament has done, but I must tell you wat I am sure of, and in wat I cannot be mistaken. His Fader and Moder have sate to me about 36 times a peice, and I know every line and bit in their Faces, Be got I could paint K. James just now by memory. I say the child is so like both, ye' these is not a Feature in his Face but wat belongs either to Fader or Moder, this I'm sure of and be got I cannot be mistaken; nay, ye nails of his Fingers are his Moders, ye Queen that was. Dr you may be out in your Letters, but be got, I cannot be out in my Lines."

## QUERIES.

WITCH-ELMS.—Having often met with the epithet "Witch" applied to the name of a tree in my poetical researches, I should be extremely glad if any of your readers would kindly inform me of the meaning of the term when so applied; also, if they would add to the quotations I subjoin of passages in which the epithet is found. In the first stanza of the introduction to Scott's "Lady of the Lake":—

> Harp of the North, that mouldering long has hung
> On the *witch-elm* that shades St. Fillan's spring—

the term is applied to the elm-tree; as also in the line commencing the well-known verses in Tennyson's "In Memoriam":—

> *Witch-elms* that counterchange the floor.

While in the fine lines of Longfellow upon "Autumn," we have it connected with the hazel-tree:—

> The purple finch
> That on wild cherry and red cedar feeds,
> A winter bird, comes with its plaintive whistle,
> And pecks by the *witch-hazel*.

Can any of your readers tell me whether the term "witch" is met with applied to other trees than the elm and hazel?—OLDINIENSIS.

WHIP-DOG DAY.—Thirty years ago there was a day annually observed at York, and known from time immemorial by the above name, when every urchin armed himself with a whip, and the whole canine race were expelled the city. The legend was that on that day a dog had stolen the consecrated wafers from the altar of the Minster, and that the sin of the father had been visited upon the children ever since. Will any of your readers kindly inform a distant subscriber if the custom is continued, and if the true origin of it is known?—ÆGIDIUS, Fonthill, Canada West.

CLEANING OLD COINS.—Will any of your numerous readers kindly furnish an inexpiest Numismatist with a simple recipe for the cleansing of old, or partially defaced, copper coins, &c., without corroding or otherwise injuring them? R. C.

ROSLIN CHAPEL.—In Roslin Chapel (near Edinburgh) there is a curiously-carved pillar, said to be the workmanship of the apprentice of the architect who built the chapel. The man who describes the chapel gives a curious account of it. The architect sent his apprentice to Rome to bring some specimens of art to him. While there he carved a beautiful pillar and brought it home. The architect was so enraged at the apprentice for working better than himself, that he struck him a blow on the forehead which killed him. A statue of the apprentice's head, with the impression of the blow in red paint, is in another part of the chapel. Further information on the subject would be received with thanks.—W. J. HAINING.

### ANSWERS TO QUERIES

TITLES OF THE OLD FRENCH NOBLESSE.—There is no French Peerage to be had now (save a very old work that existed prior to the Great Revolution), as it would be a difficult matter to put in due order the titles of the *ancienne Noblesse*, which were almost all destroyed at that period, or to draw up an accurate list of those that were re-assumed and many created on the restoration of the Kings of France in 1814, or to wade through the great number invented by the first Napoleon, and those granted by Louis Philippe. The chaos might be brought into order, but would require an immensity of labour and patience to do so. And should the Napoleon issue out, as it is said he purposes, another batch of titles, the confusion will be still greater. An alphabetical catalogue alone of names can be achieved. The rules that regulated the titles of the old Noblesse were arbitrary and irregular, for the son of a Duke would be sometimes called Prince, whilst the son of a Marquis was as often plain Monsieur.—AZURE.

THORNTON ABBEY.—In reply to your correspondent, G. S. Thornton's inquiry relative to the early history of Thornton Abbey, in Lincolnshire, I beg to state that it was founded by William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle (or Aumale), in Normandy, and Lord of Holderness, on the Feast of St. Hilary, A.D. 1139, for Augustin or black monks; and that it was suppressed in 1541, and a portion of its revenues applied to the endowment of a college, which on the accession of Edward VI. shared the fate of other Abbey. King Henry VIII., and his Queen, were entertained at Thornton, in October, 1541, a few months after the Dissolution, and the foundation of the college. The most perfect of the buildings now remaining is the entrance gatehouse, one of the finest in England. It was built *circa* 1382, in the Perpendicular style: it presents some remarkable features, and many of the details are extremely beautiful. The detailed history of the Abbey is found in Dugdale's "Monasticon," Tanner's "Manuscripts," in the Bodleian Library, the "Journal of the Archeological Institute," vol. i.; and a little in Archdeacon Walters to Thornton Abbey," alike creditable to the author and to the publisher.

THE LAST PERSON BURNT IN ENGLAND.—The statement of one of your correspondents that a woman was *burnt* to death, for coining, between 1760 and 1790 is perfectly correct, as will be seen by the following extract from the work of the illustrious John Howard on "Lazzaretto," p. 265, table 13.:—"1788. June 25. Three men hung and one woman *burnt* for coining." There is no doubt that this is the last instance of a woman being burnt to death in England, as by a statute, passed two years afterwards (30 Geo. III., c. 48), the ancient punishment of burning women to death for coining and other treason was abolished, and the punishment of death by hanging substituted: and by the 3rd section it was enacted that if on June 5, 1790, any woman should be under sentence to be burnt her Majesty might order her to be hanged, "any law to the contrary thereof notwithstanding."—S. A. R., Inner Temple.

SUZERAINE AND SOVEREIGN.—I frequently see the word "Suzeraine" used to denote the superiority of the Porte over the Principalities. I have seen it so used in the *Times*, and in print over a dinner. It is an entire misuse. I have before me at this moment "The Revolution of the Germanic Empire" of the late Charles Butler, the celebrated editor of "Coke upon Littleton." He writes as follows (p. 82, ed. 1807):—"The King was called the Sovereign Lord; his immediate vassal was called the *suzerain*: and the tenants holding of him were called the *arrere (sic)* vassals." On reference to French feudalists it will be found that Princes Suzerein were those from whose court the appeal to the Parliament was immediate. The Dukes of Normandy and Burgundy and Counts of Champagne and Toulouse were *Suzerains*. The Hospodars are the *Suzereins*; the Sultan is Sovereign, or *Lord Paramount*.

U. A. EDMUNDS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. W. J.—Jernagan's medal ticket for the sale of his famous cistern.

NUMISMATICUS.—You must send a drawing or sketch of the coin mentioned.

M C M.—I found wax or gut a perfect impression of the coins. 9. You are correct regarding the medal each subscriber takes.

M. C. S.—1. A medal of the Prince Alexander VIII., of no value. 2 William and Mary half-crowns, of no value. 3. Edward III., great seal, no fortune, of no value. 4. Denarius of Tiberius.

J. HODGSON.—A peppercorn rent, if demanded, for so the reservation almost invariably runs, serves to mark that the lessee who is bound to pay it is not in fact the owner of the fee of the land, although his term may be created for 500 or 1000 years.

E. G. H.—"Commentaries upon Apollinaris Sidonius." Optician differs as to the merits of those published. Sun Vox Brunck is generally thought the best.

W. C—l.—"Mr. Stanley's birthplace." Mr. M ansley is understood to have been born Rothley Temple, Leicestershire. 2 "A Rec e and a Vicar." The main difference appears to be this. The Rector is entitled to the large and the latter only to the small tithes of his parish.

HOWDALE.—The words and music of "How stands the glass around?" will be found in Chappell's National English Airs.

J. JAMIESON.—"The Lass of Gowrie" was written neither by Burns nor Allan Ramsay. It appeared about 1730 and is supposed to have been written by Mr W Reid

JOHN N. CHALWICH.—You can hardly have a more appropriate motto for your purpose than—

"Order gave all things view."—SHAKSPEARE.

DAGELIS.—If such similarities were to be admitted as evid nce of plagiarism, originality would be at an end. The universal mind or soul or genius of Shakspeare, though, like most poets, he often reiterates what others have said, and said better.

J. HENRY BROWNE.—No battle was fought between the Swale, or, in fact, in any part of Yorkshire, while Mary was confined in Bolton Castle. The armour found at "Bloody Wall" was of totally a later date and consequence of the Roses.

RACHEL.—E. J. Buckton, H. L. J. Dan ns, R. N. Phillips, Dublin, Inquirer, Rev. J. Bates, John Lockhart Ross, M.A., Kel-hal. Mr. Parkinson, J. T., C. S. S., Pim st. Owen of Deenbigh, R. N., Inquirer, R. J. V., Fanny, Laurence Brown, E. Thurnam, R. G. B., Bristol, surveyor, J. D., Mayo, R. F. L., J. A., Paris, G. F. M., H. D. Y. P., Dulcake; F. M. W., Hutchinson, C. B. Brougham, T. Williams, Mrs. Keith, J. A., J. W. Salisbury, A. B., Vincent De Beudry, Raymond, Delaware, C. J., J. W. J. H. H., T. B., Aberavenny, E. S., John Nicholson, Clarissa, Rev. G. C. Stephen, J. Morgan.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

GIBRALTAR. The "Chessplayers' Handbook," published by Bohn of Covent-garden.

C. F. SMITH. To your first question—Yes. Your second is answered in the affirmative.

F. R. LEON Lancashire. We shall be pleased to hear further account of the Club's progress. As regards the game for a stake, it is not defeated in so close, but both players require a good drilling with practised opponents. They have not yet learned the first principles of the game. Time they should, and as a consequence they throw away opportunities which would win over and over again.

J. A. MANNING. If you will specify the Religuas to which you require solutions, we will furnish you with the key-moves.

PERSEUS.—We must first relieve his King from check.

J. M. W., Brixton.—Look again at Problem 638. You labour at present under a misconception regarding it.

G. T., Brighton; Ch rarg. Rur s, H. B., Sigma. Now in the examiner's hands.

DISCIPULUS.—The key-moves required shall be given in our next Number.

P. S—Death of Signor Testaferri. We regret to say that the report of this gentleman's sudden death, which appeared in the last number of *La Régence*, has been confirmed.

B. J., Tower street.—There is no rule which prevents a player casting after having been in check.

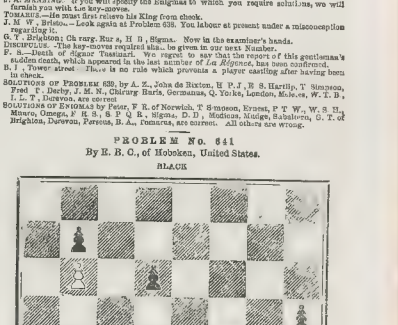
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM 639, by A. E., John de Bixton, H. P. J., R. S. Hartley, T. Simpson, Fred T., Derby, J. M. N., Chirurg Baris, Germanus, Q. Yorke, London, Miles, Mrs., W. B. B., L. L. T., Dartford, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Peter, F. R. of Norwich, T. Simpson, Ernest, P. T. W., W. S. H., Minero, Omega, F. K. S., S. P. Q. R., Sigma, D. D., Medicus, Madge, Sabulero, G. T. of Brighton, Darevon, Perseus, B. A., Damerel, are correct. All others are wrong.

### PROBLEM No. 641

By E. B. C., of Hoboken, United States.

BLACK



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

### CONTINUATION OF THE CONSULTATION GAMES IN THE ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.

Game between Messrs STAUNTON, DE RIVIERE, and WAYTH on one side; Messrs LOWENTHAL, BARNES, and OWEN on the other.

*(Scotch Gambit.)*

| WHITE (S and Co.) | BLACK (L. and Co.) | WHITE (S. and Co.) | BLACK (L. and Co.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 19. Kt to K 5th (h) | Q to K 3rd (i) |
| 2. K Kt to K B 3rd | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 20. Q to K 4th | Q to K 2nd |
| 3. P to Q 4th | P takes P | 21. K Kt to Q 6 2nd | K R to K B 2nd |
| 4. K B to Q B 4th | K B to Q B 4th | 22. P to K Kt 5th | P takes P |
| 5. P to Q B 3rd | K Kt to K B 3rd | 23. P to Q B 5th (d) | K B to Q B 2nd |
| 6. Castles | P to Q 3rd | 24. P takes P | K to R 2 sq (e) |
| 7. P takes P | K B to Q Kt 3rd | 25. Q to K 2nd | Q R to K B sq (f) |
| 8. Q Kt to Q B 3rd | P to K R 3rd (a) | 26. Q to K R 5th (ch) | K to R sq |
| 9. P to K R 3rd | Castles. | 27. Q takes Kt (g) | K Kt to K B sq |
| 10. Q to her 3rd | Q Kt to K 2nd | 28. Kt to K 4th (ch) | P takes Kt |
| 11. P to Q R 4th | P to Q B 3rd | 29. R takes R (ch) | K takes R |
| 12. K Kt to Q Kt 3rd (b) | P to Q 4th | 30. R to K B sq (ch) | K to Kt sq |
| 13. P to K 5th | P to K B 4th | 31. Kt to K R 6th (ch) | K to R 2nd |
| 14. Q to K 2nd | K Kt to K 5th | 32. Q to K B 5th | R takes K B P |
| 15. Q B to K 3rd | Q Kt to K Kt 3rd | 33. Q takes K Kt P (ch) | K takes R |
| 16. P to K Kt 4th | P takes Kt | 34. R takes B (k) | Q takes R |
| 17. Q Kt P takes Kt | Q R to K 3rd | 35. Q to Q B 8th (ch) | Q to K B sq |
| 18. K Kt to K B 2nd | P to K B 4th | 36. B to K B 7th (ch) | K to B 2nd |

The game was carried on for a few more moves, when White resigned.

(a) Better to have Castled. This move enables White to maintain their centre unbroken.

(b) The opening is very well played by the White side.

(c) This was very ill-judged. Their game was anything but promising before, but this utterly useless move made it much worse.

(d) Indispensable, before taking the Pawn, or Black could have taken the K P with his Kt safely

(e) Two on each side in a consultation game is a better number than three or more, especially if there should be a change up in the strength of the partners. Not to speak of the probability of the best paper being cut voted and obliged to give up an important train of play, when the less powerful club, from the more than ample responsibility is divided among a number the talent of it is not disturbed by a variety of suggestions, and their time is not consumed in enforcing their own views or in pointing out the fallacies in the views of colleagues. The Leader made by Black at this moment with loses a Pawn in the most simple manner, and the still more serious error of their opponents subsequently, were mainly owing to the discussion arising from a conflict of opinions.

(f) Black could not help it, loss of a piece.

(g) Black's game is now, of course, lost by its nature, and the leading player on that side seems to have given up in despair, as far as he was concerned, but his copartners determined, luckily for them, to play out the game.

(h) A sacrifice was quit unc alled for, but it rendered the shortest road to victory, though Kt to K 4th would have been a safer one In that case the game would probably have been pursued as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 19. K to Kt 2nd | R to Q 2nd |
| 20. R takes P | R takes R |
| 21. Q takes R | And Black has no resource. |

(i) Quite sound, we believe and the best move.

(k) The object in leading the Bishop to be taken was to get the Queen's move to K Rook's 4th, and thereby obtain a check at K Kt's 5th, which would have been irresistible. Had Black's Rook at K Kt's 3rd been readily removed, such an overwhelming attack, as there would be speedily be left against the King, that extraordinary there was no time for defence to. To avoid the ruinous of a prolonged contest, it was agreed that each side should have two hours more over the usual time for the game. And White having easily established their position, had reached even thirty moves, when compelled to play without proper consideration. Mr. Staunton proposed playing the game to a finish, but eventually getting it up, a good move later and Mr. de Riviere recommended P to K Kt 6th, which we apprehend would not have been prudent in the hurry of the moment an intermediate course, that of taking the Pawn, was adopted, and White lost a dead won game.

(l) Much better, as powerful was the attack obtained by White in the early part of the game we are not sure but by the adoption of a move proposed by Mr. S., P to Q 6 th, they might not be reviewed the game Let us suppose—

| | |
|---|---|
| 34. P to Q 6th | P takes P |
| | Have Black any better move? |
| 35. R takes B | K takes R, or * |
| 36. Q to K B 4th (ch)— | |

They win the Rook, and have the advantage of position.

| | |
|---|---|
| 35. | Q takes B |
| 36. Q to Q B 8th (ch) | Q to K B sq |
| 37. B to K 7th (ch) | K to it 2nd |
| 38. B to K 6th (ch) | K to Kt sq |

(If they play their King to his second square, mate follows in three or four moves.)

* R. B to K R 7th (ch)—and the game must be drawn.

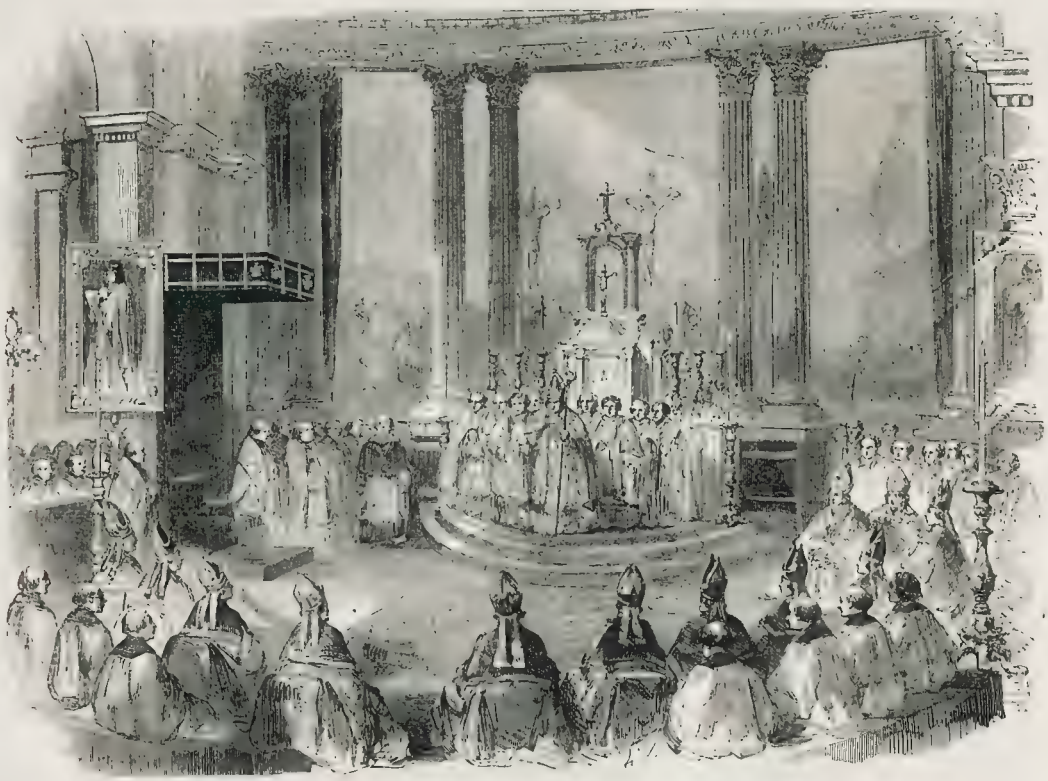
## THE PEACE.

On Sunday, April 6th, a "solemn thanksgiving" for the return of Peace took place at the Roman Catholic Church, Moorfields, at which Cardinal Wiseman and all the other Bishops of that religion in England officiated. The church was thronged in all parts. The choir was on the most extensive scale, several instrumental performers being added to the vocalists.

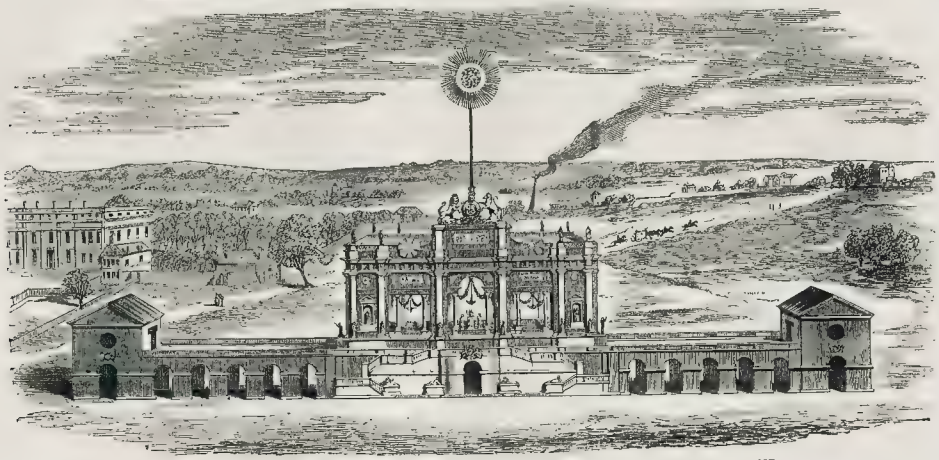
After the Gospel of the day was chanted, Cardinal Wiseman proceeded to address the congregation on the subject of the peace. He commenced by drawing a picture of the beauty of peace, and the contrast which it presented to the horrors of war. He pointed out that if we at home, thousands of miles from the theatre of war, felt the influence of peace, how would it be welcomed by those who dwelt upon the spot which had been the scene of sorrow and desolation. He stated that it was not, however, his intention to descant upon the utility of peace in the abstract, but to direct his observations to the consideration of some of the peculiar circumstances which contributed to render the present peace so happy. Peace was at all times a delightful theme, and it was with peace that the greatest and most enduring glories of the human family were linked. All those periods upon which the mind of man loved to rest with pleasure and with pride were periods of peace. In sacred history, the most honourable period in the life of Solomon, the time when he literally was "in all his glory," was when he encouraged the peaceful arts amongst the Jews. In Roman story the brightest moment was the Augustan age, when the clang of war had become silent, when the doors of the temple of Janus were closed, and when brilliant literary glory shone forth. And that was the moment chosen by the "Prince of Peace" to visit earth, and to redeem man. To come to the annals of England, he would observe that the periods to which the people of this country looked back with most national pride were periods not of war but of peaceful development and social amelioration. The memory of an Alfred was cherished by Englishmen with pride, not so much for his military success, but because he had laid the foundation of some of the noblest parts of the Constitution; and King Edward the Confessor was for ages spoken of by the people by no other title than as the promulgator of "the laws of good King Edward." But, to come to the subject which had caused them to assemble in so special a manner, he would observe that there were three points to be taken into consideration. In the first place, it was a happy circumstance that the peace came upon them to add to the happiness of the Easter season; and thus, while the Church was still celebrating the Resurrection, they were assembled to add the expression of gratitude for what was in one sense a matter of earthly interest to the glad recognition of a great and sublime mystery of faith. The second peculiar cause of the beauty of the present peace was that it came at a time when there was every reason to hope that France had cause to look forward to the peaceful perpetuation of the present Imperial dynasty. Our brave ally was now rejoicing in the constant expectation of internal and enduring peace, after many changes. He knew that the heart of the good and amiable Empress would not be complete in its joy if she had not the consciousness that peace had returned to the world. The third reason why the peace should be warmly welcomed was that there was every ground for supposing that, after the peace had caused the return of the army, there would not be any recurrence of those unhappy feelings of religious discord which some years ago had been so rife in the land. Thousands and tens of thousands of gallant men would soon tread again their native land, and they would never forget the devotedness with which the Catholic clergy had faced all the dangers of pestilence, and even of the field; for instances had occurred of their remaining beside the wounded soldier, heedless of the balls that, winged with death, were whistling around them. He believed that there was now an end for ever to the cry of Catholic disloyalty. If ever that imputation were repeated, let the red graves of the Crimea be appealed to. In those graves the Protestant and the Catholic soldier lay in that long rest never to be disturbed till the last trumpet shall waken all to judgment. Both had received their mortal wounds in the same cause, and the keenest bigotry could detect no difference in the colour of that life-blood which both had shed. The preacher concluded by calling on all to join in returning thanks to God for that he had been pleased to restore to the world the inestimable blessing of peace.

At the termination of Cardinal Wiseman's sermon the ceremonies were resumed, and when they concluded the hymn "Te Deum" was sung by the choir (with instrumental accompaniment), and immediately afterwards the congregation separated.

THE PEACE ILLUMINATIONS—THE GREEN PARK.



THE "TE DEUM" FOR PEACE, AT ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, MOORFIELDS.—CARDINAL WISEMAN PREACHING BEFORE THE BISHOPS.



TEMPLE ERECTED FOR THE DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS IN THE GREEN-PARK, TO CELEBRATE THE PEACE OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

## COMMEMORATION
OF THE
## PEACE OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE,
1748.

*(From a Print of the time.)*

By way of comparison it may be interesting to take a retrospective glance into the last century, and at the artistic taste of its festivities in commemoration of an event similar to that which we have just celebrated.

The General Peace concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle, on November 7th, 1748, was commemorated on the 27th of April, in the following year, by a magnificent display of "Public Fire works," for which purpose a Temple was erected in the Green-park, the classic character of which has altogether been disregarded by the authorities in our day; for the engineers'-shed, and its appurtenances whence the Fireworks were displayed on Thursday night last, is but a mean erection in comparison with the design of 1749. Its basement included pavilions or storehouses for the engineers, arcades for planting the cannon, and a flight of steps ascending to the music-gallery.

The temple was 144 feet high to the top of his Majesty's arms, and 410 feet long. The ornaments were all in relief, and it was adorned with frets, gildings, lustres, artificial owers, inscriptions, statues, emblematical pictures, &c.

The pictures were in number eighteen in front, each painted ouble; so that, though at first they appeared as marble basso-relievos, they, after the fireworks were played off, being moved by machinery, discovered the same pictures in colours, and were rendered transparent by a great number of lamptons.

The bas-relief over the cornice in the centre was 28 feet by 10, and represented his Majesty giving Peace to Britannia. The attendants on Peace were Plenty, Riches, Happiness, Trade, and Commerce. The attendants on Britannia were Liberty, Husbandry, Arts, and Sciences.

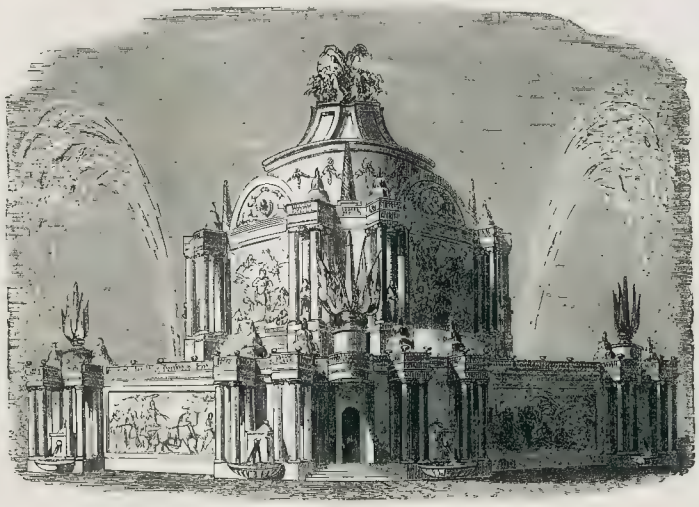
On the right of this, below the Entablature, was a picture of 18 feet by 81, representing the return of Neptune, drawn by sea-horses, conducted by the Genius of Peace, and attended by Tritons, Sea Nymphs, &c. On the left of the central arch was the return of Mars, drawn with lions, the arms of England, and conducted by Fame, with an olive branch, proclaiming peace.

On each side of these pictures was a festoon of arms and military instruments.

The evening began with a grand concert of warlike instruments, and the disposition of fireworks was in the following order:—

They were opened by a Royal salute of 101 brass ordnance, which was immediately followed by a display of rockets of different sorts, air balloons (sic), &c., in eleven courses, to the number of 32,684, viz.:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sky-rockets. | | |
| Honorary .. | 432 | |
| Caduceus .. | 48 | |
| Guardole .. | 48 | |
| In Flights .. | 10,072 | |
| Total, 4 cw. to 6 lb. wt. | | 10,650 |
| Air-balloons | .. | 87 |
| Tourbillons | .. | 88 |
| Regulated Pieces .. | .. | 21 |
| Figured Pieces .. | .. | 30 |
| Pots d'Artifice .. | .. | 180 |
| Hots de Buns .. | .. | 12,200 |
| Cascades .. | .. | 21 |
| Vertical Suns and Wheels | | 136 |
| Fixed Suns .. | .. | 71 |
| Fountains .. | .. | 160 |
| Gerbes .. | .. | 240 |
| Jarres .. | .. | 3710 |
| Mortors .. | .. | 3000 |



PEACE COMMEMORATION, 1814.—TEMPLE OF CONCORD IN THE GREEN-PARK.

PEACE COMMEMORATION, 1814.—CHINESE PAGODA AND BRIDGE, IN ST. JAMES'S-PARK.

After all these had been displayed in the XII. place, followed a grand pyramidic from the top of the temple, consisting of 6000 rockets, headed with stars, rains, and serpents all at once. Then the erection, cleared of its combustibles, became illuminated so as to show the emblematical figures; and the front was beautifully illuminated with a variety of designs, which burnt for a considerable time.

The following was the order of the arrangements of the statues in the façade:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Diana, Jupiter, Monarchs of Great Britain and France embracing. | King's Arms, A Grand Basso-Relievo, representing the revival of Commerce and other effects of Peace. GEORGIUS II. REX | Apollo, Ceres. Monarchs of Great Britain and Spain embracing. |

Peace sitting on a pedestal, a tended by

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Prudence, Justice, | Liberty, Neptune, | Mars, Fortitude, Plenty, Temperance. |

On the right side of steps on each side was a figure denoting the return of trade and affairs to their former uninterrupted course: they represented the Rivers Thames and Isis.

| | |
|---|---|
| At the right end were | At the left end were |
| Mercury, Constancy, Religion, and a Latin inscription. | Honour, Minerva, Clemency, and a Latin inscription. |

On the back were the statues of Faith and Vigilance, and a Latin inscription.

## TREATY OF AMIENS, 1802.

SOUTHEY, in his "Letters of Espriella," after some sarcastic remarks on the ridiculous manner in which peace was proclaimed, gives the following account of the illumination by which the Treaty of Amiens was celebrated:—

If, however, the ceremony of the morning disappointed me, I was amply rewarded by the illuminations at night. This token of national joy is not, as with us, regulated by law: the people or the mob, as they are called—take the law into their own hands on these occasions, and when they choose to have an illumination the citizens must illuminate to please them, or be content to have their windows broken—a violence which is winked at by the police, as it falls only upon persons whose politics are obnoxious. During many days preparations had been making for the festivity, so that it was already known what houses and what public buildings would exhibit the most splendid appearance. M. Otto's, the French Ambassador, surpassed all others, and the great object of desire was to see this. Between eight and nine the lighting up began; and about ten we sallied out on our way to Portman Square, where M. Otto resided.

For the private streets there was nothing to be remarked except the singular effect of walking at night in as broad a light as that of noonday, every window being filled with candles, arranged either in straight lines or in arches, at the fancy of the owner, which nobody stopped to admire. None, indeed, were walking in these streets except persons whose way lay through them; yet, had there been a single house unlighted, a mob would have been collected in five minutes at the first outcry. When we drew near Pall-mall the crowd, both of carriages and of people, thickened; still there was no inconvenience, and no difficulty in walking, or in crossing the carriage-road. Greater expense had been bestowed here. The gaming-houses in St. James's-street were magnificent, as they always are on such occasions. In one place you saw the crown and the G. R. in coloured lamps; in another the word "Peace" in letters of light; in another some transparent picture emblematic of Peace and Plenty. Some score years ago a woman in the country asked a higher price than she had used to do for a basket of mushrooms, and, when she was asked the reason, said it was because of the American war. As war thus advances the price of everything, peace and plenty are supposed to be inseparably connected;—and well may the poor think them so. There was a transparency exhibited this night at a potthouse in the City which represented a loaf of bread saying to a pot of porter, "I am coming down;" to which the porter-pot made answer, "So am I."

The nearer we drew the greater was the throng. It was a night truly surprising to behold all the inhabitants of this immense city walking abroad at midnight, and distinctly seen by the light of ten thousand candles. This was particularly striking in Oxford-street, which is nearly half a league in length. As far as the eye could reach, either way, the parallel lines of light were seen narrowing towards each other. Soon, however, we could still advance without difficulty, and the carriages rattled along unobstructed. But in the immediate vicinity of Portman-square it was very different. Never before had I beheld such multitudes assembled. The middle of the street was completely filled with coaches, so immovably locked together that many persons who wish-d to cross passed under the horses' bellies, without fear and without danger. The unfortunate persons with a had no such means of escape. They had no possible way of extricating themselves, unless they could crawl out of the window of one coach into the window of another. There was no room to open a door. There they were, and there they must remain, patiently or impatiently; and there, in fact, they did remain the greater part of the night, till the lights were burnt out, and the crowd clearing away left them at liberty.

We who were on foot had better fortune, but we laboured hard for it. There were two ranks of people—one returning from the square, the other pressing on to it. Exertion was necessary to make any headway at all; he who was behind you pressed you against him who was before. I had nothing to do but to work out elbow-room that I might not be squeezed to death, and to float on with the tide. But this tide rose frequently as a stop; some obstacle at the further end of the street checked it; and still the crowd behind was increasing in depth. We tried the first entrance to the square in vain; it was utterly impossible to get in; and, finding this, we crossed into the counter-current, and were carried out with the stream. A second and a third entrance we tried with no better fortune; at the fourth, the only remaining avenue, we were more successful. To this, which is at the outskirts of the town, there was one way inaccessible by carriages, and it was not crowded by waiters, because the road was bad: there were no lamps; and the way was not known. By this route, however, we entered the square from directly opposite to M. Otto's; and, raising ourselves by the help of a garden wall, overlooked the crowd, and thus obtained a full and uninterrupted sight of what thousands and tens of thousands were vainly struggling to see. To describe it, splendid as it was, is impossible: the whole building presented a front of light. The inscription was "Peace and Amity." It had been "Peace and Concord;" but a party of sailors in the morning, whose honest patriotism did not regard trifling differences of orthography, insisted upon it that they were not *conquered*, and that no Frenchman should say so: and so the word "Amity," which can hardly be regarded as English, was substituted in its stead.

Having effected our object, meaner sights had no temptation for us, and we returned. It was three in the morning before we reached home, and we extinguished our lights and were retiring to bed, believing ourselves at liberty to do so. But it did not please the mob to be of the same opinion; they insisted that the house should be lit up again, and John Bull was forced to be obeyed. Except a few such instances of unreasonableness, it is surprising how peaceably the whole passed off. The pickpockets have probably made a good harvest; but we had no quarrelling, no drunkenness, and not a single more extraordinary, prodigious as the crowd was, have heard of no accident.

So famous is the illumination of M. Otto, that one of the minor theatres has given notice to all such persons as were not fortunate enough to obtain sight of it that it will be exactly represented upon the stage for their accommodation, and that the same number of lamps will be arranged precisely in the same manner, the same person being employed to suspend them. Hundreds will go to this, not recollecting that it is as impossible to do it upon a stage of that size as it is to put a part of water into a wine cup.

## THE PEACE CELEBRATIONS OF 1814.

THESE festivities, which took place on the 1st of August, were described in the *Evening Mail* of the following day as "a sort of general celebration of War, of Peace, and of the Accession of the House of Brunswick"—of War, it being the anniversary of the battle of the Nile.

The three Parks were properly chosen for the scene of this jubilee. In that of St. James's the principal attraction was a Chinese bridge thrown over the canal, upon the centre of which was erected a lofty pagoda, while the other parts were decorated with pillars and boxes, for the exhibition of fireworks. The Pavilions at the east and west ends were hung with Chinese lanterns. In the Green-park, on the edge of the Mall, was placed the Royal booth, of a circular form, with a gallery attached to it, for the [illegible] of State, Foreign Ministers, and other distinguished persons. [illegible] in the same park, was erected the edifice entitled the [illegible] Council, the general design of which was the invention of Sir [illegible], and the external decorations were by Greenwood and [illegible]. From the Queen's Palace a bridge of communication to the Green-park was thrown over the road of Constitution-hill, and in Hyde-park the Serpentine river was allotted for the spectacle of a *naumachia*, in which a British and French fleet, represented by barges brought from Woolwich, and fitted up to resemble men-of-war of the line and frigates, were to exhibit the manœuvres and circumstances of a naval fight. The park itself was covered with a multitude of booths, erected by permission, and fraught with all the variety of amusement and recreation belonging to a [illegible].

The weather of the [illegible] had been announced that in the event of [illegible] postponement would be necessary [illegible] sky, turned out perfectly fine. A [illegible] and room kept by the [illegible] crowds of every rank which thronged the parks, the exhibitions began with the ascent of Mr. Sadler, jun., in a balloon, from the Green-park, about six in the evening. He rose almost perpendicularly till nearly out of view, when the machine gently moved in the direction of Kent. About eight the naval action in the Serpentine river commenced; and by a judicious variety of action, and the grand display of a ship on fire, this spectacle afforded more pleasure than might have been supposed from the rituals attached to it. But the great object of general expectation was the fireworks, of which the centre was the magnificent edifice in the Green-park. This erection at first exhibited the appearance of a fortified castle, from the battlements of which the most brilliant showers of rockets were thrown, whilst the walls disclosed every curious and complicated contrivance of the pyrotechnic art. After every eye had been astonished and delighted for two hours with these display, the metamorphosis took place of the castle into the Temple of Concord, richly illuminated with coloured lamps, and adorned with suitable emblems and devices.

By some authorities it has been stated that the Temple was designed by Smirke, and that Hilton and Stothard painted the transparencies.

The road across the canal from Queen-square, Westminster, was first opened on this day. The illumination of the Chinese bridge across the canal, with the seven-storied pagoda, was very brilliant; but a sad disaster happened during the fête, when the fireworks ignited: the pagoda, and two of the men employed in its superintendence, were so severely injured that they died on the following day; and five stories of the pagoda were destroyed ere the fire could be distinguished.

Canova, when asked what struck him most forcibly during his visit to England, is said to have replied, "that the trumpery Chinese bridge in St. James's Park should be the production of the Government, whilst that of Waterloo was the work of a private company."

## OUR INSTITUTIONS.

### THE HANGMAN.

AVAILING himself of the public excitement occasioned by the horrible circumstances attending a recent execution, the Bishop of Oxford, in an admirable speech, has asked for a Select Committee of the House of Lords to consider the present mode of carrying capital punishments into effect. As the inquiry thus instituted is likely to open up to general discussion, not only in Parliament, but throughout the country, the whole subject of extreme punishment, a short sketch at this moment of the public executioner and his duties in olden time may be neither unseasonable nor uninstructive. To some, possibly, the topic may appear forbidding; but a narrative of the executioner's office has more interest, although of a painful kind, than any one would conceive who is imperfectly informed respecting it. The changes it has undergone, both in the nature of its duties and in the manner and occasion of performing them, are peculiarly illustrative of the political and social progress which this country has made. In the "good old times" (all times are good, Lord [illegible] tells us, when they are old), when travelling was tedious and expensive, every county town, and many minor boroughs, had their own especial hangman, and were able to provide him with tolerably regular employment. This official—generally some convicted criminal who had purchased the integrity of his own neck by undertaking the repulsive, though necessary, duty of finisher of the law—was in former days a far more conspicuous and important functionary than his degenerate representative in the present age. What with whippings, the pillory, brandings, burning publications, and his more terrible employment on the scaffold, at the gibbet, and the stake, the hangman of a century back must, in London at least, have been constantly before the public. Now, however, that travelling is cheap and expeditious, and that the sentiments of the people, as to capital punishment, have undergone a great and salutary change, one official is found to be sufficient to perform all the "Tyburn business," from John o' Groat's to the Land's End.

A search through the records of county prisons would probably bring to light many curious anecdotes of provincial hangmen—fellows whose names have long been forgotten, but who may once have enjoyed an odious notoriety in the locality, and at the period of their exploits. For such an investigation we have neither time nor taste, and must confine ourselves to a few scanty memorials here and there concerning three or four of those eminent metropolitan practitioners whose names have been handed down to posterity.

The ordinary place of execution, as early as 1219, was a spot known as *the Elms** in Smithfield (though Execution-dock, near where the Thames Tunnel now is at Wapping, was used for pirates); and we have evidence that capital punishment for treason took place in 1330 at Tyburn). From Smithfield the gibbe appears to have been removed about 1413 to St. Giles's-in-the-Fields (see "Maitland's London," vol. ii. p. 1363); and thence, though at what date is now uncertain, to Tyburn.

To this dismal destination the condemned were usually drawn on a hurdle, a sledge, or in a cart, stopping in the way to take their last earthly refreshment in the shape of a bowl of ale at the Hospital of St. Giles, and, after the suppression of monastic houses by Henry VIII., at the hostel erected upon its site. The fatal procession was made with all possible publicity and deliberation, and many striking scenes are recorded to have happened between certain criminals and their friends, or the populace, on the way. In some instances, under these sorrowful circumstances, we read of affectionate and heartrending greetings in the open road between husband and wife, parent and child, chieftain and retainer, and kinsmen of various degree. Some of the descriptions supply examples of piety, eloquence, and constancy, which reflect honour upon human nature, and prove, alas! beyond question, that the country had many a magnanimous citizen upon the scaffold as well as at the stake. In other cases we find the unthinking and ignoble multitude reviling some hapless victim whose crime had offended the religious or political prejudices of the time, or had displayed a more than ordinary degree of atrocity, magnitude, or rarity. In these instances again we not infrequently discover in the sufferer an invincibility of courage and a contempt for death, with all its exaggerated horrors, which tempt us almost to forget the crime in our admiration of the heroism of the criminal.

As we before remarked, there were other circumstances, besides the too common "dead march" between the prison and the scaffold, which rendered the executioner and his hateful office more familiar to the public in past ages than they are now, or, we hope, will ever be again. Not to speak of that chance array of aged, helpless victims, the so-called witches, who were butchered by thousands to appease a bloodthirsty superstition, the ordinary execution was occasionally prolonged by the cruelness of the apparatus—by maledictions between the sufferer and his friends—the address to the people, and too often by the incredible barbarities, such as drawing, quartering, and embowelling, to which some miserable wretches were subjected. Among the duties appertaining to the hangman's occupation there were also his whipping culprits through the public streets, or at the whipping-posts, his branding with a hot iron, shearing off ears, slitting noses, and his superintendence of the pillory. This last punishment, which was originally intended merely as a disgrace, was sometimes converted by the mob into a frightful torture. We read of cases at which the Sheriffs were obliged to be personally in attendance to save the victim of popular indignation from the ferocity of the rabble—of others where men in the pillory were actually killed by missiles thrown at them. In one instance, recorded in the State Trials, two men were tried and executed for murdering a fellow-creature in the pillory, by assailing him with cabbage stalks and oyster-shells! These sanguinary exhibitions were peculiarly calculated to interest the vulgar multitude; and those concerned to be the object of them, it must be remembered, were oftentimes gentlemen of education, or talent, and high public spirit, but who had incurred the penalties of savage and vindictive laws by using their gifts in a manner that was thought dangerous to the ruling powers. The last sad passage of men such as these was attended [illegible] incidents eminently dramatic and exciting [illegible]

* This place was in use for executions in the year 1219, and, as it seems, long before, by a clause Roll. 4 Henry III., wherein mention is made of *Farca facta apud Almelles com. Middlesex ubi prius facte fuerunt.*—Stow.

lated, for instance, of the indomitable regicide Harrison, that he not only defied every effort to intimidate him in his way to the fatal tree, but that, after hanging the appointed time, and having been embowelled, such was his enduring vitality that the semi-inanimate corpse sprang up with a galvanic convulsion and struck the astounded executioner a blow on the face!

The infliction of what is called "the last punishment of the law" was in former times, too, much more frequent than now. Few assizes were wont to terminate without leaving some unfortunates to be dealt with at the gallows. Townsend, the High-street officer, in his evidence before the House of Commons in 1816, says, speaking of the early part of his career, so late even as 1781 ?:—"We never had an execution that we did not grace that unfortunate gibbet (at the Old Bailey) with ten, twelve, to thirteen, six ten, and twenty. I remember, in 1783, when Serjeant Adair was Recorder, there were forty hung at two executions." Such is the effect of familiarity in lessening the sense of horror, that the people contemplated executions without repugnance; and Judges would often indulge in the coarsest observations while presiding over a trial which was to have this dreadful termination. It is even recorded of a monarch, Charles II., that when Lord Russell was condemned to be hanged, and the sentence was changed by Royal authority to the less-degrading form of decapitation, the King humorously remarked that his Lordship would now find that the Crown possessed a power which he had previously called in question—alluding to a case in which Lord Russell and other "patriots" had disputed the assertion of the same contumelancy to a victim of opposite politics. In this case, as Blackstone observes, we scarcely know whether most to condemn the heartless levity of the Monarch, or the preceding brutality of the Peer which had provoked it. In both cases the fault was that of the time rather than of the men, and they are mentioned only to illustrate the observation before made, that the frequency of executions destroys their terror.

When we consider the state of things thus briefly described with that existing in the present day a marked and gratifying contrast is observable. It is sufficient to reconcile the public mind to the execution of even a deliberate murderer now, and the idea of adding additional cruelty to the mere extinction of life would be scouted with universal execration.

The first regularly-appointed hangman of whom we have gathered any authentic information is William Derrick, who flourished in the early part of the seventeenth century. Everybody is familiar with Master Scott's allusions to Derrick and to his successor Gregory—of whom we shall speak presently—in Sir Mungo Malagrowther's inimitable description of the mutilation of Stubbs and Page for the publication of a violent book against the match of Elizabeth with the Duke of Alençon. (See the "Fortunes of Nigel.") He appears to have gained an extensive reputation, and to have been frequently alluded to in the publications of the day as a well-known character. But whether this arose from his skill as an operator, or the playfulness of his wit and affability of his manners, or to a union of the two, we are not in a position to decide. In Dekker's "Belman of London," under the article "Prigging Law," we find the following notices of this worthy:—

For he rides his circuit with the Devil, and Derrick must be his host, and Tyburne the inne at which he will lighte.

At the gallows, where I leave them as to the haven at which they must all cast anchor, if Derrick's cables do but hold.

So, also, in his "Gull's Horn-Book," p. 58, Dekker mentions him:—

Salerno stands in the luxurious country of Naples, and who knows not that the Neapolitan will, like Derrick, the hangman, embrace you with one arm, &c., &c.

Again, at the end of his "Wonderful Year," is this passage:—

But by these tricks, imagining that many thousand have been turned wrongfully off the ladder of life: and praying that Derrick or his successors may live to do those a good turn that have done so to others. *Hic finis Priami!* Here is an end of my song.

After Derrick had had his day, he was succeeded immediately, or at a very short interval, by Gregory Brandon, whose celebrity was such as almost to eclipse the reputation of his more illustrious predecessor. We find this functionary or his successors in the calling—for every hangman for many years after him, and even the gallows itself, was dignified by his Christian name—frequently alluded to by writers of the middle of the seventeenth century.

In "Mercurius Pragmaticus," a tragi-comedy, acted at Paris in 1641, is the following:—

> The trembles under the Black Rod, and he
> Doth fear his fate from the *Gregorian* tree.

And in a paper called "The Parliament Kite," 1648:—

> What would you say, to see them fall,
> With both their houses vote;
> Because they have deposed us all,
> Now *Gregory*, they'll beguile!

In connection with this man a remarkable trick was played off in 1616, by Ralph Brooke, or Brokesmouth, at that period York Herald, upon Sir William Segar, Garter King of Arms, as related in the life of Camden, prefixed to the "Britannia," and whence has originated the strange notion, so currently entertained, that an executioner who had beheaded any State criminal for high treason was advanced to the rank of Esquire!‡ The story goes that this Ralph Brooke employed a person to carry a coat of arms, ready drawn, to Garter King of Arms, and to present it belonged to one Gregory Brandon, a gentleman who had formerly lived in London, but then resided in Spain, and to desire Garter to set his hand to it. To prevent deliberation the messenger was instructed to pretend that the vessel which was to carry the confirmation into Spain, when it had received the seal of Lee [illegible] and Garter's hand, was just ready to sail. This being done, and the fees paid, Brooke went to Thomas, Earl of Arundel, then one of the Commissioners for executing the office of Earl Marshal, and, in order to detain Garter, assures his Lordship that those were the arms of Arragon with a Canton for Brabant, and that Gregory Brandon was a gentleman and accomplished person. Which was true enough, he being the common hangman for London and Middlesex. Ralph Brandon afterwards contested the circumstances to the Commissioners who represented the Earl Marshal; the consequence of which was, that Garter was, by order of the King when he heard the case, committed to prison for his negligence, and the Herald for treachery. In this wise it happened that Brandon became a *gentleman*, which the mob in joke soon elevated into Esquire, a title by which he was known for the rest of his life, and which was afterwards transferred to his successors in office.

*(To be continued.)*

* The practice of chaining last dying speeches in the vicinity of the scaffold is of great antiquity. From the notes on a fine solemn air, *temp* Elizabeth, called "Fortune my Foe," published by W. Chappell, "Popular Music of the Olden Time," we learn that this tune (which, by the way, is immortalised by being mentioned by Shakspeare, and is alluded to by Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Lilly, Cheetle, and Burton, &c.), was the one to which "the unnatural mother of two dainty damsels" were chanted century ago. In proof of this the following passage is cited from Rowley's "Noble Soldier," 1634:—

> "The King. Shall I be bitter 'gainst the King!
> I shall have sorry ballads made of me.
> Sing to *the hanging tune.*"

And another from "The Penitent Traytor, the humble petition of a Devonshire gentleman, who was condemned for treason, and executed for the same, anno 1641," the last verse of two more than twenty:—

> "How could I bless thee, comfort thou take away
> My life and infamy both in one day.
> But this in bands will survive, I know,
> Sung to *that preaching tune*: *Fortune my foe!*"

† Some have surmised, plausibly enough, that the extempore crane, gibbet-shaped, and called a *derrick*, which seems rig to hoist freight on board, derives its name from this truculent personage.

‡ He was seconded by Gregory Brandon, who, it is said, had arms confirmed to him by the College of Heralds, and became an Esquire by virtue of his office.—Cunningham's "Handbook of London." Art. Tyburn.

§ In Peggé's "Curialia Miscellanea," whence we have abridged the above, it is [illegible] hangman to any appear in Lemon's Roll of Heraldry, annexed to the name of Brandon, viz., the arms of Arragon with a difference, and the arms of Brabant in a canton."

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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 804.—VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1856. [WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS, TENPENCE.


## EUROPE AND AMERICA.

If ever there were a period in English history when England required a strong, honest, and wise Government, it is now. If ever there were a time when to support such a Government there needed a patriotic and united Parliament, it is the present. The nation stands in the midst of dangers. Fortunately there is neither incipient treason nor even strong disaffection on the part of the masses of the people to trammel the hands of the Executive, or to distract its resolves. Our statesmen have a fair field for the display of any high qualities of courage or of foresight which they may happen to possess. But unfortunately there is little or nothing in the character either of the heads of the present Administration or of the House of Commons to inspire much confidence. To temporise, to truckle, to procrastinate, to make any shift rather than to decide boldly upon principles—to accept a Truce when a Peace might have been commanded to patch up a difficulty rather than remove or destroy it—to do anything that may satisfy the pressing emergencies of to-day, leaving to-morrow to shift for itself;—such seems to be the only care and the highest policy of the men to whom the destinies of the greatest nation of the world are at this moment confided, and of the Parliamentary majority by whose favour they retain office. Yet it is abundantly evident to all whose mental perceptions are not bounded by the narrow circle of official life, and who can see into that great world which exists beyond the pale of the Treasury benches and the lobby of the House of Commons, that a day is near at hand when Great Britain may require all the patriotism of her people, and all the statesman-

THE PEACE COMMEMORATION.—COUNTRY VISITORS AT THE ILLUMINATION.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ship of her foremost intellects, to steer clear of the many difficulties which menace her peace, and to maintain her rights intact, and her honour unsullied.

No one who has read the history of Europe with the least care and comprehension imagines that the peace of Paris has in reality settled anything beyond the temporary security of Turkey; that the affairs of Europe are not closely intermingled with those of America; that the revolutions of 1848 have run their course; that the complications which arise in the East may not be exasperated by the passions of the West; or that in these days of rapid locomotion, and of extended intercourse amongst all the civilised and semi-civilised nations of the globe, a war between Great Britain and the United States of America, if such a fratricidal and abominable contest ever arose, would, of necessity, be confined to the original belligerents. Those who imagine any of these things must have read history to little purpose, and must be but imperfectly acquainted with the wishes, the wants, and the passions of contemporary nations. Fortunately for England, the close of the war against Russia finds her in possession of a splendid army, and of a more magnificent and powerful fleet than was ever possessed by any nation in ancient or modern times. While she possesses that fleet and army, and while her people have the power to call for the dismissal of an incompetent Ministry or a time-serving Parliament, she stands upon a vantage-ground from which it will not be easy for any combination of enemies to displace her. The old Anglo-French alliance that confronted Russia falls into abeyance by the peace which it has concluded. France and England may or may not unite for other purposes than the safety of Turkey, but it is obvious that other alliances both for England and for France may evolve themselves out of the present condition of Europe, and of the equally ominous state of politics in America. Great Britain stands between two dangers. On the European continent—every one of whose Sovereigns dreads the renewal of the commotions of 1848—there is forming, or has already been formed, a League and Alliance of absolute Monarchs, of which the object is to repress all popular freedom. The Emperors of Russia and Austria, the King of Prussia, the Pope, the King of Naples, the petty Kings and Princes of all Germany and Italy, except Sardinia; and last, but by no means least, the Emperor of the French, desire to maintain the *status quo* in every part of Europe. They each and all dread Revolution. They each rule by the sword, and deny their subjects all right to the management of public affairs, and all voice in their discussion, unless the voice be employed to praise the acts of arbitrary power, and to counsel acquiescence in its decrees. Each of these Sovereigns dislikes or is afraid of the system of government which prevails in England. Each mistrusts his people, for the simple reason that the people desire the establishment of a political system incompatible with the arbitrary rule of the irresponsible individuals who have inherited or grasped it. We do not except the Emperor of the French, because neither that great Sovereign himself, nor any one of the obsequious instruments who surround him, can believe that the intelligent, refined, active, and generous French nation is always to be governed upon the Russian system of autocracy and officialism. England is the sole great power in Europe which can boast of any constitutional liberty; and for this reason England has no hearty allies among the European Governments. They seek her alliance, if they need it, for the purposes of the moment—and, that purpose served, they relapse into the quiescent antagonism of their opposite principles of action. But the nations themselves look to England as their model and their hope. Italians, Germans, Poles, Hungarians, Bohemians, Croatians, Roumans, all desire a change in the institutions under which they groan, and will not be satisfied to endure their present degradation merely because it has pleased the Governments of France and England to patch up the Turkish difficulty. Hence there is daily danger in Europe, and hence there will continue to be danger, till the great principles enunciated in England in the reigns of Charles I. and James II., and in France in the Revolutions of 1789, 1793, 1830, and 1848, work themselves out to their legitimate end—the consolidation in Europe of a system of rational government, such as the people require, and such as their intelligence, their civilisation, and their Christianity entitle them to expect.

The dangers that menace the tranquillity of the world from the Americau side of the Atlantic are scarcely less serious, and will, we are afraid, sorely try both the skill of our rulers and the mettle of our people. We have elsewhere entered at considerable length into the particulars of the Nicaraguan dispute, and will only say in this place that, if a war unluckily arise on this pretext, it will be a war of Governments in the first place—not a war of the nations. The British people desire no war with America. They would look upon such a war with disgust and horror, and would deplore it as the greatest calamity that could befal them. We hope that the American people entertain similar sentiments. Most cordially do we wish that the United States of America possessed the whole of the debatable ground of Central America; Nicaragua, Mosquitia, and the rest of it; that they would give us three farthings, or one farthing, for our rights;—keep civil tongues in the heads of their statesmen, and so end the business. But, if this is not to be, we must look to our own Government to do its utmost to keep us out of the unworthy quarrel. But if, because the Russian peace is unpopular, they seek to make amends to the wounded self-love of their countrymen, by meeting the American Government with braggadocio and menace—if they precipitate this quarrel because they have a mighty fleet that longs for an opportunity to show of what it is capable—they will err as greatly by their rashness, as they have recently done by their unreadiness and unwillingness. To end the dispute, and to preserve their country's honour, is the task expected of them. The task may be difficult; but in its prosecution they will have the cordial and unanimous support of the nation.

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The Sultan has given Lord Stratford de Redcliffe a piece of land on which to build a Protestant church.

## *FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.*

### FRANCE.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

PARIS, Thursday.

THE great improvement produced in the health of the Empress leaves little doubt that the ceremony of the christening will take place on the day fixed, the 14th inst. The Legate charged by the Pope to perform the office is expected to arrive in Paris on the 8th or 9th; and it is now reported that it is probable, notwithstanding all the assertions to the contrary, that the Queen of Sweden will come to perform in person her part as godmother to the Prince Imperial. It was intended that on the night of the christening a magnificent ball should be given at the Hôtel de Ville; but, as the banquet cannot fail to occupy a considerable time, it was thought that such an arrangement would prolong the entertainment too much and prove too fatiguing for the Empress; the ball is therefore deferred till the following evening. The occasion of the baptismal ceremony will be attended with all the pomp and solemnity that can be given to it. Not a single guest admitted to the interior of Notre Dame is permitted to dispense with the rule of wearing uniform, even in the most remote and obscure parts of the building. The ladies of the Empress's household (with the exception of the Admiral-Brust, who carries the Prince), and, we believe, the wives of the chief dignitaries of State, are all to wear court dresses and trains, and no lady is to appear but in full dress. The preparations for the illuminations, especially that of the Hôtel de Ville, are on the most magnificent scale. In the Place de la Concorde splendid fireworks are to take place. At Anger's the foundry Guillaume Besson has been engaged in casting four superb bells to be hung in Notre Dame, and used for the first time in the approaching ceremony. The largest of these bells weighs nearly 4000 pounds, the smallest between fourteen and fifteen hundred. They are christened in due form, the largest having for sponsors M. Sibour, Bishop of Tripoli *in partibus infidelium*, and Mdlle de Talleyrand, Duchesse de Perigord; the second, the Comte Charles de Montalembert and the Marquise de Jumilhac; the third, the Comte de Tascher and the Vicomtesse de Queleu; and the fourth, the Marquis de Pastoret and Mdme. Affre. All the *marraines* have been chosen among the families of the last five or six Archbishops of Paris. The *grand bourdon* of Notre Dame is many centuries old: its weight is computed at 24,000 lb.

The fêtes of last week produced in many parts a terrible renewal of the preceding inundations, but the beautiful summer weather of the last few days has already done the country "a world of good," and it is hoped will, in various instances, go far to repair the damage caused, so that the mischief will be more local than general. Still, there is no denying the fact that where the inundations have occurred the loss and consequent distress must be terrible, and no doubt the Government will feel itself called upon to adopt some measures for the relief of the numerous sufferers.

In the gardens of the Tuileries on the terrace looking on the Seine (which, since the departure of the Empress has been reopened to the public) a number of workmen are employed in placing some specimens of Russian sculpture brought from Sebastopol. As trophies these works have considerable interest and attraction, but as products of art their value is very low. Among these objects are two gigantic sphinxes in white marble; a large bas-relief from the front of some public monument—a work of considerable magnitude and importance; two figures, which appear also to have been employed in the decoration of a public building; and a lion's head, injured by a ball. Nearly all these sculptures bear the date of 1845; they are for the most part wholly wanting in force, vigour, and breadth, and bear a considerable resemblance to the would-be Greek school, of which Canova was the best representative; though, while they possess the defects of the works of that skilful sculptor, they want the grace and delicacy which distinguished his productions.

The number of subscribers to the "Cours familier de Littérature" of M. de Lamartine increases considerably, but not, it appears, in a sufficient degree to relieve his difficulties very effectually. The cause of these difficulties, which, from the well-known fact that M. de Lamartine inherited large possessions in landed property, had money with his wife, and has made unusually large sums by his indefatigable literary labours, it seemed almost impossible to account for, may, we are assured on good authority, be chiefly explained from two circumstances. The property in question, which consisted in vines—M. de Lamartine being one of the largest vine-growers in France—was, at the time of his entering upon it, charged with debts of upwards of £40,000. Since 1848 the grape disease has nearly neutralised the products, while at the same time existed, during a period of extreme scarcity, the same necessity as before for paying and supporting some four or five hundred families employed in the vineyards. Thus explained, the distress—for it is nothing less—of the poet appeals to general sympathy more eloquently, as we think, than any personal address to the public; and it is earnestly to be hoped that the work on which M. de Lamartine is engaged—a work so replete with the most valuable information, conveyed in the most interesting and popular form that it constitutes a sort of royal road to the acquisition of ancient and modern literature—may be made to fulfil its aim, and save its illustrious author from the ruin which becomes daily more impending.

The tour which the Emperor is making in the localities that have suffered the most severely from the inundations, produces the best moral as well as material effect. It has been a happy and a noble inspiration, and one certain to bear good fruits to all parties concerned.

The death of the historian, Augustin Thierry, has been an event of universal interest and regret. Like Milton, Thierry paid the penalty of his indefatigable studies by the loss of sight, and for many years he had been entirely crippled. In this state he encountered Mdlle. de Quérangal, a young lady of a Breton family, herself a woman of remarkable talents and acquirements, who was so touched by the position of the illustrious sufferer as to determine to devote her life to him. They married; and up to the period of his death her noble devotion was the support and consolation of his existence. Thierry's "Récit des Temps Mérovingiens;" his "Dix Ans d'Etudes Historiques;" his "Histoire de la Conquête de l'Angleterre par les Normands," and his "Lettres sur l'Histoire de France," entitle him to one of the first places among modern historians.

We regret to announce the severe and even dangerous illness of Mdlle. Rachel.

### FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

The organs of the French Government appear to have received instructions to keep the question of the Belgian press before the public attention, and to lose no opportunity of reiterating complaints against it. Thus the *Constitutionnel* of Tuesday says:—

The portion of the Belgian press so justly stigmatised by the protocol of the 8th of May, and which, after the recent debate in the Belgian Chambers, found it prudent to maintain a relative moderation, has not persisted for long in its new course. We learn from Brussels that these incendiary journals publish an appeal to insurrection, addressed to the Italian nation by M. Victor Hugo; and do not conceal that they are indebted for the communication to M. Mazzini. We have to observe that these appeals to the most evil of passions are not published in clandestine papers, as was stated on a solemn occasion. These journals are printed and distributed like all others; they have their subscribers—not in great numbers it is true; they are received in public rooms—not in all, it is equally true, for in some they have been excluded by the subscribers. Therefore, if these papers are not prosecuted, it is because the existing law on the press is impotent. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Belgian Government will consider the moment as arrived when it is necessary to demand of the Legislature that strength which is wanting in order to render Belgium really a neutral Power, and not a hotbed of incitement to insurrection and assassination.

The name of Mazzini is always used when people are to be frightened into repressive measures, or when Governments require an excuse for any arbitrary encroachment on a system usually liberal. It may be remarked, therefore, that just at the very juncture when the head of the late Roman Republic is said to be working at Brussels, the *Risorgimento* of Turin of the 30th states that he has issued a circular to his agents, declaring his intention of withdrawing entirely from politics, and leaving London for New York or some other city of the United States. His agent at Turin, Advocate Bettini, has been instructed to sell the property he possesses in Piedmont.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:—"The project of law intended to be laid before the new Chambers in Belgium, in pursuance of the engagement given by the Government, applies to three things in particular, viz., the stamp, the signing the article with the author's name, and the power given to the law officers of the Crown to institute proceedings without the necessity of a previous demand from a foreign government."

### AMERICA—FRATERNISATION WITH THE FILIBUSTERS.

The Royal mail steam ship *America*, which sailed from New York on the 26th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Saturday last.

General Walker's Government in Nicaragua has at length been officially recognised by the United States. Padre Vijil, the Nicaraguan Envoy at Washington, on the 14th of April called at the State Department, when Mr. Marcy was duly received and conducted by it to the President, where he presented his credentials, and met with a cordial reception. The event created a great sensation.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* says:—

As I anticipated, Mr Marcy was overruled in his opposition to the recognition of Walker's Government. Nothing, I understand, was for the recognition as soon as the new Minister arrived. It is thought by Pierce's friends that the new move will strengthen him at Cincinnati, in the Democratic Convention.

It is highly probable that a resolution will be speedily introduced into Congress supporting the new Government. The *Orizaba*, which sailed from New York last Saturday, took out instructions, by advice from here, that, in case the English frigate *Jasper* should again attempt to stop her, to pay no attention to the demand until fired into, and then at once haul down her flag and surrender, as being unarmed and incapable of resistance. This will bring matters to a crisis.

In the Senate a message had been received from the President relative to the general condition of Central America, and the routes of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. He says that a small body of individuals, invited to Nicaragua by the Democratic party in that country, had apparently put an end to the struggle which had existed there during the last twenty months. The present executive represents the actual power, and no force is behind the fact to investigate the question of legitimacy, nor do we inquire into the causes which led to the change of government. If, therefore, with the Nicaraguan Minister, Colonel Frisbie, and there is now no other, the Spanish portion of the population be not represented, he must have been received. Another has now presented himself and been received, satisfactory evidence existing that he represented a Government *de facto* and *de jure*. Numerous considerations of interest are advanced in the message with reference to the propriety of his reception. An animated debate ensued upon the reading of the message, in which Mr. Crittenden said that in one week more the country would be startled from one end to the other on this subject, and it might result in our being involved in a war.

Advices from Havannah, dated the 15th ult., announce that the Spanish Government is fitting out two maritime expeditions: one to assist the Costa Ricans against Walker, and the other to blockade Vera Cruz, in order to enforce payment of certain claims made by Spanish subjects.

QUEBEC, May 22.—The Canadian Ministry has resigned. The Assembly voted its confidence in the Ministers, but a majority of the Upper Canadian members was hostile to them. It is rumoured that Colonel Taché has been sent for by the Governor General.

ST. JOHN'S (NEW BRUNSWICK), MAY 22.—Lieut.-Governor Sutton has dissolved the Assembly, whereupon the members of his Council tendered their resignations, which were accepted.

### DISMISSAL OF MR. CRAMPTON.

The *Atlantic* steam-ship, with dates from New York to the 24th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday evening. It was not known when the steamer left whether Mr. Crampton had received his passport; but the following article, semi-official, from the *Morning Post* of Thursday, leaves no doubt as to the course which the American Government has taken:—

We said, in an article in which we treated of the relative position of America and England, a few days ago, that as Christians and friends of social progress we earnestly deprecated the outbreak of war, or even the cessation of peaceful relations, between two populations who, in their language, their mercantile transactions, and their relations of every-day life, are so interlaced as are the representatives of the Anglo-Saxon race upon this and the other side of the Atlantic.

We deeply regret to have to announce that since the publication of that article a course has been taken by the American Government which, although it is in no way equivalent to a declaration of war, evidently tends to diminish in a very serious degree the chances of preserving peace between the two nations. Our readers are aware that the Government of England, having first been tendered to the United States, in the most candid and unreserved manner, a frank and full apology for any infraction of the American neutrality laws which might, wittingly or unwittingly, have been committed by British agents during the late war, have not considered it consistent with justice to Mr. Crampton, or with a due regard for the position of this kingdom, to accede to the further demand preferred by President Pierce for the recall of our Minister.

The Cabinet of Lord Palmerston at this point, however unwillingly, felt themselves constrained by justice, and therefore by their duty, to stop short in the path of concession; and the United States' Government, on the receipt of this, the ultimatum of England, has directed Mr. Crampton to withdraw from the territory of the Union.

That this is a most rash and intemperate step, at the present juncture, be the original merits of the questions at issue what they may, cannot, and we are convinced will not, be denied by the better and more considerate even of the people who live under the Government that have taken it. It is not easy in a country where public policy is swayed by such singular agglomerations of parties, and determined by such exceptional circumstances, as it is in America to say what is the precise bent of public opinion; but, as far as it can be inferred, upon the present occasion, from the tone of the most influential of the journals of the United States, it is, with us, opposed to the violent and provocative policy to which the executive Government somewhat unfortunately, as it seems to us—seeks to commit the American people. Irritating as that policy unquestionably is, we shall, we doubt not, continue to maintain that conciliatory conduct, and, at the same time, firm and dignified attitude, which we have throughout this untoward affair exhibited, in the hope that we may yet be able to prevent a further development of the apparently hostile disposition of the Government of the United States; nor is it unreasonable to expect that the other great nations of the civilised world will bring the influence of their opinion to bear upon the mind of the American population in such a manner as to check any further progress in those ill-judged demonstrations of aggression and of tendencies to war.

### TURKEY.

*(From an Occasional Correspondent.)*

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 13, 1856.

The first bond fide step in token of the re-establishment of peace took place at Chek-Mege, about twenty miles from Constantinople, last Saturday, at one o'clock, when Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, accompanied by the Embassy, General Count Zamoisky and Major General Sir Stephen Lakeman, &c., &c., gave over to the Seraskier the Turkish Contingent Cavalry, commanded by General Shirley. At the brilliant review which then took place, graced as it was by the presence of Lady Stratford de Redcliffe and the Hon. Misses Canning, Mrs. Major Brett, and others of Elçi and's fair daughters, the greatest cordiality existed on all sides, and Lord Stratford expressed himself afterwards, at a sumptuous repast given by General Shirley in honour of the occasion, to be much gratified with the soldierly bearing of the men, and the evident accord between them and their officers. His Lordship also expressed satisfaction at the able manner in which General Shirley had carried on the organisation of his corps. The Seraskier, on his part, vouched for the efficiency of the body as also for the friendly disposition of the Turks to their English officers. The whole affair passed off with great éclat, and the number, although small (about 2000 regular cavalry), presented a fine effect mounted on their little wiry horses, with their colours flying from their lances. The troops composed a portion of Sir Stephen Lakeman's corps in the Principalities.

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LOSS OF THE YACHT *ALMA*.—We have received a telegraphic despatch from Dover informing us that Lord Alfred Paget's yacht, the *Alma*, was run down three or four miles off the South Foreland, at a little before midnight yesterday, by the Belgian mail-packet *Diamond*, on her way to Ostend. His Lordship and crew were saved in the yacht's gig.

## THOUGHTS IN THOROUGHFARES.

I AM occasionally weak enough to buy off the opposition of the urchins who obstruct my passage through the London streets by the purchase of a penny newspaper. In glancing at its contents I have found that, in spite of its contracted space, ample room is afforded in its columns for the thy communications on a question which the established daily press seems to treat as finally decided—namely, the guilt or innocence of the convict Palmer. What may be the consideration (whether highly moral or otherwise) which induces the penny papers to open their columns to lengthy communications impugning the verdict of the jury, finding fault with the charge of the Judge, and asserting the prisoner's legal innocence, in spite of all reasonable presumption of his guilt, is a point on which I will not speculate. The country seems to be generally satisfied with the verdict that has been returned; but, if the press is to be turned into a Court of Criminal Appeal, we shall be establishing, in place of trial by jury, a system of trial by newspaper. Never were greater precautions taken to ensure fairness than in this remarkable case; and it is now somewhat late to print letters and articles commencing with the question "Is Palmer guilty?"—a question which the only tribunal competent to reply has, after a patient investigation of many days, answered in the affirmative. Trial by jury may as well be abandoned at once if verdicts are to be made liable to reversal on the demand of newspaper correspondents and editors, the value of whom may be personal friends of the condemned criminal. There is no more reason for putting to the country the question "Is Palmer guilty?" than there would be for asking whether Brown really owes Jones the fifty pounds for which a jury may have returned a verdict any day last term in the Court of Exchequer. There is a regularly constituted Court of Criminal Appeal; there is a tribunal for the consideration of what are called Crown cases reserved, to which the legal advisers of [illegible] would have recourse if there had been any grounds for their doing so; but the endeavouring by clamour to discredit the verdict of the jury is a course which, if permitted to succeed, would supply a most inconvenient precedent. The advocates for the abolition of capital punishment are always peculiarly active when a condemned criminal is in the hands of the law awaiting the extreme penalty. None will doubt the humanity of the motives of these reformers; but in their anxiety to save life they frequently damage their own credit, by arguing, in the face of all fact and probability, against the justice of the conviction of one whose guilt has been legally declared and is morally manifest. This course weakens our confidence in the judgment of those by whom it is pursued; and, though we might pay respect to an argument in favour of the abolition of the punishment of death, we cannot attach much weight to the reasoning powers of those who endeavour to persuade us of the innocence of a clearly-proved and deliberately-convicted criminal.

The night of the Peace Rejoicings was quite an Arabian night in London, or rather every street was a sort of last scene in a pantomime. The metropolis was a perfect "fairyland," according to theatrical notions of what fairyland is like, and every illuminated house was more or less "an abode of bliss" in proportion to the amount of glare that its exterior exhibited. Even the Government offices, to which darkness and obscurity are popularly attributed, which, pursuing the pantomime allegory, would be regarded generally as "caves of despair," "abodes of gnome kings," and other underground localities in which the characters are always groping about in dismal helplessness, or plotting mischief against all the good geniuses that come in contact with them—even the Government offices were brought within the "realms of light" on the occasion alluded to. London looked like an enchanted city in which millions of wonderful lamps had contrioated to the formation of an almost uninterrupted series of Aladdin's palaces. In the midst of such a scene the Imagination might have had unlimited away without fear of the intrusion of dull matter of fact, had it not been for the unfinished state of some of the illuminations, which caused the spectator to say to himself, "That work is not half done, and I must, therefore, be standing opposite one of the public offices." At the Treasury there was the framework of five gigantic letters, intended to spell the word PEACE; but at a late hour the illuminators had got no further than PE, and it seemed as if the authorities, however anxious they might have been to make PEACE, could only get within an ACE of it. To some who noticed the darkness in which the final letters were involved, the idea suggested itself which has already been put forward in some quarters, that the conclusion of Peace is not altogether so brilliant as it might have been, and that more light ought to be thrown upon it by the Government. The state of the Admiralty illumination was also characteristic of the department, for the designs were on a magnificent scale, but were only half executed when the public expectation was at its highest point, and the whole plan would probably have been carried out by the time that everybody had gone away, and the costly arrangements would be complete just as there was no further use for them. Somerset-house was dark, and would not light up at all, although the design was splendid. At the Horse Guards everything was in a backward condition on the Parliament-street side of the building, and for some time nothing more than the framework of the illumination was visible, until a ladder was placed upon a narrow ledge, and, sufficient "purchase" having been secured, a boy ascended to the top, a proceeding by which the system of promotion was, no doubt, unintentionally typified.

Here and there the idea of enchantment was dispelled by the puffing of the wind, which had blown out a portion of the Royal initials, and, in some instances, reduced the Imperial diadem to about half a crown, or deprived the Royal arms of one or more of the legs of its supporters; but the puffing of the wind was not so destructive to the fairy-like character of the scene as the puffing of some few tradesmen, who turned the illumination into the means of an advertisement; these, however, were very rare, and on the whole Fancy had her full fling in a series of random shots, some of which were most amusingly wide of the mark they were directed at. The figure of Peace was the aim of a great many, but nobody seems to have exactly hit it. In some designs she was distributing her blessings, which appeared to consist generally of very large apples, with which she was represented as pelting the Allied Sovereigns. The artistical idea of a blessing, as shown in the transparencies on the night of the illuminations, was, on the whole, remarkable for vagueness rather than variety. Peace appears to be considered as a kind of fruiterer, dealing in nothing but apples, though occasionally exhibiting in one hand a branch, which may be regarded as a branch of the business, in the form of an evergreen. In some few instances she was drawn in the character of a confectioner distributing biscuits to the nations of the earth, or throwing tea-cakes at another lady intended to represent Commerce. Britannia and the British Lion came in for their accustomed share of ill-treatment at the hands of the artists, some of whom had so roughly handled both the beauty and the beast as to have deserved six months' imprisonment for an aggravated assault on a female, as well as for cruelty to a noble animal.

That the whole of London might be a scene of enchantment, those who had no opportunity of getting into fairyland by way of the Strand or any of the streets were invited to visit the "Gardens of Light" into which the parks were converted by means of the fireworks. Here were to be seen "pearl streamers," such as were never before met with, except in the pages of romance, or within the gardens of Vauxhall and Cremorne; with Roman candles in greater abundance than ever Pusseyite churches can afford, and "six turning suns" all revolving at once with a brilliancy sufficient to throw the moon controversy into the shade for ever.

It is something new in this country for the public to rejoice at all, as a matter of business; but that the nation should show its joy with fireworks, or *avec explosion*, as the French would say, is an affair of still greater novelty. Notwithstanding the unprecedented nature of the occasion, and the rather startling strangeness of the proposition to get up a scene of enchantment in London, there was nothing so truly enchanting, and so appropriate to fairyland, as the good humour, good order, and good feeling which all classes exhibited. Everything passed off with smoothness, and very little of the "rough" element was visible.

A WALKING PHILOSOPHER.

## *COUNTRY NEWS.*

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 3, 1856.

| Month and Day. | Corrected Reading of Barom. at 32° and above sea level. | Thermometer. | | Mean Temperature of Day. | Rain in Inches Read at 10 P.M. | Mean Temperature of Ocean. | | Amount of Ozone. (0–10) | Mean amount of Cloud (0–10.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 9 A.M. | 9 P.M. | | | Wet Bulb. | Dew Point. | | |
| May 29 | 29.542 | 56.0 | 51.2 | 55.6 | 0.670 | 55.6 | 54.6 | 4 | 9.5 |
| „ 30 | 29.81 | 52.1 | 51.0 | 52.2 | 0.060 | 54.6 | 54.0 | 7 | 7.5 |
| „ 31 | 29.760 | 57.0 | 56.3 | 57.5 | 0.000 | 54.8 | 52.5 | 7 | 6.0 |
| June 1 | 29.81 | 58.0 | [illegible] | 57.8 | 0.040 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 8 | 10.0 |
| „ 2 | 29.81 | 58.0 | 55.0 | 56.5 | [illegible] | 56.7 | 47.7 | 10 | 9.7 |
| „ 3 | 29.640 | 60.5 | 54.0 | 56.7 | 0.17 | 49.4 | 49.1 | 7 | 7.0 |
| Means | 29.73 | 56.1 | 53.7 | 56.1 | 0.941 | 53.8 | 51.6 | 6.3 | 7.5 |

*The range of temperature during the week* was 32.0° Showery on the 28th, fair on 29th and 30th, rain from 8 p.m. on the 31st, to June 1st rainy, 2nd and 3rd fine.

*The direction of the wind* was—on 28th S.W., became S. at 3½ a.m., passing through W. to N.W at 9 p.m., at 1a.m. moved to W., and then became N.N.W., 3h. 45m. p.m. passed through W. to S. 5 p.m. became S.S.E., 7 p.m. E.S.E., 4½ p.m. S., 4½ p.m. S.W., 4h. 35m. p.m. W., 9h. 45m. p.m. N.W., 10½ p.m. moved through N. to N.N.E.; became N.E. at 3½ a.m. on 29th, N.N.E. at 6½ a.m. N.E. at noon; was N.E. and N.N.E. all day on 30th, N.E. and E.N.E. on 31st, N.N.E and N.N.W. on 1st June, became N.W. at 5 p.m., W. at 3½ p.m., and S.W. from 4 p.m. Oscillated between W. and S.W. on the 2nd and 3rd.

Much electricity at 7 p.m. on the 29th.

29th Weigelia roseа in flower. 30th laburnum in full flower.

28th thunder in S. at 2½ p.m. E. J. LOWE.

THE ART TREASURES EXHIBITION.—On Monday a letter was received from the Lord Mayor of London (Mr. Alderman Salomons), requesting that he may be allowed to add his name as a subscriber of £500 to the guarantee fund—an act which we feel sure will be welcomed as a gratifying evidence of interest in the proposed exhibition.—*Manchester Guardian.*

FARMING ON DARTMOOR.—Mr. George Fowler, a gentleman who has successfully reclaimed a number of acres of waste land at Prince Hall, Dartmoor, is about to leave his farm. He started in that line and carried out entirely the course of improvements on which he originally entered, and has shown to the world what may be done on Dartmoor. Fields which in 1847 were worth no more than from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per acre fetched on the 19th of May nearly 60s. per acre.

PEACE FESTIVITIES AT PRESTON.—On the 29th ult. the Wesleyans of this town celebrated the return of peace by giving a substantial dinner of roast beef and plum-pudding to 1272 Sunday-school teachers and children in the Corn Exchange. The building was tastefully decorated for the occasion festoons of evergreens and flowers were suspended from the glass roof with very pretty effect; and war flags of all nations were intermingled with banners and a shield bearing inscriptions of Peace. The Wesleyan ministers of the circuit and their families occupied the cross table; the latter being occupied by the Rev. Wm. Jackson. At the opposite end an arbour of evergreens and flowers had been provided as a seat for the Rev. George Scott, who presided over the joyous party. The procession, each scholar carrying a nosegay concealing a knife and fork, reached the hall at two o'clock. Hymns and anthems were sung, and prayer and benediction pronounced, and the whole was a delightful scene of rational festivity. The provision for the great feast consisted of 2000 lb. of potatoes, 800 lb. of bread, 200lb of beef, and upwards of 108 plum-puddings, weighing from 4lb. to 16lb. each.

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY'S FARM.—On Saturday the first stone of a new school-house at the Farm School of the Philanthropic Society at Red-hill was laid by the Bishop of St. David's, in the absence of M. Demetz, of Metfray, who had been delayed by an accident. Among those present were the Dean of Salisbury, Mr. Adderley, M.P., Mr. H. T. Hope, Mr. A. Beresford Hope, Mr. W. Cotton, Mr Somers Cocks, M.P., and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone; the new school-house being the gift of the latter gentleman. After the foundation ceremony M. Demetz arrived, and addressed the company in French. (Of the very interesting proceedings we intend to give an Illustration and fuller report next week.)

THE EMPEROR AT LYONS.—The Emperor passed through all the places most visited by the inundation, and appeared greatly moved by the desolating spectacle. His Majesty did not say where night, and in many places passed through very deep and rapid currents. The difficulties and even the dangers of the passage were not, however, thought of, the Emperor's attention being devoted entirely to the heartrending scene around him. The salvation of present sufferings was, however, the immediate object of his attention; at every step the Imperial cortège was met by poor persons driven from their homes by the floods, and who pressed forward to implore relief. The police and the escort at first prevented their approach; but the Emperor ordered that they should be allowed to draw near, and not one of them went away without relief. General Niel, who rode by the side of his Majesty, had a bag filled with gold, which was liberally distributed. Everywhere during the passage of the Emperor, the cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive notre sauveur!" were raised with the greatest enthusiasm. Near the Pont de Serin and the Caisse bank, a poor woman approached in front of the rest, crying, "Vive l'Empereur!" when the Emperor gave her several pieces of gold, saying, "Here, my poor woman, is something for you to buy bread with." The acclamations and the acclamations raised by the people express but very feebly the deep feelings of gratitude and admiration excited in the breasts of the inhabitants of Lyons at the goodness of heart which dictated to his Majesty the noble idea of visiting the afflicted city. The Emperor returned to the hotel about two o'clock, and immediately a consultation was held with competent men on the measures which should be adopted to prevent a recurrence of this dreadful visitation.—*Galignani.*

THE ALSATIAN SINGERS.—The grand festival of the Alsatian singers at Strasburg commenced on Saturday last, with the arrival of thirty-nine singing societies, comprising 547 members, from various parts of France. Adding to these the 300 members of the three Strasburg societies, and the twenty members of the society of the Robertsau, the whole number of singers will be 767. To lodge the foreign singers, the committee has found 143 beds in private families, and the hotels have offered 376 more; the remainder stay with their private friends.

THE ROYAL FAMILY AT BERLIN.—The Queen of Bavaria, daughter to the late Prince William of Prussia, and first cousin to the Empress, has arrived to join the Royal party. There are also present the Duke of Oldenburg, Weimar, Nassau, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Duchess and Crown Prince and Princess of Wurtemberg. The Crown Princess of Hesse Darmstadt, likewise a daughter of the late Prince William, is also expected; so that the whole Prussian Royal family—with the exception of the Princess of Prussia, and her son and daughter—will then be assembled. The town bears an unusually animated appearance from this great influx of illustrious and distinguished strangers, whose passage to and fro, under the Linden, attracts crowds all day.

EAST INDIAN COLONY.—The Indian Government has recently had a project under consideration of some interest to seamen. To the south-east of the Bay of Bengal there a group of islands called the Andamans. They cover an area larger than that of Sicily, and are known to be fertile, well-wooded, and full of harbours. They belong to the British; but, for some unexplained reason, have never been occupied since they were abandoned in 1794. At present they are thinly populated by a tribe of degenerate negroes, or Malays, who are certainly wreckers, and are suspected to be cannibals. The crews of several vessels wrecked on the coast have been murdered, and the islands, which might be made ocean houses of refuge, are a nuisance in the bay. It was supposed that they were unhealthy, but the supposition has been disproved, and the Government has proposed to abate the nuisance. The matter has been referred to England; but we can scarcely imagine that the Court will refuse its consent to a measure demanded by the entire civilised world.

## MEMORIAL OF BRITISH SCULPTORS.

TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR BENJAMIN HALL, BART.

Sculptors' Institute, 32, Sackville-street.

We the undersigned, British sculptors, feel assured that we shall not be deemed intrusive or officious in addressing the following statement to a Minister of the Crown charged with the supervision of the public monuments of the country.

We have observed with regret that frequent attempts have been lately made by the most influential organ of the daily press to disparage the ability of British sculptors, and to defend as an inevitable necessity a recourse to foreign artists. It is, moreover, reported that a large sum of money is about to be devoted to a monument to the Duke of Wellington, and another sum to a memorial at Scutari to the brave men who have fallen in the late war, and in the present temper of the public mind, and in the disposition of some who exercise the patronage of the country, we are not without apprehension that due justice will fail to be done to the English sculptor.

We desire to guard ourselves against the imputation of an illiberal jealousy of the foreigner. Art is a universal language, and the artist should find himself a native of every great city of the world. There has never been a time when the English courts and the English people have not received with ready welcome the foreign painter, architect, and sculptor. May it be thus always. But we claim for native talent that it also should be sought for and appreciated. It is not true that there is a dearth of genius among the sculptors of England. There are works of indisputable excellence from the hands of living artists that attest the contrary. What is lamentably true is this, that means have rarely been adopted for communing public works to the men of the greatest merit amongst us. We would humbly suggest that if the patronage of the nation were exercised with more care and discrimination, and with a genuine desire to discover the worthiest on whom to bestow it, the public monuments of England would no longer be appealed to as displaying in so many instances a puerile mediocrity.

None can feel more deeply than ourselves the degradation which the sculpture of England has suffered during the last fifty years from the erection in our Metropolitan Cathedral, the Abbey, and Guildhall, of the huge puerilities and distressing allegories which deface the walls of those buildings. But it is borne in mind, that, while large sums were being lavished upon such productions as these, Examun and Banks were alive, needy and seeking employment? Men who were neglected year after year by the Government and the municipal authorities of that time are now the boast of every Englishman, and are acknowledged to have earned an European reputation.

To approach somewhat nearer to our own times, we would point to a fact of no little significance. A sculptor of the name of Watson recently died; he was an industrious artist, and a competitor for most of the public monuments executed in his day. He never obtained a commission; but the rejected models which he exhibited on such occasions are now sought for with avidity, and studied by living artists.

Whether the same unfortunate method of selection still attends upon us we must leave others to decide. We must observe, however, that there is an increasing independent amongst artists of acknowledged merit to enter into any public competition. It is felt that a proposal for a general competition is no security against an incompetent or partial judge.

To combat this independent, to foster the genius of the country, to secure for our generation monuments the artists of the greatest power, we would finally submit:—1. That in every competition a public exhibition of the models of all competitors should precede the selection of any one of them; and 2, That such selection should be made by a committee so constituted that the body of artists as well as the public in general may confide in them.

To a public competition so conducted we cheerfully invite every artist resident in the United Kingdom, and we rest confident that, patronage being liberally and wisely exercised, there will no longer be an impression abroad in the country that the English sculptor is unequal to the celebration of English heroism

We have the honour, with great respect, to subscribe ourselves:—E. H. Baily, R.A.; F. MacDowall, R.A.; W. Calder Marshall, R.A.; J. H. Foley, A.R.A.; H. Weeks, J. Evan Thomas, F. M. Miller, Thomas Thornycroft, Alfred Hone, Timothy Butler, William Behnes, Matthew Noble, John Hancock, Alex. Munro, Edward B. Stephens, J. Sherwood Westmacott, Joseph Durham, J. Edwards, Frederick Thrupp, Edward Davis, Thomas Earle, W. F. Woodington.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

*(To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

MY attention has been called to an article in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Saturday last, headed "Grand Trunk Railway of Canada." It contains numerous inaccuracies, which I beg the favour of your correcting in your next publication.

The progress of the Grand Trunk Railway is not suspended, nor has it ever been suspended for a single day. The certificates for work done by Messrs. Peto, Brassey, Betts, and Jackson, from the commencement of this year to the 1st of last month (the latest period to which the returns have been received in England), amount to £520,748, and there only remain works representing £362,053 to complete the railway (with the exception of the Victoria-bridge), from St. Thomas, 40 miles below Quebec, to Stratford, a distance of 942 miles from Toronto, with 220 miles from the junction of the Quebec and Montreal line to Portland, makes a total mileage of 862 miles that will be in operation before the end of 1856

The interest on the bonds issued by the Canadian Government in aid of the Grand Trunk Company will be duly paid on the 1st proximo.

The resolution read in the Legislative Assembly of Canada, by Mr. Cayley, the Inspector-General, was not drawn up in London.

Mr. Brassey is not the Vice-President of the Company, nor has he any seat at the board, as he and his partners are the contractors for the construction of the railway, and of the Victoria-bridge.

The statement of figures attributed to Mr. Cayley would make it appear as if there would be an ever-ending liability to the provinces of Canada, if a guarantee of five per cent on the shares were given, of £486,000 a year. One half of this amount for the first four or five years, to be recouped by the future receipts of the line, would more correctly represent the actual liability from the proposed guarantee.

The ordinary annual revenue of the province of Canada is one million and a half, and not £900,000, as will be perceived by the subjoined extract from Mr. Cayley's estimate, submitted to the Legislative Assembly of Canada, between three and four weeks ago:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Customs .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | £1,300,000 |
| Excise .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 31,000 |
| Public Works .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 100,000 |
| Territorial .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 120,000 |
| Bank Imposts .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 22,500 |
| Militia Fines, &c. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 30 |
| Fines and Forfeitures, including Seizures .. .. .. | 5,000 |
| Casual Revenue .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 20,000 |
| Law Fees Fund, 13 Vic. cap. 63 and 64 .. .. .. | 6,500 |
| Total .. .. .. .. | £1,583,030 |

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

CUBACK P. BONEY, Secretary.

[NOTE OF THE EDITOR.—The statement which our Correspondent characterises as replete with "numerous inaccuracies" is entirely based on the Parliamentary report of the speech of Mr. Cayley, Inspector-General of Canada, an office which corresponds to that of Chancellor of the Exchequer.]

## THE PEACE COMMEMORATION AT PLYMOUTH.

The celebration of peace on the 29th ult. was observed in the three sister towns of Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse as a general holiday. Business of every description was suspended, all the shops and public establishments were closed, including, of course, the Government Arsenals, Custom-house, Dockyard, Royal William Victualling-yard, Gun-wharf, &c. The morning was ushered in by the ringing of merry peals from the various churches, and the public buildings and streets were gaily decorated with flags.

A meeting of the inhabitants took place about ten days previously at the Guildhall, John Kelly, Esq., the Right Worshipful the Mayor presiding; when it was determined that there should be a public display of fireworks on the Plymouth Hoe, and a subscription should be opened for defraying the cost of a Crimean Ward at the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital; a committee was immediately formed, and the Mayor consented to be the chairman; and Mr. William E. Rendle was chosen as the secretary, and Mr. J. Skardon treasurer. The committee immediately set to work in good earnest, and a subscription was soon raised, amounting to from £300 to £400. All the money was subscribed and the arrangements completed in the short space of a week; and a regular holiday was enjoyed by the immense population of Plymouth and surrounding to vns and district.

The review of the troops took place at noon, and comprised the following regiments:—Royal Marines, Devon Artillery, Warwick Militia, Royal Artillery, Limerick County Militia, South Devon Militia, and the 94th Depôt. The number of men and officers assembled was about 2500.

THE PEACE COMMEMORATION AT PLYMOUTH.—ROCKETS AND GENERAL ILLUMINATION OF THE FLEET IN THE SOUND.—FROM A SKETCH BY H. A. LUSCOMBE.

Royal salutes were fired at noon by all the ships and gun-boats in commission in the Sound and harbour, and the effect was very grand.

The day was tolerably fine—there was no rain, but the sky was heavy. The town was filled with strangers, the trains were overcrowded, the river steamers were crammed with passengers, and the turnpike-roads were filled with vehicles of all descriptions Never was Plymouth so full, and never did such an immense concourse of people enjoy themselves so thoroughly.

But the great event of the day was yet to take place, namely, the illumination of the fleet. The Mayor had written to the Admiralty to ask them to grant an order for a grand review of the fleet to take place, but this could not be conceded; they promised, however, the chief magistrate that at nightfall the fleet should be illuminated, and there should be a display of rockets from the ships in commission and the gun-boats.

The Plymouth Hoe, of great celebrity, was the best place to see this grand sight, and it was here, too, that the fireworks were to be exhibited. Consequently, towards evening, the whole of the populace en masse made towards this beautiful spot; at nine o'clock, the time appointed for the illumination, there could not have been less than 60,000 or 70,000 persons present.

At nine o'clock to a minute, at one signal, the whole of the ships and gun-boats in the Sound and harbour were lighted up as if by magic, and the effect was of the most gorgeous description. It would be impossible to describe the extraordinary brilliancy of this display. The portholes were all lighted up, and blue lights were burnt at the fore, main, and cross jack yard arms, spanker, and jibboom ends At the conclusion of the illumination there was a simultaneous discharge of hundreds of rockets from all the vessels. this our Artist has attempted to portray as a record, however, of one of the finest sights ever witnessed in Plymouth.

The display of fireworks was by Mr. LANE—a very clever local pyrotechnist. The pieces were of a very grand description, and the last produced a most imposing effect. The word "Peace" was lighted up in coloured fire, with a V. R. and crown, and terminated with a grand discharge of shells, roman candles, and a flight of one hundred rockets at one instant.

The town was only partially illuminated. The Royal Hotel was brilliantly lighted with gas. The grounds of Mount Edgcumbe and its noble owner's yacht were brilliantly lighted up with coloured fires. Royal salutes were also fired from the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe's batteries at Wilderness Point, and a great number of sky-rockets were let off.

Mount View, the delightful residence of Mr. William E. Kendle, was also illuminated with brilliant lights, and a great number of rockets and other fireworks were discharged from the grounds.

Fireworks were also let off at Mannamead, accompanied by a bonfire.

Bovisand was also illuminated, and bonfires blazed away on many of the surrounding heights.

The whole passed off exceedingly well. There was not a single accident nor was there a single charge before the magistrates. Great credit is due to the worthy Mayor of Plymouth for carrying out all the various arrangements of the day.

THE PEACE COMMEMORATION AT PORTSMOUTH.—THE BONFIRE ON THE BEACH.

THE PEACE ILLUMINATION: THE FRENCH EMBASSY, ALBERT-GATE.

RIGHT HON. LORD PANMURE'S (MINISTER-AT-WAR), BELGRAVE-SQUARE.

THE PEACE ILLUMINATION: STRAND.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 8.—3rd Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 9.—St. Anthony. Jerusalem besieged, 1099.
TUESDAY, 10.—Oxford attempted to assassinate Queen Victoria, 1840.
WEDNESDAY, 11.—St. Barnabas. Roger Bacon died, 1294.
THURSDAY, 12.—Wat Tyler killed in Smithfield, 1381.
FRIDAY, 13.—Battles of Naseby, 1645; Marengo, 1800; Friedland, 1807.
SATURDAY, 14.—Battle of Saragossa, 1809

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 14, 1856.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 5 35 | 6 15 | 6 54 | 7 37 | 8 18 | 9 3 | 9 49 |
| 18 10 | 18 50 | 19 29 | 20 12 | 20 53 | 21 38 | 22 24 |

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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1856.*


For some weeks past our American difficulties, which many people thought so lightly of at first, have been assuming a more and more complicated and threatening aspect; and the latest accounts represent that the Government of Washington has dismissed the British Minister. We suppose that our Government will return the discourtesy by dismissing Mr. Dallas. But the mere fact of the suspension of diplomatic relations, though it generally precedes a war, does not of necessity create one. In the present state of the question the presence of Mr. Crampton at Washington served no good purpose. Too generally Ambassadors are expensive superfluities, if they are nothing worse; for it seems to be the fatality of our English diplomatic agents, if they rank higher than Consuls, to do more harm than good, and to stir up strife instead of preventing or allaying it. There scarcely needed this last act on the part of President Pierce to show that the American Government has resolved upon steps which will completely alter the conditions of the case upon which so much diplomatic ingenuity has been lavished to no purpose. The true construction of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, which we had offered to submit to arbitration, becomes unimportant in face of recent facts which utterly supersede that document. The recognition by President Pierce of Walker and his band of freebooters and "Filibusters," as rulers *de facto* in Nicaragua, and the reception of Padre Vijil as their envoy and representative, at once dispose of the question as to "occupying or colonising" in Central America. General Walker and his colleagues are North Americans, subjects of the United States, and their perquisition of territory in Nicaragua and Costa Rica can only end in one way to add, one day or other, to the stripes and stars of the Union flag. This consummation seems to be inevitable. The first irruption into the devoted territory has been successful; and under favour of the Presidential recognition the invading bands will swell to an irresistible amount—irresistible at any rate by any force which the present occupants may be able to bring against them. The population of all the Central American States does no. amount to two million souls; that of Nicaragua and Costa Rica combined reach but half a million. Is it to be supposed that such a small family can successfully maintain their ground against the tide of emigration setting in from the north and west, influenced by that doctrine of "manifest destiny" which, according to the treasured creed of the governing faction of America, assigns all the territories of the New World to the federal rule? The contest is too unequal to admit of an instant's doubt or a protracted solution; and the question now is, what her England, in her admitted rights and legitimacy, shall feel herself called upon to oppose with arms what she has vainly endeavoured to prevent by diplomacy? Should she do so the contest may be prolonged, but the ultimate issue will be the same.

It may be suggested that there is an intermediate course open to us which might make us participator in the fruits and advantages of the new movement, and, at the same time, moderators of the struggle and defenders of the interests of humanity; but to adopt this policy the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty must not only be abandoned, but its provisions must be reversed. But now again, the question arises whether the present or any future Government in America would consent to our participation in a policy which the Americans consider to be exclusively American? We think not; and for this, if for no other reason, that a careful consideration of the negotiations which led to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and of the correspondence which has since taken place in reference to it, betrays a deliberate intention on the part of the American Government to exclude Great Britain from all pretence to such participation by the very operation of the treaty itself. What else is the meaning of Mr. Buchanan's pointed reference to the Munro doctrine—that "the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered subjects for future colonisation *by any European Powers?*" It is true that Lord Clarendon retorted upon this declaration by stating that "it could only be viewed as the dictum of the distinguished personage who delivered it." It may be so viewed by European diplomatists; but on the other side of the Atlantic it is looked upon by a whole people as a religious ordonnance; and time may prove it to be "a great fact." Englishmen must be dull of comprehension, indeed, if they fail to perceive the drift of such a passage as the following, addressed by the same American Minister to the Foreign Secretary of her Majesty, explaining the secret motive with which the United States signed the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

Mr. Buchanan writes, May 2, 1851:—"The British statement seems to attach considerable importance to the fact—but why, it is difficult to conceive—that 'Mr. Buchanan, in his statement, observes that Ruatan was occupied in 1850 by Great Britain.' It was for the very reason that not only Ruatan but nearly the whole eastern coast of Central America, were occupied by Great Britain, *that the Government of the United States were so anxious to conclude a convention requiring her to withdraw from this occupation.*" In anticipation of the obvious objection that this policy ought to have been avowed, and the title of Great Britain to this island "formally contested" at the time of concluding the convention in 1850, he very candidly says:—"*Such a course could only have produced useless irritation. It was sufficient for them to know that Great Britain, being in occupation of it, no matter by what title, had agreed to withdraw from this occupation.*"

These circumstances, we think, should be sufficient to convince the people of England that if they are to maintain their own, or influence the destinies of others, in Central America, diplomacy is unequal to the task.

We are convinced that the Enlistment question was kept alive by the American Government, not for its independent merits, but in aid of the more important and ambitious schemes now in course of development in Nicaragua. We are not at all surprised, therefore, that General Pierce, having treated with neglect, almost contemptuous in character, the sundry and ample apologies which our Government has tendered for any unintentional breach, by any authorised or unauthorised agents of Great Britain, of the neutrality laws of the United States; should have expelled our Minister from American territory. Such a step, upon the whole, is not to be regretted. A total cessation of diplomatic relations is better than such relations continued in a disingenuous and unfriendly manner. Still the breach being thus once opened, though upon a comparatively indifferent matter, the quarrel may be improved at leisure, and the designs of the Monro-Walker party carried out with the less remorse or hesitation. Mr. Crampton, the latter part of whose mission has been carried out under difficulties and affronts of no ordinary character, has been charged by Mr. Clayton with misstatement as to certain admissions said to have been made by the latter in reference to our possession of the island of Ruatan, which, though we have no doubt it will eventually be satisfactorily met and refuted by our representative, adds painfully to the difficulties of the position.

In conclusion, we must warn our readers against attaching much importance to a suggestion industriously set up by a portion of the press, both in this country and in America, that these disputes are only electioneering "moves," to influence the Presidential election, and that when this is over General Pierce will silence the trumpets of alarm, cast aside his war paraphernalia as he would the "properties" of a theatre, adjudicate Enlistment quarrel, the Clayton-Bulwer differences, the Central America question, and all other subjects of dispute as mere "humbug," and, in the most amicable manner, according to accustomed diplomatic form. We are convinced that the matter is far more serious, and that even if this country should be drawn into war, and be the victor in it, as we are certain it would be, the United States would sooner or later possess all those territories in Central America which they covet. A bold assertion of such claims may avail the cause of General Pierce in the coming contest for the Presidency; but the aggression is too flagrant and the object pursued are none the less the acts of a lawless and dishonourable band of the American people.

It is an old complaint against the Court and aristocracy of England—a complaint as old as the days of the Stuarts—that they prefer foreign to native genius, that talent from agencies from the dispensers of patronage is to be German, Italian, the way to neglect to be an Englishman. The grievance is, in many instances, unfounded and unjust, it has too often been warmly and justly felt. Undue preference has repeatedly been given to men of inferior talent, for no other reason, that the world could discover, than the fact of their foreign birth, aided, perhaps, by their possession of some conversational abilities considered them welcome guests at the tables of leading aristocratic and courtly personages. There ought, in a great and free country like ours, to be no objection to a man because he is a foreigner. Such an objection would be a liberal and unworthy; but, for the very same reason, though perhaps with greater force, there ought to be no objection to a man because he *is not* a foreigner. At the present time we have many, both Britain, for the Bust in Marble, from Italian sculptor [illegible] the genius, into whose hands all the most valuable commissions are thrown, and a German intermediary for the Britannia. We [illegible] here, to be [illegible] Mr. Gibson, who has a reputation in his profession, a genius and talent to [illegible] instances; and to [illegible] the name of [illegible] became those who have the management; and [illegible] of literature are more [illegible] than [illegible] own countrymen. To be a celebrated Englishman is a needless passport to high society in England, but to be a celebrated foreigner—and conferred in a far less degree is an almost certain passport to the good graces of the tables, and to the patronage of the highly-born. The great body of English sculptors, conceiving [illegible] patronage ment has been thrown on their [illegible] and [illegible] have been deprived by favouritism of the fair opportunity of gaining their daily bread, have addressed a very temperate and dignified remonstrance on the subject to Sir Benjamin Hall in his capacity of Minister of Public Works. In this remonstrance, which we have elsewhere inserted, they state their case in a manner that is certain to enlist public sympathy and approval, though they may not convince the courtly or influential personages whose conduct is impugned; or those few journals which uniformly make success the test of merit, and write up the men whom fashion delights to honour. A dead man of genius is always highly esteemed by the English nation; but a living man of genius, unless he be a foreigner, stands a chance of being neglected, if not starved, unless he have a sufficient private fortune to raise him above the necessity of entering into the lists as a competitor in the keen struggle for subsistence. The evil is deeply rooted, and descends into lower strata of society than those which dispense patronage. It is difficult to remedy this state of things; but there is no difficulty in giving native genius an equal chance with the genius of Italy or Germany, in the manner suggested by the sculptors with reference to their own art. In addition to this, courtly and aristocratic example could do much to cure the evil which it originally caused; and it could not make a better beginning than by recognising the fact that England is not utterly devoid of painters, sculptors, and authors. The highest art never was, and never will be, recognised on commercial principles. It does not and cannot appeal to the taste of the multitude, but to something higher and better; and it is the duty of the Court and of the aristocracy, exercising the influence they do, to exercise it so as to improve, and not to degrade, the popular taste; to foster the merit which is beyond its age; and to seek out and encourage such men as only need to be sought out and properly rewarded to reflect honour on their age and country.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The performances for the week are of a varied and interesting kind. To meet the great demand for places two additional nights have been added, so that performances will take place every night in the week except Wednesday. Monday, "Lucrezia Borgia," with Albertini and Baucardé; Tuesday, the fascinating Piccolomini; on Thursday, the united talents of Albertini and Alboni; on Friday the performance is to be of a varied character; and Saturday is reserved for an event replete with interest to the artistic world—for the first appearance of Mdlle. Johanna Wagner.

## *THE COURT.*

THE Court has been extremely gay during the week. The Drawingroom in celebration of her Majesty's birthday on the 29th ultimo was followed by a State concert on the succeeding day, to which the foreign ministers and the elite of the nobility were invited. On Saturday the Prince [illegible] the festive season of a "Stranger's Dinner to Africa [illegible] and East and Africa," about to be erected, under the patronage of the East India Company, in the West India Dock-road. The Regent of Baden, on the same day, visited the Crystal Palace, and Prince Frederick William of Prussia called on the Ambassador of France at Albert-gate House. In the evening the Queen and Prince Albert, with their illustrious guests, honoured the Royal Italian Opera (Lyceum) with a visit.

On Sunday the Queen [illegible] Princess, with the four elder of the Royal children, attended Divine service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Duke of Oldenburg, Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and the Regent of Baden were [illegible].

On Monday the Queen and [illegible] accompanied by their illustrious guests, held a Council of the College of Physicians. On Tuesday a Court, at which Lord Wodehouse, the Queen's [illegible] and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Imperial Court of [illegible] were presented to her Majesty and had an audience of her Majesty and [illegible]. In the evening the Queen and Prince Albert, with [illegible] Princess of Prussia, honoured the Princess [illegible] with their presence.

On Wednesday [illegible] Lady Macdonald and Major-General [illegible] had the honour of dining with the Queen and Prince Albert. The Duke of Gloucester, the Regent of Baden, and the Prince Frederick William of Prussia, visited the Royal Academy of Arts, and the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, accompanied by the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Caroline Barrington, and Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible], visited the Polytechnic Institution. The Royal party returned to Buckingham Palace to dinner, at which the Queen had a small number of friends present.

On Thursday [illegible] the fancy dress ball of the Artists' Benevolent Fund was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. The Queen and Prince Albert honoured the Royal Academy with their presence on the occasion of the annual banquet.

On Friday [illegible] Lady Augusta Stanley, Lady Caroline Barrington, and Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible] had the honour of dining with the Queen and Prince Albert at Windsor Castle.

Lady [illegible] and the Marchioness of Ailsa as Lady in Waiting to the Queen [illegible] Lieutenant-Colonel Bereseford, Dramatic Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible] Major-General Sir [illegible] Bart., and Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible] had the honour and Grand Dining with the Queen and Prince Albert.

On Saturday [illegible] Majesty's birthday was [illegible] postponed from Thursday, the 29th ult. to this day, in consequence of the [illegible] Prince of Wales. The [illegible] were [illegible] Majesty and Prince Albert, [illegible] Princess Royal, [illegible] Princess Alice, and Prince Alfred. The Queen and Prince Albert [illegible] with much enthusiasm.

The Marchioness of [illegible] Lady in Waiting to her Majesty, [illegible] Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible] Major-General Sir [illegible] Bart., and Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible] had the honour and place.

[illegible] Council was held [illegible] by the Queen at Buckingham Palace, on Monday, [illegible] Majesty [illegible] Council, [illegible] Royal Highness Prince Albert, [illegible] Royal Highness Prince [illegible] Royal Highness Prince [illegible] Royal Highness Prince

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON—luckier than Lyons—finds that the floods are subsiding. The immense crowd which surged up to town for the festivities of last week has dispersed, and the English language is again the prevalent sound in our streets, where, up to Friday last, the ear was assailed by every dialect with which the provinces can afflict it. The fireworks might went off very passably; and Sir George Grey's obliging hope that the great mass of the people would be so much amused that they would do less damage to property than usual was realised. Windows were not broken, and wherever the "roughs" essayed to create a disturbance the people reduced them to order. Everybody admits that he was disappointed with the firework display, as a whole; although there were several beautiful specimens of rockets and other aerials, and although one burst was very imposing indeed. The spectacle was felt to be long and monotonous, and every one was glad when it was over. The illuminations were in many instances fine: people who had nothing to say for the peace lit up for the Queen, and did it well. One nobleman's house was a perfect blaze—the humour states that the gas was consumed there at the rate of nine shillings per minute. But there was little originality—the star of Brunswick was everywhere exhibited, chiefly, perhaps, because the design could not be construed into anything connected with the peace. We wish we could add that there had been no accidents; but the fall of the rocket-sticks caused death in one case and blindness in several; and two unfortunate children, whose brutal parents had fastened them to a bed-post, locked them up, and gone off to the show, were burned to death. The crowds behaved very well, and the crushes were exceptional and tolerably harmless. Unlucky people who intended "to see everything," and to that end got into vans and carriages, to ride about the metropolis, were in many instances bewalmed in a "jam" of other vehicles, and had excellent opportunity of seeing the effect of Friday's muster. But, as no one is advertised for in the second column of the *Times*, it is reasonable and satisfactory to hope that every one turned up at last. And so endeth the record of a not very satisfactory rejoicing for a very unsatisfactory pacification.

The news from America is of a mixed character. We are assured by the American press that General Pierce is a President so obstinately bent upon going wrong, for the sake of the elections, that he will do everything in his power to promote war. But, on the other hand, we are told that the real heart of American and all the mercantile influences are opposed to so wicked and ridiculous a course. And we are almost asked to keep our tempers, to let the General do his blatant canvassing, and to take as little notice as we can, for that, as soon as the fate of the elections is settled, all will be quiet again. We can perfectly well afford to take this course, if necessary; but even electioneering has its limits. Our representative, Mr. Crampton, is to be dismissed; and Walker, who has been solemnly denounced, by leading statesmen, in the American Congress, as "a buccaneer and a ruffian," has been recognised by General Pierce in a way whose hollow shuffling has called forth the derisive laughter of the whole Union. Well, we can bear even this; and unless the Costa Ricans catch Walker and hang him, which is a thing not to be hoped than expected, we can look calmly on, and see him elevated to the rank of a hero. If such forbearance will conduce to the preventing the crime as a civil war, in which light all who speak English must regard a war between England and America, most assuredly it is our duty to exercise it. We only hope we may be permitted to smile, should Mr. Pierce's unscrupulous manœuvres fail after all, and his party should be suddenly prostrated by an indignant exertion of the strength of the real American people.

The unanimity and rapidity with which Palmer's jury decided on his guilt has been made known. On retiring they agreed not to discuss the question, but each juror was to write his verdict separately. Every paper bore the fatal word. We regret to see that the Journals continue to pile little petty details of the miscreant's behaviour and conversation, which, like the words of a martyr, they could be edifying to the world. His execution is fixed for Saturday, the 14th. Hired advocacy clamours for delay and reprieve; and one or two of the new lights of journalism, who take the Manchester view of war and the maudlin view of crime, plead for the poisoner in verses so bad as to be almost worthy of the theme. There is not, however, the faintest probability of a righteous example being delayed an hour beyond the time fixed; and sentimentality must look out for another criminal object of its cares. The logic of such poetry as

> Why, if he is callous,
> Send him to the gallows!

(we imitate, in default of quite accurate memory of the original strain) will scarcely move Sir George Grey to outrage the instinct of the nation by sparing this villainous and cold blooded assassin. We may add that the correspondence between Dr. Alfred Taylor and Mr. Henry Mayhew, upon the subject of the charge brought by the former against the latter, at the trial, has ended, for the present, in Mr. Mayhew being referred to Dr. Taylor's solicitors. As Mr. Mayhew disclaimed all hostile intention to say duelling—intentions, and merely demanded the explanation not usually refused by gentlemen, the final step seems a little abrupt.

Parliament made holiday in the middle of last week, and has not done much since its reassembling. The Wensleydale Peerage affair has been settled by a compromise, which is designed to relieve the appellate jurisdiction of the Peers from some of the ridicule to which it is at present exposed. Two Peers for life are to be created, Lord Wensleydale being, of course, one, and they are to sit as Deputy Speakers of the Lords, and to hear appeals. Their salary is to be £6000 each, but they are to work for it, for the House is to be supposed to sit, in their venerable persons, at the time when the other peers are in the country or on the Continent. Some amusing discussions took place in reference to the Scotch appeals, Lord Aberdeen stating that English lawyers knew nothing of Scottish law, and among the replies being one to the effect that the Scotch knew this, but were perfectly satisfied with such a court of last resort, and, therefore, that alteration was unnecessary. Except that Lord Palmerston has indulged himself in an elaborate philippic against Greece, her King, and her people, whom he slashed into in a style that reminded one of the Don Pacifico days, and except that Mr. William Williams has been more than usually ridiculous in his cavils at expenditure, the Houses have not presented much matter for note. They counted out on Tuesday, and the list of those who were counted shows what a curious *residuum* it is that sticks to the benches on such occasions, and makes a grievance afterwards of the fact that practical men declined remaining to be unprofitably bored.

The remonstrances of the English sculptors against their expected exclusion from competition for the most important of our national memorials is at once liberal and dignified. They disclaim any of the cant about "native talent" and "foreign encroachment," upon which indignant "Englishmen," "Patriots," "British Lions," and other blockheads, descant in forcible feebleness; and they declare, at once, that art has no country, and that excellence is its test. But they aver that the excellence required in this particular department is close at hand; and that, when an English Government demands sculptural talent, it ought to ascertain whether it is not to be found in England, instead of ignoring the very existence of artists at home. This is surely sensible and reasonable. A national work should be thrown open to the competition of the whole world of art. Nothing can be better than the example that was set at Lille. A splendid new cathedral is to be erected there. The authorities drew out the most complete and workmanlike papers of instructions, in which all that an architect could require to know was stated, and they threw the thing open to the world. Designs, with sealed-up mottoes, were sent in from all parts, and the award was made in favour of an English architect, who is to build this Catholic cathedral; and the second award was a prize to the next best competitor, also an Englishman, a French architect coming in third. Let us adopt this course, and artists will no longer have reason to complain.

## *METROPOLITAN NEWS.*

THE STRANGERS' HOME.—On Saturday last his Royal Highness Prince Albert performed the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of an institution, partially charitable in its object, for the reception of natives of India, Arabia, Africa, China, the Straits of Malacca, the Mozambique, and the islands of the South Sea. [We shall give an illustration of this ceremony next week.]

BANQUET AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave a grand banquet on Wednesday evening in the Egyptian-hall to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the bishops, several members of both Houses of Parliament, and a large number of the parochial clergy connected with the City. The Lord Mayor, in proposing "The health of Lord John Russell, and prosperity to the city of London," said there was no one who had done more service to the Church and State than the noble Lord; and he believed there was no public man who would hand down to posterity a purer name, or whose memory would be held in greater respect, as a statesman and a patriot (Applause). Lord J. Russell returned thanks; and, having referred to the great success which the city of London had conferred upon the commerce and civilisation of the country, he said that no one had ever filled the office of chief magistrate of the City with greater dignity, zeal, and efficiency than the present Lord Mayor. The city of London had enjoyed the privileges as a corporate body for many years, and there were those who thought that its rights and immunities ought to be swept away; but he ventured to express a hope that it would long remain the conservator of public liberty, and that it would show that, while it was not opposed to all needful reforms, such changes would only tend to make it more in bearing with the progress of the age.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—On Tuesday last the annual general meeting of the governors and friends of this institution was held at the hospital, Charing cross; the Marquis of Westminster in the chair. A resolution was proposed by Earl De Grey, and seconded by the Earl of Strafford, to the effect that a special fund be set apart for the perpetual maintenance of a ward to be called the Guthrie Ward, as a tribute to the memory of the late Mr Guthrie, the founder of the institution. After some little discussion relative to the mode, in detail, the resolution, which was supported by Colonel Wood, the Dean of Hereford, Major-General Brooke, and others, was agreed to. The annual report of the committee, which was then presented, stated that the hospital had still two wards closed, and the committee were therefore obliged in many cases to refuse patients from all parts of the country. The house had been supported at an expense of £821 12s. 3d. for the ending 31st December, 1855, leaving a deficiency of income for the current year amounting to £17 10s. 10d. From the year 1817 to the 1st of January, 1856, 110,641 persons had availed themselves of the benefits of this charity, 3298 had been restored to sight by operations for cataract, and the formation of an artificial pupil; the appearance of 4093 persons had been improved by the operation for the removal of opacities, and 1938 persons had been admitted to the benefits of the hospital during the past year, of whom 184 were in-patients.

THE ROYAL CALEDONIAN ASYLUM. The annual festival of the Royal Caledonian Asylum, at Holloway, was celebrated on Tuesday evening at the Freemasons' Tavern. The Duke of Cambridge occupied the chair; and the more select company at the upper end of the table included the Earl of Eglinton, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Colville, Lord Dalkeith, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Hon. Captain Murray, Colonel Matthison, Colonel Moncrieff, Sir A. Alison, Mr. P. Robertson, M.P., Mr. D. Baird, M.P., Sir G. Clerk, Bart, Sir C. Lyell, and a number of Highland gentlemen arrayed in their gay national costume. His Royal Highness, in proposing the "Army and Navy," bore a strong testimony to the great merits of Sir Colin Campbell as a warrior, and especially eulogised the gallantry of the Highland regiments in the Crimea, who marched up the heights of Alma as if merely going to parade. The Duke of Wellington returned thanks for this toast. The boys and girls of the asylum were then introduced amid a deafening flourish of bagpipes; they included the children of Alain Crimean soldiers (some of them born in the Duke's own regiment), and, on the entrance of the latter, a roll of muffled drums was very significantly commanded. His Royal Highness strongly urged the claims of the charity upon the public. The subscriptions amounted to about £800

THE PRINTERS' ALMSHOUSES.—The new Asylum at Wood-green, Tottenham, will be opened on the 11th instant, on which occasion there will be a public breakfast, at which Earl Stanhope, who laid the foundation-stone, will preside. We trust, however, that this much needed asylum has been completed, and the difficulties which have hitherto retarded its progress are all removed, that it may be vigorously supported.

THE ASHBURNHAM AMERICAN FLOWER SHOW.—The private view of the International collection of American plants took place on Wednesday, in the grounds of the Ashburnham-park, adjoining the Royal Pavilion, Chelsea, and, even in the cold sunless state of the atmosphere which prevailed, the numerous company assembled in the spacious tent evinced their appreciation of the beautiful display. The exhibited effort of Mr. Simpson, and of the Messrs. Veitch, of Exeter and Chelsea, consists of a fine display of rhododendrons and azaleas, of every variety of form and colour, arranged with great taste in a pavilion 300 feet long and 95 feet wide. Some of the standard plants are of great age and size, and such as are rarely to be seen. The late Mr. Michael Waterer was the first to introduce these beautiful plants, and, therefore, the perfection of the fully-developed plants in the collection of Mr. Waterer, of Knap-hill, must be pronounced unrivalled. The exhibition has been thrown open to the public, and the lovers of flowers will here find one of the greatest treats that has been afforded for many years. Among the more distinguished visitors at the private view were her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Mary, the Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg, the Duke of Sutherland, the Countess of Derby, the Countess Waldegrave, Lady Willoughby d'Eresby, Lady Belcher, Lady Overstone, Lady Mary Olive Lacy, Beauclerk, Lady Anstruther, &c.

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—A meeting, adjourned from Knight's-hall-Hotel, was held at the London Tavern on Monday last. Mr. David Chinn, J.P. in the chair, which was attended by some very stern advocates; and, after some deliberation, resolutions were passed, and a committee formed, for the formation of a National Society for Total Abolition of Capital Punishment by Death.

INSTIGATION TO SUICIDE.—An inquest was held on Tuesday at the Eight Bells, Cross-street, Blackfriars, respecting the death of a woman whose name was unknown. The particulars of the case appeared in our last publication. The deceased jumped from Londonbridge into the Thames on the morning of the 27th ult. She was with a man named William May, and one of the witnesses heard the man say, "Jump over, and I will follow you." The deceased did jump over and was drowned. She was intoxicated at the time, and May appears to have been also. The jury returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased woman committed suicide *felo de se*, and that William May was an aider and abettor to the act."

FIREWORKS AT WOOLWICH. The remnants of the fireworks exhibited in London are returning to Woolwich in waggon-loads night and day. As soon as the whole has been distributed, there will be a last interesting refitting for the entertainment to be given on Woolwich-common. The authorities have not yet fixed upon the day when the Woolwich festival will take place. The scale of proceedings will be equal to that exhibition in either of the London Parks, in all its variety, with the exception of an unimportant reduction in the standing pieces there exhibited. The laboratory departments will be reduced to the ordinary peace establishment. Consequently upwards of 300 men and boys have received notice of discharge.

THE PARKS ON SUNDAY.—In the Regent's-park last Sunday afternoon a band of military performers, conducted by Mr. F. Pierce, played from four to six o'clock p.m. From 20,000 to 40,000 people were present, among whom were Sir John Shelley, M.P., Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P., Sir H. Hoghton, M.P., Mr. [illegible], &c. The greatest order and decorum prevailed. The [illegible] their arrival and departure were greatly facilitated by [illegible] public promenade in Hyde park and Kensington gardens [illegible] appearance on Sunday last. Sunday [illegible] by a private hand, as on the previous Sunday, nor any disturbance whatever. The weather was remarkably fine, and great numbers of people, including a large proportion of the higher classes, thronged the walks along the Serpentine and in the gardens, but no circumstance occurred to interrupt the common enjoyment, and the excitement consequent on the withdrawal of the music seemed, in Hyde-park at least, to have passed away.

STRAHAN, PAUL, AND BATES.—Some time since we took occasion to draw the attention of our readers to the difference in the crimes of three persons who had been convicted, and also to the unequal way in which Sir John Paul and Mr. Strahan were the actors in the disgraceful transaction. Not only are expectations of the profits, while Mr. Bates was absent during the time their crimes were committed, and also that, in point of fact, Mr. Bates was a salaried clerk, although nominally a partner. We suggested that there was a wide distinction between the parties. We are now happy to learn that this matter has been acknowledged by the Home-office, and that the memorial presented on behalf of Mr. Bates having been referred to the Judge who tried the case, Baron Alderson, it has been intimated to the friends of Mr Bates that the difference between his position and that of his partners has been recognised, and that a mitigation of punishment may be looked for in his case, although his immediate release from captivity cannot be expected. Sir J. Paul, together with Mr. Bates, is at Pentonville; Mr. Strahan in one of the convict prisons near London; and it is thought when these two are sent to their final destination, that the clemency of the Crown will be extended to Mr. Bates, and his liberation take place.—*Dublin Post.*

WATERLOO-BRIDGE COMPANY.—The half yearly assembly of the proprietors was held Thursday at the Freemasons' Tavern; William Anderson, Esq., in the chair. The report of the committee to the general assembly of proprietors stated that the amount of tolls received for the half year ending 23rd July last amounted to £9048 8s. 2d.; while for the corresponding year it amounted to £9134 2s. 11d., showing an increase of £421 5s. 9d. There had been a further increase both on horse and foot tolls since February last to the extent of £305 2s. 2d. At the last general assembly the committee had reported that after the payment of current charges and expenses, &c, and the payment of a dividend of 4s. in the pound, there remained a balance of £1639 8s. 4d., and they had now to report, that after payment of the disbursements, providing for the interest on the company's bond debts, and making a dividend of 4s. in the pound, in February last, there remained a balance of £1094 10s. 6d. The statement of accounts showed a nearly balance in reserve—a handsome one in favour of the company—of £1094 10s. 6d. The report having been agreed to unanimously, Mr James Bird rose, and, in allusion to a circular from the chairman, annexed to that by which the meeting was convened, on the subject of a proposal which was to be brought under consideration for offering some special mark of the sense entertained by the directors of Mr. Powell's long and meritorious services, said, that having regard to the limited interest which he had in this concern, when compared with that of many other gentlemen present, it might seem invidious on his part to introduce the subject matter to which the chairman had called the attention of the meeting; if he had not been otherwise qualified, from his knowledge of circumstances for the last twenty-four years, and having been a proprietor for the four years, and having attended every meeting except one. He, therefore, felt himself somewhat qualified to make a proposition to this meeting in which he felt they would be fully borne out. He felt assured the proprietors would readily assent to it. After some few introductory remarks explanatory of the commencement of Mr. Powell's services from the year 1806 to the present time, the hon. gentleman concluded by moving the following resolution, which being seconded by Mr John Rennie, who spoke of having known Mr. Powell since he (Sir Rennie) was a boy, was carried with acclamation:—"That the sum of 100 guineas be appropriated towards a subscription for the purchase of a piece of plate, to be presented to Mr. George Powell, as a mark of the high sense entertained by the proprietors for his able and valuable services as their chief clerk and surveyor, and for the indefatigable zeal and attention evinced by him on all occasions in promoting the interests of the company during the period of his term." Several of the directors and proprietors addressed the meeting, approving of the resolution, and spoke in high terms of the conduct of Mr Powell—Mr. Harper, Q.C., M.P., expressed himself dissatisfied with the smallness of the sum proposed to be contributed, having reference to the lengthened and important services rendered by that gentleman, and hoped that the subscriptions would amount to at least £1000—Mr. James Bird said he was equally alive to the fact of the smallness of the testimonial, but he would remind the meeting that it was the principle which was involved, and not the amount of value of the testimonial, which was issued, in which it was understood that the directors and proprietors in their individual capacities contemplated increasing the amount by private subscriptions.—Mr. Powell assured the gentlemen present that their kindness had overwhelmed him, and he deeply felt the force of the saying that gratitude required a language of its own. The common words and sentiments were not sufficiently adequate to convey the feelings of a heart like his own, which was overflowing with gratitude. He proceeded to give interesting details connected with the bridge, from the moment each bridge was commenced to that of its completion, when the company with Sir J. Yorke and the great Canova, on the bridge itself, Canova observed that whether he contemplated that bridge with reference to the boldness of its design, or the correctness of the work, the structure was one which was second to none in the world. For himself he observed that it was a matter of pride to him that during his long connexion of half a century with this company, he had never made a single enemy but had, on the contrary, made many valuable and influential friendships and acquaintances—more than commonly fell to the lot of any man in any sphere of life (Loud applause).—A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors was carried unanimously. Mr. Powell received the hearty congratulations of the gentlemen present; and the meeting then adjourned to the first Thursday in August.

PRESENTATION OF LIFE-BOAT.—On Thursday a meeting of the Royal National Institution was held at its house, Johnstreet, Adelphi; Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., in the chair. The silver medal of the institution was presented to Captain Norman, R.N., inspector and founder of the Coast Guard; and also to Thomas Henwood, Coast Guard man, and Richard Johns, seaman, in testimony of their very gallant conduct in putting off at the imminent risk of their own lives in a small punt to the rescue of one of the crew of the schooner *Endeavour*, of Ipswich, which, during a gale of wind, was wrecked near the Gribbon rocks, on the Cornish coast, on the 6th ult. A reward of £2 10s. was also voted to the crews of two boats for their praiseworthy conduct in rescuing four out of eight of the brig *Reform*, of Belfast, which, during equally gale of wind, was wrecked near Shark's-head, on the coast of Galway. A reward of £2 was voted to a boat's crew of four men in connexion with the [illegible] services to the crew of five men of the brig *Eagle*, which, during a gale of wind, was wrecked in the month of the River Dee. A reward of £2 was voted to the crews of two Margate boats for putting [illegible] of rescuing two men who were upset, by bring which [illegible] never, unhappily perished before assistance could reach them. [illegible] rewards were likewise voted. The institution had now about [illegible] life-boats on the coast, and ready for instantaneous service.

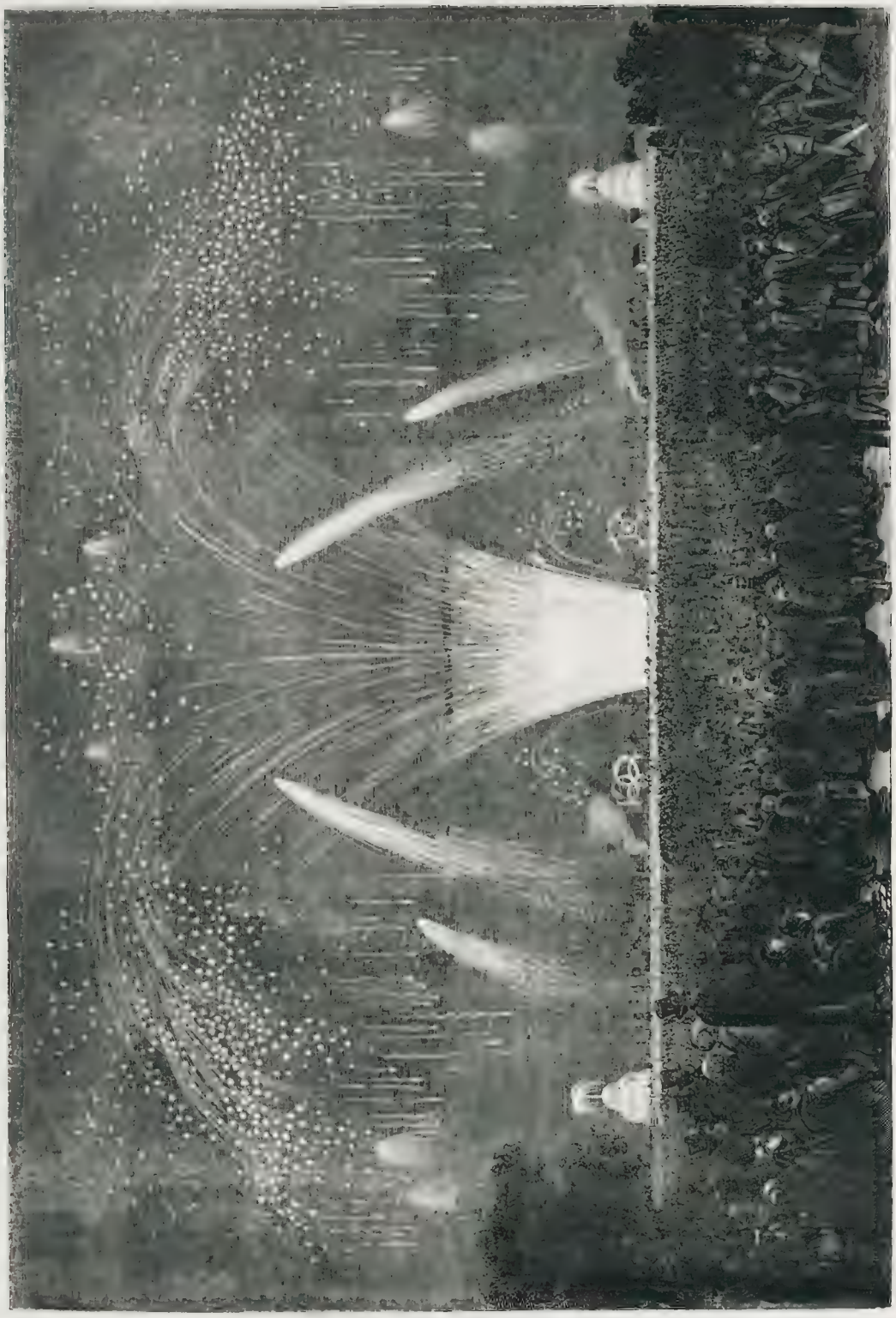
HEALTH OF LONDON.—In the first week in May the deaths registered [illegible] ing weeks they have [illegible] which shown a constant decrease, [illegible] of the week, which ended on Saturday, they [illegible] week preceding that on which the mortality rose to [illegible] to 1042 deg.; in three subsequent weeks [illegible] to 943 deg.; in the [illegible] preceding weeks of the last ten years, 1846-[illegible]

The number of deaths was 962, which, if raised in proportion to increase of population, becomes 1067. The number registered in the week was 1573; and there was an excess of 505 in the number of persons born so compared with those who died. The oldest person recorded in the returns of deaths is a widow who lived in Battersea, and had attained the age of ninety-four years.—*Registrar-General's Report.*

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY AT THE POST-OFFICE.—The Postmaster-General having decided to [illegible] holiday on Saturdays to the officers of the General Post [illegible] the indulgence can be afforded without inconvenience to [illegible] which [illegible] of the metropolitan district [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] will be closed [illegible] the money-order [illegible] will also be closed at the same hour [illegible] the 7th instant.

THE PROVINCIAL [illegible] ON Wednesday morning a gentleman named [illegible] Commissioners respecting the arrival of nearly the whole of the provincial swell mobsmen in London by the Great Northern and other railways during the last few days. It appeared that, acting upon information received from the Liverpool police, several of the most desperate of the gang were apprehended, and sent to gaol for long periods of imprisonment for their unlawful doings. This determination of the magistrates became known to the principal members of the fraternity, who called a meeting, at which it was unanimously agreed to proceed to London for a few months, for a change of air and scene. The chief portion of the fraternity [illegible] last in time to witness the illuminations and fireworks, where they reaped a rich harvest, and gave a fine account of their success.

MR. DUNN AGAIN.—Mr. Dunn, the person so well known to the public in connection with his perfunctorious pursuit of Miss Burdett Coutts, the wealthy heiress, made his appearance in Marlborough-street Police Court on Wednesday, and, addressed Mr. Bingham, the [illegible] magistrate, said he was [illegible] and [illegible] lengthened nature against a lady [illegible] court, Miss Burdett Coutts. His charge against the lady was, that for [illegible] years she had persecuted him in every conceivable way, had got him turned out of eleven different lodgings, and, lastly, had caused him to be arrested by a lunatic fresh from a lunatic asylum, and with a loaded blunderbuss, and, lastly, had entered into a conspiracy with his present landlord and landlady to get him turned out of his Pimlico lodgings. It was this last piece of persecution which had induced Mr. Dunn to come forward and to ask the magistrate to grant him a warrant or summons against the lady in question.—Mr. Bingham, who appeared to be quite aware of the antecedents of the unsuccessful fortune-hunter, said, as the alleged persecution had occurred in Pimlico, that place being out of his district, the application must be made to the Westminster Police Court.—Mr Dunn then stated that this court was the proper tribunal to apply to, as he was sure the lady resided within the jurisdiction of the court, and having argued the point at some length concluded by asking for a warrant or summons.—Mr. Bingham: I decline to issue either.—Mr. Dunn (angrily): Then I'll have a criminal information against you.—The applicant then quitted the court in high dudgeon.



THE PEACE COMMEMORATION—THE FIRE-WORKS IN VICTORIA PARK—SEE PAGE 611

THE HOUSE OF LORDS SITTING AS A COURT OF APPEAL

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, MAY 30.

The motion for going into Committee on the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill gave rise to a preliminary conversation, in the course of which numerous comments and explanations touching the operation and working details of the measure were offered by Lord Donoughmore, the Earl of Beseborough, Lord Campbell, Lord Redesdale, the Earl of Wicklow, Lord St. Leonards, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and other Peers. The motion was then agreed to, and the bill passed through Committee, a provision being added limiting the duration of the measure to five years.

The Appellate Jurisdiction (House of Lords) Bill was read a second time, on the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR, and after some considerable discussion.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS. FRIDAY, May 30.

THE MILITIA.—On the motion that the House on rising should adjourn until Monday, Colonel GILPIN called attention to the conditions under which the militia regiments were to be disembodied, and the various amounts of bounty, pay, and allowance which the Government had granted to the paymasters and non-commissioned officers of that service. He contrasted the conduct pursued towards the militia with the terms proposed to the men and officers of the several foreign legions, and complained that the former were treated much better than the Englishmen.—Complaints of similar tenor were urged by Colonel DUNNE and other members, and elicited a reply from Mr. F. PEEL, who explained in detail the [illegible] adjustments both of the disembodiment of militia regiments and the [illegible] of the principles on which the Government had acted in the several cases.—The subject was resumed, and pressed upon some [illegible], and after further explanation given by Lord PALMERSTON, the discussion ceased, and the motion was agreed to.

CANADIAN [illegible].—Mr. [illegible] moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Constitution of the Province of Canada. Mr. BOUTBIER explained the nature and motive of the proposed measure, which he described to be [illegible] in the constitution of Canada. In [illegible] upon the system established by the [illegible] which would follow, and the consequent benefits which would result from the reforms which he proposed, which would [illegible] the wants and ideas of modern society. Private halls to which Dissenters were admissible were also sanctioned by the measure, but the establishment would be left to the discretion of the governing bodies.—Mr. WALPOLE, without opposing the measure, argued that the merits and deficiencies charged against Cambridge University were much exaggerated. Referring upon the great improvement accomplished during the last thirty years, by the internal action of the University itself, and citing many names of distinguished men who had received their education within its walls, he urged the expediency of leaving the colleges, as far as possible, unhampered by any interference, and free to carry out the reforms which had been so well begun. The bill, he argued, should be rendered permissive rather than coercive. Mr. POLLARD URQUHART supported the bill.—Mr. HEYWOOD remarked upon the antiquated and obsolete design of various collegiate endowments.—Mr. J. G. HUBBARD expressed a high admiration of the principles on which the existing system of university education was based.—After a few words from Mr. WIGRAM, the House resolved itself into Committee on the bill, and progressed to discuss the amendments proposed to various [illegible] clauses. Upon resuming [illegible] the House was [illegible] the Chairman [illegible] progress.

### HOUSE OF LORDS. MONDAY

The Fire Insurance Bill was read a third time and passed.
Several bills on the table were forwarded a stage.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

MOLDAVIA AND WALLACHIA.—In reply to a question from Mr. Roebuck Lord PALMERSTON said that no commission had been appointed by the Porte, consisting of Russians, to fix the present position of Moldavia and Wallachia, but each of the Powers had appointed parties to make report for its own satisfaction; but he could not lay the report of the British Commissioners on the table, for it might never be acted upon in any way.

STATE OF GREECE.—On the order of the day for the House resolving itself into a Committee of Supply—Mr. [illegible] called attention to the state of Greece [illegible] to its debt, and to the system of brigandage [illegible] throughout the country, calling for the production of [illegible] and urging the necessity of immediate attention to the report to enforce [illegible], and said Kin[illegible] to his own disposition of a petty Government, and [illegible] to the people the benefits of an honest Government.—Lord PALMERSTON said he was sorry that brigandage was not put an end to by the occupation of Greece by French and English troops. The fact was that the executive Government, even since the accession of Prince Otho, had [illegible] to get rid of the check of constitutional [illegible] by indirect means. It was, nevertheless, difficult to [illegible] the subject, for the guarantees for the [illegible] being [illegible].

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and the Civil Service Estimates were proceeded with.

STATUTE LAW COMMISSION.—The vote of £1931 for the salaries and charges of the Statute Law Commission led to some considerable discussion, its mode of procedure having been impugned by Mr. WATSON and other learned members, who contended that its first duty should have been to repeal all obsolete and sleeping statutes; while it was, on the other hand, defended by Sir F. KELLY, who said that some of the results of its [illegible] had already been followed by others until the object in view should be secured. Ultimately the Committee divided, and the vote was carried by [illegible].

[illegible] session, the House resumed, and [illegible]

PRESENTATION.—Mr. J. FERGUSON [illegible] the adjourned [illegible], the Parochial Schoolmasters Bill, while he [illegible] of the bill of Lord Advocate was very much misunderstood in Scotland, or it would not have met with the opposition which it had experienced.—Mr. C. [illegible] said he would say [illegible] to the second reading of the bill, but he would not divide the House upon it at its present stage. Unless some very serious alteration was [illegible], however, made in its provisions he would oppose its going into Committee.—Mr. BLACK supported the bill. After some further discussion the bill was read a second time.

### HOUSE OF LORDS. TUESDAY.

ARTILLERY [illegible] going into Committee [illegible] the Earl of [illegible] made no proposition [illegible] Scotland. The [illegible] jurisdiction, [illegible] Scotland was [illegible] the bill [illegible] would have [illegible] Derby [illegible] and [illegible] Scotch [illegible] the bill [illegible] matters [illegible] as reported to the House.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

In the Commons there was no sitting, only thirty-eight members being present at four o'clock.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS. WEDNESDAY.

TENANT-RIGHT [illegible] second reading of the Tenant-Right [illegible] Moore, who briefly enforced the necessity [illegible] ans for interposing between the legal rights of landlords and tenants in the sister kingdom.—The motion was seconded by Mr. Maguire, and a division, being at once taken, the motion was carried by a majority of 88 to 59—29. The bill was then read a second time, and ordered for committal on Wednesday next. The Scientific and Literary Societies Bill was committed pro forma.

DISSENTERS' MARRIAGE BILL.—The Dissenters' Marriage Bill was passed [illegible] Moore, who briefly enforced some of the working clause by which it is [illegible] use by which it is [illegible] that notices of [illegible] registrar's office [illegible] The [illegible] ing into Committee on the [illegible] Mr. [illegible] but at quarter to six the [illegible] ny further observations, and the [illegible].

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

[illegible]

The Royal assent was [illegible] to the following bills, viz.—Militia Ballots Suspension, Fire Insurances, Lambeth Water, and [illegible].

The Earl of [illegible] reading of four bills recommended by the Select Committee on Railway Bills, and [illegible] the bills were read a first time.

The Earl of [illegible] announcement had been made by [illegible] supposed to be [illegible] residence of the Government to the effect that Mr. Crampton, [illegible] British Minister at Washington, had received his dismissal by the United States' Government. He wished to know whether Her Majesty's Ministers could give any information on the subject.—Earl GRANVILLE replied that the Government had not received any official communication respecting it.

The Hay and Straw Trade Bill was read a second time.

The Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Appellate Jurisdiction Bill was reported with amendments.

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE inquired whether it was intended to lay upon the table copies of the papers submitted by Sardinia to the late Paris Conference upon the affairs of Italy? Lord CLARENDON said the papers would be presented shortly, but at present discussion upon the subject would be premature. It would, however, be necessary before the close of the session to have a discussion upon the affairs of Italy. He might add that both France and Austria were willing to withdraw their forces from the Roman States.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

OUR RELATIONS WITH AMERICA.—Sir E. B. LYTTON gave notice that on the motion for adjournment to-morrow he should ask Lord Palmerston a question in reference to our present relations with America.

TENANT-RIGHT BILL.—Mr. STAFFORD asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether the Government intended to propose any amendments in the Tenant-right (Ireland) Bill; and, if so, whether they would place them on the notice paper before Wednesday next, on which day the bill stands for Committee?—Mr. HORSMAN said that Government thought it would be useless to go into Committee on the bill; and if no amendments were [illegible] the hon. member for Stafford would move that the House do go into Committee on the bill that day six months, he would have the [illegible] Government.

THE NEUTRAL POSITION.—Mr. DISRAELI asked the noble Lord at the head of the Government whether it was in that Majesty's Ministers' power to [illegible] that [illegible] at the request of the President of the United States, it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to make any statement as to the relations between the two countries?—Lord PALMERSTON said he had received information indirectly of the fact to which the right hon. gentleman referred. He believed that Mr. Crampton had received his passports, and had quitted Washington for Canada. There had been nothing received from him as yet, and he (the noble Lord) had no further statement at present to make.

EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION OF OFFICERS IN THE ARMY.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. S. HERBERT called the attention of the House to the education and instruction of officers in the Army. He adverted to the statement just contradicted he had disappeared for the first time a charge for the purpose of the education [illegible]. He thought it highly desirable that officers, regimental and on the staff, should have an opportunity of improving themselves in the higher qualifications of their profession. The country had an opportunity of creating a peace establishment which would be free from the objections usually characterised as the peace establishment hastily formed at the close of the last great war. At that time there was great hostility to the Army, which had been used as a political [illegible]; and he [illegible] with the Duke of Cambridge, who said, "Depend upon it the only way to maintain an army in this country is to put it out of sight." At present we had great facilities of carrying out the object to which he had referred. The Army was [illegible] in consequence of the great popularity of the Army. He believed this country could never have a standing army so large as the military nations of Europe; and he never wished to see it; but he thought the country might make up for its numerical inferiority by high [illegible] attainments, and this could only be done by giving officers facilities for obtaining the highest order of instruction. He had complained of the omission of one thing: he now complained of the adoption of a regulation which he could not too strongly condemn—namely, that of making War-office clerks inspectors of regimental schools, instead of instructing that duty to military men (Hear, hear). The right hon. gentleman then proceeded at some length to describe the details of a plan for the instruction and examination of candidates both for commissions and promotion in the Army, which he was desirous of seeing adopted.

Mr. F. PEEL made a speech in favour of his improved system of education. A commission of three officers had been appointed by the War Department to inquire into the whole subject. They were to visit the different countries of Europe in pursuance of their inquiries. He, therefore, hoped that no plan would be adopted until that commission had made their report.

Sir ELLICE expressed his general concurrence with the views of Mr. Herbert.

Sir DE LACY EVANS said he thought that the tone of the Under Secretary for the War Department was not very cheering for the acceleration of an improved military education. He hoped that the Government would, before the close of the Session, would be prepared to [illegible] House.

Col. DUNNE spoke to the same effect, as did also Mr. B[illegible] and Lord Goderich.

Lord PALMERSTON admitted that the system of [illegible] in the Army was defective, and that it was both the duty and [illegible] of the Government to turn their attention to the subject. In doing so the proposals which had been put before the House by Mr. Herbert showed a very good spirit.

The subject then dropped, and the House went into Committee of Supply, and was occupied during the remainder of the night by the consideration of various civil service votes.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories.*—The Rev. C. [illegible] Barnet, rural dean of Barnet; Rev. J. W. Bampton, to Swaffield, Lincolnshire; Rev. W. Thomas to Redgrave; Rev. [illegible] R. G. Fisk to Great Malvern, Worcestershire; Rev. [illegible] Arthur to Kempston, Nottinghamshire (*Ironmonger*): The Rev. G. F. de Geux to Christ Church, Frampton.

THE OXFORD COMMEMORATION [illegible] Oxford on Wednesday last were of a more [illegible] than on most former occasions. His Royal Highness Prince [illegible] Prussia and the Prince Regent of Bavaria reached Oxford on Wednesday morning [illegible] the Prince was received at the residence of Dr [illegible] Vice-Chancellor, [illegible] order by the Lord Chancellor, [illegible] Bill of Worcester College, where [illegible] met by the Fellows and other dignitaries of the College. On entering [illegible] Chancellor opened the [illegible] first by [illegible] to the chair, [illegible] to [illegible] Prince, [illegible] and [illegible] degrees of Doctor in [illegible] various and noble Prince who had honoured the University [illegible] with [illegible] a very real compliment [illegible] the [illegible] distinguished individuals [illegible] John Pakington, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Stratford, Prussian Minister; Lord Abercorn, the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Ashburton, Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Rear-Admiral Dundas, Sir Henry Holland, Dr. Lushington, General Sir Harry D'Ewes, Dr. Smith, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Barth. All the names on the foregoing list were received with loud and lengthened cheers, especially those of the Earl of Clarendon, Sir Edmund Lyons, and Sir H. D'Ewes. The names of Sir Colin Campbell and Sir W. Williams of Kars were also received with [illegible] though, unfortunately, they had not returned to the seat of [illegible] in time for the ceremony.

THE CHARITY CHILDREN AT ST. PAUL'S.—Thursday morning, according to annual custom, the children connected with the various metropolitan charity schools assembled in [illegible] cathedral, when choral service was performed in the body of the cathedral, round which raised seats were erected, the general congregation occupying the floor. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Lincoln.

TESTIMONIALS. We are requested by the Incumbent and Churchwardens of St. Gabriel's Church, Pimlico, to contradict the statement made in our last week's impression under this head in reference to the presentation of testimonials to the Rev. B. Belcher and Mrs. Belcher. The same being wholly untrue and without foundation.

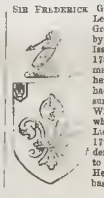
THE CLERMONT DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS.—On Tuesday the 20th anniversary of this excellent [illegible] institution was held at Freemasons' Tavern; Mr. S. B. Twining in the chair. After the customary loyal toasts had been duly honoured, the children of the schools walked round Freemasons' Hall, when their neat and orderly appearance and demeanour elicited loud approbation; two addresses, written for the occasion, were then spoken by two of the male [illegible], and the company, separated after a very agreeable festival. In the course of the evening sub-scriptions and donations to the charity to a considerable amount were received. The musical arrangements, by Mr. Genge, gave great satisfaction.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The Reverend James Tyley, Rector of Great Addington, has left to the Society for the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy of Northampton, £200; to the poor of Great Addington, £200; to the poor of Ramsde and Stretchy, £100 to each parish. William Jones, Esq., formerly of Springhill, Stafford, late of Morfa Lodge, Flintshire, has bequeathed to the Wolverhampton Infirmary, £100; General Hospital, Birmingham, £100; and to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Edgbaston, £100.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

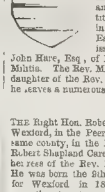
### SIR F. G. FOWKE, BART.

SIR FREDERICK GUSTAVUS FOWKE, Bart., of Lowesby, in the co. of Leicester, was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Fowke, Knt., Groom of the Bedchamber to Henry, Duke of Cumberland, by his wife Anne, second daughter and co-heiress of Sir Isaac Woolaston, Bart., of Lowesby. He was born in Jan., 1782, and was created a Baronet the 9th Feb., 1814. He married, in Oct., 1815, Mary Anne, only daughter and heiress of the late Anthony Henderson, Esq.; by whom he had issue five sons and two daughters. Of the sons four survive, and the elder daughter is the wife of the Rev. William Lancelot Rolleston. Sir Frederick Gustavus Fowke, who was a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, and a Deputy Lieutenant of Leicestershire, died at Leamington on the 17th ult. He is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Frederick Thomas Fowke, the second Baronet, who is married to Sarah Mary, youngest daughter and coheiress of the late Henry Leigh Spencer, Esq., of Banstead Park, Surrey, and has issue



### THE REV. H. J. HARE.

THE Rev. Humphrey John Hare, of Docking Hall, in the county of Norfolk, was the eldest son of the Rev. Edward Hare, whose former name was Christian, but who assumed the surname of Hare, in compliance with the will of his kinswoman, Mrs. Catherine Henley, the only child of the Hon. and Rev. Hugh Charles Hare, younger son of Henry, second Lord Colerane. The Rev. Humphrey John Hare inherited the Docking estate on the death of his father, in 1807. He previously held a living in Cumberland. He was first cousin to the late John Christian, Esq., of Unerigg Castle, Cumberland, who was Dempster in the Isle of Man, an office which had been held by members of that family for more than 400 years. On his mother's side Mr. Hare was descended from the Bassets, and from this connexion his father had claim to the extinct title of Baron de Dunstanville. Mr. Hare married, first, in 1801, Mary, youngest daughter of Thomas Patteson, Esq., of Mecmerry Hall, Cumberland, by whom he has had issue a daughter, Frances Mary, and a son, Humphrey John Hare, Esq., of Ranmhope Hall, Yorkshire, Captain in the West York Militia. The Rev. Mr. Hare married, secondly, in 1818, Barbara, youngest daughter of the Rev. James Mayo, of Winbourne Minster, Dorset, by whom he leaves a numerous family. Mr. Hare died on the 30th April.



### LORD CAREW.

The Right Hon. Robert Shapland Carew, K.P., Baron Carew, in the county of Wexford, in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Carew of Castleboro', in the same county, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, was the only son of Robert Shapland Carew, Esq., of Castleboro', by his wife, Anne, daughter and heiress of the Rev. Dr. Richard Pigott, of Dysart, in the Queen's County. He was born the 9th March, 1787. He was first returned to Parliament for Wexford in 1812, and he continued to represent that county for more than twenty years. He was raised to the peerage of Ireland the 13th June, 1834, and to that of the United Kingdom the 23rd June, 1838. He was made a Knight of St. Patrick in 1851. His Lordship was also Lord Lieutenant of the county of Wexford. He married, the 16th Nov., 1816, Jane Catherine, daughter of Major Anthony Cosby, of Ross, by whom he leaves issue two sons and two daughters: the latter, who are both married, are Mrs. Davies Gilbert, of Trelissick, Cornwall, and Mrs. Prideaux Brune. Lord Carew died at his seat, Castleboro', on the 2nd inst. He is succeeded by his elder son, Robert Shapland, now the second Baron, who was born the 28th June, 1818, and married, the 16th July, 1844, Emily Anne, second daughter of Sir G. R. Phillips, Bart., M.P. His Lordship is Colonel of the Wexford Militia.

### SIR E. TIERNEY, BART.

SIR EDWARD TIERNEY, second Baronet, of Brightholstone, was the third son of John Tierney, Esq., of Ballyseandlod, county Limerick, by his wife, Mary, daughter of James Gleeson, Esq., of Rath Kinnan, in the same county. He was born in 1780, and, having adopted the legal profession, became Clerk of the Errors in the Exchequer Chamber, and consequently Crown Solicitor for the North-West Circuit in Ireland. He succeeded as second Baronet, pursuant to the special limitation in the patent, on the death in 1845 of his eldest brother, Sir Matthew John Tierney, the distinguished physician ordinary to George IV. and William IV.

Sir Edward Tierney married, in 1812, Anna Maria, youngest daughter of Harry Dixie, Esq., and had issue one daughter, Harriet Mary, now the wife of the Rev. Sir W. L. Bagot, Bart., and one son, his successor, Lieut.-Colonel Matthew Edward Tierney, of the Coldstream Guards, now the third Baronet, who has married Mary, daughter of the late [illegible] F. G. S. Farrer, Esq., of Brafield House, Leeds.

Sir Edward Tierney died on the 11th ult. at his town residence, 16, Lower Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin

### SIR GEORGE BURRARD, BART.

THE Rev. Sir George Burrard, third Baronet, of Walhampton, Hants, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, Rector of Burton Dassgles, Lincolnshire, and Vicar of Middleton Tyas, Yorkshire, died at his seat, Walhampton, near Lymington, on the 17th ult. He was the second son of Colonel William Burrard, by his wife Margaret, Mary, daughter of Joseph Pearce, Esq., nephew of Sir Harry Burrard, the first Baronet. He was born the 6th April, 1783, and succeeded to the Baronetcy the 7th Feb., 1840, on the death of his elder brother, the second Baronet, the distinguished Admiral Sir Harry Burrard, G.C.B., who afterwards assumed the additional surname of Neale. Sir George Burrard married, first, in 1804, Elizabeth Anne, daughter and heir of William Coppell, Esq., of Jamaica, and by that lady (who died the 11th April, 1815) left an only surviving child, George, born 13th Oct., 1805. Sir George Burrard married, secondly, the 1st May, 1816, Emma, daughter of Admiral Joseph Bingham, and by her had issue two sons and two daughters. One of these daughters, now Mrs. F. H. Crozier, is living; the other, Mrs. W. H. Cooper, of Farm-hill, died February 2nd, 1849. Sir George Burrard is succeeded by his eldest son, George, now the fourth Baronet, who was formerly M.P. for Lymington, and who married, the 3rd January, 1839, Isabella, only daughter of Sir G. Duckett, Bart.

### SIR W. E. ROUSE BOUGHTON, BART.

SIR WILLIAM EDWARD ROUSE BOUGHTON, Bart., of Lawford Hall, Warwickshire, and Downton Hall, Salop, was the only son of Sir Charles William Rouse Boughton, Bart., by his wife, Catharine, only daughter and heiress of William Pearce Hall, Esq., of Downton Hall. He was born the 14th Sept., 1788; was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1808, and, on the death of his father, the 26th February, 1821, he inherited the two Baronetcies of his family, of which he was the tenth in succession, having been created in 1641, and the other, of which he was the second in succession, having been created in 1791. Sir William Edward Rouse Boughton married, the 24th March, 1824, Charlotte, youngest daughter of Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq., of Wormsley Grange, President of the Horticultural Society, by which lady (who died the 14th May, 1842) he leaves issue two sons and five daughters. Sir William died on the 22nd ult., and is succeeded by his elder son, Charles Henry, an officer in the British Army, who married, the 23rd August, 1853, Mary Caroline, second daughter of John M. Severne, Esq., of Thenford, Northamptonshire, and Wallop Hall, Shropshire, and has issue.

It was the seventh Baronet of this house, Sir Theodosius Edward Allesley Boughton, whose death, in 1780, the supposed result of poison, gave rise to the celebrated trial which ended in the conviction and execution of Sir Theodosius's brother-in-law, Captain Donellan.

### JAMES LUMSDEN, ESQ., OF YOKER LODGE.

THIS gentleman died at his town residence in St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, on the 16th ult., at the age of seventy-eight. Mr. Lumsden began life as an engraver and stationer, and was very successful, but it would be difficult to say, from his enterprise of [illegible], what business he was not engaged in. He rose to be a leading, if not the most leading, man in Glasgow. After a long career of activity and usefulness, and after filling various public offices, he was elected Lord Provost of that city, and during his civic reign he [illegible] the inaugural Municipal Extension Bill. On the presentation of the freedom of Glasgow to Lord John Russel, Mr. Lumsden, at his own private expense, entertained his Lordship, the Corporation, and others, at a splendid banquet in the Townhall. Mr. Lumsden, whilst Provost, went with Dr. Strang, the Glasgow City Chamberlain, to congratulate Louis Philippe at Neuilly upon his escape from an assassin. The Provost and Dr. Strang in 1833 made a tour in Germany, the incidents of which Dr. Strang has graphically described in his volumes of travels. Mr. Lumsden was a man of great kindness of heart and generosity of disposition, but of somewhat eccentric manner. In private life he was distinguished by strong practical benevolence, and in public life by an honest and indefatigable energy.

WILLS.—The will of Rear-Admiral Sir William Symonds, K.C.B., was proved under £16,000; Capt. Sir Charles Hotham, R.N., K.C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, late of Melbourne, £20,000; Sir Edmund H. Loomore, Bart., £60,000; Francis Barchard, Esq., £250,000; Henry Hulbert, Esq., £45,000. Thomas Buckle Herring, Finchley, £70,000; Charles Walton, Gracechurch-street, £80,000; Richard Hodge, Regent-street, £45,000.

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

We are assured by a well-informed friend that Lord Fitzwilliam is not the last survivor of the sitters to Sir Joshua; that another remains in the grown-up person of the sitter for *Puck*; and that the merry boy, late a porter at Elliot's Brewery in Pimlico, was in Christie and Manson's rooms when, at Mr. Rogers's sale, that masterpiece of Sir Joshua's pencil was knocked down to Lord Fitzwilliam. The model for *Puck* and the ex-porter at the brewery was standing next to his Lordship at the time. Mr. Cotton (who is busy about Sir Joshua) will make a note of this.

The noble Annabale Caracci, "The Coronation of the Virgin by the Trinity," justly regarded as one of the jewels of Mr. Rogers's collection, has passed through Mr. Farrer's hands into the gallery of the Duke of Newcastle at Clumber. The "wherewithal" of a noble picture is what every lover of art is desirous to learn. Dr. Waagen, who is once more in England adding to his knowledge of our wealth in this way, will be glad to hear of this accession to the Clumber collection; and so will the Committee for the Exhibition at Manchester, in 1857, of the Art-treasures of the United Kingdom

That excellent engraver, Mr. Gruner, who has been a resident so long among us, is on the eve of quitting England for a settled residence at Dresden. He does not leave us, however, until he has completed (which he has just done) his engraving of the Blenheim Raphael. And a very noble accession to the portfolio of the collector has Mr. Gruner made in this engraving. The visitor to Blenheim cannot fail to recollect the fine picture by Raphael of "The Virgin Enthroned" in that grand collection The picture was painted by Raphael for the church of St. Florenzo, at Perugia, whence it passed, about the year 1780, direct to Lord Spencer, and from Lord Spencer to the then Duke of Marlborough.

Hogarth's tomb at Chiswick churchyard has just been restored, at the expense of an admirer bearing the name of the great painter The restoration has been made in exact accordance with the first design To secure the permanent safety of the tomb it was necessary to disturb the coffins beneath. Very few persons were present when this was done Those who were there saw the large coffin of his mother-in-law, Lady Thornhill, the still larger coffin of his widow, and the "little" coffin of the great painter of mankind. One who was present assured us that he saw the "torpid hand" of the painter of "Marriage à la Mode" and "The Harlot's Progress."

We have been to see the collection of pictures now open in the Pavilion on Monday last at the Crystal Palace. We went, wishing well to the scheme, but left with an unfavourable impression Much remained to be done. We shall, therefore, reserve our opinion of the ultimate success of the undertaking until we have made another visit Something of the same kind has been attempted before at the Pantheon in Oxford-street

Our best *line* engravers are not altogether idle. Mr. Doo is out in the last touches to a portrait of Wolfe for the long-promised edition of the poet's works by Mr. Richard Bell Cunninghame. The portrait is that at Hagley, by Rubridon, and is now engraved for the first time. Mr. J. H Robinson is stopping at Petworth, for the purpose of engraving that exquisite Vandyck of Ann Carr, Countess of Bedford, the daughter of Carr, Earl of Somerset, and of the famous Countess of Essex, and not less celebrated as the mother of William Lord Russell, the great Whig martyr of Muckintosh and Macaulay.

There is a talk of forming an "Old Mortality Club," for the purpose of recutting and preserving inscriptions on monuments to persons of eminence. The club will not come into existence too soon. Within the last five years we can recall many interesting tombstones, then barely legible, but now altogether effaced. Should a single tablet of this kind be marked by the grave of any person who must be *dear*, which will direct attention to the grave and in its turn render attend The club may begin with a plan, adopted by a monument in Covent-garden Churchyard, to the author of "Hudibras" his precise place of the poet's burial is known, but there is nothing to mark the spot

Among the many pictures now on view in London we have been particularly pleased with a "Madonna," by Carlo Dolce, at No. 26, Surrey-street, Strand. Very full indeed of the feeling and fine painting is this head of the "Madonna." It is also in excellent preservation. Her Majesty, if we remember right, has a room what similar head by the same artist in her private collection. There are other pictures of inferior merit in the room as well as the Carlo Dolce to be shown

We hear that the remarkable Original Society from Somerset-house to Burlington-house was this week finally determined. The Society of Antiquaries will remain from time in Somerset-house.

We observe with a most sincere satisfaction that our old friend Sylvanus Urban has removed his quarters from long street, Westminster, to Oxford and the Strand. After the close of the present month, Mr John Bowyer Nichols and Mr. John Bowyer Nichols have nothing whatever to do with the *Gentleman's Magazine*. Their names carried a look to St. John's Gate, to Cave, and to Dr Johnson Why have they old Sylvanus to Mr. Parker of Oxford? Mr. John Gough Nichols is an excellent antiquary and fond of associations — why has he ceased to look with reverence on Mr. Urban and St. John's Gate?

Mr. David Masson's excellent "Essay on Chatterton, a Story of the Year 1770" (part of a delightful volume just published of Essays chiefly on English poets), reminds us of an unpublished reference to Chatterton, that Mr. Masson and others will read with interest. It is part of a letter from George Steevens to Thomas Warton, and runs thus:—

Emmanuel College, Cambr dge, Oct 20th, 1778.

A few days ago a Mr Harford, a merchant of Bristol, came to this college, to admit a search and a warrant into the rooms of a poor young man, a plumber, painter, &c. by trade, of the name of Chatterton Greene, a serjeant at law, who collected books, partly through our piety and partly through hopes of gain, furnished Chatterton with most of the works he pretended to have found in an old chest. The Mr. Harford purchased the very copy of Oswyn Dougias's "Virgil" which our young poet had used, together with various Chaucers and some other manuscripts I should have said that this Greene kept a circulating library, of modern books, but preserved all his old ones in a seperate room, to which Chatterton had constant access Mr. Harford made several other observations in the conduct of the boy which I may tell you when we meet. And that Chatterton said relative to Mr Pelham is absolutely false: no such estate was in the hands of that family at the time described. The same gentleman remarked that of *Sir* before the name of a place (see some of Chatterton's verses in the "Battle of Hastings") there is no example.

The obituaries announce the death, on the 26th of last month, of John May, Esq., the friend and correspondent of Robert Southey. The Poet Laureate was particularly attached to Mr. May, and dedicated to him his poem on the "Battle of Waterloo." Mr. May was for many years a director of the Equitable Assurance Company. He died at Blackheath aged eighty-one.

One of the twin statues of Galileo and Newton, intended for presentation by her Majesty to the New Museum at Oxford, was fixed in the Museum on Wednesday in presence of a great attraction. The statue represents Galileo, and the artist is Mr. Munro, deservedly known by many fine works. The figure is well conceived, and the execution all that can be desired.

A CURIOUS FAILURE A meeting of M. Place's creditors took place at Paris on Monday, on the examination of his accounts The liabilities amount to rather more than 18,000,000 francs. The assets are estimated at about one-third of that sum, or 6,000,000f. The railway and financial speculations are heavy items. The Duke de Galliera is said to be down in M. Place's books for upwards of 5,000,000 f. (£200,000 sterling) M. de Morny loses 900,000 f.; and the railway King, Pereire, nearly 2,000,000. All the banking-houses in Paris are more or less involved. About a week ago it was apparent that M. Place must suspend his payments; but the principal creditors, who are, like himself, either directors or large shareholders of the Credit Mobilier, endeavoured to compromise the affair, fearing the effect of the failure on the securities in their hands—a reason which, doubtless, has likewise deterred the *agens de change* from coming forward and stating the extent of their losses; but it is understood that an exalted personage came forward and decided that the law must take its course.

## MUSIC.

ANOTHER prima donna, new to the public, has appeared at Her Majesty's Theatre. On Monday last Madame Albertini made her début, in the character of *Leonora*, in "Il Trovatore," with triumphant success. There were other novelties in the cast, which gave fresh interest to an opera already familiar to the musical public. Madame Alboni appeared, for the first time in this country, in the part of *Azucena*, the gipsy woman, who is really the heroine of the piece. The character of *Manrico* was performed by Baucardé, and that of the *Conte de Luna* by Beneventano. Madame Albertini is English by birth, but wholly Italian by education. She has been for a good many years, and has established her reputation as an accomplished singer and a powerful tragedian. Her figure is tall and commanding, and her features, though perhaps not regularly handsome, are striking and expressive. Her voice is a real soprano, of great power and compass, though it seems to have suffered a little in the highest part of the scale, probably in consequence of her being accustomed to sing the music of Verdi, which tries severely the strongest voice. Madame Albertini, in order to give her high notes sufficient power, is apt to force her voice too much, and make it somewhat shrill and piercing. Notwithstanding this defect, however, her voice is a superb organ, and she uses it like a most accomplished artist. Her execution is clear and brilliant, and her method of vocalisation is that of the best Italian school. She is peculiarly excellent in the delivery of recitative; and no native Italian could declaim that beautiful language with greater grace and purity. Every thing she does, both as an actress and a singer, is full of intelligence and feeling. On her very first appearance she made a strong impression on the audience. The fine air in the opening scene, "Tacea la notte placida," was given with such beautiful execution and such a warmth of expression that it was received with thunders of applause. Throughout the piece her success became more and more triumphant, and the curtain fell amid enthusiastic acclamations from all parts of the house. The part of *Azucena* is one which Alboni has only recently essayed, and in which she has had great success on the Parisian stage. It shows that she has powers as a tragedian which formerly she was not supposed to possess. The character is quite suitable to her personal appearance, and her performance of it on Monday was a display of high dramatic genius. This part contains some of the finest music in the opera; and her performance of it was a combination of vocal beauty and dramatic expression which could not be surpassed. Baucardé was decidedly successful in the character of *Manrico*. Since his appearance several years ago, at the same theatre, he has made great progress in his art. His voice is beautiful, and highly cultivated; he is an intelligent actor, and is well entitled to hold an important position in a great theatre. Beneventano makes progress in public favour. He appeared to great advantage in the character of the *Count de Luna*, and was warmly applauded, and his principal air, the beautiful "Il balen del suo sorriso," was loudly encored. As a whole this fine opera was admirably performed; and will, probably, be frequently repeated during the season.

THE principal concert of the week has been that of the NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, which took place at the Hanover-square Rooms on Wednesday evening. Its most remarkable feature was a pianoforte concerto, composed and performed by M. Otto Goldschmidt. It was a work of magnitude that has been heard in London, and did much honour to the talents of its composer. Without being marked with the strong and high genius, it showed the attainments of an accomplished artist, being skilfully constructed, clear, and melodious. He played his own music beautifully, and had a most cordial reception. There was another pianoforte piece, composed and performed by M. Silas; a work of much merit, and admirably executed by the author. The rest of the concert was made up of well-known pieces, including Mozart's symphony in E flat, and Beethoven's magnificent overture to "Leonora."

MR. HULLAH commenced his second series of Choral Concerts on Monday evening, at St Martin's Hall. We already mentioned the object of these concerts, which is to explain, by examples, orchestral music, the construction of a grand work. Except to professional men, Mr. Hullah has succeeded in drawing crowded audiences to Mr. Hullah's lectures; they hear the *chefs-d'œuvre* of the great masters illustrated by a concert composed of the best performers in London, and they have the additional advantage of hearing performances of Mozart's symphony in E flat (No. 4 in Mr. Hullah's catalogue), Beethoven's overture to "Prometheus," Weber's Jubilee Overture, the same composer's "Oberon" Overture, admirably played by Pauer, and vocal pieces sung by Madame Lascelles, Miss Dolby and Mr. Weiss.

PROFESSOR STERNDALE BENNETT has concluded the seventh season of his series of Concerts of Classical Chamber Music. The concerts given by the Harp-quartet Association, which have already maintained

EPSOM RACES.—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT AND H.I.H. PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA AT THE GRAND STAND.

"ELLINGTON," WINNER OF THE DERBY, 1856.

## EPSOM RACES.

### THE ROYAL VISIT.

The intended Royal visit of Prince Albert and Prince Frederick-William of Prussia to the races on Wednesday was not known to Mr. Dorling until Tuesday afternoon, consequently little time was afforded for making the preparations for the accommodation of the distinguished visitors. Mr. Dorling at once prepared an apartment at the south end of the Grand Stand, adjoining the private saloon, which was filled with the leading female members of the aristocracy. The room was tastefully fitted up with crimson hangings and handsome lace curtains. On the table was a beautiful bust in Parian of the late Lord George Bentinck, and over the looking-glass hung the Royal arms, in needlework, executed by the Misses Dorling. The Royal party left Buckingham Palace in four carriages and four at twelve o'clock, and arrived at the Stand at about two, a few minutes before the first race, where they were received by Mr. Edward Dorling, and conducted by him to their apartment in the Stand. In attendance on the Prince were Lieut.-Gen. Baron Schreckenstein, Baron de Moltke, Baron Seatter de Lötzen, Baron de Gemmingen, Captain Du Plat, Captain Heinz, the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West, Lieut. Schreckenstein, Dr. Ullman, and Dr. Wegner. Although there was no cheering there was no lack of curiosity to obtain a glimpse of the future husband of the eldest daughter of our beloved Queen. The Royal visitors appeared to take great interest in the race for the Derby; but perhaps what astonished them the most was the excitement of the Betting Ring, and the extraordinary *coup-d'œil* presented by the immense numbers on the ground, amongst whom the utmost order everywhere prevailed. They left the course immediately after the great event was decided; and Prince Albert, before taking his departure, sent for Mr. Dorling, and personally expressed his obligation for the admirable arrangements made for the accommodation of his distinguished visitors.

In the accompanying Illustration the Artist has sketched their Royal Highnesses and their suites in the Grand Stand.

### "ELLINGTON," WINNER OF THE DERBY.

This horse is a remarkably fine brown colt, the property of Admiral Harcourt, and his genealogy is in every way an indication of good running; his sire being the Flying Dutchman, who, in 1849, accomplished the double feat of winning both Derby and St. Leger. His dam was the double feat of winning both Derby and St. Leger. His dam was Ellerdale, who was also the property of the gallant owner of the above celebrated winner of the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster. His victory is somewhat similar to that of Daniel O'Rourke's in 1853. Ellington, during the early part of the year, was a decided favourite: but he receded in the betting in consequence of two defeats he suffered at York and Chester. It would, however, appear from the result of the great race of Wednesday week that he has by no means disappointed the most sanguine expectations of his backers. Yellow Jack, who was second, has figured in the same position in no less than three events during the present season, a circumstance, probably, unprecedented in racing history.

Ellington is a dark brown horse, standing fifteen hands two and a half inches; a long, low animal with strong quarters, somewhat drooping towards the tail, good loins; deep brisket and shoulder; good neck, large and somewhat coarse head, with ears rather "lopped;" very good arms, large knees, hocks, and bone, and very large feet. The only white about him is on his off hind fetlock-joint.

### "MINCEPIE," WINNER OF THE OAKS.

Mincepie is a chestnut filly, bred by the Earl of Howth, and is now the property of H. Hill, Esq. Her sire was Sweetmeat, once celebrated on the turf, and her dam Foinnualla, by Irish Birdcatcher. This is the second time the above fortunate owner has won the Oaks; having accomplished the same feat in 1848 with Cymba. The winner, Mincepie, was trained by John Day and ridden by Alfred Day. The victory in this instance will, in some degree, compensate them for the defeat of Wentworth for the Derby.

We subjoin the particulars of the race:—

The Oaks Stakes of 50 sovs. each.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. H. Hill's ch Mincepie, by Sweetmeat—Foinnualla | (A. Day) | 1 |
| Lord Clifden's ch Melissa, by Orlando .. .. .. | (Sly) | 2 |
| Mr. Bowes's b Victoria, by Melbourne .. | (Bartholomew) | 3 |

Betting: 5 to 2 agst Mincepie, 7 to 2 agst Mermaid, 7 to 1 agst Victoria, 8 to 1 agst Tyne, 10 to 1 each agst Secret and Comedy, 100 to 6 agst Fair Geraldine, and 20 to 1 agst Melissa. Secret pulled her way to the front the instant the flag fell, followed by Victoria, Melissa, and Comedy to the top of the hill, where Victoria took up the running, Secret going on second, Melissa third, Comedy fourth, and Tyne fifth; Mincepie and Mermaid lying next side by side, and Shot bringing up the rear. This order was maintained to the mile-post, after passing which Melissa headed Secret, and the latter dropping further back at the upper turn was passed by Comedy and Mincepie, the latter pulling tremendously, there parting with Mermaid, who became last but one or two. In descending the hill towards Tattenham Corner, Comedy joined Melissa, and they ran head and head to the road, where the Baron's filly dropped off, and Victoria giving way soon after crossing it, Melissa went on with a clear lead, followed for a few strides by Victoria, and afterwards by Mincepie, who, gradually drawing upon Melissa, got to her quarters inside the distance. Here Alfred Day quietly waited until opposite the upper end of the Stand, when he made his effort, and Mincepie getting her head first kept it there to the end, and won, after a fine struggle, by a neck. Victoria finished three lengths from Lord Clifden's mare, and Fair Geraldine, who passed the others in the straight, as far from her. The next two, at least a dozen lengths off, were Mermaid and Comedy, and separating them from the rear division was Shadow, Tyne being the "absolute last." Run in 3 min. 4 sec. Net value of the stakes £3600.

"MINCEPIE," WINNER OF THE OAKS, 1856.

## SPORTING SPORTS

THE settling for the recent Derby and Oaks has made considerable progress, and gone off smoothly so far, except as regards one "Captain P.," who to adopt the allegory of the report from the Corner, has "put off in his own canary barque, the *Hide and Seek*, for the Levant." The Ellington winnings are said to be nearly £80,000, of which about £30,000 goes to Mr Bargraves, and none to the owner, who never bets, and was, we believe, not even present to see the triumph of his "French-grey" jacket. It is rumoured that he refused 4000 guineas for his colt in the winter, and did not think it worth while starting him, after his double defeat. It is notorious that Ellington was not fit when he ran at York, and it would now seem that the finishing touches had not been given him when he came to Chester. The horologists make out that the Derby race was one of the fastest on record, and close it with the Oaks, which took 3 min. 4 sec. to run. Our eye tells us that they must have grossly mistaken the Derby time, as, independent of the comparison between the two races, it must be remembered that in the one case Secret, Victoria, Mundig, and all three very little beyond platers—did nothing but jog in front alternately. In the other, Coroner rattled the field as hard as he could go for more than a quarter of a mile, and stamped them the pace home for a hundred yards or so. Bill Abbs, of Fred's, in the straight, and Vandermolin and Yellow Jack on the [illegible] all the way home. The ground was not more heavy than it was on the Oaks day, and never expect to see the hill climbed so quick again as I [illegible] Or, never to Lege before run by the Derby, as Lootenant-Colonel Vandermolin was made fast to [illegible] and Kelipegawin he exceeded [illegible] The latter mare, to judge [illegible] should be a rare breeder, could no doubt have won the Oaks as well as two Derbys [illegible] ble policy to start Mincepie. As [illegible] Day brought her through [illegible] as nothing, but the [illegible] Day brought her through [illegible] no greater trouble than [illegible] to compensate him, no doubt [illegible] Mincepie must [illegible] "deserve to [illegible] Hermit [illegible] was a sad contest to [illegible] is certainly our impression that, with a severer jockey on her, who would have forced the pace earlier, and handled her more artistically at the finish, she would have just made Mincepie, who showed strong symptoms of it, "crack" in the last [illegible] [illegible] that their mare, who really [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] be below her form, but of course [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

## AMUSEMENTS, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—MADAME ALBERTINI.—First Night of Lucrezia Borgia. On MONDAY next, June 9th (a Subscription Night, in lieu of August 9th), will be performed Donizetti's Opera LUCREZIA BORGIA. Lucrezia, Madame Albertini (Ortoni, Middle Rizzi, Gennaro, Sig. Bartacchi, Gubetti, Sig. Beneltini, and Alfonso, Sig. Belletti. To conclude with the new Ballet Divertissement, in which Mdlle. Marie Taglioni and M. Charles will appear. Tuesday, June 10th—Mdlle PICCOLOMINI—LA SYLVIATA: Violetta, Mdlle. Piccolomini Thursday—June 12th Grand Extra Night—Various Entertainments, combining the talents of Albertini and Alboni. The Ballet Department will include Mdlles Marie Taglioni, Rosatti, Katrina, and Ballon. Friday, June 13th, Grand Extra Night. Saturday, June 14th, Mdlle. JOSEPHINA WAGNER will make her First Appearance as Romeo, in I CAPULETTI ED I MONTECCHI. Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Box-office of the Theatre, Colonnade, Haymarket.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—On MONDAY and during the Week will be presented, Shakespeare's Play of THE WINTER'S TALE. Leontes, by Mr. C. Kean; Hermione by Mrs. C. Kean. Preceded by the VICTOR and JUSHED

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—On MONDAY, JUNE 9th, and during the Week (with the exception of the Evening of Her Majesty's Birthday), will be performed LIFE, in which Mr. Buckstone will appear in his original character, and most of the principal performers of the Establishment will appear with the Spanish Dancers, Donna Maria Soto and the Infant Don Pedro, in EL FANDANGO; and the New Farce of THE MOTHER-IN-LAW OR WOMAN. The Dress CIRCLE will be reopened on Monday, June 9.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE. ITALIAN OPERA and BALLET. First Night. On SUNDAY next will be performed, for the First Time, a New Grand Opera, ORELIA. New Scenery, Dresses, Appointments, and Decorations. After the Opera, the National Anthems, a Grand Tableau of the Queen and Prince Albert, surrounded by their children, principal ministers, and members of the Royal Family, and the Ballet Divertissement, in which Mdlle. Rosati, Mdlle. Katrina, and the Corps de Ballet will appear. On MONDAY, June 9th, the Ballet Divertissement will include Mdlle. Marie Taglioni, Rosatti, Katrina, and Ballon. Friday, June 13th, Grand Extra Night. Saturday, June 14th, Mdlle. JOSEPHINA WAGNER will make her First Appearance as Romeo, in I CAPULETTI ED I MONTECCHI. Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Box-office of the Theatre, Colonnade, Haymarket.

ROYAL PANOPTICON.—The WALPOLE GALLERY of 140 and 720 p.m. Admission to the Panopticon, 1s. Schools and Children half-price. Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m

## LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF WELLINGTON COLLEGE BY HER MAJESTY.

ON Monday last the long-deferred ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of this magnificent institution took place with great *éclat* at Sandhurst. Trains were dispatched by both the South-Western and South-Eastern Railways, and these were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, the governors and their friends. All were early on the ground, as it was particularly requested that the spectators should be seated and in order at least an hour before the time fixed for the commencement of the ceremony. The hours for starting the trains from London were also so arranged as to compel compliance with this regulation, and all went well. There was no hurry or confusion; the details were carried out perfectly. At one o'clock most of the chief personages connected with the College went down to the temporary station to receive her Majesty, and five minutes after the regular heavy reports of the Royal Artillery announced the arrival of the Royal party. The Earl of Derby, as Vice-President of the College, received her Majesty on alighting, and the whole party entered the Royal carriages in attendance, which conveyed them immediately to the site of the building. On descending from the carriages a procession was formed, and entered the quadrangle. Her Majesty wore a summer dress of white muslin, white visite, and white bonnet; Prince Albert walked on her left, and was attired in the full uniform of a Field-Marshal, with the ribbon and badge of the Garter, the Order of the Golden Fleece, the Prussian star of the Black Eagle, and the chief star of the Baden Order of Knighthood. Both her Majesty and Prince Albert looked remarkably well. On the right of her Majesty walked his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia. He was dressed in the uniform of a Colonel of cavalry—dark blue, with silver appointments, with the insignia of the Black Eagle and a cross of the Saxon Order of Knighthood. His Royal Highness is a remarkably fine well-made young man, of fair complexion, with small regular features, and a frank open expression of countenance, which insensibly wins upon the spectator. Immediately behind them came the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and Prince Arthur.

All the Princes were dressed in full Highland costume, in the Royal or Stuart tartan. It was Prince Arthur's first appearance in public, and he was present on this occasion as the godson of the illustrious Duke in whose honour the ceremony of the day took place. With the Princes were the Princess Royal and the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa. The first named was dressed like the Queen, in white, and, of course, attracted the principal share of public admiration. The three younger Princesses wore white dresses over pink silk slips, with pink silk jackets and bonnets. The Regent of Baden, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Mary of Cambridge, and the Duke of Cambridge followed the Royal family. The Regent wore the uniform of a Prussian General (dark blue and gold), with the grand cordon of Baden, and the stars of the Orders of Baden and Coburg. The Duke wore the uniform of a full General, with the ribbon and badge of the Garter.

Instantly on their entering the quadrangle the whole assemblage in the seats and galleries rose in one mass, the troops presented arms, the bands struck up the National Anthem, and the heavy salvoes of the Royal salute were almost drowned by the cheers which rang from every side. Her Majesty seemed much pleased and struck by the generous cordiality of her reception. The Royal party having taken their position round the stone,

The Earl of Derby, as vice-president of the hospital, advanced, and, in the name of the governors, read an address to the Queen, to which her Majesty made a reply. The Archbishop of Canterbury having delivered a solemn and impressive prayer, the ceremony of laying the stone commenced. The stone was a massive slab of solid polished granite. Beneath it was a deep recess, in which her Majesty placed a glass tube containing new specimens of all the current coins of the realm, with an elaborately-engrossed inscription on vellum recording the ceremony. Over this receptacle was placed a solid brass plate bearing the following inscription:—

The first stone of the Wellington College, founded in honour of the memory of the Great Duke, and for the education of the orphan sons of officers of the Royal Army, and of the Army of the Hon. East India Company, was laid by her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Monday, June 2, 1856.

This plate, and the stone in which it was set, were then covered with cement; and her Majesty, taking an elaborate silver-gilt trowel, beautifully chased with a design of the building, spread it out smoothly. The upper stone was then lowered into its place; the Queen struck it three blows with an ebony and ivory mallet—then, taking the silver plumb and rule, tested its accuracy, and declared it "well and duly fixed." As the words were uttered, the guns of the artillery again broke forth, and Lord Derby, taking off his hat, gave the signal for the tremendous cheers which followed. Again the bands played—again the troops presented arms, and amid the most brilliant effects and spirit-stirring accessories, and the hearty expressions of exuberant loyalty, the foundation-stone of the great Wellington College was laid.

The Royal party then retired to the pavilion, where a sumptuous luncheon was prepared for them, of which they partook, together with the chief personages who had assisted at the ceremony. The military bands played during the time of luncheon; after which the Queen returned through the building to the Royal tent on the terrace at the north front, to review the troops. The troops on the ground amounted to 12,000 men, comprising two battalions of the Grenadier Guards, the Coldstream Guards, the Rifles, and other distinguished regiments, many of whom had served in the Crimea, and bore on their breasts the tokens of honourable distinction. The Queen and her party entered the tent which had been prepared for them shortly before three o'clock. The troops at that time were drawn up in contiguous columns before the Royal Pavilion, and covered an immense extent of ground. Upon the arrival of her Majesty they marched to the right; having advanced some distance in that direction, they wheeled about and passed close to the Queen's tent. The band of each regiment as it passed enlivened the scene by its martial strains. The number and appearance of the Foot Guards excited equal surprise and admiration. Certainly no finer body of men ever guarded the person of their Sovereign, or supported the honour of their country. When the several regiments had moved back into nearly their original position, the Rifles advanced into the front to skirmish, and kept up a constant discharge. Platoon and file firing were then practised by the other regiments of the line and the Guards. The review concluded by the officers and men along the whole line presenting arms to the Queen. Her Majesty seemed much pleased with the entire spectacle, and complimented the Duke of Cambridge, who was in command of the troops on the ground. The 3rd Light Dragoons was the only cavalry regiment present, and their duty was to assist in keeping the ground. The Queen and Prince Albert left for the railway station before five o'clock. Her Majesty was very warmly received, and seemed much pleased with the complete success which had attended the ceremony.

A large Engraving of the Wellington College, from the drawing of Mr. John Shaw, the architect, with plans and descriptions, and a general account of the Institution, appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 765.

MADAME RISTORI, AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.—(SEE PAGE 622.)

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF WELLINGTON COLLEGE, NEAR SANDHURST.

"AFTERNOON OF THE TRIENNAL OF THE INDUSTRIOUS."—IN THE ROYAL PALACE.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS, PAINTED BY L. HOWSE.

## MARRIAGE LAW PRINCIPLES.

*(From a Correspondent.)*

FAMILIAR as the [illegible] late become with many [illegible] imperfections [illegible] in our laws, it must nevertheless have been astonishing to [illegible] revelations lately made on authority concerning the marriage laws. A report, emanating from the late Archbishop of [illegible], when Lord Brougham is the president, states that the woman, [illegible] the man at the altar to the woman, according to the Church of England service for solemnising matrimony—"with all my worldly goods I thee endow"—"were not originally an [illegible] formula," though they are now directly at variance with the common law, which has been altered by insensible degrees to deprive [illegible] of all property, so that a worthless husband, after he has [illegible] can take away her earnings and bestow them on his mistress. The common law is at variance also with equity, as administered in Chancery. By the common law the wife has no property of her own, to equity every kind of property may be given to trustees for her separate use. By the common law she can make no contracts; by equity she may, and may be sued on her contracts, and may even sue her husband. By the common law marriage gives to the husband all the property which the wife possessed at the time of marriage, and all other goods that afterwards come to her; by equity personal property left to a married woman for her separate use is secured to her. By law a wife cannot dispose of her property by will; by equity she can. "Thus we have two distinct codes, says the report, "on the all-important subject of marriage, which is most discreditable to our system;" and, let us add, most injurious to public morality, by laying down with the highest authority opposite rules for the conduct of husbands and wives. The Church, the Law, and Equity are at variance; and their contradictions are more mischievous and more misleading than would be the absence of all rules.

Again, the Lord Chancellor has moved the second reading of a bill, recommended by a Commission of Inquiry, to establish a separate court for enabling man to get divorced, because at present the law—following the old Roman Catholic principle that marriage is a sacrament and is indissoluble—does not recognise divorce. It can only be obtained by a special Act of Parliament setting aside the general law. But, while the Peers were unanimous in condemning the law, they did not approve of the Lord Chancellor's bill. His measure, it was said, would take away from the wife the right which she now has, however rarely exercised, of bringing for a divorce. Lord Lyndhurst said the bill did not go far enough, that the marriage laws were in many cases terribly unjust, [illegible] vindicated on any principle of the system, humanity, or [illegible] husband to bring an action against another for *crim con.*—[illegible] mere a matter of money, for the wife a matter of life or death, and she could not be heard. She had everything to stake, and the law treated her as if she had nothing. On Lord Lyndhurst's motion, Lord Chancellor's bill, together with the law and practice of divorce, was referred to a select committee to inquire and report.

We have now then a general condemnation, by authority, of our marriage laws, and the public is invited to inquire what laws should regulate this most important of all institutions. In our country great disorders are now avowedly connected with it, and it has lately occasioned loud complaints. Though marriage is by no means to be lightly discussed, the many differences which prevail concerning the conditions of the contract in different Christian countries show that it is liable to doubt and needs examination. Like other imperative duties grown out of the natural condition of mankind, it was at first fulfilled from impulse, without any perception of its consequences or due appreciation of its hallowed character. As men grew enlightened, legislation, more zealous than wise, prescribed certain conditions. As [illegible] formalities, the sacerdotal was separated from the regal functions, churches took it under their care; some classed marriage as a sacrament which they alone could administer; others treated it wholly as a civil contract, and referred it exclusively to the jurisdiction of the magistrate. On almost all points the law of England differs from the law of Scotland; and our ancient laws differ essentially from the present common and statute law of Westminster Hall. Not long ago no marriage was legal in England unless contracted according to the conditions prescribed by the Church; in Scotland marriage was and is a civil contract. Now the Scotch principle is adopted in our laws, and a marriage contract entered into before a registrar is as valid as a contract which the priest has blessed. Parliaments describe these modes as contradictory; but our law, with its usual inconsistency, maintains and honours both. Under some regulations the wife is allowed to be mistress of her own property; under others she is treated as a chattel or slave, and can scarcely possess what her lord bestows on her, and cannot dispose of it. In some countries the law secures the wife a certain portion of the common property; in others it imposes on the husband only the obligation of finding her subsistence. We briefly advert to these differences and anomalies to show our need of how necessary it is that our statesmen, our lawgivers, our philosophers, and our people should inquire thoroughly into the principles on which the marriage contract should be regulated. The path of duty is narrow and straight; and all these deviations and wanderings teach us that in respect to the regulations of marriage a great deal has yet to be ascertained.

A relation coextensive with the whole human family, founded, indeed, on a principle of creation more diffused than man, for difference of sex pervades all life, must be at all times mainly determined by the laws of the creative Power which calls it into existence. In the long run these must override all temporary and local legislation, which can only modify them within narrow limits, or for short periods suspend their operation. Like prohibitory laws interfering with the progress of opulence, all our local and temporary legislation on the subject of marriage is demonstrated by present deplorable effects, to be evil.

Whether the hearty condemnation we pronounce of certain Mahome an laws be or be not founded on mere prejudice, it is intuitively certain that natural circumstances, at all times and places, influence conduct; and by their effects we test all regulations. It is now necessary, therefore, for society—since old regulations as to marriage are condemned, and it has to seek for just and proper regulations—to ascertain the conditions of the union prescribed by the Power which has created the human race, male and female.

Man and woman include and embrace, and are greater and grander than all regulations. The union of the sexes preceded and will outlive them, and is necessarily superior to them all. Marriage was ordained, according to the Church Service for the solemnisation of matrimony, first for the procreation of children, or the continuance of society. If society be not continued, all regulations come to an end; and to this great purpose, consequently, they must all be subordinate. Considering society abstractedly, without adverting to attractive details or local circumstances, we are at once impressed with the fact that the continuation of society is so all-important that the union of the sexes is a great duty imposed by nature on every generation. Like self-preservation, it is not left to be discovered or taught, but is provided for by an impulse or law, which, whatever may be the freedom or inclinations of individuals, is for the whole society irresistible. By the [illegible] existence [illegible] is pledged to continue society.

We speak of it [illegible] the [illegible] which laws are enforced, as it is the whole [illegible] [illegible] existing human beings, including the [illegible] of duty, is derived in part from men who have existed in previous ages. Still, by far the largest portion of the knowledge of every existing man has come to him from his predecessors, including his immediate ancestors—Normans, Saxons, Danes, Romans, Greeks, Egyptians—and so from the earliest races of men. From the combined influence of previous generations, and the influence of the mass of every community at the times over the individuals composing it—a notion of a shakspeare having more points of resemblance with the majority of his countrymen than points of difference—and from the mutual and equal dependence of all the members of a community on one another, the duties of each and all are, in the main, alike. These may be secular and spiritual atoms, but the mass of society is irresistibly commanded to continue society. The concrete fact, or union of the sexes, is so obviously indispensable to this end, that the argument might have been rested exclusively on its existence, were it not advisable, from other considerations, to state the great purpose which makes obedience to the irresistible command an imperative duty for every generation. The union being necessary, all discussion and all laws concerning it must be limited to the mode in which it should be formed and continued.

For this legislation has to provide. The union of the sexes, or the institution of marriage, is a great natural phenomenon, to promote the ends of which legislation must be directed. It cannot succeed by following the caprice of one man, or the arbitrary will of another; it must be dictated by observing the conditions prescribed by Nature's laws. At present this great question is forced on the attention of society; and all experience proves that society cannot trust its interests to one or a few persons, or leave to any man or men exclusively the task of deciding what is proper and just for all.

## THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

*(To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

As a regular subscriber to your valuable paper I am interested in the correctness of its statements, and as still further interested in the subject itself, I take the liberty of correcting a statement, which appeared in your impression of the 26th April last, in the article on "the National Educational Systems of England and Scotland" (p. 464). Your correspondent asserts that "There" (in Scotland), "however, Sunday and Infant, and what we understand as Country schools are almost entirely unknown." Now, as far as I can ascertain the object of your correspondent, he wishes to prove the position from which he starts, "that Englishmen have long been 'bunglers' in the matter of education," and, for this purpose, asserts that it has never been the case in Scotland as now and the nearest approach to a system to be found in England was the National Schools, at the pupils of which he endorses Pope's maxim. These are evidently to him the only classes worth educating, the "others," supported by individual benevolence, certainly existing in England, though, fortunately, "almost entirely unknown in Scotland." As your correspondent thought these last remarks necessary to enable your readers "properly to appreciate the difficulties in the way of any new educational system," it is clear that the Sunday, Infant, and other schools he refers to are considered as among these difficulties. But if, as I hope to show, he has greatly overrated the argument in this respect, I cannot but hope that your readers will be rather inclined to adopt the opinion which is gaining ground, that these are the kind of schools which, in part of fact, remove the obstacles to a national system of education being adopted in both countries.

Referring to your correspondent's remarks in order, I find that in regard to Sunday Schools in Scotland there were, at the last census, 3303 schools and 202,849 scholars—this, I am convinced, if corrected up to the present time, would be say 400,000. At the time the return was given the proportion to the population was 10·1 per cent; and as the proportion in England was only 13·4 per cent, the difference was so great as to warrant the assertion, that in Scotland such schools were "almost entirely unknown." I have no means of ascertaining the number of infant schools and scholars, but I have no hesitation in asserting that *if*, from the population not being so dense in Scotland, the Scholars are not so numerous as in England, there is a larger provision for teaching the infant population and in the large towns they are *by no means unknown*. Then, as to the third class of schools specified—"Charity Schools"—it would have been as well if your correspondent had defined what *he understood* as Charity schools. If simply what other people understand by the expression schools at which education is provided *to any extent* by the charity of their supporters for children who otherwise would not be educated at all, it is really difficult to believe that your correspondent had been rightly informed upon the subject when he made the assertion referred to. On this point also I can find no later aggregate returns than those of the Census for 1851. From them I find that there were then in Scotland—

| | Schools. | Scholars. |
|---|---|---|
| Supported by Endowments (i.e. as distinguished from those supported by Taxation) ... ... | 491 ... | 39,937 |
| Supported by religious bodies ... ... ... | 1930 ... | 114,739 |
| Other Public Schools, including Orphan, Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, and Ragged Schools, &c. ... ... | 434 ... | 36,369 |
| Total ... ... ... ... | 2816 ... | 191,065 |

But lest these definitions should be too vague, I subjoin, as a specimen of the *charity* schools of Scotland, a few of those institutions in Edinburgh, where children of ages from five to ten years are not only educated but supported and clothed for periods of of several years:—

| | |
|---|---|
| George Heriot's Hospital ... ... ... | 180 |
| George Watson's Hospital ... ... ... | 86 |
| John Watson's Institution ... ... ... | 120 |
| Orphan Hospital ... ... ... ... | 130 |
| Two "Maiden Hospitals" ... ... ... | 148 |
| Gillespie's Free School ... ... ... | 200 |
| Donaldson's Hospital ... ... ... | 360 |
| | 1124 |

In addition to Heriot's "Hospital" there are eight juvenile and four infant schools built by the Governors of that institution, out of the surplus funds under their control, in which gratuitous education is provided in eight districts of the city for 2000 children (I inclose the official return)

And Edinburgh is not alone in possessing these facilities for the "charitable" education and support of its youth. As might be expected in a country where education is so much prized, there are few towns, where they are necessary, that similar institutions are not to be found. I need not encroach further on your valuable space, by enumerating them, though this could easily be done. Indeed, I should not have noticed so palpable a mistake at all but for the credit of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, which could not of course guarantee every fact or statement it inserts as being correct, though more times would certainly not render its statements more valuable, and consequently would tend to lessen its influence, a result that would be much regretted by a Londoner, though

A RESIDENT OF EDINBURGH.

THE STATUE OF THE REV. JOHN WESLEY.—(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS)—As your engraving last week of a statue proposed to be erected to the memory of the Rev. John Wesley represents that eminent divine with one hand elevated above his head, I beg to call attention to that attitude as being historically untrue. It is well known that Mr. Wesley used very little action in the pulpit; and I have myself heard from the lips of the Rev. Henry Moore, who was for many years his confidential friend, that the more important parts of his sermons were uttered with only a very moderate movement of the right hand. It was gently raised and depressed. Besides this we know that Mr Wesley's discourses were, above all things, remarkable for clearness and logic; qualities incompatible with the passionate attitude given to the statue. I remain, &c., R.H. May 27, 1856

THE FORTUNE OF THE HEAD OF THE BOURBONS.—The *Gazette de Lyon*, a Legitimist journal, in alluding to the late suit in which the Count de Chambord has been engaged, gives the following account of his property:—"The Count has not inherited altogether 50,000 f. of revenue from his aunt the Duchess d'Angoulême. She bequeathed to him the estate of Frohsdorf, worth about 30,000f. a year, and another estate in Hungary, of rather less value, besides some money, but the legacy is charged with more than 12,000f. a year of charitable legacies. As to the Countess of Chambord, her income is not 100,000 f. a year!" After giving the above, the journal adds:—"This certainly is not a fortune equal to the charges entailed on one who is the head of the House of Bourbon."

## THE FASHIONS.

Our recent description of Court Dresses may serve as a guide to the prevailing mode for evening dresses, although of course little varieties of [illegible] [illegible] among [illegible] [illegible] to prevent a [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

## RESULTS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1855 ON ENGLISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

If there were ever any doubts that the consequences of the International Exhibitions of 1851 and 1855 would be to drive the great nation of Europe into a new career of industry, they do not now need to be applied by the considerable difference between the recent experiments made in London and in Paris. Gathering together in one vast space the labours of the industry and invention of men all over the world—bringing into close proximity the natural products of every state and climate—the Exhibition of 1851 introduced elements of comparison by which distance was annihilated, prejudices dispelled, and competition enlightened. This being successfully achieved, the Exhibition of 1855 took place, with this new feature of attraction in it, not only that distant nations could again compare their mutual products and industry, but note the progress which had been made by their rivals in the period which had elapsed since 1851. It is satisfactory to be able to affirm, on a perusal of the first report presented to Parliament by the judges appointed to weigh the important points we have referred to, that England has held her ground in most respects against her friendly antagonists, and in many has exceeded even that which her previous efforts had promised in the earlier trial of 1851. We shall not dwell here upon the statements made by Messrs. Cole and Redgrave on the general management, merely remarking that the former gentleman takes this opportunity of making some well-founded remarks on the inutility and inefficacy of juries as impartial, comprehensive, and correct judges of the matters brought under their notice—remarks which appear to find an echo in the minds of all the gentlemen who have been called upon to give their opinions on the special points referred to them.

The subjects treated in the first part of the report presented to Parliament are the linen trade by Messrs. Herdman, Grimshaw, jun., and Patterson, of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce; the worsted manufactures, by Messrs. Bottomley, Waud, and Child, of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce; wool and woollen manufactures, by Mr. Brook, President of the Huddersfield Chamber of Commerce; the woollen and worsted fabrics and iron manufactures, by a deputation from the Leeds Chamber of Commerce; the cotton and general produce, by Mr Cooke, of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce; agricultural implements and produce, by Mr. Evelyn Denison; alimentary substances, by Professor Owen; Birmingham manufactures, by Mr. Wallis; silk, by Mr. Winkworth; furniture and decorations, by Mr. Digby Wyatt; drawing, modelling, and printing, by Mr. Charles Knight; and military art, by Captain Fowke, R.E. The names of those gentlemen will be guarantee for the remarks which follow:—

The linen trade of Ireland—ill represented, it must be admitted, in the Exhibition of 1855 was, nevertheless, the means of eliciting some very important facts with reference to the great question of foreign supply More slightly and better than the French, though not so fine or highly-finished as some specimens furnished by Germany, the Irish linens maintained their old reputation of excellence beyond all that are produced elsewhere. The enormous supply required for the internal consumption of France, and the great absorption of that country, amounting to 250,000,000 yards, valued at £12,500,000 sterling, renders it a formidable rival to Ireland, in case of a proximate opening of the French ports to the export of their produce. But at present it is calculated that the Irish and Scotch looms could undersell France by twenty per cent, in consequence of the comparative cheapness of yarns, now excluded from France by prohibition. Were this prohibition removed it would behove our manufacturers to be careful lest they should lose their superiority by failing to introduce all the improvements ensuring future economy and dispatch. At present, however, the real competitors of Ireland are not and land are Germany and Belgium, which are making great efforts to extend their export trade Their imitations of the Irish marks and form are a proof of the preference still existing for our manufacture; but as the Belgians can sell their imitations at a price as low as that which we put upon ours in Belfast, it behoves us again to strive for increased cheapness and perfection in manufacture. The greatest praise appears to have been elicited by the damasks of Dunfermline, which surpassed those of all competitors in finish and beauty of design.

In the manufacture of woollens England took the highest possible ground, having nothing to learn in the production of mixed woollen and cotton fabrics, but much of wool and silk mixed goods and merino proved the superiority not only of France, but of other Continental nations. Even in these, however, it seems as if there were no real obstacle to our improvement and final superiority. The deputation from Bradford scout the idea of the French system of drawbacks being really sufficient to account for our inferiority. They prove that if the French exporter, on the one hand, receives a bonus of 5½ to 8½ per cent on the exports ion, he pays very nearly the same price for the importation of the raw material. The fact appears to be that the English producers do not make fancy goods, all wool, or mixed wool and silk, because there is no demand for them in England. Their views are too much bounded by the horizon of Great Britain, and do not extend to foreign markets. There is room, in fact, for an increase in our production if we give ourselves to the making of these species of goods, of which the Continent has had the monopoly. There is no obstacle of machinery nor of raw material to render us inferior to our neighbours. At the same time the interest taken in those goods which England does produce was in 1855 greater than ever, and no doubt were France to lower her tariff the woollen trade of England would in that branch receive a great increase.

In the consideration of another branch of the woollen trade—that of cloths, more peculiar to Huddersfield—there was less reason for self-satisfaction. It was admitted that in England the same amount of mechanical ingenuity had not been extended to the woollen machinery as to that which the cotton and worsted trade had distinguished itself. This—in part apologised for by an allusion to the difficulties of our patent laws—is a marked instance of our inferiority, although less so than was noticeable thirty years ago. Still, it is not denied that the Continental manufacturers competes with us in many natural markets at this time in which of old we had almost the monopoly. Here again producers appear to have limited their views to the satisfaction of home wants, regardless of the importance of foreign supply. They have been backward in machinery, in general ideas of trade; and in the incentives to progress, such as the formation of weaving and industrial schools, they have been wanting in initiative and energy. It was urged, indeed, by the deputation from Leeds, that, as regards goods daily selling and producing in that neighbourhood, the comparison between them and those manufactured on the Continent led to the certainty that English prices were less, whilst the result was more adapted in quality to the great mass of the population of most countries; but this does not explain the reason why such goods have not a wider circulation and sale. As regards the question of machinery, and the lack of energy of our manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce of Leeds agreed with that of Huddersfield. England in producing silks shone rather in the manufacture of goods suitable for the million than in that of fine or finished ones for the upper classes—intrinsic value being thought less important than a large supply. In this the producers appear to have been urged as much by the wants of the English market as by those of the consumers in the United States, with which we are now driving an increased trade. Of the vicissitudes through which the silk trade has passed an ample notice is given in the Report, with an account of the evils produced by the restrictions of the Customs It is pleasing to notice that with a more liberal tariff the exportation of silks has increased from £1,202,863 in 1851, to £2,310,171 in 1854. the augmentation progressing still further in 1855.

On the subject of agriculture it was remarkable how ably England took and maintained the lead in every improvement—a result so marked that it led Mr. Denison to say:—"it might be that France had relied on its natural gifts of soil and climate, while England, less favoured, had been urged by her necessities to increased exertions." Whatever the reason may have been, there was no doubt of the English superiority in all that related to agriculture; and, as the results of this superiority are very startling some facts in connection with it will be interesting. France has devoted herself too exclusively to the production of corn crops, which are the immediate food of man, without sufficiently considering the means necessary to uphold the fertility of the soil under the exhausting process. England, on the contrary, has found in the rearing of cattle and the supply of manure the restorative process which is necessary the remarkable fact being that, as the head of cattle increases, the quantity of corn increases also; thus, on a surface of 20,000,000 hectares, the British isles produce more food for animals than the entire surface of France of double the extent. Hence the supply of manure is in proportion three or four times greater. If we compare England alone, we find her, being not larger than one fourth of France, produce 38 000,000 of hectolitres of wheat, 76,000,000 of hectolitres of barley, 84,000,000 of hectolitres of oats. If France produced as much in proportion, she would produce, deducting seed, 150,000,000 hectolitres of wheat; 200,000,000 of oats and other grain—that is double her actual production. Taking all products into account, animal and vegetable, it appears that the produce of England per hectare nearly doubles that of France. The most remarkable feature of British farming, as compared with that of France, is the number and quality of sheep. The number of sheep in France and in England is about equal—35 000,000. These 35,000,000 in the United Kingdom live on 31,000 000 hectares of land, in France on 53 000,000 The great difference, however, is in the breed of sheep, the weight of an English sheep being on an average, double that of a French one The same features are found in the comparison of cattle in the two countries. In France, three products are demanded of cattle—labour, milk, and meat; in England, only two milk and meat. Inaction is the normal state with us, the contrary in France. If we look to labour, the ox is killed when he has finished his task. If we look to meat, the ox is killed when he yields the largest amount. In France the result is, that out of four million head killed, 400,000 000 kilogrammes of meat are taken; in the United Kingdom, two million heads produce 600 000,000 kilogrammes of meat: more than double the French result. France, however, is on the road to progress, and endeavours, by importation of our breeds, and other means, to commence a struggle of rivalry. One of the results of the Exhibition of 1855 was a representation to the Imperial Government of the heavy duties on agricultural machinery, followed shortly after by a large reduction highly favourable to English trade in this branch of manufactures

The close examination and comparison to which the ornamental Birmingham manufactures and British furniture and decorations were subjected, afforded unmistakable proof of the inferiority of England in all that has reference to true taste and artistic merit. Although it was gratifying to remark that our rivals had not given us the lesson of 1851 in vain. Progress, it was evident, had been made, but slowly and with effort. The Birmingham manufacturers, anxious, no doubt, for improvement, but impressed with the belief that they were still too far behind the world in progress, exhibited but little; and, where they did, still evidenced that hankering after French design which betrayed a desire to advance without the possession of originality. Excess of ornamentation, overprofusion of relief, design neither elaborate nor finished, are still our characteristics.

In furniture the French still carried off the palm of fertility of design and excellence of manipulation with a general freedom from over-ornamentation, a severe study of proportion, and a refined subordination of parts. We can only trust that in the new steps taken with such spirit by our Government to furnish means of study in every branch of ornamental art to young students the foundation has been laid of a better future; and that, fostered as ornamentation and design now are in every possible way in the country, we shall not long remain inferior to our neighbours in the struggle to produce works of taste unmarked by the stamp of vulgar imitation, or a spirit of artistic ignorance.

## LITERATURE.

JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN A Novel, in three vols. By the Author of the "Head of the Family," "Olive," &c. Hurst and Blackett.

A new novel by the author of the "Head of the Family" is a welcome announcement, on more accounts than one. Six or seven years have passed since the "Ogilvies" (the first work of this writer) was given to the public. In that period she has lost nothing of the graphic force and moral truth which—spite of something that was defective, and much that was superfluous in point of art—gave an irresistible charm to her initial story. In each succeeding work, while power has been more felt, effort has been less apparent. Those sins which the writer was once prone to disclaim have gradually ceased to be occasions for rhetoric, and assumed their proper function as springs of action and character.

It is a high merit of this lady that she has always felt the responsibility of her calling; and that, without slavish subservience to any small dogma, a moral ideal in its best sense has pervaded her creations. The hero in "Olive," a zeal tempered by intellect, yet won to faith by the loving heart and pure life of his betrothed, and the equally noble teaching, in the "Head of the Family," that the privilege of happy love can only be granted to hearts willing to sacrifice love itself to duty—are instances of our meaning. In the present novel of "John Halifax," this moral influence is constantly, but unobtrusively, at work. It threads the story like "a river wandering at its own sweet will." We are not compelled to look by its course, we often lose sight of it in the interest of the story from some commanding point of interest that it flashes upon us with its truth, and that we become aware of the source to which the tale owes its freshness and beauty.

Nothing can be more simple than the plot—John Halifax, an orphan lad, forced to earn his bread by any casual labour, enters by chance the town of Norton Bury. While there, he is employed one day to draw a certain Master Phineas Fletcher in a hand-carriage. Phineas is ailing and a cripple. His mother is dead, his father is of the strictest Quaker pattern, a man not without a kindly basis of character, but cold and rigid in his externals In conducting his charge home, John Halifax takes such tender care of the invalid boy that the heart of the latter—unaccustomed to gentle nurture—leaps to him. Abel Fletcher, the father of Phineas, is a tanner, and takes John into his service Notwithstanding the different position of the two boys, a friendship springs up between them. Their intimacy is at first unacceptable to the father; but John's proved worth triumphs in time over the old man's scruples. The orphan lad becomes first the apprentice and afterwards the partner of his employer, whom he survives. The bonds of affection between John and Phineas are knit so closely that through a long lifetime the two are scarcely ever separated. When John marries, his wife receives beneath the roof of the adopted brother, and it is Phineas himself, an old man, who, after the death of his beloved companion, relates his history in these pages

The events of this history, though they are numerous and possess great interest as successive phases of the hero's character, are yet such as might naturally happen to one in his lot, here of life Their chief romance is that which a true and loving heart casts upon all forms of experience. We have the long summer holiday so sweet when earned by labour—which the two lads share together in the fields; the plans and hopes which they mutually confide to each other; a joint expedition to the theatre which draws down the wrath of Abel Fletcher and issues in the temporary parting of the transgressors. John, to his honour, resolutely declines to see his friend by stealth and never again enters into Abel Fletcher's door until it opens to the claim of single-minded and devoted service. We then see the honest pride of Phineas his father's doubts gradually clear away, and he raises John to a position of trust.

Next comes a bread riot, very graphically told, in which young Halifax shows how well that trust was earned. By mingled firmness and kindness he conciliates the rioters whom Abel Fletcher's austere justice had infuriated. The rescued fortunes, if not the life, of his master are due to John. After this the two friends enjoy a short sojourn in the pure country, the closing days of their undivided affection, for it is here that John falls in love. She whom he loves is far superior in station to himself; and John, refined not only by nature, but self education, is only too sensible to the charm both in mind and manners of Ursula March. Circumstances throw them together while the lady is ignorant of his condition. She treats him as a friend, and already the dawn of hope gleams on the horizon, when the young man puts the lady on her guard by avowing his position, and parts, as it seems for ever, from the object of his secret worship. This, however, is not so to be. Fate again brings them into contact. In Ursula's presence John encounters from one of her relatives a marked indignity. True to his Christian belief he forbears to retaliate, a duty's restraint, which only a noble nature could understand, rivets Ursula's esteem. Still he gives no sign of his love. A wasting illness, the result of brave wrestling with his heart, reveals its secret to Phineas. Phineas reveals it to Ursula, and yields the one friend of his Lady life to a power mightier than friend-hip. John and Ursula marry. They are poor, for her fortune is withheld; but John resolutely makes way. Wealth follows respect; influence, wealth. Amongst his dependents he is the arbitrator of differences, the reconciler of feuds. He upholds rights of conscience, teaches them their social duties, lightens their burdens, bears with their misconstruction, and by the long witness of a noble life, their trust, and raises them to self-reliance. The good citizen is no less the good father. No pages in these volumes are more charming than those which describe family relations. The love that turns hardship into mirth; the yearnings of husband and wife over their firstborn—a blind girl who sheds an infinite grace and plaintive sweetness through the household, the jealous heartburnings of the two brothers, who are rival authors; many joys chastened by anxieties, and hallowed eventually by one sweet regret (for the blind girl dies early); sad partings and scarce hoped-for meetings; the vicissitudes of domestic life, marriages and births, with the calm influence of parental virtue over all; these are the materials from which the author has derived many pictures, animated and touching in themselves, but the enumeration of which would give little idea of the pathos and truth which they gain from her treatment. At last the husband dies, and the wife, endeared to him by the experience of age even more than by the trust of youth, bends over him and peacefully breathes her last. In the recital of this there may seem a tinge of melancholy. It is far otherwise in perusal. The pathos is that of autumn, not of winter—of fruition, not of decay: the harvest of life is fully ripe and reaped for immortality.

This book would, nevertheless, yield some fault to those who cared to seek them. The story moves slowly at the commencement, and unnecessary minuteness is sometimes lavished on details that scarcely repay it. In more than one case the writer exaggerates the direct power of pure appeal, and too freely sacrifices weighty results to mere looks and intonations. Again as to character, in which she is so felicitous in the whole, there are a few mistakes. The Richard Brithwood, the Jenkins's John Halifax, is a personage making every allowance for the state of manners fifty years since—equally insufferable and improbable. Lady Caroline Brithwood, whose episode has remarkable interest, is herself painted hardly. There are sad passages, too, in her story, which are told too abruptly; and in which John touching her errors with a roughness more honest than skilful makes the reader wince as well as the culprit.

We are, however, dissecting coldly a story which it is impossible to read so With such truth are the characters drawn that they produce all the effects of real persons. We are at first almost vexed with Phineas and Ursula for their constant enthusiasm about John; but as the end draws near we feel that they knew him better than ourselves, and we are disposed to apologise to them as to friends unwittingly wronged. The very exhortation, which is in one sense a fault, helps the feeling of reality. So do the occasional sharpnesses of the generous and true-hearted Ursula. When we close the volumes we miss the per-on of the story, as if we had lived with them. The writer's style is that excellent one for prose fiction which draws its motives from the purest ideal, and embodies them in the most familiar forms. While her power as an artist have never been more evident than in the present work, so also the end for which she has used them has never been worthier. Her faculty of transferring the value of things and principles from what is conventional to what is real is admirably shown. The story of "John Halifax" is the life of a Christian. The author might have appended "Christian" to his name with as fit propriety than "Gentleman," and we can give her no higher praise than to say that we rise from her work with a deepened sense of the identity between the two characters.

BECHSTEIN'S HANDBOOK OF CHAMBER AND CAGE BIRDS. Edited by H. G. ADAMS, Esq. Ward and Lock.

The first idea which would probably arise in the mind of a person not particularly interested in song birds, on looking at such a title as the above, would be that the book was one addressed to a particular class, and which was not likely to be of much use to any other. The reading of a few pages would, however, dispel this notion, and long before the book was finished the acknowledgment would be made that a most interesting lesson on natural history had been most captivatingly conveyed. The habits of birds are better worth studying than is generally imagined, and they display a far higher degree of instinct or what some writers call reason, than they usually get credit for The reader is not to expect many novelties of this kind in the book before us, as its object is to teach the best mode of treating and preserving the feathered pets, which are such general favourites; nevertheless, much interesting information as to the unusual history of birds is given. It is impossible to read these pages without acquiring additional interest in the delightful song-birds, and none who keep birds should neglect to study the precepts here laid down for their guidance: they will thus preserve their birds healthy, in good plumage, and in full song; they will be enabled to cure them of many ailments to which they are subject, and to repay them for their melody by as much happiness as, in a state of captivity, is attainable.

Bechstein, the German naturalist, is well known as the great authority on cage and aviary birds, and this little book appears to contain as it were the pith and essence of his many hefty and expensive works, with much information which is fresh and original.

THE DEPUTATION TO RUSSIA.—The arrangements for the embassy or deputation to Moscow on the occasion of the Emperor of Russia's coronation are said to be complete The Duke of Cambridge, whose acceptance of the office at the head of the embassy was held in certain, having unexpectedly declined, Lord Granville goes in his place. Lord Granville takes with him as attachés, among others, the Earl of Dalkeith, Lord Burghersh (eldest son of the Earl of Westmoreland), and Lord Cavendish (eldest son of the Earl of Burlington, and heir to the Dukedom of Devonshire) The following a so accompany the mission—the Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford, Sir Robert and Lady Penny Pea, and Mr. and Lady Margaret Lawson (sister Dr. Sandwith, one of the heroes of Kars, is appointed medical attaché—an appointment acceptable to the Russians, who have much regard for him in consequence of his treatment of their wounded after their repulse before the place last autumn. The voice for the mission is to be £10,000. The French Ambassador going on the same mission, M. de Morny, is to receive a million of francs, or about £40,000.

THE NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.—It is said that the new loan will amount to a hundred millions of silver roubles—equal to nearly fifteen millions sterling—which will be perhaps the greatest loan ever negotiated on the Continent at one time—at all events by Russia. The interest is fixed at four per-cent, and a portion of the bonds will be redeemed every year by means of a sinking fund formed by an additional one per cent reserved annually, with which will be combined a number of money prizes as in a lottery. The object of the loan is principally for the construction of railways in the interior of Russia, and partly for the indemnification to be paid to Denmark for giving up the Sound Dues, although it is whispered that a considerable part of it will be placed at the disposal of Admiral the Grand Duke Co nstantine for the purpose of accomplishing the great wish of his heart, of metamorphosing the whole of the Russian navy into screw-steamers as befitting requirements of the present day

A TURKISH PRAYER FOR THE ALLIES.—There is a good story of a Scottish minister, who being compelled to pray for Prince Charles in 1745, did it after this fashion—"As to this young man who has come among us seeking an earthly crown, we beseech Thee to take him to Thyself, and give him a crown of glory." We may cap the anecdote by one related in the interesting new work, "Lancet, or Smyrna and its British Hospital" The chief Imaum had been requested to offer up prayers for the Allies; he refused—he could not pray for unbelievers. The request then became a command; and he compromised the matter with his conscience thus: he thanked God that he set of infidels were killing another, and hoped they might extirpate each other.

LIVE FISH AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—The Strasbourg Railway has brought to Paris for the Exhibition in the Champs Elysées, about 3000 fish from the Artificial Fecundicultural establishment formed at Huningen by the French Government. They consist of salmon from the Danube, trout from the lakes of Switzerland, and grayling from the Lake of Constance These last-named have only been hatched this spring, the salmon trout are fourteen months old, and are 4½ to 6½ inches long There are two salmon three years old, one of which is nearly 19 inches long by 13 inches in circumference The fish were conveyed in cylindrical reservoirs made of tin, the water being renewed frequently.

## FINE ART EXHIBITIONS IN LONDON.

OUR SIX Fine Art Illustrations this week are taken from six different exhibitions in London now open to the public. Thus our first Illustration is from the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, and is justly looked upon as one of the best recent specimens of Mr. Louis Haghe's pencil. Mr. Haghe has found his subject in the "Statuts de l'Inquisition d'Etat." He calls it "Antechamber of the Tribunal of the Inquisition in the Ducal Palace, Venice," and the passage he appends to his picture is as follows –

Si un patricien non banni entrait au service d'un Prince étranger, a moins d'être prêtre ou religieux, domicilié à Rome; il sera sur-le-champ appelé, sans peine d'encourir la disgrace du gouvernement. S'il refuse de venir ses plus proches parens seront incarcerés deux mois après on avisera aux moyens de la faire tuer partout où il pourra se trouver; et si cela est impossible, il sera degradé de noblesse, par decret du conseil des Dix, après quoi, ses proches seront mis en liberté.

With what skill and character Mr. Haghe has told a touching story let our large Engraving tell.

Our second Illustration is from the Society of British Artists in Suffolk-street. It is by Mr. Hurlstone, the President of the Society, and represents "A Neapolitan Peasant Boy." There is a touch of Murillo in this picture—and it is as good an example of Mr. Hurlstone's style as this year's Exhibition will be found to supply.

Our third Illustration, "A Burial in the Vosges," forms No. 62 of the third Exhibition of the French School of Fine Arts now in London. The painter, Gustave Brion, was a pupil of Gabriel Guerin. He received the second-class medal (*peintre et paysage*) in 1853; and was honourably mentioned by the judges at the Universal Exhibition of 1855. He has told his story of a Funeral Procession in the Snow with equal pathos and skill.

Our fourth Illustration, in size a companion to Mr. Haghe's picture, is taken from the Old Society of Painters in Water Colours. The subject is "A Fête Champêtre," and the painter is Mr. G. Dodgson. It is a most able drawing, reminding us at every turn of Watteau and Stothard. In a certain theatric effect it recalls, and pleasantly recalls, some of the larger pictures of Paul Veronese. With Mr. Dodgson's water-colour drawing before us we can live at Versailles in the age of Louis Quartorze.

"A NEAPOLITAN PEASANT BOY."—PAINTED BY F. Y. HURLSTONE.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

Our fifth Illustration is from the National Institute of the Fine Arts, in Regent-street, Portland place. It is an English landscape, by G. Barnard. The view is in Surrey, in the grounds of John Evelyn, at Wootton—classic ground—trod in summer with reverent feet by the many admirers of the perfect model of an old English gentleman.

Our sixth Illustration is from the Royal Academy.—"Maidhood"—by Mr. G. E. Hicks.

Standing with reluctant feet,
Where the brook and river meet
Womanhood and childhood fleet

Gazing with a timid glance
On the brooklet's swift advance,
On the river's broad expanse.

Deep and still, that gliding stream,
Beautiful to thee must seem,
As the river of a dream.

So sings Mr. Longfellow, and Mr. Hicks has not unsuccessfully sought to embody.

THE EARL OF YARBOROUGH'S PRIZE WHIPS.—The Brocklesby foxhounds are well known as the oldest and one of the best-bred packs in the kingdom. The Brocklesby tenants contribute a greater number of well-mounted sportsmen to the hunting-field than any other estate. On the necessity of encouraging fox-hunting the Earl and his tenants are perfectly agreed. There is no trouble about preserving foxes on the wolds—the wives are as zealous as the farmers. In order to cultivate the good feeling so necessary in a hunting district, Lord Yarborough gives prizes every year for the best three-year-old hunter colt and filly in the possession of any of his tenants, two handsome well-mounted and suitably-engraved jockey whips; for the foxhound dog and bitch sent to the kennels in best condition from their walks, two hunting-whips. We may be allowed to explain, for the benefit of our non-hunting readers, that foxhound puppies are, after being weaned, distributed among certain tenants to dry-nurse, or, technically, "walk," until the time comes round for initiating them, in company with their elders, into the mysteries of hunting. This year, Callow, of Parklane, has manufactured two Malacca cane hunting-whips, appropriately ornamented in silver relief, with a representation of a pack in full cry down hill after a fox; the one inscribed:—"Presented by the Earl of Yarborough to Mr. Thomas Borman for the best dog in 1856." The other: "To Mr. Francis Newton for the best bitch." These prizes are handed down as a sort of heirloom among the Brocklesby tenants.

"FUNERAL IN THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS."—PAINTED BY BRION.—FROM THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL OF THE FINE ARTS

A FETE CHAMPETRE.—[FROM A PICTURE BY DODGSON—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE OLD SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.]

# Memorabilia,

## LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

*" A little chink may let in much light"*—OLD PROVERB.

THE subjoined letter copied from the original now in the Bodleian Library will be everywhere read with interest. It has escaped the re-search of Cromwell's last and best biographer and establishes a fact which, so far as we are aware, has not been noticed by any historian, namely, that Oliver at one time contemplated, and was earnest in his endeavours to effect, a marriage between his son Henry and one of the daughters of Lord Wharton.

### OLIVER CROMWELL TO LORD WHARTON.

My deere Lord,—indeed I durst not suddenly make up any judgment what would be fitt for me to doe, or desire, in the businesse you knowe off, but belege engaged to give you an account upon our last conference, I shal be bould to doe that, and add a word or two therewith.

For the estate I mentioned I cannott now (by reason my steward is not heere) bee soe exact as I would, but the lands I designe for this occasion are Burlye, Oakam and two other little thinges not farr distant, in all about £1900 per annum. Moreover, Dalby Broughton, £1600 per annum. Burlye hath some charge upon itt, weh will in convenient tyme bee removed. This is neere twice as much as I intended my sonn, yet all is unworthye of the Honorable person.

My Lord, give mee leave to doubt that the Lady hath soe many just scruples weh, if not very freely reconciled, may bee too great a temtation to her spirit, and alsoe have after inconveniences. And although I knowe your Lordship reallilye, yet I beleive you may have your share of difficultyes to conflict with, which may make the businesse unease, wherfore good my Lord I begg itt (if there bee not freedom and cheerfulnesse in the Noble person), lett this affaire allide easilye off, and not a word more bee spoken about itt, as your Lordship's thoughts are, soe hushe all, and save the labor of little Mulls foolinge, least she incurr the losse of a good friend indeed. My Lord I write my hast plainlye to you as becomes, my Lord, your most affectionate servant.

June the 30th, 1653. O. CROMWELL.

For the Right honourable the Lord Wharton, theise.

Lord Wharton's endorsement—My Lord Generall to mee about his sonne.

### HOLLAR, THE ENGRAVER.

THE dispersion of Colonel Durrant's magnificent collection of Hollar's works this week, under the hammer of Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, will render the following letter regarding the great artist of peculiar interest. It is a communication from Mr. Place, of York, in answer to one from Vertue, requesting some information as to Hollar's life, and has never, we believe, been printed —

COPY OF A LETTER FROM MR. F. PLACE.

From York, May 20, 1716.

SR,—By my neighbour Mr. Lumley I had he favour of yours, in which you are desirous to know some passages concerning Mr Hollar. He was a person I was intimately acquainted withal, but never his disciple, nor anybody's else, which was my misfortune. Mr. Winceslaus Hollar was born at Prague, in Bohemia, but I know not the year [1607], he was bred a clerk in some of the offices of that country; which he left when the other treasure troubles brake out there, occasioned by Gustavus Adolphus. After he left his native country he came into Flanders, and settled some years at Antwerp, where he did several plates, as you may see by the date of his works. He was a general master, so did not confine him-elf to any one studie but did everything not ill; but his most excellent performances are views, churches, &c., and varieties of the Aruudelian collection. He studied with one Merian, an artist of that country, who has likewise etch (*sic*) the most prints of views of places in Germany of any man that ever was; but Mr Hollar exceeded his master, he was the most indefatigable man that has been in any age, as his works will testifie. He had a defect in one of his eye, which was the left, so that he always laid his hand before it when he wrought. He never used spectacles. He was sent over by K. Charles 2nd to Tangier to make designs of the town and mole. I have, I believe, fifteen or sixteen drawings he made of that place; he published, I remember, a book of Views of Tangier, which may be had at Overtons for his father bought the plates. The King gave him but 100 pounds for all the trouble and hazzard he run, for in their passage they were attacked by 3 Turkish rovers, which after an obstinate fight they were forced to-shave off. There is a print with the relation, of his own doing in one part of Ogilby's Atlas.

He lived in Bloomsbury all the time of the Plague, but suffered extreamly for want of business, which oft Peter Pinet (*sic*) made an advantage of, purchasing several of his plates for a trifle. He told me he gave him but 80 shills. for the Long View of Greenwich which very well deserved 10 or fifteen pounds. He was always indigent, and had a method of working not very common. He did all by the hour, in which he was very exact, for if any body came in that kept him from his business, he alway laid by hour glass on one side, till they were gone. He always reccod 12d an hour. He carried arms in the militia in Germany, but was soon tird out. I believe his first coming into England was with Lord Arundel who was sent Ambassador to the Emperor, and he lighting of Mr. Hollar as they came down the Rhyne, took him into the boat. He drew several designs for his Lordsiup, who was the first nobleman in England that ever pretended to a collection in England. Mr. Hollar was a very passionate man, easily moved. He has often told me he was always uneasie if not at work. He was one of great temperance; I don't think he in all his lifetime was ever seen in drink; but would eat very heartily. He was near seventy when he died, about thirty-six or forty years ago in a house he had in Gardner's-lane, King Street, Westminster, of a Parralastick fit; and before his departure the Baptists came and seized all he had, which gave him a great disturbance, and he was heard to say they might have stayed till he was dead. He left a widow and two daughters, and had a son which was very promising in his way. He died young.

I rs.,

F. PLACE.

NOTE BY VERTUE.—"These is three prints of Hollar's own picture, etched by himself—one in *clebres* (?), "Lives of Painters." Two others alike—only one less than the other. The bigger of these two has etched on it 'Ætis 40, 1647, whereby he must be 71 years old if he died in 1678, as is said."

### NOTES.

ROBERT BURNS.—In corroboration of the note in your "Memorabilia" of the 3rd inst. regarding the early orthography of Burns's name, there is still to be seen a headstone in "Alloway's auld haunted kirk" wherein is inscribed—

William Burnes
Died
1784.

And I have an autograph letter of the poet's dated "Mossgavit, 11th Nov., 1783," in which he writes his name "Robt Burnes."—JAMES RUSSELL

SHAKESPEARE READINGS.—While reading with interest your Shakspearean Notes (p 287) in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, I was struck for the first time by the resemblance of the sentence "turning your books to graves" to the words of Horace's Ode, lib. i. od. xxiv. 14-17. —

Quid dicendum oniquæ nobil.
Line Pan si Socratis ani et dicum
*Mistave lorna Horis*
Publicius meliora tendat?

If as a practice the passage was in Shakspeare's mind while he wrote the reproof of Westmoreland and to the Archbishop of York, one should be inclined to think that "turning your books to graves" is not to be taken literally of the transformation of leather book covers into leather leggings. But of course useful studies into warlike pursuits, by selling his library to buy his armour. I may be mistaken, but it looks to me as if the Bard of Avon had here, as often, had Lucan under contribution.—J. B., Ludlow.

THE WIFE OF ALLEN, FOUNDER OF DULWICH COLLEGE.—"CARRIED" THE LORD MAYOR'S OFFICERS. When Allen was on a hunting visit at Cashiobord, he heard that his wife, whom he had left in London, had been "carted," "and all her followers" (meaning by the latter, some persons who had left behind with her), for a disorderly house. For Lord Mayor's show, and great dramatic performances. Upon this, he wrote her a letter (addressed to himself), of which the following is a verbatim copy:—

"Mr. Allen, on the bore side

Mr. good wife, I hartle and loving mouse, I send you a thousand commendations, wishing thee as well as well may be, and hoping thou art in good health, with thy father, mother, and sister. I have no newes to send thee, but I thank God we are all well, and in health, which I pray god to continue with thee in every, and so I pray thee, good wife, be merry, for I hope I shall be with thee shortly. I pray you, if it is well known, that I am at Cashiobord, and that I send to and fro, you shall not have any Lord Mayor's men, nor any thing to trouble you, but they will come and carry me away, but lett you fall in the house and Tarmigants. But, mouse, wi. I from hom, I be revenged on them soe, when I come. I bid thee farewell. I pray to God to bless me how we meet, and my blessing and commendations to my father, mother, and sister, and all my cousins, and to all the rest that love thee. Thy lover, and no bodies els, by god's grace. Edward Allen. Farewell mucho mouses, and mouses, and farewell mouse comfortable Bess."

### QUERIES.

WHY IS A TAILOR SAID TO BE THE NINTH PART OF A MAN?—S. T. A.

[The contemptuous expression has been too long tolerated as an unfounded imputation on a respectable profession, from which it is not likely to have taken its origin. The English word coward is derived from the Italian *codardo*, which comes from *coda*—a tail—a codardo or coward being one who hangs behind. The literal meaning of coward is therefore a *tailer*, and hence it the proverbial vulgarism now connected with the trade tailor he traduced to a pun on the word? When we speak with contempt of a tailor, we really mean a poltroon of any kind, who is a codardo or tailer, and if we knew our etymology better, we should not regret it as an aspersion on the useful fraternity of the shears and thimble, although ignorant usage has for generations so perverted the term.]

GAUNTS' DEEDS.—What and where are the *Gaunts' deedes* so often mentioned in the Bristol Registres and Guidebooks?—EDWARD W. GODWIN.

[The Gaunts' deeds are the records of the ancient Hospital of St. Mark, at Bilswick, an institution founded by the great Gloucestershire family of Gaunt who endowed it with the manor of Gaunts' Court. The hospita, being suppressed, its possessions were sold by Henry VIII. to the city of Bristol for £1000. The building is now used as a blue-coat school. The deeds themselves are in the Record-office of the Crown.]

LEAP YEAR.—What is the origin of the custom of women making offers of marriage in leap year, and what has the scarlet petticoat to do with the matter, and also what does the gentleman forfeit by a refusal?—LA STELLA DI SPERANZA.

A QUAINT SAYING.—What is the origin of the saying "He caught him napping, as Morse caught his mare." Who was Morse? and when and where did he flourish?—JOB.

THE SHEPHERD OF BANBURY.—Can any subscriber tell me in what book can be found an account of "The Shepherd of Banbury"? It is a book or a personage learned on the subject of the weather and its changes.—D. C. L.

### ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

WHO WROTE "ROBINSON CRUSOE"? The letter of your correspondent, RAYMOND DELACOUR, recalls to my recollection Pope's indignant exclamation—"Garth did not write his own Dispensary!" If Mr. Delacour will try the very easy experiment of comparing all or any of the acknowledged productions of Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, with "Robinson Crusoe" and then re-comparing "Robinson Crusoe" with all or any of the other acknowledged works of Daniel Defoe, he will, I think, be perfectly satisfied that it is to the literary "hose-factor," and not to the book-collector or the statesman, that we owe "The Life and Strange Surprizing Adventures of the Right Honourable Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, when he had resigned his Employments, Written by Himself." It is nevertheless, probable that the well-known story to which Mr. Delacour refers, and whose appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* so long ago as March, 1788, is not absolutely void of all foundation. The late celebrated Caulfield, when he had concentrated all his pamphlet, or curious piece of bibliographical information to Sir Walter Scott, would in high glee perambulate his book shop, exclaiming "Mr. —— I am all but the author of the 'Waverley Novels.' That the Earl of Oxford wrote the first volume of "Robinson Crusoe" when he was a prisoner in the Tower of London" (June 1715 to July 1717) is quite incredible, but it is by no means unlikely that he orderly occasionally rendered to the historian, moralist, critic, theologist, and politician, pamphleteer Defoe some such trifling assistance as courtable and letter now and then afforded to Sir Walter. The first volume of "Robinson Crusoe" appeared in April, and the second in August 1719. Now it is unquestionable that "The Adventures of Alexander Selkirk" had been previously printed in eight-penny pamphlets. It is almost equally certain that Lord Oxford's very copious and extensive collection of pamphlets connected with English contemporary history and literature, contained many of "Providence displayed, or a very surprising account of one Mr. Alexander Selkirk" &c. It seems all unlikely that the Earl, in the course of their almost continual literary intercourse, drew Defoe's attention to this little tract, and no one, I believe, ever doubted that from it the first rude hint of "Robinson Crusoe" was derived. It is worth remarking that within a few months of the publication of his masterpiece Defoe was attacked by Gildon in a dull, malignant parody, entitled "The Life and Surprising Adventures of Mr. De F——, of London, hosier, who has lived above fifty years by himself in the kingdom of North and South Britain: the various scenes of his fortune, and the discoveries he has made for the benefit of his country. In a dialogue between him, Robinson Crusoe and his Man Friday." This trash, otherwise quite valueless, proves at all events that the contemporary enemy who denied the merit, never doubted the authorship of the most popular of our national romances. "Robinson Crusoe" was at one time attributed to the amiable and witty Dr. Arbuthnot; but that absurdity was speedily exploded, and has not been since, so far as I am aware, revived. The entire question is satisfactorily discussed by Mr. Walter Wilson in the seventeenth chapter of the third volume of his very valuable "Memoirs of the Life and Times of Daniel Defoe," and more concisely by the elder Disraeli in his "Curiosities of Literature," in the "Miscellany" (Vol. v., 8vo., p. 429) contains a reprint of "Providence Displayed," dated 1726, and probably the result of the then daily-increasing popularity of "Robinson Crusoe." and in the eighth volume of the same collection is a tract of extraordinary rarity professing to give the "Genuine Memoirs" of a sailor set on shore by his captain at the Isle of Ascension, where he is represented as having died of hunger in October, 1726, after a few months' hard struggle to prolong existence. This last-named appears to have appeared—was, with considerable subtlety, and a graphic power not unworthy of Defoe himself, from which great work, however, it is palpable but very clever plagiarism.—R. BRUNDELL, F.S.A., Temple.

LORD FLAME.—Samuel Johnson was a protégé of the Duke of Montague, and at the instigation of that nobleman he wrote the mock tragedy of "Irene," which was generally appropriated by the Duke and his friends in the newspapers of that day that it became the rage for some time. In his old age the Earl of Harrington, to whose family he had taught dancing, made him a present of a small mansion at Gainsworth, a romantic village near Macclesfield. Where on his death, he earnestly requested that his body might be buried in Gainsworth Wood, rather than in the churchyard. The reason he assigned for this strange request was that his bones might be undisturbed. A vault was accordingly made for him in the wood, near a spot which had been one of his favourite haunts. There his remains were laid, and the neighbouring gentlemen, wishing to preserve the memory of so eccentric a character, erected a tomb on the spot, with the inscription you published.—T. B.

ORIGIN OF SOME COMMON PHRASES.—The origin of the expression "to eat humble-pie" is, I believe, as follows:—When our forests were stocked with deer, and venison-pasty was commonly seen on the tables of the wealthy, the inferior and refuse portions of the deer (termed the "humbles" of the animal) were generally appropriated by the poor, who made them into a pie: hence "humble-pie" was at that time probably suggestive of extreme poverty, and was afterwards applied to degradation of other kinds. The slang expression for dining, "to kick the bookes," originated from the mode of satisfaction adopted by a suicide who stood with his neck in a halter on a bucket inverted, and then, kicking the article from him, remained in statu. The phrase "as fine as fivepence" seems to be used without any particular meaning, for the sake of the alliteration only. S. M. H., Brixton.

"Dear Dodpoll was his wife's sister

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

POPULUS, Stoke Talmage.—A brass jetton of George III. 1st. Nuremburg wood cut of 1838, by HANS KRUMACHER. 2d. Half-groat of Queen Elizabeth. A. A. The Duke of Argyll is Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland. The mode of addressing the Keeper of the Seals of France is "Monsieur Le Garde des Sceaux." The widow of Leslie Ruddiman, though mostly residing in England, is at present at Rome. She is address at Miss Ruddiman, Princess de Neuilly." Anne Isabella, Lady Byron, the widow of the late Lord Byron, is still living. For a family of a family bearing registered in the Heralds' College, apply at the College itself, Benett's-hill, Doctors' Commons.

BOOK AND NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—A Correspondent states that he recently sent an unstamped impression of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS into Kent, when he affixed three penny postage-stamps. The Post-office authorities, however, treated the newspaper as a book parcel, because it had not been sent under cover of Lloyds Paul Pry

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# The Peace Commemoration

AT DUBLIN.—FIREWORKS IN PHŒNIX PARK.—(SEE PAGE 635.)

## THE PEACE COMMEMORATION.

### THE GREEN-PARK.

The situation of this park is familiar to everybody. Spacious and elevated, with the ground gently sloping from Piccadilly to Buckingham Palace and the Mall, perhaps there are few sites better adapted to a pyrotechnic display in or near the metropolis. Hither, then, from an early hour in the evening, trooped large masses of the population, as to one of the chief centres of attraction. True, the weather was anything but auspicious, and involved some *desagrémens*. The sky was overcast, and although there was no rain the air was raw and cold, deprived of the genial warmth of spring verging upon summer, by a keen north-east wind. Cloaks, over-coats, and mufflers, warm dresses and wool en shawls, thick-soled boots and shoes were, therefore, the order of the day, and miserable were they who were without them. As the hour approached for the introductory discharge of fireworks, each minute added to the moving throng. Along every avenue leading to the park a living stream ceaselessly flowed with rapidly-increasing strength and velocity, and appeared powerful enough to bear down everything before it. If there had been no more than the usual means of ingress, serious accidents could scarcely have been avoided, but, happily, there had been opened six new entrances—two at the side of Piccadilly, two near the Wellington statue, one opposite Buckingham Palace, and another at the corner of Stafford-house—each of considerable width, and therefore not a single mishap occurred. Yet many thousands entered the park in an incredibly short space of time. Deepening and thickening with wonderful rapidity, the huge mass extended itself over the soft and verdant carpet beneath its feet, and even took possession of the trees. The effect upon the park was like that produced by the plague of locusts. The green patches of turf on which the eye rested at one moment were invisible the next; and for some time before the commencement of the fireworks not a blade of grass was to be seen. An immense multitude of human beings stretched far away on every hand, and was to be seen congregated together, especially towards the centre of attraction, that one might have walked on the heads and shoulders of the people with almost as firm and steady a tread as if his foot pressed the solid ground. Nor was that all. The large open space in front of Buckingham Palace, the Mall, Constitution-hill, and every point from which the fireworks could be seen, were crowded with spectators. Numerous parties of ladies and gentlemen occupied the balconies and roofs of Stafford House and the neighbouring mansions, while hundreds clung like bees to the projections of the houses in Piccadilly. There was little with which the crowd could amuse itself whilst it waited for the commencement of the fireworks. A number of wooden frames, painted black, and of all shapes and sizes, extended for between 200 and 300 yards along the front of the open space reserved for the exhibition. They were mounted with fireworks of different kinds; but, however curious or promising, they could not be gazed at for ever, and there was nothing else to attract the attention of the people. The air, too, was cold and raw, and perhaps it was not surprising, in such circumstances, that recourse should be had to some rather questionable means of whiling away the time. It was not the fault of the crowd that a gang of ruffians endeavoured to create a panic by rushing about armed with bundles which they had torn from the trees. But to throw 200,000 or 300,000 sensible, steady people into disorder would have required a force much larger in numbers than any these "roughs" could muster; and, in point of fact, a small body of policemen, aided by a portion of the respectable bystanders, sufficed to put an end to their hopes of plunder.

The scene was much enlivened by the appearance of the mansions on the east and north of the park. In most of these purses had been given for the occasion, and the brilliantly-lighted rooms, one after another, each one displaying the varied internal magnificence of an aristocratic saloon, presented a beautiful and peculiar appearance. In many of them the balustrades were lined with spectators, those of the lower rooms with guests in full dress, and in the upper departments with the domestics and their friends, altogether exhibiting a spectacle which could not easily be matched anywhere else. Many of the houses were brilliantly illuminated. Bridgewater-house in particular presented four long series of lamps arranged on pillars, with devices above, making one of the most tasteful illuminations in the metropolis.

A few minutes before the commencement of the fireworks the Queen, Prince Albert, the members of the Royal family, Prince William of Prussia and other personages of rank, were seen in a pavilion erected on the north end of Buckingham Palace, facing the park. Her Majesty was received with loud demonstrations of loyalty and enthusiasm. The Royal party had an admirable view of the fireworks, and seemed to participate in the universal delight which existed.

Punctually at the appointed hour the entertainments began with a series of illuminations and a discharge of maroons. The fires were white, red, green, and yellow, and the effect was something like that which would be produced by a number of mammoth Bengal lights. For upwards of an hour and a half the air above the park and for some distance around was luminous with the blaze of suns, stars, comets, and streamers—the flight of rockets, shells, and Roman candles—the descent of meteors, parachutes, and showers of pearl, silver, and golden rain. Shining serpents and fireflies chased each other through a sea of light resting on a bed of upturned human faces, and ingenious contrivances with hard celestial names flamed against and athwart the sky in every variety of movement, till the eye was dazzled and the brain bewildered by the sight, the brilliancy of the colours, and the complication of lines and curves described by the flying rockets; while the ear in turn was assailed by the whizzing of wheels and revolving stars, the bursting of shells, and the discharge of mines and batteries. The programme was a rather long one, consisting of no fewer than twenty-four "divisions," and was not exhausted till eleven o'clock. It comprised almost everything that is either new, curious, or beautiful in pyrotechny. Some of the fixed pieces were particularly superb. Set crowns, wreaths, and crosses elicited the most enthusiastic expressions of delight, and indeed, nothing could have been finer. These rockets which, exploding in the air, threw out clusters of coloured stars were also much admired; while showering down from all sides with a number of shells, discharged together, burst far above the heads of the spectators, changing into graceful and glittering forms which charmed the eye and filled the ear with light. Cascades, fountains, and trees were represented with wonderful exactness, and perhaps one of the most beautiful features of the display was the formation in the air of sheaves of yellow corn. But the great triumph of the night was that which concluded the exhibition. It consisted of five fixed pieces, all of the most ingenious and elaborate construction, (with the words "God Save the Queen" in large letters in the centre. At the same time there was a grand discharge from all the batteries of pearl streamers, tourbillons, and rockets in red, green, blue, and yellow. The effect was magnificent, almost magical; and when, in addition to the above, no fewer than 10,000 rockets were shot into the air, the scene was such as can be witnessed only once in a lifetime.

As a pyrotechnic display, then, nothing could have been more successful on the whole than the exhibition in the Green-park, although a number of the pieces failed to go off, and a large portion of the fireworks were not to be seen. Those which did go off were admirable, and it must be recollected that the time occupied was from half-past nine until eleven o'clock; during the whole of which period the ear was deafened by the constant detonations and reverberations, and the eye pained by the dazzling intensity and magnificence of the blaze of artificial light which filled the heavens and illumined the sea of upturned faces.

One word as to the demeanour of the people on the occasion. It was, in truth, deserving the highest credit, and calculated to make one proud of his country-men. Not a single case of misconduct or riotous behaviour did we hear of or observe. Sobriety marked the bearing of all those hundreds of thousands, and they separated, as they had assembled, in the most peaceable and orderly manner.

### HYDE-PARK.

The arrangements for the exhibition in Hyde-park stood on the open space between the Serpentine and the Marble Arch; the frames for the fixed pieces were ranged along two sides of a triangle, with the apex towards Grosvenor-gate. As early as seven o'clock an immense number of persons had collected. Several boys climbed up in trees near Park-lane, and after a time some of those below began playfully throwing sods of turf at them; the amusement soon became general, and lumps of earth were flying about in all directions. By the time these persons began to descend this fun had become quite dark, and general attention was attracted to the houses along the sides of the park, which commenced to illuminate. The balconies of all the houses fronting the park were crowded with persons, and crowded on the roofs of many of the houses. About half-past nine [illegible] the Lord Mayor [illegible] the commencement of the display [illegible] the signal for the commencement of the exhibition. The first display was a brilliant [illegible] white, red, and green fires, with a continuous [illegible] of rockets. The [illegible] as possible the same as in the Green-park. It [illegible] divisions. Each division commenced by a signal shell from the corner of the inclosure: this was followed by a shower of rockets either coloured or parachute. Two fixed pieces exactly similar were then exhibited at the opposite ends of the inclosure, and the division ended with a discharge of shells. Each division also included a battery of streamers or one of squibs or Roman candles. The rockets were magnificent. The colour varied in every discharge: some of them scattered stars of red, blue, and white; others, a shower of streamers or crackers. The shells were also varied: some scattered variegated stars; others, after rising to a great height, seemed to form into a species of incandescent "milky way," which dissolved in a shower of pearl rain. The fixed pieces were also of a very varied character—rocket-wheels, Scotch stars, pointed stars, Maltese crosses, Brunswick stars, and every variety of wheel, cross, and star that pyrotechnic ingenuity could devise. The exhibition concluded with some fixed pieces and two fire cascades. The grand discharge of rockets, shells, and stars, which to have formed the conclusion was given at a much earlier period. Nothing could be finer than the effect of this discharge; the whole sky was one mass of blazing stars; the tops of the trees were lit up, and the ladies on the houses beyond were distinctly visible. The bright green emerald, the pale sapphire, the gay amber, the pure topaz, the sweet-tinted amethyst, the rich garnet, the blue turquoise, the dark lapis lazuli, the rare jacinth, the elegant onyx, the delicate opal, the gaudy gold, and the brilliant diamond—all gay and glittering colours were there combined, presenting a dazzling profusion of tints such as the eye could never tire to look upon. The persons who visited Hyde-park had an advantage over those in other localities; in addition to the display immediately before them, the rockets and shells from Primrose-hill and the Green-park were seen to great advantage, both continued for some time after they had ceased in Hyde-park. Not a policeman was seen in the park. The crowd commenced moving off immediately on the close of the exhibition; and, notwithstanding the immense crowds, there was not much difficulty in effecting an exit.

### PRIMROSE-HILL.

It was generally rumoured throughout the metropolis that the fireworks on Primrose-hill would be on a scale of magnitude surpassing those of the other centres of attraction, and there was an immense concourse to witness the pyrotechnic display which was announced to take place. The persons assembled within the inclosure were mainly of the middle and lower classes, but there was a much larger collection of "roughs" than might have been anticipated. They did not, however, occasion any annoyance to the more respectable portion of the spectators; but, having secured early in the evening such positions as they deemed most favourable for viewing the fireworks, they amused themselves by singing in chorus the "Ratcatcher's Daughter," and other popular songs of the same class, and by "chaffing" one another. A large extent of ground occupying the crest of the hill was hoarded off for the purpose of enabling those engaged in preparing the fireworks to perform their duty unimpeded, and to prevent the possibility of accidents. Three frames were erected, two facing the south and one turned to the north side of the hill, for the purpose of giving elevation to the discharges, and large guard-rails were placed round, and between them were piles of little sticks, very much resembling small stacks of corn, which were to send off an unaccountable number of pyrotechnic devices. The boarding extended from St. Edmond's-terrace on the west, to St. George's on the east; and, the terraces on both sides being generally illuminated, an extensive and brilliant semicircle of lights was formed, which had a most pleasing effect from the hill. From a comparatively early part of the evening there was a surprising flow of population, some in carriages, many in cabs, omnibuses, and vans, and most on foot, towards the northern eminence. Along the road lining the northern side of Regent's-park, ranks of vehicles, three deep, were drawn up, and it required no small amount of patience, perseverance, and pilotage to steer through their perilous interstices. In hundreds of instances could be seen the wives of the working classes, with children in their arms, and children around them, seated along the rails which surround the hill, and well content, at the cost of personal toil, with the opportunity of witnessing the national display.

The time appointed for the commencement of the exhibition was half-past nine o'clock, and just previously the wind, which blew from the eastward, freshened into a gentle gale, threatening to mar very materially the effect of those specimens of the pyrotechnic art upon which so much labour had been expended. Fortunately, however, no wind arose, and the exhibition took place under the most favourable circumstances, for scarcely a breath of air influenced the flight of the aerial fireworks, while the darkness of the sky added greatly to their effect. From that moment, in quick and unremitting succession, showers of rockets, pearl streamers, parachute-shells, mines, squibs, tailed stars, and tourbillons, continued till a quarter past eleven o'clock. The people seemed highly delighted with the manner in which the display had been effected, and they gave expression to their satisfaction in the usual fervent applause. The houses around the hill and Regent's-park were for the most part illuminated with gas stars, variegated lamps, or Chinese lanterns. The crowd in the Regent's-park was also very comfortable, and from that point a good view was obtained not only of the fireworks on Primrose-hill, but of those in the Green and Hyde Parks, and in Victoria Park. There was also a considerable population on the tops of the houses. The fireworks here were [illegible] of the class termed "aerial;" there was consequently less pyrotechnic display, no devices which might afford some relief to an unintermitted shower of rockets and serpents. There was certainly an attempt at [illegible] fountains, but it was a failure, in consequence of the [illegible] of the composition

### VICTORIA PARK.

From about one in the afternoon all the [illegible] to the park, especially those from Hackney and the Mile-end [illegible] became densely thronged with well-dressed people of all ages and [illegible] wending their way towards the spot where the pyrotechnic building had been erected. To their credit be it recorded that many of our City employers allowed their workmen the use of the spring vans and other vehicles usually employed in the carriage of their merchandise, and in this way whole families were enabled to go to the [illegible] such long distance without fatigue, and to view the fireworks to much advantage, especially where there were children [illegible] could have done. Neither these nor any other [illegible] admitted to enter the park. They were detained [illegible] but from them an excellent view could be obtained [illegible] had been had. To at least a distance of half a mile [illegible] evening of the Victoria [illegible] presented a most animated [illegible] the passer-by was informed well nigh every [illegible] fireworks could be obtained, and houses fully and [illegible] the best windows for private parties, and [illegible] most of the public-houses [illegible] view. Platforms, formed of [illegible] were erected, commanding a high figure, "reserved seats" [illegible] and [illegible] as early as two o'clock in the day. [illegible] outside one of the Hackney [illegible] a band of music [illegible] and [illegible] at 5s. per head, according to the height of the [illegible]

The preparation for illumination in the neighbourhood of the [illegible] not very general, but when night came on there was a sufficient number of houses lighted up to give the localities around a very pretty appearance. One house on the Park-road was illuminated in a very novel mode of lighting that the [illegible] a gas palace on the Hackney-road had the name "Florence Nightingale" in letters of gas flame across the large front. Simple and pretty too was the [illegible] our illustrious country woman elicited repeated cheers from the inmates of the house on their way to the park. On the same road was a transparency representing the Queen and her Royal Consort bounding over the sea in a particularly cool sort of manner, the marine deity who did duty in the [illegible] of the chariot in which Queen Victoria was seated [illegible] Britannia Majesty's directions as to the course he should steer. The artist did not tell his story very clearly; but obscurity is a privilege of artists and poets, and in this case the [illegible] was [illegible] the [illegible] received with loud cheers from the crowds who viewed it on their way to the park.

By nine o'clock all eyes were directed to the inclosure within which the fireworks were to be discharged, every movement in that direction was watched with intense anxiety. [illegible] were there people—even thronging scaffoldings erected on [illegible] tops. The "signal-rocket" was awaited with great [illegible] by every eye [illegible] moments, and then followed the [illegible] the [illegible] tremendous fortifications inclosed [illegible] against the dense black sky was [illegible] of fire [illegible] wheels, it may be said that [illegible] by a judicious spreading out [illegible] scarcely time promised [illegible] very novel or very [illegible] aerial parts, namely, the [illegible] of one of their kind, a [illegible] which was not exactly what was expected. [illegible] and once or twice [illegible] ings" in [illegible]

wholly of one class; nothing could be more homogeneous. Everybody seemed at home; there was an air of confidence in themselves and each other as they wandered leisurely about at first, and finally settled quietly and orderly in places to witness the fireworks, and so continued during the whole time of the display. There was not a single drunken person, and but one policeman, who was stationed at one of the gates. In short, nothing could be more creditable to the inhabitants of this district than their conduct on this occasion. Of course, when the crowd was dispersing, there was some confusion, but nothing which was more disorderly than was inseparable from the breaking up of such a multitude.

### PORTSMOUTH.

The whole borough, port, and garrison presented a holiday appearance on the 29th ult. Every shop and establishment was closed, with two exceptions, the dockyard and gun-wharf, some men of each being engaged in expediting the fit out of the *Rhyders*, 91; *Cæsar*, 91; *Majestic*, 81; and *Sanspareil*, 81, screw-ships, in order to enable them to leave for the Crimea to bring home troops. All the ships in harbour and at Spithead were dressed in colours; and the Royal standard was hoisted at the dockyard, on the ramparts, at Hollingsworth's Rooms, the various piers, &c. Southsea Common was decked out, at the expense of the borough, with a vast number of flags of all nations, tastefully-constructed arches of evergreens, and one of the landmarks for ships entering the harbour had been turned into a triumphal pillar by means of suitable and ingenious additions and decorations. On the sides of the pillar were inscribed the names of the Allied Powers—England, France, Turkey, Sardinia—and the various engagements in which, during the late war, their armies had, either collectively or individually, distinguished themselves. On the summit of this pillar was the figure of Britannia, holding a flagstaff, from which waved the Royal standard. The Common, on that part of it not required for the movements of the troops, was covered with booths, &c. Thousands were at an early hour attracted here by the fineness of the weather, and ultimately there could hardly have been less than from 40,000 to 50,000 persons congregated together. On Southsea Common alone, too, thousands were assembled, as there the Royal Marines and Dorset Militia were to be stationed.

At about half-past eleven the troops began to meet on the Common, each regiment being preceded by its band; and before twelve o'clock they were arranged in line, two deep, in the following order, commencing from the right:—The pensioners of the district, 22nd and 69th Foot, Royal Surrey Militia, Staffordshire Militia, Armagh Militia, and the Royal Marine Artillery. The troops assembled on this and the Gosport shore would, with those forming the ground-line, be about 4000 men. Those on the common were under the command, for the day, of Colonel Bolleau, of the 22nd Regiment, the Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General Breton, being summoned to London. Colonel Bolleau was assisted by Captain A. A. Nelson, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, and Captain Breton, Town-Major.

At twelve o'clock the Royal Artillery, from the ramparts, commenced their royal salute of twenty-one guns, and after the third gun the troops fired the *feu-de-joie*, commencing from the right of the front line, and returning from the left of the rear. The troops on the Gosport shore then took up the fire, and about the same time the heavy guns of the ships at Spithead and in harbour joined in. The troops at intervals fired a second and a third time, the general effect being very fine; participated in as it was by the band of each regiment playing "God Save the Queen," and the bells of the parish church playing out in the distance. The *feu-de-joie* being finished, the officers and colours advancing a few paces in front, all the troops took off their caps and gave three hearty cheers. They were marched past before Colonel Bolleau and staff, headed by their bands, and afterwards left for barracks.

A storm now came on: the Common was soon cleared, and every booth and spot that afforded the least shelter was filled. There was every appearance of rain continuing all day; but about four o'clock it suddenly cleared up, and by degrees the promenade on the beach began again to throng with visitors. As soon as it was dusk the fleet at Spithead lighted up, but not so effectively as on the occasion of the late review.

The fireworks on the promenade, however, gave general satisfaction, and the amusements of the day were finished by the lighting up of a large bonfire on the beach. The latter scene our Artist has sketched.

### LYNN

The festivities in this town, although the Corporation declined to take the initiative in the preliminary arrangements, were upon a scale of considerable extent. It was resolved to celebrate the day (Wednesday), by a public dinner to the children of the various public schools in the town, and, neither the Town Hall nor the Exchange for the Athenæum being adequate for the occasion, as a *dernier ressort* it was decided to have recourse to the Public Walks, and to give there to the whole of the children a grand open-air festival. The scheme once [illegible] the requisite arrangements [illegible] committee, committee arrangements [illegible] were made in the most complete and expeditious manner for carrying it out with effect. Happily the weather was brilliant, and the result was a successful spectacle.

The day, by desire of the Mayor, was kept as a perfect holiday throughout the town. From an early hour the day was welcomed by the firing of guns and ringing of the church bells. Every available flag, banner, or other similar decoration was displayed on masts, on staffs projecting from the windows, or was suspended from house to house across the street. Where any special mottoes were exhibited they were, "Peace and Prosperity," "Peace and Plenty," "Glory to God, Peace on Earth, Good will to Men," &c. The shipping in the harbour also displayed their colours.

[illegible] Tuesday market-place was the centre of the population, in holiday guise, numbering many thousands: the centre of the square being kept clear, by the children [illegible] at twelve o'clock the school-boys of the age of seven years and upwards, to the number of 2000, [illegible] their respective [illegible] accompanied by their teachers and [illegible] attendants, and bearing [illegible] banners, proceeded to the market-place and arranged themselves [illegible] in order previously fixed. The children in the several ranks were placed four and four, the boys preceding the girls and, each school displaying flags inscribed with the name of the school, and in many cases with [illegible] and banners, mottoes, and emblems of peace, as on the large [illegible] Each child had been supplied with ribbons to the [illegible] of which was printed the following inscription, surmounted by a woodcut of a dove bearing an olive-branch, and followed by the child's name to fill

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Grace after meat having been said, the Mayor gave "The Queen and the Royal Family," the toast being announced by the crier, and received by the children, all standing on the forms, with "three times three," the band playing "God Save the Queen." "The Peace and those who won it" was given and received in the same way, the band playing the national airs of Russia, France, and England. Three cheers, still louder, were given for the Mayor. The children were then again marshalled under their banners and led off (in as good order as possible through the immense crowd of town and country people who by this time filled the whole of the Walks) to Goodwin's fields. The pubdic, also, were admitted, and old and young quickly scattered themselves over the wide expanse of sweet grass to enjoy under the unclouded sky the rare treat of a *fête champêtre*

The event was also celebrated by a party of gentlemen dining at the Globe Inn, under the presidency of the Mayor; and the day's entertainments concluded with a display of fireworks on the Tuesday market-place.

DUBLIN.

The returns of peace and of the Queen's birthday were celebrated in this city, on the 29th ult., with a degree of enthusiasm and splendour not unworthy the happy occasions. The day was one of the finest of the season: the sun shone out warmly and brilliantly; and the night was calm and beautiful. All the public offices and most of the principal mercantile establishments and shops were closed; although the law courts continued their sittings. The programme of celebration comprised three parts—namely, a grand military display in the Phœnix-park, an exhibition of fireworks in the same place in the evening, and the illumination of all the chief public buildings, to which a great many private houses brilliantly contributed. The aspect of the streets during the day bespoke a cessation from business; the numerous flags of Great Britain, France, Sardinia, and Turkey, waved from the houses, and a great many of the vessels in the river. At ten o'clock the flags were raised simultaneously in the companies' steamers, when they fired a Royal salute of twenty-one guns each.

The review of 5000 men in Phœnix-park commenced at one o'clock. At half-past twelve his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant arrived, attended by the Military Staff, when the Royal salute of twenty one guns was fired, and, with musketry and salvoes of cannon, produced an impressive effect. The several manœuvres were executed in fine style. At the close of the evolutions the Lord Lieutenant and the Commander-in-Chief, General Lord Seaton, rode forward with their respective staffs, and received the grand salute from all the troops in line, with lowered standards, the bands playing the National Anthem. The Viceregal party, escorted by a squadron of lancers, returned to the Lodge, where a distinguished company partook of a sumptuous dejeûner. The troops commenced to march from the ground to their respective quarters, and the vast concourse of persons returned with the utmost order and propriety to the city, all highly gratified and pleased with the splendid exhibition they had just witnessed.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

In addition to the public buildings, a considerable number of the mercantile and trading establishments and hotels were brilliantly and effectively illuminated. We can, of course, describe but a few of the more striking designs.

Sackville-street, as viewed from the centre of Carlisle-bridge, at about ten o'clock, presented a most imposing sight. From the foot of the bridge up to the Rotunde, vast masses of people of all classes might be seen moving in from every direction. Looking down Sackville street, the graceful projecting portico of the General Post-office stood out beautifully defined. To the south the splendid Corinthian portico of the Bank of Ireland presented an arcade of lights. On the left the gigantic proportions of the Custom-house and its stately dome rose in fine relief from the brilliant lights which surrounded the quadrangle which it surmounts. On the Burgh quay side of the river were the tasteful decorations of the Corn Exchange, the Corn Exchange Tavern, and those of the Fraser's Hotel. A display of the electric light was presented from the top of Nelson's Pillar. The General Post-office bore the words "Alliance," "Peace," with the crown surmounting an Irish harp, below which were placed the initials V. R., A. M., V. E. The decorations of the Sackville-street Club were V. R, a crown, a chastely-designed medallion, and two stars, in gas.

One of the most effective displays was at the Custom-house, which was lit up by rings and spokes of circular red lights at its base, which threw into bold relief and exhibited the massive proportions of the dome. "Peace," "Commerce," "Plenty," were on the frieze of the entablature, and the words "Long Live the Queen" on the western front. The northern portico lore between the emblematic statues of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America the letters V. A. and a crown.

Another public building entitled to special commendation was the National Education Board, Marlborough-street. The base was a ribbon scroll, with the words "England, France, Sardinia, and Turkey," in gas jets. Pendent from the centre were four Crimean clasps, bearing the names "Alma, Inkerman, Balaclava, Sebastopol," having attached a large medallion of her Majesty. Above the scroll were the letters V. A. ("Victoria" (Emanuel) and "Abdul" (Medjid), V. R. ("Victoria" and "Napoleon." The intervening space was occupied by laurel wreaths and a magnificent star, surmounted by a pyramid of cannon-balls capped by an inverted cannon, with the various arms of the service arranged around it. Above and the middle, and crowned by a crescent with the cross of the new "Order of Valour" dominant. The flags of Turkey, Sardinia, France, and England, filled up the vacancies over the initials.

The Four Courts had over the central building "Peace," and upon the entablature "Victoria," "Napoleon." The arches of the wings bore trophies and devices illustrative of the reign of the Allied Sovereigns, surmounted by the letters V. A. and R.

The front of Ireland's Royal Exchange was a large Irish harp and crown. "Peace, in plain characters, and A. at either end: the letters V. R., A. and M. appeared below, surrounded by a wreath of gas-jets. The entire surrounded by a brilliant glory of a vast number of gas jets. On the beautiful Corinthian portico were displayed the initials V. A., and the rose, shamrock, and thistle. The sombre outlines of Old Trinity," brought distinctly into view, contrasted much towards the picturesqueness of the whole scene. On the fine Corinthian portico blazed the letters V. A., and the rose, shamrock, and thistle.

Trinity College bore the arms of the institution, at each side, a rope of gas with a wreath of the Shamrock, and the letters V. R. under Her Majesty's crown, suspended from the roof.

The Hibernian Gas Company had a star of great magnitude with a cross of shamrocks, all in gas.

The City Hall was profusely illuminated, and two stars.

The Castle had on the upper portion of the wings "Peace and Victory." On the gates of the lower yard the Imperial Hanoverian crown, with a star in the centre.

Grafton-street.—The Royal Irish Yacht Club exhibited a crown in full, with an anchor and the letters V. A. The Alliance Gas Company's office displayed in large letters the words "God Save the Queen," above which was placed a brilliant star, entwined with shamrocks, and having on the sides the initials N. I.

Stephen's-green.—The three Clubhouses and the Royal College of Surgeons were brilliantly illuminated.

The Mansion house had the letters V. A., surrounded with the civic crown and emerald harp. The appearance of this old venerable edifice was very pleasing.

Kildare street.—The Conservative Club, the Dublin Society House bore the word "Peace," surrounded by stars, and the whole ornamented with evergreens.

The Railway terminii were splendidly lighted: that of the Kingstown Railway had a large crown over the centre.

The pest gas was exhibited in Jervis-street from ten to eleven p.m., and again at 11.45. The device was a shamrock, with the word "Turf" underneath.

The Lord Lieutenant and party proceeded in carriages through the city, in which they remained till an advanced hour viewing the illuminations, with which they were evidently much gratified.

THE FIREWORKS.

The scene selected for this display was the inclosed and partly intrenched tract of ground surrounding the tall and majestic obelisk, "Wellington Testimonial" in western line of the obelisk was selected for the display of the pyrotechnic devices. On one side of the parallelogram was displayed two large flags, the Union Jack, and the French tricolor, while underneath was the motto, "To the memory of the Brave," flanked on the sides by two vases with floral designs. An area of about eight acres in extent, including the site of the obelisk, was partly enclosed by strong barriers, and partly defended by a deep fosse or intrenchment filled by the waters of a neighbouring stream. This fosse, about twelve feet at a distance of some thirty or forty yards, was defended by a series of wooden frames, six feet in height, fitted up for the display of various devices, comprising circles, [illegible] The principal exhibition-ground was erected [illegible] inner brink of the fosse, was erected a strong and extensive platform, fronted in imitation of a Russian fort. Within this fort, which represented Sebastopol, a perfect magazine of fiery armament was placed. The battlements were lined with small iron mortars and cannon. At a distant part of the ground commanding the fort an intrenchment and barriers were thrown up for the besieging force. On a slight eminence backed by a clump of young trees was a handsome pavilion for the reception of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, his suite, and party, who arrived at half-past nine o'clock, when the fireworks then commenced.

In the programme the Sebastopol attack was described as follows:—"Grand pyrotechnic spectacle representing the last great attack on Sebastopol, with the blowing up of the magazines and works, &c., general conflagration, finishing with fountains of crystal fires and Roman candles, casting their dazzling balls in every direction, and a grand bombardment of aerial projectiles and fiery missiles, hand-grenades, pots de saucissons, and concluding with a magnificent flight of fiery rockets in the air at one o'clock. Then

THE PEACE COMMEMORATION: THE FIREWORKS—INTERIOR OF WHITE HALL, IN ST. JAMES'S, AND SPECTATORS.

THE PEACE COMMEMORATION AT LYNN—SCHOOL CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL, IN THE PUBLIC WA[illegible]

## THE UNIVERSAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION IN PARIS, 1856.

*(From our Special Correspondent.)*

THIS Exhibition opened on Sunday (1st June) with great success. So numerous, so varied, so valuable a collection of animals has never before been made in any country; and never has any city possessed a building so well suited to such a purpose as the Palais de l'Industrie in the Champs Elysées. The Illustrations of the French Exhibition which appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS last year will have given your readers a general idea of its form and arrangements. At present it consists of a hollow, glass-roofed square, which has been converted into a beautiful garden—an English garden they call it—with grass-plats of turf, tall evergreen trees, and beds of rhododendrons, roses, geraniums, and other brilliant-coloured flowers, partly growing, partly cut, and daily renewed, forming a horticultural and floricultural exhibition, with a very pretty general effect, although of no special importance, considered separately. The three well-known fountains are in full play, and their lower basins contain an exhibition of fish, some of considerable size, which are the result of the new process of artificially stocking rivers. Two lofty aviaries, filled with birds of the most gorgeous plumage, complete the ornamental part of the ground-floor. On each of the pillars supporting the nave the flags of the various nations exhibiting are arranged, each pair of pillars being connected with garlands of leaves and flowers; while from the roof trill tailed bannerets of red, blue, green, and peach colour, bordered with gold stripes and covered with golden bees, representing the Imperial author of the Exhibition. So much for the coup-d'œil, on entering the Palace, which can only be imagined by those who visited the Industrial Exhibition last year.

The hollow square, or garden-court, unlike our Sydenham Palace, is bordered on each side by solid galleries of considerable depth. Under these galleries the cattle are arranged in separate stalls, seven deep, with a broad passage covered with asphalte between each double row of tails, and a narrow passage between the heads.

The sheep, pigs, goats, poultry, and rabbits are arranged in temporary marquees outside, between the Palace and the river Seine, very much after the plan of the exhibitions of our Royal Agricultural Society.

The building is under a sort of military discipline, which has at any rate one advantage—the cleanliness is as perfect as in a London horse-dealer's stables, and that is perfection. It would be well if the public staircases of some of the Parisian mansions were as sweet and clean.

In the yard near the sheep are the heavy agricultural implements. In the galleries of the Palace the light ones, and also a collection of agricultural produce of many countries and climates—from Catalonia to Holstein—but of no great importance. At each end of the building upstairs are two refreshment-rooms, where eatables and drinkables are to be had on moderate terms of good quality; and on the ground-floor an establishment is open for the sale of the pure milk of the numerous cows exhibited.

The Palace contains, allowing for deaths and accidents, upwards of two thousand head of agricultural stock; exclusive of goats and poultry. In this gross number the cattle alone amount to thirteen hundred; the sheep to nearly six hundred; the rest are hogs—designated more scientifically in the French Catalogue as "race bovine, ovine, and porcine."

In cattle, England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the produce of British stock, occupy by far the largest and most important part of the bovine department. Of short-horns alone, British and foreign, there are one hundred and thirty-three. Among the owners some familiar names appear; as, for instance, Towuley, Stratton, Lord Feversham, Gunter, Lord Clancarty, Lord Monk, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Stewart Marjoribanks, Lord Hill, and others better known at the Highland Society's shows than in England. There are also a considerable number of French exhibitors of pure stock and some Belgians. The short-horns appear again largely in the classes for cross races. Of Herefords only five head were entered; three by Mr. Fisher Hobbes, but not one from the celebrated breeders of Shropshire and Herefordshire. Of Devons and Sussex there are only fifteen head, all but one shown by Englishmen. Among them the stereotyped names of Turner, Quartley, and Farthing appear.

The Scotch, who have organised their general representation with the talent they always display in agricultural affairs, have sent a splendid show of Ayrshires—upwards of ninety; of polled black Galloways forty; and thirty of the picturesque long-horned black and dun West Highlanders.

The Irish Society shines most in the short-horn department—indeed, Ireland seems the natural country of the short-horns—but also sends a large selection of the little Kerrys.

Indeed, the Paris Exhibition will afford many English farmers their first opportunity of seeing the breeding-stock of Scotland and the milking-stock of part of Ireland; for the polled and horned Highlanders only reach us as oxen, and the Kerry cows rarely come at all, as they cannot compete with the Alderney.

But, leaving utility on one side, by far the most interesting and picturesque part of the Exhibition commences when we leave the civilised and cultivated races, and wander among the rows of pure native breeds which have not been corrupted into plumpness at the sacrifice of native activity, by depending on fenced enclosures and careful herdsmen, instead of their own activity and instinct.

Among the curiosities of the Exhibition are three Hungarian buffalos, sent by Count Tesalio Festetics, of Vresztbely, one being dun, the others black, dangerous-looking animals, but showing more promise of beef about the rump than most of the Continental cattle of a more placid disposition. Still more curious than the buffalos are three Hungarian cattle (two oxen and one cow), with a calf a few days old. They are quite white, very large in the leg, without a place anywhere on which it would be possible to grow either fat or much meat, with horns pointing nearly straight up in the air, from four to five feet long, and very sharp. It is impossible to imagine anything more picturesque or unprofitable. Unfortunately, no bull was sent. I should like to have compared one with the wild white bulls in Lord Tankerville's park. There is a certain resemblance in the form, but the horns are more like those of an antelope than of any breed of cattle I have ever before seen. It seems that these cattle are from a herd formed from the original race of Lower Hungary, in 1803, by the father of Baron Ladislas Wenkheim, of Bekes (Hungary), who now sends them; and that they "have been improved by crossing with the beautiful race of the celebrated Baron Orizyche." For twenty years they have been treated as a distinct race; and is stated, as a proof of their value, that "they live in the open air all the winter with no other shelter than open sheds." They would be a valuable and attractive addition to our Zoological Gardens; but the proprietor would do well to substitute on its plains of grass the Wes...Highlander, which would be quite as hardy and many times more picturesque. The Hungarian herdsmen are not less remarkable than their cattle—fine, Oriental looking, hawk-eyed fellows, whom I shall have occasion to describe when the Illustrations now making (through the kindness of M. Saint Marie, the Director in Chief) are engraved. The building is much enlivened by the various costumes and singular physiognomies of the herdsmen and shepherds from Poland, also from Hungary; shepherds in white kilts and other costumes from Bohemia, the Tyrol, Switzerland, and Bretagne. One of the Tyrolese is about the size of Paul Bedford, with the corporation of an alderman;—of course his appearance in a short jacket is anything but poetical. On Friday, the 30th, the Emperor and Empress (in a Bath chair) inspected the Exhibition, and held a kind of levee of the more *costumed* herdsmen and shepherds. They sang their national songs and danced their national dances with a vigour that drew very hearty applause and laughter from the Imperial pair. One Tyrolese, or Swiss, very coolly rested his long horn on the Emperor's chair while blowing a final note.

But I shall return to these real originals in due season. It is worth noting that the Hungarian sheep with coarse wool and jet black deer-like heads have also, like the cattle, straight spiral horns.

So far the Exhibition is a great success, and must be of infinite benefit to France and the whole Continent. The building is admirably adapted for its purpose, and the persons in charge are most attentive and obliging. The prizes given are very liberal, and, although not yet formally announced, I know that the British Islands will carry off a large share in stock as well as implements; but, while doing full justice to the intentions of the French Government I am bound to say that "French administration," of which we have heard so much praise lately, has broken down and produced a perfect "Balaclava" of confusion in the whole of the machinery department, and part of the stock arrangements. There is no central authority, orders given on paper have never been published or put in force, and a perfect anarchy reigns between the chiefs of the innumerable subdivisions.

As for the trials of implements, they were a perfect farce in almost every section: half were not tried at all. Subsoil ploughs were made to follow each other in a line in the same trench! An oil-cake crusher was tried with oats, and steam-engines galloped thrashing-machines at the rate of forty miles an hour!

In the Short-horn Section the whole of the British jurors have refused to sign the award, having been outvoted by gentlemen who did not know a red short-horn from a red Alderney. But for these difficulties the French Government is not responsible. An order just published to prolong the Exhibition until the 14th has created both alarm and discontent among our exhibitors of stock. In other respects our countrymen have every reason to be satisfied: they cannot learn a single idea in implements or borrow a single cross in stock, but they sell plenty of both.

Paris, 2nd June, 1856. S. S.

## EXTRAORDINARY CHANGES IN THE WIND'S DIRECTION AT THE BEESTON OBSERVATORY.

*(To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

The following chart will show the great wind changes which occurred between 6h. 40m. a.m. and 6h. 45m p.m. on the 24th of May, as written by the "Atmospheric Recorder." Heavy thunder-showers occurred from noon till 6h. 30m. p.m., yet throughout the day the air was quite calm. The wind had been N.N.E. from 6h. 15m p.m. on the 23rd until 6½ a.m. on the 24th, when it moved through E. to S.S.E., at 10½ a.m. moved through S. to E., at 11½ a.m. became N.E., 11¾ a.m. N.N.E., then back to E., 12½ p.m. moved to S. by W., 12¾ p.m. back to E. by S., 4h. 6m. became S.S.W., 4¾ p.m. through S. to E., 4h. 36m. moved to N. by W., 4h. 45m. to N. by E., 6h. N.E., and at 6h. 40m. p.m. became E.N.E., in which quarter it remained till 8 a.m. on the 26th.

During the showers the electricity was powerful and *negative*, becoming *positive* on the cessation of rain. The electricity was most powerful at noon and at 6h. p.m.: at the latter hour two flashes of lightning were within 150 yards of the place. I am, &c., E. J. LOWE.

Observatory, Beeston, near Nottingham, May 26, 1856.

The dotted line A is the base line for an east wind

The dotted line B a north wind if the curved line passes in the direction towards 1 N, or a south wind if in the direction towards 1 S.

The dotted line C is the base line for a west wind.

Figure 1, the wind's direction at 6h. 45m. a.m.
" 2, " " at 10h. 30m. a.m.
" 3, " " at 12h. 30m. p.m.
" 4, " " at 11h. 45m. a.m.
" 5, " " at 4h. 0m. p.m.
" 6, " " at 5h. 30m. p.m.
" 7, " " at 4h 30m p.m.
" 8, " " at 6h. 45m p.m.

THE CZAR AT BERLIN.—There has been a very brilliant parade to-day (unter den Linden) in honour of the young Emperor. The whole party arrived here between nine and ten o'clock from Potsdam, and proceeded at once to the Schloss, whence, at the appointed time, they appeared on the grand balcony where the parade was held. The troops reviewed consisted of the entire garrison of Berlin, together with the 3rd Regiment of Lancers, which had been summoned to march up from their quarters as a surprise to their Imperial Colonel. About half-past ten o'clock the King came on the space in front of the *Zeughaus*, attended by all the Princes, and all the guests of distinction now here, after a few minutes of inspection and issuing of final orders, an adjutant was dispatched to the Schloss to inform the Emperor that all was in readiness. Upon which the King, attended by his staff and suite, took a few paces on the ground, and took up a position by the side of Count Brandenburg and Grand Frederic the Great. After a short time the Emperor appeared, followed by a brilliant suite, hardly less numerous than that attending the King, on this the latter advanced at the head of his staff in formal order, with sword drawn: so that the two Monarchs met and saluted two yards in front of the open space between the Opera-house and the University. After the exchange of a few words the two Monarchs turned their mounted heads the same way, and commenced their ride after the front of the troops drawn up by regiments, the infantry on the south side, the cavalry on the north side of the Linden, and the artillery on the Pariser Platz by the Brandenburg Thor. In all, that to the Grand Duke Michael and all the Royal Princes at present in Berlin, there were in the combined suite of the King and Emperor, as they moved along Unter den Linden to-day, the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg, the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, the two Monarchs met and saluted two yards in front of the open space between the Opera-house and the University. After the exchange of a few words the two Monarchs turned their mounted heads the same way, and commenced their ride after the front of the troops drawn up by regiments, the infantry on the south side, the cavalry on the north side of the Linden, and the artillery on the Pariser Platz by the Brandenburg Thor. In all, that to the Grand Duke Michael and all the Royal Princes at present in Berlin, there were in the combined suite of the King and Emperor, as they moved along Unter den Linden to-day, the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg, the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, the Princes of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Strelitz, the Duke of Nassau, and Prince Frederick of Hesse. Every species of military display and pageantry appeared to have found a representative in the brilliant and many-coloured throng of horsemen who composed this cavalcade of about 130 to 150 persons. After the Emperor had returned with the King from riding along the whole length of his position in front of the houses of Humboldt, Savigny, and Ranke, the Opera-house, with all the combined suites grouped at each side in order of seniority, and the troops defiled before him. As soon as the mounted gentlemen had led the way the King put himself at the head of the regimental troops, and led them past in front of the Imperial group, formed at first in front by a whole regiment of young cadets of the military academy, whose 3rd Regiment of Lancers came up the Emperor placed himself at their head, and led them before and past the King, who had in the meantime taken up his place also in front of the above-mentioned armies. The Queen and the Princesses, attended by the ladies of their household, viewed the parade from the windows of the Princess' palace.—*Letter from Berlin, May 31.*

Mr. Layard, M.P., arrived at Constantinople on the 20th ult., and was received by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

## DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS IN FRANCE.

The French papers are filled with accounts of the floods in different parts of the country. At Lyons the Saone had not reached a greater height than it had done ten days ago, but the Rhone has risen above the level which it attained in 1840 and 1851. The Guillotière, the Brotteaux, as far as Villeurbane and La Mouche, were all under water, and could only be reached by boats or in carriages. In the city the gallery of the Hôtel Dieu, the Place Bellecour, a great part of the Place de la Charité, and all the adjoining streets, were completely flooded. At the Quai de la Charité two steamers were moored, with their steam up, ready for any emergency. All the line of the quays on the right bank, from the Pont Morand to that of the Hôtel Dieu, was covered with water. On the left bank, the top of the Quai d'Albret was only a few inches above the level of the river. A number of soldiers were at work at the head of this quay in throwing up embankments to protect the new works of defence in course of construction.

About half-past one on Saturday last the dyke of the Grand Champ gave way to the extent of 150 yards. Eleven hundred men belonging to the army of Lyons were at work near the fort which is being constructed there, and they were thus cut off, the water having formed a complete lake round the place. Information of the event was immediately sent to Marshal de Castellane, who immediately went towards the place, and gave orders for organising means for bringing them off by boats. Reports were at one time in circulation that a great number of soldiers had been drowned, but those rumours happily turned out to be unfounded. The fort of La Vitriolerie has been flooded, and has been evacuated by the soldiers. The traffic on the Mediterranean and St. Etienne Railways continues interrupted. The line of electric telegraph wires has been cut off. The road from Lyons to Geneva is broken up in several places. It was reported that the Lake of Geneva had overflowed its banks and caused considerable damage. At Rochecardon a mill has been carried away. At Valence the Rhone covers all the lower parts of the town. Vizille and Bourg d'Oisans are also inundated. At Vienne all the manufactories in the suburbs are stopped by the places being inundated. At Tournon most of the streets are impassable, except by boats. At Avignon the Ile de la Barthelasse, the quays, and the low streets are all under water. The river Romanesche has overflowed its banks and inundated all the plains; several bridges have been washed away. The Isère, the Gier, the Cher, the Loire, the Lozaret, and all the rivers leading into them, have also broken over their banks, and indeed the same account is given from almost every part of the country.

When the dyke of the Tête d'Or, near the Grand Champ, gave way, the water rushed with the east plains with great rapidity. The tocsin was sounded in all the surrounding villages to give the alarm. Many persons were surprised in their sleep, and could only save themselves, half-dressed, by wading through the water, leaving all their property at the mercy of the flood. Many were compelled to remain in their houses, and wait until assistance could be brought to them. The embankment thrown up to the north of the Brotteaux protected the *chemin de ronde* in that direction; but a little further to the east the water broke furiously through the breach into that part called La Petit Cantonne, behind the Pré aux Clercs, and through the Rue Massena the water rushed like a cataract. The establishment of the Petites Sœurs des Pauvres was inundated, and it was found necessary to remove all its inmates to the Hôtel Dieu in waggons. The directors of the Maison du Saint-Enfant Jesus brought out their children one by one on their backs, and the sick were laid on mattresses and placed on rafts hastily made for the purpose, and thus carried to a place of safety. At every moment boats and omnibuses might be seen setting down their freights at the Hôtel de Ville and in the Cours Morand, which remained clear of the water, and where an immense number of persons passed the remainder of the night. Some of them had been able to save a few clothes, but most of them had only what they stood in, and these were drenched with water. Cries and moans were heard in every direction, women seeking their husbands and their children, and the children calling for their mothers. Horses, cows, and sheep were also seen prowling about, and uttering cries of hunger and alarm. It appears impossible to form any correct idea of what accidents have taken place, nor can it be correctly ascertained until the water shall have subsided, and circulation be once more free. At the Brotteaux several houses were washed down before the inhabitants could be got out. At Charpennes a man, and wife, and their child were buried beneath the ruins of their house. A boat with several persons who had been saved from a house upset, and all were drowned. The Rhone is constantly bringing down furniture, cattle, and sheep. Many small houses, built of framework and brick, have been washed away bodily from their foundations at the Brotteaux, and are seen floating about with the current.

## A DAILY SCENE.

A DIM light in the window,
Deep straw around the gate,
And silence, lingering as in pain
Some closing breath to wait.

Is it a mother that departs?
A sire, whose course is o'er?—
A child, mid tears and breaking hearts,
That speeds to death's mutest shores?

Doth friend lose friend? Some comrade old
That early boyhood knew—
When, like a lamb from Nature's fold,
Life drank the morning dew.

We know not. This alone we know
There is no home but tells
Some sorrow in this world below
Of graves and funeral bells.

Some flower beloved that bloomed in vain,
Some joy that could not last;
Some hope that darken'd into pain;
Some grief that shrouds the past.

Another sun hath bathed the lawn
In light, and golden air;
The dead hath found another dawn,
dawn which Angels share.

Around the house a sadness steals,
A weight that palms the brow;
There is no fear of rolling wheels,
No need of caution now.

No need of blind-drawn windows,
Nor deep straw, borne aside,
To tell us in that darken'd home
Some heart hath loved—and died.

CHARLES SWAIN.

POPLAR AND BLACKWALL TRADE AND NAVIGATION SCHOOL.—This school has been founded by Mr. Green, in the Sailors' Home, East India-road, under the direction of the Board of Trade Department of Science and Art, and consists of two classes, viz., an evening trade school and a day navigation school. Although the trade school has not been opened more than three weeks it already numbers eighty pupils, and others are waiting for admission. No person is admitted into the trade school unless he can read and write tolerably, and has a correct knowledge of the first four rules of arithmetic. The main object of this school is to instruct workmen and others in the technical processes upon which our progress in the industrial arts chiefly depend. Great attention is paid to arithmetic, algebra, and practical geometry. To these subjects are added mechanics, chemistry, surveying, shipbuilding, and mechanical drawing. The lecturer of the Greenwich Trade school has been appointed one of the science masters of the trade division of the school. The navigation school is under the direction of Mr. Holt, a gentleman who was educated at the Royal Naval School, Greenwich, and is thoroughly conversant with all the details of nautical science. This school is intended for the professional education of masters, mates, and midshipmen in the merchant service. The school is well supplied with nautical and scientific instruments. Both departments of the school appear likely to be very successful. The general superintendence is intrusted to Captain Purnell and Mr. E. Higbes.

SHIPWRECKED MARINERS SOCIETY.—The seventeenth annual meeting of this institution was held on Friday, the 30th May, at Will's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, Lord Hatherton, M.P., in the chair. Mr. Francis Lean, R.N., the secretary, read the report, which stated that no less than 3085 vessels were wrecked, foundered at sea, or abandoned, and been reported at Lloyd's during the past year, and in consequence of which the society had relieved 5990 persons, including 2000 widows, orphans, belonged parents, and aged mariners and their families. He had been assisted to repair and refit 1000 of boats, lost or damaged, and had granted 28 pensions, and since the formation of the society in 1839 the average increase of subscribers amongst the seafaring classes at 2s. 6d. each has been 6000 annually, during the past year, making now a total of 42,000 subscribers. The Right hon. and Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Right hon. and Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester have become life governors of the institution. The Right hon. and Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester has become life governor

## THE EXTERNAL COMMERCE OF BRITISH INDIA.*

TOWARDS the close of the seventeenth century Dr. Davenant, an eminent political writer of the day, denounced the East India trade as detrimental to the mercantile interests of England and of all Europe. "If all Europe," he observed, "by common consent would agree to have no further dealings to those parts, this side of the world by such a resolution would certainly save a great and continual expense of treasure." He then estimated the amount of gold and silver brought into Europe during the two hundred years which preceded the year 1688 at eight hundred millions sterling, and concluded that, out of that immense sum, one hundred and fifty millions had been carried to the East Indies and there permanently detained. Eighteen centuries have elapsed since Pliny described India "as the sink of the precious metals." So early as the days of Tiberius the abstraction of the gold and silver currency of the empire, by the incessant drain of foreign commerce, was loudly complained of by the Roman writers; and it was the commerce of the East which first induced this destructive export of its metallic treasures.

"The objects," says Gibbon, "of Oriental traffic were splendid and trifling; silk—a pound of which was esteemed worth a pound of gold—precious stones, and a variety of aromatics, were the chief articles. The labour and risks of the voyage were rewarded with the incredible profit; but it was made on Roman subjects and at the expense of the public. As the nations of Arabia and India were contented with the produce and manufactures of their own country, silver, on the side of the Romans, was the principal, if not the only, instrument of commerce. It was a complaint worthy of the gravity of the Senate that, in the pursuit of female ornaments, the wealth of the State was irrecoverably given away to foreign and hostile nations. The annual loss is computed by a writer of an inquisitive but censorious temper (Pliny) at £800,000 sterling."

Eight hundred thousand pounds a year—equivalent to about two millions of modern money—must have been a severe drain upon the supply of the precious metals in the Roman empire, the metallic resources of which were far inferior to those of England even before the discovery of Australia. After the lapse of eighteen centuries, Colonel Sykes has proved the same tendency of bullion to escape from Europe to Asia. The Company's rupee was first issued from the Indian mints in the years 1835-36; and it appears from the official returns of the silver coinage that, from that date up to the years 1853-54—being a period of nineteen years individuals carried to the Indian mint, for the purpose of being coined into rupees, forty-two millions sterling in silver. Moreover, old coins were called in, or received from parties voluntarily offering them, to the value of more than twenty millions sterling: in the whole, sixty-six millions and a quarter have been coined in the nineteen years.

From copious and lucidly-arranged statistical tables, Colonel Sykes has shown that for the last twenty years the balance of trade has annually increased in favour of British India, and that such balance has been paid in bullion. This perennial drain he considers constant, the products of India being, from year to year, more and more actively in demand, while its foreign wants remain stationary; on which relation between exports and imports he makes the following reflections:—

It is of grave importance, therefore, to merchants trading with India that they should have a clear and comprehensive view of those normal conditions which indicate that their export trade in goods seems to have attained its maximum, while their import of Indian commodities has been annually increasing; and not less important is it that the bullionists and bankers of England, and of other countries, should be constantly and fully alive to the exhaustive process of the Indian trade.

That a drain of gold from this country, under our monetary system, paralyses trade by suspending industry, driving it into compulsory idleness, or at least relaxing its energies, is a lesson taught by frequent and painful experience; but to assert that a nation becomes richer or poorer by the export or import of bullion is a grave, but unhappily not yet an exploded, error. Surely none will affirm that Australia is impoverished by shipping her gold to England, or that England is enriched by its reception. All trade must resolve itself into the exchange of equivalents, or the trade would be discontinued. If we give the United States, in a season of scarcity, gold for wheat, we merely part with one commodity and obtain another; and the operation is no more that the barter of equal values for equal values. Regarded, then, simply, as a commercial process, and without any reference to our monetary system, the payment of any balance of trade due to British India in the precious metals is a matter of perfect indifference, since we get an equivalent under another form. We have no desire to misstate the views of Colonel Sykes; but the inference we deduce from his premises is that he considers a metallic liquidation of an adverse balance as a serious evil. This is merely to fall back on the old dogma of the mercantile system.

It is, however, most desirable that a taste for the consumption of British manufactures should be encouraged among the natives of India. If the consumption could be brought up to an average of only five shillings per head, it would create an export trade of forty millions sterling annually. In one sense it is true that the foreign wants of our Eastern population are very limited, and appear to be stationary at that contracted limit; but this is not in the order of nature: human wants are insatiable, and they seem to be so ordained to stimulate industry and invention. It is the craving after objects of gratification that creates markets. In fact, every man's mouth is a market, and every man's hand is a producer. An oriental sun and a tropical climate no doubt indispose men to that continuous and hard labour which the inhabitants of northern regions willingly undergo; but that reluctance to toil which many writers ascribe to Eastern indolence is really due to the insecurity of property, or to that rapacious taxation which leaves to the industrious classes no higher recompense than the means of a bare subsistance. Give the natives of India fair wages and constant employment, and they will soon aim at a higher standard of living, in their dwellings, their clothing, and their dietary, and as they are elevated in the scale the greater will be the prosperity of our manufacturing districts.

"The staple exports from Bengal (as stated by Colonel Sykes) are cotton, indigo, opium, silk piece goods, sugar, oil-seeds, saltpetre, raw silk, and grain. The great consumer of all these articles is the United Kingdom, excepting for cotton and opium, in which articles China precedes all other countries. China also takes a good deal of saltpetre. France follows the United Kingdom in indigo, but America precedes France in the consumption of silk goods, saltpetre, and sundries, but falls short in indigo. The Arabian and Persian Gulfs follow Great Britain in the import of sugar, and stand next below America in taking silk piece goods, and do not take saltpetre; but the Arabian and Persian Gulfs, and the Mauritius, precede all other countries in the import of grain. For the total value of the imports from Bengal the countries stand in the following order:—United Kingdom, China, Eastern Islands, France, America; in some years, though rarely, France and America precede the Eastern Islands."

Next in order to China, Penang and the Eastern Islands are the largest consumers of opium. The cotton piece goods of Madras find a market in the United Kingdom, Ceylon, the Straits of Malacca, and the Gulf of Persia. America takes little from Madras, and France scarcely anything but indigo. In aggregate value the United Kingdom purchases most of the products of Bombay, as cotton, coffee, ivory, pepper, raw silk, and shawls, but in separate articles the course of trade is various. Thus, shawls, and piece goods, and sugar chiefly command a sale in the Persian and Arabian Gulfs; opium entirely in China and the Eastern Islands. Such was the nature of the external commerce of India from 1834 to 1842; since that period there has been a considerable increase in the export of oil-seeds, cocoa-nut oil, lacdye, and shellac. "English manufacturers and merchants," writes Colonel Sykes, "are probably unaware that their interests are mixed up with this opium trade between India and China. Goods and treasure are sent to India to buy indigo, sugar, opium, cotton, &c. The opium and cotton are sent to China, where tea and silks are purchased, sent to England, sold, and with the money manufactures and bullion are sent out to India, or money is paid into the Company's treasury for bills on India, and sent to China for tea and silk, which are sold in England, and more manufactures or bullion are sold in England; and the round of trade through China is thus continued in endless succession, opium being one of the chief articles of the trade."

The United Kingdom sends to India cotton fabrics, cotton twist and thread, woollens, metals, hardware, glass, spirits, wine, malt liquors, and stationery. To these have been added in later years railway machinery and materials. It may also be observed that during the late war our merchants sought in India for the supply of some commodities which are usually obtained from Russia, and with success, particularly in fibrous substances, which have been tested and proved to be far stronger than Russian hemp. As railways are extended the general trade must expand, by the connection of the interior with the seaboard reducing the cost of carriage, and a profit will be derived from goods which are now profitless.

* "The External Commerce of British India during Two Periods of Years: namely, the Eight Years (ended 30th April) 1834-35 to 1841-42; and the Five Years 1849-50 to 1853-54. By Colonel Sykes, F.R.S., Chairman of the East India Company."

## MESSRS CHRISTIE AND MANSON'S SALES.

WE now proceed with a summary of the transfers of art treasures by the third of the Christies, who commenced his career in 1831, on the death of his father. This was a most inauspicious period for the venders of the articles of virtu. The Reform agitation had withdrawn the public attention from the culture of the beauti ful to the momentous changes then taking place in the depositories of Representative Government. The upper classes somewhat unphilosophically imagined that this cool-blooded Saxon nation was about to fall into all the excesses of the first French Revolution, and that their order was doomed. Vain apprehension! We showed ourselves as incapable of French Augusts and Septembers as the French have shown themselves incapable of realising British liberty or Saxon Representative and Municipal Government. But the agitation operated for years unfavourably on art sales; and these apprehensions, however chimerical, caused many fine collections to be sold greatly below the value of previous and subsequent years.

In illustration of this we may mention Lord Vernon's sale in 1831, at which Raphael's "Virgin and Child," from the collection of Philip Egalité, Duke of Orleans, went for only £304, considerably less than a third of what it lately sold for. In the following year, 1832, when it was seen that we were not going to have a 1793, the wealthier classes began slowly to open their purse-strings, and to laugh at the phantom of revolutionary confiscations. In this year was sold the collection of the Earl of Mulgrave, the early patron of Wilkie, comprising fourteen sketches of Wilkie's principal works. The prices showed the high estimation in which the great native Realist was held by his admiring fellow-countrymen. The celebrated "Rent-day" fetched close on £800, but this is certainly very far from what the same picture would fetch were it now brought to the hammer.

In 1833 there was a still further improvement in prices, and in this year were sold the pictures of Mr. Jeremiah Harman, consisting of most beautiful highly-finished Dutch pictures. There was also a subsequent sale, in 1844, of pictures collected by the same gentleman, comprising Gerard Dow's own portrait of himself, holding a pipe in his hand, painted on panel, which had formerly been in the Dijonval collection at Paris, and which is now in the National Gallery. Prince Talleyrand's pictures were sold in the same year, consisting of most elaborate Dutch pictures, which showed that he had taken no advantage of his numerous opportunities to mingle works of high *spiritual* beauty with the pleasing truth and reality of the Dutch translations of nature; but, as the French say, "rien ne vaut comme le succès"—the pictures of the successful man of the world fetched good prices.

In the following year (1834) were sold the remains of Slothard. This sale was assiduously attended by the late Mr. Rogers, who was a liberal buyer. The pictures of their contemporary, Romney, were also brought to the hammer in the same year; but they were not appreciated—in fact, they sold ill. At Sir Francis Chantrey's sale, in 1842, there were good books and fine old wine, but little or no sculpture. The most successful of all these posthumous artists' sales was Sir David Wilkie's, in 1842, when even the smallest scraps and sketches fetched good prices. The "Village School" was bought by a publisher for 700 guineas; and his Oriental Sketches—which were most unoriental in character, his Turks and Arabs being all Franks, with turbans on their heads—fetched extraordinary prices. At Etty's sale, in 1850, there was more of quantity than of quality; showing that an artist, for the sake of his own fame, would do well to destroy his superfluities before his death.

But to return from the artists to the amateurs. We find in this period many important sales: those of Lord Northwick, in 1838, at which Lord Ellesmere bought his fine "Giorgione;" Sir Simon Clarke's, in 1840, at which were sold Murillo's "Good Shepherd," for 2000 guineas; and the "St. John," to the Trustees of the National Gallery, for £1200. In this year we also find the sale of the incomparable "Francias," belonging to the Duke of Lucca, to Mr. Farrer, previously to their becoming the gems of the National Gallery. Talking of gems without metaphor, we come naturally to the great sale of Messrs. Rundell and Bridges, who had gained so high a reputation, and amassed such enormous wealth, by the liberality with which they employed artists of the highest standing to design for them. Another important plate sale was that of the Duke of Sussex, in 1843: the services of this high-minded Prince, who had been so frequently embarrassed through his own munificence, producing no less a sum than £24,000. Like the unfortunate Louis XVI. he was a great fancier of clocks and watches, and so renowned for his stock of cigars that they altogether fetched £3000, some selling at 2s. a piece. *Punch* said that "every one's mouth was full of the puffs of the Duke of Sussex." Another Prince, who has since encircled his brows with an Imperial crown, was at this time compelled by dire necessity to make a partial sale of his effects, Prince Louis Napoleon. The bust of his uncle the Emperor, by Canova, was knocked down to Mr. Farrer, for 300 guineas; and not one of the least interesting portions of the objects of this sale was the manuscript music of the Queen Hortense, the authoress of the celebrated "Partant pour la Syrie," as well as the plate of this accomplished Princess, which we imagine did not go without a filial pang.

The next fine collection sold by Messrs. Christie was that of Mr. Penrice, in 1844. The principal picture was Rubens' "Choice of Paris," which had formerly been in the Orleans collection, and was knocked down to the Trustees of the National Gallery for £4000. Rubens' "Lot and his Daughters" was sold for £1700 to the same parties. And the companion picture of "Susannah and the Elders," which had hung along with it on the walls of the Lancellotti Palace at Rome, was knocked down to Mr. Farrer, who resold it to the Trustees of the National Gallery in the following year.

But the greatest collection known to have been brought to the hammer was that of Stowe, in 1848; the sum total realised being £80,000. When we say the latest, we mean of private collections; for that of Queen Charlotte was larger. From the period of the Fonthill sale, in 1822, until that of Stowe, no one had excited so much interest and attention even with classes who regard unheeded the dispersion of good ordinary collections. The rank and vast possessions of the vender—or, to speak more correctly, of the vendee, or "*sold up*"—and the stores of articles of virtu which had descended by inheritance, so as to form a conflux of heirlooms, bearing an historical relation to many of the most eminent personages of modern times, elicited universal public interest, which was the theme of the journalist for weeks, and into which we would enter more fully were it not that this event is so fresh in the recollection of all. The plate produced £20,000; and Rembrandt's fine picture of the "Unjust Steward" was knocked down for £2800.

A still more awful reverse of fortune was that of Louis Philippe, who once more found an asylum on the banks of the Thames, and who brought to the hammer in 1853 his Spanish pictures, collected for him in the Peninsula by Baron Taylor, comprising 350 specimens of the Spanish school. The fine "Nativity" by Velasquez, which had been bought by Baron Taylor from the Count d'Aguilar, in whose family it had remained from the time of its being painted, and one of the most striking specimens of the naturalistic manner of Velasquez, more particularly in the male figures, was knocked down for £3000; and that fine Zurbaran, "The Franciscan Monk," plunged into the depths of devotional abstraction—a picture that combines in an extraordinary degree both spiritual power and naturalistic reality—went cheap at £660. Indeed, one of the signs of the times was a considerable curiosity about the Spanish school of painting, which had been generated in this country by the admirable work of that accomplished amateur, Mr. Stirling, of Keir. The Stanhope gallery, which had been presented to Louis Philippe, also contains some fine works of the Spanish school, the "Infanta" of Velasquez being knocked down to the Marquis of Hertford for £1600.

But our space is limited, and it only remains for us to allude to the Bernal collection of last year, consisting principally of porcelain; and that of Mr. Rogers of this year, which produced above £50,000 to the representatives of the deceased poet. As regards the sales, which we have no room to describe in detail, we content ourselves with a selection, specifying name and year, commencing where we left off, in the similar list of the previous article:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1807. La Fontaine's Dutch pictures | 1836. The effects of Lord Chatham |
| " Lord Yarmouth's pictures | " Works of Sir William Beechey |
| 1808. Lord Whitworth's pictures | " Pictures of Lord Stowell |
| 1810. Lord Coventry's pictures | 1837. Sir George Warrender's pictures |
| " Lord Ranelagh's pictures | 1838. Princess Kazcunofsky's pictures |
| 1811. The Duke of Queensberry's effects | " Lord Northwick's pictures |
| " The Duke of Somerset's effects | 1839. Prince Poniatowski's pictures and gems |
| 1813. The Earl of Shaftesbury's books | 1840. Sir Herbert Taylor's books |
| 1816. The Duke of Norfolk's effects | " The library of Bishop Butler of Lichfield |
| " Lord Centenay's pictures | 1841. Lord Mark Ker's cabinet of coins |
| 1819. Queen Charlotte's collection | " Earl of Upper Ossory's pictures |
| " Sir Robert Strange's pictures | " Duchess of Canmarle's effects |
| 1820. Sir Richard Croston's pictures | " Effects of Princess Augusta |
| 1822. Joseph Scrogarer's effects | 1843. Sir Bethel Codrington's pictures |
| " Marquis of Bute's pictures | 1844. Effects of the Earl of Sussex |
| 1823. Earl of Essex's effects | 1845. Lord Forescourt's pictures |
| 1824. Sir William Temple's pictures | " Earl Granville's pictures, and Sir Augustus Calloott's drawings |
| " Sir Mark Sykes's pictures | 1846. The works of Hilton, R.A. |
| 1826. Lord Radstock's pictures | " Miss Linwood's works |
| " The Marchioness of Bath's engravings | 1847. Works of Collins, R.A. |
| " The Earl of Carlisle's Greek [illegible] | 1848. Library of Lord Dudley Stuart, and of Lord Gwydyr |
| 1827. Lord Wellesley's diamonds | " Earl of Rosborough's pictures |
| " Duke of York's effects | " Casimir Perier's pictures |
| 1828. Lord Rivers' effects | " Sir Thomas Baring's pictures |
| " Lady de Clifford's library | 1849. Mr. W. Hope's pictures |
| " Earl of Carysfort's pictures | " Count Orsini's pictures |
| " Earl of Guilford's plate | " Libraries of Princess Sophia and Earl of Abergavenny |
| " George Canning's library | 1850. The Earl of Ashburnham's pictures |
| 1829. Earl of Liverpool's pictures | " Library of Sir Gore Ouseley |
| 1830. General Stewart's museum | 1851. Lord Middleton's pictures |
| " Mr. Hope Ball's plate | " Earl of Pembroke's collection |
| 1832. Lord de Clifford's pictures | 1852. Earl of Liverpool's pictures |
| " Lady de Grey's pictures | 1853. Sir Thomas Walter's collection |
| " The works of Jackson, R.A. | 1854. The Duke of Hamilton's effects |
| 1834. Lady Hampden's pictures | 1855. The late Duke of Argyll's pictures |
| 1835. Lord Chas. Townshend's Dutch pictures | 1856. The Sibthorp collection. |
| " Effects of Prince Leopold, at Marlborough House | |
| " Pictures of the Marchioness of Lansdowne | |
| " Pictures of Mr. Nash, architect | |

On the subject of those fluctuations of taste, of which such sales are a sure barometer, we may remark:—

First, the increasing estimation in which the early Italian painters are held—those at least which, however deficient in mechanical means, evince a potent religious sentiment, and arrive at a high degree of spiritual beauty. A generation ago such pictures were scarcely looked at by even those who call themselves connoisseurs. The vigorous colour of the Netherland painters, and the academic elegance and correctness of the Bolognese eclectics, were preferred to the earlier Italian painters. A great change has taken place since then, and in no market of Europe would the prime works of a Perugino, a Fra Angelico, and a Francia excite a warmer competition than in the sale-rooms of London.

Secondly, we have to note the extraordinary rise in the value of Sèvres and other porcelains. The Bernal collection, which cost £18,000, sold for £62,000. At Lord Gwydr's sale, in 1829, George the Fourth paid £400 for a service of Sèvres, which is not more than one-tenth of what the same service would now realise. It is now not uncommon for the same sum to be paid for a single vase. There is also an extraordinary rise of the value of the French luxury pictures of the last century—Watteau, Lancrets, and Greuze.

As for the tribe of picture-dealers, who are the bane of second and third class auction-rooms, a curious revolution has taken place in their manœuvres. Instead of seeking out worm-eaten pieces of panel in order to copy a Teniers or a Wouvermans, they now direct all their industry to copying pictures of modern English artists. So far has this been carried, that we know of one English collection said to be worth £50,000 which is, in reality, not worth a tenth of that sum. Nor is the industry of these fabricators confined to a literal copy, which may be detected and counteracted with the original; it extends to pictures made up and compounded of details of different pictures, with a general and clever mimicry of manner. On another occasion we may enter more fully into this new branch of British manufacture.

THE RUSSIANS AT LARGE ONCE MORE.—Our city has recently, and since the reopening of the navigation between the German ports and those of the Baltic and Gulf of Finland, been somewhat enlivened by the presence of a number of Russian visitors, who, on account of the number of "golden imperials" they usually bring with them, and the liberal way in which they spend them, are much cherished by the hotel and shop keepers of the place, who seldom fail to reap rich harvests at such seasons. Many more are successively expected; as, from what some of them report, above 50,000 persons of all grades have applied for permission and passports to travel abroad. Most of them, after refreshing themselves with the good things that are placed before them here, and especially having fitted themselves out from head to foot with all that is fashionable in point of dress, pass on to Paris and Southern Germany, to spend the remainder of the time allowed them on leave of absence from their homes and families. It is truly astonishing to witness the great anxiety and avidity displayed by the various tradesmen, aided by the commissioners of the hotels, in looking after these travelling Russians, and the manner in which they are fleeced. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, they all appear, however, to feel extremely grateful to their Emperor for allowing them to enjoy the fresh air of the places in which they sojourn for the time being, and are especially glad that the war is at an end.—*Letter from Hamburg, May 26.*

THE PEACE COMMEMORATION.—THE FIREWORKS ON PRIMROSE

HE GRAND FINALE, AND SHOWER OF 10,000 ROCKETS.—(SEE PAGE 634.)

## MASKS AND FACES.

A WRITER in a French periodical has just had the audacity to publish a set of articles so defamatory of the Parisian ladies that we doubt not, if they can find him out, he will suffer the fate of Orpheus. The said articles are called "Studies on the Art of Painting the Face," and commence with the sweeping and uncompromising assertion—that at the present time all the women in Paris, more or less, regularly and systematically, touch up, alter, revise, correct, or altogether re-form the faces which they have received at the hands of Nature. The process by which this is accomplished, he asserts, with an air of candour and probability difficult to resist, is called to *repiquer*. After which he proceeds to give a most elaborate and philosophical disquisition into the causes which have led to the universality of the practice, the sects or schools into which the face-painters divide themselves, and the modes, processes, substances, and instruments employed by them.

What are we to say of this? We are unprepared to follow the course our instinctive gallantry would prompt—rebut the accusation as a malicious libel, and bury the slanderer in the ruins of the careful structure of evidence he has built up. Without full and minute instructions from the accused party, it would be impossible to answer successfully a charge so artfully concocted. In the mean time, until the Parisian ladies have chosen and armed a champion, *ex officio*, it is our duty to give the substance of the accusation for the benefit of our own ladies, lest there should be some truth in it, and among other importations of Parisian modes so detestable a practice should find its way across the Channel.

After deliberately, as has been said, lay ing down the charge, our censor tells us, by way of palliation for the offenders, that he believes they have been led away by a popular poet, novelist, and critic, who has been much praised for the "colouring" of his style, M. Theophile Gautier. The dazzling word-painting to which he has had recourse in depicting the charms of female beauty; the abuse he has made of swan's down, coral, ebony, &c.; has mainly contributed to erect a false standard of beauty in the minds of his fair readers, and rendered them dissatisfied with the comparatively meagre and colourless tone of their natural attractions. The errors of certain modern schools of painting and music—the one abounding in violent contrasts of prismatic colour, the other in noisy accumulations of instrumental effects—are also charged with assisting to bring about an unnatural hankering for vigour of tone and rich orchestral combination in the public taste; and thus the ladies, in their eagerness not to lag behind the advances of art, have been led to wind themselves up, as it were, to the general concert pitch by recourse to the various artifices which our author proceeds to detail. Once the movement had begun, all were necessarily carried along in the current; for, however unwilling some might be to add a touch or a tint to their natural favour, and however repulsive the self-daubing of the innovators might seem in their eyes, they could not resist the impression that the delicacy and freshness of their own native graces must fade into insignificance beside the coarsely-help htened tints of the leaders of the new school. Thus, then, what with the old women who wish to prolong the bloom of youth, and present the preposterous spectacle of stereotyped juvenility, the dashing originators of the new school, dissatisfied with Nature's first manner, which they consider slow and old-fashioned, resolved to bring the old style of face to the level of modern theories, and those who, though they do not altogether reject the original model, find occasion for improvement in some parts and give an effective touch here and there, we are led to the conclusion with which our author commenced, that all the Parisian ladies—that is, all who have any pretensions to making an elegant figure—go through, every evening at least, a tattooing process on their skins, varying in extent and manner according to the peculiar taste or intentions of the individual.

Entering seriously now into his subject, he tells us that the *repiquenses*, or face-menders, are divided into two large classes or schools—the fanciful and the sensible, rationalists and idealists. The idealist is she who considers it slow and humdrum to have a face like her mother's, or her grandmother's, or any other of her predecessors; Nature's productions are commonplace and mawkish, puppy and flunikin, her style is broad and telling—she aims at colour and effect.

The rationalist has a less lofty flight of imagination. She strives after the true and natural. In youth her style is correct and simple; she copies from acknowledged models, or from her own portrait, if it be tolerably like and flattering. In advanced years she is content to patch up and retouch where any part has faded—to fill up cracks, and restore the glazing where it has disappeared. Here is simply a work of restoration. To give an example—the classical face-painter is generally fond of rubbing in softly a light blue tinge under the eyes; the effect is to give an air of languor, as though ardent and impassioned thoughts had left their unmistakable traces on the visage of the too sensitive creature.

The idealist, on the other hand, boldly spreads beneath her eyes a broad flat tint, hard and dark, charcoally, and altogether improbable. The effect is to give that sort of expression which can only be described as *peculiar*. Again, the follower of the rational school gives herself arched, slender, brilliant eyebrows, care being taken to place them at a good height from the lids—eyebrows *à l'Impératrice* they are called under the present dynasty.

The idealist makes hers of a dull colour—thick, and turned up with a peremptory twist like the moustache of a Zouave. The object thus secured is a vivid, startling, ruthless grace, that demands your admiration as a footpad does your purse. To the idealist belongs the black line which is sometimes seen immediately under the eyelash, on the very edge of the lid, which is to give additional lustre to the glance, and likewise the prolongation of the said black line beyond the corner of the eye, supposed to increase the apparent size of the orbit.

To sum up—while the rationalist strives at a servile imitation of nature, constituting a sort of Dutch school characterised by simplicity and native grace, the idealist, less "of the earth earthy," rushes into the unexpected and startling, the original local tint, for which she hath small regard, may sometimes be taken by her as a sort of starting-point; but it is the first step in a scale of colouring which mounts up into the maddest play of tints, and excels in the wildest dreams even of the modern romantic landscape painter.

The thoroughgoing idealist does not, as may be imagined, rise to the fulness of her poetic frenzy at one flight. Her first essays are more timid and tentative, but gradually, as one bold effect is ventured upon, then another—like the tiger that has lapped blood—she is lashed to a furious thirst, and finally becomes desperate, swaying fearfully on the thin boundary that divides insanity from genius.

The origin of the moderate or rationalist school is beyond the memory of man. From all time women have used cosmetics; the angel Azaleel first taught them to paint their faces. But the rise of the school of idealists is of more recent date; it is, in fact, entirely modern, although many of its practices have been separately in use among various nations from an early period; for instance, among the American Indians, who paint their cheeks and forehead blue; the Greenlanders, who streak their faces with white and yellow; the women of the Deccan, who cut out flowers upon their own skins, and paint them various tints, &c., &c. From each of these the idealist borrows a little, a hint here, a notion there, but the complete system, as a whole, is entirely modern, and of the present day. Another characteristic difference between the two sects, and one which is extremely significative as respects the basis on which each proceeds, is this: the rationalist, when she has occasion to purchase the materials with which she manufactures her deceptive charms, drives stealthily in a hack carriage under cover of dusk to the shop of the fashionable dealer in the raw material of beauty, veiled and muffled up in sombre garments, as though she were stealing to some guilty rendezvous. Not so the follower of the fantastic and ideal school—boldly and openly her equipage in the full glare of day draws up before the door as though she were about to buy dresses at a linendraper's. In point of fact, the one practises the art as a piece of hypocrisy and a fraud, and the other as a part and parcel of her personal adornments—the necessary complement of her toilet. This latter was exactly the view in which rouge came to be held in the olden time—in the age of hoops, high-heeled shoes, and patches. It formed part of the complete toilet of a lady of fashion—it was one of the items of full dress—to be without it was to be *en negligé*. Unmarried girls were forbidden its use—to wear rouge and diamonds was among the privileges acquired by marriage.

Thus we now to the practical part of our author's treatise, the arcana of recipes and processes, the chemistry of artificial charms. The fundamental colours, red, black, and white, are of ancient usage; they were what is called pearl white, rouge or carmine, and talc, and lamp or smoke black. But these substances have been found to present many objectionable peculiarities—the pearl-white cracks and foliates, giving the face a surface like veined marble; the rouge, whatever price may be given for it—and as much as five pounds for a little pot is sometimes paid—is not a fast colour, runs, and forms a coating of visible thickness; moreover, it has the disadvantage of colouring not only the cheek but the down upon it, so that by a glancing light a scrutinising eye detects the blushing artifice, as for lamplight, it lacks consistency, and smudges too easily. In place of carmine, what was called *vinaigre de rouge* was invented—a liquid which dyes the epidermis, so that, when it has been laid on, a wet rag lightly passed over the down washes all colour away from it without affecting that on the cheek. This, however, is now classed among the coarser and more ancient processes; and, though together with them it is still used by a large number, the more refined compilers of complexions adopt the following methods. Those who are merely too pale, and have no other fault to find themselves than that they have a dull, lustreless look—those lucky enough, in short, to require only a touch of rouge, have an easy and short task of it. They have recourse neither to the rouge paste nor the rouge vinegar, but to the most enchanting tint of delicate rose—so conceivable a tint rarely equalled by Nature's purest and freshest hues, and which is derived from a composition called *rose de Chine*. It is a curious kind of preparation, laid upon paper, and forming a kind of pocket-book. The surface of the paper has a shiny emerald-green and gold tinge. You moisten the tip of your finger, rub it, and a rose-red colour comes off upon the finger, the which is immediately applied to the cheek, which it lights up with a pretty delicate rosy hue, strongly recommendable to the less robust. This process is far preferable to laying slices of raw veal on either cheek, as is known to be nightly practised by interesting females fluctuating about maturity.

As regards white, its use is not so simple, as it necessitates a preparatory process, analogous to that which painters called priming. The best white being in powder, the skin has to be prepared for its reception by a previous application of an unctuous and retentive character; this is generally cold cream, with which the visage is lightly anointed. The white is then laid on with the end of the finger, as with a stamp. The whole soon dries, and forms a compact surface, on which the rouge may then be applied. Great care is requisite to lay on the proper amount and thickness of white at once; any patching or retouching would produce a blotchy and unequal appearance; the only alternative is to begin again. Let it be observed that there are three orders of white, viz., pink white for the fair; yellow white for the dark, called Rachel's white, its invention being attributed to the great tragedian; and, lastly, white white, or ninny's white, for those who are weak-minded enough to bedaub their faces in emulation of the Clown in a pantomime. Formerly what was called an *œil de poudre* (a dash of powder) was an indispensable process as the finishing touch to the toilet. It consisted in one slight sprinkling from the powder-puff on the hair, and a similar light shower of pearl-white on the shoulders. Under this light and discreet veil disappeared any little accidental imperfections or blurs marring the uniform snowiness of the skin; it was a mask, too, concealing the alterations that might supervene from heat, cold, or unfashionable emotion. Now a days this imperceptible hoar frost is considered too evanescent and unstable; a more vigorous and permanent effect is desired, and arms, shoulders, neck, and bust are washed over with a preparation called liquid white. This process calls to mind that by which the spotless white of pantaloon and cross-belt is obtained by soldiers—a species of pipe-claying it is, undoubtedly. There is a dark side, moreover, to this liquid-white which by no means can we omit to mention; this basis is made up of silver, or bismuth these act as poisons, which corrode, discolour, and wrinkle up the skin and moreover, effect, by absorption, the constitution itself. Nor is this all: those whose skins are plastered with it must beware of all sulphurous emanations; a ride on a Thames steamer—a visit to Harrogate or Barege—would simply turn them black—convert them into Hottentot Venuses. We have now to mention the treatment of lips and eyebrows. For the lips and the nails rouge vinegar is the only thing that can be used, though no doubt injurious, especially to the former. As to the eyebrows, the subject is one on which much prose might be written as a counterbalance to the sonnets indited by lovers to those of their mistresses. Charcoal and burned cork, though used by not a few, should decidedly be left to the domain of theatrical "making up." The recipe in vogue among the most knowing is derived from an antiquarian discovery. In certain ancient sarcophagi have been found little boxes containing a black matter evidently destined for this purpose, together with the little wooden instrument which was used in applying it. The pigment is composed of two parts of lead and one of plumbago unpurified of the small quantity of iron found in it when native. The little instrument, which is either of wood or ivory, is about an inch long, and cut to a point like a pencil. The point is dipped into the preparation, which is laid on, not at one stroke, but in an infinity of little lines laid close to each other like veritable hairs. The general shape of the whole eyebrow varies according to the fashion of the month. The effect is perfect, and there is only one objection to the process—the very long time it takes up. When we have adverted to the penciling of veins, to give an air of transparency to the marble surface of the skin, which is simply done with a camel-hair brush and a little blue paint, as we trace the branchings of rivers on a map, and, secondly, to the fabrication of artificial moles or beauty spots, a substitute for the patches of the older time produced on the same principle as the eyebrow above, we shall have completed our review of the art and mystery of face-painting as set down forth by the daring hand of the French writer, for daring he must be, whether he be a libeller or a true man.

And now, will it not be said that, in common with some moralist against whom it has been urged that, while painting vice to make it hideous or ridiculous, they have initiated the ignorant and corrupted the innocent—will it not be said that we, too, in affecting to give a warning, are furnishing hints? Certainly it would not be an easy task to refute such a charge. There is a natural perverseness in the human heart from which the fair are by no means exempt; and whence it results that to lay down a law is to suggest a transgression. All have heard the famous instance of this inverse effect produced by an admonition in the days of patches and Court preachers in France, when Massillon, in a burst of indignation against the "low dresses" of that day, ironically suggested that the Court beauties should still further draw attention to their unveiled charms, and attract the eye by a patch. On the morrow, at the Regent's ball, the hint was adopted; all the ladies appeared with the suggested improvement, and, to give every one their due, the patch in its new place was called a *Massillonne*. But, if we are forced to admit that we may have retailed poison, we have done so in strict accordance with Lord Campbell's *Act*—our arsenic is accompanied with a detective admixture. For, as we trust the present article will find as many male readers as female, full as many pairs of watchful and wary eyes will be enlisted in the preventive service, as weak minds may have been seduced to smuggle contraband charms. But, as an additional safeguard, we will conclude by summing up in our author's own words or thereabouts the pains and penalties to which those are exposed who have been tempted to launch into the absurd artifices of which a sketch has been given.

Once the beauty is invested in her borrowed charms, farewell to all the graces of varied expression, ever changing with the movements of the soul—graces more precious than beauty itself. Beneath its crust of paint the face is fixed immovable, as though the head of Gorgon had stared upon it. If it have a smile, it must remain for ever a rigid grin, like that on the plaster cast of a hanged criminal—at the utmost a convulsive twitch may be permitted to the extent of the twentieth part of an inch. Joy anger, the passions generally—in all their shades, in all their gradations—are banished for ever from their natural appanage. They may rumble and agitate internally—not a trace can they be allowed to exhibit on the "dial of the soul." A moment's forgetfulness has been known to cause a woful wreck—instant dilapidation, as from an earthquake. Huge fissures athwart the features, or myriad crackings and exfoliations, shedding from time to time their scales. In polking or waltzing, shoulders, forehead, must be carefully withheld from all contact with the partner's coat. When resting the hand on his shoulder the arm must be painfully kept aloof from the partner's sleeve. A severe gymnastic exercise polking or waltzing under such restrictions!

Equally forbidden is any prolonged indulgence in the pleasures of the ball: the heat induced is fatal when it has reached a certain point. Neglect of this precaution has caused frightful disasters. After the thirteenth polka faces have been seen to present a variegated appearance—pink and red on one side, yellow and brown on the other.

Tears labour under the same interdiction, the penalty being streaks down the face as down a glazed gingham after the first shower; likewise the mechanical allaying of any sudden irritation of the skin called scratching, this interdiction implies sufferings unfelt by Tantalus.

We might swell the list at pleasure: sufficient, we trust, has been said, however, to deter the most intrepid from joining either sect of *repiquenses*, or in any the remotest degree sacrificing to Venus in plaster of Paris.

## THE SOLDIERS' WELCOME HOME.

BACK they come, like waves receding,
Where the storm no more is beating;
Hungry hope no longer cheating,
Back they come!
Since the brand of War is broken,
Since of Peace we hold the token,
Let at last the words be spoken—
Welcome home!

Trophies ask they not, nor booty;
Marching, with a spirit-beauty,
In the heavenly light of duty,
Back they come!
Soldiers, to your native sod,
Patriots, where your fathers trod,
Heroes, to each household god,
Welcome home!

Women are we, meek and lowly,
Striving ups and plainly, slowly;
To our home true and holy
Back they come!
Let no lagging steps defeat them,
Rise we and go forth to meet them,
Whispering, as we fondly greet them—
Welcome home!

Noon we clouded with our weeping,
Midnight held our eyes from sleeping;
Once more to our spirits' keeping,
Back they come!
Barren Spring was vain to cheer us,
Now it blossoms as they near us;
Let us cry until they hear us—
Welcome home!

With their parting bugles' play
All our music died away;
What doth sorrow here to day?
Back they come!
Glorious wreaths our hands shall sling them,
Songs of love our lips shall sing them,
Proudly to our hearths we'll bring them—
Welcome home!

Who shall hear the serpent hissing?
Who shall question of the missing?
When unto their children's kissing
Back they come!
Of the lost they'll whisper low:—
"Thus spake Glory's self but now,
As she kissed them on the brow,
'Welcome home!'"

These shall tell us, mid our yearning,
How they fell, for honour burning,
Till upon our souls returning
Back they come!
See we not the weapons gleaming,
Hear we not the war-horse screaming,
Smiling, sobbing, midst our dreaming—
Welcome home!

Suns, they made our pathway bright,
Shadows, passed they from our sight;
Robed once more in God's own light,
Back they come!
Death from spirit never rent us;
In the trust which Heaven sent us,
We will shout while life is lent us—
Welcome home!

E. L. HERVEY.

## SOLDIERS RETURNING HOME.

We talk of home who never knew its lose;
But these are like the blind restored to sight,
Who feel the priceless blessing of the light
To the very core of the thanksgiving heart,
And love the day still dearer for the night
Through which they passed to it.

Blessing of Home!

Into how many a drear and ghastly scene,
Where strife and carnage played their hideous part,
And War was *actual*—stripped of all its gloss;—
The thought of Thee, white-winged and pure, has come
And nestled in men's hearts, and made them clean
From the fierce passions rampant in the fight?
Home! Peace! My brethren, let our thanks be given
To God, for His best gifts this side of heaven.

M. J. J.

A GOLDEN FLUTE.—An article of considerable interest, as well in an artistic point of view as for its rarity and intrinsic value, has just been produced by Messrs. Rudall, Rose and Carte, the musical instrument-makers to the Queen, at No. 20, New Bond-street and at Charing-cross. It consists of a flute made entirely of the precious metal, with just so much alloy as was absolutely indispensable in the adaptation of the metal to such a purpose, and has been manufactured by them expressly for Mr. Gilbert Wright, eminent and amateur flute-player, resident in Sydney, who set over to this country the requisite quantity of Australian gold with that view. The instrument is finished state contains 16½ ounces of gold, beside the slight quantity of alloy, which makes the metal of the quality of 18½ carats, and its value is from 150 to 160 guineas. In the construction all the improvements of M. Boehm have been introduced which gained for him the council medal at the Exhibition of 1851, as well as the additional improvements as regards facility of fingering made by Messrs. Carte, and for which the firm obtained the prize medal on the same occasion.

SPAIN AND MEXICO.—The Spanish Cabinet has lately held several Councils to decide on the course to be pursued with respect to Mexico. The result of their deliberations is that Spain will declare war against that Republic, should the latter refuse to execute the stipulations of the treaty of 1853 in favour of the Spanish subjects whose claims had been solemnly recognised by the Mexican Government and confirmed by a legislative vote. Accounts from Madrid of the 28th state that at a Cabinet Council, held the day before, it was resolved to send to the Gulf of Mexico, independently of the naval forces detached from Cuba, two ships of the line, one frigate, and one corvette, which are to be placed under the command of a distinguished naval officer. One of those ships is now ready to put to sea, and the Government is ordered that the other should be fitted out with all possible despatch.

COST OF PAUPERISM.—The eighth annual report of the Poor-law Board, just published, shows that in the year 1855, £6,896,041 was expended on the relief of the poor, being an increase of £607,188, or upwards of half a million, as compared with 1854, and equivalent to an increase of 11.3 per cent, and to an increase of 1s. per head on the population of 78. The increase is attributed in a great measure to the severity of the winter. The increase extended to every county save Durham, where there was a decrease of 0.3 per cent.

## PUBLIC ART.

### ST. JAMES'S PALACE AND PARK.

SOME days ago a desultory conversation took place in the House of Peers (commenced by Lord Ravensworth), upon some of the more salient abominations in our street architecture, and other offences against good taste in matters of art, by which we as and our wealthy capital a laughing-stock amongst nations. The Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Earl of Aberdeen, and Lord St. Leonards, all took part in this discourse; and each had his little pet grievance—one an ugly stable or coal-shed built up against the new Houses of Parliament; another a stack of odious red chimneys obtruding in the neighbourhood of Somerset House; another denounced the wretched state of disorganisation of our public statues; and Lord Malmesbury complained of the dilapidated condition of the public offices—the Foreign-office having neither kitchens nor sleeping accommodations; his Lordship, apparently, forgetting that in these troublous time a sandwich and a nap on the sofa is all a Foreign Secretary ought to look for. But the principal topics of discourse, and those to which we shall restrict our attention in the present brief notice, were the proposed new approaches to St. James's-park, and the defective condition of the east front of St. James's Palace, as respects the accommodation afforded for her Majesty's State receptions. Upon these subjects we have also before us a pamphlet of "Suggestions," by Mr. Alfred Beaumont, architect, illustrated with plans and photographic views, which we shall refer to in the course of our remarks.

It is a subject of not unnatural wonderment that when building Buckingham Palace, or, at any rate, when making extensive additions to it from time to time, no provision should have been made for her Majesty's Levees and Drawingrooms, and that upon all such occasions the Court should have to adjourn to a dilapidated old palace in the vicinity. This, we think, was certainly a blunder, and one which sooner or later will call for remedy, the accommodation afforded by St. James's Palace being neither in nature nor extent adequate to the purpose, in consequence of the increased and increasing numbers which now flock to pay their respects to her Majesty on these occasions, compared with the average attendance during previous reigns. Mr. Beaumont proposes to build a new east wing to St. James's Palace, consisting of an extensive suite of apartments, and, as these would only be required for State ceremonial purposes a few times in the year, he proposes also that these rooms should be used as a picture gallery, for the reception of the Vernon or other public collections.

With regard to the new approaches to St. James's-park, Mr. Beaumont has a plan for widening the gateway in the old clock tower at the bottom of St. James's-street, and carrying a road right through into the park. He also proposes to enlarge the gateway at the Horse Guards; and, finally, to make a new carriage entrance from Charing-cross through Spring-gardens, nearly in a line with the Strand and the Mall. These suggestions, we consider, are in themselves well worthy of attention, but we should protest against them if they were attempted to be combined, as there appears some reason to apprehend, with any joint-stock company job for appropriating the site of the National Gallery to the uses of a hotel company; and we mention the subject now in order that the public, whatever occurs in this quarter, may be on their guard against what we must denounce as a most impertinent proposition.

Mr. Beaumont, when forming his new entrance into the park, would build a new wing to Carlton-terrace in the room of the old and incongruous buildings which now occupy this site. We think this would be an improvement. We also agree with these, including the Marquis of Clanricarde, who would oppose any plan for cutting a carriage entrance through the Duke of York's steps, in continuation of Waterloo-place. The column itself is undoubtedly an eyesore; but the terrace line, in our opinion, enhances the pictorial effect of the Abbey and Houses of Parliament in the distance, whilst it acts beneficially in shutting out intermediate buildings of a mean character. We could have wished that the terrace wall, next the park, had been thrown open to pedestrians—it would have formed one of the most charming promenades in the metropolis, perhaps in the world; but this was more than could be expected, when kitchen room and pantry room were wanted for Ministers of State and Lords of high degree.

There are some other suggestions in Mr. Beaumont's pamphlet, as to thoroughfares through the metropolis, and many other points for discussion in connection with the very large question thus incidentally touched upon, the consideration of which we must reserve for a future occasion.

M. SOYER.—A NARROW ESCAPE.—According to a letter from the Crimea, in the *Journal de Constantinople*, M. Soyer, the well-known culinary artiste, had a narrow escape for his life. Accompanied by two friends, he was walking near the Flagstaff Battery, when at about ten yards from him a loud explosion took place, and the splinters of a shell passed close to him and his friends. It appears that two English sailors who had been taking a stroll on that quarter had found a shell the fuse of which had gone out before it burst. Thinking to amuse themselves with it they lighted the end of the fuse with a chemical match, and were making off when it exploded, killing one of them, and severely wounding the other.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT IN STEAM NAVIGATION.—A trial trip or statement of some what novel construction took place on the Thames on Saturday week. The *Hoyer*, a paddle-steamer of near 200 tons, and drawing only seven feet of water, has been constructed to navigate the shallow waters on the west coast of Denmark, between the islands and the mainland. A reference to the large Pictorial Map of the Baltic and North Sea will show the peculiar geographical position of the part of the coast. From the river Eider to the Horns Reef, a distance of eighty miles, the coast is bounded by a number of islands, varying in size, and situated from three to ten miles from the shore. These islands, which are rich in grain and cattle, are inhabited by a hardy and industrious race, who, from their peculiar position, enjoy little communication with the mainland; the space between being composed of a long, low, flat (partly dry at low water), and numerous small and intricate channels, difficult and tedious to navigate. Having perfect confidence in the safe navigation of the *Hoyer* in almost any kind of weather, the inhabitants are unable for weeks together to communicate with the coast. The *Hoyer* (so named after one of the towns) has been constructed to remedy this disadvantage, and, in conjunction with the Royal Danish Railway, to place the inhabitants of these hitherto isolated places in daily communication, not only with the coast, but with the whole north of Europe. From her very light draught of water she will pass easily over the flats at tide times; and from her size and strength can safely navigate the channels between the islands, conveying passengers, cattle, and goods, with speed and safety. The following are her dimensions:—Length, 120 feet; breadth, 18 feet 6 inches; depth, 7½ feet; gross tonnage, 199; horse-power, 40: with accommodation for eighty passengers and 100 tons of cargo. On her trial trip, though against the wind, and with a cumbrous hold of the water, she averaged twelve miles an hour, with scarcely any perceptible effort or vibration, and fully realised the expectations of her constructors. She has been built for the Husum and Hoyer Steam-packet Company (composed of Danish and English proprietors), to ply between those places and the islands in connection with the Royal Danish Railway, which connects the North Sea with the Baltic. This railway—the result of the skill and enterprise of Sir S. M. Peto and his friends—is now in full operation, and has opened not only a short and expeditious route to the Baltic, but has placed at the disposal of our markets an almost inexhaustible supply of cattle and grain. To the port of Tonning, on the Eider, the North Sea terminus of the railway (a place but little known a few years since), two large steamers belonging to the North of Europe Steam Navigation Company ply from London and Hull; whilst on the opposite side, at Flensburg, on the Baltic, a fleet of smaller steamers belonging to the same company carry on the communication with Copenhagen, Husum, Aarhus, Stettin, Dantzic, Konigsburg, and St. Petersburg.

The King of Prussia has appointed Prince Windischgratz to the titular colonelcy of the 2nd Dragoons, of which the late Prince William, uncle to his Majesty, was many years chief.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. C., THEALE.—THE following is a list of the noblemen and gentlemen composing the Managing body of the St. George's Chess club:—

*President*—The Right Hon. the Earl of Eglinton

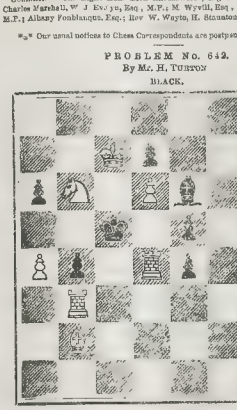
*Vice-Presidents*—The Right Hon. Lord Cremorne and C. S. M. Talbot, Esq., M.P.

*Committee*—The Right Hon. Lord Ravensworth, Right Hon. Lord Lyttelton, Sir Charles Marshall, W. J. Evelyn, Esq., M.P.; M. Wyvill, Esq., M.P.; J. M. Gaskell, Esq., M.P.; Albany Fonblanque, Esq.; Rev. W. Wayte, H. Staunton, Esq., J. Rutherfaud, Esq.

*** Our usual notices to Chess Correspondents are postponed for want of space.

PROBLEM No. 642.
By MR. H. TURTON

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No 638.

| WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|
| 1. Kt to K 5th | B to Q Kt 5th (best)* |
| 2. Kt to Q 7th | B to Q 3rd |
| 3. Kt to K 6th | B to K 2nd (best) |
| 4. Kt to Q B 7th | B to Q B 4th |
| 5. Kt to Q 5th | B anywhere |
| 6 K mates | |

* If B to K 2nd, White plays Kt to Q R 5th, &c

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 639.

| WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|
| 1. Q takes K Kt P | B takes Q |
| 2. Kt to K 6th | Anything |
| 3. R Mates | |

*** The First move in admits of a second Solution, beginning with Q to K B 7th, which is easily answered by playing a *White Pawn on White's K. R. 7th.*

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 640.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Q to Q 5th | P takes Kt, or * | 3. Q mates. | |
| 2. Kt to K sq | K or P moves | | |
| * 1. | K to Q 4th † | † 1. | P to K B 4th |
| 2. Q checks at K R 4th, and mates next move. | | 2. Q takes P and mates next move. | |

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 641.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Kt takes Q P | K to K 6th or (*) | 3. Q B 7th sq | K to K 4th |
| 2. Kt to K B 4th (dis ch) | K to Q 5th | 4 Q to Q B 3rd (ch) | K takes either Kt or Q mates |
| (*) 1. | K to Q B 7th | 2 Q to Q 3rd (ch) | K to K 3rd |
| 2. Q to Q R 3rd (or Kt to K 5th, &c.) | K to Q 8th, or K takes Kt | 3. Kt to K 3rd—Mate. | |

### CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

The brilliant game which follows was played some years ago between Mr. Harrwitz and one of the best players in Scotland, Mr. H. giving the odds of the Pawn and two moves.

(*Remove White's K B P from the Board.*)

| BLACK (Amateur). | WHITE (Mr. H.) | BLACK (Amateur). | WHITE (Mr. H.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | | 19. R takes Q | R takes R |
| 2. P to Q 4th | P to Q 3rd | 20. B to K 8th (ch) | Kt takes B |
| 3. K B to Q 3rd | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 21. Q takes K Kt (ch) | K to B 2nd |
| 4. P to K 5th | P to K Kt 3rd | 22. Q to K B 4th (ch) | K B Kt 3rd |
| 5. P to K B 4th | P takes K P | 23. Q takes Q B P | Q B to K sq |
| 6. P to K B 5th | Q takes P | 24. Kt to Q 2nd | R to Q sq |
| 7. P takes K Kt P | P to K 5th | 25. Q to K 3rd | Kt to Q 5th |
| 8. R takes K K P (c) | P takes B | 26. Q to K Kt 6th | R to Q 4th |
| 9. B to K 3rd | Q to K 4th | 27. Q to K 4th | B to Q B 3rd |
| 10. Q takes P | K B to K Kt 2nd | 28. Q to K R 7th (ch) | K to his sq |
| 11. K Kt to K B 3rd | Q takes Q Kt P | 29. Q to K 8th (ch) | K to Q 2nd |
| 12. K takes R | B takes R | 30. Q to K 4th (ch) | K to Q B 2nd |
| 13. P to Q B 3rd | Q B to Q 2nd (*d*) | 31. Kt to K 4th | K to K 4th |
| 14. P to K Kt 5th | K B takes P | 32. P to K 6th | K B to Q 3rd |
| 15. Q to K Kt 4th (ch) | K to B sq | 33. Q to Q sq | K B takes P |
| 16. Kt to K Kt 5th | B takes P (ch) | 34. Kt to Q B 3rd | K B to K 6th (ch) |
| 17. K to B sq | Q to Q Kt 4th (ch) | 35. K to B sq | B to K 5th (ch) |
| | | 36. K to his sq | B takes K Kt P |
| 18. K to King | Q takes Kt (*e*) | And Black resigns. | |

* Kt to Kt 3rd would have been better. The sacrifice of a piece was not warranted by any special advantage in the shape of position or attack.

† Mr. Harrwitz has not to seek for a bit of brilliance whenever to White taking the Q's Rook with his Queen, and that is practicably easy, it surely have been of course and a much more steady road to victory than the one adopted.

### NOVEL VARIATION IN THE OPENING CALLED THE SCOTCH GAMBIT.—BY M. LAROCHE.

The encounter conducted with so much energy last season in Paris, between MM. Laroche and De Riviere, was resumed a few days back, and the course of it has been conducted in the main on an ingenious deviation from the ordinary manner of playing the Scotch Gambit. As the variation in question has scarcely been noticed at all, we print it in a position to produce definitively its merits and demerits, and in this case to the present simply giving the following moves from a game actually played, with very few comments upon their most striking features.

| WHITE (Mr. L.) | BLACK (M. de R.) | WHITE (Mr. L.) | BLACK (M. de R.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 6. P to Q 4th | Q Kt takes P |
| 2. K Kt to K B 3rd | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 7. P to Q 5th | Q Kt to K 2nd |
| 3. P to K Kt 4th | P takes P | 8. Q B to Q 3rd | Q takes K P |
| 4. K Kt takes P | Q Kt to K B 3rd | 9. B to Q 3rd | Q takes K Kt P |
| 5. P to K 5th | Q to K Kt 3rd | 10. K R to K sq | And White should win. |

The customary move at this point for the first player is 5 K B to Q B 4th, but instead of so playing, M. Laroche proposes to move—

5. P to K B 4th

The effect of which, so far as we can judge from the first view, appears to be that while White obtains a fine, bold, open game, that of his adversary is severely cramped for many moves.

In reply to 5. P to K B 4th, the most likely moves for Black are 5. K to Q B 4th, or 5. Q to K B 3rd; and the result of these we may briefly indicate suppose then, in the first place—

5. P to Q B 4th

6. K Kt to K B 3rd

This is, perhaps, the most important feature in M. Laroche's variation, and it is certainly not easy to see in what way this move is to be best met. If 6. P to Q 3rd, then follows 7. P to K B 5th, and the Kt is forced to retire to very bad quarters. If 6. K Kt to K B 3rd White may play 7. P to K B 5th, and 8. P to Q 5th; and Black has a difficult position. Suppose, however, he play—

6. Q to K B 3rd

7. P to K 5th.

8. Q Kt to Q B 3rd

In the second place—

5. Q to K B 3rd

6. Kt to K B 3rd

7. Q Kt to Q B 3rd

And White has the advantage.

It is not precisely that the above are the best moves for either party; those time and rigid analysis can alone discover; but they are sufficient to indicate the bearing and resources of the variation.

### CHESS ENIGMAS

No. 988.—By E. B. C., of Hoboken, United States.

*White:* K at K R 2nd, K at K 5th, R at Q B 4th, Kt at K R 5th.
*Black:* K at K R 4th, Q at Q B 2nd, B at K 6th, Pns K B 3rd and 5th.
White, playing first, can draw the game.

No. 989.—By CAROLUS, of Dundee.

*White:* K at Q B 6th, Kts at Q 4th and 6th, B at Q 2nd, Pn at Q Kt 3rd and K B 3rd.
*Black:* K at K 4th, Pn at Q 6th and K B 5th.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

## THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE TURKISH EMBASSY.

ON Tuesday evening (last week) her Majesty and the Prince Consort honoured his Excellency Musurus Bey, the Ambassador of the Ottoman Porte, and Madame Musurus, with their presence, at a grand ball given in honour of her Majesty, at the residence of the Embassy in Bryanston-square.

Upon only one occasion has her Majesty conferred such a distinguished mark of honour as a visit to the representative of a foreign Power. This was the Queen's visit to the French Ambassador, at the close of the late war; and her Majesty's presence at the fête on Tuesday week, to congratulate the Turkish Ambassador on the return of peace, and the security which her own people have afforded to the Turkish dominions, was, indeed, a graceful act of loyal favour.

The exterior of the mansion in Bryanston-square was brilliantly illuminated with gas in coloured glasses. In the centre was the national emblem of Turkey—the Crescent and the Star; on the right V.R., and on the left the cipher of the Sultan. Above each column, on the principal cornice, was a vase from which issued a brilliant flame; and from the roof were suspended the flags of Turkey, England, and France. In front of the balconies were draperies on which were embroidered the arms of England, Turkey, and France.

The entrance in Bryanston-square was reserved exclusively for her Majesty and the Court, the general company entering from George-street. Opposite to the former the fine band of the Coldstream Guards was stationed, who, on the arrival of her Majesty, struck up "God Save the Queen," which was chorused loyally by the crowd.

The general company began to arrive about nine o'clock. His Highness the Grand Vizier was among the earliest visitors, having been invited by the Ambassador to take part in the honours of the reception. His Highness was attended by Mouredden Bey, Arifi Bey, Nazim Bey, Djélal Bey, M. Const. Adosides, M. Blacque, the Prince George Sturdy, and Khalil Bey.

Her Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Mary, and the Duke of Cambridge, arrived at half-past nine o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses were received in the entrance-hall by M. and Madame Musurus. The Duke of Cambridge was loudly cheered by the crowd, and greeted with "Rule Britannia" from the Coldstream band. His Serene Highness Prince Ernest of Leiningen and the Prince Lowenstein came next.

Her Majesty arrived at ten o'clock and was received by a guard of honour of the Coldstreams, and on alighting from the royal carriage M. and Madame Musurus advanced to welcome the Sovereign.

Her Majesty graciously acknowledged the attention of their Excellencies, and, preceded by the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward with their wands of office, advanced through an avenue of flowering shrubs, and, turning to the left, she entered an apartment set aside as a retiring-room, and furnished in exquisite taste.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort were accompanied by their illustrious guests the Prince Frederick William of Prussia and the Regent of Baden. A brilliant suite of ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household were in attendance.

On leaving the retiring-room her Majesty took the arm of the Ambassador, Prince Albert leading Madame Musurus, and thus the Royal party, ascending by the middle, entered the ball-room, fitted up in the Italian fashion. The floor was of exquisite Swiss parqueterie, introduced into this country by Messrs. Arrowsmith, of New Bond street. The walls were hung with a golden fabric, the draperies were of amber. On a dais, laid with crimson velvet and fringed with gold, was a throne with the regal crest curiously embroidered, and chairs of state in crimson velvet and gold. Here her Majesty took her seat to receive the assembled guests. At each end of the saloon was a vast mirror, extending from the roof to the floor. Behind the Royal throne and dais was a rich bank of flowers, flanking on a golden pillar on each side, supporting a porphyry vase filled with delicately-hued flowers.

Her Majesty was attired in a entire tartan dress, over white satin, and across her breast she wore the Star and Ribbon of the Order of the Garter. The Prince Consort wore the uniform of the Rifle Brigade.

After a short interval of repose the members of the *corps diplomatique*, headed by the Ambassador of Prussia and the Countess de Persigny, and followed by the other foreign Ministers in their order of seniority, were presented to the Queen, and then followed the same ceremonial with the general company.

The orchestra (that of M. Laurent) were placed in an ante-room opening upon the ball-room. The ball was opened by the Queen dancing with M. Musurus, Prince Albert taking the hand of Madame Musurus. In the same set the Princess Mary danced with the Prince Regent of Baden, the Prince Frederick William of Prussia with the Prussian Ambassadress, and the French Ambassador with the Duchess of Wellington. A waltz followed, in which Prince Frederick William danced with the Princess Mary; and then another quadrille, in which the Queen danced with the Prince Regent of Baden, the Prince Consort with the Princess Mary, the Duke of Cambridge with the French Ambassadress, and Prince Frederick William with Madame Musurus.

After this quadrille there was a waltz before the Queen; and then her Majesty was conducted by M. Musurus from the ball-room through a brilliant avenue, formed by the guests, to the suite of drawing-rooms. Presently returning to the ball-room, the dancing was resumed.

At midnight M. Musurus conducted her Majesty to the raised dais in the inner pavilion, where a most elegant supper was served. This was that of two pavilions opening into each other—the one of rose colour and white, the other of blue and white, draped and festooned with golden cords. The pillars of these pavilions were formed entirely of flowers clustering upon trellis-work, and reflected in one end by a parade of mirrors, of which the walls were entirely formed. In the centre and on each side were fountains of scents, throwing up jets of water. Upwards of 300 wax lights, in chandeliers, festooned with garlands of flowers, shed marvellous brilliancy upon the tables, which were of white plate and glass, and a service of exquisite porcelain, made expressly for the occasion, each plate of which contained a view in the royal park of the Sultan's dominions—the various hues of the beautiful fruit, peculiar to the country, greatly enhanced the splendour of the scene. A silver cornucopia, standing two feet in height, and covered by river gods in silver, and crowned with fruits, was much admired for its appropriateness as emblematic of Peace and Plenty. The piece of plate is the work of Mr. Garrard, and was designed by them expressly for Mr. Gunter in honour of the occasion.

The Queen, before leaving the pavilion, expressed to M. and Madame Musurus the high gratification her visit to the Embassy had afforded her, her Majesty shortly afterwards retired, conducted to her carriage as upon her arrival.

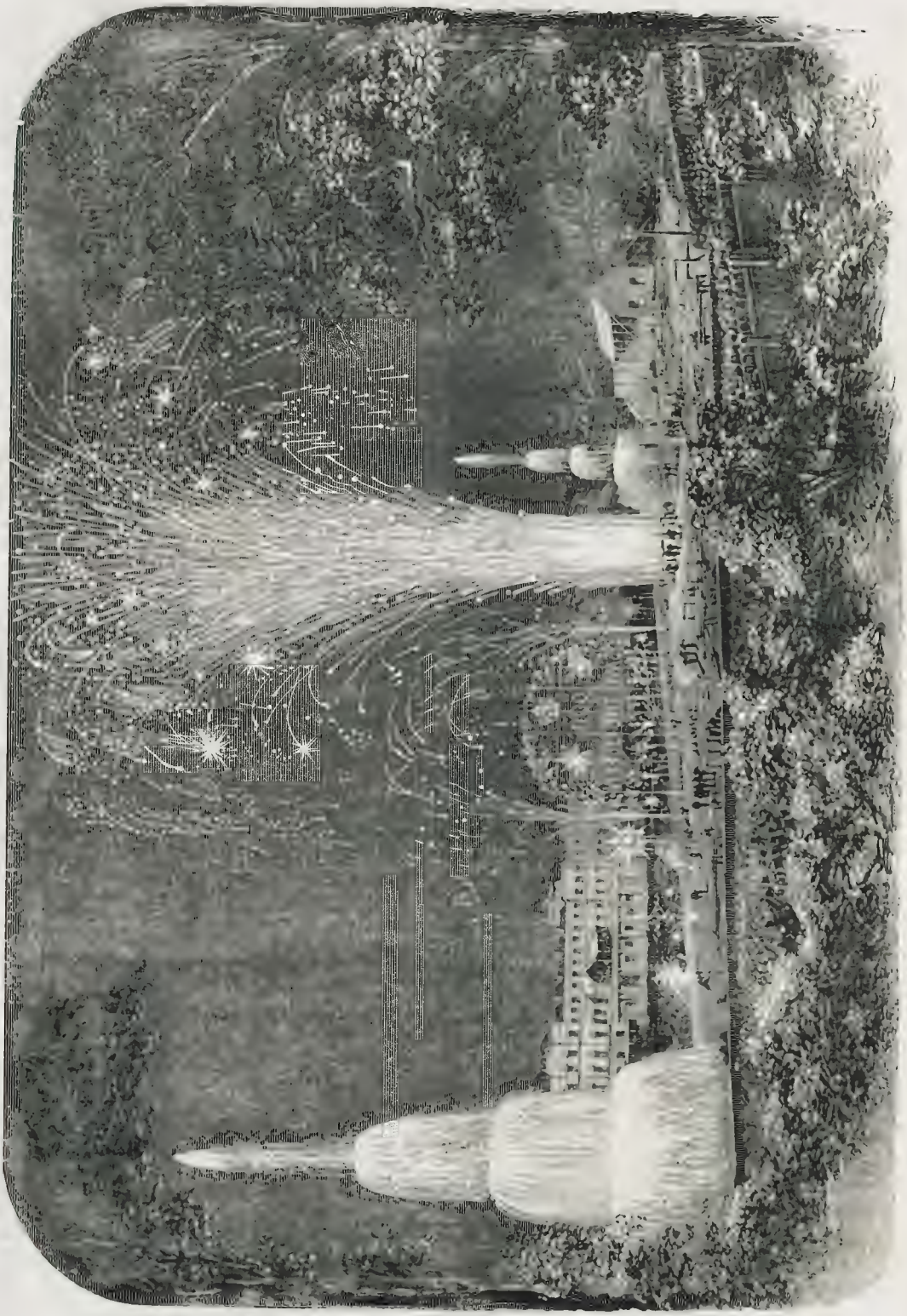
It is worthy of remark, as showing the great importance attached by the Sultan to her Majesty's visit to the Embassy, that some time ago the Sultan sent Madame Musurus a magnificent present of diamonds especially for this occasion.

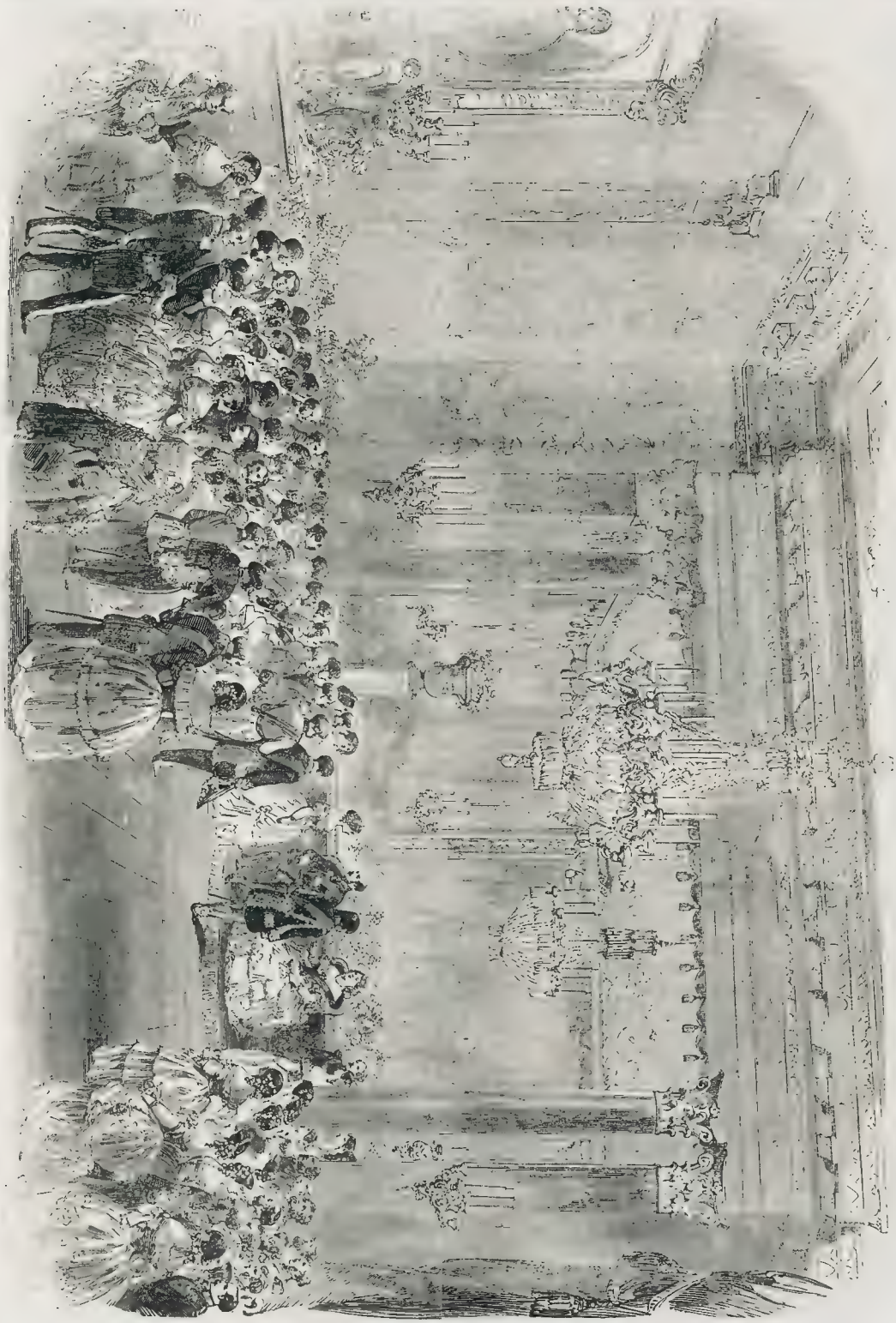
The general company protracted their enjoyment of the fête up to an advanced hour.

The decorations of the mansion were ably executed by Messrs. Coltman and Davis, whose skill and taste proved them worthy of the task.

SCOTTISH EMIGRATION TO TURKEY.—On Thursday about twenty-five agricultural labourers, with their wives and families, assembled, somewhat early, at the Caledonian-road station of the London and North-Western Railway, Glasgow, by the *Banner* steamer, en route for London, whence they sail on Saturday, for Turkey by the screw-steamer *Arno*. They are under the charge of, and are accompanied by, Mr. Gebbie, lately farm-overseer to Mr. Dixon, of Govan Iron Works, and are to be employed under him in introducing the Scotch system of farming amongst the Turks and Greeks, upon a beautiful and extensive estate acquired by Thomas Parry, Esq., situated about two miles from Constantinople. Mr. Parry has been long domiciled in that country, and, seeing the necessity and comparative paucity of agricultural implements, he resolved to offer the example of a better system, both for the improvement of his own property, and for the benefit of the ignorant Turkish cultivators in general. He accordingly sent a commission to Messrs. Edington and Mitchell, of Glasgow, to secure a competent overseer and a number of industrious and intelligent Scots peasants, and to order a supply of agricultural implements, &c., in Great Britain. The commission has been executed by our ingenious and enterprising townsmen, in addition to the human freight already despatched to the scene of agricultural implements of every variety and of the very best description, consisting of ploughs, harrows, spades, rollers, &c. They have also forwarded a large quantity of the most valued agricultural seeds. The success of the consignment of tools and seeds may be accordingly expected when we state that three spadesmen's barrows were filled by it to the roof. Another detachment of agricultural labourers is soon to follow. We have reason to believe that this consignment of men and material is likely, in due course, to be followed by others.—*Glasgow Herald*.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN IN FRANCE TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS FROM POISONOUS SUBSTANCES.—The Dublin College of Physicians lately directed that all poisonous fluids or substances should be kept in square bottles, whilst all others might be placed in round ones. The authorities in France are also very anxious to prevent fatal mistakes, and, with this view, it has just been ordered that all poisonous substances or fluids which are disposed by pharmacists should be labels of a bright orange-red colour, so that even illiterate persons should once be made aware that caution is necessary respecting the contents of a bottle bearing, as it were, a conspicuous signal.





HER MAJESTY AT THE BALL . . . OF . . . IN HONOUR OF PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM—(See page 649.)

## CENTRAL AMERICA.

*(With a Map.)*

GENERAL REMARKS

In producing a Map of that portion of the New World generally known as Central America—that narrow and irregularly-shaped strip of land separating the northern from the southern continent—it is right to state at the outset that the matter is one surrounded by many difficulties in regard to the boundaries of particular States, and the names of some places. These difficulties arise out of the fact of disputed ownership as to some of these places, added to the circumstance, by no means unimportant in itself, that many of them have never, hitherto, been accurately laid down upon any maps of authority. Indeed, it was only recently—since the discovery of mineral wealth in California and in Australia, and the settlement of the former State and that of Oregon—that this part of the world appeared to be of any intrinsic value or political importance, and that chiefly as affording an eligible route between the Old World and the Eastern States of America, and the important interests thus newly developed in the Pacific.

The Map which accompanies the present article is based upon the most accurate authorities, having reference to recent and actual survey, including more particularly Bailey's Map, with additions from Admiralty charts, &c., as published by Sandford and Co., of Charing-cross, and Squier's Maps of Central American districts, published in various works.

The whole range of territories to which the term "Central America" applies once formed part of the Spanish empire in the New World, where they were classed as the Audiancia or Captaincy of Guatemala. It was the least explored, and always considered the least important, of the three Spanish governments in America (Mexico and Guadalajara being the other two); and there is no question that from a very early period England had obtained a footing, and even established settlements, in many parts falling within the range of the dominions claimed by the Spanish Crown, and that their so doing led to constant disputes and hostilities between the subjects of the two Crowns, and sometimes between the Crowns themselves. It is not going too far to say that this wild warfare in lands little known, and little valued by the home authorities, had been waged, with various fortunes, by enterprising and daring individuals from an early period after the first discovery of the New World, and had become a matter of European notoriety and interest from the sixteenth down to the middle of the eighteenth century. These disputes, and the pretensions of the subjects of the two Crowns in these regions, were eventually settled by treaty, as will presently be shown.

Of the general geographical and topographical features of Central America we cannot do better than quote a passage from Squier's "Notes on Central America,"* undoubtedly an able work, though throughout written in the spirit of a partisan, in hostility to the pretensions and policy of Great Britain:—

"Central America, in respect of geographical position, almost realises the ancient idea of the centre of the world. Not only does it connect the two grand divisions of the American continent, the northern and the southern hemispheres, but its ports open to Europe and Africa on the east, and to Polynesia, Asia, and Australia on the west.

"Looking at the map, we find, at the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, the Gulf of Mexico approaching to within 200 miles of the Western Ocean, the waters of the river Coatzacoalcos, which flows into the former, almost interlocking with those of the Chicapa, flowing into the latter. Below this point the continent widens, embracing the high table-lands of Guatemala upon the west, and the broad plains of Tabasco, Chiapa, and Yucatan upon the north and east. The Gulf or Bay of Honduras, however, closes around this section upon the south-east, and again narrows the continent to less than 150 miles. The country intervening between this bay and the Pacific is marked by a complete interruption of the Cordilleras, and is traversed by a great transverse valley, running due north and south, through which the large river Ulua finds its way to the Atlantic, and the smaller river Goascoran flows into the Bay of Fonseca, on the Pacific. Still lower down, and passing the grand transverse beam of Nicaragua, is the well-known narrow Isthmus of Panama or Darien, over which the tide of emigration has twice poured its floods—once upon Peru, and again upon the glittering shores of California.

"Nor are the topographical characteristics of Central America less remarkable than its geographical features. In its physical aspect and configuration of surface it has very justly been observed that it is an epitome of all other countries and climates of the globe. High mountain ranges, isolated volcanic peaks, elevated table-lands, deep valleys, broad and fertile plains, and extensive alluviums, are here found grouped together, relieved by large and beautiful lakes and majestic rivers, the whole teeming with animal and vegetable life, and possessing every variety of climate, from torrid heats to the cool and bracing temperature of elevated regions.

"To, geographically, Central America presents the remarkable choice of elevation, which have, to a certain degree, led to political divisions. The first is the great plain, or broken table-land, on which is situated the city of Guatemala, and which is upwards of four thousand feet above the sea. Here the large rivers Usumasinta and Tabasco, flowing northward through Chiapa and Tabasco into the Gulf of Mexico, take their rise. Their sources interlock with those of the Motagua or Guatimala, running eastward into the Gulf of Honduras and with those of the small streams which send their waters westward into the Pacific.

"A group of mountains occupies Honduras, presenting an almost mural front toward the Pacific, but sheltering our narrow spurs or subordinate branches, like the fingers of an outspread hand, toward the north and east. Between these ranges, and in some cases almost encircling by them, are several broad valleys or plains of limited extent, in which are gathered the waters of numerous minor and small streams, forming respectively considerable rivers, which run to the north and east into the Caribbean Sea, and others which run to the Southern Ocean. Among the most remarkable are the Chamelecon, the Ulua, Lean, Roman or Tinto, Patuca, Coco (Wanks or Segovia), upon the eastern slope; the Choluteca, Nacaome, Goascoran, San Miguel, and Lempa, upon the western.

"Intervening between this and the third great centre of elevation in Costa Rica is the basin of the Nicaraguan lakes, with its verdant slopes and gently undulating plains. The nucleus of the elevation in Costa Rica is the great volcano of Cartago, which towers in its midst. Here the Cordilleras assume their general character of a great unbroken mountain barrier, but not so as to begin in low ridges on the Isthmus of Panama."

The total area of Central America may be calculated at 155,000 square miles, and the population at about 2,000,000, of which Guatemala has 850,000; San Salvador, 394,000; Honduras, 350,000, Nicaragua 300,000; and Costa Rica, 125,000.

Before quitting these general topics it is necessary in order to guard against misconception to state that the term "Central America" is itself of doubtful origin and has been applied [illegible] no antiquity, and appears to have been first used in 1821, when the five provinces constituting the government of Guatemala—viz., Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica—formed themselves into the short-lived "Republic of Central America." This union has since been broken up, and the several provinces form distinct States—the boundaries of many of which are matter of dispute. These remarks are important when considering the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, where the term "Central America" is used.

HISTORY OF BRITISH RELATIONS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of May 10 we gave an abstract of the conflicting arguments of the British and American Governments as to the construction to be given to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. Referring to the correspondence on this subject, we pointed out, as a most important element in the dispute, that, when that treaty was in course of negotiation, it was distinctly agreed that it should not in any way prejudice the *status quo* of Great Britain in this region, many of whose pretensions had been openly contested by the American Government. This condition, however, the American Government has since sought to evade; and, in the correspondence which has taken place between the two Governments, Lord Clarendon has been led into a discussion as to the historical antecedents of our relations in this quarter, tending to involve the merits of our *status quo*, which he had a perfect right to decline entering upon, and which we think he would have done wisely to have avoided; as, from the terms of our agreement with America, these particulars had nothing whatever to do with the case upon which we are at issue. Nevertheless, as these circumstances have been broached in a manner which forces them upon the attention of the world, we propose to take them in review, having reference to the statements advanced respectively by the American and British Governments, as well as by other authorities.

The relations of Great Britain in Central America at the time of signing the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty may be classed under two heads—1. The settlement of British Honduras, with its dependencies, the Islands of Ruatan, Guanaja, or Bonacca, &c., since formed into the colony of "the Bay Islands"; 2. The protectorate of the Mosquito Territory.

With respect to our position in British Honduras, otherwise known as the Belize Settlement, from an early period British subjects had been allowed to settle and cut logwood in certain portions of the country on the west shore of Honduras Bay; and, doubts and disputes having arisen as to the extent of the privilege, the treaty of 1783 contained a clause restricting it within a district extending between the river Wallis, or Belize, on the north, and the Rio Hondo, on the south; and it was stipulated that "all English who may be employed in any other parts, whether on the Spanish continent or in any of the islands whatsoever dependent on the aforesaid Spanish continent, and for whatever reason it might be, without exception, shall retire within the district which has been above described in the space of eighteen months." It was further provided that the permission granted to cut logwood "shall not be considered as deroguting in any wise from the (King of Spain's) rights of sovereignty over the district in question. By the treaty of 1786 it was provided that British subjects should be allowed to cut mahogany-wood as well as logwood within the very district.

With respect to the Mosquito territory, and generally, the treaty of 1786 provides that "his Britannic Majesty's subjects, and the other colonists who have been accustomed to enjoy the protection of Britain, shall evacuate the country of the Mosquito coast as well as the establishment in general, and the islands adjacent, without exception;" but, on the other hand, precautions were taken to ensure the Mosquito people from persecution by the Spaniards. The 14th article of the Convention provides that "his Catholic Majesty, prompted solely by motives of humanity, promises to the King of England that he will not exercise any act of severity against the Mosquito inhabiting in part the countries which are to be evacuated by virtue of the present convention, on account of the connections which may have subsisted between the said Indians and the English; and his Britannic Majesty, on his part, will strictly prohibit all his subjects from furnishing arms or warlike stores to the Indians in general situated upon the frontiers of the Spanish possessions."

Mr. Buchanan insists that these treaties foreclose our claim for all time to any possession or protectorate in any part of what was once Spanish territory; and that all the several Republics and disjointed States which have sprung out of the ruins of that empire inherit all its rights upon their frontiers. Lord Clarendon disputes this position, and with justice on his side. Nothing is more clearly established in international law than that certain Powers or States only inures during the existence of the State in its then territorial conditions, and that it does not necessarily inure to the use of a new State or Government formed upon the subversion of the original State with which the treaty was made. In the case of a national revolution, as in France, it has been recently the custom to recognise the new order of things, and to confirm all existing treaties; and even in the cases of large republics dismembered from the mother country this has been done. The British Government directly recognised the independence of the Republic of Mexico, Columbia, and Buenos Ayres, and made commercial treaties with them in 1825, before "the Republic of Central America" is never to be disposed.

Lord Clarendon also maintains that, independently of these considerations, the two contracting powers were at war with Spain since 1786 did away with the treaty of that date, but this is an argument founded on the [illegible] very doubtful authority, and, moreover, not at all essential to our position. We think it sufficient to rest the case of the British Government upon these grounds—that after centuries of peace and open hostilities we have obtained, under certain possessions and certain political relations to the Spanish crown, [illegible] against force or fraud by the express guarantee of the only power that ever [illegible] Are the States which [illegible] supposing we were legally bound by our treaty relations [illegible] to them, which [illegible] Spanish empire in the [illegible] entire rights as to the control and dominance of that guarantee? Certainly not. In the first case, as we have shown, the British Government has renewed its protectorate of the Mosquito, and reasumed its former ancient possessions in British Honduras and Honduras Bay. What would follow if we were to abandon the Mosquito protectorate is too [illegible] to state by Mr. Buchanan to leave a doubt. After [illegible] even if there were [illegible] have never actually submitted to [illegible] would give them no title to rank as an independent State, without violating the [illegible] usage of every European nation without exception which has acquired territory on the continent of America." He says [illegible]:—

> The moment Great Britain shall withdraw her forces from Ruatan, whose sole object was to protect the Mosquito Indians, the Republic of Honduras will take possession of the island, and will maintain its sovereignty over it as against the United States, in the same manner as it does over the Mosquito territory, and over the other islands in the Bay of Honduras. The Indian tribes within their limits will not form the exception which Great Britain asserts in favour of the United States.

In short, they would be left to the tender mercies of Walker and his Filibusters to exterminate at their pleasure.

With regard to Ruatan and the adjoining islands, forming the colony of the Bay Islands, Lord Clarendon, in his reply to Mr. Buchanan's statement, observes:—

> As to Ruatan, and the adjoining islands, all that can be desirable as to them is, whether they are island dependencies of Belize or attached to some Central American State. Now, it cannot be disputed that, whenever Ruatan has been permanently occupied, either by one power or the other, it has been more than a military guard or fortress, the occupation having had objects

It is true that the Republic of Central America declared that it held a long string in that island from 1821 to 1839; but this fact merely rested on that Republic's declaration, and at that period [illegible] that the British Government were aware that a foreign flag flying at Ruatan [illegible] ship-of-war was sent to haul it down, and [illegible] time no attempt [illegible] made to re-establish it; but, on the contrary, when [illegible] overseer complained [illegible] been brought [illegible] Central [illegible] commandant has referred them to Belize, telling them that the island was British.

Assuming, as we think we have a right to do, that the old treaties with Spain do not now inure against us in their disabling character; that, in short, we are now, by the dissolution of the Spanish rule in these parts, left precisely on the footing that we were before the signing of those treaties, it becomes interesting to inquire a little what are our antecedents in Central America?

Squier, in his "Notes on Central America," speaking of the *Rio Tinto*, Negro or Black River, has the following:—

> It was on this river that the English had a fort and some settlements during the last century, which were, however, evacuated in 1786, in conformity with the treaty that year negotiated between England and Spain. Subsequent attempts were made to found permanent establishments there, one under the auspices of the Cazique of Poyas, Sir Gregor M'Gregor, and another, in 1839—41, by an English company, under the countenance of the British settlement at Belize; but all have proved signal failures. The last adventurers named the district the Province Victoria, and made an unimportant establishment, to which they gave the name of Fort Wellington.

Of this plan, however abortive, it is important to observe that amongst the territories included in the proposed Poyas kingdom were the islands of Ruatan and Guanaja (Bonacca).

Again he says, "The Black River Lagoon, called Criba by the Spaniards, according to Roberts, who visited it, is about fifteen miles long by seven wide. It contains several small islands, which were cultivated during the English occupation of Black River. At this period they erected considerable works of defence, which were enlarged by the Spaniards after the English evacuation, the ruins of which are still conspicuous."

Again, after denouncing the proceedings of the British freebooters of the seventeenth century, whom he calls "pirates," and with whom the Mosquito shore, and "that part of Guatemala now called Belize, were favourite localities," he tells us that in 1642 "an English detachment of this fraternity" captured Ruatan and the neighbouring islands, whose safe and excellent harbours, fine climate, and abundant supplies, had attracted their favourable notice. The Spaniards, after two battles, succeeded in driving them away, but apparently only for a time. Certain it is that they found the islands waste, and early abandoned them; that in 1742 the English were again in the ascendant in these parts, and "attempted the project of obtaining possession of the whole of the Atlantic coast in Central America," in furtherance of which they forcibly seized upon several important points of the main land, including Truxillo, and made establishments and erected forts at the mouth of the Black River; "they also occupied Ruatan, and fortified it with materials carried off from Honduras."

Brooks, in his "General Gazetteer," date 1853, states of the island of Ruatan, "This beautiful island, partially covered with wood, was once in possession of the English, who fortified its excellent harbour, but abandoned it when they withdrew from the Mosquito shore." To which he very properly adds, that they re-occupied it when they resumed [illegible] the Mosquito people.

To show that our occupation of these parts was not one of mere forcible [illegible] we may refer to a memorial laid before the British Government in 1757, entitled "Some Account of the British Settlements on Mosquito Shore," which, after adverting to the voluntary allegiance tendered by the inhabitants of that coast about the time of the conquest of Jamaica, says of the Mosquito Indians:—

> Their submission to the sovereignty of Great Britain was not only solemnly renewed by the Mosquito King in person to the Duke of Albemarle (son of General Monk), when Governor of Jamaica; but it is a fact not to be denied that they have made it a point to give to almost every succeeding Governor fresh assurances of their allegiance: in consequence of which Great Britain did, for upwards of a century, afford them protection, and has for many years constantly distributed annual presents among them, native chieftains.

We further find the Mosquitos described in Jeffrey's "Spanish West Indies," published, in 1762, as

> A small nation of Indians never conquered by the Spaniards, [illegible] being so situated as to render any attempts against them impracticable [illegible] they are surrounded on all sides by land with morasses or marshes [illegible] by a river on both sides, and rocks besides, they have such an [illegible] hatred to the Spaniards that they would never have any correspondence with them.

With respect to Greytown, formerly St. Juan de Nicaragua, although it was claimed and constituted a port of entry by the Spaniards in [illegible], Lord Palmerston in a despatch to Mr. Castillon, Minister of Nicaragua, dated July, 1849, states:—

> If it be established, as it clearly is, that the Mosquito territory is, and for centuries has been, a separate State, distinct from the American possessions of Spain, there cannot be a moment's doubt that the port of Greytown, at the mouth of the river San Juan, belongs to, and forms part of, the Mosquito territory. This can be shown by quotations from numerous authorities, public [illegible] treaties, and documents; and so far from there being any just ground to doubt that the southern extremity of the Mosquito territory includes the port of Greytown, there are, on the contrary, good and substantial reasons which can be alleged to show that the rights of the Mosquitos extend southwards as far as the Boca del Toro, at which place [illegible] Mosquito has at various times exercised rights by levying duties.

FORMALITIES, RIGHTS OF BRITISH HONDURAS AND THE MOSQUITO TERRITORY—PROPOSED INTEROCEANIC COMMUNICATION.

It remains to say something of the disputed boundaries to which we referred, at the opening of the present article, as a difficulty inherent to this subject. The settlement of British Honduras the American Government would restrict within the limits prescribed by the treaty with Spain of 1783; but, besides the Rio Hondo and the Siboon river (as [illegible] by the Spanish [illegible] Wyke), which, in reality, extends south [illegible] the Sarstoon river, [illegible] by the sea-coast, and with a breadth inland of about 10 miles. The "Mosquito shore" is described by the American authorities as a narrow strip of land along the coast, lying between Blue fields Lagoon and Cape Cameron; whereas the claim for its extreme southern limits Cape Honduras on the north, and the St. Juan river on the south, with a considerable extent of territory inland.

The value of the British Honduras settlement and its dependencies, [illegible] very much underrated by persons not aware of the real facts. We speak of its intrinsic commercial value, arising, as it [illegible] the chief depôt for the supply of the Central American States, and [illegible] irrespective of the political importance of the [illegible]. The Times [illegible] months ago, ridicule the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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MAP OF
CENTRAL AMERICA
SHEWING THE PROPOSED ROUTES OF COMMUNICATION
between
THE ATLANTIC & PACIFIC OCEANS
and the Disputed Territories of
BRITISH HONDURAS (BELIZE) & THE MOSQUITO SHORE.
DRAWN & ENGRAVED BY JOHN DOWER, F.R.G.S. LONDON.
ENLARGED MAP OF BRITISH HONDURAS & THE ISLANDS OF RUATAN, BONACCA &c.
Scale of Miles
ENGRAVED BY JOHN DOWER, F.R.G.S.
REFERENCE
FOR THE SEVERAL PROPOSED ROUTES OF INTEROCEANIC COMMUNICATION
SHOWN ON THE MAP
1. Prop.d Canal by way of R. Sapoa, L. Nicaragua, to Pacific O.
2. " or Rail.y " R. Lajas, L. Nic.a to Port S. Juan, Atlantic O.
3. Canal from L. Managua to Port of Tamarindo, Pacific O.
4. " " to Realejo, Pacific O. by the Plain of Leon
5. " " to Gulf of Fonseca P.O. by Estero Real
6. Canal to unite R. Conzacoalcos, Gulf of Campeche, Atlantic O. with the R. Chiapa, Gulf of Tehuantepec, Pacific Oc.
The River San Juan is 90 miles in length.
Panama R.y here thus ... Prop.d Honduras R.y & Others ...
SCALE OF MILES
Longitude West of Greenwich

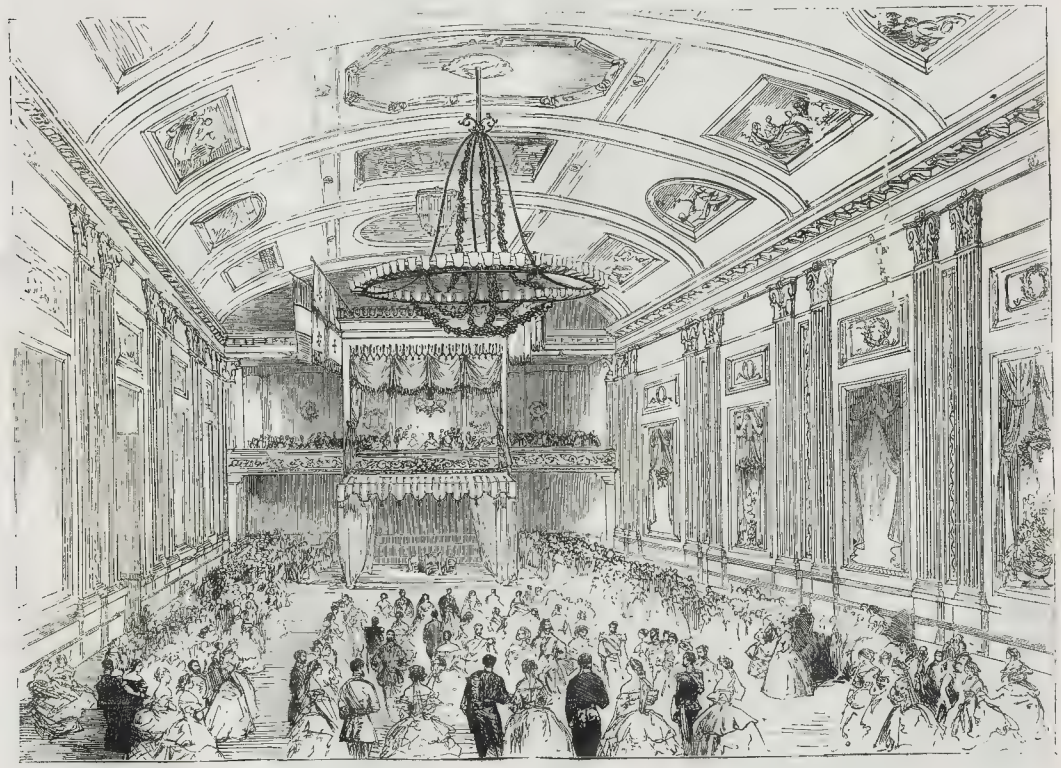
# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 806.—VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1856. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.


## THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

THE American journals assert that Mr. Crampton has been dismissed; the British Government, through its organs in Parliament, alleges that it has received no notification of the fact, either from Mr. Crampton or any other person authorised to communicate with it. But the probability is that the dismissal has taken place, and that ere this sheet reaches the eyes of our readers Lord Clarendon will have been officially informed of it. In this case what is the policy the British Government should pursue? Shall it retaliate by dismissing Mr. Dallas? We trust not. To every Government must be conceded the right of dismissing an Ambassador who, either from a real or an imaginary cause, becomes personally disagreeable or unacceptable to its chief. Mr. Crampton, from no fault of his own, has placed himself in this position towards Mr. Pierce, and the kindred bullies who surround him; and it is for his own advantage as well as that of England and America that he should retire from functions which he can no longer exercise with advantage. In the case of Mr. Dallas no such reasons or feelings exist; and we should be sorry to see the Ministers of Great Britain imitating the petty spite of Mr. Pierce and the Cabinet of Washington by retaliation. Great Britain, in the dignity of unquestioned strength and unsullied honour, can well afford to put up with an affront which neither disgraces nor injures, and scarcely need annoy, her. Perhaps the only way in which Lord Clarendon can properly signify to the American people the feeling of the British Government on the merely personal question will be to promote Mr. Crampton to some more distinguished Embassy. But, whatever may be done in this respect, it is clear that as long as Mr. Pierce is President it will be better for England to have no Ambassador in America.

Our American friends will perhaps think it very presumptuous in the people of England, and in the press which speaks their sentiments, to believe, notwithstanding all the bluster which comes from the American side of the Atlantic, that there will be no war between the nations. Such, however, is the opinion, based upon the great and satisfactory reason that England is prepared for war, and that America is not. Englishmen differ upon all questions. In fact, there is scarcely anything on which they are agreed. They live in a continual wrangle of theology and philanthropy. They dispute about Sabbaths and Sundays, about the policy of hanging notorious and justly-convicted murderers, about education, about surplices, about lights before the altar, about endowments and disendowments, about "isms" and "ologies" without end; about peace in the abstract, and war wherever it rages; about the ambition of Russia and the decadence of Turkey; about Pope and Kaiser, and systems of government; and they will continue to wrangle on all or most of these topics as long as they are a nation. But if there be one subject on which they do not differ it is that of a war with America. No one desires it. Every one condemns it. There is not a man amongst us who would not put up with thrice the insult from America that he would endure from France, from Russia, or from any other Power. There is no one who wishes to be the first to lift a hand against his brother over the water. The British people would look upon such a war as fratricidal; as a civil war of the worst kind—more dreadful and horrible than a war with any other nation of the earth. But if, in spite of remonstrance and forbearance, the wilful perversity of their unworthy Government, or any other cause, should drive America to strike the first blow, the feeling in England is equally strong to resist to the utmost extremity, and to teach America by the result that no State, great or small, shall inflict dishonour upon this nation while we have a soldier or a sailor left, or a shilling to pay him with. Let the Americans be assured of this. Let them not mistake a generous forbearance for pusillanimity, and a kindly feeling towards them for incapacity or unreadiness for the fight. Let them not miscalculate their own strength or ours; and, in spite of President Pierce and his reckless advisers, there will be no war between the nations. England does not want war, but England will accept it if driven into a position from which there is no escape without sacrifice of her self-respect. England is not yet in that position; and we trust,



THE FANCY DRESS BALL OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, AT THE HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

for the sake of the freedom and civilisation of the world, as well as for the sake of America, that she never will be.

Every traveller has heard of the *cosas de Espana*—things peculiar to Spain, which no foreigner is supposed capable of understanding. The *cosas de America* promise to become equally mysterious and provoking. No Englishman is supposed to be competent to form a correct opinion of American politics. It is alleged that none but a native can appreciate them. They are *caviare* to Europe, and especially to England. To speak of them is to disparage and to offend America in one way or another. To praise the American Government is wrong; to dispraise it is insulting; to be silent about it is intolerable. To say that the worst men become Presidents and Ministers is to libel the whole people. To say that the best men are chosen is a libel that "rises" them still more, because it sounds like a sneer or an ill-natured jest; and to say that neither the best nor the worst are selected, but fair average men, is an affront equally unendurable. The press of England, which uniformly speaks of the American people with respect, but which does not speak of Mr. Pierce in the same style, is alleged to be utterly ignorant of American affairs, and accused of blowing up the embers of discord into a flame. But, after all, the English press and people are not quite so ill-informed upon America, as the Americans fancy. We know their strength and their weakness as well as, if not better than, themselves. We know their virtues and their vices; and we see the dangers, external and internal, which menace their tranquillity; and the rocks against which they threaten to wreck the future happiness of the most magnificent and most hopeful region under the sun. What is more, we can make allowance for their temptations. We can deplore the existence of the slavery question, which gnaws at their vitals; and can fully appreciate that great necessity of "annexation" which they will not always confess to be the guide of their political conduct, but which sits at the centre and moves the whole machinery of their public life. It is a grand idea that the North American Continent should be converted into one vast federation of free States—that the *débris* of the Spanish American Empire should be incorporated into the Union—and that all other races, Spanish and Indian, should retire before the all-conquering and all-pervading Anglo-Saxon. We believe that this great idea will ultimately be realised; and that not only Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Mosquitia, and the whole of Central America, but Mexico itself, will be successively conquered, *per fas aut nefas*, and swallowed up in the Union. By recognising this necessity the English people will have some clue to the mystery of American politics, and will neither wonder nor be annoyed at the gradual development of the plot, or its inevitable consummation. If, on the other hand, the Americans will content themselves with the chaotic or inchoate Spanish Republics, and the perishing empire of Montezuma, and avoid collision with the rights of Great Britain, they will work out the great problem with more rapidity and success than they can hope to do by any course of proceeding which would compel this country to resist them.

If England have rights in Central America, let the American Government purchase them, and not attempt either to bully or to coerce. With fair words England will sell at a cheap rate; but she will hold on if she be threatened, and stand upon her honour. The right that is not worth a sixpence in itself is of inestimable value the moment that it is unjustly and insultingly threatened.

Once for all let the American people understand that the British people desire to be not only their friends and customers, but their allies; that they have no inclination for a war; but that, even in the case of such near and dear relatives, they are prepared to stand upon their honour. The Americans have too many internal difficulties—that of Kansas is alone sufficient to make them keep the peace towards all Europe—to rush into war without necessity, merely to please the blustering and unprincipled persons to whom, in an evil hour, and by a combination of unhappy circumstances, they have temporarily confided the destinies of their great country. England could stand the shock of such a war—America could not. For this reason, if for no other—and there are many as good that might be cited—we believe that the difficulty will blow over. It is not always the man who talks most loudly of war who is the most anxious to embark in it; and President Pierce himself, reckless as he is, would perhaps regret more than any man in America to find the fortunes of his country involved in so scandalous and unjustifiable a war as that which he seems bent upon provoking. In the case of a war forced on by the ambition of an irresponsible autocrat there is no appeal to the nation. Fortunately, Mr. Pierce is not an autocrat; and the great nation which made, can unmake him.

## THE FANCY-DRESS BALL AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ONE of the great events of the season was the Ball given on Friday night (last week) at the Hanover-square Rooms in aid of the Royal Academy of Music, which her Majesty was graciously pleased to honour with her presence.

The upper seats of the orchestra, opposite to the Royal box, were reserved for an orchestra of nearly fifty musicians, under the direction of M. Laurent; the lower seats in this gallery being reserved for the friends of the ladies patronesses and more distinguished visitors.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince Consort, the Prince Frederick William of Prussia, the Regent of Baden, the Princess Royal, and a brilliant suite of lords and ladies of the Royal household, arrived shortly before eleven o'clock.

The Queen was received by the Earl of Westmoreland and his co-directors, and, preceded by the Lord Chamberlain, the Vice-Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, and the Lord Steward, entered the building.

The Queen and the illustrious visitors were at once conducted to the Royal box, on entering which the orchestra played the National Anthem; her Majesty remaining standing in the centre of the box, with the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary on her right hand, and the Princess Royal and the Duchess of Sutherland upon her left.

That portion of the saloon immediately in front of the Royal box was now cleared, and the Lord Chamberlain intimated her Majesty's desire that the ball should commence. The distinguished persons forming the two quadrilles, led by the Countess of Westmoreland and the Countess of Jersey, entered from an adjoining apartment, and, bowing as they passed the Royal box, ranged themselves in position for the dance.

The first quadrilla, organised by the Countess of Westmoreland, was supposed to represent the Elements—four groups of dancers being emblematically costumed so as to figure respectively as Fire, Air, Earth, and Water. The most picturesque and expressive of these costumes were those of Air and Water, which *rôles* were discreetly cast to the ladies who looked as aërial and limpid as could be desired. The other set of quadrilles, got up under the superintendence of Lady Jersey, was intended as a symbol of "Night and its surrounding Stars." This, if not so light and ethereal as the former, was equally pretty and suggestive. Two other "Illustrative" dances followed—one under the direction of the Countess of Harewood, entitled the "Siècle de Louis XIV.;" the other, under that of Mrs. Charles Mills, representing the "Alliance." The costumes of the first will suggest themselves at once to our readers. Those of the last are scarcely more in need of description, Zouaves, Turks, English, and Sardinians being conspicuous among the characters. The music performed to the "Elements," and "Night with its surrounding Stars," was from Adolphe Adam's new ballet of the "Corsaire;" that to "Louis XIV." and the "Alliance" was a quadrille by Bosquet, called "Une Fête à Versailles."

After the "Illustrative quadrilles" her Majesty descended into the room, where places were set apart for herself and suite underneath the gallery. Here the Queen remained conversing affably, not only with those immediately about her person, but with many others whom she recognised, with unusual condescension. Near her Majesty were the Duchess of Manchester and Lady Constance Grosvenor—who, the former as Cybele, the latter as Blanche of Castile, were the constant objects of comment and admiration.

When the Queen rose, she took the arm of the Earl of Westmoreland, and promenaded once round the room in the midst of the visitors, graciously saluting the various groups that stood apart to allow her freer circulation. The band continued playing the National Anthem until her Majesty had retired, having expressed to Lord Westmoreland how much gratification she had derived from her visit; and then the dancing was resumed with fresh energy.

Next week we shall engrave a few of the leading costumes

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

PARIS, Thursday.

AT last the arrival of seasonable and beautiful weather has begun to restore hope and courage to the country, so painfully and deeply affected by the dreadful calamities caused by the inundations. We have rarely seen any public affliction cause so marked and universal a sensation among the private circles of all classes as this has done: everywhere gloom and anxiety have prevailed; at every reunion this subject has been the one to which all conversation came round—this the topic in which the thoughts of all centred; and from every side poured in plans, not only for the relief of the sufferers, but for the prevention of such calamities in future Meantime the most strenuous and laudable exertions are being made among all classes of the population to lessen the terrible effects of this fearful visitation, the whole extent of which is not yet known. On all sides subscriptions, public and private, religious and official, are being collected, and already vast sums have been got together for the material relief of the sufferers. The Empress has given a donation of 20,000 francs for herself, and 10,000 for her son; and few of the persons about the Court, of the public functionaries or of the members of any of the State or official bodies, have failed to follow her example, and collections have been made and charity sermons preached at the churches of all denominations. A few days since a party of forty *ouvriers* in the Faubourg Montmartre made their repast on bread and water at a restaurant which they were in the habit of frequenting: by this means they each saved fifteen sous of their day's wages, which being collected, the sum was carried to the Commissaire de Police for the benefit of the *inondés* The most terrible anecdotes are everywhere being related of the results of the inundations, and some idea of the extent of the loss of property may be conceived by the fact that where, in one part of Lyons, a hundred and fifty houses stood, but eleven remain. The waters having invaded the graveyard of a convent, many of the graves were torn up, and, the waves and the mutual contact of the coffins having broken the latter, the bodies of the nuns were seen floating about among the rest of the ruins. Whole families have been destroyed, and as yet the number of the victims who have perished in the falling of the houses can hardly be guessed at.

Meanwhile the preparations for the fêtes attending the christening are going on. A report was current last week that, in consequence of the public distress caused by the inundation, these would be deferred until August; but it is thought, all things considered, more advisable that they should take place at present. The Emperor has sent to Nôtre Dame a set of the most costly and magnificent altar ornaments which are to serve for the baptism of the Prince Imperial, and to remain afterwards as the property of the church. The health of the Empress may be considered as quite re-established. Last week her Majesty visited the whole of the cattle and agricultural exhibition, and was, among other things, greatly amused by the performance of a duet between a Tyrolese herdsman and his cow—the animal replying, by lowing at certain intervals, to the notes of his bagpipe. The closing of this magnificent and eminently successful exhibition is a subject of general regret, and we believe the efforts made to prolong its duration have been very numerous; the more so that until within the last four or five days the state of the weather was such as to render visiting a large portion of it an occasion of too much inconvenience and discomfort to be encountered, more especially by women, who seem to have taken little less interest in the sight than men have done.

Considerable doubts seem to exist relative to the Empress's visit to Biarritz, the medical men being of opinion that the journey and the change of climate are not likely to prove favourable to the Prince Imperial. In this case it seems little probable that the Empress will carry out her plan; but whether she will, therefore, remain stationary all the summer at St. Cloud, or will take some shorter excursion, is not, of course, known.

The Emperor leaves Paris about the 25th for Plombières, where he counts upon remaining for a fortnight or three weeks. His Majesty is accompanied by four officers of his household, and about fifty servants. The Queen Dowager of Denmark, and the Grande Duchesse Stephanie of Baden, have arrived in Paris for the christening.

It seems quite decided that the expedition of the Emperor to Algeria is to take place in September. The fact of his Majesty heading the expedition to Kabyle seems, however, to be extremely doubtful; the risks, the difficulties, the defects of communication, and the prolonged absence such an undertaking must entail, presenting so many grave and important objections to the plan.

A trial little calculated to reassure the public with regard to the good faith of modern criticism has created a good deal of attention here. M. Gustave Planche, the well-known critic of art and literature, published in the "Revue des Deux Mondes" a most severe and detailed attack on the portraits of the King and Queen of Spain, in the Universal Exhibition, painted by a Spanish artist, Frederic Madrazo. So far so good. The critic has a right to express his opinion on such works as he has seen, and to make it public; but when he has *not seen them*—when, as is proved, the pictures never were in the Exhibition—when they can hardly be said, properly, to exist, one being merely in the state of a sketch in the artist's painting-room at Madrid what then? Why, M. Gustave Planche is found "to have exceeded the legitimate rights (!) of criticism," and is called upon to pay a fine of 300 francs. M. de Mars, the *gérant* of the publication, is also condemned to 200 francs, his share of the costs. "The conviction pronounced against M. Planche," says a Belgian paper, "seems severe!"—it adds that "Nevertheless the well-known system of attack and fault-finding adopted by M. Planche prevents his meeting with that sympathy which, under other circumstances, his brethren in art and literature would have felt for him"!

### THE CIVIL WAR IN KANSAS.

The "border ruffians" of Missouri, whom the imbecile Pierce Government has suffered to ride roughshod over the free settlers of Kansas, have carried out their threatened purpose to burn the town of Lawrence, the head quarters of the abolitionists. For the last few weeks the inhabitants of the devoted town have been living under continual apprehension of an attack. The last steamer from New York brings the news of its having taken place, as will be seen from the following telegraphic despatch:—

CHICAGO, Monday, May 26.—The *Chicago Tribune* publishes an extra, based upon intelligence brought by three men directly from Lawrence. They state that a company of mounted men made their appearance near Lawrence on Wednesday, the 21st ultimo, where they halted until reinforcements had increased their number to 400 men. They bore flags and banners, with various mottoes and devices, but no United States' flag. During the forenoon the committee of public safety of Lawrence dispatched a messenger with a note to Marshal Donaldson, who headed the force, assuring him that the citizens would make no resistance to any process he might wish to serve, and asking protection for their lives and property. The Marshal made no reply, but at eleven o'clock he sent a Deputy-Marshal with a posse of ten men into the town. The Deputy summoned four of the citizens to assist in making arrests, and took G. W. Deitzler and J. W. Smith prisoners. The Deputy-Marshal, having thus tested the willingness of the citizens to respect his authority, went with his posse to the Free-state Hotel and dined, after which they removed the prisoners without molestation. Soon after this Sheriff Jones made his appearance with eighteen men, and demanded that all the public and private arms in the town be given up, giving the people five minutes to accede to his demand, and threatening, in case of refusal, to storm the town. He did not attempt to make any arrests, but said he came for the purpose of obtaining the arms One field-piece was given up in answer to the demand, but the citizens refused to surrender their private arms. Jones then left, and in half an hour returned with an overwhelming force and two pieces of artillery, with which he commenced cannonading the Free-state Hotel and the *Herald of Freedom* printing-office. The inhabitants commenced leaving the town, and the informants of the *Chicago Tribune* also left before the work of destruction was complete; but the hotel was burned and the press and type of the *Herald of Freedom* destroyed before their departure; and they had proceeded but about fifteen miles when (at eight o'clock in the evening) they saw a large volume of smoke and a great light in the direction of Lawrence, and they have no doubt of the destruction of the town. Another messenger, who left Leavenworth just before the departure of the host, says that several men were killed by Jones's party. It is feared that General Lecompte has been hung by the mob. Governor Robinson is at Lecompton, in custody of the authorities. Ex-Governor Reeder is supposed to be in a place of safety, and is daily expected in Chicago, by way of Nebraska and Iowa. Threats have been made to hang Robinson, Brown, and Deitzler. The Free-state party will make a stand at Topeka, and are now gathering at that point. Ex-Senator Atchinson is in the territory. The United States' troops are not allowed to move from their quarters, many of the soldiers being anxious to protect the settlers

### NICARAGUA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Senor Marcoleta, the Minister of Nicaragua at Washington, has protested against the reception of Padre Vijil (Walker's emissary) as representative of that State. He quotes what Mr. Marcy himself wrote on the 21st of December, 1855:—"Those who destroyed the former Government of that State (Nicaragua)," said the Secretary, on the 21st of December, 1855, "were not citizens of that Republic; nor have those who really are so, or any considerable portion of them, manifested, as far as it is known here, their free approbation of, or consent to, the present state of political affairs in Nicaragua. Until this shall happen, the President does not deem it expedient to receive either you or any other person as Minister of the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua." Senor Marcoleta goes on to say:—"The reasons which, officially and officiously, are to-day alleged for the justification of the acknowledgment of a state of things created and maintained by American adventurers who, more than once, have been qualified by a highly-placed public functionary as pirates, robbers, and assassins, and as having dishonoured the Union, would, perhaps, have been more opportunely adduced at a former period; whereas they seem to ignore the treason perpetrated in Granada on the 12th of October, 1855, the circumstances which preceded, accompanied, and even nullified the capitulation of the 23rd of the same month, concluded and signed, not on a neutral territory, but under the terror of American bayonets and revolvers, not by legal and legitimate means, but by moral violence brought to bear upon General Corral, who was compelled to hasten to Granada, and who actually went there with the sole intention of saving the life of a considerable number of distinguished and distinguished Nicaraguan citizens, who had been inhumanly thrown into prison and threatened with death unless the General-in-Chief submitted within a fixed term to the unjust, Vandalic, and atrocious demands of the Filibuster chief. Never have there been taken into account the unpopularity and isolation of the Filibusters, nor the emigration of almost all the principal proprietors and merchants, the military chiefs and officers of inferior rank; nor the violence exercised over the population, who are impelled by bayonets to fill up the deficiency long to leave." The Minister formally makes his protest, which he has forwarded to the Ministers of the foreign Powers.

### CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 4th inst. report that considerable sensation had been caused by the discovery of a conspiracy to assassinate the Queen. The following are some details of the affair given by the *Diario*:—

A man named Redondo Marquez organised a secret society three months ago, and a young carpenter was drawn into it. It having been resolved to kill the Queen, this young man was designated by lot to do the deed, and he was told that if he fired on her Majesty a sum of 2000 piastres should be given to him, and that if he failed to do so he should certainly be put to death by his fellow-conspirators. On the 28th ult., at the moment at which the carriage of the Princess of the Asturias approached the Calle del Arenal, a young man named Fuentes drew a pistol from his pocket, but a police agent seized his arm and prevented him from discharging the weapon. On being interrogated, he implicated Redondo in the facts above related. Just after his arrest Redondo Marquez went to the palace, on pretext of making revelations respecting the conspiracy. No arms have been found in any house of the Calle del Arenal. Marquez is a native of Almadenejos, in the province of Ciudad Real. His political opinions have always been Carlist. He is a bold, enterprising man, and has been imprisoned for forgery.

From the account given by the *Nacion*, it seems that the Government were made acquainted with what was to take place by a note, sent anonymously by the young man Marquez himself. The *Gazette* says nothing of the affair. In the Cortes, M. Torrecilla called on the Government to say if there were any truth in the statements of the newspapers; but the Minister of Finance said that, as the matter referred to was under investigation by the tribunals, he could not give any details, but that, for the satisfaction of the Cortes and the country, he would state that the precious life of the Queen had been in no danger.

THE STATUE OF THE REV. JOHN WESLEY.—(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)—Will you kindly allow me space for a few words in reply to B. H., in your last week's Paper, respecting the Wesleyan Monument? The attitude given to the figure is an exaggeration of the model. The hand in the model is not so elevated as the engraving would give the idea of. It is intended to represent Mr Wesley in middle life, just a century ago, preaching from his father's tomb in Epworth churchyard. The committee of management are carefully considering the points named by your correspondent—viz., the face, expression, position of hands, and general attitude These and other important points will be fully inquired into before the model is submitted to any sculptor. The engravings which have hitherto appeared of the proposed monument do not faithfully represent the artist's small model, arising from a license taken by the first copyist If your correspondent B. H. will send to, or call at, my address, I will furnish him with a small engraving of the monument, which more correctly represents the model than the engraving of which he complains. The committee of management will gladly consider any suggestions of persons favorable to the design, which may be addressed to, yours, &c., GEO. JNO. STEVENSON, Agent for London, 54, Paternoster-row.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. GEORGE GODWIN, F.R.S.—In acknowledgment of the assistance rendered in architectural details in the representation of the "Winter's Tale," and other plays, at the Princess' Theatre, Mr. Kean has presented to Mr. Godwin an elegantly-designed claret-jug in silver, bearing the following inscription:—"To George Godwin, F.R.S., from Charles Kean, as a slight token of the high appreciation entertained for valuable assistance in architectural details, while carrying out the design of placing before the public correct historical illustrations of 'Macbeth,' 'Henry VIII.,' and the 'Winter's Tale,' produced in the years 1853, 1855, and 1856, at the Royal Princess's Theatre, under Mr. Charles Kean's management. May, 1856."

## THOUGHTS IN THOROUGHFARES.

THE eye of the philosopher has been offended during the present week by bills posted on the walls announcing the holding of a public meeting on the subject of the condemnation of Palmer. Free discussion is a right with which no reasonable person would interfere; but trial by jury may as well be superseded at once if a verdict delivered after a long inquiry, conducted with unusual care on all sides, is not to be regarded as final. Last week there seemed some danger of an attempt to set up a system of trial by newspaper; but within the last few days a disposition has been shown to take a step in the direction of trial by public clamour. This kind of thing, if yielded to, would form a precedent for Lynch law; for it must be remembered that, when once the principle is recognised of allowing clamour to supersede the verdict of a jury, there may be as much reason for reversing an unpopular acquittal as an unpalatable condemnation; and if the guilty are to be saved by a mistaken, or possibly a purchased, outcry, the innocent might by the same means be sacrificed. If verdicts are to be set aside at the will of public meetings, juries may be excused if they grow careless in the discharge of a duty which will lose much of its importance by the uncertainty that will be attached to its result, and jurymen will feel their responsibility materially diminished if their errors may be corrected by the press or on the platform. A great deal of nonsense appears to have been spoken at the meetings that have been held in the course of the week; and, among other absurd theories, it was laid down that "a man who is not fit to live is not fit to die." But, as everybody must do either one or the other, the position is rather untenable. Another philanthropist argued that "the greatest criminal required the longest interval for repentance"—a doctrine that would lead to the introduction of such sentiments as "Long life to the murderer."

If no other good was done by the debate on capital punishments the other night, in the House of Commons, the discussion was so far useful as to have elicited the fact, on the authority of the Home Secretary, that murder has not been on the increase, while other offences for which the punishment of death is no longer inflicted have become more numerous than they were formerly. By a popular error the reverse was supposed to have happened, and it was the strongest argument of the abolitionists that the mitigation of punishment caused a diminution of a particular crime; but it is far more satisfactory to be assured that the extreme penalty of the law is not needlessly enforced, and that executions are justified by the protection they afford to society.

What may be called the honours of crime have been already awarded to Palmer by his appearance in the wax collection of Madame Tussaud where he figures among crowned heads, "magnificent additions," and other notabilities. Those living celebrities who occupy a "position" at the Baker-street Bazaar must feel little flattered by a compliment which is shared by every remarkable malefactor; and it is certainly no honour to be placed in the same exhibition or classed in the same advertisement with those who are only distinguished by their atrocities. It is rather too bad to be forced into the society of a parcel of murderers, and it is possible that a respectable living celebrity might obtain an injunction to prohibit exhibition of himself in evil company, or his friends might perhaps apply with some chance of success for a habeas to get him out of it. If Madame Tussaud continues to add to her collection of culprits, she had better open a condemned cell in addition to her "Chamber of Horrors," for the accommodation of her gang of murderers.

The Ascot week has afforded the Londoners a glimpse of a class of beings who must be gradually dwindling away, but who are found in sufficient numbers to supply the demand for "postboys" to the various equipages required by those who still cling to the road in preference to the rail, when visiting the races. As the occupation is fast dying out, it is not likely to attract any new hands; and the remnant of existing "boys" must consist, therefore, chiefly of those who have long ago adopted the pursuit, and whose boyhood is of a normal character. Some of these veterans in jackets have a venerable look, which affords a somewhat melancholy contrast to the name by which they still call themselves.

It would be curious to trace the lives of those whose pursuits appear to bring them into prominence for a very small portion of the year, and who during the greater part of the twelve months have no ostensible object of existence. Postboys and pantomime performers present a subject of reflection to the inquiring mind, which will naturally ask how the former live, except during the racing season, and what becomes of the latter from the expiration of one Christmas holiday to the commencement of another. Harlequin cannot go about the world producing magical effects with his wand, nor can Clown and Pantaloon supply their wants in private life with the cool effrontery which characterises their proceedings in a pantomime. Now that amateurs have taken to jumping through windows, stealing tradesmen's goods, and performing other pantomime pranks on the stage, the resources of the regular Scaramonch will be still more limited than they have been hitherto. Though gentlemen may make themselves buffoons in the cause of charity, they should remember that rivalry may be death to some of those who are mountebanks, not from choice, but from necessity.

A stranger in London looking only at the playbills exposed in the streets might fancy himself walking in a city of Italy, for almost every place of public amusement is devoted just now to Italian performances. Of the many irons which the manager has in the fire, the Italian iron is undoubtedly the favourite. It is a curious fact that our most popular theatrical amusements are frequently those which are presented to us in any language but our own; and English performers sometimes find it desirable to de-nationalise themselves as it were, by appearing under foreign names, in foreign productions, in order to make themselves acceptable to an English audience. Everybody is delighted to find the Italian opera at home again in the Haymarket. But the performance of Italian operas in three or four different parts of the town seems rather superfluous; to devote so many English theatres to foreign opera is not only to offer the public more than is required of a particular kind of entertainment, but to throw a large number of persons out of their regular means of livelihood. The presentation of the "Trovatore" at four theatres at the same time is likely to cause a sudden demand for stage gipsies and chorus-singing "adherents," but the *Conte di Luna's* followers and *Azucena's* tribe will necessarily be thrown out of employ at the expiration of the brief period during which their services will have been required.

While Italian operas are being given in four places at once, there is a living to be got by four sets of nobles, conspirators, peasants, or bandits, as the case may be; but there will be no opening in every-day life for those who have been accustomed to quaff poison at so much per night in "Lucrezia Borgia," or sing "La la, la la," as the happy peasantry of "La Sonnambula." It seems to have been a fault with those connected with the amusements of the stage since the days of Sheridan never to have known how to give exactly enough of a good thing; for there has always been among theatrical managers a tendency to what is called overdoing it. Now that the great lyrical establishment in the Haymarket is again in full operation, it is better that the public patronage should not be frittered among a number of inferior projects which, without securing any success to themselves, might take away a small portion of that support which is necessary to establish an Italian opera in perfection at its legitimate home in Her Majesty's Theatre.

A WALKING PHILOSOPHER.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

There were in the Clonmel Union workhouse on the 1st of June, 1853, no less than 3036 paupers. At the corresponding period in 1855 the number had sunk to 952.

The latest intelligence from Australia announces the produce of the gold-fields at the enormous amount of twenty millions sterling per annum, with such a prospect of increase that the deficiency of labourers is the sole limit to a much larger product.

The Archbishop of Lyons has issued a mandate in which he attributes the inundations to the violations in his diocese of the law of the Church respecting the observance of the Sabbath!

Not a single London paper of Monday was received in Dublin. A spark of fire from the engine got into the luggage-van of the express train somewhere between Bangor and Holyhead, and the newspaper parcels of all the Dublin agents were completely destroyed.

The *Nord*, which was established at Brussels to support the Russian interests, has just been prohibited entering the Austrian dominions.

The Russian Government has given orders for reducing the personnel of the Finland fleet. A ukase orders that the colours of the disbanded militia shall be hung up in the cathedrals of the empire.

Captain Sheehy, 31st Regiment, has been appointed to fill the only vacancy in the Senior Department of Sandhurst College, to enable him to complete his studies there which he had commenced previous to his servicely at the siege of Sebastopol, as Assistant Engineer.

There is some talk of a great extension of the banking system in Prussia. Each province is to have a bank, its said, independent of the Bank of Prussia, but connected with each other, and under the supervision of the Minister of Commerce.

The screw steam-ship *Gertrude*, built by Messrs. Martin Samuelson and Co., has accomplished the passage out to St. Petersburg in five days and nineteen hours, being the quickest run made to that port by any steamer this season.

The Supreme Court of Providence, Rhode Island, has returned a verdict of 27,000 dollars against an express company, for running over a little girl, and rendering her a cripple and idiot for life.

A plan of reform for the Federal Diet is to be laid before that body which has been agreed on by Austria, Prussia, and Bavaria.

Eupatoria has been completely given up to the Russians, who have hoisted their flag there. The 1200 Turks who remained there embarked for Constantinople on the same day that the town was restored.

Her Majesty's second state ball will take place on Tuesday next; her Majesty's last drawingroom for the season on Friday week, the 20th, and the last levee on the 25th inst.

Great activity is displayed at Plombières in preparing apartments for the French Emperor and his suite. The cost of the house to be occupied by the Emperor will be 10,000 francs for the season. Several superior officers have arrived in the town to superintend the preparations.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lady Codrington, wife of Lieutenant-General Sir William J. Codrington, K.C.B., to be one of the Bedchamber Women in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Lady Digby, resigned.

The Prince and Princess of Prussia will leave Berlin for London in the beginning of July. It is expected that the betrothal of Prince Frederick William and the Princess Royal of England will take place during their stay.

The Emperor Alexander arrived at Konigsberg in the evening of the 3rd inst., and was received by the civil and military authorities. After dining at the palace, his Majesty left at seven o'clock for St. Petersburg in an open carriage and four.

Her Majesty intends to honour the Crystal Palace with her presence at the opening of the great waterworks on Wednesday next. It is understood that her Majesty will make the circuit of the basins in her pony carriage, in order that she may be enabled to witness the various effects produced by works covering so immense an area from all the most favourable points of view.

The Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden arrived in Paris on Sunday. The Emperor received his aunt at the station of the Strasbourg Railway. The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton (daughter of the Grand Duchess) were likewise present at the station on her arrival. The Grand Duchess visits Paris for the baptismal fêtes of the Prince Imperial.

The Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. Montagu Villiers, recently appointed Bishop of Carlisle, will take his seat in the House of Lords, in consequence of the death of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The new Bishop of Gloucester will not be entitled to a seat until another vacancy occurs.

The proposed marriage of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia with the Princess Sidonia of Saxony has been broken off, in consequence of the Princess objecting to the difference of religion. The Princess Mary of the Netherlands is now spoken of for the Grand Duke.

Baron d'Offenbergh is to be the Russian Commissioner for the reorganisation of the Principalities. It is yet uncertain whether Prussia will not be allowed to nominate a representative on the occasion.

It is said that the under-secretaryship vacant by Lord Wodehouse having been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Imperial Court of Russia has been offered to Mr. Layard, M.P. for Aylesbury, at present at Constantinople.

Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has received the investiture of the Prussian Order of the Black Eagle.

Lord Brougham arrived at Brougham Hall, from London, on Saturday evening last. We (*Westmorland Gazette*) are sorry to add that his Lordship looks very much indisposed.

Mr. Crampton, the British Ambassador in the United States, is a son of Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., M.D., Surgeon-General to the Forces in Ireland, and Surgeon in Ordinary to her Majesty in Ireland.

The mission of the Russian diplomatist, Kisseleff, to Rome, is not to conclude a Concordat, as was currently reported. His business is to make the final arrangements relative to the Catholic see vacant in Poland. It is understood that the Papal and the Russian Governments have agreed on the persons to be appointed to them.

The inhabitants of Ramsgate, of which place Colonel Lake is a native, have resolved to present that gallant officer with a sword of the value of 100 guineas for his distinguished services at Kars.

His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon is about to visit Edinburgh with a numerous suite, on a scientific tour, and he may be expected in the course of the present month.

Marshal Pelissier is to leave Kamiesch to-morrow, the 15th of June. General Macmahon is to succeed him.

Dr. Kane has declined the request of Lady Franklin, that he would take charge of another expedition, in search of her long-lost husband, on the ground that his present pressing engagements would not permit him to leave.

Amongst the English visitors to the Paris Agricultural Exhibition, on the 9th inst., was Mr. Oliveira, M.P., who went specially to examine the collection of wines sent from Catalonia.

Rossini has received an ovation at Strasburg. All the performers of the theatre, recruited by a number of musicians, assembled under his windows by torchlight, and gave him a serenade.

Dr. Lankester has been appointed one of the Examiners in Natural Science of Candidates for the Civil Service of the East India Company.

Sir Colin Campbell arrived in town on Sunday evening last from the Crimea, after spending a few days in Paris. On the 30th of this month Sir Colin goes down to Glasgow, to receive the sword from the people of that city, which is to be presented by Sir Archibald Alison, the historian of the French Revolution, who has been selected to make the presentation.

The Polish refugees residing in Paris have been invited by Prince Adam Czartoryski to assemble at his mansion and sign a protest against the amnesty recently accorded by the Emperor of Russia.

The provision-merchants of Cork have voted a sum of £400 for a piece of plate to be presented to Mr I. Butt, M.P., as a recognition of his services in their differences with the Admiralty relative to the late provision contracts.

On Sunday last the bands provided by public subscription again played in the Regent's and Victoria Parks, in the presence of an immense concourse of persons, whose number in the two parks was estimated at nearly 200,000.

The opening of letters at the Post-office is persisted in at Parma, Modena, and Rome. They are re-sealed and delivered; but arrests are frequent.

Nine hundred and eighty workmen, employed at Price's Patent Candle Company, have signed a memorial to the directors of the Crystal Palace, praying them to make Saturday a shilling day; as on that day they and the workmen of several other factories get a half-holiday.

A new line of steamers is about to be established between Liverpool and America, a company having been formed under the law of Limited Liability in Canada and this country, with a capital of £300,000, to run to Portland, in Maine, calling at Newfoundland and Halifax.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 18, 1856.

| Month and Day. | Corrected Reading of Baro. at 9 A.M. (32 deg. above zero. Inches. | Thermometer. Highest Reading. | Thermometer. Lowest Reading. | Mean Temperature of Day. | Rain in Inches. Read at 10 P.M. | Mean Temperature of Dew Point at 10 P.M. | Amount of Ozone (0–10) Wet Bulb. | Amount of Ozone (0–10) Dew Point. | Mean Amount of Ozone (0–10) for the Day. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 4 | Inches. 29.906 | ° 68·9 | ° 44·1 | ° 55·4 | 0.030 | 52·4 | 51·6 | 7 | 7·2 |
| „ 5 | 30.051 | 65·6 | 41·1 | 53·4 | 0.000 | 49·2 | 47·2 | 1 | 5·7 |
| „ 6 | 30.097 | 66·9 | 42·6 | 54·1 | 0.000 | 49·4 | 47·2 | 1 | 5·0 |
| „ 7 | 30.126 | 67·0 | 41·9 | 55·8 | 0.000 | 50·2 | 48·5 | 1 | 5·7 |
| „ 8 | 30.017 | 68·4 | 45·0 | 56·0 | 0.000 | 53·4 | 51·7 | 6 | 9·2 |
| „ 9 | 29.932 | 67·5 | 51·1 | 57·9 | 0.000 | 54·2 | 52·7 | 5 | 9·0 |
| „ 10 | 29.949 | 72·0 | 42·9 | 56·5 | 0.000 | 52·4 | 51·4 | 5 | 5·7 |
| Mean | 30.011 | 67·9 | 46·1 | 56·2 | 0.000 | 53·0 | 51·7 | 3·1 | 5·6 |

*The range of temperature during the week* was 30·0.

*The weather* exceedingly fine, with white streaks in valley at night.

*The direction of the wind* was—on 4th W., became N.W. at 10 A.M.; N. at 7 P.M. on 5th N.E. at 7 A.M., N.E. at 8 P.M., E.N.E. at 3 P.M.; N.W. at 9 P.M. on 6th, N.E. at 4 A.M., N.W. at 10 A.M., N.N.E. at 11 A.M., N.E. at 11 A.M., N.N.W. at 1½ P.M., N. at 12 P.M., N.E. at 2 P.M., E.N.E. at 4 P.M., N.E. at 6 P.M., moving to E.N.E. at 8 P.M., and to N.N.E. at 7 A.M. on 7th, 7th, and then to S.W. at 2h 30m A.M. to W.S.W. at 11 A.M., S.W. at 3 P.M., S. at 4 P.M., S.S.W. at 9 A.M., S.W. at 2 P.M., S.W. at 4 P.M., S.W. at 8 A.M. on 9th, W.S.W. at 1 P.M., S.W. at 4 P.M., S.S.W. at 9 A.M., S.W. at 2 P.M., W.S.W. at 5 P.M., W.S.W. at 8½ A.M. on 8th, S.W. at 2 P.M., W.S.W. at 5½ P.M., W. at 8 P.M., W.S.W. at 6½ P.M.; W. at 8 A.M. on 10th, W.S.W. at 7½ A.M., W. at 2½ P.M., in which quarter it remained.

On the 10th, from 4 till 7 p.m., solar halo.

On 4th Milkwort (*Polygala vulgaris*) in flower. On the 7th the Cockchafer (*Melolontha vulgaris*); and on the 10th the Brakenclock (*Grillus tessellatus*) arrived in numbers. E. J. LOWE.

PEACE COMMEMORATION AT NEWBURY.—This fête took place on Tuesday last, when Newbury was gaily decorated with flags and mottoes; wreaths of evergreens, may, laburnum, and lilac suspended from the windows; and triumphal arches erected in various parts of the town. A procession was formed of the children of the various schools, each child carrying a little flag, and each school [illegible] societies, with banners and music; next, the Mayor and Corporation; followed by the children and aged persons from the workhouse. About 5000 persons dined in the streets; then followed a variety of rustic sports; and the day concluded with a brilliant display of fireworks.

MORMON EMIGRATION FROM PRESTON.—The emigration of the inhabitants of our town, under the auspices of the Mormonites, is more extensive than we were led to imagine. We find it is not unusual for husbands to return home at night and find wife, daughter, and children fled, the house stripped, and a pretty long list of debts incurred on the eve of departure left unpaid. Tradesmen, too, in seeking after debtors, are astonished to find those who promised to pay off to the land of promise. A hard case has recently come under our notice. A labouring man took his wages home on Saturday evening, and returned to his work, which detained him until a late hour. When he had finished his labour he again returned home, but found his wife and family had fled, and his home stripped. Subsequently he ascertained that, instead of applying his wages to their proper use, they had run deeply in debt, and allowed the money to accumulate, to assist them in their flight.—*Preston Guardian.*

SUNDAY MUSIC IN LEEDS.—On Sunday last the band on Woodhouse Moor was again largely attended by the people of Leeds. Three o'clock, when the stream of people was at its greatest, there could not be less than 20,000 persons on the moor. In consequence of the rather high wind which prevailed, the orchestra had been fixed in a hollow near the cricket-ground, and the large audience dotted the hill-side in a very picturesque group. In the intervals between the playing of the band a general promenade was established. A band of fairings driven about in the line of the crowd, from the open windows of which a man distributed handbills by hundreds to the *gamins* who kept up with him in his progress. This plan was followed during the whole of the afternoon. The conduct of the people was exemplary.

THE TIPPERARY BANK. There was a meeting on Monday in Master Murphy's office for striking a call of £40 per share against all parties appearing on the list of contributories to the Tipperary Bank, save the English shareholders and Messrs. Vincent Scully and Wilson Kennedy, the former case standing over until judgment shall have been pronounced by the Master of the Rolls on the appeal now before him, and the cases of Mr. Scully and Mr. Kennedy being allowed to stand for a few days.

ALLEGED MURDER IN NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—A farmer at Winkburn, near Southwell, Nottinghamshire, named Thomas Jonson, has been committed on a coroner's warrant for trial, upon the charge of poisoning Mary Clarke, his housekeeper, thirty-seven years of age, who since January last had lived with him as his wife; he is a widower with five children. She was addicted to drunkenness, and he had often beaten and kicked her in a very brutal manner. A *post-mortem* examination left no doubt as to the fact of her having been poisoned.

## OPENING OF NEW DOCKS AT WEST HARTLEPOOL

IN the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for June 12th, 1852 (No. 563), we gave an Illustration and description of the opening of the second dock at West Hartlepool. We now illustrate the opening of the third (to be called the Swainson Dock) on Tuesday last, which is of the utmost importance to the commerce of West Hartlepool, came off with appropriate ceremony on Tuesday, the 3rd June. These new docks complete the original plan of commercial accommodation in the rapidly-growing port, and the increase which has taken place in the commerce of the port will be apparent by a glance at the following short statement:—The revenue of the dock and railway for twelve months, ending with December, 1854, was £130,773 8s. 8d.; for twelve months, ending December, 1855, £146,252 10s. 1d. In the past year of 1855 the coal shipped and conveyed by the company was 1,196,358 tons, being an increase of nearly 200,000 tons over the coal tonnage of the preceding year, 1854.

The steam communication between West Hartlepool and Hamburg, though only of recent establishment, has produced a most encouraging result. Thus, the return to her Majesty's Customs of the value of merchandise (exclusive of coal) exported foreign from West Hartlepool, which during 1854 was £267,709 in the year 1855, has shown £738,240 in the year whilst giving £267,709 in the year 1854, has shown £738,240 in the year 1855—being an increase in 1855 over 1854 of £515,530, and the latter was a year of war. The return of peace with Russia will, no doubt, in due time, have its beneficial effect upon this undertaking; and already has the already been given to the early opening and development of trade between West Hartlepool, Russia, and the Baltic ports.

In the twelve months ending Dec., 1855, the number of ships entering the docks was 4316.

The Company's Harbour and Dock works now consist of—tidal harbour, 44 acres; first coal dock, 8 acres; second (timber and merchandise) dock, 14 acres; third (merchandise) dock, 10 acres; timber float and timber stone yards, 10 acres: total, 86 acres. The extent of available dock quay space is 4 miles 1 furlong 4 yards, or nearly two miles. The first graving dock is 250 feet long and 70 feet wide. The second dock is 350 feet long and 72 feet wide. Each is provided with large ship-building yards adjoining, which are complete with all requisite machinery and conveniences for extensive wood and iron ship-building. There is also a considerable range of bond and other warehouses, transit sheds, &c. In short, the harbour, docks, quays, staiths, and terminal dock arrangements of this company at West Hardepool occupy a space of 145 acres; and it must be ever remembered that these works were commenced on a nearly barren shore, backed by hills of blown sand, and are the entire production of little more than eight years, whilst the town surrounding them is increasing beyond all expectation. Its population, which eight years ago did not exceed 400, now numbers at least 8000 souls, and the land for building purposes continues in great demand at highly remunerative prices.

It was calculated by those accustomed to estimate numbers of people congregated together that 50,000 were present to witness the opening of the new dock. The steam and other vessels assembled in the beautiful bay of Hartlepool, whose the sea was perfectly calm, and the effect was very fine as the procession entered the docks. Two of the Company's steamers, the *Ward Jackson* (leading for St. Petersburg), and the *Zingara*, as commander Peacock, with yards manned, were received with enthusiastic cheering and salutes, whilst the procession was led by three life-boats, fully manned and equipped, two belonging to the dock company and one to the seamen; a finer, hardier set of men could not be seen together than the crews of these boats, who showed clearly their efforts would not be wanting to save life and property whenever required.

The Directors and their friends, to the number of about 800, sat down to dinner, by invitation of the company, in a spacious marquee, Ralph Ward Jackson, Esq., presiding; and, that the ceremonies might be appropriately concluded, the Company's workmen, the contractors' men, and others employed on the works, assembled the following evening in the same tent, to the number of nearly 1000, and partook of a substantial repast. The whole passed off not only without accident, but without confusion.

The accompanying View of the opening ceremony is from a sketch by Mr. J. W. Carmichael.

OPENING OF THE NEW DOCKS AT WEST HARTLEPOOL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

# THE ASCOT RACE PLATE.

WE engrave the three elegant Prizes which have been run for at Ascot in the past week. In point of design and execution they are equal, if not superior, to any prizes contested for on former occasions; and the Ascot Plate, in classic character and perfection of working in metal, usually, to quote a sporting phrase, "bears away the bell."

The prizes, or "Cups," are three in number, viz., the "Ascot Cup," the "Gold Vase," and the "Royal Hunt Cup." The first two of these have been manufactured at the establishment of Messrs. Garrard, Jewellers to the Crown, in the Haymarket, from designs and models by Mr. Cotterill; the third has been manufactured at the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, gold and silver smiths to her Majesty, in Bond-street, after a model and design by Mr. Alfred Brown.

The "Gold Vase" in its design illustrates the legend which Sir Walter Scott has made popular, in his account of the "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border." It is a group representing the White Doe of Rilstone alluring Thomas the Rhymer into Fairyland. The story is thus told: The Rhymer, in his youth, was attracted by the Fairy Queen into Fairyland, from which, after a visit of seven years, he was allowed to return to Scotland, conditionally, that when sent for by her Majesty he should come back again to her abode. He is sent for; and he is, moreover, obliged, by the force of the fairy spells, to follow the White Doe. The artist represents his departure, the doe leading the way, and Thomas following on horseback:—

The elfin harp his neck around
In minstrel guise he hung,
And on the wind in doleful sound
Its dying accents rung.
Farewell, my father's ancient tower!
A long farewell, said he.

The scene of pleasure, pomp, or power
Thou never more shall be.
Some said to hill, and some to glen,
Their wondrous course had been;
But ne'er in haunts of living men
Again was Thomas seen.

The design and execution of this group are admirable.

The "Ascot Cup," which is nearly three feet in height, independently of the base, illustrates the mythological tale of Perseus and Andromeda. The serpent is twining round the rock, and making his way up to the spot on which Andromeda is fastened. Perseus, on his winged horse, is attacking the monster with the sword with which he slew the Gorgon, and a defending himself with the shield of Medusa. The artist has very properly not adhered too closely to the description of the poet Manilius,

THE GOLD VASE.—THE WHITE DOE OF RILSTONE ALLURING THOMAS THE RHYMER INTO FAIRYLAND.

THE ASCOT CUP.—PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA.

THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.—DEATH OF THE BOAR, THE BUCK, AND THE FOX.

THE INUNDATION AT LYONS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

which, indeed, it would be almost absurd, if not impossible, to represent in a group of silver statuettes. The execution of this piece of plate is very effective, and the outline very fine.

The "Royal Hunt Cup" is a tazza-shaped bowl, supported on a stem, around which are three distinct groups of figures, representing the death of the boar, the death of the buck, and the death of the fox, all admirably modelled, and of the most elaborate workmanship. The hunters, the dogs, and the animals of the chase, are distinct in character, but all unite to make a very perfect whole, full of vigorous truth. The brim is ornamented with stags' heads, which form what may be called its handles; and around the external part of it are represented, in bas-relief, a stag-hunt, and a herd of deer, in very good taste. This is, in all respects, a noble "Hunt Cup."

## THE INUNDATIONS IN FRANCE.

On Monday morning last the French Emperor again started on a long journey to inspect the inundations. It is said that when at Tours his Majesty desired to proceed further down the Loire, but was prevented by the flooded state of the roads. At all events, whether in pursuance of a previously-formed intention, or in consequence of news received in the course of the night, his Majesty left the Palace of St. Cloud shortly after six on Monday morning for the Western Railway station, whence, at seven, he started in a special train for Chartres and Le Mans, with the intention of going by that route to Angers. He arrived at Chartres at 8.30, at Le Mans at 11.7, and at 11 40 left the latter place in a travelling carriage with post horses for Angers. The alarming news relating to the latter town had probably a considerable effect upon his determination.

On the 6th inst. at noon the Trelazé road was cut through by the waters, and the village and slate quarries surrounded. A telegraphic despatch, dated five in the afternoon, stated that the waters were already up to the first-floor windows, and were rising with incredible rapidity. Part of the slate quarries were by that time under water.

It appears from later accounts that the workmen made immense efforts to save the quarries, which were the pride and glory of "Black Angers," but all without effect. Some of the principal ones are utterly destroyed. Local letters say that upwards of 20,000 men, women, and children are by this catastrophe thrown out of work, and not only so, but they are without house or home, and too probably without bread.

The Emperor reached Angers at half-past six p.m. on Monday, and proceeded immediately to inspect the slate quarries of Trelazé. His reception, both in the town and faubourgs, is represented as having been most enthusiastic. It will be remembered that the local insurrection which led to the notorious trials at Angers emanated in a great measure from the slate quarries of Trelazé.

The *Journal du Cher* of the 5th contains afflicting accounts of the disasters which have occurred by the inundations of the Cher, Allier, Yèvre, and Auron. A number of bridges have been carried away, and the railway has been intercepted at various points. The waters have, however, commenced declining and the communications are re-established. A temporary road has been constructed on piles between Bourges and Vierzon, and it was hoped that communications would soon be free between the former town and Orleans. St. Armand suffered severely, but the victims were received with warmth by both rich and poor. Count Jaubert has given shelter to many families in his château. The waters of the Allier resembled a vast lake, and committed innumerable ravages, but no loss of life is mentioned in its neighbourhood, though many unfortunate persons were in great danger. At a little village named Crévary three families were surprised by the rise of the Allier, and were only saved at the last moment by the devotedness of some boatmen; a few instants after they had been taken from the roofs of the houses on which they had sought refuge the waters swept over them. Another narrow escape took place near Vichy, where two children were surprised by the rise while fishing on a little island in the Allier. They had time only to climb into a high tree when the island was covered. They remained in that terrible position from Thursday evening to Saturday morning, and the provisions they had taken with them were exhausted. No one dared to render them assistance, as to approach the spot was to encounter almost certain death. Three sailors from the Crimea, however, placed themselves in a boat, and, with the father of the children, set off for the isle, followed by the prayers of all the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. These intrepid men succeeded in rescuing the two children, and on returning to Vichy they were welcomed with enthusiasm.

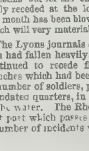
The *Courrier de Lyons* contains the following:—

Notwithstanding the torrents of rain which fell during the whole of Thursday the Rhone has not sensibly increased. All fears of further mischief are, for the present, at an end. The utmost activity prevails in the works necessary for removing the stagnant water which lays from the Tête d'Or to the Vitriolerie. All the Grand Rue of the Guillotière is now free from the bridge of fleet-nitre to the Place Saint Louis. This is the part which suffered most, and deep ravines are cut in many places by the torrent by which the houses were swept away. One house, two stories high, and built apparently with great solidity, was thrown down, and ten persons who were in it at the time perished. The Saone, which during the last day or two had risen, appears now to have reached its height, and, indeed, has slightly receded. In its present state it would have covered the whole of the Quais St. Antoine and des Celestins but for the embankments which were thrown up when the waters lately receded at the lowest parts of those quays. The wind, which for the last month has been blowing from the south, has now come round to the north, which will very materially tend to cause the rivers to empty themselves.

The Lyons journals of Saturday state that since the previous evening rain had fallen heavily, but the Saone had not risen, and that the water continued to recede from the inundated parts, in consequence of the trenches which had been cut by the water company having been opened. A number of soldiers, provided with pickaxes, had also been sent into the inundated quarters, in order to cut deep channels to facilitate the escape of the water. The Rhone has completely returned to its bed, at least in that part which passes through Lyons. The journals continue to mention a number of incidents which occurred during the late inundation.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.



THE Right Rev. James Henry Monk, D.D., Bishop of the United Sees of Gloucester and Bristol, was the only son of Charles Monk, Esq., an officer in the 49th Regiment. He was born at Buntingford, Herts, in 1783. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was seventh wrangler and junior Chancellor's medallist in 1804. He became a Fellow of his College in 1805, and in 1808 he was elected Regius Professor of Greek in the University. He was made a canon in 1815, and was appointed Dean of Peterborough in 1822. It was he who, in conjunction with Dr Kaye and Dr Lloyd, first urgently pushed forward the institution of Provincial Synods, although it was not until 1824 that their great desire was accomplished. After being chosen, in 1826, Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation, and named, in 1830, a Prebendary of Westminster, Dr. Monk was, in the July of the latter year, consecrated Bishop of Gloucester, to which see that of Bristol was united, in October, 1836. Dr. Monk owed his elevation to the Deanery, and afterwards to the Bishopric, to his high academical standing, his profound learning, his publications on classical literature, and his great eloquence as a preacher. Dr. Monk was the author of various erudite and religious works and essays. His most known productions were his "Life of Dr. Richard Bentley," and his several editions of the tragedies of "Euripides." Dr. Monk married, in 1822, Miss Hughes, only daughter of the Rev. Hugh Hughes, Rector of Hardwicke, Northamptonshire, and has had issue. The Right Rev. Bishop died of disease of the heart on the 6th inst., at Stapleton Palace, Bristol.

### MARIA THERESA, COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY.

THE Right Hon. Maria Theresa, Countess of Shrewsbury and of Waterford, died rather suddenly at Paris on the 4th inst. after a short illness. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of William Talbot, Esq., of Castle Talbot, in the county of Wexford, by his first wife, Mary, daughter of Lawrence O'Toole, Esq., of Buxtown, in the same county. The Countess of Shrewsbury was born the 21st May, 1795, and was married at Bath on the 27th June, 1814, to John Talbot, Esq., who became seventeenth Earl of Shrewsbury on the demise of his uncle, Charles, the sixteenth Earl, in 1827, and who died at Naples suddenly, the 9th November, 1852. By this marriage her Ladyship had issue a son, who died in infancy, and two daughters, the elder of those is Maria Adalbea Beatrix, who was created a Princess by the King of Bavaria, and who is married to Prince Doria Pamphilj Landi, and has issue one son and four daughters. The Countess of Shrewsbury's younger daughter was Catherine Gwendaline, who was the first wife of Mark Antony, Prince de Borghese, who died in Italy on the 27th October, 1840, leaving an only daughter, now the wife of Rodolph, Prince de Piombino, Duke of Sora.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 15.—4th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 16.—Joseph Bonaparte proclaimed King of Spain, 1808.
TUESDAY, 17.—John Wesley born, 1703.
WEDNESDAY, 18.—Battle of Waterloo, 1815
THURSDAY, 19.—Inigo Jones died, 1652
FRIDAY, 20.—William IV. died, and Queen Victoria acceded, 1837.
SATURDAY, 21.—Income Tax imposed, 1842.

### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 21, 1856.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday | Friday | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. A. h m h m (1125) — | M. A. h m h m 10 15 | M. A. h m h m 0 40 1 | M. A. h m h m 1 0 1 20 | M. A. h m h m 1 45 2 | M. A. h m h m 2 30 2 55 | M. A. h m h m 3 15 3 30 | M. A. h m h m 3 45 4 | M. A. h m h m 4 10 |

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*** Next week we shall illustrate the Baptism of the Imperial Infant at Paris.

We are compelled, by pressure of other subjects, to defer until our next Engravings of the Bazaar at Wellington Barracks; characteristic Illustrations of the Royal Academy of Music Costume Ball; the Printers' Almshouses (opened on Wednesday); the proposed Road through St. James's-park; and the completion of our Illustration of the Paris Agricultural Show. Notices of the British Institution and Crystal Palace Picture Exhibition are unavoidably deferred; also, Illustrations (from our own Artists) of the Inundations at Lyons and the Valley of the Saone.


## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1856.*


THE news from Kansas this week, which we have given elsewhere, will show how powerful the motives were which inspired the foreign policy of President Pierce. The hope of creating a war mania, and thereby withdrawing public attention from the disgraceful conduct of the "border ruffians" of Missouri, and the still more disgraceful conduct of a Government which could lend its aid to such proceedings, has evidently been the object aimed at by the American Government in its attempt to pick a quarrel with England, and in its recognition of General Walker. To understand what is now going on in Kansas we must take a glance at the previous history of that territory. By the Nebraska Act, which received the signature of the President in 1854, it was enacted that each new State or territory should, through its Legislature, decide whether it should be free soil or slave soil, instead of leaving that question to the decision of Congress, as had been the case formerly. Under this act the election of the Kansas Legislature was appointed to take place in March, 1855, and, if the decision had been left to the *bonâ fide* inhabitants of the territory, there can be no doubt that they would have established freedom by a large majority. But this was what the slaveholders were determined to prevent at all hazards. Accordingly, when the day of election arrived, large bands of slavery men from Missouri, armed with bowie-knives and Colt's revolvers, passed over into Kansas, drove the free settlers from the polls by force and intimidation, and elected a slave legislature. This illegal parliament assembled shortly afterwards, and passed a number of laws for the maintenance of slavery.

The people of Kansas protested against this outrage, and, when the "border ruffians" had withdrawn, elected a legislature representing their own opinions on slavery. They also elected a delegate to the House of Representatives; and the Missourians, having invaded the territory once more, elected a delegate also. The free settlers applied for admission to Congress through their representative, but Congress was not able to make up its mind on the subject; all it could do was to appoint a committee of investigation, which commenced its sittings in the town of Lawrence last April. The evidence given before that committee leaves no room for doubt as to the systematic and extensive invasion of "border ruffians" from Missouri, at the election held in March, 1855. Evidence has been given that several members of the sham legislature, which President Pierce recognises as "the regularly constituted authority" in Kansas, have all along been residents of Missouri; indeed, so far as it has gone, the evidence is of the most conclusive character as to the violent and illegal conduct of the pro-slavery party. As the "border ruffians" were closely watching the progress of the inquiry, they felt alarmed at the startling disclosures made by the various witnesses, and resolved to exert their pretended authority with a view to quash the investigation. Having ascertained that the imbecile Government, in its anxiety to propitiate the slave power, was ready to back them to any extent, they established a complete reign of terror in Kansas. For several months past they have been sending bands of armed men into the territory, who have committed serious outrages against the peaceable settlers, under the pretence of enforcing the laws passed by the sham legislature; but the revelations brought to light by the committee of inquiry appear to have made them utterly reckless. A few weeks ago they attempted to arrest Governor Reeder, an anti-slavery member of the committee, on a charge of contempt of the authorities, with the evident intention of breaking up the inquiry. There has also been a systematic attempt to annoy and harass the free settlers in every possible way, in the hope of driving them out of the territory.

As the anti-slavery settlers in Kansas have stood firm to their principles, the "border ruffians" have found it necessary to resort to more violent measures to accomplish their purpose. A fortnight ago we were told that twelve hundred armed men from Missouri, with several pieces of artillery, had encamped near the town of Lawrence, their professed object being to arrest certain persons who were said to have broken the laws passed by the sham legislature of Kansas. On the 21st ult. these rebels, as they ought to be called, under the command of a Government official, approached the town of Lawrence, and, though no resistance was offered, the Free-state Hotel, the Governor's house, and two printing-offices were destroyed by fire, two Free-state men were shot, and from subsequent accounts there is reason to believe that the whole town was burnt by the armed mob of Missouri, acting under the authority of a United States' Marshal.

The news of this disgraceful outrage has raised a storm of indignation throughout the free states against Mr. Pierce. Everybody seems to feel that the crisis of the Union has come at last. Even the Government organ admits this. Speaking of Kansas, it says:—"Whatever other question may enter into the contest, the slavery issue, as included in the Kansas measure, must and will take precedence—in comparison with it all other questions are of minor importance." Most assuredly it will, in spite of all the attempts of the Pierce Cabinet to sink that subject in the excitement caused by a foreign war. The slavery question must be settled, even if it should lead to a dissolution of the Union. And will the American people go to war with England while such a contest is raging in their own territories? We think not.

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Last week we published a few remarks on the subject of Public Art in this country, as suggested by the arrangement and adornment of our thoroughfares, and the State culture of Art generally. On Friday week, in Committee of Supply, the manner in which these affairs are regulated, or rather the wayward accidents to which they are subject, was strangely illustrated. It is impossible to read the proceedings in the House of Commons upon the two votes for £10,000 for "defraying the cost of removing the Science and Art Branch of the Educational Department of the Council-office from Marlborough House to Kensington Gore," and of £24,700 "for the purpose of constructing a road through St. James's-park from Pall-mall to Buckingham-gate, and for a foot-bridge over the ornamental water," without marvelling at the systematic jobbery and inscrutable influences which permeate all our public arrangements in their pettiest details, and which in despotic countries, unsupported by the sanction of legislative control, would be impossible. It is not going too far to say that, if our representative system is a noble palladium in the larger matters of policy, it leads to gross abuses and contemptible absurdities in the smaller interests of the community.

We will take the Park question first. Six months, or more, ago a loud burst of indignation ran through all Cockayne at the notion, obscurely bruited, that, in order to meet the requirements of Westminster and Pimlico, a public road and bridge were about to be thrown across St. James's-park and its ornamental water. The outcry was so loud and vehement that the competent official authorities, whoever they might be, who would have to carry out the plan, hesitated in the middle of their work; and the whole subject was referred to a Select Committee of the House of Commons, who, by a large majority, decided against the proposed work of disfigurement, and recommended as an alternative the opening of a public thoroughfare through the gate by Marlborough House, at the end of Pall-mall, and thence to Buckingham-gate. This report was received and approved by the House; and on Friday week only the simply formal proceeding remained to be gone through, of voting the sum of £24,700 for the expenses of carrying out the alteration so agreed upon. Under what inspiration the House acted we will not pretend to say; certainly a more absurd figure the legislative wisdom never cut than when, on the motion of Lord Robert Grosvenor, it reversed and stultified all its former labours in this matter, and refused the vote sought by a majority of 192 against 70. Even the members of the Government came forth in all their strength, from the Premier down to the Secretary of the Treasury, to support the Ministerial plan. The whipper-in, apparently, had lost the clue to the multitude of ordinary hangers-on, and a disgraceful defeat was the result. Those who feel interested, upon grounds of public convenience, in the realisation of the proposed plan for opening a thoroughfare across the park will doubtless feel aggrieved that a public question, affecting the personal comfort, as well as the time and money, of a large portion of the community, should have been sacrificed for the sake, or pretended sake, of a small pecuniary outlay, which if it had come to the push, they would gladly provide for by a street-to-street subscription in Belgravia. The dispassionate observer, when he considers these things, will recall the old saying, that there are "more ways than one of killing a cat," and more ways than one of getting out of an awkward dilemma. Foreigners, who know how jealously John Bull guards his rights and his purse will marvel that whilst the Government freely took upon itself to throw away some twenty or thirty thousand pounds for a three hours' display of stupid fireworks and gas illuminations, upon its own responsibility, without the slightest reference to Committee of Supply, it could not venture upon a similar outlay for an important work of public improvement.

With respect to the removal of the Science and Art Department from Marlborough House, we believe it to be a matter of inevitable necessity, as that mansion will, before long, be required as the residence of the Prince of Wales. Some people imagined that it might have been advantageously transferred to Burlington House, recently purchased by the Government, and very centrically and conveniently situated for such a purpose; but it appears that this new acquisition had been already appropriated to the use of the Council of the London University, and for other purposes, and, therefore, nothing remained but to build up something for the occasion—a temporary building, of course, for all

our public dispositions of this sort are temporary and fluctuating—an excellent arrangement in the interests of those who make a trade in public works. And in truth we can see no great objection to the erection of the proposed structure on the large vacant space of ground at Kensington Gore, purchased for some £250,000, partly out of the surplus funds in the hands of the Great Exhibition Commissioners, and partly out of the public funds. This joint estate has been lying waste for now some four years, and it is quite time that a portion of it should be put to account. But, whilst we concur in the modest vote of £10,000 in the interests of science in this particular disposition, we must not conceal the fact that we look forward with apprehension to what may possibly follow upon this very small beginning; what huge architectural abominations, what flagrant "jobs," may grow out of this first Commission. The story and process of public works in this country is a beaten track—a stereotyped page; one which excites the disgust and laughter of foreigners; and we much fear that, unless the public resolutely interpose, it will be adhered to to the end, and repeated in numberless editions, with copious additions, until, in disgust, all thought of honourable art-culture all public pride in art, is abandoned. Before another shilling is laid out upon public works for art or educational purposes—before a pretence at adding to the public buildings of the metropolis is sanctioned—the public have a right to know something of the whole scheme of works proposed, and of the talent to be employed upon them. It has a right, further, to know with what department of the Government the responsible charge of carrying out the works will rest; and it has a right to exercise a free judgment as to whether the talent proposed to be employed is such as shall do credit to the country, and whether the official at the head of the controlling department is a man competent to direct its labours. Notoriously none of these conditions exist at the present moment; and therefore, reserving our opinion upon many matters of detail, we, in the name of the arts and the public press of England, protest against further movement in this matter until desiderata so patent are supplied.

## *THE COURT.*

THE presence of the Queen and her illustrious visitors at Ascot on Thursday has been the leading feature in Court life during the week.

On Saturday the Queen and the Prince Consort rode on horseback. Afterwards her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess Royal, took a drive in an open landau; and in the evening the Court honoured the Haymarket Theatre with their presence.

On Monday the Queen visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House, and afterwards, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Princess Royal, and Prince Frederick William of Prussia visited the exhibition of American plants at Cremorne Gardens. In the evening the Queen, the Prince Consort, the Princess Royal, and Prince Frederick William of Prussia, honoured the performance of Madame Ristori, in the tragedy of "Medea," at the Lyceum, with their presence.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, left Buckingham Palace for Windsor Castle, where they arrived shortly before two o'clock in the afternoon. In the evening the Queen gave a dinner party.

On Wednesday her Majesty was out walking early in the Home-park accompanied by the Prince Consort and Prince Frederick William of Prussia. In the course of the day the following distinguished company arrived at the Castle on a visit: The Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary (attended by the Lady Geraldine Somerset and Major Horne Payne), the Duke of Cambridge, the French Ambassador and the Countess de Persigny, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Prussian Minister and Countess Bernstorff, Viscount Palmerston, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, the Earl of Ilchester and the Countess of Beauborough, the Lord Steward and Lord Chamberlain. At five o'clock the Royal party went out in two carriages and four-horses. In the evening the Queen gave a dinner, and the party (as at St. George's Hall the previous Wednesday evening) sang part-songs.

On Thursday the Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Princess Royal, the Regent of Baden and Prince Frederick William of Prussia and the whole of the distinguished company staying at the Castle, went to the races at Ascot. The Royal party occupied several pony carriages and were preceded by the Master of the Buckhounds and the Lords and Gentlemen of the Household on horseback. In the evening the Queen gave another grand dinner in St. George's Hall.

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## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

A FEW words which fell from Sir George Grey, in the course of his reply to Mr. Ewart's speech in favour of the abolition of capital punishments, must have been very significant to the comparatively few persons who hoped, or affected to hope, that the last sentence of the law would not be carried out in the case of the miscreant Palmer. Sir George observed that the motion of Mr. Ewart had been originally far more direct than on Tuesday night, when he only asked for inquiry, having previously moved the abolition of punishment by execution. "But within the last few days, influenced perhaps by circumstances which have occurred, inducing him to think that a motion pledging the House to the abolition of capital punishment was little likely to meet with acceptance, he changed his motion." These words contain the most satisfactory reply to all the clamour which has been got up by several sets of parties—viz., Palmer's highly-respectable relatives, his hired advisers, the medical men who hate Dr. Taylor, and the sentimental philo-murderers who object to the scaffold. The united body of sympathisers with Palmer is not very numerous, but it is very noisy, and might almost delude those who do not know, in the words of Sir George Grey, that "the silent opinion against remitting the sentence is that of the people of England." That this kind of agitation against the law, this struggle to teach the humbler classes that the doom of law is uncertain, and shall always be averted if lithographed petitions and persecution of the Home Secretary can manage it, proves unsuccessful, is nothing, the extreme cruelty and immorality of the proceeding is equally to be condemned. One would not say much even against the vulgar audacity of the pamphlet by the "Reverend" Thomas Palmer (who, for some reason, was not brought forward at the trial); for, improper and foolish as is his language, he may be in earnest in wishing to save his brother. Against hired advocacy, of course, it would be contrary to the principles of law to complain. But the men of science and the men of cant, who for different reasons seek to disturb this verdict, deserve every reprobation; and it is with some satisfaction that we learn that the humanity of Palmer's gaolers has excluded from his knowledge all information calculated to raise groundless hopes of a reprieve.

Last year her Majesty did not visit Ascot; and it was understood that the Queen felt that, at a time when the events of the war were carrying sorrow and mourning into so many households, her presence at a scene of public recreation might be less appropriate than when a happier state of things permitted all alike to enjoy the holiday. This year no such reason against her Majesty honouring the amusements at Ascot exists; and the Thursday of the 1856 meeting will long be remembered. The character of the attendance will probably alter to a certain extent, *mogenus* the rail-way, for the long journey used to keep the meeting somewhat exclusive; but visitors are now taken to the very course by the railway, and the journey is much easier than to Epsom.

Parliament has discussed a few questions of interest, but has done so languidly, and has cut talking short as early as was possible. There was very little debate on the third reading of the Jew Bill: Sir Frederic Thesiger's customary protest, and Lord John Russell's stereotype advocacy, were brought forward; and the House was a little impatient with Mr. Samuel Warren, who was moved to deliver a sermon against Judaism, but who obtained leave to finish it chiefly by promising not to spunk any more this Session. It would not be amiss, by the way, if this kind of bargain could be made with many more bores than Mr. Warren (who does not trouble the House much), and that on condition of being heard once at full length, for which purpose a House should be kept, some fifty troublesome orators should be bound over to keep the peace for the rest of the Session. But this *par parenthèse*. The Jew Bill passed by 49, and will probably be rejected by a proportionate majority elsewhere. The motion of Mr. Ewart, to which we have already referred, was made on Tuesday, and here, too, the speeches were few. Mr. Ewart's ordinarily weak address produced no effect, and Sir George's victory was an easy one. He clearly proved that the punishment of death is of great avail in repressing crime, and he showed that robberies, burglaries, and all the ills of the second class have increased (allowing for the increase of population) since the punishment was made lighter, while murder (even without making that allowance) has not increased. He intimated his intention to carry out the law with full vigour, and distinctly denied any intention of habitually reprieving on the first conviction of a murderer who was awarded. Somecommuting women from the last punishment that can be awarded. Somecrying to the Report of Baboo Rajah Radhakrishen Mullick, Will. m of Prussia and the whole of the distinguished company staying at the Castle, went to the races at Ascot. The Royal party occupied several pony carriages and were preceded by the Master of the Buckhounds and the Lords and Gentlemen of the Household on horseback. In the evening the Queen gave another grand dinner in St. George's Hall.

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## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

STRAWBERRY-HILL is about to be restored. That romance in lath and lime, so pleasantly situated on the banks of the Thames, at Twickenham, after standing or rather falling untenanted for some sixteen years, has met at last with an inhabitant anxious, if possible, to restore it to its true Horatian state. The Lord of Nuneham and the Lady of Strawberry have sent in a little army of plasterers, carpenters, gilders, and decorators to the fast-decaying castle of the prince of letter-writers. The battlements of which Walpole himself survived so many sets are about to be renewed. Everything is to be done in the true Walpolean spirit. Mr. George Granville Vernon Harcourt, M.P., and Frances Countess Waldegrave, are eager to replace the treasures scattered by the coarse hammer of the late George Robins. They dream of getting back the armour of Francis I., the hat of Cardinal Wolsey, the blue china vase in which the cat of Mr. Gray was drowned, the Benvenuto Cellini bell, the full-length portrait of Lord Deputy Falkland that suggested the "Castle of Otranto" to the builder of Strawberry, and a share of those rarities and nicknacks with which Walpole, in advance of his age, filled his Gothic villa, and we, as a nation so little in advance of our own age, suffered to pass into private hands without sending even an agent to purchase one lot for the British Museum or the National Gallery. Would that the sale could occur again! We are wiser now. All success to you, Mr. Vernon Harcourt and Frances Countess Waldegrave, and your praiseworthy endeavour to restore Strawberry-hill to the many and increasing admirers of Horace Walpole. We should be sorry to see that pastebord piece of Gothic disappear like Shakspeare's New Place, Bacon's Gorhambury, Bolingbroke's Dawley, Burke's Gregories, or Pope's Villa. As we pass Strawberry, even in its desolation, we have still the shadow of a pleasant thought. Very strangely, indeed, does this restoration of Strawberry sound when we couple it with another announcement—the immediate sale by auction of the pictures at Wolterton, in Norfolk, of Walpole Earl of Orford. Yes, the inevitable Christie, as he is called, is about to scatter the far-famed Wolterton Collection; and the Watson Taylor Rubens, "The Rainbow" (a noble landscape), will pass into other hands. The disposal of this collection is particularly suggestive of the decay of families and of things. In less than a century the Walpole family—little more than a century old—has scattered those very noble collections. The Houghton Gallery of the founder of the family, the Minister, Sir Robert Walpole, and first Earl of Orford, were sold to St. Petersburg because we, as a people, wanted the soul to spread the taste we affected. In our own time the Strawberry-hill Collection of Sir Robert's youngest son, the third Earl of Orford, was sold to pay the debts of a spendthrift Peer: and now we see announced the sale of the collection of a third Earl of Orford. Truly there is little that is permanent in collections made by a Walpole.

Oddly enough, as we were reminded the other day at the private view of the old masters, British Institution, one of the principal pictures in the collection (opened to the public on Monday last) is the famous Strawberry-hill picture, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, of Horace Walpole's three nieces, the Walpole Waldegraves. This fine picture belongs (we are glad to think) to Frances Countess Waldegrave. It attracted great attention (most deservedly) at the private view. "What would it sell for?" some one asked. "Two thousand guineas," was the prompt reply of one accomplished in art and skilled in appraisements of this kind. "What did Sir Joshua get for it?" asked another. The reply was equally prompt, "Eight hundred guineas." "A large sum for those days," muttered a collector who prides himself on obtaining bargains. "Are you certain of the sum?" another modestly asked. Nothing was equally prompt. The fact is told by Pinkerton. "Sir Joshua Reynolds," said Walpole to Pinkerton, "gets avaricious in his old age. My picture of the young Ladies Waldegrave is doubtless very fine and graceful, but it cost me 800 guineas." The sum is printed in figures. Mr. Cotton, who has access to Sir Joshua's book of prices, will, perhaps, inform us if the sum stated is correct.

The engraving of Mr. Millais' fine picture of "The Release" (one of the best productions of the modern English school, and one of the leading attractions of our island school of art at the Paris Exhibition of last year) has just been completed by Mr. Samuel Cousins in a manner superior to his wonted doings. The picture (we purposely skip its fine composition) was admirable in point of colour, and this colour Mr. Cousins has translated into black and white. A nobler example of the existing school of English engraving it would, indeed, be difficult to produce. Mr. Cousins has worked with the spirit of a line-engraver, and with the feeling that in his new honour as a full Royal Academician he has had to outstrip himself. Observe the dangling sleepy legs of the child in its mother's arms; above all, observe the mother's face. Both most admirable.

The tower-proper of the Great or Victoria Tower of the new Palace of Westminster is now complete, and the scaffolding is up for the four corner turrets. Every day adds to the picturesque beauty of the sky-line of this fine building. The river-front is still weak. It wants light and shade, and breadth and boldness. These defects are not to be seen in any other part of Barry's building.

Mr. David Roberts and Mr. E. W. Cooke—all, indeed, who paint or delight in Venetian scenes—should make a point of calling at No. 18, Golden-square, London, for the pleasure and profit of seeing two noble Venetian landscapes by Francesco Guardi, the scholar of Canaletto, and in many respects a superior artist to his master. They are very large, very fine, very true, very broad, very faithful, and very effective. Guardi cannot be seen to equal advantage in any other pictures in this country. They were painted for Louis XVI., for the purpose of presentation to Maréchal du Muit, from whose château, in the neighbourhood of Marseilles, they have been carried direct to England.

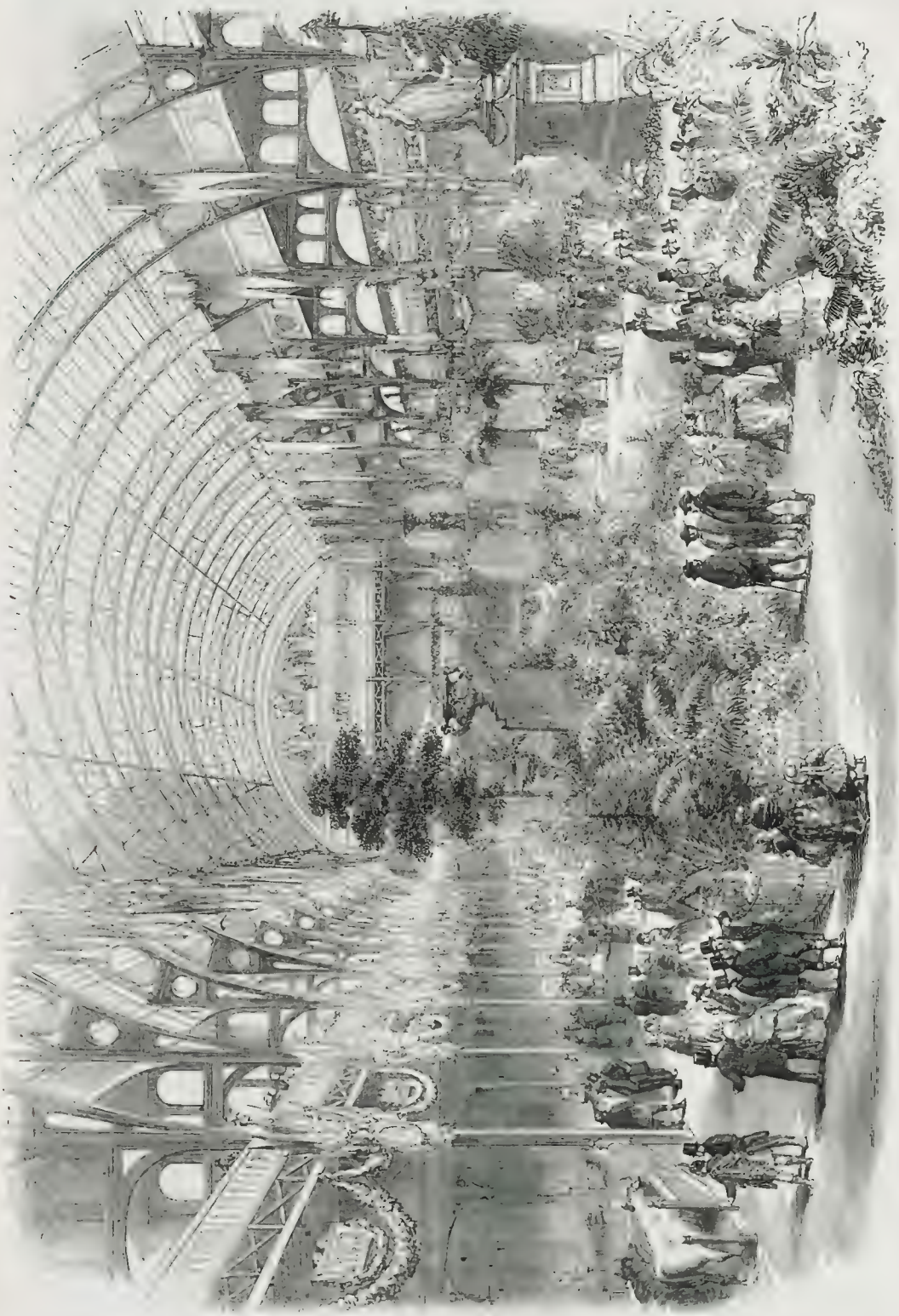
There is a good and characteristic Hogarth to be sold at Christie's on Saturday. It is part of Mr. Barwell Coles's collection, and is a true piece, with four figures life-size over a bowl of punch. The scene is evidently in Old Slaughter's Coffee-house, and the persons represented are Dr. Mounsey, Slaughter himself, and, it is said, Hogarth; but we do not see the likeness. The heads in this punch-and-conversation piece are well painted, and the whole picture is full of character.

The rebuilding of the Adelphi Theatre is intrusted to Mr. T. H. Wyatt, an able architect; and the Hall at Manchester for the Art-treasures of Great Britain has been confided (after competition, in which some Manchester architects showed well) to Mr. Owen Jones, whose design is, it is said, novel, graceful, and eminently what is wanted.

Collectors are giving the same outrageous prices for drawings by Mr. Turner. Witness the Dillon sale at Mr. Foster's the other day. But the fever is near at its height, and a reaction is at hand.

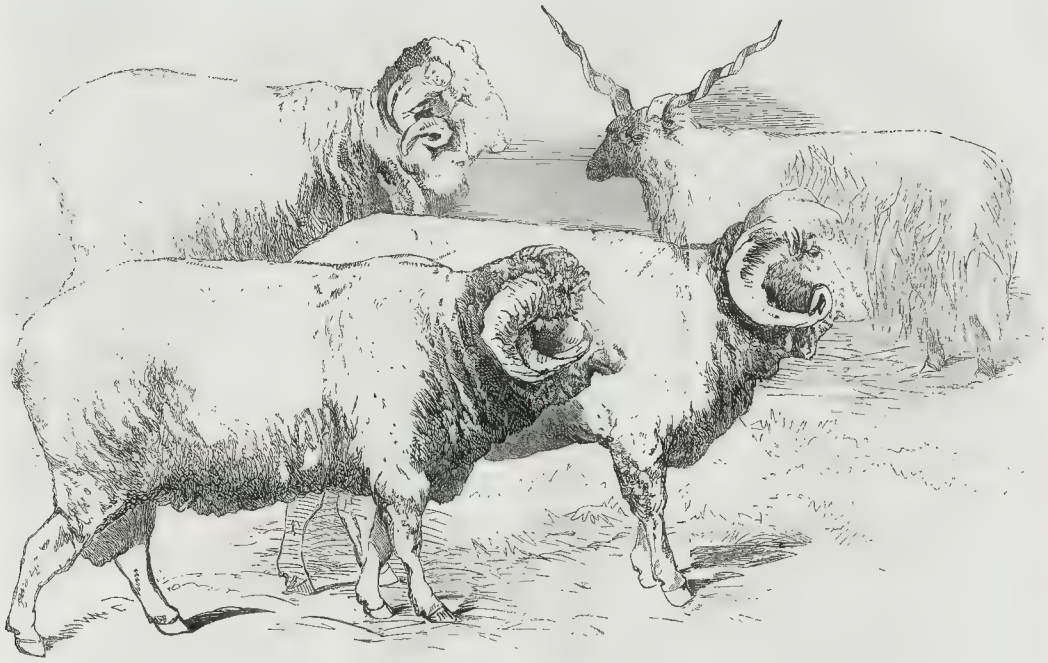
THE HOBBS LOCK PICKED.—The *Illion Independent* asserts that the Day and Newell Lock, manufactured at New York, commonly known as the "Hobbs lock," has at last been picked by Lyman Yale, jun., of the adjoining village of Newport. It says:—"The exact *modus operandi* of picking the lock, of course, is not expected to be made known to the public just at present; but it is sufficient to say that, by a singular and ingenious method, the action of the key upon the curve of the tumblers of the lock is mapped out, from which a wooden key is made, which unlocks and locks the lock, and in all respects operates on it as perfectly as the true key. In this manner the lock was opened in the presence of the cashier of the Dairyman's Bank, Newport, N.Y., and of the President of the Port Stanwick Bank, Dome, N.Y. And within a few weeks was so opened a 300 dollar lock on a jeweller's safe, in Wall-street, New York; from all of whom certificates to this effect have been taken. This statement, of course, will astound the world, but it is even true."

ORDERS have been received at Devonport to expedite the completion of the screw steam-frigates *Lifey* and *Tweed*, of 60 guns each.



THE UNIVERSAL CATTLE SHOW AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, PARIS

# PRIZE ANIMALS FROM THE CATTLE SHOW, AT PARIS.



SAXON MERINO SHEEP.—FIRST PRIZE.
MERINO SHEEP (PRINCE ESTERHAZY'S).—FIRST PRIZE.
AUSTRIAN SHEEP.—FIRST PRIZE.
HUNGARIAN RAM, NATIVE LONG-WOOLED BREED.—FIRST PRIZE.

## THE UNIVERSAL CATTLE SHOW AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, PARIS.

The Exhibition was opened at noon on Sunday with magnificent weather. We have engraved the gay scene upon the opposite page. "There can hardly," says a contemporary, "be cited a better example of the power of the French to give elegance and impart even poetry to subjects the most prosaic and the most ordinary than the Agricultural Show at the Palais de l'Industrie. Independently of the useful part, the exquisite taste with which the ground in the centre of the building, so lately appropriated to far different objects, has been transferred into a delicious garden, calls for the greatest admiration. Grassplats with their velvet verdure, graceful flower-beds, shrubs, fountains, groups or statuary—all, in fine, that could refresh the sight, and shed a charm over the whole place, has been got together. Standing, from the gallery, one may fancy he was looking over some fair valley, rich in verdure and fragrant in flowers, while the singing of birds from aviaries half concealed amid the trees and shrubs, the gushing of the cool waters as they flash in the stray sunbeam that shoots down through the crystal roof, and the occasional lowing of the cattle, complete the illusion. Never was it imagined that a cattle show could be made so interesting. This vast pasture, which has thus sprung up as if by enchantment, is flanked on both sides by the stalls in which the cattle, the nobler part of the Exhibition, are kept; and their occupants seem as if they were placed there on purpose to guard those fruits and flowers, those fresh and sparkling waters, and rich verdure from all unhallowed touch."

The entire space underneath the galleries is occupied by bulls and cows (the *espèce bovine*). The sheep, pigs, and poultry are outside, where indeed are a portion of the bovine species (including the Kerry cattle), for want of room in the interior. It is impossible not to admire the neatness of the arrangements for stalling the beasts. The state of their litter and the general cleanliness do the highest credit to the management of the Exhibition. There never was in the world before such an agglomeration of cattle of different races, and they are so disposed that every individual beast may be inspected with perfect comfort.

HUNGARIAN WHITE COW AND CALF.
KERRY COW.
BRETONNE COW.
AYRSHIRE COW.

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRIZES.

The prizes were distributed on Tuesday and Wednesday. The business of distribution began at a meeting of the jurors in the *salon* of the Emperor at the Palace of Industry, where the Minister of Agriculture, M. Rouher, with M. Morny de Mornay, presided. One commissioner from each of the various States of Europe which had sent anything to the Exhibition received three medals, one of gold, one of silver, and one of bronze. Then every one of the jurors was similarly rewarded, two basketfuls of medals being in this manner distributed. The Minister and the jurors next proceeded to the "Salle de Distribution," to which the whole of the northern gallery has been appropriated, the interior being tastefully decorated and fitted up with seats for several thousand persons. These were already filled with spectators, the exhibitors and prize-winners being placed in the centre, opposite to the dais where the Minister and his Vice-Presidents took their seats. Near the Minister were M. Dupin, Mr. E. Denison, Baron Münnich of Austria, Baron Peers, the Earl of Elgin, M. de Morny, M. St. Marie, and M. Tisserand; while among the jurors and commissioners were Sir M. S. Stewart, Sir J. Forbes, Lord Dunlo, M. Lavergne, Count Kergorlay, and many others. The first distribution of prizes on Tuesday occupied nearly four continuous hours. Mr. Townley, Mr. Fisher Hobbs, Mr. George Turner, Sir M. S. Stewart, Mr. M'Combie, and Lord Talbot de Malahide, were the most successful of the English exhibitors of cattle. Mr Sandys, Mr. George Turner, Mr. John Brown, Mr. Jonas Webb, and Mr. John Carruthers, of English sheep; Messrs. Ransome, Howard, Hornsby, Dray, and Barrett were among the more prominent medallists for English implements. The foreigners came out strongest in the class of merino sheep, Prince Esterhazy, Count Münnich, Prince Schwarzenberg, Prince F. Kinski, and M. Gudegast being the most successful. A new class of prizes was distributed to the servants in charge of their masters' stocks. When called forward to receive either their own or their masters' prizes, we have to say it, that the English labourer was the poorest-looking man among them all. The easy and independent bearing and the picturesque dress of the Spanish peasant, the Hungarian shepherd, and the Swiss herdsman, contrasted most painfully with the best and slouching gait and slovenly fustian dress of the English cattle-man.

M. Rouher opened the proceedings by an address, of which the following are the principal portions:

Gentlemen,—I think I may without pride proclaim at the outset of this ceremony the full success of the Exhibition, and the definitive triumph of the cause of Universal Agricultural Competitions. This institution, very modest in its origin, was commenced in 1850; how rapid, therefore, has been its progress, and how much its circle has been increased even since last year! The vast palace erected for the Exhibition of Industry has not been large enough for this agricultural show. The bovine race alone almost equals in number that of all the animals exhibited in 1855. Independently of the races, the principal qualities of which I pointed out to you last year, there are now in this Exhibition, for the first time, the inhorned breed of Angus, those from the mountains of Scotland, the Irish breed from Kerry, that of Central and Eastern Switzerland, those of Denmark and Holstein, and, lastly, thanks to the enlightened zeal for which I thank its Government, the most highly-esteemed breeds from Austria. Near those noble animals are also ranged more than 3000 specimens of other races, which fill the farmers' stalls, animate his fields, or give life to the poultry-yard. Round them have been classified in immemorial order the most precious gifts of the soil, the most varied productions of cultivation, and the newest and most ingenious machines—those powerful and indispensable auxiliaries to human labour. The Imperial Horticultural Society, desirous of taking part in this festival, has improvised, in the centre of the building, a charming and truly universal garden. Sheltered under this gigantic glass roof, it has presented to public view flowers of all climates, vegetables and fruits of all seasons, roses by the side of cruciferæ, and the bananas of the intertropical regions, loaded with their luxuriant fruit, by the side of the green tree of our temperate climates. All these marvels, gentlemen, attest the greatest zeal and the most generous efforts. . . . . Examine the catalogue of our Exhibition; in addition to its agricultural value it has a great political signification. Have you not remarked with pleasure that names the most separated by civil dissensions have come together at this peaceful tournament? The reason is that agriculture has its rewards for every legitimate ambition, that all parties have an equally powerful interest in it, and that the prosperity of agriculture always gives the measure, and in certain respects the degree, of civilisation. . . . . Between us all there has been formed an additional bond, and you have just given a striking proof of it. During the course of this Exhibition devastation and mourning have fallen on our sister country. The Emperor, who is always the first to hear the cry of distress, was anxious in crossing over the inundated plains to give his assistance and his consolation to the sufferers, and to hold out to them the promises of France. You, without distinction of country and of origin, have shared in our sentiments of generous sympathy for the victims, and in admiration of our Sovereign. You have liberally united in our efforts to alleviate so many misfortunes. I thank you in the name of the Emperor and in the name of France. Before separating from you, gentlemen, I give you an invitation to meet here again next year; you may rely on the same kind hospitality, and allow us to hope that you will evince the same eagerness to attend here (Applause).

When the hon gentleman had concluded, M. Tisserand, and afterwards M. Madonet, called out the names of the persons to whom prizes had been awarded. The hon. Member for Cirencester, one of the successful candidates added great animation to the scene. We regret that we have not room for the list of prizes; but next week we shall engrave a few more groups of the prize animals.

## *METROPOLITAN NEWS.*

EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN PLANTS. Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Princess Royal, and Prince Frederick William of Prussia honoured the exhibition of American plants, at Cremorne-gardens, with a visit on Monday. The Royal party arrived at the gardens about half past three o'clock, and were conducted by Mr. Simpson to the temporary building in Ashburnham-park, beneath which are displayed, in a charming artistic manner, several thousands of the richest specimens of rhododendrons, azalea, and other beautiful flowering plants. After promenading through the exhibition, her Majesty and the illustrious party ascended to the gallery at the north end, from which a magnificent view of one of the finest floricultural displays ever brought together may now be seen in full perfection. Her Majesty, having examined the collection, honoured Mr. Simpson by expressing the high gratification she had derived from her visit. The exhibition is daily attended by fashionable crowds.

INAUGURATION OF THE PRINTERS' ALMSHOUSES, TOTTENHAM.—On Wednesday last the almshouses for the reception of aged and infirm members of the London printing trade, which have just been erected in Wood-green, Tottenham, were formally inaugurated by a grand *déjeuner*, held in the grounds adjoining the building; the Earl Stanhope in the chair. The *déjeuner* was a splendid affair, which amounted to upwards of 200 guineas. In the evening a grand tea party, followed by a concert and a ball in celebration of the inauguration, took place at the Highbury Barn Tavern, at which upwards of 200 persons connected with the mechanical portion of the printing trade were present. William Clowes, Esq., treasurer, presided on the occasion. [We shall give a view of the building in our next number.]

HEALTH OF LONDON.—In the week ended on Saturday the deaths from all causes registered were 1063, of which 539 were deaths of males, 524 those of females. As the people of London the month of June is the healthiest in the year, and probably the mortality is now near its low as it will be this season. The average number of deaths in the first week of June during the ten years 1846-55 was 986; but, as the deaths of last week occurred in an increased population, it is necessary for comparison to apply a correction to the average, which makes it 1052. The present rate of mortality, therefore, exceeds the average, though only in a small degree. For six weeks, though the mean daily temperature has been occasionally above the average, the mean weekly temperature has been constantly below it. Last week the births of 866 boys and 831 girls, in all 1747 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1846-55 the average number was 1454.

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—On Monday night a public meeting was held at the London Tavern, convened by the Society for Promoting the Abolition of Capital Punishment, for the purpose of adopting a petition to the House of Commons in favour of Mr. Edwards's motion in Parliament on that subject. Edward Webster, Esq., barrister-at-law, was voted to the chair, and, in opening the proceedings, said they had lately had an extraordinary trial, and whether a righteous verdict had been delivered the intelligent public must determine. It was impossible, however, according to chemical laws, to say that Cook was murdered (Hear, hear). He contended that capital punishment was contrary to the law of God, did not prevent or diminish murder, but tended to increase it, and was unworthy of a civilised country. The Rev. Henry Christmas moved a resolution condemning capital punishments as unchristian, demoralising, and ineffective. Mr. Richards seconded the resolution, which was carried with two dissentients. A resolution against private executions was also agreed to.

## *IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.*

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Earl GRANVILLE, in reply to the Earl of CARNARVON, said he understood that Mr. Crampton had arrived, and that he brought some news of a private character, which was not very clear or intelligible. Her Majesty's Government had received no official communication. It was expected that letters from Mr. Crampton, to the 27th, would arrive that night or on the morning of the following day, and previous to receiving them they would have no further information to give.

The Mercantile Law Amendment Bill was recommitted, on the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR, and, after some discussion, ordered to stand for third reading.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Major REID asked whether, after the intimation of opinion which had been given by the hon. member for Hertfordshire (Sir E. B. Lytton), the hon. member for Inverness-shire intended to persevere with the motion of which he had given notice, of his intention to move, upon the House entering on the consideration of the Army Estimates, with reference to the enlistment question?

Mr. H. BAILLIE: I beg to state in answer to the hon. member that it is my intention to call the attention of the House to the question adverted to as soon as official intelligence of what has taken place in the United States are received in this country. If that information should arrive before the Army Estimates come on I shall take the earliest opportunity of bringing the subject before the House.

THE OATH OF ABJURATION BILL.

The bill having been read a third time, on the question that the bill should pass,

Sir F. THESIGER moved the substitution of a new formula instead of the proposed modification in the oath of abjuration. In the formula the words "on the true faith of a Christian" were retained. Sir Frederic, in defending his amendment, avowed the intention of maintaining the barrier which excluded a Jew from taking his seat in Parliament. Consenting to remodel the oath of abjuration in all respects, so as to remove everything which was obsolete or had become useless from its tenor, he could not consent to un-Christianise the Legislature by an indirect process; and he called upon the advocates of Jewish emancipation to bring in a special bill for the accomplishment of their desired purpose.

Mr. BOWYER having briefly vindicated the loyalty of Dr. Cullen and other of the Roman Catholic subjects of the British Crown,

Lord J. RUSSELL opposed the amendment of Sir F. Thesiger. As a desirable change in the oath of abjuration was avowedly necessary, he saw no reason why every result of that oath which did not come within the original intention of the framers should not be obliterated. The words which now excluded the Jews from Parliament were originally directed only against the members of a political party and as its primary purpose involved no possibility to the Jews, so the existing character of the members of that faith showed that they did not deserve to undergo the penalty of exclusion which the oath accidentally and indirectly inflicted upon them. The formula as it stood, he objected, had not excluded Gibbon or Bolingbroke, and could not exclude avowed infidels, or any one whose conscience was easy enough to pronounce an affirmation which they did not believe to be binding.

Mr. WARREN could not consent to allow non-Christians to legislate for a Christian country. When a barrier which kept a Jew out of Parliament was once withdrawn, there could be no safeguard left against the entrance of Mahometans or Pagans.

Mr. BYNG supported the bill; as did Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, who enlarged upon the anomaly which resulted from the existing law, whereby a Jew was legally elected a member of Parliament, but prevented from fulfilling the legislative duties entrusted to him by his constituency.

The House then divided:—For the bill as it stood, 159; For the amendment, 110—49.

The bill was then passed.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY BILL.—The House, having gone into Committee, resumed the discussion of the Cambridge University Bill, and passed the remaining clauses of the measure, after a very prolonged conversation and several divisions on verbal amendments.

The Oxford University Bill was read a second time.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. CRAMPTON.—The Earl of CARNARVON: I inquired last night of her Majesty's Government whether it was true, according to a rumour then in circulation, that a packet had within a few hours been received from the United States? My noble friend the President of the Council, who was then in the House, stated that the Government had at that time received no official information from America; but he added that they expected news either last night or this morning. I think if the noble Earl the Secretary for Foreign Affairs will state whether any important intelligence has been received from the United States, and—unless it be such as it would be unfit to communicate—inform your Lordships of its nature, it would be satisfactory to the House and the country.

Earl GRANVILLE: I have to state that I received last night a letter from Mr. Crampton, dated the 27th ult., and at the last moment saying that up to that hour he had received no intimation whatever of the intentions of the United States' Government (Hear, hear).

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—Lord RAVENSWORTH asked whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to introduce any new proposition for the accommodation of the public in this metropolis by improved facilities of communication, after the failure of the attempt to induce the House of Commons to entertain the estimate submitted to a Committee of the whole House for carrying out such a design?—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE stated that a modified and inexpensive plan for facilitating the communication between Regent's-park and Pall-mall was now under the consideration of the Government, and would in due time be submitted to the House of Commons.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Mr. EWART moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the law imposing the punishment of death. The main ground of his argument against capital punishment, he said, was its uncertainty. In all cases of infanticide by women a verdict of [illegible] was returned, and women generally were exempted from the punishment of death; while the leading ground in foreign countries for repeal, he contended, was strictly in conformity with the principles and precept of the Gospel. The question was one of expediency; punishment should be certain, criminal and repressive of crime; it should be as speedy as possible equal, not pressing with undue severity upon one while it was scarcely felt by another; it should be far as possible certain, and as mild as was consistent with safety, whereas, he maintained, experience had proved that capital punishment was ineffective, unequal, and uncertain.

The motion was seconded by Mr. HADFIELD.

Mr. DRUMMOND opposed the motion, observing that the precept contained in the words "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," was too plain to be controverted.

Mr. BLACKMORE supported the motion.

Sir G. GREY said he had no other way expressed his opinion upon this question than that he could not offer anything new against the motion, which he hoped the House, for the sake of society, and not to lessen the protection thrown round human life, would not be induced to adopt. Sir Erskine not to press the adoption of the resolutions by the House, assuring him that the subject had received the attention of the Government, and that it was their intention to bring forward a measure upon the subject next session.—After a short discussion the motion was withdrawn.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

NAWAB OF SURAT BILL.—Mr. V. SMITH moved that the second reading of the Nawab of Surat Bill, which had been introduced as a private bill, should be postponed.—Sir F. KELLY moved as an amendment that the second reading should be taken forthwith.—A prolonged and miscellaneous discussion ensued, but ultimately Sir F. Kelly withdrew his amendment, and the further consideration of the bill was postponed to Wednesday next.

The Aldershott Camp Bill and the Oxford University Bill respectively passed through Committee.

The Insurance of Lives Bill was read a third time, and passed.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS BILL.—On the motion that the House go into Committee on this bill, Lord RAVENSWORTH said, that in consequence of some information which he had received within a very short time, he wished to postpone the further consideration of the question for the present.—Lord CLANCARTY expressed his hope that the operation of the measure would be extended to Ireland.—The Duke of ARGYLL wished to know whether it was also to extend to Scotland.—The Earl of HARDWICKE thought that so important a matter as the reformation of juvenile criminals should be taken up by the Government, and not left to the care of religious societies.—The Earl of HARROWBY said that this question had received the consideration of the Government, and they had come to the conclusion that reformatory institutions would be much better carried on under the supervision of private societies. He gave instances of several establishments of a similar nature successfully conducted without Government control.—Lord RAVENSWORTH said the bill could not apply to Ireland, for this reason, that it was designed merely to improve the management of establishments now existing, and there were no reformatories in Ireland. He agreed, however, with the noble Earl that it would be desirable to bring Ireland also under the beneficent operation of such institutions. It was intended to apply to Scotland.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

LOAN TO SARDINIA.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER brought up a message from the Queen informing the House that her Majesty had concluded a convention with the King of Sardinia for a loan of one million sterling on the same terms as the former loan.—It was agreed that her Majesty's message should be taken into consideration on Monday next.

OUR RELATIONS WITH AMERICA.

Mr. BAILLIE inquired when the Army Estimates would be taken, as he intended bringing on his resolution in reference to our relations with the United States of America, of which he had given notice?

Mr. WILSON said that it was proposed to take the Army Estimates to-morrow.

Mr. BAILLIE said that was scarcely a fair notice to him.

Mr. DISRAELI said that if the noble Lord at the head of the Government had been in his place, he should have asked him whether he had received any fresh information on this subject; for, although there had been no fresh arrivals, there was a general impression that a most important communication had been made to her Majesty's Government. He thought it was scarcely fair for the hon. gentleman (Mr. Baillie) to compel him to bring on his resolution to-morrow under such circumstances.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he had no objection to take the Army Estimates on Monday.

Mr. DISRAELI said the motion of his hon. friend would much depend upon the answer given by the noble Lord to the question he intended to propose to him.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that, at all events, he could undertake that the Army Estimates should not be taken to-morrow.

Mr. BAILLIE said that as circumstances had changed since he gave notice of his resolution, he should alter its terms before submitting it to the House.

SUPPLY.

The House went into Committee of Supply.

On £151,213 being proposed to make up the sum necessary for the purposes of education,

Sir G. GREY said that £300,000 had been already taken on account, leaving a balance upwards of £400,000. There had been a gradual increase to this vote since 1839, when it first appeared in the Estimates, being then only £30,000.

Sir J. PAKINGTON expressed his pleasure at the extension of the vote, and called attention to the present state and prospects of education in the country. He complained of the course taken by the House upon Lord J. Russell's resolutions.

Mr. BAINES supported the voluntary system, and moved that the vote be reduced to the amount of last year, namely, £839,000.

Mr. M. GIBSON and Sir S. NORTHCOTE opposed the amendment, but complained that the grant was not applied in such a way as to benefit the destitute classes.

Mr. ALCOCK called attention to the expediency of doubling the present rates of the capitation grants to schools, whether in parishes above or below 5000 population, and of reducing the minimum number of days of attendance from 176 to 168, in order to be entitled to capitation money; of increasing the grant to masters and mistresses on account of pupil teachers from £5 to £10 for the first pupil teachers; and of establishing a lower class of certificates of merit to teachers, in accordance with the suggestion of Archdeacon Allen.

Mr. HENLEY advocated the extension of the system of education so as to embrace the lowest and most destitute classes.

Mr. B. SMITH supported the amendment. He thought that the vote would have the effect of destroying all voluntary efforts for the promotion of education.

Mr. MILNES supported the original proposition.

After a lengthened discussion the amendment was negatived and the original vote agreed to.

### HOUSE OF LORDS. FRIDAY.

THE IRISH MILITIA.—The Earl of DONOUGHMORE inquired of the Secretary for War what the intention of the Government was with respect to the Irish Militia. He thought that, in the present state of affairs, it would be unwise to disembody all the Irish militia regiments. It was intended to send the German Legion to the Cape of Good Hope to colonies it. Now, he thought the Irish Militia were entitled to the first equal favour at the hands of the Government.—Lord PANMURE did not see what there was in the condition of Ireland which would render it necessary to take a different course with respect to the Irish militia from that of the English and Scotch. It was therefore the intention of the English and Scotch. It was therefore the intention of the Government to disband the Irish Militia as soon as they believed circumstances would admit of doing so; nor had he any apprehension that members of that force would be found in arms against their country.

OUR RELATIONS WITH AMERICA.

The Earl of DERBY inquired whether within the last two days her Majesty's Government had received official information from the United States' Government to the effect that Mr. Crampton and three British Consuls had been dismissed from the United States; and also, if so, what course it was intended by the Government to pursue in consequence?

The Earl of CLARENDON said that on the day before yesterday Mr. Dallas, the American Minister at this Court, communicated to him a despatch which he had received from his Government to the effect that the [illegible] of her Majesty's Government on the enlistment question was [illegible] by the United States Government. The despatch [illegible] Mr. Crampton and the Consuls was [illegible] the President had intended to [illegible] the three British Consuls. As to the steps which her Majesty's Government might pursue, he could not say at present to what extent that point. With regard to the [illegible] America Mr. Dallas informed him that the Government thought there were certain questions in connection with [illegible] which could be [illegible] arbitration [illegible] which the paper was [illegible].

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

Mr. DISRAELI asked the noble Lord at the head of the Government whether our relations with America had altered; and if so, what course the Government intended to pursue?

Lord PALMERSTON said that the Earl of Clarendon had received from Mr. Dallas a despatch to the effect that the American Government were satisfied with the explanations of the British Government, though not altogether satisfied with Mr. Crampton's conduct, to whom they intended to take with regard to Mr. Dallas, and he should put a question accordingly next Monday to that effect (Hear, hear).

The House then went into Committee of Supply.

ST. JAMES'S-PARK.—Lord PALMERSTON moved a grant of £4500 for making a carriage-road from the gate, near the German Chapel, to the Mall in St. James's-park. Also a further grant of £3500 for the erection of a suspension bridge for foot passengers over the water in the inclosure of St. James's-park.—Mr. L. DAVIES moved that the first vote should be reduced to £2000, on the ground that the proposed road could be made by a most eminent contractor for such a sum.—The amendment, however, was not pressed, and the first vote was agreed to. Upon the vote for the bridge being proposed, the Committee divided, when the vote was carried by a majority of 183 to 95.

The remainder of the night was occupied by a discussion on several other votes.

## MUSIC.

THE principal event of the week at Her Majesty's Theatre has been the appearance of Madame Albertini, on Monday night, in the character of *Lucrezia Borgia*. Her performance was highly successful, and justified the reputation she had gained by her début in the "Trovatore" as a powerful tragedian and an accomplished singer. But she experienced the disadvantage which, while Grisi remains on the stage, must be felt by every other performer who undertakes that part. Grisi has so completely embodied its dark and terrible grandeur that the character and the actress are actually identified: we are unable to dissociate them; and cannot help feeling that whoever is not Grisi is not *Lucrezia Borgia*. This feeling is at variance, it is true, with dispassionate criticism. But it is not to be resisted; and it would operate, we believe, even were we to suppose the appearance of an actress superior to Grisi herself. It is not surprising, therefore, that Madame Albertini's reception was somewhat less enthusiastic in *Lucrezia Borgia* than it had been in *Leonora*; but it was a warm and unanimous recognition of her great merits. She was highly applauded throughout; and at the conclusion of the final scene, when *Lucrezia* throws herself distractedly on the dead body of her son, the curtain fell amid acclamations from all parts of the house.

Piccolomini's triumphs go on increasing. Every repetition of the "Traviata" is a scene of greater and greater excitement. The theatre is uniformly crowded to the doors; the boxes are a blaze of rank and fashion; every night when the siren appears on the stage the house "rises at her;" even the ladies start to their feet and wave their handkerchiefs; and when she retires it is amidst thunders of applause and showers of bouquets. Nor is a jot of this admiration thrown away—it is wholly and justly due to a combination of loveliness and genius such as has rarely appeared on the boards of any theatre.

Another star of the first magnitude will rise on Saturday evening—Johanna Wagner. She is to appear as *Romeo*, in "I Capuletti ed i Montecchi." Many circumstances concur to make this lady's début in England an occurrence of most extraordinary interest.

LITTLE is doing at the Lyceum in a musical point of view; the attention of the management, as well as of the public, being seemingly engrossed by the splendid performances of Madame Ristori, which we notice elsewhere.

A THIRD Italian Opera has started into existence on the other side of the river. It is established at the Surrey Theatre, and is, we understand, an enterprise of the eminent house of Cramer and Beale. This house possesses, what has generally been wanting in the case, the means of carrying on the undertaking in a substantial manner; and the commencement indicates both liberality and judgment. There is obtained a most essential requisite of an opera house, an excellent orchestra and chorus, under the musical director is the able and experienced Mr. Alfred Mellon; and the company of performers is adequate to the production of any opera. The theatre opened on Monday evening, with "Norma," admirably performed in every respect. The Druid priestess was personated by Madame Lorini, an American lady, hitherto unknown to the English public even by name. She imitates Grisi, but successfully; and her performance is none the worse on that account. Her acting showed energy and feeling; and her vocal attainments are of a high order. The part of *Pollio* was sustained by her husband, Signor Lorini, a performer of considerable powers. Both of them were entirely successful. Mdlle. Sedlatzek (whose merits are known to the public) was an interesting *Adalgisa*; and the part of the chief priest, *Oroveso*, was effectively sustained by Signor Forini. In regard to the scenery, decorations, and *mise en scene*, every thing was worthy of the spirited *entrepreneurs*. We observe that the company is numerous and strong, including Madame Caradori, Monsieur and Madame Gassier, Madame Rudersdorff, and other eminent artists. The undertaking well deserves success, as it will furnish the Surrey public with an entertainment of a high class on very moderate terms; though we cannot help wishing that English, not Italian, Opera had been the object of the enterprise.

THE fifth PHILHARMONIC CONCERT, on Monday evening, was of even more than usual brilliancy. It embraced two of the finest symphonies extant: Mendelssohn's in A (the Italian Symphony) and Beethoven's in B flat; Weber's overture to "Oberon;" Mozart's scena, "Non so donde viene," and Haydn's "Spirito gentil," sung by Miss Dolby; and the air, "Vedrò mentrìo sospiri," from "Figaro," sung by Mr. Weiss. But the most remarkable features of the concert were the two concertos, the one on the piano, the other on the violin, performed by Miss Arabella Goddard and Signor Sivori. The first was Mr. Sterndale Bennett's, in C minor, a beautiful work, which our youthful pianist executed in a manner which transported the audience. She was applauded with the utmost vehemence, and recalled, after she had left the orchestra, to receive further tokens of admiration. Sivori played one of the concertos of his illustrious master, Paganini, and played it as no one save Paganini himself could have done. It was a combination of the most marvellous achievements with the most exquisite beauties, and excited mingled wonder and delight. The Philharmonic season terminates on the 23rd of this month, when Schumann's celebrated cantata, "Paradise and the Peri," is to occupy the whole evening. The principal soprano part is to be sung by Madame Goldschmidt Lind; and the Queen is to honour the concert with her presence.

MADAME GOLDSCHMIDT LIND has announced three farewell concerts at Exeter-hall before her final departure from England. The first, on Wednesday evening, was one of the most brilliant she has ever given—remarkable, not only for her own vocal performances, but for the richness and variety of the programme, and the completeness of the whole entertainment. Madame Goldschmidt was supported by Madame Viardot and Signor Belletti. With the former she sang the grand duet in "Semiramide;" with the latter, the comic duet, "Per pieare alla Signora," in the "Turco in Italia." She sang the brilliant finale to the "Sonnambula," a charming air from Gluck's "Armida," Spontini's "Morning Hymn" from "La Vestale," "John Anderson my Jo," and the Swedish Echo-Song. She never sang with greater splendour or more exquisite beauty; and her efforts were received by the immense assemblage with transports of enthusiasm. M. Otto Goldschmidt played Weber's "Concert-Stück" and the solo part in Beethoven's Choral Fantasia, maintaining his well-earned position as a pianist of the first class, and receiving his due meed of applause.

MDME. BASSANO and HERR KUHE'S ANNUAL CONCERT. This distinguished entertainment was held at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday last, at two o'clock in the afternoon. The programme, besides a variety of popular pieces, comprised those of two of the most celebrated vocalists of the day—Mdme. Viardot Garcia and Mr. Sims Reeves. In the final rondo from the "Sonnambula," Mdme. Viardot proved that Mdme. Alboni is not the only contralto who can render that difficult soprano song to perfection. In the comical duet, "Signor F. Lablache, mi dica," Mr. Leicine di Cianchi" she moved the audience to convulsions of laughter, and confirmed her claim to be considered the most artistic vocalist of her time. She had yet another great feat to prove and illustrate to her audience—her pre-eminence as a ballad singer. Meyerbeer's "Chanson d'Amour," "In my little native lake," gave occasion for this. Not only was every note of the charming melody clearly enunciated, but every word was pronounced with a freedom and distinctness which would certainly have delighted the poet had he been present. Vocalists we have in plenty; but true singers like Madame Viardot, who give a meaning and expression to what they sing, are scarce. Mr. Sims Reeves contributed two songs, "Della sua pace," by Mozart, and "Good night, beloved," by Balfe, both of which he delivered in his best style. The wonderful qualities of his singing are as well known as those of Madame Viardot, and his position is as secure and uncontested. When we say, therefore, that he was never in better voice than on this occasion we eulogise His performances in the strongest terms, and account for the enthusiastic reception which they received. Madame Bassano sang Handel's "Lascia chio pianza" with much power. In the duet with her sister she had great success; as well as in the little Scotch ballad which she declaimed in a manner to gladden the hearts of the "Northerners." Herr Pischek sang the "Kleine Recrut" exquisitely; it was unanimously and vociferously encored. Of the other vocalists, Miss Sherrington, Herr Reichardt, and Signor F. Lablache, made highly favourable impressions. Miss Arabella Goddard and Herr Kuhe performed several solos on the pianoforte, as well as a duet on two pianos—airs from the "Etoile du Nord." The admirers of prestidigitation had ample scope for enthusiasm on this occasion, and in a few instances the audience were favoured with some charming snatches played without affectation and with natural grace. The concert was fashionably and numerously attended, and concluded at a protracted hour.

A new musical society has been formed, called the VOCAL UNION, for the performance of English glees and madrigals. In plan and object it resembles the English Glee and Madrigal Union, which for a number of years gave such admirable performances, but which, we regret to hear, is now broken up. The members of this new society are Miss Marian Moss, Mr. Foster, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. Winn, and Mr. Thomas; with Mr. J. L. Hatton for their accompanyist on the pianoforte. Their first concert, on Wednesday morning, at the Hanover-square Rooms, attracted a large audience, and was very successful. It consisted of an excellent selection of glees and madrigals, chiefly of the more modern masters, Webb, Horsley, Dr. Cooke, Goss, Elliot, Linley, and Bishop, all of which were sung with great purity, expression, and effect. We wish the Vocal Union all success, for its object is the cultivation of a beautiful and truly English class of music which is now-a-days too much neglected.

## THE THEATRES, &c.

LYCEUM.—The grandeur of Madame Ristori's style of art is indisputable. There is a largeness in her action, and a general breadth of manner, that especially harmonise with classic conceptions. She is decidedly great in the ideal. One of her important points in the "Medea" occurs in the third act, when she apostrophises the statue of Saturn, the child-eating, homicidal god, whose example appears to her excited imagination to consecrate the dreadful purpose of her vengeance. She requires opportunities of this sort to exhibit her genius in its full might. On Wednesday the tragedy of "Maria Stuarda" gave little scope to histrionic fancy. The Italian version of André Maffei spares nothing, but inflicts the whole tediousness of the German original. The historic play is subject to many difficulties, and under Schiller's treatment these difficulties are by no means diminished. He allows but little for the play of the poetical, and seeks rather in the page of the historian for his topics and his situations. We have in "Maria Stuarda" the political relations of the heroine set forth with technical precision; but little space is left for dramatic situation. Only one scene, therefore—that of the accidental meeting of the Queens at Fotheringay—exists in which the poet has contributed invention, and the actress has occasion for ideal action. This occasion Mdme. Ristori availed herself of to the full extent, and again we recognised the sublimity of the artist. The whole act is beautifully composed by Schiller. First, there are the lyric raptures with which the ill-starred heroine welcomes her temporary deliverance from her imprisonment:—

Oh, ch' io disseti l'affannata lena
Nell' aperta de' cieli aura serena!
O verdi amiche piante, io vi ringrazio!
Voi mi coprite colla fronde oscura
Le dolorose mura
Del mio carcere orrendo! Io vo sognarmi
E libera mi sento.
Perchè la dolce illusion rubarmi!

But the entire ode is exceedingly fine, and Mdme. Ristori revelled in its delicious diction, rhythm, and feeling. The building-up of the scene is most artistic. The reluctance of *Mary* to meet the shock of an interview so long desired, and the want of preparation and plan of which she becomes fatally conscious at the last moment, is well imagined. She cannot even go through with the ceremonial proprieties of the meeting; but betrays her natural mood when court etiquette and prudence would demand its repression. At length she bows at the feet of the indignant *Elizabeth*; but not submissively, but with an averted eye which furtively ascribes to the overhanging heavens the motives for the apparent homage. *Elizabeth*, on her part, cannot refrain from topics of insult; then, indeed, *Mary* attempts self-restraint, and for a time achieves it. This, however, suits not *Elizabeth's* design, and she goads on her victim to reprisals. Then the long pent-up indignation finds impetuous way, and *Mary* regains the sovereignty of her position, and exults over the tyrant whom circumstances and not right has invested with injurious power. This was magnificently executed, and at once places Madame Ristori on the same level with Rachel. The final scene of *Mary's* execution, with its religious pomp and preparations, is one of those situations which, on the English boards, are scarcely tolerable: but, if anything could have induced an English audience to be pleased with such a scene, the excellent arrangements with which the groupings were managed would certainly, in this instance, have succeeded. The most perverse to the recurring formulas of leave-taking, the eternal farewells, and the religious confession to which the Royal martyr is condemned. The grace, the dignity, the piety of the heroine was abundantly illustrated, and the truth of the picturesque and quietly preserved. Mdme. Ristori was supported was not exactly calculated to assist her materially. Mdme. Barsacani certainly did not shine as *Queen Elizabeth*, and Signor Gleck did not exactly please us as the *Earl of Leicester*. Nevertheless, the part will prove serviceable to Mdme. Ristori's fame, as proving that she can sustain a character, depending not on melodramatic action, but relying for its effect entirely on its historic and dramatic elaboration, requiring minute attention in the artist, together with all the resources of elocution, and all the nuances of impassioned attitude, to avoid the natural monotony of the same state of sentiment prolonged and repeated from scene to scene. In the "Medea" we have witnessed the artist in storm and whirlwind of emotion; but in "Maria Stuarda" we behold her in the calm and persistent energy of contiguous sufferings, and the dominance of principle overruling the issues of life and death—the sublime, not of action, but of thought and feeling. In Mdme. Ristori, accordingly, we saw the royal penitent atoning for her former guilt, by suffering for a crime of which she was innocent; and this blending of opposites bequeaths a quiet state of interest in which the great performer may triumphantly illustrate the crowning grace of all art—repose.

OLYMPIC.—A new piece, under the title of "The Fascinating Individual" was produced on Monday. Its merit consists only in the opportunity which it furnishes to Mr. Robson of impersonating an original character who believes himself to be such an individual as the title of the piece implies. A little man with a long aristocratic name, *Mr Adolphus Fortescue*, is in danger of an enforced marriage, from which he proposes to escape by rendering himself exceedingly disgusting to the lady and her family. Assuming an extravagant costume and affecting foppish manners and a habit of punning, he at first surprises his intended and her father, but is in danger of being considered amusing. This, of course, flatters his vanity, and accordingly his faith in his personal attractiveness grows stronger and stronger. To counteract the influence of the irresistible persons charm, he writes a pseudonymous letter, vilifying his own character, which his intended father in-law at once repudiates as a masterstroke invention of some enemy," so naturally does the self-traducer assume the appearance of innocence on being sorrowfully shown its contents. Other absurdities follow too numerous to detail; and the action is further complicated by the appearance on the scene of the lady's real lover and his own real mistress, and after some flirtation and jealousy, and a pretended duel, the parties get properly paired. The merit of these pieces in general, from which the present is not exempt, is that they proceed upon insufficient motives, and involve improbable conditions. If the spectator can reconcile himself to inconsistencies and circumstances which in actual society never can take place, then the humour of Mr. Robson's acting may be thoroughly relished. Fortunately the traits of character delineated are new in the main, so that we are not presented with a favourite actor in all phases of old parts somewhat differently combined: but there is sufficient sameness in the individuality portrayed, as well as in the piece, which was completely successful.

HAYMARKET.—Mr. Buckstone has revived one of the best of his own comedies, and the experiment has been so far successful that the piece is likely to have a considerable run. The drama of "Single Life" —the piece now revived—was written by Mr. Buckstone as a companion to that of "Married Life;" in the latter of which he was careful to introduce none but married persons, and in the former none but lovers. The characters of the present comedy are all bachelors and spinsters, the more prominent being a bashful lover, played by Mr. Buckstone; a singing lady, played by Miss Lavine; and a woman-hating bachelor, and a man-hating spinster, played respectively by Mr. Chippendale and Mrs. Poynter. The latter at length marry on the ground of mutual hatred, which promises fair to terminate in a softer sentiment on better acquaintance. The bickerings of the lovers are ingenious and amusing, and in the course of the three acts of which the play consists there are some good situations and much racy dialogue. Mr. Buckstone is fond of extravagance in his incidents, and this comedy is not exempt from the fault; but its literary tone is on the whole more elevated than usual, and the witty author has good reason to be proud of his bantling.

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Melbourne having been deprived for 108 days of any advices from England, the Legislature of Victoria has been urged to take measures for the establishment of a regular and speedy steam-packet communication, and the sum of £75,000 has been voted for that purpose.

A Consistory will be held at Rome on the 16th inst. for the proclamation of five cardinals; two of them are Austrians and three Italians.

The Roman Government is trying to raise recruits in Switzerland, but the higher pay of England has monopolised all the available volunteers. The Papal Government requires 10,000 men to complete its musters.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

### DISMISSAL OF MR. DALLAS.

The following ominous article appears in the *Morning Post* of yesterday morning:—

We have reason to believe that any doubt which remained upon the public mind as to the statement which we made ten days ago, of the approaching expulsion of Mr. Crampton from the territory of the United States, is now definitely removed. The United States' Minister in London has, we understand, communicated to her Majesty's Government the determination of the Cabinet of Washington to hold no further diplomatic intercourse with Mr. Crampton, and to withdraw the *exequatur* from the three Consuls who acolleged to have infringed the laws of the Union. This declaration, we believe we may state, is accompanied by offers ostensibly conciliatory, inasmuch as Mr. Dallas has received authority, if we retain him here, to treat with full powers concerning the questions at issue in Central America, and in case of non-agreement with Lord Clarendon to refer the matters to an arbitrator to be jointly agreed upon.

The American Government has thus, in the rash enforcement of its policy, taken the dangerous step of insulting England, accompanying the outrage by an offer which is intended to bribe us into quiet acquiescence.

This is the real purport of this act, so conciliatory in appearance, but in appearance only. Substantially it is of no value, because the American Government must be be well aware that it is impossible for the Cabinet of this country to discuss any matters with Mr. Dallas while Mr. Crampton is forcibly suspended from his functions in the United States.

We maintain that neither this country nor Mr. Crampton, in his capacity of representative of this country, has done anything to justify this extreme measure; and we cannot, consistently with what is due either to the country or to Mr. Crampton, consent to accept a specific and direct insult for the sake of a pretended equivalent in the shape of the concession of an arbitration of the Central American question, which is a matter standing entirely upon its merits, and totally unconnected with Mr. Crampton, or with the acts imputed to him.

Under these circumstances there is but one course which the country can expect from her Majesty's Government. The dismissal of Mr. Crampton must be followed by the dismissal of Mr. Dallas.

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THE INUNDATIONS IN FRANCE. A public meeting was held yesterday at the Egyptian-hall, Mansion-house, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the sufferers by the late inundations in France, and of aiding the subscriptions now being raised in Paris for their relief. The Lord Mayor presided; and on the platform were Mr. T. Baukey, M.P.; Mr. V. Scully, M.P.; Baron Rothschild, Sir F. Baring, M.P.; and other influential persons. Resolutions appointing a committee were adopted, Mr. J B Heath, Mr. Raikes Currie, Lord Ravensworth, and Sir Moses Montefiore being the principal speakers. The Lord Mayor announced that he had already received subscriptions to the amount of between £4000 and £5000 (Applause). A committee was then appointed, of which the Lord Mayor was nominated treasurer, to receive subscriptions.

SIR GEORGE GREY AND W. PALMER.—We reproduce in another column the letter which Sir George Grey has addressed to Mr. John Smith, stating that he had heard nothing to induce him to interfere with the fulfilment of the sentence of the law in the case of William Palmer. Sir G. Grey says he have every reason to believe, still adheres, in common with every one who regards the case though the medium of reason and common sense, to this determination. The execution of the convict will therefore take place at Stafford to-morrow morning. *Globe* of Friday.

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### BOSTON YACHT-CLUB REGATTA.

THE first regatta for the season of this flourishing club took place on Thursday week. The respected representative for Boston, Mr. Herbert Ingram, presented to the club a very handsome fifty-guinea cup, leaving it to the members to dispose of as they thought proper. They judiciously determined to throw it open for competition among the yachts belonging to the club, charging it per contra with the money thus raised forming a second prize, to be contested for by yachts under five tons burden. There were eight entries for the Ingram Cup, and four for the smaller prize.

THE BOSTON YACHT-CLUB REGATTA PRIZE CUP.

Early on Thursday morning Skirbeck Quarter presented a very gay appearance, in its assemblage of steamers, sloops, yachts, and smacks waiting to take in passengers. About 8.30 a.m. the various trains having arrived, and each boat having received its fair number of passengers, the various craft moved down the river to Maudester Sluice, and rounding point On rounding the point near the Packhouse, the following yachts were observed lying off the Cut ready to start:—*Phœnix*, 6 tons, Mr. Bagg, Spalding; *Waterwitch*, 15 tons, Mr. Long, *Petrel*, 17 tons, Mr. W. H. Lewin (commodore); *Kestrel*, 7 tons, Mr. J. G. Marshall, *Magic*, 16 tons, Mr. C. Anderson (vice-commodore). Besides these, the following yachts were entered but did not start:—*Eugenie*, Mr. W. H. Green, *Peacock* (Mr. Anderson), and *Jenny* (Mr. J. S. Wilkinson, Lincoln).

Second Class. *Waterwitch*, 5 tons, Mr. J. Pilley; *Nautilus*, 5 tons, Mr. Plummer; *Arrow*, 3 tons, Mr. E. A. Hildred; *Widgeon*, 3 tons, Mr. J. C. Tomkin.

At starting the *Magic*, having the windward side, was the first to take the lead, followed in quick succession by the *Waterwitch* and other the yachts, the *Red Rover* bringing up the rear; this position she occupied while she was in the race, but at length her career was cut short by her running upon the Ants Sand, where she remained until the tide turned in the evening. A few minutes after the first yachts had started a third gun was fired, and the small yachts were off, the *Nautilus* leading the group. All the rest followed in a small, the steamers bringing up the rear. The river now presented a coup-d'œil of great beauty. Corporation Point and the New Cut were soon passed; and at length the open water in Hobhole was reached. Here the course was altered, and the remainder of the proposed new channel to Clayhole was pointed out, and the probability and desirability of this important improvement in the haven were discussed. In the meantime the yachts had reached Ribow Buoy, the *Waterwitch* leading, followed with scarcely the interval of a boat's length by the *Magic* and the *Kitten*. Up to this point it had all been plain sailing before the wind; now came the tug of work, the next twenty miles of the course being almost dead in the wind's eye. Squaresails, stunsails, and other fly-away gear were "doused," and each yacht was reduced to its legitimate canvas—mainsail, gib, foresail, and gaff. As the yachts neared the Skull Ridge the promise of more wind was fulfilled, and each vessel was obliged to reduce sail. Back again to the winning post (the upper sea-head buoy), there was a fair wind, and another change of sails was the consequence; the modest gear which had been used for beating down was discarded, and every stitch of canvas was again the order of the day (See the Illustration). While tacking, the *Red*

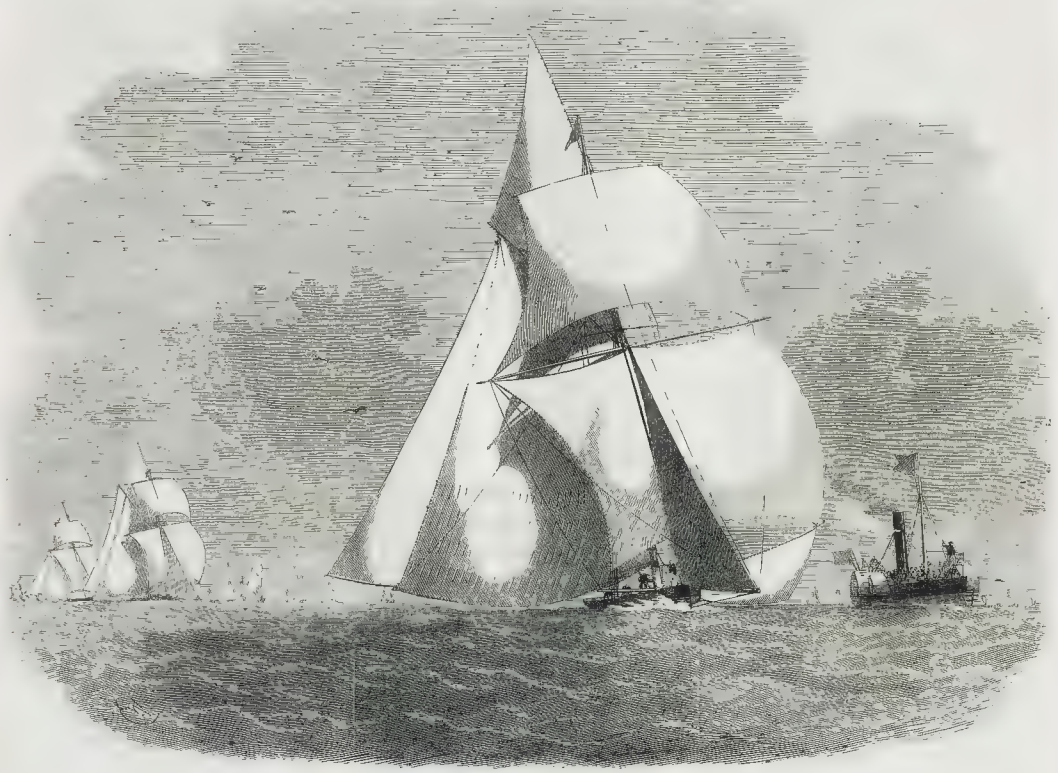
BOSTON REGATTA.—THE YACHTS STARTING FOR THE CUP.

*Rover* ran ashore, but at the time she was so far astern as to have almost lost sight of the other yachts. They rounded the winning-buoy in the following order:—*Waterwitch*, 2.12½; *Magic*, 2.21; *Fairy*, 2.27; *Kitten*, 4.2.

The second class, who ran a shorter course, arrived at the winning-buoy as under:—*Arrow*, 1.26; *Waterwitch*, 1.37; *Nautilus*, 1.39. In the evening the yacht squadron returned to Boston, when the banks, for a distance of four miles, were almost lined with spectators; it is calculated there were from 5000 to 6000 people present.

In the evening the members and friends assembled at the clubhouse, when the cup was presented to Mr. R. Thorpe, the owner of the *Waterwitch*. The health of Mr. Ingram was proposed by Mr Grant, one of the owners of the winning yacht; the toast was drunk with enthusiasm, and various other toasts followed.

We have engraved the Prize Cup, which is of tasteful design, from the establishment of Messrs. Elkington and Co.



BOSTON REGATTA.—THE "WATERWITCH," WINNER OF THE CUP, OFF PRINCTON SHORE.

## ST. ALBANS ABBEY.

THE restoration of St. Albans Abbey is the work upon which the religious as well as the archæological interest of the educated classes in England is now concentrated. Regarded as the proposed centre of a see whose creation is deemed most desirable by all who wish to behold the Established Church legitimately developing her energies, St. Albans may be considered as the nucleus of one of the most creditable efforts Churchmen have made for many a year. A yet more general but not less earnest desire has been manifested by the lovers of magnificent antiquity, of stately architecture, of edifices rich with the associations of past ages, that this noble fabric should be preserved to our successors in a condition which shall testify that our own age was neither unenlightened nor neglectful upon the subject of Christian art.

The Abbey is as well known as any of our cathedrals to the architect and the antiquary, but a few details of its history and character may not be useless to the general reader; for whose ben fit, also, we present two original Views of the building — one of them showing its peculiar external form, and immense extent of nave, and the other giving the chancel, pulpit, and some of that portion of the edifice used for the services of the Church.

A very numerous and influential meeting was held in the Townhall of St Albans early in April, when Lord Verulam, supported by a number of other noblemen and gentlemen, presided. The objects of this meeting were to consider the best means of restoring and upholding the Abbey Church, and obtaining for it the dignity of a cathedral. Among those who attended were the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Robert Grosvenor, Lord Robert Cecil, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, the Rev. Dr. Nicholson (the Rector of St. Albans, and one of the ablest labourers in the good cause), Archdeacon Robinson, and Archdeacon Grant. The Bishop of the diocese (Rochester) would have been present but for domestic affliction. At this meeting a most interesting report by Mr. G. G. Scott, the eminent architect, was read, a document which we have taken previous occasion to commend to our readers, as embodying the whole case and claim of the Abbey.

The original church was founded on this site in memory of Alban, the first British martyr. This Christian hero was born at Verulam in the third century, and went to Rome, where he served for seven years as a soldier under Diocletian, and after his return and conversion was beheaded during the furious persecution waged by that Emperor against "the people called Christians." The place of the martyr's death was originally named Holmhurst, but the name was afterwards changed to St. Albans in his honour. The first church was erected in the days of Constantine, and, from its smallness, Mr. Scott suggests, escaped destruction at the hands of the Pagan Saxons, and was standing when they embraced Christianity. King Offa most probably rebuilt the church, and certainly did much for it, besides restoring to it the body of Alban, which had been removed during the Saxon invasion. The last two Saxon abbots of the monastery founded by Offa collected immense stores of materials for rebuilding the church, and the first two Norman abbots executed the work in a style of great magnificence. Brady's "Clavis" states that in 1257 some workmen repairing the building found the remains of some sheets of lead, containing relics, with a plate of lead over them, in which was cut the following inscription:— "In hoc mausoleo inveniuntur ossa venerabile corpus Sancti Albani protomartyris Anglorum." When King Henry the Eighth suppressed the monasteries, a rich clothier named Stump bought the church for £400, and made it a parish church for the inhabitants. Even when its most precious days were gone, the people who worshipped in it seem always to have retained an affectionate reverence for the glorious old pile, and to have exerted themselves to obtain the means of preserving it. Some Government assistance was once or twice obtained, but it is of late years only that the work has been done on a large scale; and to the present rector, Dr. Nicholson, it is due that the work of the *edax rerum* has been effectually delayed. The

ST. ALBANS ABBEY: THE CHOIR AND HIGH ALTAR.

ST. ALBANS ABBEY, FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

grand effort now to be made would have been far more difficult and costly had he not been so sedulous—*vigilans in cede*.

A few words from Mr. Scott's report will convey an excellent idea of the edifice which it is now proposed to restore:—

The church, as built by the early Norman abbots, was as large probably as almost any abbey, church, or cathedral of that period: gigantic as many of them were. It was built on a beautifully symmetrical plan. The nave, or western arm of the cross, alone measured internally no less than 270 feet in length, and the total length of the church appears to have been as much as 450 feet. It had no less than six spidal chapels, besides the great apse containing the high altar and the shrine of St Alban: and its dignity externally was enhanced by three vast towers; one at the intersection of the cross, and two at the western facade. The whole edifice, in its perfect and unaltered state, must have been dignified and noble in the highest degree; though (being built entirely of Roman brick, and covered both within and without with an incrustation of plaster) its beauty was the result of its proportions, symmetry, and fitness, rather than of architectural detail: the stern severity of its interior was, however, relieved by costly accessories, and by the enrichment of every part of its surface with painted decorations, of which remains may still be traced, wherever the early surfaces remain. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, however, great alterations were made in the architecture of the church. The western facade was rebuilt in the Early Pointed style, with three porches of great magnificence; the arcades of the nave were in part reconstructed in the Painted style, and on designs of extreme dignity and beauty: the eastern arm of the church was in great measure rebuilt on a design differing from that of the newer portions of the nave, but not falling short of them in beauty; while still further eastward the church was extended by the addition of a group of exquisite chapels, of which the Lady Chapel was the most conspicuous, and of which the architectural detail equals in beauty and refinement anything which can be found in England. The church, thus extended, exceeds in length any other church or cathedral in Great Britain—and though, in other dimensions, it falls short of York and some other of our greatest churches, it (as a whole) would rank in point of extent among our principal cathedrals. During its whole history as an abbey church, it was from time to time enriched by accessories, such as monuments, screens, &c., &c., so that, even in its present condition, it is a perfect study of the architecture of the Middle Ages, possessing specimens of the most remarkable kind of every period of English ecclesiastical architecture

This is the noble fane with which it is described to deal, not in an irreverent spirit, but for its conservation. Any attempt to "smarten up" the old pile is earnestly disclaimed. Repair what is venerable, "restore where beauty of form is needed," says Mr. Scott. And the heartiness with which the country is responding to the St. Albans appeal is most gratifying. Several thousands have already been raised, and it is felt that the case has but to be laid before open handed Englishmen to ensure their ready liberality. We desire to do all in our power to circulate that appeal. To those who know the work done, and how that work has stood for ages, and is still a thing of beauty. You will then need no further request for your aid, but will ask where it can be sent. We answer by anticipation, to Messrs. Hoare, in Fleet-street, or to any member of the committee, whose names may be procured by writing to Lord Robert Cecil, who has undertaken the honourable office of its secretary

"The blood of the martyr is the seed of the Church," saith, or we mistake, an inscription in the Roman arena where the old Christians died rather than sell the sacred books in the days of the wild beast. When Alban, the humble soldier, knelt to die at Holmhurst, fifteen hundred years ago, not even in "the last ecstasy of the martyr" could he have foreseen how long the memory of his noble example should be treasured by his countrymen. No memorial can take a nobler form than that of the house of prayer, and therefore, in memory of what Alban did, let us unite and preserve to our descendants the unrivalled "MAUSOLEUM PROTOMARTYRIS." SHIRLEY BROOKS.

## *NATIONAL SPORTS.*

ASCOT has been anything but "royal" in the tone of its meeting this year, as we rarely remember a duller one. Fly-by-Night, who was "not wanted" for the Derby, and had made the best use of his time at Leatherhead since his memorable "nowhere," boldly vindicated the Flying Dutchman *prestige*, and made perfect mincemeat of Canobie (Wood Hatstead's longer distance), Aleppo, and Bird-in-Hand, the third, sixth, and seventh horses in the Derby, over the New Mile. After his hour's rest, Yellow Jack, with 5 lb. extra, tried to cut him down over the Swinley course, which is just the Derby distance, but was caught at the Ditch and Stand and beaten cleverly. Taking into account the extra weight, and the fact of Yellow Jack having to make his own running, we may perhaps set down the chestnut as about 3lb. the better animal of the two, so that Fly-by-Night, even if he had been prepared for it, could not have won the Derby. Still, not a few of the Tykes, who are smarting from the effects of misplaced confidence, will persist in thinking so, and the raw will be quite as malignant as it was in the case of Songstress. Yellow Jack has thus run second four times this year in races whose value amounted to nearly £10,000. Fly-by-Night's off fore-leg gave way three strides beyond the post, after his second victory, and it was all he could do, aided by the after application of a pocket handkerchief bandage, to limp back to his stable. Luckily for John Scott, the St. Leger is at last within his grasp with Lazzoletto, or Fly-by-Night's breakdown would have been a heavy blow. The latter has only been beaten once in his five races, which have brought Mr. Rowes £2348. Shoreham and Claret made a splendid finish for the four-year-old Memorial. In which Aleppo, who was an immense favourite, and tempted Sam Rogers to reduce to 7st. 13 lb., cut up wretchedly. Although the morning papers numbered him with Fly-by-Night, we feel certain that Coreyra, who, like Bird-in-Hand, by no means ran his best on the hard, but ground did not break down. He was better liked than any Surplice yet out; and the way in which Aleppo slipped his horses nearly 150 yards in the Vase race, as they passed the Stand, elicited a roar of laughter from all parts of the course. Nothing daunted, Fisherman tolled patiently after him, and caught him half way up the distance, a feat which at one time seemed hopeless of accomplishment. Sultan, who won the Cambridgeshire last year, is a very beautiful horse to look at, but had not the ghost of a chance throughout; and it is rather remarkable that whereas the Ascot Cup has been only won seven times out of fifty by three-year olds, the Vase is hardly ever won by anything above that age.

Mr. Richard Sutton's hunters fetched very high prices at Tattersall's last week, and the 328 guineas average for five of them at Quorn, in December, was comparatively little reduced. The highest Middle Park yearling reached 390 guineas, but the young Orlandos have so far set somewhat down in 1856 as the Derby approaches. Honest Tom Cannon's Finch realised 310 guineas; and a chestnut filly out of Alkali 750 guineas! It is rumoured that Lord Londesborough bid Mr. Payson £3000 for Blink Bonny, but that he will not hear of anything under £8000, the prices which Manganese is said to be offered to Baron Rothschild. The Royal Yearling sale is fixed for Monday, which will consequently be a red-letter day at Tattersall's; and on Saturday Brocket, two two-year-olds, seven yearlings, and fourteen brood mares of Mr. R. Way's, come to the hammer at Denham place, Uxbridge, where Acrobat has now retired, after his remarkable public career.

Death has been busy during the last few weeks with men well known in the sporting world. Mr John Ruff, one of the editors of "The Guide," died of Champion Bitch

## AMUSEMENTS, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.—It is respectfully announced that a Grand Extra Night will take place on THURSDAY next, JUNE 19th, when will be performed a favourite Opera, with Entertainments in the Ballet department by Mdlle. Marie Taglioni, Mdlles. Bocchetta Rosa, Katrina, Lenarouc, Clara, Pierron, and Mdme. A Bolion.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On MONDAY and during the Week will be presented Shakespeare's Play of THE WINTER'S TALE. Leontes, by Mr. C. Kean. Prelude by Mrs C. Kean. Preceded by A PRINCE FOR AN HOUR.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On MONDAY, JUNE 16th, 58th Night of the New Comedy of THE EVIL NAMES. Tuesday and Wednesday, Mr. Buckstone's revived Comedy of SINGLE LIFE. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday (first time these 30 years) MRS. CHERRY, after which the BLANCHE FANE will re-appear in THE LITTLE TREASURE; Fifth, Every Evening during the Week, the Spanish Dancers, Pepa Nena, Perea, and their Company, and the New Farce of THE WIDOWS and WIDOWS OF WOMEN.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—Great Hit.—The FLYING TORCHMAN every Evening.—Madame Celeste, Mr. B. Webster, Mr Wright (first time at second price).—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, Lies and Likes.—Wednesday and Saturday, A Bottle of Smoke, an Under Current, and Jacqueline.

STANDARD THEATRE.—Increasing Triumph of PROFESSOR ANDERSON. The same Extraordinary Sensation created by his performances at the Standard which characterised his wonderful career at the Lyceum. This week the performances will be changed, and very much increased in interest. The wonderful mysteries increase nightly, and no opinion is formed of a more enthusiastic character. New Apparatus, New Tricks, New Causes of Bewilderment. New Mysteries New Magic. While other theatres are almost deserted the Standard is thronged, though the performances are Limited to One per night.—the GREAT WIZARD of the NORTH. As thousands are turned from the doors every night, and no one is able to visit the Standard who does not come to time; remember that the doors open at Seven, and that the performances commence at half past. MAGIC and MYSTERY, in Twelve Acts and Fifty Scenes, every Evening.—Standard Theatre, opposite Eastern Counties Railway, Shoreditch.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 5, PALL-MALL EAST (close to Trafalgar-square), from Nine till Dusk. Admittance is Gratis—Sept 56. JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary

FRENCH EXHIBITION.—The THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS by Modern Artistes of the FRENCH SCHOOL is NOW OPEN, at the GALLERY, 120, PALL-MALL. Admittance, One Shilling. Season Tickets, Five Shillings: Catalogue, Sixpence. B. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC. ROLLAND, UP THE RHINE, and PARIS, is NOW OPEN every evening (except Saturday), at 8 o'clock. Stalls (which can be taken from a plan at the Box-office every day, between 11 and 5, without any extra charge), 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 o'clock. EGYPTIAN HALL.

W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES, with a New Loco-loko Lyric, OFF BY THE TRAIN, EVERY DAY (Sun. Excepted) at Eight, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, King William-street, Strand. Box-office open from Eleven to Five. Morning Performances every Saturday, at Two o'Clock.

MISS P. HORTON'S POPULAR ILLUSTRATIONS, Mr. and Mrs. T. SHERMAN REED will give their NEW ENTERTAINMENT, consisting of Musical and Characteristic Illustrations, introducing a variety of amusing and interesting scenes from real life, with English, French, and Italian Songs, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at the ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street, commencing at Eight o'Clock, and terminating at a quarter-past Ten. Prices at admission, 2s.; Stalls, 3s. Stalls may be secured at the Gallery during the day. A Morning Performance every Saturday at Three o'Clock, when the Stalls will be suppressed. Juvenile Tickets for Schools and Classes, under the administration of Lord Kight.'—Admission, 1s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Patron H.R.H. Prince Albert. NEXT MONDAY Evening, June 16th, at Eight, BERNEY MATHEW, Esq., author of "The Great World of London," &c., will open the Season to Original Lectures on Popular Subjects. Working Classes with one on the CURIOSITIES OF LIFE AMONG THE LABOURERS AND POOR OF LONDON.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE GREAT FOUNTAINS

The Directors of the Crystal Palace Company beg to announce that TUESDAY, the 24th of JUNE, has been fixed for the Inauguration of the GREAT FOUNTAINS. On this day will take place the First Public Display of the Whole System of Waterworks (including in addition to the Fountains already in action), the Water Temples, the Cascades, the Two Large Waterfalls, and the Fountains of the Grand Tower Basins

On this occasion admission will be limited to holders of One Guinea (Pink) and Two Guinea (Yellow Season Tickets, and to persons paying Half-a-Guinea. Transferable Tickets (Blue) will not be available on this day. See the dates specified on the face of these tickets.

The tours of the Palace and Park will be opened at Twelve.

Military Bands will be in attendance, in addition to the Band of the Company. By order,

G. GROVE, Secretary

Crystal Palace, June 5th, 1856.

ROYAL GARDENS, CREMORNE.—Daily from View (Admission, One Shilling) from Ten till Dusk, the GREAT AMERICAN FLORAL EXHIBITION, which opened during the past week by her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen, H.R.H. Prince Albert, the Prince of Prussia, the Princess Royal, H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Mary, and the Royal Household of the Nobility, its extent, variety, and magnificence entitle it to take its stand as the most splendid exhibition of the season. The amusements at Cremorne are, if possible more attractive than ever, commencing at Three o'clock each day, and continuing until late—and the close an crowning round of entertainments delight the visitor. Saturday next, June 14, and Floral Fête and Morning Concert (in which Picco, the celebrated Scandinavian Minstrel, will appear), in aid of the Funds of the Royal Free Hospital. Area for Tickets on this occasion 9. 6d. each admission after Six o'clock at the usual charges. The Band plays selections on Sundays, commencing at Four—Admission free Tables d'Hôte at 4s. 3s. 6d. each.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT to her WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—Gallery, 168, Piccadilly, corner of St. James's-street.—NOW ON VIEW, the deeply-interesting ROYAL PICTURE of the First Visit of her Majesty and Prince Albert to the Wounded Crimean Soldiers.—Admission free, by cards of address.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, Haymarket.—Under the immediate Patronage of her most gracious Majesty the QUEEN, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of KENT and Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia. Positively the last Night of the Season. Tuesday, June 17th, 1856, will be performed (for the last time this season) the Opera of LUCREZIA BORGIA. Lucrezia Borgia, Madame Grisi; Gennaro, Signor Mario; Alfonso, Signor Tamberlik; Don Apostolo Gazella, Signor Ronconi; Rustighello, Signor Polonini; Maffio Orsini, Signor Aldighieri; Vitellozzo, Signor Vialetti; Gazella, Signor Marini; Ascanio Petrucci, Signor Soldi; Oloferno Vitelli, Signor Tagliafico; Jacopo Liverotto, Signor Ferri; Astorre Manfredi, Signor Zelger; Pagolo, Signor Lorenzani; Ysabella, Mdlle. Bertrand; Maffeo, Signor Mercuriali; Servant, Signor Bonetti. Conductor, Signor Bonetti. Principal Vocal Instrumentalists, and of Miss Sherrington, 38, Great Marlborough-street.

MR. RICHARD BLAGROVE'S ANNUAL CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY MORNING NEXT, JUNE 16th, at Half-past Two o'Clock, when he will be assisted by the following Artistes:—Madame Clara Novello, Miss Sherrington, Miss Dolby, Signor Marras, Signor Giulio Regondi, Mr. Blagrove, H. Hill, and Mr. Blagrove, Mr. Howell, and Signor Piatti. Tickets, 7s., to be had of Mr. Blagrove, "Rutlandville," Stalls, 10s. 6d.; to be had only of Mr. Holmes' Repository of Music, 21, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, where a plan of the Room may be seen.

MR. HOLMES' PIANOFORTE CONCERT, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on TUESDAY MORNING, the 24th inst., at Two o'clock. Solos by Madame Clara Schumann, Miss Arabella Goddard, Professor Sterndale Bennett, and a host of eminent pianists, including Mr. Holmes. Subscribers, 1l. 1s. Non-subscribers, 1l. 5s. Holmes only, 26, Beaumont-street, Marylebone.

MR. AGUILAR begs to announce that his ANNUAL CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on THURSDAY MORNING, at Three o'clock. Tickets, 10s. 6d. and 7s., at the principal Music Publishers; and to Mr. Aguilar, 151, Albany-street, Regent's-park.

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TO DRAPERS and MILLINERS.—SPENCE and BUCHANAN, St Paul's Churchyard, will show on Monday, the 16th inst., and following days, several large lots of Manchester and Spitalfields Silks, Paris and Lyons Bonnetings, French and Coventry Ribbons, Barège and Crystal Lisses, Braids, and printed Cambrics. The whole of the above are clearing lots, well worth the attention of the Trade, having just been bought from 25 to 50 per cent under the regular prices.

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Vice-Admiral Sir George F. Seymour, K.C.B., G.C.H., Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West India Station

Rear-Admiral Sir Thos. Herbert, K.C.B

Captain the Hon. Henry Keppel, C.B., H.M.S. "Colossus"

Captain Charles Eden, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Coast Guard

Captain Edmund Lyons, Bart., G.C.H., C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Coast Guard at Portsmouth

H. Redmond, Esq., H.B.M Ambassador to the Court of Denmark

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Captain Charles Eden, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Coast Guard

Since the foundation, in 1831, of this Preparatory Naval Establishment, 306 Young Gentlemen have been passed for Naval, and forwards of 150 during the same period for direct Commissions in the Royal Marine Corps, Royal Marine Cadets, Masters' Assistants, &c.; irrespective of a great number of Mates and Second Masters, who have been first for Promotion, on their own great proof of Assistant and Master, R.N.

Terms—80 Guineas per Annum, or 10 Guineas per Month.

Eastern Parade is situate a few yards from the Beach and Southsea Castle, whence there is a fine and uninterrupted View of the Channel, the Isle of Wight, and the Solent, and is the nearest house of the kind of position by any locality on the coast of Great Britain.

ILKLEY WELLS HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT and HOTEL, Wharfedale, Yorkshire. Physician, Dr. RICHARDS. This splendid Mansion is situated amidst Mountain Scenery in the finest part of Yorkshire, enjoys the most bracing air and the purest water, commands some magnificent views, and affords a delightful resort, with superior accommodation, for those who require it. Terms per Week, taking meals at the Table d'Hôte, £2 2s. Usual hotel charges for extras. Private Medical fees: Introductory, £1 1s.; Medical Attendance and Baths, per Week, £1 1s. For Prospectus containing a view of the Establishment, address the Manager, Mr. STRACHAN, Ilkley Wells, near Otley.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—The unapplied Funds in the hands of the Bankers of the Society are as St. Margaret's, opposite Richmond and Kew Gardens, with seventeen acres of land is now for sale. Carts to view the estate may be had of the Secretary, No 33, Norfolk-street, Strand. Eligible plots on the Tunbridge Wells Estate (Woodbury-park), giving Votes for West Kent, are now on the Sale at Fifteenth Quarterly General Meeting will be held at Exeter-hall on Thursday, the 26th of June, at three o'clock, Viscount Ingestrie in the chair, when the Lettings for public drawing for Rights of Choice on the Society's Estates will take place. CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK, Sydney, Melbourne.—LETTERS of CREDIT and DRAFTS are GRANTED at 25 per cent payable by Messrs. HEYWOOD, KENNARD, and CO., No. 4, Lombard-street, the agents of the Bank. They also undertake to negotiate Bills and to make advances on the pledge of the current rates

By order of the Court of Directors, Australian Joint-Stock Bank, Sydney. EDWARD WEBNUS, Manager

THE GENERAL APOTHECARIES' COMPANY.—(Limited) Capital, £10,000, with power to increase to £100,000, 49, BERNERS-STREET, LONDON.

Under the Superintendence of Medical Men and Scientific Chemists;

This Company prepares and supplies the Profession and the Public with every description of Medicines, Genuine and Unadulterated, exactly compounded in the intention of the Colleges Family Medicines. Pure Wines and Spirits for Invalids and Medicinal purposes.

Prescriptions sent from the country with a Post-office Order will be forwarded without delay

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 5, Piccadilly, between the Haymarket and Regent-circus.—Open from Ten till Nine o'clock daily. Persons of all ages received Separately and taught at any time, suiting their own convenience Lessons one hour each. Terms, 10s. 6d. quarter, no extras. Improvement guaranteed in a few lessons. Separate rooms for Ladies, to which department (if preferred) Mr. Smart will attend.—Apply to Mr Smart, as above.

Important to Tourists. Denmark, Norway, Sweden, St. Petersburg and the Gulf of Finland, Russia in the Baltic and North of Europe.

THE NORTH of EUROPE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY grant THROUGH, RETURN, and EXCURSION TICKETS (first class) at very moderate fares, available by travellers to visit the above romantic and interesting places by any of the Company's splendid Steam Ships running between them (carrying the Royal Mails), and by the various Railways.

| From | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| London, viâ North Western Railway to Hull, for CHRISTIANSAND CHRISTIANIA (Royal mail), Friday, June 20, 27, July 4, and every Friday, and return | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| London, viâ Great Northern, to Grimsby, for GOTTENBURG (mail), every Friday and return | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Tourists by this route may proceed to STOCKHOLM by steamer, through the Göta Canal and Lake Wenne. | | | |
| London to ST. PETERSBURG, viâ Royal Danish Railway, between Tonning and Flensburg, saving 100 miles of sea navigation, every Friday and return | 7 | 7 | 18 |
| London to COPENHAGEN, and principal places in Denmark, including the beautiful navigation of the Little Belt, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday (Tower) | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| London to STETTIN, ditto, ditto | 4 | 0 | 7 |
| London to KONIGSBERG, ditto, ditto | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| London to LIEBAU, ditto, ditto | 6 | 8 | 13 |
| London to DANTZIG and KOENIGSBERG, June 12, July 3, 17, from Irongate-wharf (Tower) | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Children and Servants Half-fare. | | | |

£70 Season Excursion Tickets are granted to travel (first class) by any of the Company's ships, and on the Royal Danish Railway, during the season.

These ships, well equipped, and carrying experienced servants, are recommended by persons well acquainted with the navigation of the Baltic and North Seas, as the safest, most easy, and best passage to board at moderate charges. For tickets, plans of cabins, &c., apply at the Company's Office, 56, Lime-street, London, or to E. PEARCE, 91a4, Oxford-street.

W. S. ANDREWS, Managing Director.

TO TOURISTS AND OTHERS VISITING THE CRIMEA.

PASSAGES between CONSTANTINOPLE and BALAKLAVA may now be secured in the fine Screw-Steamer BOSPHORUS which leaves Constantinople every Saturday at 4 p.m., touching first at Baklava on Wednesday morning. By arrangement with the authorities, the steamer has free entry at Balaklava. Apply at Constantinople, to Mr. Wm. Hadfield; or, in London, at 9, New Palace-yard, Westminster.

SALT and CO.'S EAST INDIA PALE and BURTON ALES. BURTON-BREWERY, STAFFORDSHIRE. STORES—Bengal-wharf, Liverpool-st, Bishopsgate; 23, Henry-street, Manchester; 37, Bryom-street, Birmingham; 36a, Bull-street, Bristol; Beck-hall Hallfax-street, Dublin; 4, Queen's-place, Edinburgh; North-parade, Waterhouses, Glasgow; 16, Vincent-street, Leeds. The 6 Ales, in cases of eighteen gallons and upwards, and in bottle, may be obtained from all respectable Dealers.

SLEEPING PARTNER WANTED with a Capital of £2000, for which £400 per annum would be guaranteed preference bill given to any Lady or Gentleman who would assist with the Management of a Business in which large Incomes exchanged. Address A. M. Z., W Smith, 14, Great Carter-lane, Doctors'-commons.

BRIGHTON.—The WIDOW of a MEDICAL MAN residing on the WEST CLIFF, Brighton, received EIGHT LITTLE BOYS into her House Five Years ago, and CARE with her own Sons, assisted by a Tutor. References kindly permitted to clergymen and medical men of the first eminence, pupils, to A. A., at Mr. White's, Stationer, Western-road, Brighton.

ARTICLED PUPILS.—A firm of ARCHITECTS and CIVIL ENGINEERS are desirous of receiving TWO clever YOUTHS into their London Office as one door Articled Pupils. Address Messrs Lindsay and Flower, 2, Adamstreet, Adelphi, London; and Milford, Pembrokeshire.

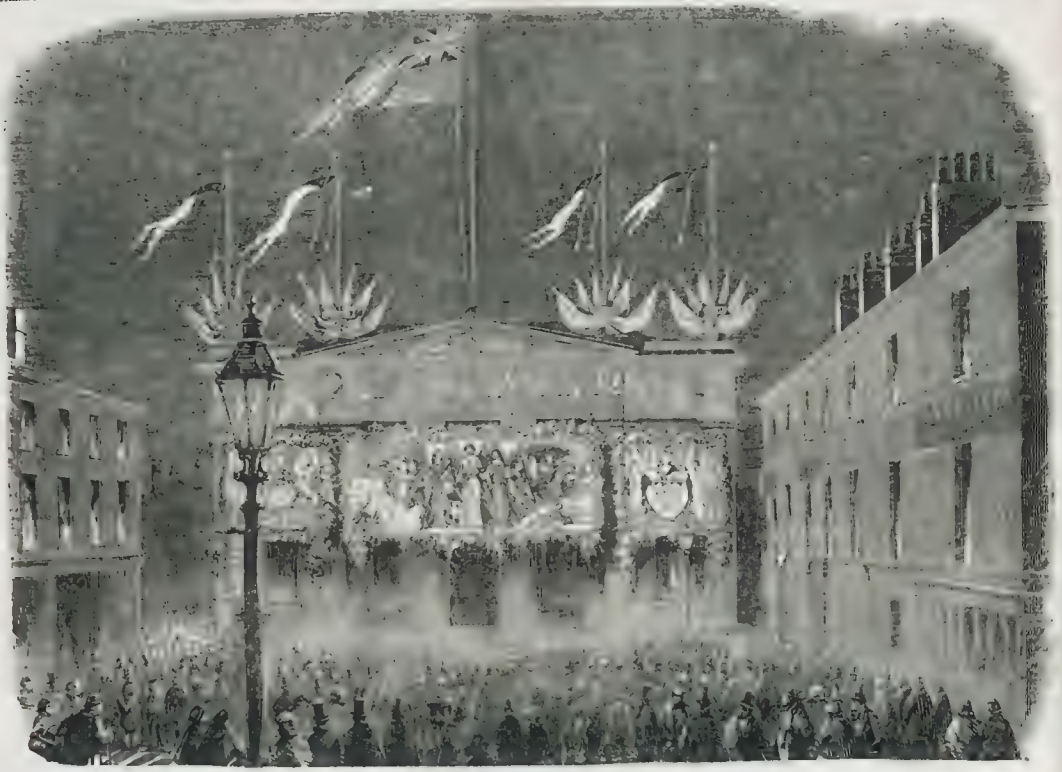
WANTED, by a Respectable Young Man, age Twenty-two Years, with Five Years good Character, a SITUATION as PRIVATE SERVANT to a TRAVELLING GENTLEMAN Address to R. L. COURTENAY, No. 59, Jermyn-street, London.

OFFICERS returning from the Crimea, or joining their regiments, will find the largest and best-assorted STOCK of KARRACK and CAMP FURNITURE in London at HALL and MILLARD'S portable military furniture and outfitting warehouse, 7, Duncannon-street, corner of Trafalgar-square. The New Illustrated Priced List post-free. Solo Agents for the Sea-Sickness Protector.

THE PEACE COMMEMORATION AT BRIGHTON.—FIREWORKS ON THE CHAIN PIER.

THE celebration at Brighton took place on the 4th inst. The great feature of the day was the dinner of 6000 school children upon the Level, where it is estimated there were assembled from 8000 to 10,000 persons to witness the festivities. In the evening the town was illuminated. The celebration terminated with some magnificent displays of fireworks. We quote the following description of the Pier display from the *Brighton Herald*:—

At about nine o'clock signal rockets were seen in the air, the noise of reports could be heard, and there was a tremendous rush to the cliffs, which, together with the beach, were in a short time covered with people. The fireworks on the Pier were prepared by Southby, the experienced London pyrotechnist. The fixed pieces were very beautiful. The opinion was general that nothing superior of the kind had been seen in Brighton. By a very



THE PEACE COMMEMORATION AT SALFORD.—THE TOWNHALL.

PEACE COMMEMORATION AT PORTSMOUTH: TRIUMPHAL MONUMENT ON SOUTHSEA COMMON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

proper arrangement, persons were not admitted on the Pier after eight o'clock, so that accidents by the fall of rocket sticks might be prevented. On the sea, in front of the town, there was a large number of spectators in boats, in some of which there were minor displays of fireworks.

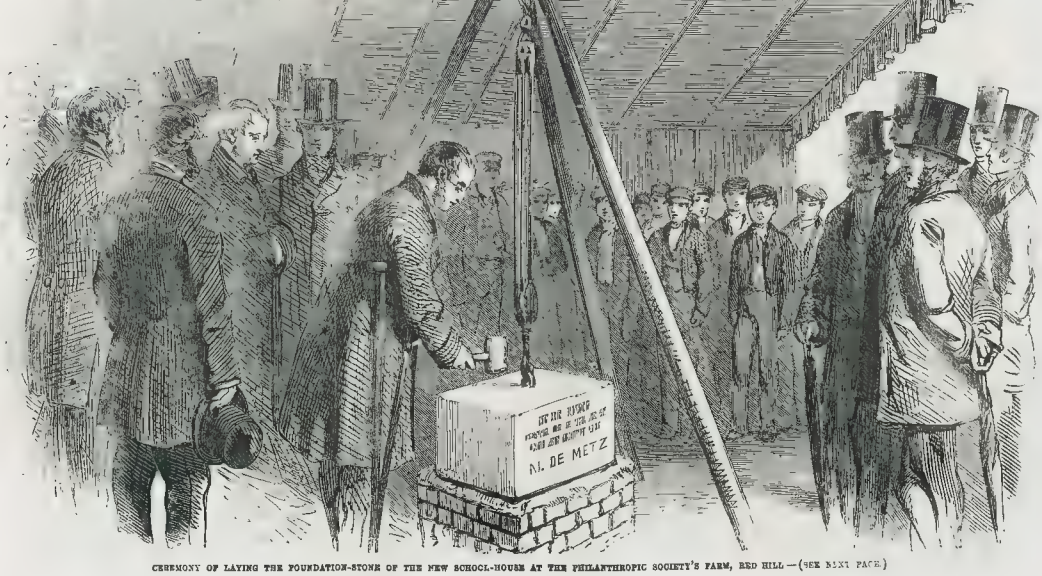
TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO SIR ROBERT M'CLURE.
(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

The display on the Esplanade was also very fine; and the showers of rockets, tourbillons, flying serpents, golden rain, Catherine-wheels, and showers of coloured balls, were very brilliant.

## SALFORD.

The rejoicings at Salford took place on May 29. The great scene of recreation during the day was in Peel-park, which was visited by from 120,000 to 150,000 persons. In the evening the park entrances and buildings were illuminated. There were no fireworks; but the public buildings in the borough were illuminated with devices in gas, stained glass transparencies, variegated oil-lamp devices, mottoes, initials, &c.; the whole by order and at the expense of the Corporation.

We have engraved the artistic decoration of the Townhall, which was




CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW SCHOOL-HOUSE AT THE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY'S FARM, RED HILL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ornamentally executed. The painting, 25 ft. by 14 ft., was exhibited in front of the portico and the windows of the large room. In its centre stands Peace wearing a laurel chaplet, and holding an olive-branch in her right hand, and a globe in her left. To her right are a lion and a lamb, lying together, as emblematic of Tranquillity. A second fine female figure, bearing a cornucopia and a sheaf of corn, represents Agriculture; whilst Music is figured as striking a lyre, and Poetry holds forth a partially open scroll. To the extreme right is a seaport, crowded with ships, and the quays filled with merchandise—emblematic of mercantile prosperity as resulting from peace. To the left of the central figure (to the right of the spectator) are three other figures. One has snapped a sword, significant of the cessation of war; but the crown of victory which is worn indicates that the object for which the sword was drawn has been attained; Justice, with her balance, stands next; and then Unity, holding a compact bundle of rods. Beyond this group are figures painted in the background, indicative of the horrors of war; but Justice and Unity spread a veil, to shut them from the sight of Peace. Here, too, upon a battle-field, a widow and child kneel weeping over the corpse of a soldier, as showing the domestic affliction that must result from war. All the figures are well drawn, the drapery being painted in light and brilliant colours for the purpose of showing well by gaslight. At the ends of the large painting are two others; that to the right bearing the Salford arms, and that to the left the seal of the Duchy of Lancaster. Each of these is 14 feet by 12 feet; and, while the arms are fully emblazoned and in proper colours, the seal has been faithfully reproduced and carefully gilded. The tympanum of the pediment is filled in with the Royal arms, in the appropriate colours, upon a beautiful blue ground; and upon the frieze "Peace" is displayed in large letters formed by gas jets. To the right are the initials "V. A.," and to the left "N. E.," all in large letters, and lighted by gas, a brilliant star being placed between each two initials. From the apex of the pediment rises a high flagstaff bearing the British ensign; to the right being the flags of France and Turkey, and to the left those of Sardinia and Russia, similarly supported. At the base of each painting there is a tastefully-arranged group of flags; and the effect of the whole is very pleasant and artistic. All the paintings are surrounded by laurel and other foliage, interspersed with flowers; and the lower part of the façade is similarly decorated. The paintings were designed and executed by Mr. H. C. Whaite, of Bridge-street, upon whom they reflect great credit. The general decorations there were conducted by Mr. Whaite, sen. The gas devices and arrangements, as well as the stained glass, were executed by Messrs. Howard and Atkinson, of this city. The effect of the paintings at the Townhall and the various gas devices, when fully lighted, was excellent. The paintings were not transparencies; they were shown by means of the light from the devices, and of rows of burners surrounding the paintings, but concealed from the spectators. There were lines of burners round the tympanum of the pediment; the flames from them being visible.

## PORTSMOUTH.

UPON the preceding page we have engraved the extempore Memorial which the enthusiastic folks at Portsmouth improvised on Southsea Common by converting one of the landmarks for ships entering the harbour into a triumphal pillar by means of ingenious additions and decorations. On the sides of the pillar were inscribed the names of the Allied Powers—England, France, Turkey, Sardinia—and the various engagements in which, during the late war, their armies had, either collectively or individually, distinguished themselves. On the summit of this pillar was the figure of Britannia, holding a flagstaff, from which waved the Royal standard.

We have engraved also a characteristic Sketch of the eccentric person who, acting as a sort of master of the revels, marshalled the games and

THE PEACE COMMEMORATION AT PORTSMOUTH: THE MASTER OF THE REVELS.

rustic sports of the day. He was mounted on an old white pony, and wore a faded hunting dress and a very high hat.

## THE FIREWORKS IN HYDE-PARK AND THE GREEN-PARK.

A page 668 we have engraved these two principal displays of Fireworks in the metropolis, on the night of the 29th of May, as they appeared from the bridge in Kensington-gardens, where the effect was strikingly beautiful.

## NEW SCHOOL-HOUSE AT THE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY'S FARM, RED HILL.

IN our Journal of last week we briefly recorded the ceremony of the laying of the foundation-stone of a new School-house at the Philanthropic Society's Farm, at Red-hill, on Saturday week. We now engrave the very interesting scene.

M. De Metz, whose services and sacrifices in the cause of reforming youthful criminals are so well known, and whose celebrated Colonie Agricole, at Mettray, near Tours, is the model to which the founders of reformatory schools have more or less agreed to look, had arranged to lay the stone; and a large gathering of the friends of the reformatory cause had been expected, but the exceedingly unfavourable weather made the meeting comparatively a small one. Among those present, however, were the Bishop of St. David's, the Dean of Salisbury, Mr. Adderley, M.P., Mr. H. T. Hope, Mr. A. Beresford Hope, Mr. W. Cotton, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Penrhyn, Mr Somers Cocks, M.P., Mr. Stuart, Mr Phillipps, Mr. Moxon, Rev. J. C. Wynter, &c.

The new School-house is the gift of Mr. Gladstone, the treasurer; Mr. Bell giving his gratuitous services, as architect, in its design and construction. It will contain from forty to fifty boys, having accommodation, also, for an assistant master. The Red-hill Institution is arranged on the plan of family division and superintendence, being now composed of six houses, or schools, each complete in itself—the whole accommodating about 260 boys. The house now added is at some distance from the other portions of the school, and is situated on the additional farm which the Philanthropic Society have lately purchased, adjoining the original property on the east side. In consequence of M. De Metz's arrival being delayed by an unforeseen accident till a late hour, the Bishop of St. David's officiated in his stead, and laid the first stone of the house. Two appropriate hymns were sung by a choir of boys, and a prayer offered by the Rev. Sydney Turner. M. De Metz came just on the conclusion of the ceremony, and delivered a very eloquent address in French, which the Bishop afterwards translated with a singular felicity and exactness of expression.

After apologising for the lateness of his arrival, and paying a just compliment to Mr. Gladstone, who gave them, he said, example of that higher charity which not only *gives* but *acts*, M. De Metz spoke earnestly of the importance of forming a normal school for the formation and training of reformatory teachers, and pointed out the great facilities which the Red-hill Institution offered for this purpose. "The noble science of improving men, of making the *bad good*, cannot be learnt in a moment—is not every one's acquirement. So high a mission requires self-denial, devotedness of spirit, a thorough morality of conduct; above all, de pity Christian feelings" Mettray, he said, owed its remarkable success mainly to the pains which had been taken by its founders to prepare suitable agents beforehand. No one would open an hospital without securing a proper medical staff. Those who undertook the vast responsibility of curing the diseases of the mind and soul ought not to be less provident. "From the time," he concluded, "that you have opened a training school for reformatory teachers here, I shall consider the prospects of the reformatory cause somewhat safe. You have here the means, the teachers the numbers, that enable you to do it. You have the man by whom it can be done. Resolve on it, and you will render the greatest benefit in your power to your country, and do the most for the security and full development of your work."

The company then adjourned to the large school-room hall adjoining the chapel, which was ornamented by the efforts of the boys and their teachers with inscriptions, wreaths, &c., in a very tasteful manner. Here addresses were presented by the schoolmasters and industrial teachers of the institution, and by the boys—the latter accompanying their congratulations with an offering of £6 10s., collected throughout the school, as a present to the boys at Mettray.

M. De Metz responded to the addresses in very feeling terms, assuring the boys that he looked on them as a portion of his Mettray family—that their generous gift would excite the liveliest feelings of regard, and the record of it be specially preserved as a bond of mutual aid and sympathy. The boys sung "God Save the Queen" with hearty good will, and the visitors separated about five o'clock.

## TESTIMONIAL TO CAPTAIN SIR ROBERT M'CLURE.

A COSTLY piece of plate, of elegantly characteristic design, has just been presented to Captain Sir Robert M'Clure, late of her Majesty's discovery-ship *Investigator*, by a number of officers of the Royal Navy, several of them among the most distinguished in their profession, in admiration of his intrepidity and perseverance in penetrating through the Polar Ocean in search of Sir John Franklin, which, as is well known, led to the solution of an important geographical problem in the discovery of the North-West Passage, and has rendered his name illustrious in the naval annals of the British empire. The testimonial consists of a winged figure of Fame standing on tiptoe on the part of a globe representing the Polar Seas, and in the act of blowing a trumpet. It is exquisitely carved in frosted silver, and stands on an ebony pedestal, which bears an appropriate inscription commemorating the services of this gallant Arctic navigator, and the motives in which the testimonial originated. It is from the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of Bond-street, and is a beautiful work of art.

Captain Sir James C. Ross was delegated by the subscribers to present the testimonial, and he did so in a letter in which he felicitously expressed their and his own admiration of the courage, perseverance, and skill displayed by Captain Sir Robert M'Clure, and added that it would remind him of the many arduous and hazardous events of his memorable voyage, and would not fail to keep alive in his heart a deep sense of gratitude to God, who guided and preserved him amid numberless dangers, and, after an absence of nearly five years, restored him in safety and honour to his friends and his country. Sir Robert M'Clure, in reply, stated that he fully appreciated the feelings which had prompted so flattering a mark of the approbation of his professional friends, who were the best judges of his public conduct, and it should ever be cherished by him with the most grateful recollections. He added that it would be gratifying to them to avail himself of so fitting an opportunity of expressing his admiration of the officers and men associated with him in his enterprise, to whose zeal, exertions, and co-operation he must pay that public tribute of his regard.

The testimonial bears the following inscription:—

Presented to Captain Sir Robert J. Le Mesurier M'Clure, R.N., late of H.M. discovery ship *Investigator*, by officers of the Royal Navy, in admiration of his intrepidity and perseverance in penetrating through the Polar ocean in search of Sir John Franklin, which led to the discovery of the north-west passage, and has rendered his name distinguished in the naval annals of the British Empire.

## THE CENTRAL AMERICAN ROUTES—PANAMA TO AUSTRALIA.

*(To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

WHILE thanking you very cordially, as one of the public, for your interesting and most instructive remarks on the political geography of Central America, give me leave to supply one seemingly trivial, but in reality very important, deficiency that is implied rather than expressed, or left unexpressed, I should say, at the close of your remarks. After enumerating the several projected schemes of intercommunication between the Atlantic and Pacific, you say "the only one undertaken, and that is now near completion, is the Panama Railway." Such phrase leaves the impression that the Panama Railway is not complete, which is not the case. This great enterprise, the dream of enthusiasts and philosophic adventurers and inquiring minds for many generations, and which long occupied the present mind of the present ruler of France, has been in perfect working order for more than twelve months, uninterrupted for a single day, save by two recent lamentable occurrences—one a scandalous outrage by some New Grenadian desperadoes, whose signal chastisement has been insisted on by the United States' Government; the other an accident through the overturning of an engine down a steep embankment.

The railway is the great, and at present the only, highway between the oceans. All the treasures and troops and governmental material of every kind, to and from California and the Atlantic seaboard of the Union, pass over it. A new and most miscellaneous traffic in all the produce of the west coast of South America, including Costa Rica coffee, Peruvian guano, and Pacific whale oil, is springing up in consequence of the facilities thus afforded as compared with the tedious time-consuming, and therefore expensive, transit round Cape Horn. By way of the Isthmus a large and fast-increasing trade is being prosecuted between England and the Pacific; and any practical man who knows the tendency and requirements of that trade, and of the more extended trade and postal services which may, at a very small expense, and with great promptitude, be linked with it, is perfectly well aware that Panama is the easiest, cheapest, and most expeditious route to Australia.

This was abundantly shown four years ago, before Lord Jocelyn's Committee, by Mr Lowe, the present Vice-President of the Board of Trade, by Sir Edward Belcher (then whom no man is better entitled to speak on the subject), and by several others. All the arguments then adduced have been rendered doubly cogent since by the opening and regular working of the Panama Railway. With the Atlantic terminus of that line (Aspinwall) our Royal West India mail has a regular postal communication, thus securing half the whole distance to Australia to begin with. All that would be necessary, therefore, to complete the other half would be to place steamers on the Pacific side suitable to that navigation. By this means, and only by this means, would any direct postal advantage be given to our important and thriving colony of New Zealand, where there would be a coaling station (the only one necessary), the steamer thence proceeding straight either to Melbourne or Sydney, a branch steamer at the same time going to either of these ports, and so on the return voyage.

Here would be but one transhipment the whole way, while there must be several by the eastern (Ceylon) route, a fatal objection to all but the wealthiest class of passengers; and only by that route which Panama can traverse could any bulky mails, including newspapers, Parliamentary papers, and books, be conveyed. No crotchet or ideality is involved in this. Had the Panama Railway been in existence at the time Lord Jocelyn's Committee reported they would have reported in favour of the Panama route. Not only is the railway now opened, and by it (without steamers on the Pacific) Australian news is received with great speed by way of Galle, but the Royal West India mail-boats punctually ply to and from the Atlantic side of the railway, and would ply on the Pacific side also if public interests only were concerned. Any of your innumerable intelligent readers can readily test the accuracy of these statements of your obedient servant,

THE LONDON AGENT OF THE PANAMA COMPANY.

A DESTRUCTIVE THUNDERSTORM.—The Duchy of Saxe-Coburg was visited with a thunderstorm on the night of the 31st ult. and 1st inst., accompanied by a terrific hurricane, striking down and tearing up, by turns, trees of four-and-half feet diameter, and eighty feet high, and turning and twisting the wires of the telegraphs into all manner of fantastic forms. Persons on the roads were turned round by the force of the wind, and almost stifled by it. In the vicinity of the city of Coburg innumerable plantations of fruit-trees, garden, and their summer-houses, were completely blown away and destroyed. Reports had reached that place from the surrounding country that a great number of casualties had occurred to man and beast, and in one part 350 large trees were found to have been blown down.

## SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

MAN is compelled to act before he knows, or can know. Ages before he knew anything about the wonderful process by which a portion of food, be it animal or vegetable, is converted into blood, and becomes part of his own frame, restoring wasted strength and giving renewed vigour, he ensnared wild animals, speared or hooked fish, cultivated the ground, and procured by his labour a continued supply of food. To this day, in every part of the world, there are millions of people who know little or nothing of this process, but are skilful and industrious in procuring an abundance of food for themselves and others. Iron was found or made, and wrought into a variety of instruments; gold and silver were discovered or fabricated out of the clods, and used as ornaments or money, before the science of metallurgy was heard of. In fact, as the metals nowhere exist in purity in great quantities, and are, in the great majority of cases, the products of art, industry must have made them before they could become objects of scientific investigation. The same may be said of chemistry. Men made wine and beer before the process of fermentation engaged attention, wove and dyed cloth with mineral and other colours before the term "precipitate" was invented, and used gunpowder for the purposes of destruction before any idea was formed of the nature of gas and of the theory of explosive mixtures. Through the whole history of our species we can trace similar phenomena. Man is impelled to act by his appetites, his impulses, and his passions; and it is not precisely just to reproach the workmen of England and of the world because they are ignorant of the scientific principles of the actions or manipulations they perform. After man had fed himself for ages he inquired into the curious process of digestion by which his own body is continually built up and sustained. When, by practical skill and industry one produces subsistence for a score, several of them, having leisure and being at ease, become observers of industry and its effects. From noticing the elaboration of metals, the fermentation of the grape, and a multitude of other effects, science was evolved; observation was extended from the effects of man's works to other things; knowledge of them was acquired; and Science, in its turn, became the instructor of Industry—repaying it, by increasing its skill and lightening its toils, for the knowledge which Labour had enabled Science to acquire. It is in the order of nature that knowledge should only come after action, that labour should precede science, and science then enlighten industry. England, and all Europe, long ago reached the stage in social history at which science largely repays industry, and has, especially within the last seventy years, shed great light over many of its manipulations, has investigated the properties of the substances it handles, and has very much contributed to its ease and its success. This is quite as it should be, and we have only gratification to express at knowing that scientific men, and the chiefs of political society, are anxiously directing the knowledge they have had leisure and the means to acquire continually and further to improve all the industrious arts by which society is sustained, but which must at last, as at first, be the roots of its greatness.

We have before us the third Report of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, describing what they have done to April of the present year, with a view of making science the tutor of industry. They were incorporated for this purpose. Their report is accompanied by a number of appendices extending from A to T, maps of the Commissioners' estate at Kensington, plans of the Museum they are building, &c., constituting a very respectable blue-book as to size, paper, and print. From it we may gather an outline history of what science has lately done and proposes to do for the help and instruction of industry. We can only state, however, one of the facts. Parliament and the Commissioners, from the proceeds of the Exhibition, have laid out £342,500—the former contributing £177,500 and the latter £165,000, on an estate at Kensington, to be used by science as a site whence it may spread illumination over the land. How this is to be accomplished in detail is not set forth, the war, probably, having made too large demands on the public resources to permit the immediate application of any considerable sum to the purposes contemplated by the Commissioners. They "have shown," they say, "how a practical beginning has been made, with the support of Parliament, towards the realisation of the comprehensive scheme in contemplation of which the Kensington Gore estate was purchased, by means of the erection of a structure (the Museum), sufficiently extensive to provide for the more immediate wants of the public, without prejudice to the *adoption hereafter of measures* calculated to make permanent provision for those wants *on a scale worthy of the nation*." From which we infer that the Commissioners contemplate to expend at Kensington, in the name of science, as has been done at Munich, the capital of the small kingdom of Bavaria, some £13,000,000 sterling in erecting "Walhallas," "Glyptotheks," "Pinakotheks," &c., or various galleries of science and art, in order to make London "an artistic city," the brilliant focus of light for the whole empire. Under this aspect the desire of Science to improve Industry seems a great ambition; and when we think for a moment over the success of our own humble efforts in diffusing information amongst the people with means in comparison so infinitely small, and with no cost to the public, we fear this ambition will "o'erleap itself," and Science fail to achieve the good it wishes.

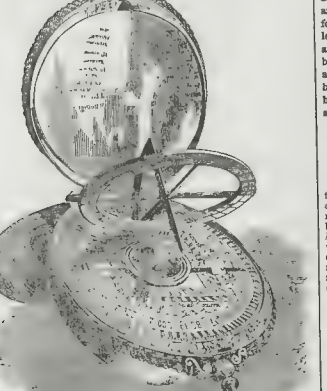
From the report and the appendices some useful information may be gleaned. The history of the scientific and artistic institutions of Munich is given in a paper by Mr. Ward, the Consul-General for Saxony. The Commissioners narrate not only entirely what they have done, but what has been done generally in England of late to promote scientific instruction? It might have been said in fewer words, and all the matter in the book might have been put into a cheap form and made accessible to the public for a very small sum; but we must not quarrel with the cost of a book which appears not to be intended for sale. The Commissioners tell us that the total number of visits to our Exhibition was 6,039,195, the total receipts £606,000, and the total expenditure £330,000; while the visitors to the Paris Exhibition, including those to the Palace des Beaux Arts, was 4,653,465, the receipts £17,677, the expenditure about £500,000. The French Exhibition was paid for by the national funds. Neither the New York nor the Dublin Exhibition was successful. Our Exhibition was paid for by voluntary subscription, which not only liquidated all the cost, but left in the hands of the Commissioners a net surplus of £186,436. We might gather other useful facts from the "Report," but we have already exceeded our proper limits; and can only say further, of the present exertions of science to improve and enlighten industry, as described by the Commissioners, that they would be more acceptable, if not marked by excessive confidence amounting to arrogance, and by claims of superiority over industry more offensive than conciliatory. Knowledge comes after action, and so learns to be its pilot—but is its servant, not its master.

# Curiosities,

## LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

*A little chink may let in much light.*—OLD PROVERB.

### SIR FRANCIS DRAKE'S ASTROLABE.



THE ASTROLABE OF SIR FRANCIS DRAKE, IN GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

Among the many relics of England's naval heroes enshrined in that stately and appropriate repository, Greenwich Hospital—a noble building dedicated to a nobler purpose—few are more interesting, few attract more attention, than the subject of the above Engraving—the astrolabe, or instrument for taking the altitude of the sun or stars, once belonging to the famous Drake.

This instrument, constructed for Sir Francis when Captain Drake, prior to his first expedition to the West Indies in 1570, and subsequently preserved in a cabinet of antiquities belonging to the Stanhope family, was presented in 1783, by the Right Hon. Philip, fifth Earl of Chesterfield, on his quitting England as Ambassador to the Court of Spain, to the Rev. Francis Bigsby, A.M., of Stanton Manor, Derbyshire, who had in the preceding year married the Hon. Frances Stanhope, widow, his Lordship's stepmother. In 1812 that gentleman, having ruptured a large blood-vessel, in anticipation of approaching death gave it as a token of affection to his younger brother, Robert Bigsby, Esq., of Sion-hill House, Nottingham-hire, the father of whom had the honour of presenting it to King William IV., by whom it was bestowed upon the Royal Hospital of Greenwich.

### LETTER FROM LORD BOLINGBROKE TO POPE.

The following highly characteristic and interesting letter, which, if now, as we believe, first published, will gladden the heart of Mr. Carruthers and future editors of Pope, was transcribed by the learned Mr. Charles Godwyn upon the flyleaf of the ninth volume of his copy of Pope's works, now in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, whence, by the kind permission of Dr. Bandinel, we have extracted it:—

"Dear Pope,—I do not know how it is, but the air of Twickenham agrees with me considerably better than a residence in town, and I find a greater share of satisfaction at the bottom of your little garden than ever I experienced in the bustle of a Court. Possibly this may proceed from a proper estimation of your work, and a just opinion of all the ambitious coronets or fawning sycophants I am surrounded with. Certain it is, however, the dignity of human nature lessens in my notion of things, according to the knowledge I have of mankind; and the more intimate I become with the generality of people the greater occasion I have to despise them. The felon at the bar, and the judge upon the bench, are stimulated by the same motives, tho' they act in different capacities. Take the one but plunders thro' a hope of gain; and let me ask, if the other would take any pains in the administration of justice without a reasonable gratuity for his labour?

"This, you will say, may be carrying things too far, and possibly it may be so; yet, though a particular instance or two may be brought to contradict an observation of this kind, they can by no means be produced as arguments against the universal depravity. I am greatly pleased with a remark which Swift made a few days ago in a conversation which we had upon this very subject. I need not tell you how sour the Dean is in his sentiments of the world; but I think the following declaration is not more distinguished for its severity than supported by its justice. 'Were we,' said he, 'to make a nice examination into the actions of every man we should find one half of the world to be rogues, and the other half to be blockheads; the latter half may be divided into two classes, the good-natured blockhead and the sensible; the one, through an easiness of temper, is always liable to be ill used; the other, through an excess of vanity, is frequently exposed to be wretched. Mutual confidence and real friendship are very pretty words, but seldom carry any meaning. No man will entertain an opinion of another which is opposite to his own interest, and a nod from a great man, or a smile from a strumpet, will set a couple of blockheads by the ears who a moment before would have ventured their lives for each other's reputation.'

"Lord Peterborough dined with me yesterday. I have a high idea of the goodness of this nobleman's heart, though it may be brought as a proof against my favourite system; but he is of a turn so excessively romantic that I cannot be equally prejudiced in favour of his understanding. I have no notion of a man's perpetually exposing himself to unnecessary dangers for the mere sake of being talked of; or, through a ridiculous thirst for military glory, venturing a life which should be preserved for the service of his Prince and the interest of his country. My motive for saying this, you know, is neither founded upon pique nor directed by ill nature. My Lord is a man for whom I have the most perfect regard, and my esteem alone is the reason why I may be so extremely sensible of his errors

"I saw Addison this morning. Somehow or other, Pope, I can by no means think that man an excellent poet. His prose is very well, but there is a heaviness about his versification which is totally inconsistent with elegance and spirit, and which, though it may in the thoughts of some people carry much judgment, is in my opinion a proof of very little genius. I am far, you know, from being fond of eternal epithets in poetry, or endless endeavours at sublimity of expression, but I would have it existed a little above prose in the most humble species, and carry an air of some dignity and importance.

"Trivial as the remark may appear, it was very well for a boy of fourteen, who was reading Cato, and coming to that tag which is so highly celebrated by some of the author's friends:—

To the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains.

"The lad burst into a fit of laughing, and cried, 'Here is a bull; who ever thought that a stream could be pure and limpid, yet at the same time foul with stains?' I could not help joining the laugh at the archness of the boy's observation, tho' the criticism might seem too low for judgments of more experience and maturity. But why do I entertain a fellow of your abilities in this manner, who are so greatly a superior master of the subject? I am, somehow, fond of scribbling, and become trifling, for the sake of spinning out a letter. If possible, I shall take an airing down your way on Saturday, and pray let me have a little leg of lamb, with some spinnage and plain butter, to regale on. Where I dine in town they starve me with luxury; and I have sat at many a table where I had not a bit of anything to eat, because I had too much of everything. You and I can go down to the bottom of the garden, and manage a bottle or two of that excellent ale after dinner, and enjoy what you are good-naturedly pleased to call

The feast of reason, and the flow of soul.

"Farewell, dear Pope, and believe me to be your own BOLINGBROKE."

### NOTE.

LORD PEMBROKE'S RECIPE FOR MAKING PORT WINE.—A short time back, at a public dinner, Lord Palmerston related a pleasant story how a certain Lord Pembroke was in the habit of telling his guests that for the goodness of all his other wines they had the assurance only of his wine-merchants, but for the excellence of the port he could personally vouch, *having made it himself*. The following, a correspondent informs us, is the veritable recipe which his Lordship adopted:—Eight gallons of genuine port wine, forty gallons of elder, brandy to fill the hogshead. Elder tops will give it the proper roughness, and cochineal whatever stregth of colouring you please. The quantity made should not be less than a hogshead. It should be kept full two years in cask, and as long in bottle before it is used.

### QUERIES

ERRATA.—Can you inform me when the practice of giving a list of *errata* was first adopted? BIBLIOPEGUS.

The *errata* was unknown before the invention of printing. The correction of a manuscript was an easy process. When the writer perceived an error he effaced it with a sponge before the ink dried; or he erased the defective word or words, and placed a mark beneath. An account of the *errata* prefixed or added to the most memorable books published since the discovery of printing would form an extremely interesting chapter in literary history. During the first half of the seventeenth century the works printed in Paris were so incorrect, we are told, that a State order was issued on the subject to the effect that "so few good books are issued at Paris, and those that are printed appear so imperfect, from the bad paper used and the few corrections made in them, that we must pronounce it a kind of disgrace, and consider it a serious loss to the State." The same faults prevailed in other countries; and even the Bible, in the correction of which unusual care was bestowed, has been frequently disfigured by typographical blemishes. We can call to mind only a few of these at the moment, but some of our antiquarian readers will doubtless enable us to extend the list considerably. Pope Sixtus V. published an edition of the "Vulgate" in Rome, of which he had carefully supervised the correction of each proof. At the end of the work he attached a bull excommunicating any person who ventured to alter the text. This bull entertained the people exceedingly, for the Bible was discovered to be so full of errors that he was compelled to suppress the edition. In a Bible published in London, 1634, the passage (Psalms xiv.), "The fool hath said in his heart there is no God," was printed: "The fool hath said in his heart there is a God." Another Bible contained almost as strange a misprint (Ruth iv. 13): instead (of "The Lord gave her conception," it read "The Lord gave her *corruption*." The editions of Field, printed for the University of Cambridge, are full of faults. It has been said that he received a large sum of money from the Independents for altering a single passage in the "Acts of the Apostles" (vi. 3), which ends with the words, "whom we may appoint," &c., to "whom ye may appoint," &c., thus causing the right of choosing pastors to emanate from the people, and not from the pastors. In the same Bible we find (1 Cor. vi. 9), "Know ye not that the unrighteous shall inherit the kingdom of God?"! The most amusing *errata* we remember to have met with occurs in a French writer's translation of "Ovid's Metamorphoses." At the end of the work the translator says:—

Pour moi, parmi des fautes innombrables
Je n'en connais que deux considérables,
C'est l'entreprise et l'exécution:
A mon avis fautes irreparables
Dans ce volume.

SINGULAR BEQUEST.—A long time ago, the story goes, an eccentric individual constructed a subterranean habitation, and left by will a sufficient sum of money in trust to buy an annuity of one hundred pounds for any person who would endure incarceration

THE PEACE CONSOLIDATION—THE FIREWORKS IN HYDE PARK AND THE GREEN PARK, SKETCHED FROM KENSINGTON GARDENS.—SEE PAGE 669.

## THE BAPTISM OF THE IMPERIAL INFANT.

FOR months past carpenters, masons, jewellers, and robemakers have been at work, it is said, under the immediate superintendence of the Emperor of France, preparing for that solemnity which is to surpass in splendour the ceremony with which the King of Rome and the Duke of Bordeaux were admitted to the Church. The municipal authorities have vied with the Government in the purchase of costly draperies and the elaboration of rich designs. The son of Napoleon III. will be conveyed to Notre Dame on Sunday next the 16th inst., in conformity with regulations almost Chinese in their minuteness. There is not a footman who has not his appointed place; there is not a guest who has not his post drawn up. Titles will be showered upon many eminent Bonapartists; and, following the example of his uncle, Napoleon III. will dine, after the baptismal ceremony, with the Prefect of the Seine, at the Hotel de Ville. On Sunday, it is said, Marshal Pelissier will become Duke of Sebastopol, and Bosquet Duke of Malakoff; while titles will be allotted to M. de Persigny, Count de Morny, and others. There will, of course, be a shower of pardons to offenders, as certainly as, at night, there will be a shower of rockets. After spending about £13,000 upon the decoration of Notre Dame, and offering a morning pageant to the show-loving eyes of the Parisians, it would be imprudent to leave them unoccupied in the evening. The inundations will not put out the Roman candles which, in honour of the Pope's representative, will assuredly figure largely in the pyrotechnic part of the great exhibition. Only last year there was a report that the fête money of the 15th of August was to be given to the soldiers in the East: the amount was probably given: still the ministers put out lanterns, and the city of Paris was illuminated. And thus should the French Government decide to give the fête money, or part of it, to the Lyons sufferers, we may rest assured that there will hardly be a rocket the less seen in the heavens on Sunday evening. The Parisians are sympathetic; they deplore the loss of life in the south; but still, and before all, they love to be in the streets, and to see Chinese lamps dangling from their seven-storied houses.

This fête is more than an ordinary ceremony. It is regarded as the climax in the wondrous fortunes of the Imperial parent. Surrounded by the delegates of all the Courts of Europe, in the presence of Royal echoes, the child of Louis Napoleon and of his gentle consort—a simple lady from Madrid—will receive Royal godfathers and godmothers to watch over his spiritual welfare. Not a single person destined to be present at this ceremony will think so much of the gold and silver and rich tapestries about him as of the Imperial infant's fate, with two pretenders to his crown, watching the progress of his fortunes from the border. From the hour of his birth the child of Louis Napoleon has been most studiously surrounded with the state that would appear to strengthen his position as heir apparent to the throne. No detail has been wanting. Imperial guards have been on duty at the nursery door since first he cried in his nurse's arms. His first sleep was in a gorgeous cradle, worth some £4000, presented to his mother by the city of Paris (See Illustration). On the morrow of his birthday crowds of senators and generals pressed around to look upon him. Over his swaddling-clothes floated the broad riband of the Legion of Honour, for which men toil during a whole lifetime, and which they accept at the close as a sufficient reward. His teeth will be cut upon the military medal that glistens upon the breast of Bosquet. He is the *enfant de troupe* of the first regiment of the Imperial Guard. To him do the writers of *Figaro* owe their existence; for is it not within the memory of many readers that, when threatened with confiscation by the authorities for the publication of indecent articles, *Figaro* petitioned the Imperial baby in his cradle to arrest the impending sentence. The Imperial father replied that an appeal made to him in the name of his son should not be refused.

THE IMPERIAL PRINCE IN HIS CRADLE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

And then, again, his Imperial Highness is the baby-patron of how many institutions? He watches over the orphans of Paris. In his name his mother performs her acts of charity. Thus has even the memorable five-sous subscription been turned to the account of the infant's popularity. It is said that this collection of sous from the masses, in the shape of copper homage to the Empress and to her offspring, has elicited the sympathy of six hundred thousand individuals in Paris and the *banlieue*. The pecuniary result is small, of course, the highest allowed contribution being five sous, or two-pence-halfpenny; still the Empress presents it, in the name of the heir-apparent, to the people, that it may be used to protect orphans. She wished to see orphans under the protection of her son. She wished that the poor workman taken prematurely from his family should carry with him in his dying moments the consoling idea that the Imperial benevolence would watch over his children. This, it should be remembered is but a repetition of the benevolence with which her Majesty turned aside the offering of the Municipal Council, on the occasion of her marriage, and gave it to "the children of the people." On the present occasion the Empress has added an annuity of 30,000 francs to the fund, "until her son can do it for himself, and feel that he is so doing." In this way his Imperial parents have endeavoured to associate the name of the heir apparent with the charities of his country, that he may grow up secure in the affections of the people over whom it is the hope of his father he is destined to reign.

Whether the French people accept this zealous guardianship of the child as evidence of the anxiety of his parents for his security is a point which we need not touch upon. The jokes to which the five-sous subscription gave rise are not evidence one way or the other; while, on the other hand, it is certain that the French people are generous enough to give the Emperor and Empress some credit for the untiring energy with which they have always advanced to succour any section of the nation, or any individual, in distress. The Emperor will attend the baptism of his child—fresh from the scenes of desolation which the inundations have produced in the southern departments. Altogether, it must be allowed that, while decorators, goldsmiths, and artists have been set to work to produce a splendid show; while the Pope has sent a special Cardinal to officiate; and while Royal sponsors have been obtained to do honour to the reception of the Imperial infant into the Church, his parents have been untiring in their efforts to popularise his name among the people. The *enfant de troupe*, Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, wearer of the military medal, patron of French orphans, and liberator of the writers in the *Figaro*, makes his first appearance in public on Sunday, loaded with honours, considering the fact that he cannot have cut his teeth yet, and guarded about by parents determined to vindicate his rights and smooth his way to the throne.

The reception of Cardinal Patrizi—from the three rounds fired from the top of Notre Dame de la Garde at Marseilles, when the corvette appeared bearing his Eminence to the shores of France, to his entry into Paris, preceded by the Pontifical crossbearer mounted on his white charger led by two footmen—will give the reader a faint idea of the pomp with which

FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE IMPERIAL PRINCE IN PUBLIC.

Sunday's ceremony will be conducted. The *Times'* correspondent thus describes the reception at Marseilles:—"Baron Fallet de Conches, Master of the Ceremonies, sent by the Emperor to receive the Legate and accompany him to Paris; Monsieur Sacconi, Archbishop of Nicea, the Apostolic Nuncio; the Bishop of Carcassonne and Lannes, the Prefect of the department, and General Carondelet, prepaired on board the vessel to welcome the Prelate. All the shipping in the harbour was dressed with flags. The Legate landed at La Canebière, where the authorities were assembled and carriages were waiting. The Bishop and Nuncio having left carriages were waiting. The Bishop and Nuncio having left for the Church of St. Martin to make the necessary preparations for the reception of his Eminence, the cortège began to move, and proceeded by the Canebière and the Cours to the cathedral. Allied troops, consisting of Gendarmes and Lancers, and next came the carriages of the agent of the Department of Foreign Affairs, of the Roman Consul, of the Presidents of the Tribunal and Chamber of Commerce, of the President of the Tribunal of First Instance and the Attorney-General; of the Mayor and of the Bishop; General Carondelet on horseback and his staff; the carriage of the Prefect; an Imperial outrider; the Pontifical crossbearer, mounted on a white horse led by two footmen; the carriage of the Legate and of the Master of the Ceremonies of the Emperor; the carriage of the relatives of the Legate's suite; and a body of Cuirassers closed the procession. The Bishop received the Cardinal Legate at the gate of the Cathedral under a canopy, and after the religious ceremony his Eminence was conducted in the same order to the Episcopal Palace, when the persons forming the cortège who had not yet been presented were introduced to him by the Master of the Ceremonies.'

## *LITERATURE.*

**Izmeer; or, Smyrna and its British Hospital in 1855. By a Lady.** London: Madden, Leadenhall-street.

Ismeer, or Izmir, means "The Beautiful," and this name is not inappliceable to this fair trading city of the Levant, with its capacious bay, picturesque houses, mosques, minarets, and groves of cypress, bulwarked in by a range of hills, on the highest summit of which stands a ruined castle. Frank, Jew, Turk, and Armenian throng its narrow streets and bazaars, impregnating the air with otto of roses, musk, and tobacco, and displaying almost every variety of feature and costume, the majority realising Milton's magnificent line:—

Dusk faces with white silken turbans wreathed.

A closer inspection dissipates part of the spell. We land, climb up the interminable scales, or thread the rugged, tiresome streets, and find that Smyrna, like most Eastern towns, is ill-drained, and the houses ill-ventilated, close, and incommodious. By day and by night domestic plagues abound. Sand flies bite venomously, mosquitoes defy the thickest muslin curtains, bugs triumph over the Levant powders prepared for their destruction; and fleas—the pigmy infantry warred on incessantly—baffle the nimblest fingers. These are, no doubt, specially ordained on purpose to rouse the Oriental lethargy. Even the Smyrniote ladies, long celebrated for their beauty, owe half their attractions, according to the ungallant Mr. Macfarlane, to cosmetics, dyes, paints, and jewellery. Their really fine heads are set on dumpy bodies, and they fascinate only while they remain in their frames—the windows, but English ladies, who had gone voluntarily, without any vow, to minister to the wants of the sick and wounded of the British Army, to do what only women can do well—nurse and console the suffering and dying. A nobler mission never left our shores; and, as long as the valour and heroic endurance of our soldiers are mentioned, this female devotion, characteristic of the late war, will be held in proud, and solemn, and affectionate remembrance. If English pride and English reserve have become proverbial abroad—if we have got enemies surly and undemonstrative over our liberties, and prone to grumble and obtest in the midst of our island comforts and luxuries—let us, as a set off—not as a complete exculpation, for we should mend our faults—point to English humanity, thus bodied forth in its most lovely and winning form amidst the horrors of war—humanity, self-sacrificing, sincere, continued, and unostentatious.

The fair volunteers, however, were at first dissatisfied with their hospital costume—it levelled all distinctions. Ladies, nurses, and washerwomen were clad alike, and some confusion and bad feeling were the result. "At we spent nearly all day at the hospital," says our authoress, "where no other women were on any pretence admitted, it will at once be seen that the soldiers could not have mistaken us, and that the precaution was unnecessary. We do certainly mismanage matters, though we are the most practical people on the earth. The voyage, too, was rather rough; and the party landed at Smyrna amidst heavy rain. This test tried "the beautiful," but did not, in the eye of the stranger, destroy it. The two hotels in the town were full; but one hospitable purveyor provided for the sixteen lady-nurses, and next day hired a Turkish cavass, or guard, to accompany them over the town. All was new and striking. "I felt as if I was walking in the 'Arabian Nights,' and should hardly have been surprised if I had been asked to step into Aladdin's palace, or met the African magician at any moment." Operations at the hospital were commenced on the 20th of March:—

There were from eight hundred to a thousand sick and wounded in the hospital when we arrived, and death was very busy amongst them. Dr. Meyer had not yet come; so arrangements were arranged *pro tempore* by Mr. Macleod, one of the head surgeons who acted as his substitute. As things were, therefore, not regularly organised, we all walked down to the hospital, on Tuesday morning, without any very definite plan—meeting on the way some soldiers, one of whom exclaimed, with more expletive, "——Tom, there's the nurse!" and were placed, pretty nearly by chance, in the several divisions. The one which fell to my lot had from sixty to eighty patients; and I must say I felt a little strange just at first, on finding myself the only female, save my nurse, among so many sick soldiers. But how soon self is forgotten when you are in the midst of sickness and suffering, and know that people are depending on you for relief! The fear, horror, and disgust which would probably affect an inactive spectator have not the smallest place in your mind, and you have but one feeling left—pity, and a desire to alleviate pain. I have found some very bad cases; two were especially so. One of these had been frostbitten, and was also consumptive. The other had had fever, dysentery, and was then suffering from the extremest exhaustion and a most hideous bed-sore. Both were quite young men, of two or three and twenty; but they looked like sixty. Poor Cotterill! he is before me now, as I used to see him lying in the most uneasy position, almost on his shoulders and crushed face, with his large hollow eyes perpetually following me or my nurse, Mrs. Bowler, as we went about from bed to bed. She had been at the hospital three days before I came, and he had got quite fond of her. Her first work had been to cut off his hair, which she described as a perfect mass of vermin; as also his whiskers and eyebrows; while from off the bed they were brushed in myriads, and had to be swept up, and the floor washed afterwards. When she had finished, and made him as comfortable as she could, he looked up in her face, and said, "I believe you're not a human being, but a angel!" And this was no isolated case, for there were many such; and the state of filth and wretchedness in which the first sick and wounded arrived was, I am told, beyond all description—their clothes had to be cut off outside and in the open air.

Sad and shocking scenes for delicate, well-bred women, unaccustomed to such duties. But they worked steadily from nine o'clock in the morning till five or six in the evening, cheered by the sight of the poetive good they were doing, and by the grateful attachment of the men:—

One poor man, who was dying, would not let the lady's hand go at all, he could not bear that she should leave him an instant, which was very painful for her, as there were others of her patients crying and urging constant care to whom it might be of use; while to him, poor fellow, it was quite evident no care could avail. He died that afternoon, and, I think, another man also in the same ward on Sunday. One of the ladies, on going into a ward to attend to two poor men who had to be fed every half-hour, observed a boy on one of the beds eyeing her most wistfully; so she went up and asked him if he wanted anything. "Yes." he replied, pointing to what she had been giving the other. "I would like some of that; I have had nothing from the hand of a woman yet: I believe if I had something from the hand of a woman I would get well." Many an expression of gratitude and kindness followed [illegible] and many an exclamation of "It does my heart good to see an Englishwoman again!" We returned from our first day at the hospital, tired and pleased, and interested, O how much! in the poor fellows we had left [illegible] and dying, but [illegible] uncomplaining and patient; for, with hardly [illegible] exception, these were the characteristics of all I came in contact with.

Fever tried them very [illegible] the nurses took the infection, and one of them fell a victim. The authoress had one bad case in her ward. She left the patient at night when not a vestige of hope remained:—

Next day, at an early hour, I stood at the door of the ward. How my heart beat! I had seen no one who could tell me whether he was alive or dead. At last I summoned courage and went in. The orderly, who had been up all night, turned round and saw me; a smile broke over his face as he exclaimed, "All right, ma'am; Jem's alive!"

Such instances of sympathy constantly broke out—the brave fellows were never deficient in tenderness. When the men had partially recovered they evinced their gratitude to their nurses by working for them mats and rugs made out of coats worn at Alma, Inkerman, and Balaclava. Some of these appear to have been highly ingenious, displaying the flags of the allied armies; the Crescent, Cross, Thistle, and shamrock, &c. The newspaper and post days were also periods of great excitement, and one forbidden pleasure, smoking, was eagerly sought after. The authorities had determined that there should be no smoking in the wards and corridors, and the poor fellows could not, in many instances, get out of bed and go down stairs to enjoy their luxury. One man thus evinced his devotion to what Charles Lamb called "the great plant" and what Byron dignified as "sublime tobacco":—

He had just had one of his toes taken off under the influence of chloroform. It bled profusely; and the surgeon, after binding it up, went away, giving her strict injunctions not to allow him to move, and ordered him some medicine, which he would send presently. She was called away for a few minutes, and went, leaving M——— with strict orders not to put his foot down. On her return to his bedside, to her astonishment he was gone; and, after searching, she discovered him, by the traces of blood on the stairs and corridor, sitting down in the yard, smoking his pipe with the greatest *sang froid*. She spoke to him seriously about disobeying orders and doing himself an injury; but he was perfectly callous on the subject of his toe. She succeeded, however, in working on his feelings at having disfigured the corridor with blood; and he came back, saying, "Indeed, ma'am, I could not help going to have a pipe, for that was the nastiest stuff I ever got drunk on in my life"—alluding to the taste of the chloroform. Poor fellows, the anti-smoking regulations were rather too much for them; they could not obey them. Often have I, guided by my olfactory nerves, entered a ward unexpectedly, and caught a pipe being hurriedly shoved under the bed clothes. This was a grave offence, for no matches were on any pretext allowed among the patients, and hiding a lighted pipe was a little short of incendiarism. The excuse was generally the same: "Please, ma'am, I had the toothache so bad." Great was the joy when the order against smoking was rescinded.

Few of the men wished to go home. When told that they would hasten and establish their recovery by being removed to England, they paid little regard to this most *urgent of private affairs*; their general reply was that they would rather join their comrades in the Crimea than their friends in England. One man entreated the doctor to allow him to remain, as he was slowly recovering; and next morning, as if to strengthen his petition, he presented the doctor with some verses, beginning thus—

Might I march through life again,
In spite of every bygone ill,
To the end of life a campaign
I would be a soldier still.

There were other military poets in the hospital, but some of their lucubrations would have been as well away. The authoress might also have advantageously abridged some of her minute details. The reader, however, seems to hear and see all that is going on daily in the hospital; he becomes familiar with the names and the manners; and all is favourable to the British soldier. Even the roughest of them have, as Goldsmith said of Johnson, nothing of the bear about them but the skin. When "the lady" appears in the ward or courtyard, all scowling and bullying ceases. They were all delighted to hear of the Prince of Wales and Princess Royal sending two of their pictures to be sold for the Patriotic Fund. They never could be done speaking of it, saying, with tearful eyes, "God bless them! Her Majesty will never want soldiers while there are such Princes." How small an act of kindness may thus contribute even to the security and stability of the throne! Emerging from the hospital, and accompanying the authoress in her holiday excursions, we have some lively sketches of the country and people. The neighbourhood of Smyrna was then infested with brigands or robbers, familiar with the mountain passes and retreats, and no one could go far without a guard. One of the resident medical men, Dr. M'Naith, was captured, and was only ransomed on his friends paying £400. There was no sufficient Turkish force to put down these hordes, and our authoress says they were "much amused at the eagerness of the poor invalids to be up and have at the *Klephtes*; some who could hardly raise themselves in bed declaring, if they were only allowed to get up and at them, they would give them such a pic-nic as they never had in their lives!" At length the Turks instituted a close pursuit after the brigands, and their chief, Symoom, was shot, saying as he died, "Cut off my head, but don't take my body into Smyrna." This deferential respect for the body appeared with his head, was duly considered; the dead chief was decapitated, and our authoress unexpectedly saw the head when conveyed to Smyrna:—

A man, whom I had not observed, brought in a small bag of goat's hair, out of which he tumbled something, which he kicked with his foot. I looked down mechanically, and there lay the poor ferocious head! It was small, with insignificant, mean-looking features, but there was nothing very ghastly about it. The dark hue of the skin, even in ordinary death, prevents that; and I suppose he having been shot and killed suddenly, in this case, made it less so than usual. As all superstition of a decapitated human head did not seem to me so horrible as I had fancied.

We cannot find room for the pictures here drawn of Turkish domestic life. The wedding scenes and entertainments, Turkish music and dancing, the feast of the Ramazan, the fruit-market at Smyrna, the processes of fig and grape drying, raisin-packing, &c., are vividly yet succinctly described; and there is a very interesting account of a short residence made by the authoress at Boudjah, in the neighbourhood of Smyrna, where the English ladies enjoyed themselves by riding on donkeys, looking for shrubs and flowers; sketching the women, with their gracefully-shaped jars on their shoulders, going to the fountains; gathering almonds and walnuts, or listening to the muezzin's call to prayer in the still evening. Such scenes form a pleasing background to the fever-wards and operations of the hospital; although it is in the latter that the most thrilling interest and the real value of the volume consists. The authoress is more favourable to Turkey and the Turks than most of our writing travellers. She likes the country, the climate, the people, and their customs. Even on the score of cleanliness in their houses, persons, and dress, she thinks the poorer classes of the Turks surpass ours; but then they dislike to destroy animal life, and their fields and houses swarm with animated nature of every description, and they utterly ignore quarantine laws. Even the sun has ample work to dry up impure vapours and noxious gasses. We much prefer old England; but those who wish to know more of daily life in Turkey cannot do better than read this excellent volume—the result of acute observation, a clear head, and a good heart.

**Headaches: their Causes and their Cure. By Henry Wright, M.D. Churchill.**

Since the days when Dr. Buchan cogitated his oracle of "Domestic Medicine in the Chapter Coffee-house, and meditated upon health and disease in a first floor in Paternoster-row, what a host of "medical books" has been poured forth upon the reading public! The little volume before us is not precisely an addition to this class of works, though it may be said not to disregard the old author's rule in physic "Always to content the patient when it can be done without doing him any prejudice." Dr. Wright adduces the fact, which is undoubted, that the frequency of headaches increases in communities as they advance in civilisation. This is especially noticeable in two very opposite varieties of constitution: first, in nervous and hysterical people; secondly, in those who are habitually free livers. These two classes represent a large number of the sufferers from headaches; and their very existence is almost necessarily identified with that of a high state of civilisation. "No one," says Dr. Wright, "ever heard of a squaw afflicted with hysteries, or of an epicurean Red Indian. Indeed, I learn from good authority that among the primitive tribes in North America, and in the South Sea Islands, headaches are almost unknown." Here, then, is a case made out for the publication of such a work as the present, a hundredfold more evident than when the Paternoster-row physician wrote his empirical motto of "The knowledge of the sufferers from headaches is half its cure." Dr. Wright does not deal in panaceas of this doubtful kind. He does not aim at

the thousand natural shocks that flesh is heir to:

but he strikes at one class by simple remedies; and although, we know, it often beneficially bestowed as a warning sign of a disease that becomes the more difficult to cure in proportion as the first symptoms are neglected, and which can be removed only by the aid of weapons that none but skilled hands should employ. Here, then, is the principle of Dr. Wright's little book, which will be highly prized by sensible readers:—

Although the common sense of an educated person may often lead him to judge rightly whether the simple means at his own disposal are sufficient to afford relief; yet, if rightly guided, it might do more. It might warn him of the risk he often runs in allowing so simple an ailment as a headache to proceed unchecked. It is true that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing; but even this is surely better than the ignorance which blindly betrays to danger.

The subject is divided into two parts:—1. Headaches, their Varieties and Symptoms; 2. Headaches, their Causes and Treatment. Their causes are systematically treated; and in an appendix are given some fifty formulæ applicable to the several cases indicated by marginal numbers. The work is throughout written in a popular manner: there is no affectation or professional pedantry; but the substratum of the book is common sense and great success in disabusing the reader of error. The arrangement of the subject is admirable; the illustrations are pertinent and attractive; and neither Hunter, Wadd, nor Kitchiner, in their volumes of medical gossip, is more inviting than Dr. Wright upon that common source of annoyance and discomfort—headache.

## THE STRANGERS' HOME.

On Saturday week his Royal Highness Prince Albert laid the foundation-stone of a building, to be called "The Strangers' Home," designed to supply a manifest and long-felt desideratum in the charitable institutions of the metropolis, by affording all the comforts and advantages of a home to natives of India, Arabia, Africa, China, the Straits of Malacca, the Mozambique, and the Islands of the South Pacific, who may require them during their temporary sojourn in London. No man can have walked the streets of our political emporium without being moved to commiseration by the utterly wretched condition of many of the Lascar seamen and others from kindred climes—friendless, homeless, and destitute—in a country far distant from their own, speaking a language altogether unintelligible to the native population, and hearing one they are equally unable to understand. These and such as these are the classes mainly contemplated by the founders of the Home. The building will be capable of accommodating 250 inmates, with apartments for the superintendent, a hospital, dispensary, shipping and secretary's offices, and furnished throughout, including lighting, warming, hot and cold baths and lavatories, will cost nearly £8000, besides £1250 paid for the freehold of the site, which is close to the junction of the East and West India Docks-road, in the immediate vicinity of Limehouse Church. The object of the directors is to offer to all Oriental strangers who visit England a comfortable and respectable lodging, with wholesome food, at a cost which it is presumed they can afford, and which shall render the institution self-supporting. Arrangements will also be made for taking charge of their money and other property, when desired, for making remittances to their families and friends, tendering them advice and affording them information, protecting them from imposition, procuring them employment in cases where it is provided by them with instruction in the English language. Nearly £4000 has been subscribed towards the institution, including a gift of £500 by the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, and contributions amounting to £100 by other natives of India.

The Prince Consort arrived precisely at four o'clock, and was received by the Earl of Chichester, heading a deputation of the directors of the Home, including Major-General Alexander and others, his Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, Bishop Carr, Colonel Sykes, Chairman of the East India Company, Sir Erskine Weir Hogg, M.P., Mr. Mangles, M.P., Capt. Shepherd, and several other directors of the East India Company. Besides the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh several other distinguished Orientals were in attendance in their magnificent national costumes, including Nawab Meer Jaffer Ales Khan, Bahadar of Surat; the Syrian Archbishop, three Parsee bankers, several Mahrematan, Burmese, and Chinese gentlemen, and many others. The young Princess of Coorg was also present and witnessed the ceremony.

The Earl of Chichester, having explained to the Prince the object of the institution, proceeded to direct the attention of his Royal Highness to the distressed and helpless condition in which, in the majority of cases, the natives of other countries employed in our commerce found themselves upon landing for the first time in this country.

Mr. C. L. Bracebridge, the architect of the building, was then introduced by the Earl of Chichester to the Prince, and explained to his Royal Highness the ground-plan and details of the proposed building.

The Bishop of Bombay having offered up a prayer suitable for the occasion, the ceremony of laying the stone commenced.

A case containing one of each of the coins of the realm, and also a rupee or sixteen-ana piece, an eight-ana piece, a four-ana piece, and a two-ana piece, in silver, was duly deposited in the receptacle prepared for it in the stone. Over these was laid a brass plate bearing an inscription. A richly-chased trowel was then handed to the Prince, who forthwith proceeded to lay the stone in due form.

The ceremony was concluded by the band, next sang the 117th Psalm.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, addressing his Royal Highness in English, said:—On the part of the natives of India and other strangers from distant lands, for whose benefit this institution was to be established, I beg to thank his Royal Highness for his kindness and consideration in performing the ceremony which had now been completed. Having since his arrival in England had opportunities of observing the great necessity which existed for an institution of the kind, he had thought it his duty to assist as far as lay in his power in its establishment; and through the unwearied benevolence of Colonel Hughes, Major Lavie, and the other gentlemen of the committee who had so earnestly and successfully exerted themselves in its behalf, he had the happiness of seeing its first stone laid by his Royal Highness as an earnest of his approval of its object. He trusted that through God's blessing it might yet take a high place among the many useful institutions of this great metropolis, and he begged again to assure his Royal Highness of his heartfelt gratitude.

Colonel Sykes, the Chairman of the East India Company, also addressed his Royal Highness, and expressed to his Royal Highness the grateful acknowledgments of the subscribers for having given the invaluable prestige of his approval of their undertaking by his presence there that day, and by the part he had obligingly taken in the proceedings.

Prince Albert said: It has, as you justly suppose, given me great pleasure to co-operate with you in the good work, the foundation of which has this day been laid. It appears to me to be our duty to assist and protect, as far as lies in our power, from the dangers and temptations to which their helplessness and ignorance expose them, the natives of remote regions who are brought to our shores, assisting in our commerce, and contributing by their labour to the wealth of this country. (Cheers).

In accordance with Oriental custom bouquets were then presented to the Maharajah and the other native princes and gentlemen. The Maharajah then presented a bouquet to Prince Albert, with a handkerchief for her Majesty, which the Prince was graciously pleased to accept. The gentlemen of the Prince's suite were then presented, by some of the most distinguished natives of India, China, and Africa, with handkerchiefs having the elevation of the Strangers' Home imprinted on them. The band played the National Anthem, and his Royal Highness left amid the cheers of the people assembled at the ceremony. Handkerchiefs and bouquets were also presented to each of the Orientals who had assembled to the number of 200 to testify their interest in the proceedings.

## "THE BOTTLE OF SMOKE" AT THE ADELPHI.

This little piece continues to justify the favourable opinion we expressed of it on its production. The plot, as we have observed before, is remarkably slight, but the merriment which it elicits is unbounded. This is no doubt attributable in a great degree to the excellent acting of Wright, who plays the part with an evident relish of the humours of the situations. Pretty Miss Wyndham proves herself a most natural and earnest actress in the little part of *Lucy Morton*, and really seems the clever industrious artist she assumes to be. Our illustration represents the close of the piece, where *Mr. Cambricson*, convinced of his folly in suspecting *Lucy*, endeavours to make amends by turning fuchsia-doctor himself. We have no doubt but this merry little piece will have a long and prosperous run.

Tomb of William Cobbett.—Over the slab which has hitherto covered the grave of William Cobbett in the Churchyard of Farnham, Surrey, a tomb has just been erected by Mr. Thomas Milnes, the sculptor who executed the statue in recently put up in Jermyn-street. The tomb is made of a durable stone from the quarry of Roch Abbey, in Yorkshire. It stands near the porch of the church, is of solid workmanship, oblong in form, and in style following the plainest old English architecture. On one panel the inscription from the slab, is:—"William Cobbett, son of George and Anne Cobbett born in the parish of Farnham, 9th of March, 1762. Enlisted into the 54th Regiment of Foot in 1784, of which regiment he became Sergeant-Major in 1785, and obtained his discharge in 1791. In 1794 he became a political writer. In 1832 was returned to Parliament for the borough of Oldham, and represented it till his death; which took place at Normandy Farm, in the adjoining parish of Ash, on the 18th of June, 1835." On the panel opposite:—"Anne Cobbett, Daughter of Thomas and Anne Read, and wife of William Cobbett; born at Chatham, 28th of March, 1774. Married at Woolwich, 5th of February, 1792. Died in London, 19th of July, 1848."

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London: Printed and Published at the Offices, 198, Strand, and Milford House, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1856.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 807 —VOL. XXVIII. SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1856. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.


## PEACE WITH AMERICA.

As we last week ventured to predict would be the case, the British Government has not thought fit to imitate the uncourteous, if not unfriendly, conduct of the Cabinet of Washington. Mr. Crampton and the three British Consuls have been dismissed—somewhat ignominiously—but Mr. Dallas is to remain at the Court of St. James's. Public opinion will approve the wise forbearance of the British Government. This country is too strong—has too splendid a fleet—too efficient an army—too patriotic a people—and too capacious a treasury—to be suspected of unworthy deference to the United States or any other Power in either hemisphere. There is no risk that her generosity will be misunderstood, or that her patience will be attributed to pusillanimity. The American people know her mettle, as they know their own, and will not suffer Mr. Pierce and his moribund Administration to provoke a war that would inflict incalculable injury upon both nations, and stamp indelible disgrace upon the one that should unnecessarily commence it.

Reckless as Mr. Pierce has hitherto shown himself, it is not likely that he desires to push matters to the last extremity. He has run about with his torch at the edge of the powder-magazine to show his daring, and to win the applause of such "barren spectators" as have a relish for such feats; but he would probably regret as much as any man in America or England if an explosion were to result. He has already evinced a disposition to withdraw from the perilous contiguity of combustible material, and has accompanied the dismissal of Mr. Crampton and the three Consuls by the exposition of the reasons on which he grounded the act;—reasons which will go far to satisfy the English public that their interests will not suffer by the transference of Mr. Crampton to some other sphere of usefulness. The Enlistment question, that at one time threatened to be so exasperating, is virtually at an end. It has expired with Mr. Crampton's mission, and the world will hear no more of it. Mr. Crampton and the Consuls have been sacrificed to its *manes*, and, if the United States are satisfied, Great Britain is well content.

The Central American question is more difficult. Mr. Dallas has received full powers from his Government to negotiate a final settlement of all the points in dispute. It must be confessed that the American Government and people start in the discussion with a considerable advantage over ours. They have thoroughly made up their minds, and have studied the subject, not only in its relation to their own interests, and to various political necessities scarcely appreciated or even understood, on this side of the Atlantic, but in its relation to the temper of the people of England. They know exactly what they want. They know, moreover, that it is of vital importance to them to obtain it, and that it is not of vital, if of any, importance to England to gain a diplomatic or any other victory over America in this matter. They will, therefore, persevere till they carry their point. Though Mr. Dallas has power to negotiate, it is only in one sense. If he fail to persuade the British Government to acquiesce in his interpretation, either of facts or treaties, he has no power to accede to those of his opponents, but can merely give them another opportunity of yielding, by referring the matter to arbitration. We shall not presume to offer any opinion upon the strict law or justice of the case; to say whether Great Britain have a right, *de facto* or *de jure*, to the Bay Islands; or declare what we may consider the equitable construction, the latent sense, or the obvious and palpable meaning of the Clayton-Bulwer Convention; but we may broadly state our own impression to be that the British public cares very little about the matter, and that it would far rather yield to the Americans all they want, if the thing could be done with the least show of dignity, than spend one shilling for gunpowder to bombard their towns or slay their citizens. Far better in every way that the shadowy King of Mosquitia should disappear altogether—like the red men in Massachusetts—and that all the country, from Texas to Panama, should be inhabited by enterprising, go-a-head traders

THE INUNDATION AT LYONS.—SKETCHED BY GUSTAVE DORÉ.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

of the Anglo-Saxon breed, than that Great Britain should exercise a nominal protectorate over a semi-savage and useless potentate, or maintain a barren and contested sovereignty over any portion of the islands or the continent of Central America. If Brother Jonathan will but keep cool, avoid angry words, and give British diplomacy—such as it is—a few months for quiet consideration, the whole affair will, we are convinced, be satisfactorily settled; and the United States will obtain the coveted lands, perhaps without any very great advantage to the Union, but certainly with no appreciable disadvantage to England.

There is one point in the future relations of the two countries on which sufficient attention has not yet been bestowed by the British Government. Whenever the Americans have to appoint an Ambassador to London, they select the very best and most illustrious man at their command. They may not always have the best man for President, but they never fail to send one of their worthiest men to the Court of St. James's. It is the "crack" Embassy—the highest in rank, in honour, and in influence. But the British Government does not return the compliment. The Americans think that an embassy to Washington should be as important to the English people as an embassy to Paris, Berlin, Vienna, or St. Petersburg. But the British Government thinks Washington of less consequence than Lisbon or Munich. The Americans are right, and the English Government is wrong, in this respect. When we next send an Ambassador to Washington, let a man of acknowledged talent, and of high rank, be selected; and the American people will take it as an earnest of our respect and good will towards them. Among such men as Lord Carlisle, Lord Granville, and Lord John Russell—if either of those eminent persons would accept the post—it would not be difficult to make a choice that would be acceptable to America and advantageous to England. Lord John Russell laboured under some disadvantage at Vienna, from his comparative ignorance of the French, and his total ignorance of the German, language; but at Washington there would be no disqualification on this account; and his high talents, his estimable character, and his illustrious career, would recommend him to the cordial reception of the American people. If the Government could be induced to offer, and his Lordship to accept, the mission, the author of the Reform Bill would add a crowning benefit to the many which he has conferred upon his country, and entitle himself, as a pacificator, to the respect of America and the gratitude of England. But, if for any reason Lord John Russell should be unwilling or unable to undertake the dignity and the responsibility, there are other statesmen of rank and position who might be induced to render this service to their country. The Government must sooner or later bethink itself of raising the Embassy at Washington to the dignity that should belong to it, unless—which we do not suppose—this country is to remain unrepresented in America.

## THE RHONE: ITS COURSE, AND SHARE IN THE RECENT INUNDATIONS.

"I SHOULD like," said an English lady to one of the monks of the Simplon, "to travel on an avalanche, if only for the sake of feeling what it would be like." "Madam," answered the reverend father, "I am afraid that at the end of your journey you would not be in a condition to describe your sensations." The idea, though impracticable, was original and bold; but the traveller along the Swiss valleys has dangers to confront greater even than that which formed the subject of the lady's wish.

It would seem impossible to treat of the Rhone otherwise than as the theme of tourists, the subject of romance, or the scene of historical events almost deserving this latter designation. Its very name conjures up recollections of Lake Leman, Clarens, the rocks of La Meillerie, and the glowing pages of la nouvelle Héloïse; but it is nevertheless a fact that this noble river has other claims than these, and that it has at all times excited the attention of statesmen and geographers.

Leaving the Saone and its smiling banks at Macon, and turning his back upon the hills crowned by the châteaux of Mons. de Rambuteau, and dear to the memories of Paris and the Empire, the traveller sees stretching before him till lost in extreme distance the fertile plains of La Bresse. This large tract of cultivated country was formerly covered with impenetrable woods. A few scattered clumps of trees are now the only vestiges of the ancient forests. Vineyards on both the river banks, crops of various kinds of grain, fishponds and poultry-yards, now usurp the place of the oak, the beech, the maple, and the elm. The change, though in most respects beneficial, has this bad effect—the banks, which then, firmly clamped and held together by the tenacious grip of spreading and gigantic roots, formed a natural embankment to the most impetuous river in Europe, deprived of this support, have proved powerless against the swollen current, and hence result the inundations which now so frequently follow a duration of rainy weather.

The second cause is to found in the delta of the Rhone, La Camargue, which French engineers and capitalists are yet far from having properly reclaimed, though the latter or English would, according to the most experienced opinion, have ere this have transformed into a region of extraordinary fertility.

To remove these defects two remedies appear to suggest themselves—replacing the river banks with trees, and irrigation on a grand scale. The first, besides being a process necessitating time, would also involve a heavy expense; the latter would prove a speedy, and comparatively inexpensive, undertaking. The science of irrigation is now perfectly understood by engineers, and it is while the circumstances under which France is at present labouring exist that the fittest opportunity would seem to offer itself to the combined talent of both French and English for the provision of some remedy which would place these unhappy localities in safety, and prevent the recurrence of a parallel disaster.

The English traveller who has visited France, and knows the districts through which the river Rhone runs from Lyons to the Mediterranean, can hardly form any idea of the ruin which has been caused by the irruption of these waters. The inundation includes in its ravages upwards of 560 English miles, from Lyons to the delta of La Camargue, and from Orleans to the sea through the whole length of the Isère to its junction with the Rhone—that is to say, that the waters covered a vast extent of country, not less than 600 leagues, or 1200 English miles.

There is some difference in the estimate as to the extent of territory which has been subject to these inundations some stating the area to be 600 miles in length, and others 1200 miles. But, were either of those figures correct, it would be almost impossible to form an accurate idea of the nature of the calamity itself. Let them for a moment suppose that the seas which surrounded England were to make an inroad on the coast of Devonshire, and were to sweep with one broad current through the whole length and breadth of this island, they might then, in some degree, realise the extent of the damage which France has suffered. The most fruitful parts of that country have been devastated by the floods. Nearly 40,000 human habitations have been destroyed or so seriously damaged as to require reconstruction.

These reflections irresistibly lead us to the consideration of a point in psychology not a little interesting—the far greater interest taken by mankind in the misfortunes of individuals than in those of numbers, which we can only account for by the supposition that a disaster which comprehends the destruction of a whole population is too great for the grasp of the human heart. An earthquake may swallow up a nation, and awaken, indeed, all our powers of astonishment and awe; but let a poor labourer be buried in the well he is engaged in sinking, and how quickly, how infinitely more personal, are the emotions called into play by the anxious voices which bear his still dearer cry for help, and bend all our energies to his rescue! The fate of the man rouses impulses which the fall of a nation fails to create.

The human heart is full of such phenomena, and it is for this reason that, in the history of the inundation which at present occupies the attention of all France, the mind is overwhelmed by the greatness of the calamity; it is the "episode," the "incident" which strikes up and awakens all our genuine feelings of pity and sorrow. A few among the many, such are presented to our readers by the pencil of an eyewitness.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

PARIS, Thursday.

THE fêtes of the baptism continue to form the great subject of excitement of the moment. Happily the weather, though on Saturday somewhat threatening, has, on the whole, been decidedly favourable; and, being cooler than during the preceding week, has been less fatiguing to the sight-seeing crowd. Seldom, if ever, has the traffic in window-letting been so extensive and so expensive as on the occasion of the passage of the Imperial cortége. Not only were the windows of the dwellings, from ground-floor to garret, hired out, but numbers of shops had their fronts removed where they could not be opened, and their counters displaced, in order to establish stages and platforms, each chair on which was let at from ten to fifteen francs, while each shopkeeper had in his pay a band of gamins, or boyish idlers, to pursue the passers-by—the English more especially—and capture them if possible. Certain windows were let at upwards of £20, and in some balconies was exposed the notice—"To be let for the benefit of the victims of the inundations." A part of the decorations of Notre Dame were strikingly magnificent, but the taste that presided over the rest is extremely questionable, the introduction of gaudy colours and tinsel ornaments of the most flimsy description, bearing little analogy with the style and purpose of the edifice. The external decorations were no less brilliant than those of the interior, and were in a sort of Byzantine style. The cortége was, in all respects, singularly magnificent and imposing. The Cardinal Patrizi in a carriage drawn by eight horses, and preceded by his *porte-croix* in another carriage, led the van, attended by an escort of cavalry, but received little or no demonstration from the spectators. Much more enthusiasm greeted the approach of the Imperial infant, in (we believe) the carriage occupied by the Emperor and Empress on the occasion of their marriage, at the right and left of which rode the Maréchaux Canrobert and Bosquet, thus recalling the address of the Emperor, who, when announcing to them their new dignities, particularly recommended to them the protection of his son. The Emperor and Empress were also greeted with much warmth. Her Majesty's dress was white over a blue skirt, and a diadem of brilliants encircled her head. After the ceremony the Emperor and Empress proceeded to the Hôtel de Ville, to partake of the magnificent banquet prepared for them, and the Prince Imperial returned to the Tuileries, whence, in the evening, he was reconducted to St. Cloud. The Duc d'Albe alone represented the family of the Empress on this occasion, the Duchess and the Comtesse Montijo not having sufficiently recovered from the fatigues of their late journey.

A whisper is beginning to arise that before many months have expired there may be a prospect of a second Imperial christening: such an announcement seems to us at least premature, but, true or false, we wish not to be behindhand in mentioning its existence.

In the midst of these rejoicings fresh details full of the most painful interest are daily arriving from the scenes of the inundations. Among the most horrible are the accounts of the graveyards and cemeteries, torn up by the torrents, and the skeletons and bodies, more or less decomposed, caught in trees and left hanging there after the subsiding of the waters. Certainly in no circumstances of the career of Napoleon III. have the sympathies of all been so warmly and entirely drawn to him as on this late occasion. In one instance, when he was standing up to his knees in water, among the ruins of one of the most populous and most suffering parts of Lyons, a well-known demagogue, whose antecedents presented not a few judicial condemnations on political grounds, approached the Emperor, saying, "Monsieur, I do not partake of your opinions, or belong to your party, but I approve of what you are doing, c'est très bien." It is said, moreover, that the president of one of the secret democratic clubs at Lyons has written to the Emperor to announce to him, in his own name and in that of all its members, that the association is, in consequence of the gratitude and admiration excited by his Majesty's late efforts, dissolved, and that all take the voluntary engagement no longer to oppose themselves to his dynasty.

It appears that M. de Lamartine has resolved to appropriate to the victims of the inundations the whole of the produce arising from the sale of his "Entretiens," which publication counts about 60,000 subscribers, at twenty francs a year. The circumstance, if true, is an instance of almost unexampled generosity, as, if the poet's statement that this is the only resource left him, and that the success or failure of his labours is a question of life or death be unexaggerated, he renounces all the fruits of his arduous toils, and is again plunged into the gulf of ruin from which their success—a success nearly, if not wholly, sufficient to relieve him from his desperate position—was about to extricate him.

M. Couture, the painter of one of the pictures that has lately excited the most attention, "l'Orgie Romaine," has been charged by the Government to represent the scene of the christening. It is said that the price of the picture is fixed at 80,000 francs, upwards of £3000.

Last week took place the marriage of Mdlle. le Hon, daughter of the Comtesse le Hon, with the son of the Prince Poniatowski. The ceremony was conducted with the utmost splendour. The Prince Napoleon attended. The Cardinal Donnat, Archbishop of Bordeaux, gave the nuptial benediction; and nearly all the Court, with a large number of the Senate, took part in the celebration of the union.

Nadar, the celebrated draughtsman and photographist, is occupied in the erection of a princely *atelier* on a large piece of ground, well planted with fine trees, in the Rue St. Lazare; and Diaz has just completed a beautiful house and studio in the Mont St. Georges, built in the style of Louis XIII., after drawings executed by the artist himself.

The Sultan has transmitted by his Ambassador the sum of 40,000f. for the benefit of the *inondés*.

The scholars of a school in Paris, on hearing of the trait cited in our last week's letter respecting the ouvriers of the Faubourg Montmartre, requested that no meat should be cooked for them for one day, and that the products of the saving should go to the same charity.

The Opéra Comique will shortly bring out a posthumous work of Adam with a poem of Scribe.

### AMERICA.

By the steam-ship *Baltic*, which arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday evening, we have news from New York to the 7th inst.

The democratic convention at Cincinnati terminated their labours on the 6th. The ballot delegates unanimously nominated Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Dallas's predecessor in this country; the opponents were Pierce and Douglas. The convention on the second ballot nominated John C. Breckenridge for Vice-President, which was also adopted by a large majority.

The effigies of President Pierce and Preston S. Brooks had been hung in front of the State-house, at Concord, New Hampshire. Indignation meetings in reference to the Brooks outrage continue to be held throughout the States.

Advices from Kansas reported that orders had reached Fort Leavenworth placing the command of all the troops in the territory with General Harvey. Lawrence is reported quiet. The correspondence of the *New York Tribune* says that—

A hundred armed men left Westport, Mobile, last Saturday to scour Southern Kansas and make the country, as they said, "too hot for the Free State people." Guerilla parties were scouring the territory, and collisions were occasionally occurring; but the general disposition of the free people is to remain quiet and pursue their farming. Settlers were coming into the territory in considerable numbers from Indiana and Illinois.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Her Majesty has signified her intention of honouring the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster with her presence at Grosvenor-house, on occasion of the fête to be given by the Marchioness on the 26th inst.

The Emperor of the French has presented, through the Earl of Ducie, the sum of 1000f. to the Sailors' Institute at Shadwell.

The Municipal Council of Nantes has resolved that a request should be respectfully presented to the Emperor to accept from that town a residence for the Prince Imperial.

On the 10th inst. King Leopold and all the Royal family of Belgium accompanied the Countess de Nemily and the Duke and Duchess of Rencourt from Laeken to Brussels. The Duke and Duchess of Brabant and the Count of Flanders accompanied the ex-Queen to Ostend, where they arrived at five o'clock in the afternoon.

The Emperor Alexander has ordered that only those tradesmen who supply the Imperial couple shall in future be permitted to place the Imperial coat of arms over their doors, whilst those who furnish the Grand Dukes and other members of the reigning family are only to mount a shield containing the initials of such member, surmounted by a crown.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert have forwarded to the Lord Mayor donations of one thousand and five hundred pounds respectively in aid of the fund now raising at the MANSION-house for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations in France.

The French Emperor has given 600,000 f. out of his private *cassette* to the sufferers from the inundations of the Rhone and Loire.

The distribution of the Queen's medals to the Sardinian troops at Turin passed off with great success. There was an immense concourse of spectators from all parts of Italy.

The Czar Alexander has conferred the order of Saint Anne of the first class upon General Edgar Ney, who was lately sent to St. Petersburg on an extraordinary mission.

The Grand Duke Michael keeps Prince Charles of Prussia and the artillery department, of which the latter is Grand Master, on the continual qui vive. Scarcely a day passes without the Grand Duke attending at the drill and practice of field and siege batteries.

The veteran General Neumann, first aide-de-camp to the King of Prussia in waiting, and fifth senior officer not of Princely rank in the army, has received from the Czar the insignia of St. Alexander Nevsky in diamonds.

Mr. Crampton, late British Minister of the United States of America, arrived in London on Monday, and had an interview with the Earl of Clarendon. Mr. Crampton also paid a visit to Viscount Palmerston.

His Excellency the Ambassador of France left town on the 13th inst. for Paris in order to be present at the baptism of the Imperial Prince on the following day.

The ex-King of Oude landed at Folkestone on Wednesday afternoon, accompanied by E. L. Coffey, Esq., and suite, and left for town by express train on the South-Eastern Railway.

The Dowager Queen of the Netherlands has reached Warsaw on her way back to the Hague, but she will first visit a German bath.

Accounts from Christiania represent the reception of the Crown Prince in that city, in his new capacity of Viceroy of Norway, as most enthusiastic and brilliant, and his arrival had been celebrated by great rejoicings and numerous festivals, balls, illuminations, and other galeties.

Governor Sir G. Barkly has arrived in this country from Jamaica; and, after receiving instructions from her Majesty's Government, will proceed to his new government in Australia.

The Emperor Alexander II. accepted during his late visit to Berlin, from the King of Prussia, the Grand Cross of Commander of the Order of the Royal House of Hohenzollern.

Sir Colin Campbell has fixed Monday, the 30th inst., as the day of his arrival in Glasgow. He will take up his residence on that day at Possil House, as the guest of Sir Archibald Alison, and make his first public appearance in the city of his birth on the following day.

Russia has withdrawn her protest against the nomination by Turkey of Prince Stourdza as a member of the Principalities Commission.

Mr. Joseph Fowler, President of the St. George's Society, has been appointed Acting Consul at New York.

The hand of the Spanish Infanta Donna Amelia was demanded at a solemn audience, on behalf of the Prince Adalbert of Bavaria, on Monday last.

Count de Persigny has been raised, by decree dated June 16, to the dignity of Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

Lord Stanhope and the Marquis of Londonderry have arrived at Vienna from the Crimea. They are en route for the springs of Marienbad.

The ex-King Don Ferdinand arrived at Lisbon on the 6th inst. from his visit to Spain.

By order of the French Emperor medals commemorating the christening of the Imperial Prince have been distributed to all the children of the colleges, academies, and schools, and also to the sub-officers and soldiers of the army of Paris.

Miss Nightingale is expected to arrive in England about the middle of next month.

M. De Kisseleff, Russian Ambassador to the See of Rome, passed through Venice on the 7th inst., on his way to his post.

Mr. Worledge, of the Middle Temple, will be the new judge of the Suffolk County Courts, in succession to the late Mr. Eagle.

The last surviving son of the poet Wieland died on the 10th inst., at Weimar.

On Monday evening Mr. Henry Mayhew delivered a lecture at the Polytechnic Institution to a very numerous audience (composed in great part of the industrial classes), on "The curiosities of life among the labourers and poor of London."

A letter from the Count de Paris is in circulation, in which he protests against the notion of a fusion, and announces that his political course will be in accordance with his father's will.

Mr. W. Bernard M'Cabe has resigned the editorship of the *Dublin Weekly Telegraph*—one of the newspaper organs of the Irish Roman Catholic party.

Christians have been, for the first time, admitted to join the procession of the Bairam, and to kiss the hand of the Sultan.

Mrs. Fanny Kemble has arrived in the United States, and intends, it is said, to retire to her estate at Lenox, Massachusetts.

Giovanni Ruggeo, lately tried in Florence for reading and circulating the Bible, has been acquitted.

The bell brought from Sebastopol which the French Emperor has given to Notre Dame has arrived at the Cathedral.

It is understood that there will be a review in Hyde-park on the 28th inst., the anniversary of her Majesty's coronation.

In Hanover a vast number of Communist circulars have been in circulation, emanating from a society of Germans, whose head-quarters are said to be in London.

Prior Park, the seat of the once famous Roman Catholic College, is to be sold on the 24th inst.

The Grand Council of Ticino has passed a bill establishing equality between sons and daughters in the case of intestate successions.

A movement for an advance of wages has commenced among the power-loom weavers and winders of Preston, which threatens to assume the character of another strike.

The cholera has again appeared in the western and south-western suburbs of Vienna. There have been cases in the Gumpendorf, Shottenfeld, and Alser suburbs, where the disease was very prevalent at this time last year.

It appears by a recent return that the number of bushels of malt brought into charge in 1853-4 was 41,020,381; in 1854-5, 35,403,603; and in 1855-6, 38,584,350.

The jewels recently stolen from the Madrid Chapel, and which were worth 7,000,000 reals, have, in consequence of a communication made by one of the thieves, been found buried in a vacant piece of ground near the principal prison.

The Act for the Survey of Great Britain is to continue in force till the end of the year 1858.

The Spanish Government has accepted the mediation of France in the difference with Mexico.

The value of the goods exported from the United States to Canada, under the Reciprocity Treaty, was 9,500,000 dollars. The value of the goods exported to Canada in 1855, of United States' product or manufacture, was £141,764.

The Madrid journals of the 12th inst. announce that the Government of Cuba had reported that the most perfect tranquility prevailed in the island, notwithstanding the insult which Spain had received in Mexico he had sent to Vera Cruz a frigate and two smaller vessels.

## THOUGHTS IN THOROUGHFARES.

I HAVE on a former occasion alluded to the perambulator nuisance on the pavements, which, according to a report in the newspapers, has driven an irritated old gentleman to a police court for redress. It is evident, however, that the infants' friends are so numerous as to leave little chance of sympathy to an elderly complainant; and accordingly the veteran who went to state his grievance retired amid the "titters" of his audience. The children's party appears to be so strong at present that the pavements must be abandoned to the equipages of the juvenile population, while the maturer portion of the public makes its way as it best can, by dodging the carriages drawn by horses on the one hand, and those propelled by nursemaids on the other. The great street-organ question is another subject connected with the quiet enjoyment of the public thoroughfares in which the juvenile interest may be said to clash with the convenience of the public in general. It is hopeless for the gentleman engaged in philosophical reflections or mathematical calculations at No. 1 to attempt to get rid of the nuisance of that music while there is a mater-familias at number two who insists on her baby being danced at the window to any tune that may be ground on the organ below. Street music may be a real blessing to mothers, but it is often a serious inconvenience to fathers; and a determined band with their brazen instruments of torture will continue their operations in spite of all the remonstrances of the angry gentleman over the way, so long as encouragement is to be had from a smiling party of females and juveniles opposite. The only way to put down street-music—if it ought to be abolished—is to make it penal to patronise it, just as it has been proposed to put an end to street begging by inflicting a fine on every one convicted of giving money to a mendicant. No less an individual than Mr. Babbage appeared to complain the other day of the disturbance of his scientific pursuits by a street-musician who had answered remonstrances with threats, and who was very properly fined by the magistrate. The protection of Mr. Babbage from any temporary stoppage of his intellectual machinery by the hand-organ nuisance is a matter in which the public may be said to be concerned, for his scientific labours are far more profitable to society than the "Barrel-Organ's Daughter," or any other equally popular air can possibly be to the children of his neighbour opposite. It may be all very well to denounce an enemy to street organs as "the man who hath not music in his soul," but a man may have plenty of music in his soul without wishing to have an extra supply laid on through his windows. It is true that "music hath charms to soothe;" but, under certain circumstances, it has also power to irritate.

The penny-a-liners seemed determined to make the most of their last opportunity in dealing with Palmer, and his execution was made the medium of introducing a quantity of irrelevant matter, under the various heads of "another account," "further details," and "additional particulars." Among other equally interesting matter, a sort of biographical account of the hangman was given; and the important fact has been duly chronicled that Palmer had "salad" on more than one occasion during his imprisonment at Stafford. It is strange that the "dressing" was not described at full length, for a judicious penny-a-liner might have made threepence at least by the ingredients. If, however, we were not told how the salad was dressed, no such omission occurred with reference to the hangman, for his costume was described with much minuteness. The set of Madame Tussaud's latest "additions" to her collection of culprits still must the eye on the walls, and in other places where the announcements of public amusements are exhibited; but Palmer will no doubt cease to be the star of Baker-street when he is eclipsed by some other more recent criminal. Perhaps in time the wax of which he is composed will be "run down" into some other form, and the materials employed in moulding the murderer may be hereafter used in making a philanthropist, if such a character is eligible for admission into such very distinguished company as that which Madame Tussaud is surrounded with.

Notwithstanding the promises of the General Omnibus Company, the thoroughfares are not yet supplied with those commodious vehicles which will prevent the necessity for still crushing one's hat against the roof, treading on the feet of one's fellow-passengers on entering or quitting the conveyance, and maintaining a cramped position, to prevent collision with the knees of the person opposite. Convenient omnibuses are said to have been seen here and there in different parts of town; but, if they exist at all, they are by no means general; and at the West-end a single one is understood to have been put upon the Brompton-road, where it serves rather as a vehicle for the satirical observations or "chaff" of the drivers and conductors of the old machines than as a vehicle for public convenience.

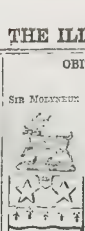
The metropolis has now been for some months in the hands of the new Board of Works, which seems to be by no means unanimous in its movements. Any great improvement in the aboveground communications of London must not be expected until the work to be done below the surface—the drainage, with which the Board of Works is especially charged—has been agreed upon. At each meeting some new motion is brought forward, an amendment is proposed, a debate ensues, and an adjournment generally follows. In public bodies it may be remarked that the constant repetition of motion after motion is a serious check on movement. At present the grand question is that of an "outfall" for the drainage of London; but while the members of the Board are continually falling out among themselves, an "outfall" of a more useful kind is not easily agreed upon.

Even the most philosophic of pedestrians would scarcely look for heroes and heroines among the professional mendicants who throng the streets; but we are assured, on the faith of a gentleman who has paid much attention to the subject, and who has been lecturing on it recently at the Polytechnic Institution, that the rags of our ragamuffins conceal, or rather garnish, much true nobility. Among other specimens of Nature's aristocracy the street clown is said to be entitled to a high position—a fact which would not have been suspected by those who had seen him merely swinging a ballabout at the end of a string to keep back the boys, and performing some rather ordinary evolutions on a piece of carpet in the middle of the carriage-way. I am by no means inclined to dispute the result of the observations of the gentleman to whom I allude; and it is certainly a more reasonable as well as a more wholesome theory, that heroism is to be found in the mountebank, than that the criminal classes should be elevated into the principal characters of plays or romances, as they have sometimes been by novelists and dramatists. There is no doubt that there is much kindness towards each other among the poor, but there is a kind of endurance sometimes to be met with among the street population that is not altogether respectable. The voluntary exposure of shoeless feet in cold weather is often a self-inflicted penance which is voluntarily suffered because it is found to pay; but the endurance of street beggars is of a different kind from that which has been noticed as characteristic of the street clown, of whom a type is presented in the modern play of "Belphegor," which may fairly win the admiration of

A WALKING PHILOSOPHER.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### SIR M. H. NEPEAN, BART.



SIR MOLYNEUX HYDE NEPEAN, second Baronet, of Bothenhampton, and Loder's Court, in the county of Dorset, died at Lee Hall, near Hexham, Northumberland, on the 4th inst. He was the eldest son of the first Baronet, the Right Hon. Sir Evan Nepean, many years Under Secretary at State, and M.P. for Queenborough and Bridgenorth, by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Captain William Skinner. He was born the 20th September, 1783, and succeeded to the family title and estates in Bornelsshire on the death of his father, the 2nd October, 1822. Sir Molyneux was for nearly thirty years clerk to the Supreme Court in Jamaica. He married, first, 30th August, 1813, Charlotte, youngest daughter of Philip Eglestone, Esq., by whom (who died the 28th June, 1838) he had three sons and six daughters, of whom survive two sons and one daughter. He married, secondly, the 30th May, 1852, Lydia Clark, eldest daughter of William Clark Wright, Esq., of Muston House, Northumberland, by his wife, Charlotte, daughter of Joshua Parr, Esq., of Pentree Parr, Carmarthenshire. Sir Molyneux by his second marriage had one daughter, who only survived her birth a few weeks. Sir Molyneux is succeeded by his eldest son, Molyneux Hyde, now the third Baronet, who was born the 2nd July, 1814, and married, the 27th April, 1841, Isabella, only daughter of Colonel Geils, of Dumbuck, county Dumbarton.

### SIR ALEXANDER CRICHTON, M.D., F.R.S.

THIS venerable and talented physician died on the 4th instant, at his residence, The Grove, near Sevenoaks, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. He was son of Alexander Crichton, Esq., of Newmiglon, and grandson of Patrick Crichton, of Woodhouselee and Newmiglon, Mid Lothian. Sir Alexander was for many years Physician in Ordinary to Alexander I., Emperor of Russia, and also physician to the household of the late Duke of Cambridge. He was one of the oldest, if not the oldest, Fellows of the Royal Society, having been elected in 1800. He was a member of various other British and foreign learned societies, and was a Knight of two Russian and one Prussian Order; and received permission to wear those orders in England on his return, in 1820. He was also created a Knight-Bachelor in 1820. Sir Alexander Crichton was the author of some valuable medical works, particularly of a book on "Mental Derangement." He married, in 1800, Miss Dodwell, only daughter of Edward Dodwell, Esq., of West Moulsey, Surrey.

### SIR WILLIAM OGLE CARR.

SIR WILLIAM OGLE CARR, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Ceylon, died in that colony on the 25th of last April, in his fifty-fourth year. He was the third son of William Thomas Carr, Esq., of Kengal, Hampstead. He became a student of Gray's Inn in 1820, and was called to the bar by the society of that inn on the 26th of April, 1826. Going to Ceylon, he was admitted King's Advocate there, and in December, 1839, he was appointed second Puisne Judge of the colony. In April, 1854, he was made Chief Justice of Ceylon and created a Knight. Sir William Ogle Carr married Miss Clement, the daughter of Colonel John A. Clement, of the Royal Artillery.

### LIEUT.-COLONEL CAMERON.

LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM GORDON CAMERON, of Nea House, died on the 26th ult. He was the eldest son of General Cameron, of the East India Company's service, and was born at Chunar, on the 14th of June, 1790. Entering the Army early in life, he was in the Grenadier Guards during the latter years of the Peninsular War, and was wounded at Waterloo. The same year he was attached to the staff of Wellington at Waterloo. The loss of his right arm and other severe wounds in that memorable battle incapacitated him from further active service.

### GEORGE BENNETT, ESQ., Q.C.

THIS respected gentleman, who died on the 26th ult. at his residence, Sodyllhall, Shropshire, in his seventy-eighth year, was called to the bar in Ireland in 1800, and became a Queen's Counsel there in 1822. He was a distinguished advocate during a period when the Irish bar abounded in great names: his practice was for many years unrivalled both in the equity and the common law courts. He was the friend and intimate of nearly all his illustrious contemporaries, and was himself one of the last remaining types of a great legal era. He filled for a long period the office of leading Crown Prosecutor for Munster, and was for some time the "father" of the Munster bar. In politics he was strongly and firmly attached to Conservatism. Mr. Bennett quitted the bar about seven years since, and went to live at his seat in Shropshire, where he spent the close of his life in domestic retirement.

### J. N. AUGUSTIN THIERRY.

THIS eminent historian, who died at Paris on the 21st ult., was born at Blois in the Department of Loire et Cher, in 1795; he was educated at Paris. Devoting himself early in life to the study of history, he eventually became one of the greatest writers on that subject of his time and country. His most famous works are, "The Conquest of England by the Normans," "Letters on the History of France," and "The Narrative of the Merovingian Time." For the last twenty years Baron Gobert's annual prize of 10,000f. for history has been awarded to Thierry. Thierry was a member of the Academy of Science and Belles Lettres, but he declined standing for the Académie Française, because his election would have disqualified him from the Gobert prize. This premium was as kindly as it was rightly given; for during the twenty years of its receipt M. Thierry has been blind, and paralysed on one side. The loss of his sight was brought on by intense labour in his historic pursuits. He lately wrote in reference to his infirmities:—"If I had to recommence my career, I would do what I have done. Blind and suffering, without hope, and almost without intermission, I can bear impartial witness that there is something in this world of more value than material enjoyment, better than fortune, better than health itself, and that is devotion to knowled

## THE UNIVERSAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION IN PARIS, 1856.

*(From our Special Correspondent.)*

SECOND NOTICE.

THE Exhibition closed on the 11th June, by a formal distribution of the first prizes—a tedious and monotonous affair (in the absence of the Emperor and Empress), of no sort of interest after the first half hour to any one except the prizeholders. The total prizes amounted to nearly £18,000, and these seem to have been distributed on the principle of rewarding every class and every nation that exhibited without any serious attempt to ascertain, in a few days, the respective and exact merits of many hundred animals, machines, and articles. All who have carefully followed the course of exhibitions, whether agricultural or industrial, must have come to the conclusion that, in nine cases out of ten, it is impossible to discover what is the absolutely best animal, and still more the best machine, although it is easy to decide that such and such animals or implements are good enough to deserve a prize of some sort. All that the public ought to expect is a minimum of merit in the prize-winners. In fact, the Paris Exhibition was a sort of lottery, where those who drew prizes had merit of some kind, as did those who drew blanks were left not without hope that they might win on a future occasion. The awards of the juries in almost every class are open to objection; in machinery they were frequently absurd, but one moment would come when the public, freed from this side of the water, where breeders and implement-makers have found, from the liberality of the French Government, a new market and a new medium of publicity opened, not in France only, but the whole of Europe. Then some Swiss cattle will be sent, which, although of no sort of value for ordinary agricultural purposes, may find purchasers among those who now keep the picturesque Alderney. The Schwitz breed is quite as picturesque, with its dun colour, black nose, black horns, and bushy black tail, as the Alderney, much larger, and capable on suitable rich pasture of giving a greater quantity of milk.

Lord Hastings, of Melton Constable, Norfolk, has purchased a picked herd, consisting of two bulls and eleven cows of this choice milking breed, rejecting a couple of the best grey colour. The breed might be traced in the Exhibition from Switzerland, through Germany, following the mountain ranges, where rich valleys are to be found in summer, into Styria, in the Austrian dominions, and (as a cross) into the mountain districts of Hungary.

The only other animals that could be profitably exhibited in England for the farmer's shop. For these our colonies in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa could send a present demand; and an annual show of good saleable animals, at the value of £15 to £40 each, would probably find regular customers.

The French Bretonne cows (of which an Illustration appears in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of 14th inst.) found several English purchasers as fancy stock. They are very small, quite as small as the Alderney, with more delicate limbs, of a black and white colour, with beautiful deer-like heads, small, smooth, upright horns, and are great milk-producers. A couple would be found more hardy, nearly as good milkers, and, as a novelty, even more picturesque than the Alderney, grazed on the little paddocks of suburban residences. They have more size than the Kerry, and more constitution than the Ayrshire, but are, probably from want of cultivation, inferior commercially to both. The show of Ayrshires was very fine. They seemed decidedly the best dairy cattle in the Exhibition, and sold well. But it is to be doubted whether in a French farmyard they will continue to produce their usual quantity of milk without the care and the succulent roots of their native Scotland. The Kerrys shown were picked specimens, and the cow engraved was perfection. The price asked was in proportion.

The most useful stock exhibited by the French were the Charolais, the Flamande, and the Normandé. The Charolais is a pure white breed, evidently closely allied to our Shorthorns. It is impossible to say what careful selection might do towards improving it; but in the present demand for beef in France the short and ready course will be to cross with the Shorthorn from good herds—that is to say, from good young bulls which are to use among north-country farmers, and not from animals reared on the milk of two or three cows, and fattened like bullocks to win premiums by fat, not muscle. The Flamande is a breed of large red cattle, famous in the dairy, with a distinctive character, showing a pure breed. It is a matter of consideration whether the best cross to improve it will be a Hereford or Shorthorn. As almost all the draught-work in the field and in the road is done by cattle in France, the draught qualities of the breed must be considered in every attempt at improvement. The Hereford is a good ox at plough, and therefore, taking the affinity of appearance into consideration, it will be a better cross than the Shorthorn for ordinary farmers. The Normande is a large, thick-skinned, bony race, of many colours, including black and white and probably a mixture of several northern breeds. It is the pride of Normandy, and most profitable in the dairy. At six years old the ox gives plenty of beef; but it seems, as a butcher assured us, just the unprofitable condition that all our horned stock were when well, several years ago, laid down the principles of breeding. prepared the way for the labours which have made our modern Hereford, Devon, and Polled Angus what they are.

It is the opinion of a Swiss agriculturist of the first class—acquainted with all the breeds of Europe, that the Swiss cows of Uri, Berne, and other districts where parti-colours prevail, and which, in opinion, generally bear a strong resemblance to Normandy and Dutch cow, would be extensively crossed with the beef-making Shorthorn of England. The same remark applies to all those northern districts of France where good grass is to be found. The dairy is gradually becoming a secondary consideration, or at any rate railroads have opened meat markets to it unknown. But the prejudices of the French farmers are very great, and these prejudices have been strengthened by the failure of fancy stock bought in England at fancy prices. The Germans, who tend more to the larger farms, more capital, and more intelligent bailiffs, will profit sooner than the French from the Paris Exhibition. In the district of the Rhine and south of France, in the district of peasant proprietors where the cow draws the cart and the plough, and iron is more rare in implements than gold ornaments among our mechanics, improvement seems hopeless, the peasant agriculture, except of vineyards, is retrograding—that is the unpleasant truth.

Beside the French and British exhibitors of cattle, fair specimens of peculiar breeds have been sent from Holland, from Denmark and the Duchy Holstein, from Switzerland three different races, and from the Austrian dominions animals representing everything but beef.

The novel divisions of the Cattle Exhibition may be characterised as 1st, cattle specially reared for the dairy, and 2nd for the dairy and for meat, and, 3rd, the nearly wild races, which (like our Scotch cattle before they were improved) feed on mountain districts and untinclosed pastures, and are valued chiefly for their skins and flesh.

The Dutch make a large show of those great bony black-and-white cows that are not unfrequently found in our markets and our dairy districts, which form a feature in Flemish landscapes. In the Dutch cattle and Holsteiners feed them—their excellent qualities are well known. But they are most unprofitable beasts to fatten, and, now that the demand is proportional to so constant, we may expect that these Exhibitions will lead the breeders of Northern Europe to try for a little of the symmetry of form and quality which will make their oxen acceptable in the English markets. I am astonished to find the agricultural correspondent of a contemporary recommending our dairy farmers to cross their stock with a black and white Dutch bull. Such a cross is contrary to every principle of breeding. The male animal gives the external locomotive organs, the female the internal or vital organs. To cross with a Dutch bull would be to lose quality of flesh without the slightest chance of gaining the milking qualities needed. There is no history extant of the cattle colonisation of Europe, but I made some curious discoveries in the Exhibition. I found a striking resemblance to our Devons in the "Yong hard" breed from Saxony, and also the D'Argeu or Du Grest breed exhibited by the Agricultural Society of Schleswig. The Schleswig cows, some the horses attached to their horns by which they do the work of the farm, are Saxon animals, which are the better of the two, do not seem a cross with good Devon bulls would open the English exportation to these two breeds, and would not unfit them even for draught. The other Holstein cattle do not show any particular breed; they are of all colours and forms, and good milkers, and among them no doubt are descendants from the original stock of our Shorthorns.

There are some most satisfactory results in the Exhibition, from crosses between the Shorthorn and the Charolais, the Flamande, the Normande, and also between the Devon and a small red race, "Salers," exhibited by the Emperor.

There are a number of other French breeds which bear the decided marks of an aboriginal race. The Gascogne, a dun grey, with black points, short flat horns, heavy dewlap extending between fore legs, and thick, black, bushy tail, which might pass in a park for a wild animal, and the Bazaidaise, of a grey badger-colour black nose and tail, which is celebrated in the wine countries as a superior animal for draught, but not for milk, are most likely that any of these dun native breeds can be improved by British crosses, because they are required for draught and milk, and their characters are so distinctly marked that it would be difficult to change them. The Salers are like bad Devons, and, as before observed, have been successfully crossed with Devons. The Parthenaise are a small red breed, of a red dun, like a large coarse Alderney; they are found near Nantes; the cows are all worked.

What is most needed by Continental improvers is a report on the suitability of the different improved breeds of British live stock to the various districts of Europe—hot, temperate, and cold—marsh, pastures, plains, and mountains. Some committee of learned Germans, assisted by our practical breeders, will do this, no doubt. The French, who know, for their own use, the unpleasant truth about French breeds and machines.

I shall say nothing about the machinery, because there the foreign exhibitors did not produce a single original or novel idea. A great proportion of the foreign implements were perfectly useless, so slightly made and badly finished. As long as iron continues at protection prices, and as long as doors and windows fit as they do in France, millwork and wheelwork will neither work nor last. There were French thrashing-machines on the ground that no common power could move with corn to work. The very first step for improving foreign agriculture must be to abolish all duties on raw iron, and put revenue duties on iron manufactures.

At the present duties, reduced by the decree of the Emperor, our implement-makers in ploughs and simple implements are doing a considerable business with France, but still more with Germany.

On the Danube they must have English ploughs, harrows, drills, horse-hoes, reaping-machines, and steam thrashing-machines, if they intend to develop the full resources of their rich soil.—S. S.

The prize bull, "Grand Master," bred by H. Ambler, Esq., of Wilkinson-hall, Halifax, has, we are informed, been purchased for 250 guineas by Charles H. Greeo, Esq., late Senior Gold Commissioner of New South Wales, for shipment to Sydney; and Mr. Fisher Hobbes's prize young Hereford bull has been purchased at a long figure for the colony of Victoria. The increasing population of our Australian colonies requires such an improvement in the breed of cattle as will enable the stockholder to bring his bullocks earlier to market; and we could not propose a more advisable course to meet the desired end than improving the colonial cattle by crossing with the most perfect of our English bulls. "Grand Master" is one of six pure-bred Durhams which Mr. Green takes out with him

*(To be continued.)*

THE PARIS AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION—THE CATTLE GENERAL VIEW (SEE ENGRAVING PAGE)

THE [illegible] OF JERSEY AS "NIGHT." | LADY CLEMENTINA VILLIERS, ATTENDANT STAR OF "NIGHT" | THE DUCHESS OF MANCHESTER AS "CYBELE." | THE DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON AS THE "MOON."

COSTUMES FROM THE FANCY-DRESS BALL, IN AID OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

## FANCY-DRESS BALL AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

We last week gave a Sketch of the Interior of the Hanover square Rooms as they appeared on the occasion of the recent Fancy-Dress Ball in aid of the funds of the Royal Academy of Music, which, as our readers are aware, was honoured with the presence of her Majesty the Queen and the whole Court. In the accompanying description allusion was made to the superb dresses worn by those members of the female aristocracy who took part in the fancy quadrilles. We engrave, from private drawings, four of the most remarkable costumes. One of the most exquisite personations in the ball-room was that of the Duchess of Manchester, representing the queenly Cybele in a costume of surpassing charteaess and beauty. The dress was of the finest white barège de cachmere, embroidered with gold in a Greek pattern running round the bottom of the skirt and at the top. Across the centre twined a wreath of myrtle leaves in gold embroidery. The waist was gathered in by a golden band engraved with lions, an emblem of Cybele; and the

RECEPTION OF COLONEL LAKE AND CAPTAIN THOMPSON, AT HULL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

sleeves were looped with six golden fibulæ, from a Greek model. A crimson scarf was fastened on the left shoulder with a gold brooch, copied from the antique, and its rich deep colour was finely be[illegible] by a broad band of gold embroidery, in that Greek pattern which is supposed to have been suggested by the waves of the sea. Her Grace wore on her head a crown of golden leaves, and bore in her hand a gold trident and key, the emblems of Cybele. On the Queen descending from the royal box into the ball-room her Majesty recognised the Duchess, and with a gracious smile complimented her on her fine personification of the character.

The Duchess of Wellington attracted her Majesty's especial observation by the singular beauty of her dress, as representing the "Moon," in the Countess of Jersey's quadrille. Her Grace wore a petticoat of white silver tissue, covered with clouds of blue and white gauze, shaded off and looped up with blue and white marabouts, the dress itself being studded with diamond crescents. Around the waist was a belt of magnificent diamonds, formed from the order of the St. Esprit, by the late Duke, and presented to him by Louis XVIII. A *rivière* of large diamonds sparkled round the top of the corsage. On her head the Duchess wore a white gauze veil and marabouts; and on the centre of her forehead a diamond crescent. Fastened half-way down the dress were bouquets of white lilies, upon which were described the phases of the moon, reaching to the bottom of the dress on the other side. This charming costume realised the idea of light emerging from a fleecy cloud.

The Countess of Jersey, as the Lady of her own quadrille of "Night and her Attendant Stars," wore a dress of dark blue over black, powdered with silver stars, and a veil of dark blue and silver. Her Ladyship had on her head a wreath of diamond stars. Foremost among her starry host shone her Lady-ship's beautiful daughter, the Lady Clementina Villiers, wearing a light blue tulle dress, spangled with silver stars, and a large diamond star on her forehead. A blue veil, spotted with silver stars, floated from the back of the head, and completed a costume of the rarest elegance and beauty.

Among the other more remarkable dresses were those of the Lady Louisa Mills, representing Marie Leczinski, Queen of Louis XV., in a robe of white silver, with a deep point lace flounce attached to the dress by garlands of pink roses. The demi-train was of rich blue velvet, lined with pink satin, trimmed with a fontange of ribbon, and attached with bouquets of roses; and the body was trimmed with point lace, roses, and diamonds. Miss Weymss, as a Spanish lady, attracted especial observation. Her dress was of corbe-coloured satin, with Spanish lace flounces and black velvet and jet fringe, a mantilla and white rose in the hair forming the head-dress. The quadrille was of the style of the Bergere de Watteau.

To Madame Desoon, of Bruton-street, is due the merit of the charming taste displayed in the manufacture of the Duchess of Manchester's costume; and to Madame Duval, of New Bond-street, the credit of having carried out to perfection the designs furnished by the Duchess of Wellington.

## RECEPTION OF COLONEL LAKE AND CAPTAIN THOMPSON, AT HULL.

A VERY interesting demonstration of patriotic feeling took place at Hull, on the 7th inst., to welcome the return of Colonel Lake and Captain Thompson, two of the heroic defenders of the city of Kars. These two officers, since October last, had been prisoners in the hands of the Russians, having been removed from Armenia to St. Petersburg, on the surrender of the famished fortress to General Mouravieff. The reader will remember among the records of the siege the masterly engineering of Colonel Lake, who laid out and threw up those wonderful redoubts which presented, for seven hours and a half, an insurmountable obstacle to the Russian troops, and before which 4000 of them laid down their lives. Nor are the deeds of Captain Thompson, the hero of Karadagh, less worthy of remembrance by the coolness and bravery with which he conducted that signal attack.

The Corporation of Hull, therefore, well and wisely determined upon giving these two heroes a warm reception. A telegraphic message was received stating that the *Burlington* steamer had started from Copenhagen on Wednesday morning with the two officers on board, and that their arrival at Hull might be expected by eleven o'clock on Saturday. Accordingly, from an early hour, great excitement prevailed in the town. Vast crowds of people congregated on the piers; hundreds of flags and banners were suspended from the windows; but not until four o'clock was the signal gun fired announcing that the *Burlington* was in sight. In the course of a few minutes the bells of Holy Trinity were ringing out their welcome and intelligence to the town. Between four and five o'clock a cloud of smoke over the "Point" announced the approach of the anxiously-expected steamer, and in a few minutes she was seen off Paull, with her rigging gaily decked.

Two or three steamers crowded with passengers went out to meet the *Burlington*, and very shortly afterwards the Mayor, Anthony Sanderson, Esq., and a select party, put off in a tug to greet the returning heroes. The *Burlington*, firing as she came along, slackened speed opposite the Victoria Dock, and waited the approach of the corporation packet and one containing Mr. Gee and friends, who, with the Mayor, were introduced to the two gallant gentlemen. The Mayor explained the arrangements which had been made by the Corporation. Colonel Lake and Captain Thompson expressed their acknowledgments at the splendour of the reception which awaited them.

Our Artist has sketched the stirring scene at the moment of the two heroes landing.

They speedily descended from the docks of the *Burlington*, and went on board the pilot-boat. As they approached the Corporation pier, two six-pounders threw out their blustering welcome, and simultaneously a loud and hearty burst of cheering went up from the ten thousand throats of the multitude. Having landed, it was with the utmost difficulty that the gallant soldiers made their way to the Victoria, preceded by a band of music. Colonel Lake and Captain Thompson (a Hull man) were then introduced to the crowd by the Mayor, at a window of the hotel. The two heroes were received with great enthusiasm, and, having addressed their thanks to the people, they withdrew to luncheon, which also about eighty ladies and gentlemen partook. The Mayor presided, and proposed the health of the two heroes, who returned thanks. Other toasts were drunk, after which Col. Lake and Capt. Thompson were conveyed in a carriage and four to the North-Eastern Railway station, their progress through the streets being a scene of heartfelt enthusiasm and triumph.

We deeply regret to add that, within a few days of this gratifying welcome, one of its brave recipients has been numbered with the dead. Captain Thompson in addressing the meeting at Hull, on the 4th inst. complained that he was suffering from an illness which made it difficult for him to speak—meaning thereby a severe cold: on the 13th inst. he died suddenly, at the residence of his family, in Gloucester-street, Belgrave-road.

Captain Thompson was the son of a gentleman holding a Government appointment in one of the northern counties. He was educated at Eton, and entered the military profession, in which he became so distinguished, in 1845. He served in India as Lieutenant in the 66th Bengal Native Infantry, and returned to England, after ten years' absence, in the autumn of 1854. He volunteered soon after to join the Eastern campaign. His name is imperishably linked to those of Williams, Lake, and the small knot of heroes who upheld in Asia Minor the banner of the British arms. Captain Thompson had recently conferred on him the honour of the Companionship of the Bath, in common with his gallant comrades. This lamented young officer had only reached his twenty-seventh year.

## ARRIVAL OF GENERAL WILLIAMS, K.C.B.

The hero of Kars, General Sir William Fenwick Williams, K.C.B., landed at Dover on Monday last, and was received by the Mayor, the authorities of the town, and the resident and neighbouring gentry in the most enthusiastic manner. On his arrival at the Ship Hotel an address from the corporation was presented to the gallant General.

In his reply General Williams, after some feeling remarks on the fate of his brave comrade, Captain Thompson, said the mother of that officer would have the consolation which has been the only consolation experienced by many mothers during the present war—they have given their sons to the service of their country! (Hear, hear.) "And if the day comes," said the gallant General, "when the repetition of this sacrifice shall be necessary, I believe there will be thousands who will give up their offspring as readily as the mothers who are now weeping for the loss of theirs, for woe to the nation that forgets its military art! Woe to that nation—woe to that nation who heaps up riches, but who does not take the precaution to defend them (Hear). I have passed through armed Europe, and I take this, the earliest, opportunity of uttering a warning to those who forget the military art."

At the conclusion of the speech the usual etiquette observed on such occasions was thrown aside, and, notwithstanding the presence of the ladies, a hearty cheer resounded through the apartment.

General Williams afterwards partook of a *déjeuner*, provided at the Ship Hotel, and left for London by the two o'clock train.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SATURDAY, June 21—Solstice. 1st after Trinity.
MONDAY, 23—[illegible]
TUESDAY, 24—[illegible]
WEDNESDAY, 25—[illegible]
THURSDAY, 26—[illegible]
FRIDAY, 27—[illegible]
SATURDAY, 28—Queen Victoria crowned, 1838.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 28, 1856.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. A. | M. A. | M. A. | M. A. | M. A. | M. A. | M. A. |
| h m h m | h m h m | h m h m | h m h m | h m h m | h m h m | h m h m |
| 4 50 5 15 | 5 15 5 43 | 6 5 6 33 | 6 57 7 26 | 7 51 8 20 | 8 45 9 13 | 9 35 10 2 |

## LIST OF ENGRAVINGS
## IN THIS WEEK'S "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."


The Inundation at Lyons (Two Engravings), Sketched by Gustave Doré ... *pp.* 685, 688
The Paris Agricultural Exhibition.—The Cattle.—General View ... ... ... 678
Grand Ball at the Royal Opera-House, in Aid of the Royal Academical Musical Fund ... ... ...

[illegible] Messrs. Quilter, Ball, [illegible] Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and Co. at one time held securities deposited with them by Cole to the amount of £323,230 11s. 11d., of which only £54,138 11s. 11d. were genuine. Cole Brothers were in collusion during their nefarious career with the firm of Davidson and Gordon, and it is ascertained that the nominal amount of spurious warrants on which those swindlers raised money reached the enormous sum of £518,600, of which Cole Brothers fabricated £367,800, and Davidson and Gordon £150,800.

There were many other minor agents in this deeply-laid scheme of villany who aided and abetted in the frauds. They need not here be mentioned; but the cunning with which the scene of operations was selected deserves a special notice. Cole took a wharf, called Hagen's Sufferance-warf, in Mill-street, Bermondsey, in which he placed a person named Maltby; and Maltby, though Cole's servant, appeared to be the occupying wharfinger on his own account. On one side of this wharf was the Platform-wharf, belonging to Messrs. Groves and Son. When suspicion first arose as to the genuineness of the tin and spelter warrants, and parties went to satisfy themselves that the goods were really in existence, "Maltby," says Mr. Seton Laing, "did not hesitate to this request (of ocular demonstration), but at once conducted Mr. Goodburn and Wilkins into a large warehouse running up one side of the wharf and adjoining his countinghouse. He there showed them a pile of goods, and said, "That is the pile from which the spelter will be delivered." The warehouse belonged to Groves and Son, as well as the spelter; and it certainly is remarkable that Messrs. Laing and Campbell, whose suspicions had been excited, did not at once detect that most important fact. However, the result was that eighteen of the warrants held by them, and which had been handed to them by Cole as tangible securities, amounting in nominal marketable value to £18,000, were spurious and worthless.

Davidson and Gordon were general merchants, but also carried on a large distillery at West Ham-lane, in the county of Essex, about four miles from their counting-house in Mincing-lane. Their involvements, when they failed and fled the country, amounted to nearly £500,000, besides a large amount of duty which they owed to the Exchequer.

Out of the great City frauds arises a question of really national importance, frequently discussed by earnest and advanced reformers, but which unfortunately has not yet taken any firm hold on public opinion: that question involves the appointment of a public prosecutor, who would really become the conservator of mercantile morality. The prosecution of Cole costs Messrs. Laing and Campbell, the victims of some of his swindling transactions, £800 in legal expenses: surely it is unjust that a private firm, in the honest endeavour to bring a gang of swindlers to punishment, should have to pay such a sum. It is also to be considered that few persons would undertake so costly an exposure, and hence the criminal has many chances of escape, which encourage him to embark in the lottery of fraud; moreover, many not so conscientious as Mr. Laing, who was offered £1500 by Cole's attorney to desist, but which that gentleman to his honour refused, might be tempted to compromise such affairs, and withhold evidence by which justice would be defeated. Against these contingent evils the appointment of a public prosecutor is the only safe guarantee. The London bankers, and some other trading associations, retain an attorney specially nominated to act in all cases where they are wronged, and the tendency of the system is to make the reckless speculator pause. The existence of a national functionary, invested with analogous powers, would check the fraudulent dealer in his operations; and, while in numerous instances it would deter from crime, it would ensure correction whenever crime was perpetrated.

## THE CRYSTAL PALACE—OPENING OF THE GREAT FOUNTAINS.

THE Great Fountains of the Crystal Palace Gardens were opened on Wednesday—the event of the spectacle constituting a splendid fete, unique of its kind, and extraordinarily beautiful. The Queen and her illustrious guests were present, and more than twenty thousand of her majesty's subjects shared the pleasure of the day. The Palace was opened at twelve o'clock, and trains after train arrived from town with crowds of visitors. The day was very fine, the ladies were dressed in summer costume, and each new group as it arrived added new and brilliant ornaments to the moving picture. Even at one o'clock the grounds contained as many persons as are to be seen on the ordinary days. After this time the number rapidly augmented, and up to five o'clock the arrivals by the train and the road were continuous.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, the Regent of Baden, Prince Frederick William of Prussia, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, with the Duchess of Athol, Lady Caroline Barrington, Lord Rivers, Lieutenant-General Baron Schreckenstein, Colonel Baron Seutter, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Captain the Hon. D. De Ros, left Buckingham Palace at twenty minutes past four o'clock in four open carriages and four, escorted by a detachment of the 3rd Light Dragoons, and arrived at the Palace precisely at five o'clock.

The Royal party rode slowly round the grounds, attended by Sir Joseph Paxton, on horseback, who pointed out to them from time to time the most favourable points for witnessing the display. The bands of the Coldstream Guards, the Royal Artillery, and the Company, which were in attendance and stationed at different parts of the gardens, played the National Anthem as her Majesty entered; and throughout her progress, in making the circuit of the basins, she was greeted with one continued ovation. A few minutes after five, when the Royal cortege had reached a position commanding the most advantageous view of the spectacle, the whole system of waterworks, including, besides the fountains in the terraces, the water-temples, the cascades, the two large waterfalls, and the fountains of the grand lower basins, were brought gradually into operation. The richest visions of the Arabian Nights and Persian tales seemed more than realised as one gazed on the gorgeous scene. The fountains continued playing for forty-five minutes, during which five nearly 2,000,000 gallons of water had passed through the jets.

Her Majesty left the grounds soon after six, when the fountains ceased playing.

The nomination of Sheriffs for the City will take place at the Guildhall on the 24th inst., at twelve o'clock. The only candidates are Mr. J. J. Mechi, the governor of the Union Bank, and Mr. Alderman Lawrence.

Mr. T. A. Roebuck, M.P., the newly-appointed Chairman of the Administrative Reform Association, is to preside at a public meeting of that body, which is to be held to-day (Saturday), at the London Tavern.

LEICESTER ELECTION.—The nomination took place on Wednesday morning, when, after the usual formalities, Mr. John Biggs, the [illegible] was declared the person to represent the borough in Parliament. No other candidate was proposed, and the Mayor declared Mr. Biggs duly elected. Mr. Biggs, who was loudly cheered, then addressed his constituents, and the whole proceedings were concluded in an hour and a half.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CLERKS' SOCIETY.—The twenty-fourth anniversary dinner of this excellent association was held on Tuesday, the Freemasons' Tavern, when Mr. Russell Palmer, Q.C. and M.P., the chair, supported by many of the most distinguished members of the profession. The [illegible] on the occasion amounted to £310. This institution [illegible] week to each of its members when [illegible] attending to business. The third and last branch of expenditure consists of an allowance of £20 made to the family of a member on his decease, and of half that sum on the death of a member's wife, should he survive her. At the last anniversary there were only 570 members, but the report of the present year announces a considerable increase, the contributions during the year being £1323. At present, however, the general fund falls short of £20,000, at which we may be permitted to express both astonishment and regret, considering the numbers of the profession, and the opulence it enjoys. During the last year the receipts for the general fund only reached the sum of £[illegible], while the expenditure for relief in sickness, superannuation, and death absorbed £1040, leaving a balance of £1323, which has been duly absorbed. The sums disbursed from the casual fund, and as loans, amounted to £381. While it is gratifying to hear that this association is progressing, it must be confessed that the above figures grow cold, the superannuations rapidly increase; and, as this society has existed during twenty-four years, the interest on its invested capital, which ought to accumulate from year to year, may be trenched upon, unless additional members are largely secured. The profession, by one united and generous effort, could double its present capital in twelve months, and that without any appreciable pressure on individuals. Let the country be canvassed as well as the metropolis, and this result would be readily accomplished.

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER BY A SURGEON.—At Bow-street Police Court, on Monday, Dr Charles Snape, late superintendent at the Surrey Lunatic Asylum, appeared before Mr. Henry, to answer a charge of having killed Daniel Dolly, an inmate of the asylum, on the 9th of April last. On the morning in question the man Dolly, who was about sixty-[illegible] years of age, was in a state of excitement and very troublesome, and [illegible] Snape was about to order him a cold bath, when the man, who properly remembered having been subjected to the same treatment a former occasion, went behind Dr. Snape, as he was opening the bathroom door, and struck him. The man was then seized upon by the attendants, and compelled to enter the bath. Dr. Snape then observed, "I never before was struck by a patient," and ordered the man to be kept in the bath for half an hour. He was kept in the bath for twenty-eight minutes, and in about fifteen or sixteen minutes after, as near as could be calculated, he was dead. The bath was a closed box, having no aperture for the admission of air, and the door was fastened on the outside with an iron bar, so that whatever illness the [illegible] for assistance, it was not in his power to get out. It had been calculated person in the bath might suffer, or whatever occasion he might have [illegible] that the water ran in a continuous stream, at the rate of four gallons a minute, the orifices being unusually large, and that in the course of the time the deceased was within there must have descended upon [illegible] about [illegible] gallons of water. It was part of the [illegible] of the keeper to [illegible] treatment, to put the patient almost [illegible] a dose of tartar emetic, and [illegible] that purpose in a cupboard, to which [illegible] had access, and it was [illegible] that he might be kept in the bath [illegible] [illegible] a gradual rise of the light colour of [illegible] and [illegible] when [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] instead of the usual dose, which was three. It appeared from the evidence [illegible] having brought out of the bath, the deceased was shivering, and immediately he became ill and had a fit. The attendants ran for the doctor, but before he arrived the patient had died. After the examination of several of the attendants, who denied that the bath had been given as a punishment, the case was remanded for further evidence.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY.—The second exhibition took place on Wednesday in the Regent's park, and was attended by many persons of rank, including the Countess de Neuilly, the Duchess de Nemours, Prince and Princess de Joinville, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Cholmondeley, Earls Waldegrave, Ellesmere, Craven, and Portsmouth; Countess Waldegrave, Lord Ebrington, &c. The stove and greenhouse plants were in fine condition, especially the pelargoniums; the fuchsias and orchids were much admired.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACT.—On Monday evening a public meeting of the ratepayers of St. Pancras was held in Vestry-hall, King's-road, Camden-town, to take into consideration the propriety of introducing the Public Libraries Act into the parish. Mr. Churchwarden Streeten took the chair. Mr. Kenny proposed a resolution against the adoption of the act, which was met by an amendment by Mr. Ross, that it would not be advisable to augment the, at present, too heavy rates. On a division there was a large majority against the introduction of the act into the parish.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—In the week that ended on Saturday last the total number of deaths registered was 1027. In the corresponding weeks of ten years 1846-55 the average number was 930, which, for the ease of comparison, should be raised according to increase of population, and in this case will become 1023. The actual number agrees closely with the result obtained by calculation; and it is consequently true, says the Registrar-General: that the health of London, if not better, is also not worse than might be expected at this healthy season of the year. Last week the births of 879 boys and 749 girls, in all 1672 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1846-55 the average number was 1, 72.

## THE BAPTISM OF THE IMPERIAL PRINCE.

THE baptism of the Imperial Prince was celebrated on Saturday last, at half-past five o'clock p.m., in the Church of Notre Dame. A salute of artillery, fired at six o'clock in the morning, announced that this was the day fixed for the ceremony; and at two o'clock all the avenues leading to the cathedral were occupied by the Imperial Guard, under the command of General Regnaud de St. Jean d'Angely. The Master of the Ceremonies also arrived at an early hour to superintend the execution of the programme and the placing of the persons invited, who began to enter the church at half-past two.

At half-past four o'clock the Cardinal Legate left the Tuileries for Notre Dame, with a cortège composed of three Court carriages, following the same line of march as the Imperial cortège. Two squadrons of the 11th Regiment of Cuirassiers, with a Colonel and band, opened the march; next came a carriage, drawn by six horses, containing three persons of the Legate's suite and the Prefect of the Palace of the Emperor: a second carriage, also with six horses, three other persons of the Legate's suite, and a Chamberlain of the Emperor, two Imperial outriders; and the third carriage, drawn by eight horses, which was adorned with the insignia of an Equerry of the Emperor riding on the right, and, on the left, a captain of Dragoons of the escort. Two squadrons of the 11th Regiment of Dragoons, commanded by a chief of squadron, closed the march. On his arrival at Notre Dame the Cardinal was received by the Archbishop of Paris at the head of the chapter, and conducted to his throne.

Their Majesties, on arriving, alighted at the great gate of Notre Dame, and were received at the entrance of the church by the Archbishop of Paris, the assistant Bishop, and the honorary members of the Metropolitan Chapter. After having paid their devotions at the high altar, they were conducted to the *prie-dieu* beneath a canopy borne by canons. The wax taper for the ceremony was borne by the Countess Montebello, Lady of the Palace; the chrism-cloth by the Baroness Montant, Lady of the Palace; the salt, by the Marchioness de la Tour-Maubourg; the ewer, by the Countess de Labedoyère; the water-basin, by the Countess de Reynevel; the napkin, by Madame de Saulay.

Immediately preceding the Imperial Prince came the Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden, representing the godmother (the Queen of Sweden), and his Royal Highness Prince Oscar of Sweden and Norway. Then came the Imperial Prince, carried in the arms of Monsieur Rouher, Count of Ollonden of Prince, and wearing a rich mantle lined with ermine; to his right and left were the under-governesses and the nurse; the Emperor [illegible] Empress under a canopy. The Empress's train was borne by [illegible] Behind the canopy were the Princes of the Imperial [illegible] family, the Princes and Princesses of the Emperor's [illegible] the Court. On reaching the *prie-dieu* the whole of the [illegible] their Majesties drew up in two lines to the right and left. The Princes and Princesses stood to the right and left of the *prie-dieu* above mentioned. To the right of the Emperor the Imperial Prince was held in the arms of the governess, and to the rear were the subgovernesses and nurse.

The clergy, who met their Majesties at the entrance, resumed their places respectively in the order already mentioned. The Cardinal Legate proceeded from his throne, stood before the altar, and chanted the "Veni [illegible] which was executed by a full orchestra. During the performance [illegible] the ladies bearing the chrism, &c., preceded by a master and assistant of ceremonies, advanced towards the *prie-dieu*, made [illegible] to their Majesties, and proceeded to deposit the chrism-cloth, ewer, napkin, &c., on the credence tables near the altar. At the conclusion of the "Veni Creator," the master and assistant of ceremonies bowed before the altar, and then to their Majesties, and advanced towards the Cardinal Legate, who went to the entrance of the sanctuary, and there performed the rite of the Catechumens. The Cardinal Legate then conducted the infant to the font, and all the persons to the right and left of their Majesties and the Imperial Prince, and behind them, advanced in the same order as above mentioned, ascended the estrade, and occupied thereon and along the steps the same places they held near the *prie-dieu*, with the exception of the Marshals, who occupied places reserved for them on the estrade.

Their Majesties then seated themselves on the throne; the Grand Mistress and the ladies of the Empress and of the Princesses sat on benches, and the officers not on duty stood in the nave behind the estrade. The Grand Duchess of Baden, as representative of the godmother, stood at the font. The Cardinal Legate then completed the ceremony of baptism according to the religious ceremonial, the Imperial infant having been previously *ondoyé*, or having received the baptismal water. This ceremony being concluded, the Grand Master of the Ceremonies made his obeisance to their Majesties and the Imperial Prince. The governess placed the Prince in the arms of the Empress, while an assistant master of ceremonies advanced to the middle of the choir, and cried aloud three times, "Vive le Prince Impérial!" the Empress standing all the time, and holding the Prince up in her arms. The *vivat* was executed by a full orchestra. Then the governess received the infant from the hands of the Empress, and made an obeisance to her Majesty. The Imperial infant, borne by his governess, with the sub-governesses and nurse to the right and left, preceded by an assistant and a master of ceremonies, an Equerry of the Emperor, the Prefect of the Palace on duty, and four Chamberlains of the Emperor, and followed by an aide-de-camp and an orderly officer of the Emperor, was conducted to the chamber prepared for him in the chapel of the choir. He was taken thence to the sanctuary, and lastly to the Palace of the Tuileries, with his cortège, consisting of three Court carriages, preceded by a squadron of Guides, and followed by a squadron of Cuirassiers of the Guard.

When the Imperial infant left, the Cardinal Legate chanted the "Te Deum," which was executed by the orchestra, as well as the "Domine Salvum." During the "Te Deum," the Archbishop of Paris, accompanied by the Curé of St. Germain l'Auxerrois (the parish of the Tuileries), presented for the signature of their Majesties the register containing the entry of baptism. The representatives of the sponsors and the other persons indicated by the Emperor also affixed their signatures. The Pontifical benediction terminated the ceremony; it was bestowed in the most solemn manner by the Cardinal Legate, the Emperor and Empress kneeling at the *prie-dieu*.

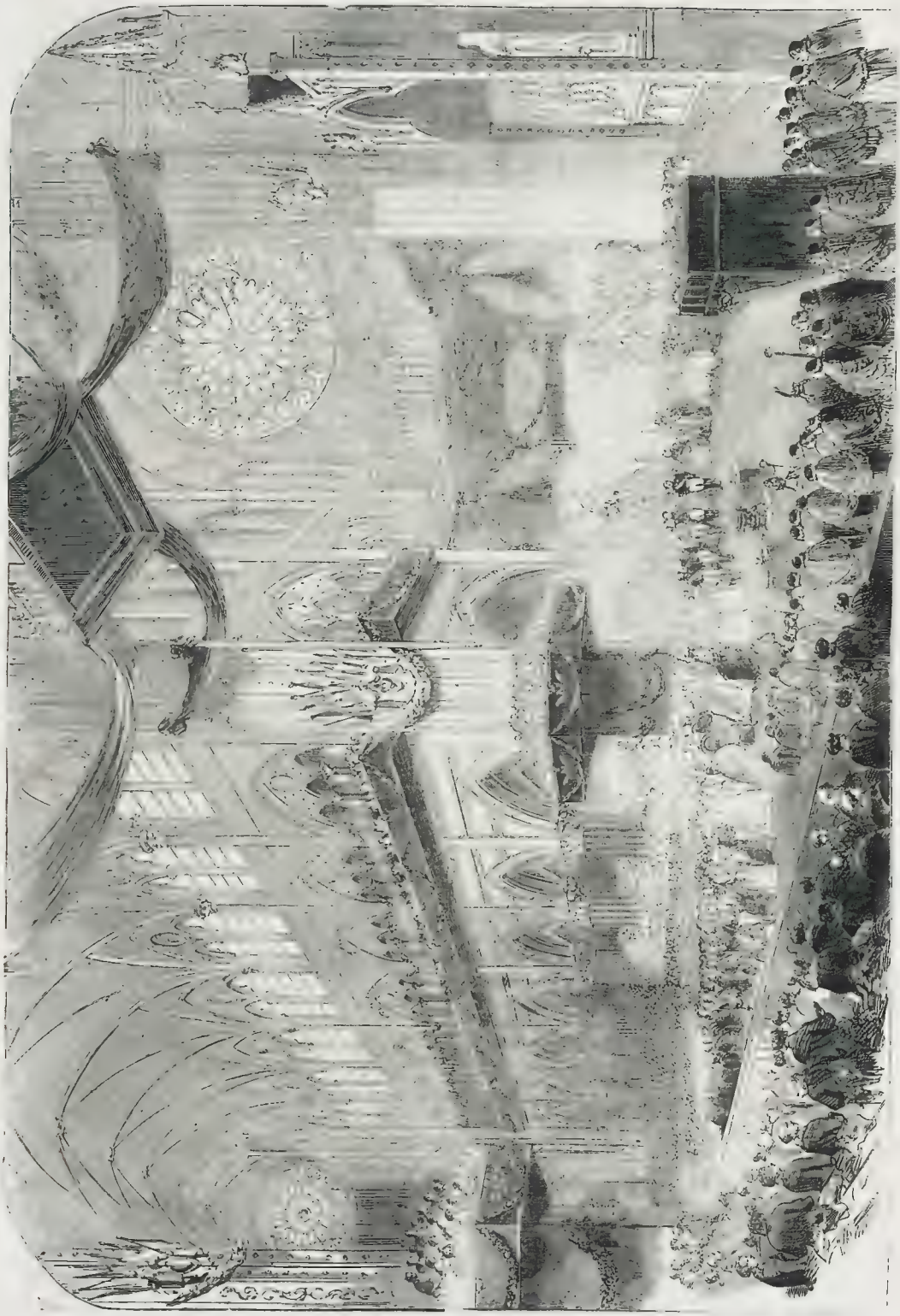
There were nearly eighty prelates, including cardinals, at the ceremony, among whom three Irish Roman Catholic Bishops on their way from Rome.

Immense crowds thronged the way leading to the church, and the windows and balconies of the Rue de Havre and of the approach to Notre Dame were filled with spectators. The Grand Hôtel de Louvre and all the houses along the streets were decked out with flags and streamers.

The banquet took place in the Galerie des Fêtes, the whole of which was occupied with tables laid out in the most gorgeous style. That occupied by the Imperial party was placed exactly in the centre, at the part leading from the Salle de Caryatides. At that spot was a square table of immense size, extending from one side of the gallery to the other, with only sufficient space left for the passage of the attendants. At eight o'clock four of the Cent Gardes, in full uniform, entered and took up their places, two behind the Emperor's chair, and two facing them at the opposite side. There they stood like statues until the end of the dinner. A short time after they had taken their stations the Emperor and Empress entered the banqueting-hall, followed by the favoured guests who had been invited to their table. Everything at the Imperial table was served to the guests on silver, and the decoration of a splendid new service of silver gilt. The other tables were occupied simultaneously with the Imperial one, and, although 300 persons partook of this banquet, not the slightest confusion prevailed, as every one's place was marked beforehand. At all the tables except that of the Imperial party a gentleman and lady sat alternately; and as all the gentlemen were in uniform or in full official costume, and the ladies wore a profusion of diamonds, the coup-d'œil was magnificent. During the dinner the Emperor and Empress conversed frequently with the high personages near them; the Empress, it was remarked, addressing the Legate in a very animated manner. At the conclusion of the repast, their Majesties went into the Salle des Caryatides, where they walked about for some time, conversing with the distinguished guests who flocked in from the gallery. The Imperial party then withdrew to a salon prepared for their recep ion, took coffee, and in about half an hour after entered the Salle du Trône, where chairs of state had been placed for their Majesties.

The fête of Sunday was ushered in by the honours of a salute from the guns of the Invalides. From an early hour crowds were on the move towards the Champs Elysées, the Esplanade des Invalides, and the Barrière du Trône, which were the three great points of attraction. On the last two platforms were erected, and military pantomimes and humorous games of buffoonery were enacted, which brought together a great number of spectators, evidently delighted with what was going on. Four poles, made slippery with grease, were planted with fair gifts for prizes at the summit, for those who had courage and perseverance enough to reach it, and a considerable number of competitors made the trial. Their failures appeared far more pleasing to the crowd than their success. But what afforded most amusement to the public was the sending up of balloons carrying bonbons for them to scramble for. Three hundred of these were let off in the Esplanade in the course of the afternoon, and at about five a large balloon was sent up, from which bags of bonbons were thrown down among the crowd. Everything passed over with great good humour, and the crowd seemed much pleased with the amusements, favoured as they were by the fineness of the weather. The proceedings at the Barrière du Trône were somewhat similar, excepting that there was no balloon ascent. At all the theatres gratuitous performances were given, each house performing its best and newest pieces. Immense audiences were everywhere to be seen, and, as is usual with the French public when admitted without payment, the greatest attention was paid to the performance. Towards the evening the crowd seemed to divide into two vast streams, one proceeding to the Place de la Concorde, and the other to the Barrière du Trône, where two splendid *feux d'artifices* were to be displayed simultaneously. An immense assemblage of people took possession, at an early hour of the evening, of the terrace of the garden of the Tuileries, and of every available spot on the Place de la Concorde which commanded a view of the illuminations. The whole attraction of the latter, as far as the western end of Paris is concerned, was concentrated in this neighbourhood; and the remaining quarters of the town, notwithstanding the general and brilliant nature of their illuminations, remained comparatively deserted. The view offered from the Place de la Concorde was magnificent in the extreme. A brilliant garland of fire extended from the gardens of the Tuileries to the Arch of Triumph, which started out from the darkness of the evening in vivid brightness. The Champs Elysées presented a fairy-like scene; a triple row of white and variegated lamps, intersected by brilliantly-coloured Chinese lanterns and transparencies, hung in festoons along each side of the road; while at intervals were suspended chandeliers artistically constructed of wire and oil-lamps. Similar chandeliers were spread in profusion amid the trees of the Champs Elysées, and heightened the colouring of the scene. The calm of the evening and the absence of wind favoured the display of lights, and altogether the illuminations of last night were equal to any recently witnessed in this capital.

The preparations for the fireworks were on an extensive scale. At half-past nine the Emperor gave the signal for the commencement of the display by discharging a rocket from a balcony of the Ministry of Marine, which had been magnificently arranged for the Imperial family and the Court. Scarcely had the signal rocket soared into the air than a reply of rockets took place from the Quai d'Orsay, while the cannon of the Invalides commenced an uninterrupted discharge. After a display of fireworks of every species, a representation of a Gothic edifice containing a baptismal font was lighted, and exited, by the beauty of its construction and architectural form, a remarkable enthusiasm among the immense multitude. Another discharge followed, and then an edifice corresponding to the first was fired, with the same [illegible] ended with a magnificent bouquet [illegible] imitation, and then the immense [illegible] kept up, and flowed in apparently endless streams [illegible] prepared repeatedly at the balcony, [illegible] acclamations of the crowd [illegible] continued during the evening among the thousands of spectators.



THE BAPTISM OF THE IMPERIAL PRINCE IN THE CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE DAME

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH, AND THE IMPERIAL INFANT.—(SEE PAGE 679.)

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

On Monday evening the topic in all circles was the announcement, in both Houses of Parliament, that our Government did not intend to repay the expenses of Mr. Crampton, our representative in the United States, by the dismissal of Sir Dallas, the recently accredited Envoy from General Pierce. The general feeling on the subject was one of satisfaction. It is well that, whatever may have been our previous error in intrusting an important position to a gentleman of no very distinguished abilities, and whatever may have been his error in a complicated situation, we should have acted, on two points, with frankness and forbearance. We have declared to the States an apology which even the reluctant Pierce is compelled to admit is satisfactory; and when, defeated by our straightforwardness, he is driven to the small spite of getting rid of some private individuals, for the sake of a swagger about "kicking out the Britishers," we have forborne to retaliate, have consented to regard the entertainment question as settled, and are prepared to discuss that of Central America. In this part of the transactions the Government of England has behaved as became it, and it now remains to be seen how honest are the professions of the Pierce Cabinet upon the subject remaining to be settled, and, whatever be the result, the hands of England will be free from blood guiltiness. It is in the highest degree satisfactory to learn that the bellicose claptraps of the President are not likely to preserve that name to him, for we hear by the last mail that the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati has met, and has virtually, as is understood, settled the election, by unanimously choosing, as its candidate, Mr. James Buchanan, formerly the American representative here. This at least indicates the desire of the American people for a ruler of a political character different from that of the present intriguing head of the Republic.

The details of the christening of the son of France will be found elsewhere. The imposing ritual was performed with every magnificence which the soldier and the priest can lend to a spectacle; and the feminine element was also largely introduced, to refine and soften the pageant. The procession of ladies, with the mystic symbols appertaining to the sacrament of baptism, as administered by Rome, was one of the most interesting portions of the scene; but the most interesting of all was the presence of the fair and gentle mother of the young Christian. The Empress's appearance commanded the sympathy of all; and when, in the excitement of the moment, she embraced her infant with enthusiasm, the hardest heart present could not have suppressed a wish for the happiness of the child so singularly arriving at the Royal dignity. The Prince may have a stormy career, but he has commenced his career with all "the glory of regality."

A defeat of the Government on Tuesday night by Mr. Walpole, upon a question which neither Mr. Walpole nor his majority will be permitted to unsettle, is in itself a small matter. The Queen had a grand ball that night, and we presume that Lord Monck and Mr. Hayter could do nothing with their whips. The small majority for disturbing the system of National Education in Ireland (which, for a compromise, is working exceedingly well) is due to some of the two thousand invitations which were issued from Buckingham Palace, and the vote will be speedily rescinded. There is not much else in the Parliamentary week to call for mention. The Government plan in reference to the road across St. James's-park has been finally adopted—a road opening near Marlborough House, and a suspension-bridge across the ornamental water. We are very glad to be able to add that the idea of throwing this road open to vans, carts, and other heavy vehicles, will not be adopted, and that it will be kept solely for passenger traffic. The foot-passengers have especial reason to be thankful for the exclusion of the lumbering and thundering Juggernaut cars that afflict our great thoroughfares. Morning sittings have commenced in the House of Commons, from which it is inferred that the days of the Session are numbered.

The poisoner Palmer was duly hanged on Saturday morning at Stafford. He persisted in lying to the last, as might have been expected from the character of the miscreant, about whom there does not appear to have been the slightest redeeming quality. That he was a favourite with grooms, chambermaids, and servants generally, with whom he liked to joke, and to whom he gave a good deal of money, may be set down at its value, and in most persons' minds will scarcely go to the favourable side of the account, where however, if placed, it would be the solitary item. No power of penny-a-lining can exalt this ruffian into a hero—when the mawkish paragraphs of his advocates in the penny press, which, in its treatment of the Palmer question, shows how fit it is to be relied upon as an adviser of the people. Failing in saving Palmer, it now looks out for another respectable line of advocacy, and finds one in sneering at those who sympathise with Italian liberty. If war broke out in Italy, Manchester cotton would be less in demand than Birmingham bayonets; so Sardinia is to be written down by the scribblers for whom Ben Jonson (of whom they probably never heard) has provided a name, the *Pennyboys*.

An investigation before Mr. Henry, at Bow-street, has shown the utility of the Lunacy Commission. That body has decided a prosecution against the resident surgeon of the Wandsworth Asylum, on the charge of having occasioned the death of an elderly lunatic by a means which excites a horror akin to that with which one reads the records of Fox touching the martyrs: that missionary institution known as the Inquisition. If the witnesses speak the truth, a poor old man of disordered intellect, who became outrageous and struck the surgeon, was forcibly stripped, and thrust into a shower-bath in which the water descended in an unusually heavy volume. He was kept there, it is stated, under the fall of water for half an hour, during which time some six hundred gallons must have been poured upon him. He could not release himself; but, "if he had called very loud, the keeper might have heard him." Whether the poor old creature called or not is not in evidence; but soon after he was taken out his features assumed an agonised appearance; he had shivering fits; and in about twenty minutes he was dead. Anybody who has quailed under half a minute of the ordinary shower-bath will be able in some measure to appreciate what it is alleged this old man endured. The case has to be heard again; and at present there is but the statement for the prosecution and the evidence on one side—unless, indeed, we set on the other the volunteer declaration of Mr. Clarkson, the barrister, who, imitating Mr. Serjeant Shee, stated his conviction of the innocence of his client. The jury showed their opinion of Mr. Shee's testimony; and Mr. Henry actually rebuked Mr. Clarkson for his superfluous and improper declaration, which the excellent magistrate described as quite valueless.

People ask the reason why her Majesty, whose patronage of all public entertainments is so liberal, has made, up to the present time, an exception unfavourable to the Opera-house that bears her name? Two or three answers are given, but none seem of sufficient weight to induce the Sovereign to withhold from a great and meritorious undertaking that countenance which is so valuable to it. That any especial regard for any other establishment should have occasioned this deprivation of patronage is impossible—the Court of England can never be a partisan, and the Queen's own sense of justice is as proverbial as her kindness. Something has been said, also, about silly people thrusting worthless people into prominent places before the curtain; but English gentlemen, even if silly, are gentlemen, and can only have required a hint as to the impropriety of any conduct which can have attracted public notice. However, in the absence of any apparent reason why Her Majesty's Theatre is not honoured with her Majesty's support, we can only hope that the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Lumley to provide a first-class entertainment for the higher and educated classes will ere long be rewarded by the approbation of the first lady in the land.

## *MUSIC.*

The only novelty at the Royal Italian Opera has been the performance for the first time this season of "Don Giovanni," with Madame Devries, a débutante in this country, in the character of *Donna Anna*. Of this lady we had never heard before, though she is of mature years, and evidently has great experience of the stage. She has a good [illegible] intelligence and [illegible] but, unfortunately, is not much like Mozart's interesting heroine, and her matronly appearance quite frogs the dramatic effect of the performance. It is the more to our purpose that the lady should be brought forward in this part that Madame Jenny Ney, a member of the company, the prima donna of the Dresden stage, and one of the greatest dramatic singers of the present day, was not hired to perform. The treatment of this lady at the Royal Italian Opera is quite unaccountable. She has been here for two seasons, and has never been allowed to appear in any opera save the "Trovatore." Everything has a cause, if one could only find it out; but the cause of this strange *coup de théâtre* quite passes our comprehension. Ronconi once more revived the character of *Don Giovanni*, notwithstanding the unequivocal failure of his last attempt. We wonder this admirable and intelligent artist cannot perceive how completely he is unsuited to this part. He has neither the person, the manner, nor the voice which it demands; and instead of the polish of the Spanish gentleman, and the graceful ease and gaiety of the fashionable libertine, he gives us the coarse of a mere vulgar debauchee. The other parts, however, were well supported. Belletti was charming as *Zerlina*; Marai gave [illegible] ordinary weight and importance to the fine but much-neglected [illegible] of *Elvira*, Gardoni sang beautifully as *Don Ottavio*; and Formes's *Leporello* was unrivalled! But the inadequacy of the two principal performers made the opera go off coldly and heavily.

Mrs. Anderson's annual concert is always the most brilliant benefit-concert of the season. For several years it has been given in Covent Garden Theatre; but this year it has been transferred to Her Majesty's Theatre, and has been supported by all the strength of Mr. Lumley's establishment. It took place on Monday morning, when the house was crowded to the doors with the most fashionable company in London: for Mrs. Anderson's high character and talents have gained her the general esteem and favour of the whole musical world, from Hyde Park to Denmark. The concert was a rich and varied banquet of music. All the great singers of the Opera, who are never heard at concerts—Viardot, Piccolomini, Albertini, Wagner, Belletti, Calzolari, Reichardt, and others—contributed their assistance, together with the most celebrated instrumentalists. Herr Joachim, Madame Clara Novello, with several other eminent performers not belonging to the theatre; and among whom was Mr. Charles Braham, newly arrived from Lisbon, where he has held a distinguished position on the opera stage. He has made great progress since he left England: his beautiful voice is cultivated and his style polished; and he is altogether an accomplished artist. Mrs. Anderson herself played one of Hummel's concertos. In consequence of the severe accident which, in 1847, left her hand so lame, she has not performed in public for some years; and it was agreeable to find that she is perfectly recovered, and as able as ever to maintain her high position among the great pianists of the day.

The fourth Concert of the Royal Academy of Music, on Tuesday morning, gave satisfactory proof of talent on the part of the pupils, cultivated by sound instruction. The young singers who distinguished themselves were Miss Forster, Miss Spiller, Miss Wyatt, and Miss Shepherd, all pupils of Mr. Cusins; and Miss Bennett, Miss Fosbrooke, and Miss Whitwell, pupils of Signor Schira. Miss Scott, a pupil of Mr. Holmes, gave great promise as a pianist; and a youthful violinist, Master Isaacs (a pupil of Mr. Blagrove), may already be called a masterly performer. The fault of this concert was that it did not afford any remarkable specimen of progress in the art of composition.

Madame Schumann gave a second "pianoforte recital" at the Hanover-square Rooms on Tuesday morning. The principal pieces she played were selected from the works of her husband. They were very characteristic and contained many striking effects, admirably given by Madame Schumann's fine performance; but their style must appear strange and fantastic to those whose ideas of the pure and beautiful in music are derived from the works of Mozart, Beethoven, and Mendelssohn.

The New Philharmonic Society had their last concert of the season at the Hanover-square Rooms on Wednesday evening. The attraction of Madame Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind) filled the room to overflow, and numbers were obliged to listen, as they best could, in the ante-room. Madame Lind sang three pieces which she had sung on previous occasions—the well-known and somewhat hackneyed scena from the "Freischutz," the bravura air, "Squalida veste," from Rossini's "Turco in Italia;" and a set of Chopin's pianoforte mazourkas, arranged for the voice and piano by Mr. Goldschmidt. She sang with all her usual brilliancy and effect, and was applauded with the usual enthusiasm. Mrs Robinson, the distinguished Dublin pianist, played Mozart's above-named D Minor, maintaining the high reputation she has gained in the Irish metropolis. There was a selection from Dr. Wylde's music to "Paradise Lost," a work of merit, but not effective, the poetry of Milton's epic being not fitted for lyrical treatment. Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony, extremely well played, was the great treat of the evening.

The Reunion des Arts had an interesting soirée on Wednesday, given in honour of Madame Schumann, and fully attended by members and visitors. The first part consisted of music by Dr. Schumann: a violin quartet, several German lieder, and a pianoforte quartet, in which Madame Schumann performed the principal part. This last piece was admirably executed, the other parts being played by Messrs. Deichmann, Godfrie, and Hausmann. There was also some miscellaneous vocal music, in which Mdlle. Krall and Herr von der Osten took part. This society goes on prosperously; it is well conducted, and its entertainments are exceedingly elegant and attractive.

Mr. and Madame Sydney Pratten's Matinee Musicale.—This concert took place on Tuesday last in Willis's Rooms, under the patronage of several of the nobility. The vocalists were Mr. and Mrs. Weiss, Miss Louisa Vinning, Madame and Mdlle. Rudersdorff, and Miss Fanny Rowland; and the instrumental performers Mr. G. A. Osborne (pianoforte), Mr. Lazarus (clarinet), Mr. Baumann (bassoon), Mr. Sydney Pratten (flute), and Madame Pratten (guitar and concertina). Mr. and Madame Weiss—now become indispensable at thorough English concerts—gave universal satisfaction by their charming duet, "O du Gebelle." The ballad of "Fond Memories," composed by Mr. Weiss, and sung by Madame, was also very effective, and reflected the greatest honour both upon the composer and the singer. Madame Rudersdorff, with the best intentions no doubt, but not very wisely, sang a song of Piccolomini's; later in the afternoon she attempted something less daring—a canzonette not associated with any great name—and met with no success whatever. Miss Louisa Vinning sang "Ernani Involami" with extraordinary power, executing the most difficult passages with an ease and finish which it usually takes a lifetime to acquire. Miss Fanny Rowland and Mdlle. Matilde Rudersdorff each contributed a song, and were well received. Mdme. Pratten performed on two instruments, the guitar and the concertina, and it is impossible to say which gave the most pleasure. Mr. Pratten performed excellently on the flute, both in concert and solo; and Mr. Osborne played in a quartet with the other instrumental performers, but did not favour the audience with a solo. The concert was well attended.

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The Gold-dust Robbery.—A few days since a discovery of a most extensive robbery of gold and silver (amounting to nearly £11,000) was made at the Bank of England. Several boxes, supposed to contain specie, had arrived from Southampton, by the Soleil West India steamer, and were consigned for security to the custody of the Bank authorities. On undergoing examination the discovery was made that the whole of the precious metal had been abstracted, and that shot and lumps of lead had been substituted. The boxes were from different merchants at New Granada, and appeared to have been shipped at Carthagena on board the steam-ship above named for England. On Monday notice was posted at Lloyd's, for the information of the underwriters, that the police at Carthagena, after the departure of the steamer, had received information of the robbery, and had taken into custody the thieves, with a large portion weight of gold (£4000) in their possession—a portion of the plunder. The parties implicated are said to be the carriers who brought the boxes to Carthagena from the interior of the country.

An Unpopular Queen.—The editor of a democratic journal at Madrid has been condemned the other day for seditious writing, when the publication was prohibited, to Queen Christina, and, in a kind of appeal to the democratic party, declared that Majesty was not worthy to occupy the throne of Spain. A few days after he was ordered out of the editors. The prosecutor gave as a reason for his conduct that he was, when the murmurs were so loud that the President had the greatest difficulty in appeasing the tumult. The editor was acquitted.

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

Mr. Macaulay has undertaken to write the life of Samuel Johnson for the forthcoming volume of the "Edinburgh Encyclopædia" of Adam and Charles Black. The full-length sketch of Johnson in Mr. Macaulay's Essays is a masterpiece in its way. Will the memoir be as good? Will the writer renew his attack on Mr. Croker?

On the same day that we were told of the circumstance we have just announced, we received the reprinted defence of Mr. Croker's edition of Boswell, made, in 1831, by a writer in *Blackwood*, in reply to a "diverting and provoking" review in the *Edinburgh*, known at the time as by Mr. Macaulay, and since included in every reprint, dear and cheap, of the "Essays" of our great Whig historian. Mr. Murray, as the proprietor of Mr. Croker's edition, has been induced in part to issue this defence from the mistake of a contemporary to which we directed attention a few weeks back. The reprint, reviewed as a recent publication by our contemporary, appeared twenty-five years ago; the copy which by the courtesy of Mr. Murray is now before us is a reprint fresh from the printer's hands, and bears the date of the present year.

Mr Murray's best reason for reprinting the defence of Mr. Croker is founded, we believe, partly on the success of the defence itself, and partly to remove an unjust belief perpetuated by the essayist, that Mr. Croker's edition of Boswell is the worst-edited book in the English language. When Mr. Macaulay wrote his famous review he was a young Whig politician, willing to wound and not afraid to strik Mr Croker was a standard Tory statesman and a well-known Quarterly Reviewer, willing to wound, and most certainly not afraid to strike. A kind of wit combat had taken place between them in Parliament, and the osterie at Holland House pitted the young man fresh from Trinity College, Cambridge, against the Secretary of the Admiralty and the life and backbone of the *Quarterly Review* A great Whig laugh was raised at the time when the number of the *Edinburgh Review* appeared containing Mr. Macaulay's attack on Mr. Croker. Thousands have been diverted with it since who know nothing of what Mr. Croker has done for Boswell and for Johnson but from what Mr. Macaulay has told them. The reviewer allows no kind of merit to Mr. Croker, and the impression which he leaves is exactly what he sought to convey—that of a British classic edited by a person thoroughly incompetent to his task.

As the merits of the Macaulay and Croker controversy have been revived by the release of the Defence, and as the subject is at present one of Town Talk in literary circles, we may be excused for enlarging on a matter of so much interest. Mr. Croker made no reply till the year 1848, when in a new edition of Boswell he defended some of his imputed mistakes, and repaired the great but ingenious blunder of his former edition—the inlaying the text of his author with other people's contributions. A better-edited book than this edition of Boswell of 1848 does not exist in English literature. It is, perhaps, a little disfigured by the Macaulay controversy, and by that curious entry in its index of "Blundering Criticism, *see* Macaulay, T B." The great point of controversy between these twin Privy Councillors has been set for ever at rest by the production of at least twenty copies of a book which Mr. Macaulay asserted, and still asserts, was never published. This is the "History of Prince Titi," a book which Johnson saw with surprise when in Paris in the library of a French lady. We have a copy of the book before us while we write, and Mr. Macaulay may see another published copy of the book which he asserts was never published in a collection he is known to consult very often, the library at Lansdowne-house. When Mr. Macaulay reprints his "Essays" he should acknowledge his mistakes, and cease in this instance to misinform his readers.

The picture of the week is "The Council of War on the morning previous to the storming of the Mamelon," painted by Mr. Egg, whose absence this year from the Exhibition of the Royal Academy was so much regretted by all who take an interest in art. The cause of his absence is happily accounted for in this fine cabinet picture. It is a picture of three persons in the favourite pyramidal form. The scene is laid in Lord Raglan's quarters in camp, and the persons represented are Lord Raglan, Omer Pacha, and Marshal Pelissier. The plan of the attack is explained on a map by Marshal Pelissier, who is standing to the English and Turkish Generals, who are seated. So lifelike is the picture that one can almost fancy the Marshal to be speaking. It is easy to see that the plan of attack has brought conviction to the French Marshal's companions in arms. The smile of satisfaction on Lord Raglan's face is particularly happy. The likenesses are excellent—true, we feel confident, to the man themselves, and most certainly true to the many photographs by good and various hands that we have of them. They are in their actual dresses, and the contrast between the Turk, the Englishman, and the Frenchman is pictorial in the highest degree. In point of execution the picture is excellent, firm, glowing, and truthful.

Whosoever takes an interest in a British Museum of British Antiquities, should make a point of visiting (there is no charge for admission) the important collection of antiquities formed by Mr. Whincopp, of Woodbridge, in Suffolk, and about to be scattered by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. The collection is well known to Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries and the members of the Archæological Institute and the Archæological Association. Colchester, York, and London have yielded Roman treasures to the Whincopp collection. The Eastern counties have been dug and drained for curious Saxon remains. Urns, rings, and fibulæ abound; suggesting a wish that dividend-day at the Bank was a little nearer.

Any reference to our well-known auctioneers of books, manuscripts, and antiquities, reminds us of a pleasant rumour that has reached us connected with the father of the firm. Mr. Sotheby has just completed his two expensively-illustrated quarto volumes on block-books; and is now (when the hammer of the auctioneer and the pen of the skilled compiler in catalogues are not in hand) actively engaged on the third and concluding volume—"Early Watermarks on Paper." He is to dedicate his work to the Philobiblon Society.

The last cargo of Assyrian sculptures was on Saturday transferred at Havre; from the French ship *Manuel* to the English Steam-packet Company's ship *Soho*, and has now reached England, and been deposited in the British Museum. These sculptures comprise about fifty cases of the best works of Assyrian art, being the series discovered by Mr. Loftus in the lower story of Assher-banipal's palace at Kouyunjik: amongst them are several which have been engraved in the Illustrated London News—viz., the Queen of Assyria drinking beneath the Vine; the King hunting a Lion; and the King pouring a libation. There is a full and nearly complete Hunting series, of the finest workmanship. In a Wild Ass Hunt, the animals are represented taken in the lasso, shot by the King's arrows, and worried by dogs. Another series, found in an ascending passage, represents a Procession to the Hunting-ground, with dogs, nets, &c.; and the return home with the spoils—dead lions, birds, hares, &c. The collection includes also five or six cases containing the famous inscription recording Senacherib's campaign against Hezekiah, which Mr. Loftus contrived very ingeniously, notwithstanding its fractured and calcined state, to cut away from the Bull at the entrance to Senacherib's palace, and pack safely before he left Assyria. The *Manuel* brought, likewise for the Louvre, twenty-eight cases which were saved from the unfortunate French collection: among these sculptures is a Bull from Khorsabad, similar to those in the French and British Museums.

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Mdlle. Sarah Felix, Mdlle. Rachel's sister, has returned to Paris, from the United States, to engage a French company for a theatre which she intends opening in America.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

DISMISSAL OF MR. CRAMPTON.—The EARL of DERBY inquired to what, if any, conclusion her Majesty's Government had arrived as to the course advisable to be taken with regard to the questions between this country and the United States? In behalf of CLARENDON deed, that as soon as the papers on the subject, now in the hands of the printers, were delivered, together with the answer of her Majesty's Government to the despatches, he would be prepared to answer the Earl of Derby's question. But, as it was their duty to allay the present anxiety, he might then state that it was not the intention of her Majesty's Government to dismiss Mr. Dallas.—The Earl of DERBY could not but rejoice at the announcement, since, although the United States' Government was not in the right, our Minister certainly had been in the wrong. The United States had just cause of complaint. To submit to the dismissal of our Minister was humiliating, but it must be done; and what was more, he rejoiced at the resolution adopted by her Majesty's Ministers.

LIMITED LIABILITY BILL.—Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY proposed the second reading of the Limited Liability Bill. He said the time had gone by when joint-stock enterprise was to be regarded with suspicion. They knew that it merited encouragement, and that the enormous bruances and difficulties interposed to its progress by former jealousies and suspicions should be removed. The industry of this country, the vast energies of its people, its wonderful tendency to development, were at present overweighted in the race with Continental nations. There would be less chance of fraud under this bill than under the old system, for when the public had to pronounce themselves they would naturally look after their own interests; whereas, at present, relying upon Government protection, they lost the advantage of individual vigilance.—Lord MONTEAGLE said that the bill was contrary to the principles of Free-trade. The bill was all restrictions. It was the third of a series, and comprehended all the evils of its predecessors. Who would be the sufferers? The humbler classes, with their small savings filched from them by designing men in fraudulent enterprises, over which they could have no control. What would these companies be but lotteries? So new and frightful speaks of gambling. Had they forgotten the railway mania—when it drew within its vortex men, women, and even children, and opened gambling-shops, its offices, at the corner of every great street? So would it be again, said the Duke of ARGYLL quoted speeches of Lord Montegle to show his Lordship in the wrong as to his estimate of the probable perils about to ensue from the passing of the bill. The Government could not discriminate between fair trade and speculation. Therefore the Government ought not to interfere. The former system had been no protection to prudence, neither was this inconsistent with it. There was abundance of capital in the country, but it lay dormant for want of facilities for investment.—On a division the numbers were—Contents, 18; Non-contents, 6: Majority, 13.—The bill was then read a second time.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

SALE OF DECEASED OFFICERS' COMMISSIONS.—Mr. GROGAN moved a resolution to address the Queen, praying that she would be graciously pleased to direct that officers dying of disease while on active service should have power to leave their relatives the value of their commissions, the same as if they fell in action. The motion was supported by Sir De Lacy Evans, Colonel Dunne, and Colonel North; and the latter officer also complained of the injustice which the recent regulations on army promotion inflicted on old officers in the Army. After some further discussion, the resolution was rejected by a majority of 81 to 30.

FUTURE ORGANISATION OF THE ARMY.—The Army having gone into Committee of Supply, a conversation ensued on the reductions that were to take place, and the future organisation of the Army, and complaints were made by Colonel Dunne and Sir De Lacy Evans, and others as to the preference that was shown for the foreign troops over the regiments of the Line and the Militia.—Mr. PEEL denied that any preference had been shown. The disembodiment of the Militia took place under Act of Parliament; the Foreign Legions were to be kept up by their Convention, but he hoped they would all be disbanded by the autumn. He then proceeded to state the future organisation of the Army. It was proposed to make every regiment of infantry consist of a strength of 1000 men, to be formed into twelve companies—eight for service, and four for depôt and drafts. The service companies would consist of 800 men and 200 recruits. The Guards would be reduced by 2000 men. The strength of the cavalry was not yet fixed, but it was intended to keep in pay a greater force of Line than horses. There would be little or no reduction in the Artillery; and the men would be trained both as gunners and drivers. The total saving would be about six millions a year.

THE BRIDGE IN ST. JAMES'S-PARK.—On bringing up the report on Supply, Mr. BLOMFIELD rose to oppose the vote for throwing a foot-bridge over the ornamental water in St. James's park. He took for granted that the House would not allow the beauty of the Parks to be destroyed, even for the sake of public convenience. Now, he did not think the proposed bridge would be an ornament, but the contrary. However, on this point, he was willing to be guided by the opinion of Sir Joseph Paxton. He had another objection to the vote, and that was, that no matter of ornament or taste ought to be left to the judgment of the Board of Works, unless a plan was produced to the House. And as Sir B. Hall had proposed to a semi-road through the Park for the convenience of Westminster and Marylebone, that showed the right hon. Baronet had no taste.—Sir J. PAXTON expressed great doubts as to the picturesque effect of the proposed bridge. He would recommend that the vote should be postponed to another Session, as he had never yet seen the necessity for any bridge whatever.—The vote was ultimately carried by 110 to 57.

HANOVER EMBASSY.—Lord PALMERSTON said, in answer to Mr. Wise, that it was not the intention of the Government to break up the diplomatic establishment at Hanover. It was quite true the House of Commons had this year recommended that this should be done; but he thought the Government ought to have confidence placed in them to this extent, that they knew best where to place their diplomatic agents.

THE SARDINIAN LOAN.—The House having resolved itself into Committee, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER proposed a resolution for the loan of a second million to the Government of Sardinia, by which one million was lent at the time, and another million was to be lent that time twelvemonth, if the war continued.—The resolution was agreed to without comment, and the House resumed.

#### OUR RELATIONS WITH AMERICA.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply,

Lord J. RUSSELL rose to ask the Government what were our present relations with the United States. Had there been any negotiations going on between the two countries he would not have put this question, but the question was, whether there was to be any diplomatic intercourse between the countries whatever? He understood that there was now no dispute between the two Governments; but it appeared the Government of the United States did not give the same credit to her Majesty's representative there, and, on account of his conduct there, had dismissed him. But they accompanied this dismissal with very positive assurances of their good will towards England, and had declared their willingness to submit some of the other points in dispute to arbitration. He did not mean to go into any of these questions. But the House ought to know whether the Government meant to dismiss Mr. Dallas, the American Minister; and, next, what was intended to be done with any force that, pending the negotiation, might be sent to Greytown? If the Government considered that the removal of Mr. Crampton was a wanton insult, the Government could not but resent the insult by dismissing Mr. Dallas. If they believed that an insult was not intended, then he maintained that, following former precedents, they should not resent it, but proceed to negotiations of arbitration. He was glad that, even if Mr. Dallas had thought the despatch of Mr. Marcy was calm and dispassionate, and, while he maintained the opinions held in America still he was willing to submit to arbitration. He was glad that, even if Mr. Dallas remained, [illegible] might be [illegible] other means. He did not [illegible] country, and he would be glad [illegible] tion of the East [illegible] in the West. [illegible] Central America [illegible] But the peace [illegible] Nicaragua [illegible] Mosquito [illegible] Europe, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE NEW STATE BALL-ROOM AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

JOHANNA WAGNER, the celebrated prima donna of the Berlin Opera, respecting whom so much curiosity has been excited in this country by circumstances which every body must remember, has at length appeared before the English public, and met with the reception due to her merits and her fame. She made her début on Saturday last in the character of *Romeo* in Bellini's opera "I Capuletti ed i Montecchi." For some days previously it was whispered about that an attempt would be made to get up an expression of disapprobation of the part alleged to have been taken by her in the disputes between the rival managers—a part for which no blame could attach personally to her; but if any such foolish and malicious intention had existed it was completely frustrated by the acclaim of enthusiastic welcome which burst from the audience in every part of the house the moment the fair stranger presented herself before them.

For the splendid triumph achieved by her on this occasion Mdlle. Wagner was not indebted to the merits of the opera, which is among the weakest of the many weak productions of the modern Italian stage. It is one of Bellini's earliest pieces, composed while his powers were yet immature, and not comparable to any of the subsequent works on which his reputation is founded. The airs are prettily,—for every Italian composer, however little of an artist, has a natural vein of melody, and can at least write prettily,—but they are trite and common, without any individuality or characteristic expression. As a sheet of white paper receives any meaning that may be impressed upon it, so these vacue blank melodies have no expression save that which is given to them by the singer. These airs, moreover, are not inartificially treated; and the concerted music betrays such a lack of constructive skill as to show that the composer, when he wrote this opera, was little more than a tyro in his art. So generally has its weakness been felt, that it has seldom been performed without attempts to strengthen it by the introduction of music by other composers. The most general practice has been to throw aside the last act, substituting the last act of an older opera on the same subject, by Vaccai. The improvement thus made however, is very small; and Mdlle. Wagner has done right in not adopting it; for a work from one hand must have consistency and unity of design, however feeble its execution may be. The success of this opera must be ascribed entirely to its subject, the tale of the hapless pair whose names have been immortalised by Shakspeare, and still live in the traditions of the ancient city of Verona. The plot of the opera is very slight, and differs from Shakspeare in several particulars; but the leading incidents are similar; and, in the catastrophe, the Italian dramatist has adopted Garrick's alteration. *Romeo*, breaking open *Juliet's* tomb, and finding her, as he thinks, lying dead on her bier, swallows poison. She awakes and rises; *Romeo*, in the rapture of their reunion, forgets what he has done. But the rapture is momentary, and is followed by despair and the agony of death. *Romeo* expires, and *Juliet* falls lifeless on his body. Alterations from Shakspeare are not to be admitted on our stage; but it must be allowed in this case that the variation deepens the tragic effect of the catastrophe.

Such is the piece which has served to introduce Johanna Wagner to the English public. The character of *Romeo* is regarded as one of the finest of her parts; and, feebly as it is drawn and coloured by the Italian dramatist, it is sufficient to show that she is a tragedian of the highest order. It is, indeed, in the dramatic department of her art that her greatest strength evidently lies, and it was to this department that she was first drawn by the earliest bent of her genius. She was an actress before she was a singer; and, by the time she was fifteen, she had appeared with distinction both in tragedy and serious comedy. Her father, himself an eminent musician, had given her a musical education, and she afterwards profited by the lessons of Garcia, the ablest vocal instructor of the day. Thus prepared, she appeared on the musical stage, where she speedily rose to her present pre-eminent position. A biographical notice says that she was born in Hanover, in 1831; and though owing to her precocity, her name has long been known to the world, yet this account of her age is confirmed by her blooming appearance and the freshness of her voice. She is a beauty of the genuine Saxon type, with blue eyes, a fair complexion, and a profusion of fair hair. She is above the ordinary female stature, exquisitely formed, and free and graceful in every movement. When she appeared in the chivalrous attire of the youthful *Romeo*, a burst of admiration shook the house, and it was some minutes before she was allowed to utter a sound. When, at length, her voice was heard, its rich, deep contralto tones, in a piece of spoken recitative, completed the spell wrought by her aspect. Her

MDLLE. JOHANNA WAGNER AS "ROMEO," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

THE RUNNING DOWN OF LORD ALFRED PAGET'S YACHT "ALMA," OFF DOVER.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Sir, Si Romeo Ducdon on Sunday was [illegible] with great simplicity and in a tone of mild and [illegible] the next sir, to fiery indignation, with which he [illegible] the Capulets In the earlier part of the opera it was [illegible] Romeo he not at all the Romeo of Shakspeare. He is the head of the Montecchi, and comports himself accordingly. It is not till the third act that the Shakspearean features of the character begin to appear. There is a powerful scene between Romeo and Tebaldo, who corresponds in some particulars with the Tybalt of Shakspeare but in the opera Tebaldo is Romeo's rival, being the lover and kinsman of Juliet Romeo, attacked by his rival with threats and defiance, restrains himself a while, but at length replies with equal violence. The burst of passion with which he [illegible] and were she to appear in the Romeo of Shakspeare instead of the Romeo of Bellini, she would be the most perfect embodiment of our poet's beautiful conception that the stage has ever seen. Even hampered as she was by the necessity of singing feeble music, instead of giving vent to her feelings in the passionate accents which these situations would have prompted, she succeeded in exciting as heartfelt emotions and in drawing as many tears as ever were caused by the distress of the tragic stage.

In this drama Mdlle. Wagner's singing is thrown in some measure into the background partly by the character of the music, and partly to [illegible] transcendent powers as an [illegible]. Even when she is singing [illegible] beautifully she does not allow us to think of her voice or her execution; we think only of the passion and feelings which she clothes in such wonderful language. We may say, however, that her voice, though essentially a contralto of immense power and volume, is also of great compass, and is capable of rising to the heights of the soprano scale. She sings in the German manner, with great simplicity and purity, and a very sparing use of florid embellishment. But the whole of the music, and partly to the [illegible] of her vocal qualities it is necessary to hear her sing the music of the great masters of her own country.

The opera, as a whole, is well performed. Reichardt has obtained [illegible] in the part of *Tebaldo*, and Mdlle. Jenny Bauer is a [illegible] and interesting *Juliet*. *The mise en scène* is splendid; and in the [illegible] scene there is a pretty divertissement, in which Marie Taglioni [illegible] herself to be the most captivating *danseuse* of the day.

## LOSS OF LORD ALFRED PAGET'S YACHT "ALMA."

THE following extract from a letter by Lord Alfred Paget describes the loss of his yacht, and the narrow escape from drowning of his Lordship and her crew, on the night of the 4th instant:—

Last night, a little before midnight, I was on my passage from Colchester to the Isle of Wight, and was running before a light air—the wind easterly—going about three to four miles an hour. The night was beautifully clear and bright starlight. When off the South Foreland, about four miles from the Lighthouse, as I was coming up the companion-ladder, I heard the men on deck shouting to a steam-boat to "Stop her!" I was on deck in an instant, and saw a steamer making straight for us at full speed. In about a couple of minutes she struck us on the starboard bow, cutting my yacht in two almost under water, and propelling us forward some distance, as, strange to say, her paddles were not stopped even when she struck us.

The shock was terrific, and when the steamer did stop and get clear it became evident that the yacht was fast sinking by the head. One of my men jumped on board the steamer, and entreated the captain to stay by our sinking vessel, and send a boat to save us. His request was, after some hesitation, complied with; but in the meantime we had managed to launch our long-boat, and had got into her (as the yacht went down by the head almost all her stern was up). Neither I nor any of the crew had time to save an article of any kind. I requested the officer in charge of the steamer's gig to take us on board and tow us to the land, but this he refused to do, saying he had despatches on board; so we had a long and hard pull against the tide, running out very strong, and at last succeeded, thank God, in getting into Dover harbour.

Had any look-out been kept on board the steamer, on so lovely and calm a night, a vessel might easily have been seen two miles off, especially one with new sails; but I am sorry to say that in too many instances these vessels, going at the rate of 12 or 14 knots an hour, altogether neglect that precaution, and many a poor fisherman's run down by them and never heard of more.

The *Alma* was nearly 70 tons, and was only completed at the end of last year. We put our boats to port, as the law requires; but, having little more than steerage way, we could do nothing to save her.

The vessel which caused this catastrophe is the Belgian mail-steamer the *Diamant*, is the property of the Belgian Government, and, under forms, in turn with the English, French, and Belgian Company's steamers, the mail service between Dover and Ostend.

His Lordship may be congratulated that his own life and the lives of the crew were not lost. But it seems very strange that the officers in charge of the steam-vessel should have acted with such indifference after the catastrophe; and we should hope that the Belgian Government will afford to the noble Lord ample compensation for the loss he has sustained in having his vessel run down in this manner. We trust they will not overlook the total want of officerlike and humane feeling in leaving Lord Paget and the crew four miles from the land, to get there how they be-t might. Had the weather thickened, or the wind risen, there is no knowing what would have been the result of such conduct; and we hope the right feeling of all nations will be expressed freely on this part of the transaction, which affects the lives of tens of thousands who obtain their livelihood by fishing and carrying coastwise, and in their humble sphere have little opportunity of making their grievances known to the world.

## *NATIONAL SPORTS.*

THE late Ascot meeting was large in point of company, but dull as regarded both its racing and its betting. Its Cup, in the absence of Fandango and Rifleman, was the uninteresting of contests, and terminated in the triumph of a well-known licensed victualler, who threw the reins most completely to his feelings, waving his hat aloft over his head, and cheering himself right lustily, as he led his son of Alarm for inspection round the Royal enclosure. The stakes produced a score of runners, and Mr. Howard's pair—Goldfinch and Schleidam—each of whom cost him 460 guineas, or only about half the price which he paid for brother to Goldfinch, at Tattersall's, the Monday before, ran second and third in the dust of yearlings at the Royal as last Monday was not great, but still the seventeen averaged 160 guineas a piece, or about two guineas less than they did last June. In 1854 the average was 441 guineas, and the top price 1000 guineas, for Yellow Jack—a sum which fell to 480 guineas in 1856 for Imperieuse, and to 410 guineas for Mincemeat in the last sale. Kingmaker represented the Baron's stock at Ascot, and it is rarely that one sees such a well-grown black two-year-old at the post, though he evidently lacks speed. Commotion, by Alarm, who was thought to be nearly the best two-year-old form out, and has been sold it is said, for a very large sum, suffered an easy defeat this week from Tournament at Hampton; and Sauceboy who does not bear knocking about so well as he did last year, is in the muster. Ten yearlings will be sold at Tattersall's on Monday, and thirty-six lots of blood stock, including the handsomé Danube, on the morning of Stockbridge races. Fandango is scratched for the Goodwood; and Fazzoletto is also struck out of everything till Goodwood, and the Whitewall stable quite expect that he will win that place in the St. Leger which Surplice so ungallantly snatched from his dam Canezou in 1848, owing solely, as Frank Butler believed to the day of his death, to his having had his orders to "come" within the distance, instead of waiting till within few strides of home. Nothing is scratched for the Leger a dead letter, and, as we look down the list of 1384, we see none of the preferable against him and Ellington, bar Mary Copp, Kapsig Vandermahl Holy, Cerva, and perhaps Rapid Range, who [illegible] Lord Zetland's Epsom Derby will take place in the St. Leger [illegible] wanting as a starter. The Scruband Course trial at Westminster is fixed for the 26th, and the match has so annoyed some of the Jockey Club that they propose not to allow any one to run a horse at Newmarket who shall be concerned in the future.

The racing week will be a busy one in the racing world, as the Cup will be all alive from Tuesday till Friday. Leamington has Wednesday and Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday will witness the [illegible] meeting at Newcastle, where nearly £1000 is added to the stakes. The handicap weights are too low, but [illegible] were warded for their pubiis spirit in other respects, as [illegible] ration Purse has brought them its subscribers, and [illegible] North Derby, on Tuesday, includes Ellington 9lb. extra, Queer Fellow Forbidden Fruit, King of the Gipsies, and Artillery; and Vedette Kertch Chief, Magnifier, and Blink Bonny are in the Tyro The latter three are in the Grand Stand Stakes on the following day; and Zeta, 5 st. 5 lb., looks very likely for the Northumberland Plate. This mare is in the Gateshead Lottery Stakes with Manganese, Tilly, and Heir of Lynne on the Thursday, when the latter will not improbably make the Gold Cup.

The Bibury Club Race commences on Wednesday, and are succeeded by a very full Stockbridge list on Thursday, which will, however, be sadly shorn when the starting bell rings. Shoreham, Cocobus, Claret, and Lord Alfred are in one triennial; Wentworth and Eglantine in another; and the fifteen-hundred-guinea Anton and some of Scott's dark two-year-olds in a third. Astrologus, One Act, Wentworth, and Minerope are in the Stockbridge Derby, and Ayacanora and several illustrious unknowns in the Hurstbourne Stakes. "Newcastle" is mentioned for the Cup, with good names. A move will be made to Worthy Down on the Friday, where Nougat is in one of the six races which make up the Winchester Meeting.

Among the deaths we have to note that of Mr. Burton Bindon, in his eightieth year, once the well-known proprietor of a Dublin oyster-shop. He was one of the best riders in Ireland, and kept hounds in the county Galway, where, as The Druid informs us in "Post and the Paddock," the best Irish wolf-jumpers are supposed to come. Mr. Harry Bird, who was well known as a rider across country as the owner of Little Red Rover and other good horses, has also paid the debt of nature; and the monument to Wilson Lilwhite, which consists of a white marble pedestal surmounted by a broken column, with a wreath of flowers, is very shortly to be reared at Highgate. It is, however, to be regretted that, out of the requisite five guineas, only twenty-five guineas is at present collected. The accounts from the grouse are prosperous; and countless advertisements of moors, and dogs with approved scores, are beginning to dot the papers. Large fish, too, are beginning to reward the [illegible] Waltons everywhere—to wit, an 11lb. trout near Windsor; a 33½ salmon on the Wye; and pikes of a "Blue Peter" size, which [illegible] one almost tempted to bathe.

The aquatic features form a magnificent array. On Monday come the Pimlico Union Club four-oar races from Putney to Barnes, and the St. Margaret's and St. John's Regatta; on Tuesday, the St. Mary's (Lambeth) Regatta and the St. George's Yacht Club Regatta (Dublin Bay); on Thursday, the Birkenhead Model Yacht Club Sailing Match and the Royal Yorkshire Yacht Club Regatta; on Thursday and Friday, the Royal Western Yacht Club (Ireland) Corinthian Matches; and on Saturday, the Royal Thames Yacht Club Sailing Match (for third and fourth class yachts), from Erith to Chapman's Head and back.

At Lord's, on Monday, Sixteen Oxford University men play the United All England Eleven; on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Rugby School will be engaged three days against the M. C. C., and then the Marlborough College; while on Thursday the M. C. C. and ground play Kent a return match at Gravesend.

### HAMPTON RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Stand Plate.—Swallo.fle, 1. Westminster, 2.
Hurst Plate.—Lady Florence, 1. Uscurer, 2.
Surrey and Middlesex Stakes.—Winkfield, 1. Redemption, 2.
Claremont Stakes.—Tournament, 1. Commotion, 3.
Innkeepers' Plate.—Usurer, 1.

### THURSDAY.

Richmond Plate.—Englemere, 1. Dead heat with Queen Mab f. and Now Brighton for the second place.
Visitors' Plate.—Mary, 1. December, 2.
Queen's Stakes.—Strongbow, 1. Astrologus, 2.
Railway Plate.—Cantup, 1. Bacon, 2.
Bushy Plate.—Icarus, 1. Flying Duchess, 2.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 17, 1862.

| Month and Day. | Corrected Readings of Barometer at 32 Fah. 181 feet above sea level. | Thermometer. | | Mean Temperature of the Day. | Rain in Inches. | Mean Temperature of Dew Point at 10 p.m. | Amount of Cloud. | | | Mean amount of Cloud. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Highest Reading. | Lowest Reading. | | Read at 10 p.m. | | In the Morning. | In the Afternoon. | At Night. | |
| | Inches. | ° | ° | ° | | ° | | | | |
| June 11 | 29.925 | 73·3 | 44·2 | 58.2 | 0.000 | 55·5 | 8·7 | 4 | 6 | 2·2 |
| " 12 | 29.673 | 62·8 | 47·3 | 53.0 | 0.110 | 52·4 | 10·7 | 7 | 7 | 9·3 |
| " 13 | 29.632 | 57.4 | 43·1 | 51·0 | 0.214 | 51·0 | 10·7 | 7 | 8 | 10·0 |
| " 14 | 29.533 | 63·0 | 43·1 | 50·4 | 0.240 | 48·0 | 48·7 | 8 | 6 | 8·2 |
| " 15 | 29.273 | 62·8 | 43·1 | 52·8 | 0.000 | 49·4 | 49·1 | 8 | 6 | 9·3 |
| " 16 | 29.349 | 65·8 | 40·6 | 54·6 | 0.000 | 53·0 | 49·5 | 5 | 6 | 5·7 |
| " 17 | 29.618 | 68·1 | 48·0 | 58·6 | 0.000 | 50·4 | 51·0 | 7 | 5 | 6·9 |
| Mean | 29.705 | 64·8 | 45·9 | 54·2 | 0.564 | 51·4 | 50·9 | 6·4 | 6·3 | 6·6 |

*The range of temperature during the week* was 32·8°.

*The Weather.*—Fine, except 12th and 13th, which were very rainy.

*The direction of the wind* was N.E. at 7 a.m., became N.N.E. at 9 a.m., S.S.W. at 7 p.m., S.W. at 4 p.m.; S.S.W. at 4 a.m. on 12th, S.W. at 7 p.m., moved through W. and N. to E. at 10 p.m.; became N.E. at 1 p.m. on 13th, N.N.E. at 9 p.m., N.W. at 7 p.m., W. at 10 p.m.; W. at 7 a.m. on 14th, W.S.W. at 11 a.m. W. at 3 p.m., W.N.W. at 4 p.m., W. at 8 p.m.; W.N.W. at 12 a.m. on 15th, S.W. at 10 a.m., W. at 2 p.m., N.W. at 9 p.m., W.N.W. at 6 a.m., W.S.W. at 6 p.m. on 16th, W.S.W. at 10 a.m., S.W. at noon, in which quarter it remained.

12th Nottingham catchily (Silene nutans) in flower.

E. J. LOWE.

OPENING OF THE NEW ATHENÆUM AT BOSTON.—On Tuesday the opening of this institution was inaugurated by a dejeuner in the Assembly Rooms, and a soiree in the Corn Exchange. F. Cooke, Esq., the Mayor, occupied the chair; and was supported by Sir Charles Anderson, Bart., the Rev. B. Bickin, the Vicar. After the dinner the guests were several ladies. A variety of toasts were drunk, including "The Health of the Members for the Borough," for which Mr. Mark Lemon returned thanks on behalf of Mr. Herbert Ingram, from whom was read a letter explaining his detention in town by his Parliamentary duties, and inclosing a subscription of £10 to the Athenæum fund. A communication was also read by the Mayor from Mr. Cabbell, M.P., inclosing a cheque for ten guineas towards the furnishing fund. At the close of the dejeuner, the company adjourned to the soiree in the Corn Exchange, where about 1000 guests sat down to tea. Thomas Gardit, Esq., presided; and after passing a series of resolutions the large meeting separated. Next week we shall give a fuller account of the interesting proceeding, with two Engravings of the Institution building.

A DEPUTATION from the county of Gloucester and city of Bristol on Tuesday attended on Lord Palmerston, to present a petition to her Majesty, praying for the separation of the see of Gloucester and Bristol, and a similar petition from the city of Bristol. Among the deputation were the Earl of Ellenborough, the Earl St. Germans, Lord Redesdale, Lord Leigh, and Lord Elcho.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

As the differences between this country and the United States appear to be in a fair train of settlement, matters during Mr. Crampton's dismissal, some rather extensive *Bull* operations have been effected in National Stocks this week, and prices generally have had an upward tendency. The supply of stock in the hands of the holders, from the public having purchased rather freely, has decreased, and higher prices appear to be confidently anticipated. The discount market has been tolerably supplied with cash; yet the leading bankers are still charging 2½ per cent for best paper, short-dated. The fact that a low value of money is not looked forward to, and it is argued in financial quarters that a surplus means will be speedily absorbed.

Since we last wrote the imports of bullion have amounted to £160,000 from the West Indies, 760,000 dollars from the United States (300,000 being on French account), and £175,000 from Australia. During the same week we broke over £700,000 in gold will be received from Sydney. As there is very little demand for the Continent, and as the arrivals are mostly purchased by the Bank, a further increase in the stock of bullion may be safely calculated upon. Bar silver has realised 61½ per ounce.

The dealings in Consols on Monday were by no means extensive, yet the quotations were firmly supported. The Three per Cents Reduced, 3 per Cents, 1½ Bq; the New Three per Cents, 94¾ to 94⅞; Consols for Account, 94⅞ to 95; Bonds, 25 prem; India Bonds, 10s. 6d.; Exchequer Bills, 6s. to 5s. prem. On Tuesday prices were rather higher, which was the case throughout the week. The Three per Cents Reduced were 94⅝ [illegible]; New Three per Cents, [illegible]; Long Annuities, 1855, 17⅛; Consols, for [illegible]; India Bonds, 10s. to 15s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 4s. prem.

The following day were moderately extensive, as follows—

Three per Cents Reduced, 94⅝ ⅞; Consols for [illegible] Sept., 95 prem; New Three per Cents, 94⅞ to 95; Long Annuities, [illegible]; India Bonds, 10s. to 15s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 4s. prem.; Ditto, New, 4s. to 3s. prem.; Bank Stock, [illegible]; Three per Cents Reduced, [illegible]; New Three per Cents, [illegible]; Long Annuities, [illegible]; Bank Stock, [illegible]; Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 4s. prem.; India Bonds, [illegible]; Long Annuities, 1860, 3 5-16. India Bonds, 10s. to 12s. premium.

The dealings in the Foreign House have not been extensive. Prices, however, have been slightly on the advance. Austrian Five per Cents have realised 92½; Brazilian Five per Cents, 101: Ditto, Small, 100; Chilian Six per Cents, 105; Mexican Three per Cents, 22½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 79 Ditto, Three per Cents, 58; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 98¼; Sardinian Five per Cents, 92½; Spanish Three per Cents, 47; Ditto New, Deferred, 20½; Turkish Six per Cents, 103½; Ditto Four per Cents, Guaranteed, 104½; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97; Dutch Four per Cents, 96½; Ditto, Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 63½; Granada Two-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 17½

There has been a fair business doing in Joint-Stock Bank Shares, as follows:—Australasia, 85½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 17½; London and Westminster, 49½; New South Wales, 44; Oriental, 41½; South Australia, 35½; Union of London, 30½; Western Bank of London, 20.

Most Miscellaneous Securities have been tolerably active. Australian Agricultural have realised 30½; Canada Company's Bonds, 133; Ditto, Government Six per Cents, 113⅜; Crystal Palace, 2½; Ditto, Preference, 6½; General Screw Steam Ship, 1½; London General Omnibus, 4; Mexican and South American, 4½; North of Europe Steam, 13½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 3½; Van Diemen's Land, 16½. Ashton and Oldham Canal shares have marked 145: Birmingham, 93: Derby, 84; Grand Junctions, 93; Leeds and Liverpool, 231½; Leicester, 99½; Loughborough, 65½; Macclesfield, 71. Oxford, 103; Regent's, 16 ex div., Rochdale, 76; Stafford and Worcester, 69½; Stourbridge, 290; Warwick and Birmingham, 2½; Warwick and Napton, 30; Worcester and Birmingham, 20; Wilts and Berks, 4; St. Katharine Docks Securities have been 84½; Southampton, 69; Victoria, 2½; Ditto, New, 10½.

Most Railway Shares have sold steadily, and the quotations have slightly improved. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston, 5½; Bristol and Exeter, 69½; Caledonian, 69½; Chester and Holyhead, 19½; East Anglian, 17, Eastern Counties, 10½; East Lancashire, 80. Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 75; Great Western, 68½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 107½; London and Blackwall, 7½; London and Brighton, 109½; London and North Western, 103½; London and South-Western, 91; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 31; Midland, 80; Norfolk, 85; North Staffordshire, 10½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 1½ dis.; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 16½; South Devon, 14½; Stockton and Darlington, 8¾; Shrewsbury and Chester, 11½; North-Western, 7; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 21½; Newcastle Union, 47½; South Devon, 14½; South-Eastern, 74½; Vale of Neath, 10½

LEASES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—London, Tilbury, and Southend, 116½; South Staffordshire, 7½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 102; Chester and Holyhead, 10½; East Anglian, 3, 100; Eastern Counties, No. 2, 4 prem; Ditto, New, 4 per Cent, 13½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 77; Great Northern Five per Cent, 110; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 103½; Great Western (Chester Lease), 150; Ditto (Birmingham Stock), 74½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 120; Norfolk Debentures, 85; North British, 10½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 1½ dis.; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 16½; South Devon, 15; Stockton and Darlington, 8; Shrewsbury and Chester, 11

BIRTHS.

On the 11th ult., at Calcutaire, Mrs. Frederick Freeland, of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., at Rosslie, near Ayr, N.B., the wife of N. Gr[illegible], of [illegible], a son.

On the 16th inst., at Orton Longville, the Marchioness of Huntly, of a son.

On the 1st instant, at Pontelbrun, Puy du Dôme, France, the wife of John Walter Lukis, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Halfway-tree Church, Jamaica, on the 17th May, by the Rev. John L. M'Intyre, brother-in-law, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Stewart, Edward Carpenter, Esq., of the Colonial Bank, to Annie Matilda, younger daughter of the late H[illegible] Esq., of St. James'.

On the 19th inst., at Lewisham Church, by the Rev. R. S. Lea, M.A., incumbent of Holy Trinity Church, Mile-end, late Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, Christopher, eldest son of Mr. Heron, of New-grove, New-road, to Emma Diana, youngest and only surviving daughter of Mr. Beaker, of 3, Dartmouth-villas, Lewisham-road.

On the 20th April, at Clifton Church, Bristol, John Henry Hirst, of Clifton, Bristol, eldest son of the late T. Hirst, Esq., of Wakefield, to Harriet Jane, second daughter of the late William H. Wyld, Esq., of Clifton.

DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., at Naples, the Lady V.S. Talbot, after a lengthened illness.

On the 5th inst., at Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 73, Ann Mitchell, relict of Noel Thos. Smith, M.D.


NATIONAL WALLACE MEETING

A GRAND NATIONAL MEETING, to [illegible] Resolutions for the Erection of a National Memorial to the Memory of the Illustrious Hero, SIR WILLIAM WALLACE, will be held in the King's-park, [illegible] on [illegible], the [illegible] DAY, the [illegible] of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, K.T., in the Chair.

In support of the Resolutions will be delivered by Noblemen and Gentlemen from various parts of the country.

The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Stirling, the Provosts and Bailies of Counties, the Provosts and Magistrates of Royal Burghs, the Baronets of Scotland and Nova Scotia, and the Non-Resident Members of Parliament, have been specially invited to attend.

The Directors of all the Railway Companies are expected to provide every facility, and to supply Return Tickets at One Fare.

A Procession will leave the Corn Exchange, Stirling, for the place of meeting, at twelve o'clock, and proceed in the following order:—

[illegible] Tickets will be supplied at the entrance to the Park [illegible] Provisional Committee, and a Marquee for the reception of subscriptions will be erected on the ground.

Subscriptions from those unable to be present at the meeting may be addressed to John Bowie, Esq., Banker, Provost of Stirling, Treasurer to the Committee.

In the Golden Lion Hotel, at Five o'clock. Tickets (to include Wine) Eight Shillings. There intending to dine are requested to make early application for Tickets to Mr. Gardiner, Secretary of the Committee.

CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D.,} Joint Secretaries.
T. L. GALBRAITH,

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.—An opportunity now presents itself for the investment of money in an old-established partnership of character and respectability, by which [illegible] a very large return will be obtained for the capital invested, but the capital itself will be very considerably increased. These advantages are obtainable equally by the small capitalist as by the large. No risk or [illegible]. No night or Sunday work. Full particulars may be obtained from [illegible], and a personal interview may be had on application to Messrs. Hedges and Butler, 4, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, or Mr. ARUNDALL, 26, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

TO SCHOOL ASSISTANTS.—RELPE BROTHERS' REGISTERS are NOW OPEN, and they [illegible] will qualified Assistants, Ladies as well as Gentlemen, to call at once and enter their names. Office hours 12 to 4 o'clock. No charge of any kind whatever is made.—130, Aldersgate-street.

HOME EDUCATION—In the Country—Rev. of access. A married Clergyman, who has with some of the highest couple of reclaimed education, wishes to receive as members of his family TWO or THREE YOUNG GENTLEMEN, to be treated with his own sons. Ages preferred—seven to fourteen. Address Rev. G. C. Stephen, Peel, Isle of Man.

SEASIDE EDUCATION.—Age of admission seven to ten. Great attention paid to the boys' comfort and health. Terms for English, Mathematics, Classics, French, Drawing, and Music, Sixty Guineas a year. No extras. For references, &c., apply to Rev. W. J. Payne, M.A., 3, York-terrace, Worthing.

HYDE GRANGE—The QUEEN, the eldest [illegible] ROYAL HOTEL, in HAMPSHIRE, [illegible] a most healthy and picturesque part of the country, and entirely enclosed within its own extensive pleasure-gardens.

Extensive alterations and improvements have recently been made, by the addition of an entire New Front Wing of sixty handsome private sitting and bedding rooms; also, new Billiard and Smoking Rooms.

The loyal Sulphur-Well Water supplied in a Room in the Grounds every morning.

Cards of terms on application.

HENRY MILNER, Proprietor.

HARROGATE. THE GRANBY HOTEL. Patronised by the Nobility. THOMAS HALL, Proprietor.

MARGATE.—Mr. F. L. SOPER respectfully informs his Friends that he will accompany his Pupils from Town on Wednesday, July 23rd. Prospectuses and Particulars may be had on application by post, or of Messrs. Jobb Brothers, 150, A dozen at present.—Churchfield House, Margate, June 16th, 1856.

STEAM TO NORWAY (carrying the Royal Mails).—NORTH of EUROPE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—First-class Steam ships,

The [illegible] FAIRNURN, 700 tons, 300-horse power,
Mr. Captain ELDER, 500 tons, 130 horse power,
[illegible] added to these fleet weekly,

are intended to accommodate the increasing number of tourists resorting to the [illegible] romantic and interesting country, the Company have [illegible] dispatch the above vessels every Friday for Christiansand and Christiania.

Leave from Hull, first-class, chief cabin, £2 16s.; from London, via London and Northern Railway, £3 3s.; second-class, £1 10s. These [illegible] have roomy and elegant accommodation for passengers, [illegible] very experienced male and female servants.

For [illegible] apply at the Company's Offices, Salt's Hotel, Waterside, Hull; Lime-street, London; or to Messrs. Wm. Watson, Sons, and Co., Hull.

W. S. ANDREWS, Managing Director.

STEAM from HULL and GRIMSBY to GOTTENBURG (REDUCED FARES).—The NORTH of EUROPE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S [illegible] steamers, carrying the Royal Mails, are dispatched from Hull every Friday evening, calling at Grimsby for Passengers and Cargo, arriving from London at [illegible] o'clock Saturday morning. Passengers can be booked through to Hull Railway Terminus, Paragon Station, [illegible] and embark at Grimsby Docks, from Hull or Grimsby; or London, via Grimsby Docks and chief cabin fares as follows:—

| | Single. | Return. |
|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | £3 10 | £5 15 |
| [illegible] | 3 0 | 5 0 |
| Stettin .. .. | 3 0 | 5 0 |
| [illegible] | 3 0 | 5 0 |
| [illegible] | 2 5 | 4 0 |
| Fortnightly. | | |
| For Danzig and Konigsberg, 4th and 18th.. | 5 5 | 8 10 |

[illegible] Second Class Fares Half Rates.

[illegible] Season Excursion Tickets entitle the holder to travel (first-class) by any of the Company's Ships, and on the Hull and Selby Railway during the season. Return Tickets are available for Two Months.

For further particulars, with reference to Passengers, apply to the Passenger Superintendent, at the Company's Offices, St. King William-street, London; and for Goods, &c., for Rotterdam and Sweden, to Mr. C. Mildred, Monument-court, Tower-hill, for St. Petersburg and all other Baltic ports, to Messrs. C. Hoffmann and Co., 12, Billiter-square. Passengers and Parcels are also taken for the Port of Dublin, S.S., Oxford-street. W. S. ANDREWS, Managing Director.

NORTH of EUROPE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S first-class Steamers leave Grimsby for Hamburg every Saturday, and Gothenburg for Tonning, Friday, the 27th, and every alternate [illegible].

W. S. ANDREWS, Managing Director.

PALE INDIA ALE and STOUT, 4s. 6d. per Dozen Quarts. 2s. 9d. per Dozen Pints. Scotch Ale, 5s. 6d. per Dozen Quarts. These Beers are recommended by the Faculty, being the pure extract of malt and hops only. Pale Ale and Stout for Exportation. WOOD and WATSON, 36, Commercial-road.

CIGARS! at GODRICH'S Old Established Tobacco and Snuff Stores (Established 1790), 46, Strand, London (near Somerset). Box contains 50 fine Cigars, for 1s 9d; per box, 72 stamps. In Boxes, containing 100, 3s. 6d. None are genuine unless signed "H. N. Godrich."


## AMUSEMENTS, &c.


HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Mr. Lumley. PICCOLOMINI. Grand Extra Night, on THURSDAY next, JUNE 26 (6th time), the presentation is demanded of the new and original Opera, in 3 acts, composed expressly for this establishment by the Maestro GIUSEPPE VERDI, entitled LA TRAVIATA, which will be performed (positively for the last time this season) by Mdlle. PICCOLOMINI, Signor Graziani, Signor Gardoni, and Signor Ronconi. Conductor—Signor Costa. Doors open at half-past 7 o'clock. Commence at 8. Tickets to be had at the Box-office of the Theatre, Colonnade, Haymarket.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—On MONDAY and during the Week will be presented Shakespeare's Play of THE WINTER'S TALE; Leontes, by Mr. C. Kean. Hermione by Mrs. C. Kean. Preceded by A PRINCE FOR AN HOUR.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—Great Hit.—FLYING DUTCHMAN every Evening.—Madame Celeste, Mr. B. Webster, Mr. Wright (first time at second price). Monday, Thursday, Tuesday, and Friday, Lyon and Dall. Wednesday, Saturday, A Nights of Smoke, and other Entertainments.—Next Week a New and Original Adelphi Drama called JOSEPH CHAVIGNY, or Under the Terror, in which Mr. B. Webster and Madame Celeste will perform.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday and Tuesday, the Comedy of "Second Life." After which, for the Season, Sheridan Knowles' With (by desire) Evening, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, By Whose Hand. Also, Miss Blanche Fane in "The Lion's Treasure," the Spanish Dancers, and the new Farce of "Nights and Wrongs of Woman."

ASLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Mr. WILLIAM COOKE has the honour to announce TWO GRAND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES, on MONDAY next, patronised, MONDAY, JUNE 23, and TUESDAY, JUNE 24, in consequence of the unprecedented success attending the Arrival of Monsieur Desarts's celebrated Troupe, renowned throughout the Continent as MONKEYS on Horseback. In their wonderful Performances, which have received the highest honour Majesty by Royal command at Osborne in September last, on each of the Mornings' Entertainments, and also every Wednesday and after the 23rd instant. Early application particularly recommended. Box-office open daily from 11 till 4.

STANDARD THEATRE.—LAST NIGHTS of the WIZARD. Professor ANDERSON—In his respectfully announces that, during the Jubilee Jollinesses of the Standard Company continue to be the longest ever known within the [illegible] Majesty of the Great Powers of the North, increase of the nightly [illegible] patronage, MONDAY, JUNE 23, and during the Week, will be presented the Grand Fairy Spectacle, Arrival of Monsieur Desarts's celebrated Troupe, renowned throughout the Continent as MONKEYS on Horseback. In their wonderful Performances, which have received the highest honour Majesty by Royal command at Osborne in September last, on each of the Mornings' Entertainments, and also every Wednesday and after the 23rd instant. Early application particularly recommended. Box-office open daily from 11 till 4.

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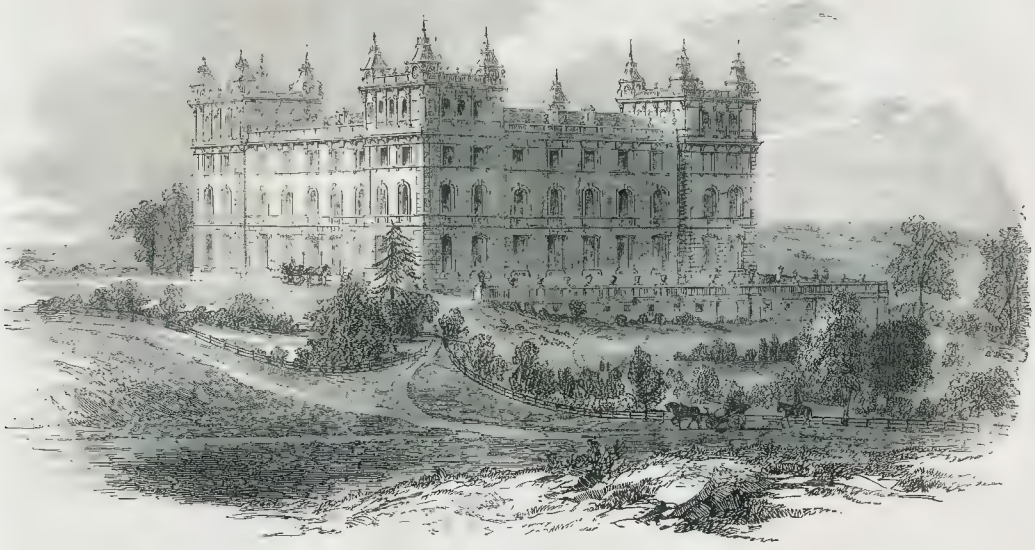
STANDARD THEATRE.—LAST NIGHTS of the WIZARD. Professor ANDERSON—In fulfilment of announcement, the unabated exertions of the Standard Company continue to be the longest ever known within the walls of the Standard. Fact 1. The audiences have been the most fashionable ever assembled on the East of London. Fact 2. In the first week there were 18,571 persons, in the second ditto, 29,012 persons; in the third ditto, 31,063 persons; in the fourth ditto, 39,939 persons; total, 118,485 persons in one month. Fact 3.—On the Great Fact Magic, Mystery, and Money have gone together; and the Wizard's bankers work day and night to count the [illegible] of visitors. The audience of one night ratifying the work of passed by that of the preceding evening. Fact 5. Those who have [illegible] the first time brought their whole family on the second. Fact 6. Never before was there so much laughter or so much applause within the walls of the Standard. Fact 7. The audiences have been the most [illegible] ever assembled on the East of London. Fact 8. In the first week there were 18,571 persons, in the second ditto, 29,012 persons; in the third ditto, 31,063 persons; in the fourth ditto, 39,939 persons; total, 118,485 persons in one month. Fact 9.—On the Great Fact Magic, Mystery, and Money have gone together; and the Wizard's bankers work day and night to count the [illegible] of visitors. The audience of one night ratifying the work of passed by that of the preceding evening. Fact 5. Those who have [illegible] the first time brought their whole family on the second. Fact 6. Never before was there so much laughter or so much applause within the walls of the Standard. Fact 7. The audiences have been the most fashionable

THE [illegible] AT LYONS—SKETCHED BY GUSTAVE DORÉ



ILKLEY WELLS HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT.

## LAUNCH OF THE "TORINO."

ON the 21st of the last month this noble steam ship, the last of four vessels built by Messrs. C. Mare and Co. for the Genoese Transatlantic Navigation Company, was launched from their yard at Blackwall. Since the first of these vessels, the *Victor Emanuelle*, was built, much advance has been made in the decoration and internal accommodation of screw steam-ships, and these advantages have been so fully carried out in this vessel as to render the *Torino*, both in build, tonnage, capacity, and internal comfort, perhaps the most perfect steam-propelled vessel afloat.

There was an immense concourse of spectators to witness the interesting event, and the ceremony of naming the *Torino* was performed by Mdme. Petrozi.

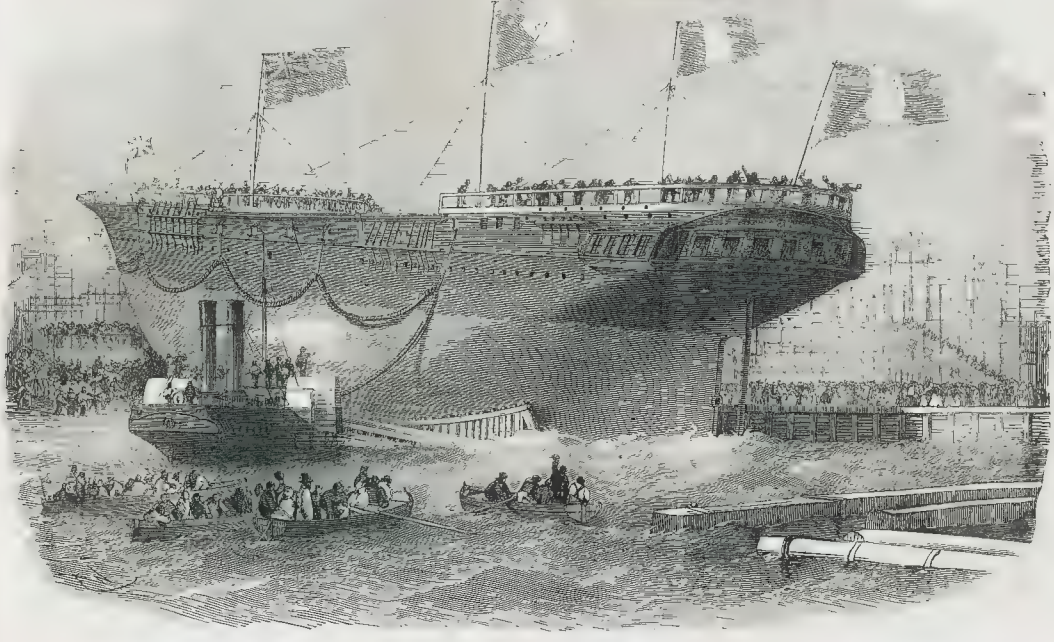
All the vessels of this company have been built and fitted out under the immediate superintendence of Captain John Ford, lately connected with the General Screw Shipping Company, and are giving the greatest satisfaction for every excellent quality.

The *Torino* is the sister ship to the *Genoa*, launched about two months back at the same place. These vessels have all been designed and built by Mr James Ash, and reflect the greatest credit on the abilities of that gentleman. She is nearly 2000 tons burden, and 300-horse power; 263 feet 4 inches long between the perpendiculars; 286 feet over all; 38 feet beam, and 27 feet depth of hold. Her engines are by Messrs. Maudslay and Co.

## ILKLEY WELLS HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT AND HOTEL.

THE village of Ilkley, in Wharfedale, Yorkshire, has long been celebrated for its fine scenery, its invigorating air and the purity of its water, and is the resort of invalids from all parts of the country, but more especially the inhabitants of the large northern towns. Amongst the many noted "Dales" of Yorkshire, the valley of the Wharfe stands pre-eminent for the wild grandeur of its upper course, and the extended and fertile vale into which it gradually expands. After passing under the lofty Crags of Kilnsay, skirting Burden Tower, forcing its impetuous way through the rude and massive rocks which form the ineffectual barrier of Bolton Strid, and winding amidst the luxuriant woods and fields where stand the ruins of the celebrated Bolton Priory, the Wharfe at length reaches the picturesque village of Ilkley (the *Olicana* of the Romans). The southern side of the valley is here bounded by the lofty range of rocky hills called Rombalds or Rumbles Moor, from which gushes, in never-failing force, the spring of pure cold water for which Ilkley is famed, and which from an early period has attracted its summer votaries and contributed to enhance the well-deserved reputation of this delightful place, the invigorating effects of a plunge in the "Old Wells" having been known and appreciated long before the name of hydropathy was heard.

Attracted by the romantic beauty of the situation, the bracing mountain air, the celebrity of the water, and the fact that Wharfedale having been an original seat of Hydropathy in this country, had, by many years'



LAUNCH OF THE 'TORINO,' AT BLACKWALL.

experience, proved itself to be particularly propitious to the Water Cure, a company of gentlemen resolved on erecting a first class establishment in the vicinity of, and to be supplied from, the famous spring. They accordingly purchased an estate on the face of the hill immediately abutting upon the Moors, obtained the control of the "Old Wells," and erected a building, which, in point of architectural design, in convenience of arrangements, in the comforts of accommodation, and in the charming and extended views it commands, is unsurpassed by any establishment of its class in the kingdom.

The house is situated at a considerable elevation, commanding extensive and picturesque views in all directions. The grounds, which have been very tastefully laid out by Mr. Major, of Keighley, near Leeds, are skirted by Rombalds Moor on one side; whilst on the other they join the cultivated land surrounding the small but charming village of Ilkley. The building has been erected from the designs of Mr. Cuthbert Brodrick, architect, of Leeds and Hull. It is in the Italian palazzo style of architecture, and built of stone from the adjoining moors. The external appearance, with its four towers and spacious terraces, has a remarkably fine effect, while the absence of the usual accessory outbuildings shows the unbroken completeness of the design from whatever point of view it is seen. The space inclosed by the terrace walls has been appropriated to the offices; and thus an interrupted view of the beautiful surrounding scenery is obtained from every part of the building.

The internal arrangements are seen at once upon entering, and are exceedingly simple. The ground plan is a square, with a space in the centre, in Italian buildings appropriated to a courtyard, but here it is covered in, and forms the billiard-room, library, and manager's offices. Around this central part runs an elegant spacious corridor, lighted by twelve stained glass windows, and from this the principal rooms are entered.

The dining-room is the largest apartment in the building, and will conveniently dine 100 guests. There are also two large drawing-rooms, coffee-room, and about a dozen sitting-rooms, all on the ground-floor. On the upper-floor are two smaller drawing-rooms, eighty-seven bed-rooms, and six bath-rooms. Gas-works are in course of erection in Ilkley, to supply both the village and the establishment. The contractors were Messrs. Pickard and Ogden, of Bradford; and Mr. Chippendale, of Otley, has fitted up the cooking apparatus and is superintending the works connected with the gas supply. The furniture has been supplied by Messrs. Constantine and Co., of Leeds; Mr. Mills, of Bradford; and Messrs. Roberts and Co., of Leeds.

Dr. Rischanek, formerly of Vienna, is the resident physician at the establishment. He is, we believe, one of the oldest practitioners of the system in England, and his name is well known in connection with hydropathy. The supply of water for the hydropathic treatment is obtained from the spring on the moor which has so long rendered Ilkley famous, and made it the resort of invalids.

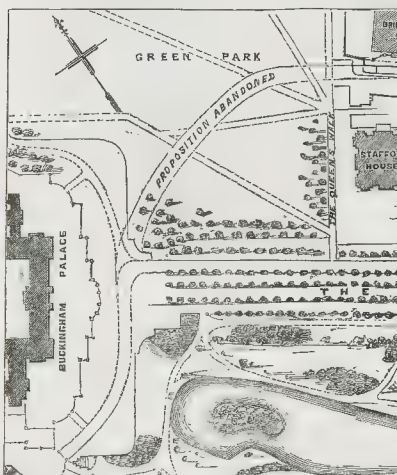
Besides the reception of patients, the new establishment affords ample accommodation for those who seek only pleasure and relaxation.

The tourist and the artist may here find ample employment. Bolton Abbey, with its magnificent woods; the splendid rock scenery of Malham, Goodale, and Brimham; together with those strange secrets which concern the caves of Clapham, Yordas, and Weathercote, are all within easy reach by road or rail; whilst the immediate neighbourhood of Ilkley abounds in scenery that will charm the pedestrian, whether he chooses on the one hand the wild and rocky pathways which second the moor, or on the other the rural and wooded margin of the Wharfe. Excellent trout-fishing may be obtained at Ilkley, and shooting in the season.

The establishment was opened on Wednesday, the 26th ult., when a company of about 150 partook of an elegant and abundant collation provided in the spacious dining room. As the valley of the Wharfe was the original seat of hydropathy in this country, it is reasonable to expect that there this modern branch of therapeutics still finds its most able and skilful practitioners.

## NEW OPENING INTO ST. JAMES'S-PARK.

In order that our readers may have the opportunity of understanding this question, we have engraved those portions of the Plan appended to the Report of the Parliamentary Committee on the subject which will enable them to do so. There has been some misapprehension in the public mind on this subject, and therefore, to make the question intelligible,




PLAN OF THE NEW OPENING INTO ST. JAMES'S-PARK.

we must begin at the beginning. As our readers well know, all the entrances to the park are accessible to foot passengers; and with the exception, perhaps, of a foot-bridge across the water, on the site of the old Pagoda-bridge, nothing could be more well adapted for their accommodation. For persons in private carriages very little if anything appeared to be wanted, for access to Pall-mall was always permitted to them through the Stable-yard; and, once in Pall-mall, the privilege of the *entrée*, the drive along the Mall and out at the Horse Guards, is of really little importance.

The only real inconvenience, therefore, was that any one in a cab or hired carriage who desired to pass from Pimlico to Pall-mall was obliged to go a long way round. The facilities granted to hired carriages a few years since having been suddenly stopped in the autumn of last year, much grumbling followed. Soon after the public were alarmed by a row of scaffold-poles appearing across the park, and it was ascertained that a contract was positively making or made for a new road and bridge cutting the park and the ornamental water in two. The press was roused, and (evidently by arrangement) Sir John Shelley, on the part of his constituents, addressed a letter to Sir Benjamin Hall, who replied that he was acting under the direction of the Home Secretary, Sir George Grey.

Everything thus remained in *statu quo* until Parliament met, when Sir Benjamin Hall announced plans for the improvement of the park, as they were called, and obtained the appointment of a Select Committee.

That Committee was constituted as follows, and their first meeting was on the 3rd March:—

*Lunæ, 25° die Februarii*, 1856.—Ordered, that a Select Committee be appointed to consider the best means of communication between those parts of the metropolis which lie north of St. James's-park and those parts which lie south and south-west thereof, and to report thereupon to the House. Ordered, that the paper presented on 18th February be referred to the said Committee.

*Martis, 18° die Februarii*, 1856.—Committee nominated of Sir Benjamin Hall, Lord John Manners, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Disraeli, Lord Robert Grosvenor, Lord Hotham, Sir Joseph Paxton, Mr. Stephenson, Sir John Shelley, Mr Hutchins, Colonel Boldero, Mr. Drummond, Mr. Stuart Wortley, Colonel Wilson Patten, Mr Mace.

On the 7th they reported that they had considered two plans, viz:—

One, for a road from Marlborough-house over the site of the German Chapel, then by a road and bridge of three arches, fifty feet wide, across the park to Bird-cage-walk, where it terminated.

Secondly, for a line in continuation of Pall-mall, through Lord Sidney's house, into the Green-park, and round to the front of the Palace. (This road is shown in our Map)

Thirdly, the Commissioners also considered a suggestion for a road into the park at the Duke of York's Column, and another for a road into the park near Charing-cross.

The cost of the first scheme was estimated at £20,900 for the road, &c., and £2800 for the bridge.

The cost of the second was estimated at £163,250.

The third was estimated at £7,800.

The divisions in the Committee were numerous and somewhat discordant; but they ended thus:—They unanimously refused a road-bridge across the park; but they recommended a foot-bridge, at a cost of £2800. They agreed to the road into the park over the site of the German Chapel, at £21,900, by a majority of eight to three; Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Drummond voting in the minority. They negatived the road continuing Pall-mall westward; but they agreed to the road by the Duke of York's column. The latter proposition was, however, subsequently abandoned in the House, and, therefore, the whole of these extensive schemes ended in a recommendation to make a road about 500 feet long at a cost of £21,900, and to build a foot-bridge of eighteen iron piles, with a flat iron beam, across the ornamental water in the park: These projects were opposed by Lord Robert Grosvenor, but principally by Mr. Tite, M.P. for Bath, who resisted the first as a foolish waste of public money, and as destroying a very curious and beautiful specimen of the architecture of Inigo Jones, called the German Chapel, and used as a place of worship for the foreign Ambassadors, the Attachés, and servants of the Palace; and he opposed the second as utterly inconsistent with good taste. Admitting however, the avowed necessity of the communication into Pall-mall, he proposed that the road into the park should be effected by an improvement of the present communication at the west end of the Palace, simply by cutting off a piece of the garden of St. James's Palace, about 170 feet by 50 feet; and he further urged that, if a foot-bridge across the ornamental water were to be determined upon, it should only be done by a suspension-bridge. This road we have shown upon the plan, and the bridge will occupy the site of the old pagoda-bridge. On a division the vote of £21,900 for the road, and £2800 for the bridge, were negatived by a large majority. On Friday last the Government, however, having adopted the suggestions of Mr. Tite, introduced a supplemental vote of £4500 for the road, as shown in the plan, and £3500 for a suspension-bridge. The largeness of the former sum led to some discussion, but it was explained that it included the inclosure of a large piece of land to be given to the gardens of Marlborough House, expensive railings and gates across the Ambassadors' Court, and other items not necessary to the road itself. This estimate was introduced by Lord Palmerston, who took the matter out of the hands of Sir Benjamin Hall, and it passed without a division. There was no discussion about the bridge, but it was opposed, and on a division carried by a large majority. Our readers would have fancied this would have finished this discussion; but it was not so, for Lord Elcho gave notice of a motion to prevent the construction of the bridge on bringing up the report. On Monday evening this question came to issue, Lord Elcho and Sir Joseph Paxton opposing the bridge as a probable disfigurement of the park; Lord Palmerston and Mr. Tite being of opinion that, if carefully executed, it would not have that effect; but the latter did not admit the proved necessity of such a communication, as he had presented a petition numerously signed by the inhabitants of the surrounding district against it. On a division the construction of the bridge was determined upon by a narrow majority. In our opinion we cannot but congratulate the public upon both improvements.

A REBELLION IN HAYTI.—The Boston *Traveller* of the 2nd June publishes extracts from a letter bearing date Aux Cayes, Hayti, May 19, which states that a formidable insurrection had broken out in that part of the island against the Emperor Soulouque. The writer says:—"A body of from 3000 to 3500 insurgents took possession of a post between this place and Fingrey last night, with the view of attacking the town to-day. The military authorities were only aware of this at seven o'clock this morning. The alarm drums were immediately beaten, and every male adult in town was ordered to join the troops. At ten a.m. the troops marched out with the citizens who had joined them; but, being only 500 strong strong, it is probable they will not make an attack on the insurgents, but will content themselves with defending the entry of the town till reinforced." A postscript to the letter, under date of eleven a.m., adds:—"The alarm drums are again beating. It is said that the troops sent out are repulsed, and the insurgents are pushing forward. People are running distractedly through the streets, taking stores, &c."

## THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

IN no country is there so great a disproportion between the smallness of the public collections and the richness and variety of the private ones as in England. If our national gallery is not yet what it should be, and probably may become, our private collections are rolling on like snowballs. The Duke of Northumberland has lately added several valuable pictures to the family accumulations, several of which now grace the walls of the British Institution; and this admirable establishment, which periodically discloses to public admiration those flowers of art which otherwise would blush unseen in the domain of privacy, is this year unusually copious, so much so that, except the rare Exhibition of 1851, we recollect none more attractive.

No. 1 is an allegorical portrait of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, by Rubens, the property of the Jersey family, heads of the elder surviving branch of the Villiers (of which the present Lord Clarendon is an illustrious cadet). This is a very gallant picture of "Ostentation," a term applied to such works as the Medicean series in the Louvre. In this case something more than an ordinary equestrian portrait is intended, but yet, the dramatic and religious element being wanting, allegory is impressed into the service of decoration. Unless in great hands, such pictures usually fail, as it requires an extraordinary amount of technical power to make amends for the want of human interest; and from the sublime to the ridiculous is only a step in such perilous regions. But Rubens was a master in such attempts; and a more distinguished presence than that of *the* Buckingham, the celebrated lady-killer and cavalier, could not be furnished by either Whitehall or the Louvre. Free air, land, and water, the most picturesque of costumes, and the most superb of horses, are all noble accessories. But why, oh! why, the eternal Scheldt fishfag as the classical Nereid?

No. 49, a Landscape with Waterfall, by Ruysdael, the property of Mr. Fordham. We congratulate this gentleman on the possession of one of the very finest Ruysdaels that it has been our lot to see—representing an undulating country, with waterfall, under a cloudy sky. Unlike the Bothas Pyankers, and Cuyps, to whom all God's creation was a heliotrope, Ruysdael delighted in sober slate colour. Never have we seen this Quaker garb of nature given with more effect than in this picture. But when we look closely into the works of this most anti meretricious painter we discover a marvellous fallacy of subject, that partly atones for his want of venture into brighter regions. His disposition of masses is like a beautiful piece of architecture: it would be unsafe to add anything, or to take away anything. But, Quaker though he be, and restricted the circle of his permitted sensations, air, earth, and water, all stand in the most perfectly harmonious relation to each other. He does not set powerfully on the nervous system by colours that make a rapid consumption of optical sensation, but he steals on our sympathies with the most tenacious impression of unobtrusive beauty. But, instinctive harmonist as he is, we cannot give him the highest place as a landscape-painter: he never *dared* beyond his own atmosphere, within that he was perfect.

No. 48, "The Gods Feasting on the Fruits of the Earth," by Bellini, from the Aldobrandini Gallery at Rome, belongs to the Duke of Northumberland. This is a very curious and beautiful picture, different in subject from those usually taken by the early Venetian painters. We almost think that Poussin must have seen this picture, and that it gave a direction to the whole of his subsequent efforts, so curiously does it anticipate by more than a century his manner of treating such subjects. In beauty of landscape Titian never surpassed even if he ever equalled this. Altogether this is the most remarkable picture of the Venetian school of classical genre that we have seen. Its defect is a want of ingenuous abandonment in the grouping, which is set with a too histrionic and mechanical artifice. It looks rather too much of a transferred frieze. The colouring of some of the left of the picture is flat, and we think damaged, but the right half is delicious beyond all powers of description. The blues and whites are treated with a power, and at the same time a measure, that might have been a lesson to Lesueur and Philip de Champagne. The foliage in mass above, and the light through the trees, reveal a true master.

No. 31, "Marchese di Savorgnano," from the Mareschalchi Palace at Bologna, by Titian, the property of the Right Hon. George Bankes, M.P. This is one of Titian's grand works. This is not the man-jahoo of Swift, Jan Steen, and Hogarth, but the man-demigod of Shakspeare and Buffon's describing. This portrait is replete with distinction—that compound of imposing self-possession and courteous gentleness which is here carried to its highest expression. Who and what this Savorgnano was we do not know; but if he was not an honest man his looks deceive us. Quite different is Andrea del Sarto's portrait of himself (No. 45): the plausible, mendacious swindler is visible in every feature. This is one of the new acquisitions of the Duke of Northumberland, from the Braschi Gallery: it was dedicated by the artist to Duke Lorenzo del Medici.

No. 52, The "Crucifixion," from the Church of Vittoria, Rome, by Guido, also belonging to the heir of the Percys. It is by such compositions as this, and not by the voluptuous elegance of the Susannahs and the Cleopatras, that Guido has attained the height of his reputation. This picture is full of the finest religious sentiment. Christ, crucified, has breathed his last; the foot of the cross is flanked by Mary and a disciple; a skull on the ground denotes Golgotha, and Jerusalem is overlooked in the distance, not delineated, but faintly revealed in the darkness. The whole composition is full of pathos and sublimity. The body of Christ—the touchstone of a great artist—is designed and handled with singular power, care, and felicity; and there is a sombre fascination in the landscape such as Salvator never surpassed. The shadows are limpid and untired, as in his Carravaggesque manner. The skulls on the ground and the temple in the distance are full of the most puissant association. But, if we are to be hypercritical, why has he made the drapery of Mary (or Mary Magdalen) so baggy? Also the disciple, to our eyes, has a slight suggestion of attitudinising. Nevertheless, Guido shows himself in the wild effect of this composition a sacred tragic poet of nearly the highest power.

No. 53, "The Temple of Jupiter Panellenius, Island of Ægina," with Athens in the distance, by Turner, the property of the Duke of Northumberland. This celebrated work is one of the best specimens of the art of this "prince of the power of the air," when still on terra firma, and before he had taken his departure for those transcendental regions in which we cannot live with him; in short, it is an early Turner, and therefore, in our opinion, one of the *golden* age of this artist. By this we do not mean the age of tornados of gamboge, but of the good old time. In short, we are of the unorthodox *quoad* the storms of yokes of eggs, which always remind us of Paul de Kock's pictorial genius when "in the suds." Other artists basely imitate nature, but give me the artist who can *invent* a nature of his own." This "imitates" some of Nature's most select handiwork; and therefore is a production of extraordinary beauty. Many in the days of our fathers thought it Turner's masterpiece. When we say that we prefer the "Building of Carthage" in the National Gallery, we give the measure of its classification, which is with the very highest efforts of the master. The subject is large, varied, and poetical. The air is finely treated, but with nothing comparable to the magic of the effulgent haze of the "Building of Carthage." Had there been no Ihad we might have given the Odyssey a higher place in our estimation.

We are oppressed with the multitude of other delightful pictures. It is a glut of riches. At present we have only time to allude to (No. 10) "A Landscape and Figures," by Both; (No 17) Parmegiano's "Portrait of Himself," two Salvators belonging to the Duke d'Aumale; (No. 20) "A Landscape" by Fyaker; (No. 22) "A Landscape" by Ruysdael and Berchem; (No. 27) "A Dutch Family," by Maes; (No. 30) "A View of a Town," by Van der Heyden, belonging to the Duke of Wellington; (No. 37) "A Guard-room," by Teniers; (No. 46) "Portrait of Pope Paul (the third) III." by Titian; (No. 47) Hobbema's "Village," (No. 63) "The Bonnet Shop," by Teniers; (No. 79) "A Hawking-Party," by Paul Potter; (No. 82) "Venus Wounded," by Pagi: (No. 87) "A Concert," by De Hooge; (No. 110) "A Woodman's Cottage," by P. Nasymth; (No. 12) "The Guerrilla taking leave of his Confessor," by Wilkie; (No. 137) Hogarth's "Garrick as Richard III.;" and charming works of Reynolds, Romney, and other English artists.

THE IMPERIAL STATE CARRIAGES OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.—Every one admires the wonderful beauty of the horses of these carriages and the admirable style of all the equipments. In fact it may with truth be declared that no Monarch in Europe can vie with the Emperor of the French in the admirable appointment of everything relating to the State equipages. The carriage in which the Prince Imperial rides is that which was used as the State carriage at the marriage of their Majesties, but the present State carriage of his Majesty is altogether new, and for extreme richness and elegance cannot be matched. It is absolutely dazzling with gilding and painting. The upper part is open, being merely ornamented with plate glass, so that the persons occupying it can be perfectly seen by the spectators. On the panels of the doors are painted on an Imperial mantle covered with bees, the Napoleonian arms surmounted by the crown, surrounded by the cordon of the Legion of Honour, and supported by genii. The four side panels have symbolical figures taken from religious subjects. On the front and back are again the arms of the Empire supported by genii. All these paintings have been executed by first-rate artists, and in the most beautiful manner. The body of the carriage is a mass of gilding and the upper part has a group supporting the Imperial crown.—*Galignani*.

## LITERATURE.

MEMORIALS OF HIS TIME. By HENRY COCKBURN. Adam and Charles Black, Edinburgh.

Lord Cockburn, who died about two years ago, at the age of seventy-five, was a man of mark among the society of Edinburgh. He was allied by family to the aristocracy of the country. He was long one of the most eminent members of the Scottish bar, and was raised to the bench several years before his death. He took an active part in the general as well as local politics of his time; and his literary acquirements gave him an honoured place among those distinguished men of letters who imparted a peculiar character to the social life of the Scottish metropolis. He was not much of an author, his literary efforts having been limited to some contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*, a pamphlet or two on temporary topics, his Life of his friend Jeffrey, and the present posthumous work. But all that he has done is honourable to his character and talents; and these "Memorials of his Time" will have a permanent value as a record of the changes made by the last half century—the most eventful fifty years in the history of the world—in the moral, political, and social condition of the country of his birth. The book is accordingly readable and entertaining; rich in pleasant anecdote and lively gossip; but these only serve to give zest and piquancy to the graver portions of the volume.

Henry Cockburn was a Whig of the old Foxite type, and it is to his honour that he espoused liberal principles at his very outset in life, when by doing so he risked the favour of his own most powerful relatives, and knew that he was marring his prospects in the world. His talents and industry achieved success at the bar; but the political rewards of his profession were withheld from him till the accession of the Grey Administration, when he was made Solicitor-General at the age of fifty-one. People south of the Tweed have little notion what it was to be a Scottish Whig in Cockburn's early days. The country lay prostrate under the iron rule of a Tory oligarchy; and to be a Whig at Edinburgh in those days demanded as courageous and disinterested a spirit of patriotism as it now does to be a liberal at Naples or Vienna :—

No young person, who came to think for himself soon enough to keep what he heard in remembrance, can ever forget the painful impression made upon him by the intolerance of those times. No doubt the intolerance was justified, or at least provoked, by fright at first; but this soon became a pretence; and the hourly violence that prevailed was kept up chiefly as a factious engine. I lived in the midst of it. My father's house was one of the places where the leaders, and the ardent followers, of the party in power were in the constant habit of assembling. I can sit yet, in imagination, at the small side table, and overhear the conversation, a few feet off, at the establishment Wednesday dinner. How they raved! What sentiments! What principles! Not that I differed from them. I thought them quite right; and hated liberty and the people as much as they did. But this drove me into an opposite horror; for I was terrified out of such wits as they left me at the idea of bloodshed, and it never occurred to me that it could be avoided. My reason no sooner began to open, and to get some fair play, than the distressing wisdom of my ancestors began to fade, and the more attractive sense that I met with among the young men into whose company our debating societies threw me gradually hardened me into what I became—whatever this was.

The political state of Scotland in those days is illustrated by Lord Cockburn's description of the celebrated judge, Macqueen of Braxfield. After speaking of his strength of intellect and legal learning, our author proceeds :—

With this intellectual force as applied to law, his merits, I fear, cease. Illiterate and without any taste for refined enjoyment, strength of understanding, which gave him power without cultivation, only encouraged him to a more contemptuous disdain of all matters less coarse than his own. Despising the growing improvement of manners, he shocked the feelings even of an age which, with more of the formality, had far less of the substance of decorum than our own. Thousands of his sayings have been preserved, and the staple of them is indecency; which he succeeded in making many people enjoy, or at least endure, by hearty laughter, energy of manner, and rough humour. Almost the only story of him I ever heard that had some fun in it without immodesty was when a butler gave up his place because his Lordship's wife was always scolding him. "Lord!" he exclaimed, "ye've little to complain o'; ye may be thankfu' ye're no married to her."

It is impossible to condemn his conduct as a criminal judge too gravely or too severely. It was a disgrace to the age. A dexterous and practical trier of ordinary cases, he was harsh to prisoners even in his jocularity, and to every accused whom he chose to dislike. I have heard this attempted to be accounted for and extenuated by the tendency which the old practice of taking all the evidence down in writing, by judicial dictation, had to provoke a wrangle between the court and the bar every moment, and thus to create mutual impatience and hostility. No doubt there was something in this; but not much. And Braxfield, as might have been expected, from his love of domineering, continued the vice after its external cause, whatever it may have been, had ceased. It may be doubted if he was ever so much in his element as when tauntingly repelling the last despairing claim of a wretched culprit, and sending him to Botany Bay or the gallows with an insulting jest; over which he would chuckle the more from observing that correct people were shocked. Of this worst quality, for which he was too strong and too jovial, but from cherished coarseness

The union of talent with a passion for rude predomination, exercised in a very discretionary court, tended to form a formidable and dangerous judicial character. This appeared too often in ordinary cases—but all hope on his administration of the common business of his court disappear in the indeable iniquity of the political trials of 1793 and 1796. In these he was the Jeffreys of Scotland. He sat the head of the court, and the only very powerful mind it contained, was the real director of its proceedings. The reports make his abuse of the judgment-seat bad enough; but his misconduct was not so fully disclosed in formal decisions and charges, as it transpired in casual remarks and general manner. "Let them bring bring me prisoners, and I'll find them law," used to be openly stated as his suggestion, when an intended political prosecution was marred by anticipated difficulties. If innocent of this atrocious sentiment, he was scandalously ill-used by his friends, by whom I repeatedly heard it ascribed to him at the time, and who, instead of denying it, spoke of it as a thing understood, and rather admired it as worthy of the mas and of the times. Mr. Horner (the father of Francis), who was one of the jurors in Muir's case, told me that when he was passing, as was often done then, behind the bench to get into the box, Braxfield, who knew him, whispered -"Come awa, Master Horner, come awa, and help us to hang ane o' thae damned scoundrels." The reporter of Gerald's case could not venture to make the prisoner say more than "Citizen Gerald;" such an innovation." But the full truth is, that in stating this view he added that all great men had been reformers, "even our Saviour himself." "Muckle he made o' that," chuckled Braxfield, in an under voice; "he was hanget." Before Hume's communications had made our criminal record intelligible, all forms and precedents were a mystery understood by the initiated alone, and by nobody so much as by Mr. Joseph Norris, the ancient clerk. Braxfield used to quash anticipated doubts by saying, "Hoot! just gie me Jonse Norris and a good jury, an' I'll doo for the hallow." He died in 1799, in his seventy-eighth year.

This is an admirable specimen of Lord Cockburn's portrait-painting. Many other characters are drawn with equal truth and spirit; and the book is indeed a picture-gallery of the most remarkable people of the author's time—judges, lawyers, divines, and literati.

The following are a few traits from the picture of David Rae, Lord Eskgrove, who succeeded Braxfield as head of the Criminal Court :—

Eskgrove was a very considerable lawyer; in mere knowledge probably Braxfield's superior. But he had nothing of Braxfield's grasp or reasoning, and in everything requiring force or soundness of head he was a mere child compared with that practical Hercules. Still he was cunning in old Scotch law. But a more ludicrous personage could not exist. When I first knew him he was in the zenith of his absurdity. People seemed to have nothing to do but to tell stories of this one man. To be able to give an adequate idea of Eskgrove, with a proper imitation of his voice and manner, was a sort of fortune in society. Scott in those days was famous for this particularly. Whenever a knot of persons were seen tittering in the Outer House to one who was talking slowly, with a low muttering voice and a perplexed mind, and then the listeners burst asunder in roars of laughter, nobody thought of asking what the joke was. They were sure that it was a successful imitation of Eskgrove, and this was enough. Yet never once did he do or say anything which had the slightest claim to be remembered for any intrinsic merit. The value of all his words and actions consisted in their absurdity.

As usual, then, with stronger heads than his, everything was connected by his terror with Republican horrors. I heard him, in condemning a tailor to death for murdering a soldier by stabbing him, aggravate the offence thus, "And not only did you murder him, whereby he was berea-ved of his life; but you did thrust, or push, or pierce, or project, or propel, the le-thal weapon through the belly-band of his regimental breeches, which were his Majes-ty's!"

He rarely failed to signalise himself in pronouncing sentences of death. It was almost a matter of style with him to console the prisoner by assuring him that, "Whatever your religi-ous persua-shun may be—or even if, as I suppose, you be of no persua-shun at all—there are plenty of rever-end gentlemen who will be most happy for to show you the way to yeternal life."

He had to condemn two or three persons to die who had broken into a house at Leas, and assaulted Sir James Colquhoun and others, and robbed them of a large sum of money. He first, as was his almost constant practice, explained the nature of the various crimes, assault, robbery, and housebreaking, of which last he gave them the etymology; and he then remarked that they attacked the house and the persons within it, and robbed them, and then came to the climax, "All this you did; and God preserve us! just when they were aitten doon to their dinner!"

Another original of the Scottish bench was George Ferguson, Lord Hermand, a personage still remembered in Edinburgh. He was an able lawyer and worthy man :—

Two young gentlemen, great friends, went together to the theatre in Glasgow, supped at the lodgings of one of them, and passed a whole summer night over their punch. In the morning a kindly wrangle broke out about their separating or not separating, when by some rashness, if not accident, one of them was stabbed, not violently, but in an vital a part that he died on the spot. The survivor was tried at Edinburgh, and was convicted of culpable homicide. It was one of the sad cases where the legal guilt was greater than the moral; and, very properly, he was sentenced only to a short imprisonment. Hermand, who felt that discredit had been brought on the cause of drinking, had no sympathy with the tenderness of his temperate brethren, and was vehement for transportation. "We are told that there was no malice, and that the prisoner must have been in liquor. In liquor! Why has a man drunk! And yet he murdered the very man who had been drinking with him! They had been carousing the whole night; and yet he stabbed him after drinking a whole bottle of rum with him! Good God! my Lords, if we will do this when he's drunk, what will he not do when he's sober!"

His love of children was warm-hearted and unaffected. He always treated them seriously, exactly as if they were grown up. Few old men's speeches are more amiable than his about his grandnephew who happened to be his partner in a match at bowls: "No wonder that that fellow and I are such friends—there are just seventy years between us." His was eighty, the boy ten.

But when a boy happened to be a sailor he was irresistible. A little English midshipman, being violently attacked by a much bigger lad in Greenock, defended himself with his dirk, and by an unfortunate, if not accidental, thrust killed the assailant. He was tried for this at Glasgow, and had the good luck to have Hermand for his Judge, for no Judge ever fought a more gallant battle for a prisoner. The boy appeared at the bar in his uniform. Hermand first refused "to try a child." After this was driven out of him, the indictment, which described the occurrence and said that the prisoner had slain the deceased "wickedly and feloniously" was read; and Hermand then said, "Well, my young friend, this is not true, is it? Are you guilty or not guilty?" "Not guilty, my Lord." "I'll be sworn you're not!" In spite of all his exertions, his young friend was convicted of culpable homicide; for which he was sentenced to a few days' imprisonment.

Henry Mackenzie, the so-called "Man of Feeling" :—

Henry Mackenzie's excellent conversation, agreeable family, good evening parties, and the interest attached to united age and reputation, made his house one of the pleasantest. One of the Arbiri Elegantiarum of old Edinburgh, he survived to flourish in a new age. But though he survived the passing away of many a literary friend, and many a revolution of manners, he accommodated himself to unavoidable change with the cheerfulness of a man of sense, above the weakness of supposing that the world must have been in its prime only when he was in his. The title of "The Man of Feeling" adhered to him ever after the publication of that novel; and it was a good example of the difference there sometimes is between a man and his work. Strangers used to fancy that he must be a pensive sentimental Harley; whereas he was far better—a hard-headed practical man, as full of worldly wisdom as most of his fictitious characters are devoid of it; and this without in the least impairing the affectionate softness of his heart. In person he was thin, shrivelled, and yellow, kiln-dried, with something, when seen in profile, of the clever wicked look of Voltaire.

Two noted literary ladies :—

For a small place, where literature sticks out, Edinburgh has never been much encumbered by professed literary ladies; and most of those we have had have been exotics. The two best about this time were Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, the authoress of "The Cottagers of Glenburnie," and Mrs. Grant, widow of a minister at Laggan, who had unfolded herself in the "Letters from the Mountains"—an interesting treasury of good solitary thoughts. They were excellent women, and not too blue. Their sense covered the colour. I think it was to Mrs. Hamilton that Jeffrey said, in allusion to the good taste of never losing the feminine in the literary character, that there was no objection to the blue stocking, providing the petticoat came low enough down. One wonders why Mrs. Hamilton, with her good Scotch eye, did not put more Scotch among her cottagers than dirt, on which almost solely the book lives. Mrs. Grant was a tall, dark woman, of very considerable intellect, great spirit, and the warmest benevolence. Many individual Whigs, particularly of Jeffrey, in spite of her amusing horror of their principles, was honourable to her heart. She was always under the influence of an affectionate and delightful enthusiasm, which, unquenched by time or sorrow, survived the wreck of many domestic affections, and shed a grace over the close of a very protracted life. Both she and Mrs. Hamilton were remarkable for the success of their literary conversational gatherings. Their evening parties had the greater merit from the smallness of their houses, and of their means.

Lord Cockburn gives some ludicrous pictures of the old Scotch ways of administering justice. Here is one of them :—

At Edinburgh the old Judges had a practice at which even their barbaric age used to shake its head. They had always wine and biscuits *on the bench* when the business was clearly to be protracted beyond the usual dinner hour. The modern Judges—those I mean who were created after 1810—have put an end to this; but with those of the preceding generation, some of whom lasted several years after 1800, it was quite common. Black bottles of strong port were set down beside them on the bench, with glasses, carafes of water, tumblers, and biscuits; and the without the slightest attempt at concealment. This refreshment was generally allowed to stand untouched, and, as if despised, for a short time, during which their Lordships seemed to be intent only on their notes. But in a little, some water was poured into the tumbler, and sipped quietly as if merely to sustain nature. Then a few drops of wine were ventured upon, but only with the water: till at last patience could endure no longer, and a full bumper of the pure black element was tossed over; after which the thing went on regularly, and there was a comfortable munching and quaffing, to the great envy of the parched throats in the gallery. The strong-headed stood it tolerably well, but it told, plainly enough, upon the feeble. Not that the crime was absolutely intoxicated, but it was certainly sometimes affected. This, however, was so ordinary with these sages, that it really made little apparent change upon them. It was was not very perceptible at a distance; they all and acquired the habit of sitting and looking judicial enough, even when their bottles had reached the lowest ebb. This open-court refection did not prevail so far as I ever saw, at circuits. It took a different form there. The dignity of the inn frequently produced a total stoppage of business; during which all concerned—Judgesand counsel, clerks, jurymen, and provosts—had a jolly dinner, after which they returned again to the transactions and hangings. I have seen this done often. It was a common remark that the last step of the evening procession was far less true to the music than that of the morning.

This work has been published by Lord Cockburn's executors; and we learn from their preface that it was written between the year 1821 and the close of 1830, with the exception of some small additions and alterations made subsequently. The narrative closes with the death of George IV., in the summer of 1830; the accession of the Whigs to power a few months after wards; and the author's appointment to the office of Solicitor-General, under the administration of Earl Grey. Our specimens of the book are culled from its lighter portions; but the reader will find a luminous and comprehensive view of the progress of public opinion and general enlightenment in Scotland during the whole period to which these "Memorials" relate.

THE EMPEROR'S VIGIL, AND THE WAVES AND THE WAR. By ERNEST JONES, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Author of the "Battle Day." London: George Routledge and Co.

When noticing the "Battle Day," and other productions of Mr. Ernest Jones, we expressed our conviction that he might eminently qualified to excel in lyrical poetry, and that criticism is fully justified by the present volume. The tone of his mind is vigorous, and he combines depth and warmth of feeling with a lively fancy and an ardent imagination, chastened by a cultivated taste. Some modern bards have achieved an ephemeral reputation by an inflated and obscure style, and a spasmodic straining after effect, mistaking the unintelligible for the sublime; while critics of perverted judgment, or affecting eccentricity, have lavished praise on what is simply ridiculous. Mr. Jones has studied his art in a purer and wiser school. He, indeed, soars on high, but his flight is sustained on firm and steady pinions. His diction is clear, sparkling, and copious, and the flow of his verse is ever marked by ease and grace.

On the present occasion Mr. Jones has attuned his lyre to the stirring strains of war, singing the praises of our gallant seamen in the Baltic fleet.

The "Emperor's Vigil" is the longest poem in the collection, and breathes throughout a noble indignation against the ambition and despotism of the late Czar Nicholas.

We have not space for lengthened extract, but cannot resist the following quotation from one of the sweetest and tenderest poems in the volume. It is entitled the "Sailor's Night Watch," and has only to be known to become a favourite in the navy :—

What steals upon the midnight?
What walks across the wave,
Where the moon's long light path stretches o'er
The sailor's sullen grave,
Like a bridge that is built by angels,
The sinking soul to save?

And then, in the stilly midnight,
Sweet forms come tripping o'er,
For I see at the end of that ray of light
My home on a pleasant shore.

And my dear one lonely and sad within,
And my child at the cottage door.

Their eyes are turned towards me,
And I beckoned them to my side,
I beckon them up with the pulse of my heart,
And they come o'er the ocean wide,
On that delicate path that the angels made
For the feet of my sorrowing bride.

We would willingly quote more from this exquisite little poem, but our limited space forbids; and perhaps we have said enough to send the reader who relishes true poetry to the volume itself. Mr. Jones gives half a promise that he will also celebrate the deeds of our Crimean heroes, and surely there are few writers better qualified to do justice to their fortitude and valour.

## STONE COFFINS DISCOVERED IN WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.

*(From a Correspondent.)*

On the 7th ult. the workmen engaged in the repairs now in progress a Worcester Cathedral, while excavating for foundations at the foot of the south-west buttress of the south-east transept, discovered two stone coffins, containing skeletons, very perfect, and apparently in the exact position in

which the bodies had been deposited. Both are the remains of men of large stature—the one of extraordinary height, measuring nearly 6 ft. 6 in. The first-discovered coffin was 5 ft. below the surface of the ground, 2 ft. from the base of the buttress, and with its lower extremity or foot pointing about fifteen degrees to the northward of east. It is roughly hewn out of an entire block of sandstone, similar to that of which the ancient walls of the cathedral are built, and with a recess formed for the head There were no remains of covering. The last-discovered and most ancient coffin, containing the largest skeleton, is of still ruder workmanship than the former, constructed of several roughly-worked stones, with the recess for the head formed of three pieces. This coffin had a covering of rough slabs. Its situation is very remarkable, its lower part, as far as the knee joints, being partly imbedded in the masonry of the buttress, which appears to have been built round it. There was nothing found which could lead to their identity.

The importance of the works which led to these discoveries rendering their removal unavoidable, orders have been given by the Very Rev. the Dean that they should be carefully deposited in the crypt.

## INAUGURATION OF THE PRINTERS' ALMHOUSES, TOTTENHAM.

On Wednesday (last week) the Almhouses for the reception of aged and infirm members of all branches of the printing trade, which have just been erected at Wood-green, Tottenham, were formally inaugurated by a grand *déjeûner*, held in the grounds adjoining the building. The Earl Stanhope, the president of the institution, whose family name is so intimately connected with the printing trade, in both a literary and mechanical point of view, most appropriately presided on the occasion. The noble chairman and the stewards, comprising the representatives of some 150 of the leading publishing firms of London, assembled at the building at about half-past twelve, and were conducted over the whole establishment by the architect, Mr William Webb.

The building is in the Tudor style of architecture, and occupies three sides of a square, the fourth, fronting the road, being tastefully laid out as a garden. It contains between thirty and forty rooms, and will give accommodation to about twelve couples, allowing a neat and comfortless sitting-room and bed room and kitchen to each couple. The number of inmates is, however, at present small, only three couples having been elected out of six candidates at the first ballot, which took place on the 9th inst. The inmates of the institution receive, in addition to the gratuitous house accommodation, a certain weekly allowance, which varies according to the amount of any other means of subsistence which the recipient may possess. The inspection of the building having concluded, the whole party retired to the pavilion erected on the grounds at the back of the Almshouses, where a *déjeuner* was served, at which Earl Stanhope presided.

In the evening a grand tea party, followed by a concert and a ball, in celebration of the inauguration, took place at the Highbury Barn Tavern, at which between 400 and 500 persons connected with the mechanical portion of the printing trade were present. William Clowes, Esq., presided on the occasion.

On the day preceding the opening of the Almshouses, a neighbouring Quaker lady (on the acquaintance of Elizabeth Fry), rapidly approaching threescore years and ten, visited the institution, and, having inspected the building, presented each of the newly-elected inmates with 5*s.*, and directed them to send to her residence every other morning for a supply of new milk; nor did this kind visitor depart without leaving a donation in the subscription-box, and her name enrolled in the visitors' book. We are happy to learn that the subscriptions in connection with the Festival exceed £670.

## FANCY BAZAAR AT WELLINGTON BARRACKS.

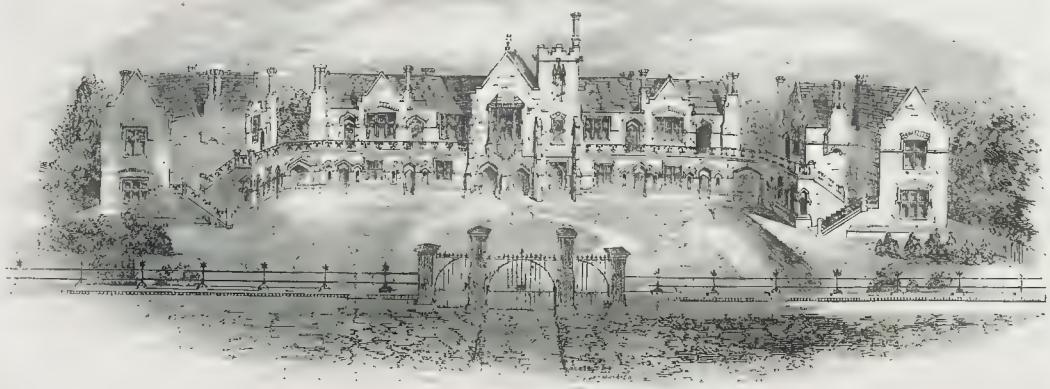
THE committee of ladies who during the last two years have been occupied in the praiseworthy task of assisting and providing employment for the wives and children of Guardsmen on foreign service in the East having ascertained that a nursery and infant-school were much needed, wherein the younger children of the Brigade of Guards might be tended and instructed during their mothers' daily absence at work, a subscription has been opened with a view of carrying out that object, and a sufficient sum has already been collected to justify the trustees (Colonels Thornton, Keppel, Steele, Moncrieff, Kingscote, and Carleton) in entering into a negotiation for the purchase of a proper site for such an establishment, close to the Victoria Lodging-house for Married Guardsmen.

FANCY BAZAAR AT THE WELLINGTON BARRACKS, ST. JAMES'S-PARK.

Her Majesty the Queen has graciously promised her support to this charitable institution, and their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge and the Duchesses of Kent, Cambridge, and Gloucester have already subscribed liberally towards carrying it out

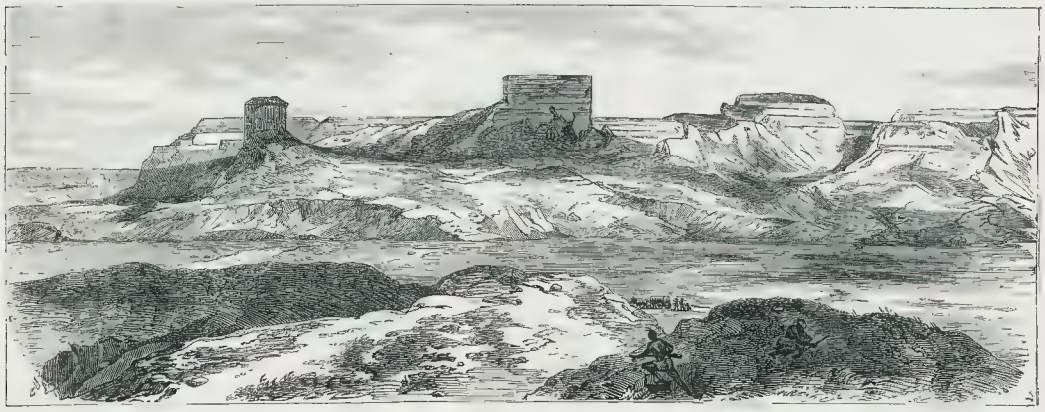
On Thursday and Friday (last week, a Grand Fancy Fair was held in aid of the funds for erecting the necessary buildings, and for the permanent maintenance of the proposed nursery and school, in the grounds of the Wellington Barracks, Birdcage Walk, St. James's Park. The bazaar was fitted up in six large marquees, two to each regiment, the whole under the superintendence of Mrs. Armytage, assisted by Mrs. Foxcomby, Mrs. Moncrieff, and the ladies of officers of the brigade. The bands of the Grenadier and Coldstream Guards attended during each day, and played a selection from the most eminent composers.

On Friday the Queen and Prince Albert, the Princess Royal, and Prince Frederick William of Prussia, honoured the bazaar with a visit.



THE PRINTERS' ALMSHOUSES WOOD-GREEN TO TENHAM.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

## THE NEBRASKA AND KANSAS TERRITORY.



ANCIENT BLUFF RUINS, NEBRASKA.

SETTLERS ENTERING NEBRASKA, PAPPEA CREEK

STEAMER PASSING BATON ROUGE NEBRASKA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## THE NEBRASKA AND KANSAS TERRITORIES.

NEBRASKA is the name given to a portion of that extensive unoccupied territory of the United States the boundaries of which are the 40th parallel of N. lat., on the S.; Utah, Oregon, and Washington territories, on the W.; the 49th parallel of N. lat., on the N.; and the territory of Minnesota, and the States of Iowa and Missouri, on the E. It hitherto has been the home of the crafty "Pawnee," the stately and brave "Sioux," and the suitably named "Snake" tribes of Indians, with others of less importance. Now their death warrants are signed, and, if we may credit recent accounts, Uncle Sam will prove a relentless executioner. On the 25th of May, 1854, an act was passed, and on the 30th of the same month was confirmed by the President of the United States, organising the most important parts of Indian and all north-west territory into two territories, Nebraska and Kansas. The bill guaranteed that the property of the Indians within the territories should be respected until their titles to the lands should, by treaty, be extinguished. Various tribes of the Nebraska Indians have transferred their lands to the United States, the "Omahas" and "Ottoes," for instance, have ceded nearly 10,000,000 acres, for which they are to receive 52,000 dollars annually, for thirty years For themselves they have reserved a tract ten miles wide, and of an indefinite length, which they of course will keep until the proper authorities want it. The fate of the red men is evident. Henceforth they must, willingly or not, resign Buffalo and Elk on the rolling prairie to Yankee farmers, and try to be content, like some of the rest of us, with visions of happy hunting-grounds beyond the grave There is little hope for them here. Go which way they may, the land is occupied; and to remain is only to be embroiled in deadly feuds—to be shot down with out hesitation and with very little remorse.

The territory is doubtless a valuable acquisition to the United States. Large portions will afford extensive fields for agricultural enterprise, and already it is decided that a railway shall pass through it to California. The western portion will be valuable for little else besides grazing. There are also large portions that are very mountainous, sandy, and barren. The Missouri river rises in this territory, and the Platt river and the Yellow Stone river are confined during their whole course to it. Both the Platt and the Yellow Stone have many large tributaries. The Platt is the largest affluent of the Missouri, and rises in the Rocky Mountains. It is very broad, and so shallow that, except during floods, it is seldom difficult to find a convenient ford. The Yellow Stone is the most important affluent of the Missouri, being about 1000 miles in length, 800 miles of which are navigable.

It was during the passage of the Nebraska Act that the "Missouri Compromise" was repealed. The South declared that it was unconstitutional to interfere with the domestic institutions of states or territories. At last the contention became so fierce that a dissolution of the Union was threatened both in and out of Congress. Nebraska and Kansas, however, were left to decide for themselves whether slavery should exist as an institution or not. By calling in the assistance of the "border ruffians" of Missouri a small handful of pro slavery settlers in Kansas succeeded last year in electing a slave legislature against the wish of the great majority of the settlers. The dispute between the two parties, which has been taken up warmly by the North and South, has gone to so great a length, as we explained last week, that it threatens to break up the Union. We have this week given views of "Settlers entering the Territory of Nebraska" and "Ancient Bluff Ruins near Fort Laramie, in Nebraska."

## GOLD MEDAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

IN some of our former numbers we have given Engravings of Medals presented to distinguished men, and we shall endeavour, as opportunity occurs, to complete the list. With this view, we give the Gold Medal placed at the disposal of the Institute of British Architects by her Gracious Majesty the Queen, the Patroness of the Institution. This society formerly consisted of two bodies, the Architectural Society, and the Institute of Architects, but the former, under the presidency of Mr. Tite, was merged into the latter about ten years ago. The body is numerous, the Institute is established by charter, and contains all the leading architects of England and of most other countries. The medal (given annually) "is conferred on such distinguished architect or man of science, of any country, as may have designed or executed any building of high merit, or produced a work tending to promote or facilitate the knowledge of architecture, or the various branches of science connected therewith."

By the by-laws of the Institute, no party can be recommended to the Queen for this honour without the recommendation of the Council of the Institute, confirmed at a meeting of all its members specially summoned for the purpose.

GOLD MEDAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, ADJUDGED TO MR. TITE, M.P.

The medal was first given in 1848, and the following is a list of those professors to whom it has been adjudged —

1848.—C. R. Cockerell, R.A.
1849.—Gav. L. Canina, Hon. and Cor. Member, Rome.
1850.—C. Barry, Fellow, R.A.
1851.—T. L. Donaldson, Fellow.
1852.—Chev. Leo. von Klenze, Hon and Cor. Member, Munich.
1853.—Sir R. Smirke, Hon. Fellow, R.A.
1854.—Philip Hardwick, Fellow, R.A.
1855.—J. J. Hittorff, Hon. and Cor Member, Paris.
1856.—William Tite, Fellow, M.P., F.R.S.

The medal is a fine work of art, and is by the elder Wyon. Our Engraving is somewhat less than the real size.

## CHESS.

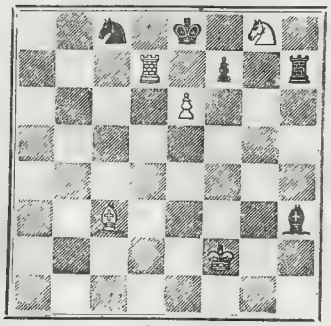
*** Our customary notices to Chess Communicants are unavoidably postponed until next week.

### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 643.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Kt to Q B 6th (ch) | R takes Kt (best) | 3. R to Q 2nd (ch) | K moves |
| 2. B to Q Kt 4th | B P takes R or (a) | 4. Kt mates | |
| (a) 2. | R takes B (b) | 4 Kt to K 4th | |
| 3 R to Q 2nd (ch) | K to Q B 6th | Mate. | |
| (b) 3. | R takes Kt, or K to Q 4th | 3. R to Q 2nd—Mate. | |

### PROBLEM No. 644.
By M. GROSDEMANGE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in four moves.

### CONTINUATION OF THE CONSULTATION GAMES AT THE ST. GEORGE'S CHESS CLUB.

*Instructive partie* played by Messrs. STAUNTON and RANKEN against Messrs. LOWENTHAL and FALKBEER.

*(The Central Gambit.)*

| WHITE (Messrs. L. and F.) | BLACK (Messrs S. and R.) | WHITE (Messrs. L. and F.) | BLACK (Messrs S. and R.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 25. R takes B | Q takes R |
| 2. P to Q 4th | P takes P | 26. P takes Q | Kt takes P |
| 3. K Kt to K B 3rd (e) | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 27. B to K 3rd | Kt takes Q |
| 4. K B to Q B 4th | K B to Q B 4th | 28. B takes Kt | R to K B 7th |
| 5. Castles | P to Q 3rd | 29. B to Q B 3rd | B takes Q P |
| 6. P to Q B 3d | Q to K B 3rd (d) | 30. P to K B 3rd | P to K R 4th |
| 7. K B to Q Kt 5th | Q B to K Kt 5th | 31. P to K B 4th | Kt to K B 2nd |
| 8. Q to Q R 4th | K Kt to K 2nd | 32. B to Q 3rd | P to Q B 3rd |
| 9. K Kt takes Q P | Castles on K's side (e) | 33. B to Q 2nd | B takes K Kt P (ch) |
| 10. Q B to K 3rd (d) | Q to K Kt 3rd (e) | 34. K to Kt sq | R takes R |
| 11. Kt to R sq | B takes Kt | 35. B takes R | B to K 5th |
| 12. B takes B (f) | B to Q 2nd (g) | 36. K to K B 2nd | Kt to K 3rd |
| 13. Kt to Q 2nd | P to K B 4th | 37. B to Q B 3rd | B to K Kt 3rd |
| 14. Q B to K sq | P takes K P | 38. B to Q 4th | P to Q Kt 4th |
| 15. Kt takes P | P takes K P | 39. P to Q Kt 4th | Kt to Q 4th |
| 16. B takes Kt (h) | B takes B | 40. K to K 3rd | B to K 4th |
| 17. Q to Q B 4th (ch) | B to Q 4th | 41. B to Q Kt 6th | Kt to Q B 6th |
| 18. Q to K 2nd | Kt to K B 4th (i) | 42. B to Q 5th | P to Q B 4th |
| 19. P to K B 3rd | Q R to K sq | 43. P takes P | K takes P |
| 20. B to K B 2nd | B takes Q B P | 44. K to Q 2nd | P to Q Kt 5th |
| 21. P to Q B 4th | P to Q 4th | 45. B to Q 8th | K to Q Kt 4th |
| 22. P takes P | Kt to Q 3rd | 46. K to Q 3rd | P to Q R 4th |
| 23. Q to Q 2nd | B to Q B 5th | 47. K to Q Kt 2nd | P to Q R 5th |
| 24. K R to K Kt sq | Q R takes Kt | 48. B to K B 6th | P to Q R 6th (ch) |
| | | 49. K to Kt sq | P to Q Kt 6th |
| | | | and White surrendered |

(a) This resolves the opening into a position of the Scotch game, and is not thought quite so good a move as 3. K B to Q B 4th.
(b) This defence we are disposed to estimate more highly than we formerly did.
(c) White does not avail themselves of the gambit in the shape of a pawn now offered, as its acceptance would cost them the game
(d) The best move, undoubtedly.
(e) Threatening Q B to K R 6th. &c.
(f) Had they taken with the Q R Pawn, Black could safely have won their King's Pawn.
(g) Probably the best move, as it leaves them free to take the King's Pawn; or, after playing P to Q R 3rd, to gain an awkward attack upon the adverse Queen.
(h) It was contemplated that White would now make a desperate effort to recover themselves by playing Kt to K B 6th (ch). That move, however, would have cost them the exchange, and left their game in other respects no better than it was before
(i) Now Black have fairly got the attack into their own hands; and they never afford the enemy a chance of retrieving their position

### CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 991.—By E. S., of Hartlip.

*White*: K at Q B 3rd, B at Q B 6th, B at K 8th, Kt at Q Kt 2nd, P at Q 2nd and Q Kt 4th.
*Black*: K at his 5th, B at Q Kt 4th, P at K B 3rd, K 4th, and Q R 3rd.

No. 992.

An ingenious emendation of Problem No. 631.—By Mr. H. MESER, of Lisbon.
*White*: K at Q Kt 4th, B at K sq, B at Q 7th, Kt at Q B 4th, P at K 3rd, and Q Kt 5th.
*Black*: K at Q 4th, B at K R 4th, Ps at K Kt 4th, K 5th, and Q 3rd.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 993.—By EICHSTADT.

*White*: K at Q B 7th, B at K 5th, Ps at K 4th, Q B 3rd, and Q R 4th.
*Black*: K at Q B 4th, B at Q 8th, Ps at Q 2nd, Q B 5th, and Q R 4th.
White to play, and mate in five moves.

PAPAL GODFATHERS.—"The present," observes the *Débats*, "is not the first time that a Pope has acted as godfather to Royal children. When Charlemagne was at Rome his son Pepin was baptised by Pope Adrian I. In France no other ceremony of the kind occurred, if we make a mistake not, up to the 16th century in the reign of François I., when the Dauphin of France, son of François I., who was baptised on the 25th of April, 1518, had a godfather doubly illustrious, since he was Pope and bore the name of Leon X.; he had besides a second godfather, the King of Sicily, Duke of Lorraine. The latter was present at the baptism; the Pope was represented by his nephew, Laurent de Médicis, Duke d'Urbino. The godmother was the Duchess Ancona. The Dauphin of France, son of Henry IV., who was afterwards Louis XIII., had also a Pope for his godfather—Paul V., of the Borghese family. The baptism took place at Fontainebleau on the 14th of September, 1606."

MAIL PACKETS IN CASE OF WAR.—There are now six mail steam-packet communications every month between England and the United States. In article 20 of the United States and English Postal Convention, it states that "in case of war between the two nations the mail packets of the two countries shall continue their navigation without impediment or molestation until six weeks after a notification shall have been made on the part of either of the two Governments and delivered to the other that the service is to be discontinued, in which case they shall be permitted to return freely and under special protection to their respective ports."

A SPANISH CRISIS.—The Madrid journals of the 10th inst. state that the whole city had been plunged into profound alarm in consequence of a report having been suddenly spread that a popular rising had commenced, and of the Government having taken military precautions with extraordinary promptitude. So great was the alarm that an officer of the staff went to the palace to accommend the Queen not to make her customary promenade, and another was sent to the Retiro, where the Princess of the Asturias was being promenaded, to have her removed to a place of safety. But it turned out that the reported rising was nothing more than a tremendous hubbub at the bull-fighting circus at the Porta del Alcala, and that it was caused by the president of the bull-fight having ordered a bull which behaved badly to be slaughtered, whereas the spectators wished to have him igcominiously expelled. The conflict ended in the triumph of the president.

A COLLISION IN THE PRINCIPALITIES.—On the 2nd there was a collision between some Austrian Uhlans and the Wallachian militia. The Uhlans who were to leave Fokschani for Bucharest had demanded several carriages for the transport of their baggage. An officer of Wallachian militia, who was on his way with his men to Braila, claimed the same vehicles. It is said that twelve militiamen were wounded, and that the Austrian officer received a bayonet stab. As soon as the circumstances were known at Bucharest, the AUSTRIAN Commander-in Chief despatched General Maniani with a staff officer, and the Wallachian Government a major and a surgeon, to inquire into the affair.—*Post Amgt Gazette.*

## EXECUTION OF PALMER.

IN a small portion of our last week's publication we gave a short notice of the execution at Stafford on Saturday morning. We now present a more detailed narrative of the last hours of the Rugeley poisoner.

Palmer denied the justice of his sentence to the last, but in a manner which left the impression on all who heard him that he had something on his mind which he would not disclose. About half-past ten o'clock on Friday night Major Fulford, the governor of the gaol, being aware that Mr. Smith, the attorney, was shortly expected to arrive, went to the prisoner's cell, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Goodacre. He told Palmer that, if he wished to make any family or confidential communications to Mr. Smith, he might rely that they would not be divulged, and that they should be kept a profound secret. Palmer immediately replied, "What I have to say to Mr. Smith I do not wish to be kept secret, but I hope, on the contrary, that you will take care to let it be made as public as possible. I have only to say that I am very grateful to Mr. Smith for his exertions on my behalf, and I also thank the officers of this gaol for their kindness to me." He then finished this sentence by using this remarkable expression, "I also wish to say that Cook did not die from strychnia." Major Fulford, upon his saying this, addressed Palmer, and said, "Mr. Palmer, I hope, at this awful moment, you are not quibbling as to the cause of Cook's death. The question is, not whether Cook was murdered by strychnia, but whether he was killed by you or not." Palmer rejoined, "Why, Lord Campbell summed up the case as one of murder by strychnia." Major Fulford again said, "That is not the question; the point is whether Cook was murdered by you or not." Palmer then said, "I have nothing more to say than this, I am quite easy in my conscience, and happy in my mind." Mr. Smith arrived at the prison soon after this occurred, and he was immediately admitted to the prisoner's cell. The prisoner's brothers and sister were present during the interview. It was anticipated that the prisoner was about to make some important communication to his attorney; but it turned out that his chief object was to thank him personally for the great pains he had taken in preparing his defence, and also to contradict a rumour which it seemed he imagined had got abroad, that he had made a confession in London either to Serjeant Shee or to some of the authorities of the gaol of Newgate. He wished Mr. Smith to do all in his power to get the statement contradicted if it had been made, and he also pressed upon him, for the sake, as he said, of his family and his "poor boy," that the body of Cook should be again exhumed and submitted to examination, with a view to show that it did not contain any strychnia. Mr. Smith promised to do all in his power to comply with Palmer's request. Before he left, Palmer gave him a religious tract, entitled "The Sinner's Friend;" and, just before he handed it to him, he wrote on the first page, in a firm, bold hand, "William Palmer, June 13, 1856."

The inns of Stafford carried on a busy trade on the day previous to the execution. All day long people flocked into the town by road, by rail, on foot, on horseback, in gig, carriage, or on donkey. Such crowding at the railway station, such jostling in tavern yards, and tavern parlours and coffee rooms, such crowding and pushing in public-house kitchens and taprooms. Everybody wanted to get shelter, and everybody found great difficulty in securing anything of the sort. Beds had been at a premium for days past, and he who came to Stafford on Friday hoping to secure one without having made previous arrangements for that purpose found himself miserably deceived. There was no bed to be got—not for love, not for money, not for any consideration; and lucky were those who (content to sit up all night on a chair, or lie upon a table, or litter down on a hay-loft, or share a stable with the horses) were able to get a good supper to feed that physical strength which was necessary to withstand the mighty crush which all knew next morning must inevitably bring.

Stafford has seldom seen a more motley throng than that of last Saturday morning. The town mechanic, the respectably-dressed tradesman, the rustic labourer, the dark-featured miner, or puddler from the iron districts, stood together in a strangely-blended, restlessly-heaving, and loud-murmuring mass; with women dotted about at intervals—panting and fainting from the pressure, but unable to disengage themselves from the dense mass of human life in which they had become embedded. The scene was at once exciting and saddening; for the solemn thought that Justice was about to exact her right and her might contrasted strangely with the aspect of that vast assemblage of people, in the minds of most of whom, to judge by appearance, curiosity had sway, to the entire exclusion of all nobler thoughts.

Perhaps no criminal of celebrity was ever executed in so inconvenient a place, so far as the facility for obtaining a view is concerned. The standing room outside the gaol was not more than ten feet wide, and although the street either way extends a very considerable distance, there was only available space for comparatively few persons—perhaps 5000 or 6000, the view of the scaffold either way being intercepted by the towers of the gaol. With the first peep of dawn the people began to take up a position from which a good view of the scaffold could be obtained. By four o'clock hundreds had taken their stand upon the limited area from which such a view could be obtained; by five o'clock the hundreds had swelled to thousands; by six o'clock every foot of vantage-ground was occupied, while the population of the surrounding villages still came pouring into the town, too late to see, but not too late to hear, how he died, and know whether he had made a confession.

The convict retired to rest early on the morning, and slept two hours and a half, when he was visited again by Mr. Goodacre, the chaplain; between five and six he had some tea, but without eating anything with it. The chaplain saw him repeatedly until the hour of his execution, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Sneyd, a clergyman in the neighbourhood, who had visited him once or twice during the week. Shortly after seven he had another cup of tea; and to the turnkey who gave it him, and who asked him how he was, he replied he was quite comfortable. About half-past seven o'clock Colonel Dyott, the High Sheriff of the county, accompanied by Mr. Hand, the Under Sheriff, and some of his officers, arrived at the gaol, and they proceeded to the prisoner's cell, accompanied by Major Fulford, the governor, and the Rev. Mr. Goodacre. The prisoner shook hands with them, and returned thanks to the governor for the kindness he had received at his hands. Shortly afterwards Colonel Dyott asked the prisoner whether he did not think that the time had arrived when he ought to admit the justice of his sentence? Palmer immediately, and with great earnestness, exclaimed, "No!" then, striking one of his arms down, and with great energy, he added, "They are my murderers." He did not mention whom he meant by "they," but he again repeated the expression, "I am murdered; they are my murderers."

At this moment the prison bell gave forth its mournful sound. Palmer heard it quite unmoved, and it being now close upon eight o'clock a signal was given for the procession to be formed. It was headed by the chaplain, who commenced reading the Burial Service. He was followed by some officers of the Sheriff; then came the prisoner, close to whom was the hangman and his assistant. The High Sheriff and his deputy and a few of the county magistrates who are visiting justices of the gaol, and Major Fulford, the governor, closed the procession. The cell in which the prisoner had been confined was in a sort of gallery, and he had to descend an iron staircase. He descended at a quick pace; and, notwithstanding his arms and hands being pinioned, he never faltered, but exhibited a most extraordinary appearance of nonchalance, and, indeed, indifference. He made a bow to the governor of the prison, Major Fulford, who was standing at the bottom of the staircase, and shook hands with one of the officials of the prison, and then with great composure resumed his place in the procession. The distance from this spot to the place of execution is considerable, and Palmer traversed the whole of it with a firm light step, tripping, as it were, along the ground. He did not evince the least appearance of alarm when he came suddenly upon the ladder leading up to the scaffold, but at once mounted it rapidly, and, having looked up and observed the spot where the rope was hanging, he, of his own accord, placed himself under it, and the executioner at once placed the noose round his neck. This was the only moment when he appeared to betray any emotion, for the moment the rope touched his flesh he turned deadly pale. Contrary to general expectation, the crowd did not evince any manifestation against the prisoner upon his making his appearance on the scaffold. There was a slight yell from one portion of the crowd, but the majority of those present gave no expression of feeling, and, indeed, almost perfect stillness prevailed. The hangman, having drawn the cap over the face of the prisoner, retired from the scaffold and withdrew the bolt that secured the drop, which at once fell, and Palmer appeared to die almost instantaneously. There was not a single convulsive effect observable: his pinioned hands gradually dropped, and he ceased to exist, apparently without a pang.

After hanging an hour the body was cut down and carried to the interior of the gaol, where a cast of the head was accurately taken by a gentleman named Bridges, who is connected with the Liverpool Phrenological Society, who had a special authority from the visiting justices for that purpose. The countenance of the prisoner did not exhibit any indication of his having suffered a violent death, and a sort of contemptuous smile appeared upon the face. In the course of the day the body was buried within the precincts of the gaol.

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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 868.—VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1856. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.


## LOST PUBLIC SPIRIT.

EVERY reflective politician in our own or foreign countries must have observed the palpable collapse of public virtue among our governing classes. We live in a time of transition—in a time when the old statesmanship, the old parties, and the old leaders, are dying out; and when no new parties, and consequently no new leaders, have arisen among the people, to express their wishes, and to marshal the youth and the maturity of the country into those great political phalanxes, by which in free countries freedom is best preserved, and most securely increased. But the day is fast approaching when the apathetic rottenness of Parliaments and Governments must give way to nobler and more wholesome impulses; when the ministry of *poco-curantism* must be replaced by one more in accordance with the earnest work which the country has to perform, and with the difficulties and perils through which it has to pass; and when a Parliament must be returned, the members of which will think more of high political principle, of rigid adherence to patriotic duty, and of the rights and progress of all classes in every part of the empire, than of the security of their own seats, or of the merely local prejudices, jealousies, and illiberalities of the corrupt constituencies by whose favour they tack the letters M.P. to their names, and strut about in the full-blown dignity of senatorial rank. Sir Robert Peel is not the last of our statesmen. He was the last to set a great example, and to sacrifice the traditions of his youth, the friendships and connections of his life, and the Shibboleths of his party, to the cause of truth and justice, and the imperative command of his convictions. But it would fare ill with England if there were no other men to arise in her councils to prefer virtue to place, and the cause of their country to the effete traditions of their party.

But where are these new men? We search for them in vain. We see none who look beneath the surface of things, or who form large views of the real position of England at the present day, or of the duties that will devolve upon her amid the approaching convulsions of the continent of Europe. The men of the new generation who might once have guided the people, have snuffed themselves out by their unstatesmanlike adherence to the dogma of the Quakers—that War is in no circumstances justifiable, and that a nation, smitten by another nation on the right cheek, is bound to turn the left cheek to receive the same insult; and that the only safe and advisable rule of worldly conduct is to mind the shop, to grow fat, to prosper, and to heap up wealth. To these men there have as yet arisen no successors. We have some honest politicians of note; but unluckily they are all—or nearly all—impracticable and "crotchetty," and have not the tact to work harmoniously and efficiently with other men, or the energy and steadiness that spring from great purpose. On the other hand there are many men of tact and energy, capable of marshalling, of leading, and of governing their fellows, but unfortunately they are not honest, or are so closely associated with the great families who look upon the government of the nation as their birthright, or the necessary appanage of their dignity, that their leadership inspires distrust instead of confidence, and is tolerated, not approved, by the people.

In addition to the want of men, there is the want of political organisation. In free countries nothing can be done without organisation, and everything can be done with it. What carried the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act? Organisation. What carried the Reform Bill? Organisation. What repealed the Corn-laws? Organisation. But at the present time organisation is defunct except for religious and sectarian purposes. On a question of the Sunday or the Sabbath, or of the grant to Maynooth, an admirably constructed and effective machinery is in existence; but there is no such machinery for political or secular purposes. The machinery was broken up with the Anti-Corn-law League, and has never since been reconstructed. An attempt has been recently made to restore the wholesome action of public opinion by the formation of what is called the Administrative Reform Association, but hitherto with very little success. That body, if not a complete failure, has certainly not proved itself to be a very signal triumph either of the popular will or of the popular principle. It has lived a spasmodic kind of life, and was thought but a fortnight ago to be hopelessly defunct. Mr. Roebuck has, in the interval, given it a galvanic shock; and it has opened its eyes, stretched its limbs, and given a convulsive snort, to prove that it is yet above ground. But we cannot discover in Mr. Roebuck speech on the reinauguration of the Association, or in anything that it has yet done or proposes to do, the signs of a real and permanent vitality. It enunciates a profession of political faith so broad that Lord Palmerston, Lord Derby, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Gavan Duffy, if the latter were still in Parliament, or Mr. Feargus O'Connor, if still alive, might severally give in their adhesion to it. Lord Palmerston is an Administrative Reformer as good as Mr. Morley or Mr. Roebuck; and, in spite of the ugly reminiscences connected with the name of "Dowb," so is Lord Panmure. Indeed, Lord Palmerston, though a jester and a "joker of jokes," has proved in the only real and urgent business which the nation has recently had in hand, that he is an Administrative Reformer of the best and highest class. The same praise is due to the Ministry as a body, as most people will admit, when they compare the state of our army and navy when Lord Aberdeen quitted office, and Lord Palmerston assumed the whole responsibility, with that in which it was at the conclusion of the war. The cry of Administrative Reform in the mouths of those who, at present, seek to agitate the country with it, is either a sham or a mistake. No Ministry, no Government, will oppose or deny it; consequently, no Government, however incapable or corrupt, can be overthrown upon it, and replaced by a better. The question is too vague, too meaningless, and too intangible for political warfare. It is a question that is not even

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM FENWICK WILLIAMS, K.C.B., "THE HERO OF KARS."—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS, PARLIAMENT-STREET.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

skin deep. It lies upon the surface, like soot upon the cheeks of a chimney-sweep, and may be wiped off, leaving the peccant humours in the blood as vigorous as if the ablution had not been performed. The evil to be remedied has a much deeper seat. It is not so much a corrupt or incapable Administration that the country has to fear as a corrupt and incapable Parliament. The existing Parliament has ceased to represent, and possibly never did represent, the feelings of the nation. It does not understand the state of Europe, with which our own prosperity or the reverse is so intimately connected; and is almost as blind to all the great movements of the outer world as the family council of the Emperor of Japan. It is true that Parliament will not listen to any demand for Parliamentary Reform, that the subject has not yet assumed proportions large enough to frighten it into respect or good behaviour, and that men with crotchets or well-meaning doctrinaires have converted it into a weariness and a bore. But these are no reasons why Parliamentary Reform, the real cure for political evils, should not be sought by earnest and enlightened men who aspire to guide the opinions of their fellow-countrymen. Parliamentary Reform will be the great question of the next few years; even should the complications of foreign wars and convulsions arise to share the inquietude and demand the sacrifices of the public. Why should "Administrative Reformers" give this question the go-by, because they imagine it to be unpopular? If it be a true principle, if it be the thing which is needed to secure the Administrative Reform for which at present they clamour, if it lie at the very root of all other reforms, and if no essential amelioration be practicable without it, why should they care whether it be popular or unpopular? It is not by cowardice and procrastination that great political or any other victories can be won. Lord Palmerston, or the Minister who shall succeed him, could knock down with a breath the whole structure that Mr. Roebuck has undertaken to prop up, by simply giving in his own adhesion to it, and that of his colleagues; and this he could do without the sacrifice of a single principle of his life or of a single interest of his party. When will the Administrative Reformers see that an organisation without a great and living principle to support is good for nothing?

## MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM FENWICK WILLIAMS, BART., K.C.B.

THE return of the heroic defender of Kars to England, and the honour and distinction with which he has been received by his grateful country, are among the most interesting incidents of the history of the past fortnight. "After having been honoured," says a contemporary, "by the Sovereigns, the higher circles, and the populations of countries for which he did not fight and in a special manner by those of the country which he fought against, General Williams has at length returned to his own land, in whose cause he displayed his noble qualities, whose commission he bore, and whose name he so brilliantly maintained in the face of a very energetic, capable, and powerful enemy, amidst trials and difficulties unsurpassed."

The gallant General landed at Dover on Monday week. At Dover General Williams was received by the Mayor and Corporation, with Colonel Lake, who served so nobly by the side of the General at Kars. At Birmingham's Royal Ship Hotel he was presented by the Corporation with an address of congratulation, to which General Williams replied in a speech full of manly British feeling.

The presentation of the address took place in one of the hotel apartments, and our Artist has portrayed the very interesting scene, in which Mr. Stilwell, the deputy Town Clerk, is reading the address to the General. The Mayor, J. Worsfield, Esq., is attended by his mace-bearer. Among the authorities present are the Coroner of the borough, Mr. G. F. Thompson, the Chaplain of the Corporation, the Rev. J. Pinkie, Rural Dean; the principal naval officer of the port, Captain M'Lwaine; the Commandant of the Garrison, Colonel Streatfield; the Commandant of the British Swiss Legion, Colonel Raines; besides a large number of the resident and visiting gentry.

General Williams afterwards partook of a *déjeuner* with the Mayor and most influential inhabitants of the town, and then proceeded by railway to London. His reception at Dover was truly enthusiastic; and he was greeted with loud and hearty cheers from hundreds of persons assembled on the quay.

The gallant officer, on arriving in town, had interviews with the military authorities. On entering the United Service Club, of which the gallant officer has been a member for several years, he was received with great cordiality. On Tuesday week the General was present at her Majesty's State Ball at Buckingham Palace, where he was introduced to the Sovereign by the Earl of Clarendon.

The first public duty of General Williams was a melancholy one. On Wednesday week he attended to the grave the remains of his brave companion in arms, Major Thompson.

At the Investiture held on Saturday last, at Buckingham Palace, General Williams received the honour of Knighthood of the Bath; the General having been nominated by her Majesty a Knight Companion of the Order, for his bravery at Kars in September last. The General was introduced between the Genealogist and the Gentleman Usher, and knelt before the Queen who was graciously pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon him with the sword of the Field Marshal the Gold Stick in Waiting. Her Majesty, assisted by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, passed round Sir William's neck the Riband, with the Badge suspended, of a Knight Commander (Military Division) of the Bath. The Queen then placed on his breast the star of a Knight Commander. Sir William then kissed the hand of his Sovereign, and withdrew.

On Monday evening, at Gloucester House, the Duchess of Gloucester had a dinner-party in compliment to General Williams. This day the General will dine with the Army and Navy Club, St. James's-square; and on Monday he will receive a similar compliment at the hands of the United Service Club.

A banquet is in course of preparation at Woolwich to be given by the officers of the Royal Artillery to General Sir William Williams, who is appointed to the post of Commandant of Woolwich Garrison, in the room of Major-General Whitwates, who has resigned. The formal installation of General Williams will take place on the 4th of July, the day following his reception at dinner.

On Thursday the General laid the foundation-stone of the memorial slate of the new School Chapel at Harrow, to commemorate the Harrow officers who fell in the Crimea.

A Portrait of General Williams, from a family picture painted a few year since, appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for February 2, with an outline of his life and services.

The Portrait of the hero engraved upon our front page is from a photograph taken on Saturday last, by Mr. John Watkins, of Parliament-street; it is a very successful likeness, and is meritorious as a work of art: it represents the hero dressed in the uniform of a General of Artillery, and wearing all his orders

Her Majesty the Queen having been pleased to honour General Williams with a command to sit to Mr. Mayall, the artist, of 224, Regent-street, for a full-length photographic portrait, in the dress worn by the gallant General at Kars, accordingly, on Wednesday Sir William gave his desired sitting, when Mr. Mayall, with his usual skill and certainty, produced a remarkably fine and characteristic likeness.

Sir William Williams is sitting for his bust to Mr. G. G. Adams, of Sloane-street.

THE new ship *Victor Emmanuel*, whose launch we engraved a few weeks back, made her trial trip on Saturday last with the most satisfactory results. She is the first vessel of a new line established by the Messrs Joyce, of Mcorgate-street, to run between England and the Cape, carrying passengers and cargo. She is upwards of a thousand tons burthen, with engines of ninety horses nominal power, is fitted with Cunningham's patent topsails, and with the screw alone averaged a speed of nine knots per hour.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

PARIS, Thursday

PARIS has again subsided into the comparative quiet that habitually reigns in it at this season, although many foreigners, especially English, occupy the hotels and furnished apartments, and help to keep up the extravagant prices so many circumstances have raised. Among the whispers that go round with regard to the minor details and events of the christening, it is said that Lady Cowley, who, in fact, abstained on several occasions from appearing at the fêtes, has been much displeased at the precedence accorded to the Duchess of Hamilton. Further, it is said that the Legate is far from being satisfied at his reception here, having expected to be met with the same homage that is paid in Rome to the Pope and that he was much annoyed at not being able to pronounce a Latin discourse at the christening, which, not being in the programme of the ceremony, was drowned at the commencement by the music. There is, moreover, a whisper that the Emperor and Empress went about in a *fiacre* to see the illuminations. We report the rumour in our position of chronicler of words as well as deeds; but we beg to stand in no wise responsible for the truth of the story. We believe, however, that there is more ground for the statement that certain members of the Imperial family very near the throne are far from satisfied at the arrangements contained in the *Senatus Consultum* relative to the Regency. The absence of one of the parties concerned from the christening ceremony, and the very small part taken by the other in the events attending it, are certainly significant.

The expedition of the Prince Napoleon to the north is conducted on a very complete and extensive scale. M. Chorlaky (whose piece at the Odéon, "La Florentine," was made the occasion of certain strongly-marked Democratic demonstrations in the winter) attends it for the purpose of giving a narrative of its course and events; M. Giraud is to make a series of drawings; MM. Rousseau, Sahl, &c., are employed in other artistic capacities; and, in addition, a considerable suite is attached to the person of the Prince, who travels under the name of the Comte de Me don.

Considerable attention has been excited here by the pretended text of the letter addressed by the Comte de Paris to the Comte de R——, which was said to contain his profession *de foi* relative to the ideas of a fusion. In this letter the young Prince was supposed to state that, seeing the period of his majority approach, he considered it his duty to make known his political sentiments; that these were such as are expressed in the will of his father, and in which his mother has brought him up; that, were his opinions even less fixed on this point than they had previously been, the discussions lately occurring on the occasion of the visit of the Comte de Chambord to Nervi on the subject of the tricoloured flag, the emblem which appeals to all his filial sympathies, would have decided them. It now appears, however, that the whole story resolves itself into a simple paragraph, in which the young Prince says that the Duc de Nemours has informed him of what has recently occurred in his family; that, his age preventing him from entering into these matters, he has kept aloof from all; and that he only has before his eyes the will of his father, the conduct of his grandfather, and a Constitutional Monarchy."

The decree bestowing on each of the Princes of the Orleans line, or on their widowers or descendants, an annual allowance of 200,000 francs, is generally approved.

There is a report that King Otho has some intention of continuing the journey he has undertaken to Carlsbad as far as Paris. Such an idea has been conveyed through the medium of Admiral Bonet.

Hector Berlioz has, as was generally anticipated, succeeded to Adolph Adam in the Institute. He obtained nineteen votes; Panseron, eleven; and Felicien David but five.

It is said that several prelates took advantage of the occasion which the late ceremonies afforded them of holding personal communication with the Emperor to touch on the subject of the non-observance of the Sunday in the prosecution of the public works, and on the obstacles put in the way of the soldier's attendance at mass. The Emperor, our authority informs us, received these "indiscreet interferences" with silent disapproval.

It is said that in October will take place in Paris an exhibition yet more interesting to general spectators than the admirable one which has just terminated—namely, a collection of horses from all parts of the world. It will, no doubt, be difficult of composition, but it cannot fail to be highly attractive.

A report more than once raised and extinguished is again brought forward, relative to the removal of the remains of the Duc de Reichstadt, and the rumour even goes on to state that a battalion of Zouaves will be sent on the expedition, which is to enter Paris on its return on the day of the St. Napoleon. It appears, however, that, whatever may be the result of the negotiations on the subject, as yet Austria has by no means yielded to the propositions of M. de Bourqueney, who has tried in various ways to carry the point.

The health of Mdlle. Rachel continues to be in a most precarious state and necessitates a journey to Ems. The Baux Bonnes were at first recommended, but her sister Rebecca having died there about two years since prevented her adopting the advice.

## THE INUNDATIONS IN FRANCE.

WE are glad to see, from the most recent reports of the damage sustained by the late inundations in France, that the aggregate amount of loss will be much less than was at first estimated. Before the floods had withdrawn, the French papers said it would take at least £16,000,000 to repair the injuries in town and country. It is now calculated that the loss will not be half that sum. Even with this deduction, however, the amount of suffering is large enough to call for the most liberal contributions on the part of the wealthy to relieve the distress. At the late meeting at the Mansion House, the Governor of the Bank of England said he had received a letter from Lyons, which stated that no less than forty thousand human habitations had been either carried away or so damaged that they would have to be rebuilt; and they might, therefore, imagine that at least an equal number of families had been reduced to destitution. In the country the damage which was done by the floods was bad enough, as he remarked; but when the waters reached the towns they could scarcely picture the distress, the utter despair of the inhabitants, and the damage done to the artisans, who found it impossible to resist the ravages of the waters

M. Doré, the eminent French artist, has endeavoured to give a picture of what took place in one of the streets of Lyons, which will give our readers some notion of the frightful ruin caused by the floods in that seat of industry.

We understand that the London Stereoscopic Company have just received at their gallery, 54, Cheapside, a series of transparent stereoscopic proofs of the scenes of the inundations.

## UNION OF THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

The principal inhabitants of Jassy, nobles and others, have agreed on a representation to the Allied Commissioners, demanding—

1. The union of the Principalities under a Prince of one of the reigning families of Europe (not of the neighbouring States), and 2. The establishment of a capital in the centre of the new State.

The Porte is also reported to have addressed a note on the subject to the Powers interested in the matter, stating—that the union of the two provinces under one Sovereign would endanger the suzerainty of the Porte over them; and that, whilst the instructions to the Turkish Commissioners are to assist in everything that can benefit the Principalities and their people, they are equally firm in forbidding them to consent to anything that may weaken the Porte's suzerainty.

The question of the Danubian Principalities still occupies the attention of the Austrian Government. Recent letters from Vienna say that the true reason why Austria is so averse to the union of Moldavia and Wallachia is to be found in the following sentence, which is taken from the last of the series of Governmental articles that have recently been forwarded from Vienna to the *Augsburg Gazette*:—"The world does not need the formation of a second and modern Sardinia between the Danube, the Pruth, and the Carpathians."

## THE CONTEST FOR THE UNITED STATES' PRESIDENCY.

The news by the Royal Mail steam-ship *Africa*, which left New York on the 11th inst., gives little or no information regarding the probable result of the contest for the Presidency. The various sections of the party opposed to Southern domination and the supremacy of brute force overthrew all reason and common sense enough to elect the man of their choice if they can unite upon a candidate. Meantime the Democrats, headed by the Slave power of the South speak confidently of the return of Mr. Buchanan.

There was a very remarkable scene in Washington on the 7th, on the occasion of a ratification meeting in response to the nomination of that gentleman. Speeches were delivered by Senators Cass and Douglas (the rejected candidates) responding to and sustaining the nomination of Mr. Buchanan and Mr Breckinridge for the first and second places in the gift of the American people. At the conclusion of the speaking in the saloon the assembly repaired to the presidential mansion to pay their respects to President Pierce. After a "spirit-stirring salute from the band," the President, from an upper window, addressed the assembly. He said:—

It is never to be forgotten by me that in 1852 older and better soldiers (Cries from the multitude, "Not better!")—than myself, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Cass, men who had been faithful and tried leaders through many years of labour and conflict, were passed by to call me from the retirement which I had sought, and to which I shall return without regret. May I not add, gentlemen, if life be spared to me, I shall go back to the state of my birth with the consciousness of having adopted no single measure of public policy during my administration which I did not believe to be demanded by the best interests of my country, nor one which does not to-night command the approbation of my judgment and my conscience? The conduct of those older and better soldiers of whom I have spoken, and of the younger but nevertheless better soldier, Judge Douglas (the author of the Nebraska Bill), who I am glad to see now standing by the great and good man, General Cass (who is anxious for a war with England), who for so many years has had not merely my confidence and respect, but my affection, will never cease to be gratefully remembered by me. They were all in the field, not merely to encourage and direct, but actually to lead the columns. Their energies were not put forth because the standard was in my hands, but because the banner was, in their estimation, for the time being, the impersonation of those sound constitutional principles which they believed could alone give stability and permanence to this glorious fabric of our institutions. It is cheering to know that the action of the late convention places the statesmen and patriots who are to lead us now upon the identical platform which I accepted, with full conviction of my judgment and with every sentiment of my heart, and that they are to occupy it with the standard inscribed over it, as much, so far as the strict construction of the Constitution and the maintenance of the constitutional rights of every portion of the Union are concerned.

## THE CIVIL WAR IN KANSAS.

While President Pierce and the Democratic party are glorifying themselves over the shameful deeds of the present Administration, and straining every nerve to return Mr. Buchanan, who does not promise to be a whit more friendly to Great Britain than Mr. Pierce has been, civil war continues to rage in Kansas. On the 4th inst Governor Shannon issued a proclamation ordering all the unauthorised military companies to disperse, and warning outlaw parties to keep away from the territory, as he had sufficient force to enforce the laws and protect the citizens. What Mr. Governor Shannon means by "protecting the citizens" may be inferred from the following statement in a letter from Kansas:—

A party of pro-slavery men, including a son of Governor Shannon, made a night attack on the house of Captain Walker, five miles from Lecompton, but they were repulsed, and young Shannon taken prisoner. He was released on the following day, after which Shannon took a company of United States' dragoons, and spent two days in searching the homes of the Free-state men, taking possession of all the arms and ammunition which could be found.

Other accounts from Kansas state that the Free state forces had burned the town of Bernad. The town of Franklin was, it is said, captured by the Abolitionists on the morning of the 4th instant, after a desperate fight, in which three Pro-slavery men were killed. Marshal Donaldson and four men were killed at Hickory Point on the 3rd instant.

A general rendezvous of Pro-slavery men was appointed at Ball Creek, preparatory to another attack on Lawrence. General Whitfield was to command. They expected to concentrate 600 men before starting. The men were mostly furnished with United States' muskets. The Free state men were deficient in arms and provisions.

The *Democratic Press* has a letter from Lecompton, June 4, which states, that thirty Southerners, while proceeding from Westport to Hull Creek, under command of Pate, encountered about the same number of Free-state men. They had a number of Free-state prisoners, whom he arranged in front, in a shield. Then his company fell back, under cover of the unarmed prisoners, and had between logs and trees. The Free-State men then dropped down in the grass, and a scattered firing was kept up for two hours, till Pate surrendered unconditionally. Three Missourians of Pate's party escaped, among them Coleman, the murderer of Dow. The Free-state party took thirty horses, a number of rifles and United States' muskets, besides a quantity of goods stolen at Lawrence.

The spirit manifested by the Governor, improvised a demonstration which was surpassed only by the great Summer meeting in the same place. Full 5000 persons were present, and 5000 dollars were collected on the spot in material aid for the struggling people of Kansas. A committee of citizens will be appointed to collect further subscriptions. During the evening addresses were delivered by the Hon. Samuel Galloway, of Ohio; Judge Culver, of Brooklyn, and others, and no little Buffum, who have borne a prominent part in the troubles in Kansas.

At a public meeting in Worcester, Massachusetts, on the 7th inst., 4500 dollars were subscribed to aid the Free-state settlers of Kansas. It is said a large number of men in that city have volunteered to emigrate to Kansas. They are to be well armed, and commanded by persons of experience in military tactics

In the Senate the member for Illinois has introduced a bill for the pacification of Kansas. It simply proposes to abolish the territorial Government of Kansas and the laws passed by its Legislature, and extend over the distracted territory the Government and laws in force in Nebraska. After a sharp discussion the bill was referred to the Committee on Territories Mr. Crittenden had proposed another plan, suggesting that the President send General Scott to take command of the troops.

RUSSIAN PROPERTY IN BALACLAVA.—The quantity of property recovered by the Russians in plate and money from the ruins of Balaclava and its environs is greater than could have been supposed. The Chief Priest of Balaclava has succeeded in finding a quantity of church plate and silver spoons, forks, jewellery, and pearls, which were hidden in a well that was choked up with butcher's offal. The pearls since were discovered. Another Russian waited on Colonel Harding, the Commandant of Balaclava, and requested leave to look, for some things he had lost in his house; and, on receiving it, he entered the half-ruined mansion, and removing the stone wood-work, behold! there was an iron box full of gold and silver, which, he informed the Commandant, was the property of his daughter, who was just about to be married. He said he could not trust a Tartar, and so he had hidden the money, but she should make away with it, and he was delighted beyond measure when he got permission to take away his treasure as soon as he had proved his right to it.—*Letter from the Camp, June 10.*

CRIME IN THE CRIMEA.—As the troops are withdrawn from the Crimea the hosts of scoundrels who have hitherto been kept in awe by force of arms begin to execute their avocation, and thefts, robbery, and violence are on the increase. On the outskirts of the camps As Colonel Walker was quietly sketching the other day near the Fedukhine heights a bullet whistled by him, and on looking up he saw the smoke of the discharge and immediately afterwards observed a Greek running off at a considerable distance over the broken ground, where a horse would have had no chance. Another officer was fired at from one of the deserted French camps in the Kamara, as he was riding homeward after dark. An officer of the 19th was attacked by four men on the high-road from Balaclava to the front, robbed and beaten, but the pistol came up before the ruffians could commit murder, as they then ran off. Horses are stolen wholesale—nine were carried off from the Light Division camp in one night. The French soldiers and camp people at Kamiesch have been informed by the authorities that the execution of the Czar must be accomplished by the 5th of July, and that they can receive no protection for their property or persons if they remain after that date.—*Letter from the Camp, June 10.*

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE American question has not presented any new phase, unless we reckon as such a fresh "complication," arising from an attempt, on the part of an ill-bred American here, to force himself into the Queen's presence, at Wednesday's Levee, in attire in which he would not dare to present himself in a lady's drawing-room in New York. But the domestic relations of the States themselves continually afford fresh and curious matter for study. The Kansas affair appears to be causing the utmost excitement, especially among the Abolitionist population, who see with indignation that an armed mob of ruffians is permitted to enact every kind of outrage upon the inoffensive citizens of the new state, while the Government refuses to interpose and put an end to such doings. We have news of what is called "a sanguinary battle" between the two parties, and it is stated that the Slavery men have conquered, but that some of their adherents have been shot. The Sumner and Brooks affray has also agitated the public mind. This was no mere common brawl, no outbreak of ungoverned temper. In Mr. Sumner was represented the principle of freedom, and he was therefore odious to the South upon broader grounds than the scorching eloquence with which he denounced the slave-owners. This is felt throughout the States, and the swaggering approbation which a few of the worst slave-journalists have given to the brutal assailant of Sumner does not produce any effect beyond an increase of disgust. A bully may beat a man who rebukes him; but it is felt that a political party is extensively damaged when it meets a charge with a bully's arguments. Every honest newspaper in the Union has recorded its loathing of such a course; but the most withering denunciation we have yet read has proceeded from the pen of Mr. Emerson, the celebrated author, who says,—"I do not see how a barbarous community and a civilised community can constitute one State. I think we must get rid of slavery or we must get rid of freedom. Life has no parity of value in the free states and in the slave state. In one it is adorned with education, with skilful labour, with arts, with long prospective interests, with sacred family ties, with honour and justice. In the other life is a fever; man is an animal, given to pleasure, frivolous, irritable, spending his days in hunting and practising with deadly weapons to defend himself against his slaves, and against his companions brought up in the same idle and dangerous way. Such people live for the moment; they have properly no future, and readily risk on every passion a life which is of small value to themselves or to others. Life and life are incommensurate. The whole state of South Carolina does not now offer any one or any number of persons who are to be weighed for a moment in the scale with such a person as the meanest of them all has now struck down."

Mr. Walpole's manifestation against the system of education in Ireland obtained but a shortlived glory. On Monday night a counter-resolution was proposed, which, although it did not go as directly to the point as it might have done, meant, and was explained by Lord Palmerston to mean, a contradiction to the Walpolean proposition. The Conservative leaders showed some tact in avoiding a decisive overthrow—they gave in their adhesion to the new address that was moved, affecting to believe that it was to the same effect as their own, and Mr. Walpole himself actually voted for it. For this "tergiversation" they are soundly rated and declared untrustworthy by the organs of the party. But there were certain honest believers in the expediency of driving the little Papist from school by forcing the Bible upon him, and they would not let the question be dropped so easily, but took a division on their own peculiar demand—namely, that Government aid should not be withheld from schools where the patrons were Protestant enough to carry the rule that the Scripture should be taught. The lists showed that there are ninety-seven men in the House who would rather let a child go uninstructed than taught otherwise than out of the authorised version. *En revanche*, however, Mr. Spooner gained another victory over Maynooth on Wednesday. The Jew Bill has been rejected by the House of Lords; Lord Lyttelton must have spoken eloquently for it; and Lord Derby introduces a bill for removing the "House of Stuart" folly from the Parliamentary oath, without removing the words that exclude the Jew. The House of Lords will possibly pass this bill, and take credit for an enlightened conformity to the dictates of common sense, while in no degree conceding a point really at issue. We are glad to add that the Honourable East India Company, despite a terrible clamour by that very readily-excited orator, Sir James Hogg, has been compelled to do justice to the heirs of the Nawab of Surat, whose property the Company took away, on condition of paying those heirs a pension, which, in default of issue, on condition of paying those heirs a pension, which, in default of issue, endeavours to avoid paying. The marked sense of a body of English gentlemen in regard to the "highly untradesmanlike conduct" of the Company.

Mr. Bowyer, a gentleman who was converted to Rome some time ago, and who, like all converts, is ten times more desperately zealous than old believers, was greatly scandalised at a statement in the *Times*, that at the christening banquet of the Prince Imperial six Cardinals were forgotten, and consequently had to squeeze into such places as they could. Mr. Bowyer argued with his usual "forcible feebleness," that the thing was impossible, for this reason. There are but six Cardinals in France, and for the Emperor to have forgotten the whole lot would have been an insult to religion, of which the eldest son of the Church is incapable. But it turns out that the correspondent of the journal stated a fact; that though the Cardinals were not actually forgotten, the officials had neglected to secure seats for them, and that other people had taken the seats. So that the undignified squeezing was really performed. The same M.P., who appears to hold a brief for King Bomba and the Pope, attacked the Home Office the other day, because the assassin Foschini had not been captured. Mr. Bowyer attempted to connect him with Mazzini. By the way, the recent rebuke of one of the Italian patriots against those who use "the poniard" has not been very graciously received in Italy. The Liberal party deny any "theory of the dagger," but urge that, in their otherwise disarmed condition, and exposed as they are to the brutalities of tyrants, it is not wonderful that steel should sometimes leap out where oppression has become too galling for endurance. Against a Government which slowly tortures innocent persons to death it might drive one to first principles to say what form of resistance or vengeance is unwarrantable.

An interesting sight is in store for London. The Guards, on their way home, will be received at the Waterloo station by the Horse Guards authorities, and will march through the principal streets, and finally be inspected in the Park by her Majesty. Sir Fenwick Williams of Kars has aroused the spleen of the Manchester party by his words, "Woe to the nation that neglects the military art;" but the wholesome truth that in the presence of armed Europe England must be ready and able to use her arms is not likely to be rejected by the people, whose ears are not stuffed with cotton.

It is stated, and not contradicted, that the Bishop of London is about to resign his see, feeling himself inadequate to the discharge of its multifarious duties. Furthermore, it is said that the Bishop of Durham is about to follow the example of Dr Blomfield. Lastly, in connection with Church matters, we may mention that it was announced that the vacant see of Gloucester was to be given to Mr. Chevenix French, the protegé of the Bishop of Oxford, and that the zig zag process which Lord Palmerston calls "keeping peace in the Church" was to be adopted, and the last new Bishop having been a hot Evangelical, this one was to be a distinguished Trostarian. But the allegation seems to be premature.

A "friendly address" from the citizens of Dublin to those of New York is now in course of signature, and has already obtained the names of the Lord Mayor and of several other influential persons.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 21, 1856.

| Month and Day | Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M. 181 feet above sea level. | Thermometer. Highest Reading. | Thermometer. Lowest Reading. | Mean Temperature of the Day. | Rain in Inches. Read at 10 P.M. | Mean Temperature of Ozone (0-10) Wet Bulb. | Mean Temperature of Ozone (0-10) Dew Point. | Amount of Ozone (0-10) At 9h Night. | At 3h Day. | Mean ozone (0-10) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inches. | ° | ° | ° | | ° | ° | ° | ° | |
| June 18 | 29.764 | 68 | 44.7 | 53.5 | 0.008 | 50.9 | 50.2 | 7 | 8 | 7.2 |
| ,, 19 | 29.418 | 61.7 | 47.4 | 53.6 | 0.330 | 51.9 | 52.1 | 8 | 1 | 10.0 |
| ,, 20 | 29.479 | 59.4 | 49.2 | 54.0 | 0.155 | 52.8 | 51.8 | 2 | 3 | 10.0 |
| ,, 21 | 29.781 | 62.8 | 42.9 | 51.8 | 0.000 | 51.3 | 50.6 | 8 | 3 | 7.0 |
| ,, 22 | 29.730 | 63.9 | 51.8 | 57.9 | 0.070 | 54.4 | 54.2 | 4 | 6 | 8.5 |
| ,, 23 | 29.994 | 59.8 | 51.9 | 53.9 | 0.000 | 52.0 | 52.1 | 4 | 0 | 8.7 |
| ,, 24 | 30.067 | 68.9 | 49.2 | 58.1 | 0.005 | 57.9 | 55.9 | 1 | 0 | 0.7 |
| Mean | 29.737 | 63.7 | 48.2 | 55.2 | 0.548 | 53.5 | 52.4 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 8.6 |

*The range of temperature during the week* was 26°.

*The Weather* was—On 18th fair, from 9h 15m, p.m. rainy, 19th rainy, with thunder at 4½ p.m. 20th from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m. rain, 21st fine, 22nd showers, 23rd and 24th dull, with slight rain.

*The direction of the wind* was—On the 18th N.W., became W.N.W. at 1 p.m., S.W. at 3h a.m., W. at 8½ a.m., S.W. at 10 a.m., W. at 4½ p.m.; S.S.W. at 11h a.m. on 19th, S. at 4h a.m., S.S.E. at 11 p.m., S.E. at 2 p.m., S.S.E. at 4 p.m., S. at 8½ p.m., S.S.W. at 9 p.m., S. at 4 a.m. on 20th, moved through W. to N.W. at 6h a.m., became N.N.W. at 8½ a.m., N. at 10 a.m., N.N.W. at 1½ p.m., N.W. at 7½ p.m., W.N.W. at 9½ p.m., W. at 2 a.m. on 21st, W.S.W. at 7½ p.m., S.W. at 10 a.m., S.S.W. at 4½ p.m., S.W. at 7½ p.m., W.S.W. at 11 p.m.; W. at 1½ a.m. on 22nd, S.W. at 4½ a.m., W. at 8½ a.m.; moving through N. to N.N.E. at 3 a.m. on 23rd, became E. at 3 p.m.; moved through S. to S.W. at 5 a.m. on 24th, became W.S.W. at 8½ a.m., becoming W. at midnight.

E. J. Lowe

MR. BRIGHT'S HEALTH.—We understand that Mr. Bright, M.P., is now residing at the house of Ardachy, near Dunkeld, the property of the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, M.P., who, we believe, has given instructions to the effect that Mr. Bright should lack no convenience or recreation which that wild but interesting mountain region can afford.—*Inverness Courier*.

MR. THACKERAY IN EDINBURGH.—We understand that the Directors of the Philosophical Institution have secured for the public of Edinburgh the privilege of hearing the lectures on the "Four Georges," which Mr. Thackeray has delivered with so much success in America. Mr Thackeray has just returned to Great Britain, and will, for the first time in this country, deliver these lectures here early in November next.—*Scotsman*

EXHIBITION AT MANCHESTER OF ART TREASURES.—At a meeting of the General Council of Subscribers to this undertaking, held in Manchester on Monday, the designs for the building, by Messrs. C. D. Young and Co., were selected, and the contract for the building intrusted to them at their estimated price of £24,500. The building must be delivered to the committee on the 1st of January, 1857. John C. Deane, Esq., who held a similar appointment in the Dublin Exhibition of 1853, is the Commissioner engaged for the collection of the art treasures to be exhibited.

WELCOME TO LIEUT.-COLONEL WOOD.—The picturesque little village of Lyttleton, Middlesex, was on Monday last the scene of an animated reception to one of the Crimean heroes. Lieut.-Colonel David Wood, of the Horse Artillery, had that forenoon arrived in the city of London, having shared in the perils of the recent campaign, and, as it was understood he was to proceed in the afternoon to the family seat (his father's residence in Hiddlesex), the villagers on the road to Lyttleton, as well as many of the neighbours, resolved to give him an enthusiastic welcome. The roads leading from the Ashford station were in several places decora ed with triumphal arches and banners with suitable devices. A large and graceful archway spanned the road within a few hundred yards of the gateway to the mansion of the lord of the manor, with the appropriate inscription, "Welcome Home." About an hour after the dulcet bells the gallant Colonel passed along, heartily cheered by those assembled to welcome him. Colonel David Wood, who looked well, arrived in the Crimea in time to share the glories of Inkerman, where he got a narrow escape. He has two other brothers high in rank in her Majesty's service.

A NATIONAL MONUMENT TO WALLACE.—On Tuesday last a large and influential meeting was held at Stirling, on the site of the Abbey Craig, overlooking the scene of the battle of Stirling, to inaugurate the movement for a monument to the great Scottish hero and patriot, Sir William Wallace. The Earl of Elgin, the Provost of Edinburgh, and several other gentlemen, addressed the meeting, at which it was resolved to appoint a committee, consisting of the Lords Lieutenant and Sheriffs of counties and the chief magistrates of the principal towns in Scotland, to take the requisite steps to obtain subscriptions.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE AT LIVERPOOL.—The vigorous measures adopted by the directors have alarmed the turnouts, who, seeing that their places are being rapidly filled by other men, are crying loudly for arbitration, asserting that their case is misunderstood, and appealing to the shareholders and merchants in the town to help them.

FLIGHT OF A DEFAULTER.—Another Lincolnshire solicitor (says the *Lincolnshire Times*) —a gentleman of considerable practice and influence in Horncastle—has "evaporated." His estimable wife has said to be extensively. These unfortunate events have given a great shock to the confidence felt in the legal profession of this county, several members of it in high positions having recently fled from the country, leaving many of their clients large sufferers.

TRANSFER OF LAND.—It appears by a recent return that during the last three years the gross number of conveyances of land registered in Ireland was 7072; of that number, in 2261 conveyances the consideration was under £500; in 387 the consideration was £500 and under £1000; in 3761 no consideration was mentioned; and in 191 the consideration was 5s., or 10s., or "for love and affection."

THE TIPPERARY BANK.—On Tuesday last a considerable number of persons attended at the late office of the Tipperary Bank, in the town of Tipperary, to receive the dividend of 9s. in the pound, which was paid to them by a person representing the official assignee. Many farmers depositors—who held receipts varying from £10 to £600, seemed quite elated at receiving, as a beginning, one-tenth of what they once imagined was lost to them for ever.

HANDBOOK TO THE INVERNESS AND NAIRN RAILWAY.—The authors (George and Peter Anderson) of the "Guide to the Highlands and Islands of Scotland," one of the most valuable tourists' guides ever written have again come forward with a work on the old subject. Like its celebrated predecessor, the little book before us displays the elegant style and graphic descriptions. All the regulations and advantages of this new company are clearly and concisely stated and every place of historical moment or natural beauty receives artistic treatment. "The snorting of the 'iron horse,'" say the topographers, "is now being heard on our lone moors and pastoral solitudes; and when the commercial intercourse between the kingdom of the North Central Highlands and the south can move rapidly, from days to hours, and when the shackles of things which has hitherto kept the 'North Country' in a state of isolation." At the end is an exceedingly useful appendix containing a list of all the places on the new line, besides a list of fares and particulars respecting omnibuses and hackney vehicles. The little work is altogether interesting and a very instructive one, and combines within the compass of some fifty pages the statistical excellence of a "Bradshaw" with the gossip of a Murray's Handbook.

LOWESTOFT REGATTA.—The annual marine regatta at this beautiful watering-place has, we hear, been appointed to take place on the 22nd of July next: the prizes given will amount in value to nearly £250, including a magnificent piece of plate, valued at 100 guineas, given by Sir Morton Peto, Bart., for a schooner match. The exertions of Captain Andrew Jane Tennant, one of the most important of the coast regattas, and the influx of visitors at this season for the benefit of the sea-bathing is a token of the popular position Lowestoft holds among other places of a similar character. Whilst the facilities afforded by the railway company for visiting it render it economical and easy of access.

THE GOLDEN ROSE.—After the mass celebrated in the chapel of the Palace of St. Cloud by Cardinal Patrizzi, on the 19th inst., the ceremony presenting the Golden Rose took place. During the mass the rose was brought by the Master of the Ceremonies of the Emperor and placed on the altar. At the conclusion of the mass the Cardinal Legate took his place in a fauteuil in front of the altar, opposite their Majesties. Mgr. Monsan Lavalette, one of the prelates in the suite of the Legate, read in a loud voice the pontifical brief, conferring on Cardinal Patrizzi the power to deliver the Golden Rose in place of the Holy Father. After the document had been read, the Empress was requested by the Master of the Ecclesiastical Ceremonies to approach the altar, and the Golden Rose was presented to her Majesty, while the Cardinal pronounced the Latin formula usual on such occasions. The Prince Imperial was present at the ceremony, and after its conclusion, when the Imperial party had withdrawn to the state apartments, the Legate received the pontifical messenger to the Pope to the Emperor, and the Holy Rosary for the Prince Imperial.—*Monitor*

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Theman-of-war *Cressy*, 90, which is conveying Lord Wodehouse to St Petersburg, arrived off Copenhagen on Monday last. His Lordship will disembark at Cronstadt.

The Prince Regent of the Grand Duchy of Baden arrived on Saturday morning at Calais, and was received on his landing by General de l'Espinasse (Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor), the General commanding the 3rd military division, the Prefect of the Pas-de-Calais, the General commanding the department, and the principal civil and military authorities.

Prince Napoleon and suite, having pa'd Edinburgh a hurried visit, re-embarked on Saturday at Leith, on board the Imperial yacht *Reine Hortense*, and together with her consorts proceeded to the North Seas on a scientific mission.

The Prince Regent of Baden, accompanied by the persons in his suite, went from St. Cloud to Trianon last Sunday morning. About noon the Emperor and Empress, with the Grand Duchess of Baden, also drove over. About two o'clock the Emperor and the Prince Regent, mounted on horseback, and with the Empress and the Grand Duchess in a carriage, proceeded to view the park of Versailles and see the grand waterworks play.

The King of Oude, who has recently been dethroned by the East India Company, is expected to arrive in England by the Alexandria mail-packet *Indus*, due the beginning of July.

The King of Sweden has charged Prince Oscar, his son, to present to the Emperor for the Prince Imperial the insignia of the order of the Seraphim.

Amongst the marriage stipulations of Dona Amalia and Prince Adalbert of Bavaria is one to the effect that the wedding shall take place at Madrid; and another that the Princess shall not be followed into Bavaria by any Spanish lady—all her present attendants being destined to leave her at the frontier.

The Berlin papers say that "the Prince and Princess of Prussia will probably leave Berlin for London at the end of July, and remain there for a week; and it is thought that Queen Victoria will come to Berlin in September."

A bill is now before the French Council of State for making a restitution to the Orleans family in the shape of a settlement of 200,000 francs a year on each of the Princesses, whether daughters or daughters-in-law of the late King.

The Duke of Bedford and the Marquis of Westminster have contributed nearly £10,000 towards the erection of new churches in London.

The Grand Duchess of Parma on attempting to leave the city was taken prisoner by the Austrian military authorities, and obliged to return to her capital. On offering some remonstrance she was told that, as the Government of Parma had called in Austrian troops, it was necessary that the Sovereign should remain to countenance their acts.

The drawing-room of Lord John Russell's residence at Pembroke Lodge, Richmond, has been entered by thieves, who carried away a writing-case, workbox, good seal and key, with some valuable papers.

There is no longer any talk of General La Marmora being sent on a mission to Paris and London. As the story now goes, Garibaldi and Dan rinda with all the prestige he has acquired at St. Peters burg and Berlin, is to be the Sardinian envoy.

The Pope has yielded to the urgent representations of Hanover, and formed the principality of Osnabruck into a separate bishopric. For a long time it has been an appendage of the bishopric of Hildesheim.

On Wednesday, the 9th of July, a grand festival will be held at the Crystal Palace, Mr. Oliveira, M.P., in the chair, in aid of the efforts of the Wine Duties Reduction Committee, of which that gentleman is the chairman.

M. Place, of the Société du Crédit Mobilier, was expected at Constantinople, with a view to the organisation of a bank. Preparations on an extensive scale were making for his reception, and a palace at Boyukdere was on the point of being taken and furnished handsomely.

A despatch from Constantinople, of the 18 h inst., mentions that the concession of the new bank has been awarded to the company of which Mr. Layard is the director.

On Saturday last a floral fête and morning concert took place at Cremorne Gardens in aid of the funds of the Royal St. Anne's Society. The number of children at present in the institution at Bixton-hall is about 240, and there are 60 in the City Institution, making over 300 altogether.

Kissengen is unusually full for the season. Among the recent arrivals are Count Nesselrode and his niece, the Prince and Princess of Lichtenstein, Lady Le Poer Trench and family, and a number of distinguished names of all nationalities.

Cowes Castle, of which the late Marquis of Anglesey was Governor, is to be converted into a clubhouse for the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron.

The wealthy Landgrave of Furstenburg, who possesses vast property in Bohemia, and a spacious mansion at the former place, has opened his library, consisting of 20,000 volumes, for the use of the public.

Fifteen of the principal pictures in the Manfrini Gallery, Venice, have been purchased by Mr. Alexander Barker. According to recent accounts from Venice, Mr. Barker was on treaty for an additional portion of the Manfrini Gallery.

The *Times* states that the announcement of the appointment of the Rev. R. C. Trench to the vacant see of Gloucester and Bristol was premature. The successor has as yet been found for the late Bishop.

In consequence of the breaking off of a marriage by which he expected to come into a very large fortune, Prince Dolgorouki will not visit Paris. General Strogonoff, the Curator of the University of Moscow, is likely to be the new Russian Ambassador.

The death of Mr. Lennard induces Mr. Mechi to again announce to the electors of Maldon his determination to go to the poll at the next election, as a candidate for their suffrages.

Captain Chappell, R.N., has resigned his situation as secretary to the Royal West India Mail Steam-packet Company—a position which he has held from the first formation of the company, upwards of fifteen years.

The Cardinal Legate is occupied in paying his farewell visits, preparatory to his departure from Paris, which will take place in a few days.

Captain Gambier, Governor of the Millbank Prison, has been appointed a director of convict prisons; and Captain Brandley, Deputy Governor of Millbank, has been appointed the Governor of that prison.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have determined that Dr. James Ree is entitled, on behalf of himself and companions in his expedition, to the reward of £10,000 for ascertaining the fate of the expedition under the command of Sir John Franklin.

Count Orloff, on his return from the south of France, only remained in Paris a single night, and has again taken his departure, this time for Germany, by the Strasbourg Railway.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. Charles Saunders, the present Recorder of Plymouth and Devonport, to the County Court Judgeship, vacant by the death of Mr. Wilmore.

Count d'Escayrac de Lauture, who is about to head an expedition to discover the sources of the Nile, has left Paris for Berlin, Dresden, Vienna, and Trieste, with the view of forming an international scientific commission to accompany him.

A steamer has been launched at Cowes which is intended to convey passengers to and from Constantinople, and ports in the Black Sea. Other steamers are to be built at the same place for a similar purpose.

The environs of Lugo, Forli, and Bologna are so much infested with robbers that it is dangerous to go a few miles out of the town in these provinces.

The trial of William Dove, for the murder of his wife by strychnine, at Leeds, is appointed to take place on Wednesday, the 16th July.

Twelve boulevards are now in course of construction in Paris—the Boulevard de Sebastopol, the Boulevard from the Fout de l'Alma to Chaillot, the Boulevard du Nord, that parallel to the Seine, on the left bank of the river, and seven boulevards starting from the Triumphal Arch at the top of the Champs Elysees.

Large numbers of labourers are daily arriving in Cork from the western counties, and proceeding to England to the hay harvest.

The Polish Cossacks, hitherto attached to the Anglo-Ottoman Contingent, are to form in future a separate corps, to be recruited from the Sultan's Christian subjects.

Carlisle Cathedral (which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have during the past three years been endeavouring to restore to its ancient splendour) was reopened for public worship on Sunday.

Snow fell in great abundance in Switzerland in the night of the 6th inst. The Eiswenig, in the mountains of Appenzell, was covered with a coating of considerable depth.

A large ship, called the *Moro Castle*, of Windsor, Nova Scotia, has been found waterlogged and deserted off the Cork coast, and been brought into harbour by the pilots of Crookhaven.

THE ASCENT OF BALLOONS FROM THE ESPLANADE OF THE INVALIDES.

## BAPTISM OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

AMONG the entertainments provided for the working classes at the fête on Sunday, the flight of balloons showering bon-bons afforded most amusement. Three hundred balloons were let off in the Esplanade in the course of the afternoon, and at about five a large balloon was sent up, from which bags of bon bons were thrown down amongst the crowd. Everything passed over with great good humour, and the people seemed delighted with the amusements provided for them, favoured as they were by the fineness of the weather. The proceedings at the Barrière du Trône were somewhat similar, excepting that there was no balloon ascent. At all the theatres gratuitous performances were given, each house performing its best and newest pieces. Immense audiences attended, and, as is usual with the French public when admitted without payment, the greatest order prevailed. The Boulevards and public pro-

SHOWER OF BON-BONS ON THE ESPLANADE OF THE INVALIDES.

THE IMPERIAL INFANT AND NURSE.

FONT OF ST. LOUIS, IN WHICH THE IMPERIAL INFANT WAS CHRISTENED.

she wore at the baptismal ceremony. Next is the Font of St. Louis, a beautiful specimen of niello work. Beneath is the beautifully artistic scene of the Triumphal Arch erected at the opening of the Victoria-avenue upon the Place de l'Hotel de Ville. This was the most striking novelty of the Fête. At the corner of the Victoria-avenue (named in honour of our Sovereign's visit to Paris) were two imitative buildings, in appearance as large as the Hôtel de Ville itself, and to the eye, when viewed from the terrace made on purpose to see them from, they appeared as solid. This terrace, richly carpeted, was visited by almost all the company in the course of the evening. The French people were mightily tickled at this improvised city, representing the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville as it will be when it is finished according to the plan. St. Jacques La Boucherie was illuminated; and beyond the arch which unites the two card-houses a large extempore garden, illuminated, was seen in perspective.

the Municipal Palace and of the simulated erection opposite threw out a light as bright as day, and enabled the spectators to distinguish perfectly the occupants of the several carriages. The Emperor and Empress were received at the bottom of the grand staircase by Baron Haussmann, Prefect of the Seine, and M. Delangle, President of the Municipal Commission, accompanied by the members of that body. The Imperial party then ascended to the Cour Louis XIV., the Emperor giving his arm to the Grand Duchess of Baden, and the Empress leaning on Prince Oscar of Sweden. Their Majesties then proceeded at once to the principal ball-room, the Grand Galerie des Fêtes, and took their places on chairs of state exactly opposite the Salle des Caryatides. The ball then commenced, the Emperor dancing with the Baroness Haussmann and the Empress with the Prefect, in order to mark fully their sense of the splendid entertainments given at the Hôtel de Ville. His Majesty also in the course of the evening waltzed with the Princess Mathilde. It was remarked that, on this occasion, the space in front of the Imperial seats was kept clear to a vast extent, in order to render the heat as little oppressive to the Empress as possible. Their Majesties afterwards went through the rooms, and, on arriving at the Prefect's apartments, partook of refreshments. Both seemed in high spirits, and conversed in an animated manner with a number of the high personages present. There were three ball-rooms opened on this grand occasion—that already mentioned, a second in the Salle du Trône, and a third in the large saloon over the Prefect's apartments. Buffets were disposed in every convenient part of

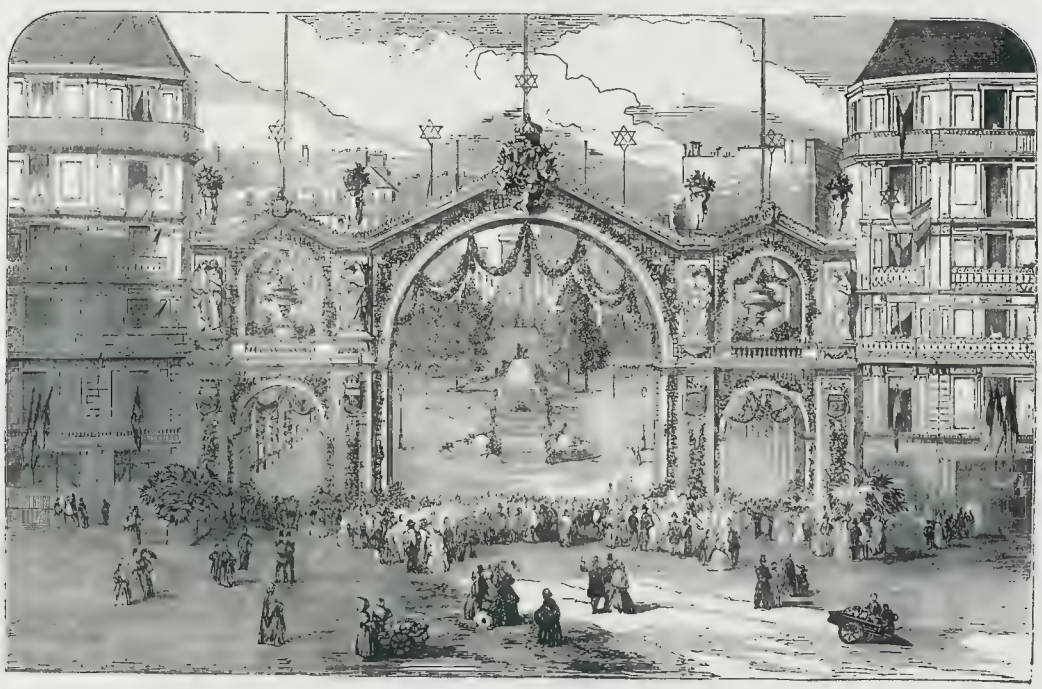
menades were crowded all day. Towards evening the crowd divided into two vast streams—one proceeding to the Place de la Concorde and the other to the Barrière du Trône, where two splendid *feux d'artifice* were to be simultaneously displayed. We may here add that the Prefect of the Seine has presented a bag of bon-bons to each of the 50,000 children attending the primary schools of Paris.

We have engraved the animated scene of the flight of the three hundred balloons and the fall of the shower of bon-bons.

We have engraved a whole length Portrait of the Nurse, "a magnificent looking peasant woman, dressed in the picturesque costume which

The ball given on Monday by the city of Paris to the Emperor and Empress, in honour of the baptism of the Prince Imperial, was of rare magnificence. Their Majesties arrived at about half-past ten from the Tuileries, which they had reached about half an hour before from St. Cloud. The Imperial cortége consisted of eight close carriages, that conveying their Majesties being escorted by a party of the Cent Gardes in full uniform. A vast crowd filled the streets from the Palace to the Hôtel de Ville, and in the vicinity of the latter building the mass of human beings was so dense that movement was nearly impossible. The reason of the afflux towards that spot was, that the splendid illumination of

the building, and on each a profusion of *draperies* were placed to show that the fête was a baptismal one. The masses of natural flowers arranged throughout the building were in such profusion as to excite astonishment; and during the night the beautiful cascades of the Salle St. Jean were as much an object of admiration as the wondrous arrangements of the Cour Louis XIV. One o'clock struck before the Imperial party thought of retiring; and when on their way to the carriage entrance they arrived at the uppermost landing of the staircase, they seemed again so struck with its manifold beauties that the Empress seated herself to enjoy the scene, and the other ladies following the example, an extempore *salon* was thus in a



TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT THE VICTORIA-AVENUE, PLACE DE L'HOTEL DE VILLE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY RICHEBOURG.

moment organised, the ladies being all seated, but the Emperor, Prince Oscar, and the other gentlemen standing. After about a quarter of an hour's de sy the Empress rose, and the Emperor led t e Grand Duchess down the staircase, the Empress following with Prince Oscar. Before leaving, their Majesties expressed to Baron and Madame Haussmann their admiration of all the arrangements, and their high satisfaction at the splendour of the fête. Loud cheers arose from the guests as their Majesties proceeded to their carriage, and similar acclamations arose as they drove off. The front of the Hôtel de Ville was lit up at the moment of de parture with Bengal lights, and the effect on the illuminated buildings was charming. Meanwhile dancing continued in the three ball-rooms with undiminished spirit, and many of the guests remained until nearly four in the morning.

The fête of St. Louis is named after Louis IX., and is an interesting specimen of Sarcenic art. In it were christened Louis XIII., XIV., XV., and XVI., the King of Rome (Napoleon II.), and the Duke of Bordeaux, now known as the Count of Chambord.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 29.—6th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 30.—Earl of Argyll beheaded, 1685.
TUESDAY, July 1.—Battle of the Boyne, 1690. The Nile, 1798.
WEDNESDAY, 2.—Hungerford Market opened, 1833.
THURSDAY, 3.—Jean Jacques Rousseau died, 1778.
FRIDAY, 4.—Cambridge Term ends.
SATURDAY, 5.—Sovereigns first issued as currency, 1817.

### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 5, 1856.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M h m 1 10 | A h m 1 41 | M h m 2 9 | A h m 2 40 | M h m 3 10 | A h m 3 40 | M h m 4 5 |
| A h m — | M h m 2 15 | A h m 2 45 | M h m 3 15 | A h m 3 45 | M h m 4 20 | A h m 4 50 |

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*** The Large View of the Crystal Palace Fountains is unavoidably deferred until next week.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1856.*

A RIDICULOUS, if not unpleasant, incident occurred at her Majesty's Levee on Wednesday last. Two versions of the story have been given to the public, and both have been generally credited. We cannot undertake to say which of the two is correct; but we trust, for the sake of good manners as well as of good feeling, that that which attributes the circumstance to a simple mistake—no sooner made known than apologised for will prove to be true. The first story alleges that an American of some consideration in his own country, presented himself at the Levee with dirty boots and a black neckie, and made a "scene" when he was refused admission by the Master of the Ceremonies; and that Mr. Dallas, the American Minister, although in proper costume himself, refused to present himself before the Queen unless the personage with the offensive tie were admitted along with him. It was supposed by those who heard this version of the story—which rested upon the authority of two, if not three, of the morning journals—that her Majesty heard nothing of the matter until the Levee was over, or that she might have waived her dignity to gratify her curiosity by the sight of a person of such rough exterior and of such rude manners. The conduct of Mr. Dallas was very generally blamed by all to whom the circumstances were made known, inasmuch as there was no necessity why he should have lent to the unconscious ignorance or to the wilful discourtesy of his countrymen the sanction of his name and functions as Ambassador. The other and we are fain to believe the correct representation of the facts is, that a professor of military science in one of the American Universities, the gentleman who sought the honour of being presented to her Majesty, was fully aware that an official costume of some kind, or, in the case of Americans, the full-dress ordinary costume of a gentleman, was necessary on such occasions, and that he endeavoured to conform to the rule by arraying himself in the costume he was accustomed to wear as professor of his College. Of this costume a black military stock—not a neck-tie—formed part. He was in the most urbane and considerate manner refused admission by the Master of the Ceremonies on account of the black stock; and instead of going quietly to his hotel, or the nearest shop and providing himself with the white tie that etiquette no less than strict rule demanded, he withdrew. If the matter had ended here, no harm would have been done, but unfortunately he was accompanied by his Ambassador in his retreat, and the latter did not think proper to return to the Levee. Her Majesty, it appears, was apprised of the circumstance, and graciously directed that the military gentleman should be admitted in spite of his costume, but before the order could reach the ante-room, the Ambassador and his friend had departed. Whatever blame attaches in this matter falls upon Mr Dallas, who ought to have known better his own dignity and responsibility, more especially at a time when the relations between Great Britain and the United States are so uncordial. We understand that his Excellency has since entered into some explanations, which have been considered satisfactory. We hope, therefore, that the matter will be allowed to drop; and that we shall hear no more accusations against the unlucky, and possibly innocent, man in the black stock of disrespect, which he appears not to have intended, and of ungentlemanliness of which, if this be the true story, he was not guilty.

THE mercantile community has for a long period been promised an improved law of Partnership, to permit the formation of companies on the principle of limited liability, without the necessity of going to Parliament for an act in each case, or asking the Crown, through the Board of Trade, for a charter of incorporation. Great benefits have been expected of such a measure, and great hopes excited that by it enterprise would be extended, and its advantages distributed more equally than now throughout society. The measures to realise these promises and expectations have, after two or three attempts, been carried so far that we can appreciate their probable consequences, and we are afraid that they will add to the disappointments which legislation has in many cases, latterly, except when directed simply to repeal bad laws inflicted on the people.

One of them, called the Joint-Stock Companies Bill, really permits limited liability, and after the debate in Committee on Tuesday, in the Lords, needs little more than the Royal assent to become a law. It consists of 117 clauses, and with its schedules fills no less than 54 pages, the whole being graciously intended to inform men of business how they may and must carry on their own affairs. When the voluminousness and complication of our laws is already universally complained of, and numerous projects have been entertained to condense and to codify them, to increase them by such an enormous statute on such a subject is in itself an offence against common sense. But the bill, when examined, turns out to be little better than a mockery. The public justly demanded, and will continue to demand, such an amendment of the law of partnership as will enable them to unite their means and their strength to carry on conjoint enterprises for their common advantage, while each one shall be enabled, by his own open declarations to his partners and the world, to limit his responsibility to any sum he pleases; whereas he can now, without subterfuge and dishonour, or without a special Act of Parliament, or being responsible to the extent of his whole property, engage in no such enterprise. For our commercial country, the present state of the law has long been considered scandalous, excluding honest and scrupulous men from sharing in the advantages of combined enterprise which the effects of the law limit to bold and unscrupulous adventurers able and permitted to borrow to any extent. The measure which pretends to amend this state of the law begins by excluding from its operations banking and insurance, though these are peculiarly appropriate for companies. They require a considerable capital and a numerous body of shareholders to secure success, but they are left under the operation of the law as it now exists. Another glaring anomaly is thus at once to be added to the statute book. Similar businesses are henceforth to be regulated by different laws. Having cut off banking and assurance from its supposed advantages, the measure permits any number of persons more than seven to form a company, with or without limited liability, by a memorandum of association, and complying with the requisitions of the Act in respect of registration. If they consist of more than twenty persons they cannot form a company unless registered, and unless they comply with all the provisions of this Act. By the mere statement of its extent the reader will at once be satisfied that these provisions must be minute, complicated, and difficult to understand; consequently the measure is more calculated to hinder than facilitate enterprise by the formation of companies with limited liability. As Lord Campbell said, it will not confer on the public the advantages they expect. The measure proceeds on the antiquated and now discredited notion that the Legislature must lay down rules for the business of individuals instead of allowing them to conduct their business in their own way, enforcing amongst them a fulfilment of their contracts, and the doing of justice to one another. Such a complicated law can now effect very little good; and the two old and enriched traders—one in banking and the other in politics, Lord Overstone and Lord Monteagle—who have solemnly, elaborately, and verbosely protested against the measure, have evinced, without necessity, their continued but always disguised animosity to commercial freedom.

The other supplemental measure, called a Bill to Amend the Law of Partnership (No. 2), which was to have been committed in the House of Commons on Tuesday had the House not been counted out, enacts that no person making a loan to traders, and receiving as compensation a portion of their profits, no agent or servant employed by traders and remunerated by a share of the profits, and no annuitant, is to be considered a partner. So far as this bill narrows the comprehensive decisions of the common law, and excludes these cases from its definition of partnership, it is a useful measure, and shows that the law which needs such limitations and corrections must be sweepingly unjust.

THE Belgian Association for Promoting Free-trade have fixed on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th of next September for the convention of an International Congress at Brussels, the main object of which is to inquire into the economic conditions of labour in various nations. The projectors of this movement are pledged to keep themselves free "from all exterior influences, whether of governments, schools, or parties." Men of all nations are invited to bring with them "documents, such as laws, general regulations, customs, tariffs, tables of taxes, &c., cost of transport, price of raw materials, and of the same when manufactured—in short, every information which can make the inquiries of the Congress complete." The principle of association has become a marked and encouraging characteristic of the age in which we live, and the Exhibition of the works of Industry of All Nations in Hyde-park has been attended with permanent results incalculably beneficial to the progress of civilisation. Three peoples, hitherto estranged by national prejudices, felt the warm and generous impulses of brotherhood; there nations were taught that friendly emulation in art and science offers brighter laurels to an elevated and elevating ambition than those gathered on the blood-stained fields of battle. Warlike France, in which the spirit of ancient chivalry was deeply and strongly implanted, has now fairly entered upon the career of peaceful industry, and the wisdom of her presentrulers has recognised the useful policy of Free-trade. Belgium responds, and, as years roll on and sound knowledge is diffused, exclusiveness will be banished from the marts of commerce. The parties who have convened the Brussels meeting have selected two leading questions which are to form the main subjects of debate. This is a wise resolution, not only because it enables every one to store his mind with facts, illustrations, and arguments, but because, the propositions being specific, the best guarantee is taken that the discussion shall not become vague, discursive, or irrelevant, or merge itself into a mere verbal altercation. The questions to be considered are the following:—

"First, what are the artificial or natural obstacles opposed to the extension of the commercial relations of the country to which you belong?" In answer to this question, each member of the Congress is requested to state the facts which relates to his country at large or to his particular industrial or commercial pursuit; likewise the reasons, if any, why customs or other restrictions should be maintained in countries with which his country has commercial relations.

The second question asks, "What are the practical means proposed, or to be proposed, in each country, to remove or diminish the obstacles which impede the extension of commercial relations with other nations?"

A complete answer to the first of these questions would fill a book if all the ramifications which legitimately grow out of it were investigated. We have not space to touch even on the leading points, but trust that the result of the conferences at Brussels will help Europe into the path of Free-trade.

The custom-houses stand in the way of complete free-trade under our existing system of finance, but they might remain, without detriment to commerce, if the system of finance were changed. This is a matter which the promoters of the Belgian Congress have overlooked, and yet it is fundamental. We would also submit to their serious attention the fact that money constitutes one half of every bargain, which every man knows who enters the market as a purchaser, though the fact is quite ignored in the popularly-accredited schools of political economy.

## *THE COURT.*

Her Majesty held an investiture of the Order of the Bath on Saturday last at Buckingham Palace, when Major-General Sir William Fenwick Williams of Kars, and a great many other officers, received honourable distinctions from the hands of the Sovereign, in acknowledgement of their valuable services during the late war.

On Sunday her Majesty and the Royal Highness the Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, attended Divine service in the Chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated. The Duchess of Kent and Prince Frederick William of Prussia also attended the service. His Royal Highness Prince Oscar, second surviving son of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, arrived at the Palace in the afternoon, and had an audience of her Majesty, introduced by the Earl of Clarendon. In the evening the Prince dined with her Majesty.

On Monday the Queen, Prince Albert and the Princess Royal, rode on horseback in the morning accompanied by Prince Frederick William of Prussia. The Hon. Flora Macdonald, Baron Moltke, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Captain the Hon. De Ros, attended Her Majesty and the Prince Consort honoured the performance of the Philharmonic Concert with their presence in the evening. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and Prince Frederick William of Prussia.

On Tuesday the Queen held a Court and Privy Council at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. John Viscount Sydney to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Kent, his Lordship took the customary oaths before the Queen in Council. The Queen has also been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Anthony Earl of Shaftesbury to be Lord Lieutenant of Dorsetshire, the noble Earl likewise took the usual oaths. At the Court Mr. Crampton, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, was presented to her Majesty, at an audience, by the Earl of Clarendon.

On Thursday the Queen and the Prince with the Royal Princes at present a visit to this Court, honoured the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster with their company at a grand ball, given at Grosvenor House.

### THE LEVEE.

The Queen held a Levee on Wednesday afternoon in St. James's Palace. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort arrived from Buckingham Palace soon after two o'clock, escorted by a party of the Life Guards. Their Royal Highnesses Prince Oscar of Sweden, Prince Frederick William of Prussia, the Duke of Cambridge, and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, were present, and were conducted to the Queen by the Vice-Chamberlain. The Queen and Prince Albert entered the Throne-room at two o'clock, accompanied by Prince Frederick William, Prince Oscar, and the Duke of Cambridge, and attended by the Lords and Ladies of the Royal household. Her Majesty wore a train of pink satin, covered with English lace, and trimmed with bows of pink and white satin ribbon. The petticoat was white satin, covered with lace, and trimmed with white satin bows. The head-dress was composed of diamonds.

After the diplomatic circle had been introduced, a great variety of addresses of congratulation on the conclusion of a treaty of peace were presented to her Majesty by the Mayors and corporate officers of the principal towns in the kingdom. The general circle was very numerously attended.

## *CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.*

APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: The Rev. J. Llewellyn Davies, to Christchurch, Marylebone; the Rev. J. E. Bond, to Romansleigh, near Southampton; the Rev. T. King, to Pincumbe, near Bromyard; the Rev J Rumpf, to Pakefield, Suffolk, the Rev. G. D Newbolt, to Knotting, with the Rectory of Souldrop, Bedfordshire, the Rev F. W Murray, to Leigh, Essex; the Rev. T. Prater, to Leighton-under-the-Wrekin, Wellington, Salop; the Rev. F Holo, to Broad Hempston, near Totnes, the Rev. G. F. Whitaker, to Flordon, in Norfolk; the Rev. R. Burnett, to Bonchurch, Isle of Wight; the Rev. M. J. Anderson, M.A., to Hockering, with Mattishall-Bergh, Norfolk. *Vicarages*: The Rev. E. Awdry to Kingston St. Michael, near Chippenham; the Rev. S. F. Cunningham, to Woburn; the Rev. F. N. Pochin, to Sileby, Leicestershire; the Rev. E. Seymour, to Manaccan, Cornwall. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. J. R. Morfitt, to Holy Trinity Church, Southampton; the Rev. J. Stephenson, to St. John's, Weymouth; the Rev R. Fort, to Coopersale, near Epping; the Rev. J. Griffiths, to Llandeilno, Cardiganshire; the Rev. A. B. Hill, to St. Paul's, Tiverton.

CONFIRMATION BY THE BISHOP OF LONDON.—The Bishop of London has appointed a confirmation to be held at the parish church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields on the afternoon of Sunday, the 13th of July, at three o'clock, for those young persons who have been prevented from availing themselves of the confirmations held in London during the spring.

DINNER TO MR. R. G. HILL.—A number of friends of Mr. R. G. Hill, for many years a medical practitioner in Lincoln, and well known in connection with the introduction of the non-restraint system into the Lincoln Lunatic Asylum, entertained that gentleman at dinner at the Great Northern Hotel on Thursday evening week, as a mark of their esteem and respect on his leaving his native city, having recently relinquished the private establishment which he has conducted for a consideratable time in Lincoln for a more extensive one in the vicinity of London.

The Cathedral of Gran, in Hungary, is to be consecrated on the 31st August, and Liszt, the pianist, who is a Hungarian, has composed a mass for the occasion.

## THE PROPOSED NEW SITE OF THE NATIONAL GALLERY, AND NEW DESTINIES OF TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.

THE question of a new location for the National Gallery, and that of the future disposition of what Sir Robert Peel somewhat hyperbolically called "the finest site in Europe," are intimately connected, and demand the immediate attention of all Londoners who take the slightest degree of pride in their capital, or lay any pretensions to taste. With respect to the contemplated removal of the nation's pictures to some suburban spot in the neighbourhood of Old Brompton and Kensington we object to it, if upon no other, upon this simple and practical ground, that it would, to a considerable extent, deprive the public of the useful enjoyment of the collection itself, which was the purpose with which it was formed. These gems of art are not intended for casual inspection by a few virtuosi, but to gratify the eye, solace the imagination, and educate the taste of the hardworking denizens of a crowded industrial metropolis; to promote amongst them, by force of example, a genius for design, in which confessedly our manufacturers stand so much in need. A central locality is an essential condition to the usefulness of an educational institution of this character, and this the National Gallery now has at Charing-cross—the very point where the extreme bounds of the City and of the West-end meet, and whence diverges the road to the Senate the Law Courts, and the principal offices of Government. As an evidence of its claim to consideration as the centre of our metropolitan system we find that the new radius for cab fares is measured from it; and, upon the whole, we do not think it possible that any other spot could be selected attainable with greater facilities by an equal number of inhabitants of the metropolis and its suburbs than the one in question. But, if we carry the national pictures out of town to Old Brompton, we take them at once to that portion of the suburbs most distant from the great bulk of the industrial classes for whose use and behoof they were especially intended. The Gore House fields are six long miles from the Shoreditch station; a whole day would, therefore, have to be occupied in the journey to and fro, by those who would be adventurous enough to visit the national collection from the eastern districts of the metropolis. The pretence set up against the present site on the score of London smoke is all nonsense, or, if it be of any validity, would apply equally to the Royal, noble, and other private collections in all parts of town. In truth, however, dryness of site is the principal consideration in the selection for a picture-gallery; and in this respect Charing-cross is at least equal to the fields in the neighbourhood of Old Brompton, the atmosphere of which is known to be more moist than that of any other district at the same radius round the metropolis.

What the influences are which have operated upon the Government to induce them to entertain this injudicious and unpopular measure we are not prepared to say. The minute of correspondence between the Treasury and the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, published in the course of the past week, gives very meagre information upon this point, and glosses over a subject which is certainly not unimportant, as to the manner in which the recommendation for it was arrived at by the Committee of the House of Commons to whom the question was referred in 1853, and which has been erroneously stated in the third report of the Royal Commissioners. Two distinct resolutions were discussed in the Commons' Committee—one of which was as to the retention of the National Gallery on its present site, the other as to its removal to this particular locality in Old Brompton, the favourite project of an illustrious member of the Royal Commission. The first proposition was carried in the negative, that is against the present site, by a majority of ten votes to one—the late Mr. Baring Wall being in and constituting the minority; but the second proposition was only carried in the affirmative by six votes against five, that is a bare majority of one. Yet, in the face of these facts, the Report of the Royal Commissioners states that the decision in favour of the proposed site "was arrived at by a majority of ten votes to one, the late Mr. Baring Wall being the only dissentient;" and the advisers of an illustrious personage were so inconsiderate as to allow his Royal Highness to sign this report.

As for the negotiations between the Treasury and the Royal Commissioners, they are a juggle—a specimen of roundabout routine inexplicable to common understandings, though doubtless in strict accordance with the most recondite authorities in red-tapeism. It seems that the Royal Commissioners, having a surplus of public money from the Exhibition of 1851 of some £150,000, induced the Government to contribute £170,000 more, to enable them to purchase the Gore House estate, it being understood that they are to hold it under some conditions—not very clearly defined—subservient to public uses. In due course the Lords of the Treasury, having considered the recommendation of the Royal Commissioners for the removal of the National Gallery to their newly-purchased estate, at once agree to it, and then send a polite letter to the Royal Commissioners, requesting to be informed if they will permit sufficient land out of this Gore House estate for the purpose; to which the Royal Commissioners, through their secretary, Mr. Bowring, graciously reply in the affirmative. The whole thing smacks of that most official but, to John Bull, most unpalatable ingredient, "jobbery," and every one wonders the Government should have lent themselves to it.

As to "the finest site in Europe," as soon as the national pictures are carted away it is to be the field for more jobbery of even a lower order than any that has been announced for fruition on the Gore House estate. A new monster hotel company will in due course take possession of these desirable premises, on a long building lease; and Trafalgar-square will henceforth be infested with ticket-porters and touts, like a very Folkestone landing-place. It is yet time to avert these abominations; but to this end the public voice must pronounce itself firmly, unmistakably, and promptly.

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LIFE-BOATS FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.—The Committee of the Royal National Life-boat Institution are appealing to the inhabitants of the metropolis in furtherance of an object which we believe has strong and peculiar claims on their sympathy and support. That object is, the providing their own port, the great centre of the world's commerce, with means for rescuing from death those who may be shipwrecked on their approach to it. The chief of the dangers to which our vast foreign trade is exposed in making the port of London are the Goodwin Sands, those fatal shoals which, lying in the great highway of trade, near the entrance of the Thames, have for ages been the dread of the mariner, and which have swallowed up more of the nation's wealth, and destroyed more human lives, than any other of the many dangerous reefs and shoals of our coasts. The Life-boats of the Institution being now brought to a state of great perfection, and an efficient system being established for their management, the Committee believe that, with the generous pecuniary aid of the inhabitants of London, and the co-operation of the skilful and hardy boatmen of Deal, they may be enabled to found an establishment for rescuing lives from shipwreck on

THE INUNDATION AT LYONS.—D

BY GUSTAVE DORÉ (SEE PAGE 698)

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, JUNE 20.

This being the anniversary of her Majesty's accession to the Crown, the House of Lords did not sit.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, JUNE 20.

FOSCHINI, THE ASSASSIN.—Mr BOWYER remarked that the Italian Foschini, who had lately stabbed a compatriot in London, had hitherto evaded research. He inquired whether any means had been taken to secure his apprehension?—Sir G. GREY decided the efforts that were making to capture the criminal, of whom a description had been forwarded to all the outports, and to every country where by the existing treaties offenders against the English criminal law would be arrested and given up. There were, he said, good grounds to believe that the culprit in question, whom his fellow-refugees were supposed to have kept concealed in this country, would even yet be brought to trial for his offence.

THE RETURN OF THE GUARDS.—In reply to Mr. Baring, Lord PALMERSTON stated that the march of the Guards regiments through London on their return from the Crimea, would be so timed and arranged as to afford all the inhabitants of the metropolis an opportunity of witnessing the triumph. After traversing London, the Guards would muster for inspection in Hyde-park.

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.—On the motion that the House do now adjourn, Mr. GLADSTONE inquired when the answer of the British Government to the recent despatch of Mr. MARCY, with reference to the dismissal of Mr. Crampton from Washington, would be laid before the House.—Lord PALMERSTON explained the reasons which rendered it, in his opinion, still inexpedient to enter upon any formal discussion of the question, but promised to lay the papers before the House at some early day in the ensuing week. Sir J. PAKINGTON confessed to feelings of deep shame and anxiety at the present state of our relations with the United States. Judging from the papers already in the possession of the House he had arrived at the conclusion that the discreditable result had chiefly arisen from the mistaken policy pursued by her Majesty's Ministers, who had both irritated and deceived the United States' Government. He hoped that the discussion would not be long postponed.—Sir G. GREY remonstrated against any attempt to prejudge the question.—Mr. MOORE intimated his readiness to proceed with his motion on the subject of the dismissal of Mr. Crampton at the earliest opportunity.—The subject then dropped, and the motion for adjournment was agreed to.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.—The Cambridge University Bill was considered as amended in the Committee. Some additional and further amendments were proposed, and led to considerable discussion. Among others, Mr HEYWOOD moved the addition of a clause providing that "it shall not be lawful either for the University or any of the colleges, or for the examiners, to introduce any new religious test or qualification relating to any university or college office or emolument into any statute of such university or of any such colleges." This motion was carried on a division, and adopted by a majority of 151 to 109—42 Ministerial supporters, likewise moved by Mr. HEYWOOD, removed the restriction which now prevented a Dissenter from taking the degree of M.A., and thus sustaining a vote among the governing body of the University, was also carried, after discussion, by a majority of 84 to 60—24. The Bill was ultimately reported with its amendments, and ordered to be read a third time on Monday next.—After some discussion the Joint-Stock Companies Winding-up Act Amendment Bill was read a second time

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

#### OATH OF ABJURATION BILL.

The second reading of the Oath of Abjuration Bill was moved by Lord LYNDHURST, who briefly adverted to the historical events which had rendered the oath unmeaning, obsolete, and even absurd. He valued the present measure, however, chiefly as a medium for removing the legislative obstacles which now prevented a Jew, if elected, from taking his seat in Parliament. After describing the nature and the result of former attempts in the same direction, Lord Lyndhurst defended the principles on which the bill was founded, and justified the object it was calculated to secure

Lord STANHOPE moved as an amendment that the bill should be read a second time that day six months. Among all divisions of the Christian community there was a bond of union whose presence and strength should on all occasions be recognised. With the Jew there was no such connexion, and it would be impossible to admit a member of that persuasion without throwing open the door of Parliament to Mahometans and Pagans indiscriminately.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE supported the bill, maintaining that religious distinctions formed no reasonable cause for the denial of political rights.

Lord LANSDOWNE entreated their Lordships, by accepting the bill, to close the long-lasting conflict which had existed between the constituencies and the House of Commons, or between one House and the other

Lord BROUGHAM feared that the nation would forfeit the favour of Providence if by a national act it subjected its Christian character

The Bill of Sir GERRARD was then read a second time.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE insisted upon the right of the Jews, who contributed to the burdens and performed all required functions of the State, to enjoy also every political privilege. He apprehended danger or disparagement to the national Christianity be regarded as merely abstract.

The House divided on the motion for the second reading—

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|---|---|---|---|
| Contents—Present | ... | ... | 46 |
| Proxies | ... | ... | 32 — 78 |
| Non-contents—Present | ... | ... | 66 |
| Proxies | ... | ... | 44 — 110 |
| Majority against the bill | | | — 1. |

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

#### NATIONAL EDUCATION (IRELAND).

Mr C. FORTESCUE brought forward the motion of which he had given notice, and which was so framed as to reverse the resolution adopted on the previous Tuesday on the motion of Mr Walpole, with respect to the system of national education in Ireland. The resolution affirmed by the late vote would, he argued, vitiate its principle, linking with the national system a series of schools in which denominational teaching was made compulsory, and he called upon the House to remove this source of doubt and peril in the progress of an institution which had hitherto worked so beneficially to the Irish community.

Mr. KIRK, in seconding the motion, offered many arguments and authorities to prove the danger attending any attempt at inculcating religious knowledge by compulsory methods.

Mr. WALPOLE saw nothing in his own proposition inconsistent with the tenour of the resolution now before the House; and, after a minute discussion of the terms and effect both of the address voted in the previous debate and the present motion, arrived at the conclusion that the two were perfectly reconcilable, and might stand together. He consented, therefore, to accept the resolution, leaving to the National Board the duty of framing regulations to adapt the principles it enunciated with the changes prescribed in the address already adopted.

Mr. LABOUCHERE accepted Mr Walpole's assurance that he had no intention to oversee the system of national education in Ireland, but contended that his motion would practically have that effect.

Mr. DENIS accused the Ministry of a want of candour and courage in proposing an indirect resolution instead of challenging from the House a simple vote of confidence. He proceeded to describe and analyse, in some detail, the mode in which the national system of education was now worked in Ireland.

Lord J. RUSSELL consented to adopt the resolution now presented, though nothing that it had offered a more direct negative to the previous address.

Mr. NAPIER defended the Church schools, denying that the instruction imparted in them partook of a sectarian character, and asserting their importance to the maintenance of religious principle for educational purposes. To confine this right could not, he argued, disturb the operation of the existing system.

Mr. HORSMAN maintained that the principles embodied in the former address were directly antagonistic to those on which the national system of education was founded, and emanated from a party who had always evinced a fierce hostility against that system.

Mr. F. O'BRIEN supported the resolution, considering it direct by antagonistic to the address adopted a few days before by a chance majority.

Mr GROGAN regretted that the resolution had not been met by a direct negative or of a questionable acceptance, from the supporters of the former address.

Mr HAMILTON defended the Irish Church Education Society.

Lord BERNARD moved the adjournment of the debate.

Lord PALMERSTON remonstrated against the postponement of a decision on a question which had, he thought, been sufficiently discussed.

Mr. I. BUTT believed that the new resolution was to be by intention and tendency a direct reversal of the address. He could not reconcile the conduct of Mr Walpole, required that their meaning should be interpreted in a non-natural sense.

On a division the motion for adjournment was negatived by a majority of 231 to 200—31.

Another motion for adjourning the House was made by Mr. VANCE.

After a brief conversation relative to the propriety of proceeding the debate, Lord PALMERSTON again remonstrated against delay in arriving at a determination on the question. The sense in which the Government accepted the resolution was, he said, as conveying a pledge that no change should be admitted in the present system of national education in Ireland.

After a short discussion the resolution was put and carried without opposition.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Lord LYNDHURST laid on the table the report of the Select Committee on the Divorce and Matrimonial Bill, and gave notice that on Thursday next he should move that the report be referred to a Committee of the whole House.

The Joint-Stock Companies Bill passed through Committee, after some opposition from Lords Overstone and Monteagle.

The Earl of DERBY moved the second reading of his Oath of Abjuration Bill, which is limited to the settlement of the existing statute so far as regards the abjuration of the descendants of the Pretender.

Lord CAMPBELL regretted that the bill, instead of amending the existing law, did not repeal it altogether, as it was a disgrace to the statute-book.

After some further discussion, the bill was read a second time.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The morning sitting was occupied entirely by private business—viz., the third reading of the Nawab of Surat Treaty Bill, which, in spite of the warm and strenuous opposition of Sir J. Hogg, who moved the rejection of the bill, was carried by a large majority, and the bill passed. When the House assembled for the evening sitting it was counted out.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

#### MAYNOOTH GRANT BILL.

The second reading of the Maynooth Grant Bill was moved by Mr. SPOONER, who described the principle and object of the measure. The principle it was designed to carry out was, he said, that of severing the connexion between the State and the Roman Catholic College, and to put an end to what he regarded as the commission of a sinful sin.

The motion was supported by Sir H VERNER and Mr. J. M'GREGOR.

Mr H. HERBERT moved, as an amendment, that the second reading of the bill should be deferred for six months.

Mr. NAPIER, in defence of the bill, argued at much length that the grant to Maynooth had proved a blunder as a provision for educational purposes, and was a crime when viewed as a religious endowment.

Mr MAGUIRE vindicated the rights and asserted the moral and social equality of the Roman Catholic as compared with the Protestant members of the community.

Mr. DRUMMOND approved of the motion upon abstract grounds, partly because it tended to sever the union between Church and State, from which, as he believed, the Church has always had more loss, and partly as conveying a protest against the domination of the priesthood in its intellectual bearings, as directed against Maynooth College, he opposed the bill, which he considered to be founded upon a mistaken view, and to involve, moreover, a clear breach of the national faith.

Mr. NEWDEGATE observed that the House had recently passed a resolution against religious perseverance in educational establishments, and was, therefore, bound in consistency to withdraw the grant to Maynooth.

Mr. BLAND and Sir J. PAKINGTON opposed the bill, from the apprehension that its consequences would prove injurious to the Protestant Establishment in Ireland

Mr. BOWYER defended the system of instruction practised at Maynooth

Mr. HORSMAN, speaking for the Government, declared that they still held themselves bound, as heretofore, to maintain the grant to Maynooth as a matter of policy, good faith, and justice.

After a few words from Captain BELLEW and Colonel VERNER,

Sir STEWART RENDLE, and the House divided For the amendment, [illegible]—6.

The following question, "that the bill be read a second time," was then put from the chair, but opposed by Mr. BOWYER, who moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. SPOONER remonstrated against the procrastination

Mr. H. HERBERT, however, insisted upon the propriety of further discussion, contending that a full [illegible] of the House, protracted by [illegible] quarter to six o'clock, when the SPEAKER ordered the [illegible]

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Grand Juries Bill, the object of which was to alter the law in respect to the swearing of witnesses in criminal cases, by empowering the foreman of the Grand Jury to administer the oath to the witnesses in the Grand Jury room was, on the motion of Lord CAMPBELL, read a second time

The Annuities Redemption Bill and the Transfer of Works (Ireland) Bill were respectively read a third time and passed.

Several other bills upon the paper were advanced a stage.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

[illegible] COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA.—Mr. WILSON, in reply to Sir J. Pakington, said that the Government, with the concurrence of the Colonial representatives, had accepted an offer for the postal service between this country and Australia, from Southampton, via Suez, the Red Sea, Point de Galle, and Cape Leeuwin, to Melbourne. The vessels to be employed, which had been recently built, were of not less than 2,000 tons burden and 400 horse power, and the contract in question was to be effected in fifty days, with a penalty of £50 per day, if that period were exceeded. The first vessel would start from Southampton for Melbourne on the 24th inst., and be ready to [illegible] Southampton on the 1st of October following. The contract was for five years, and the annual [illegible] the Colonies.

The [illegible] (Scotland) Bill passed through Committee up to [illegible] House then adjourned until six o'clock.

[illegible] Committee.

Sir C. [illegible] to Mr. J. Blanke[illegible] stated that he saw no chance of passing the Irish Corporation Bill this session, and that he should, therefore, not [illegible] it further, which he trusted it would be passed. The Bill was accordingly withdrawn.

NATIONAL EDUCATION (IRELAND) BILL.—Lord PALMERSTON appeared at the bar of the House and presented the Address agreed on by the House on Tuesday last, praying for the Royal Assent to the Bill for promoting National Education in Ireland, and it was the ordinary form of her Majesty to see that system upheld and strengthened by a strict adherence to those regulations which had hitherto secured to it the due and proper exercise of parental authority, of the rights of conscience, and the religious liberty of all denominations of Christians.

WILLS AND [illegible] BILL.—The SOLICITOR GENERAL moved the second reading of this bill, the object of which was to abolish the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts in connection with wills and administrations, and to vest it in a general court of equity, governed by the rules of common law in matters of testacy, whose decision should in all cases be final. It was further proposed to have an office in every county court district, to receive all papers connected with matters of administration, and to give to the registrars of such offices power to prove estates up to the amount of £1000, and to administer up to £300. The bill would also provide for the payment of salaries for the new offices, and of compensation for those who were deprived of their offices by the new arrangements.—Sir J. KELLY supported the second reading of the bill, which he hoped would shortly become law.

Sir J. GRAHAM was not disposed to resist the second reading of the bill, but thought it would be difficult to speak decisively as to its merits until it should be printed with all its provisions.—Mr. COLLIER was in favour of the principle of the bill; but thought there was room for great improvements in it in Committee.—Mr. MALINS thought it impossible they could pass a satisfactory bill with such

## MUSIC.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S sixth and last concert of the season took place on Monday evening. It was wholly composed of a single piece—Robert Schumann's Cantata, "Das Paradies und die Peri" ("Paradise and the Peri")—a work of great celebrity in Germany, but hitherto unknown in this country. Madame Goldschmidt-Lind having kindly consented to sing at one of the Philharmonic Concerts this season, the directors resolved to avail themselves of this opportunity of bringing forward a novelty of such importance; Madame Lind being a great admirer of the work, and having sung in it in Germany. It was to have been produced at the previous concert (to be postponed to the last, by command, in order that the Queen and prince Albert, with their Royal visitors, might be able to be present at the performance.

The utmost pains were taken in its production. M. Bartholomew was engaged to make an English version of the original German poem, which is a more translation of Moore's poem; and no skilfully has he executed this task that he has adapted to the music, with very few alterations, Moore's own words. To make use of the poem, in this form, it was necessary to obtain the permission of Messrs. Longman and Co., which they kindly and readily gave. Madame Goldschmidt-Lind undertook to sing the principal soprano part; and, for the other solo parts Mrs. Lockey (Miss Dolby), Mr. Benson, Mr. Montem Smith, and Mr. Lawler were engaged. The chorus—eighty strong—consisted of the best singers that could be obtained from Exeter-hall, the Opera houses, and the Royal Academy of Music, and the work was careful y studied and rehearsed under the able direction of Professor Sternlale Bennett.

The performance took place before one of the greatest and most brilliant assemblages we have ever seen in the Hanover-square Rooms. The Queen and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, were present; together with the Prince of Prussia and the Crown Prince of Sweden, and a numerous and splendid cortége of English and foreign nobility and gentry. Most of the distinguished musical celebrities now in London were among the audience.

Of the excellence of the performance there has been but one opinion, though there has been much diversity of judgment as to the quality of the work itself. Jenny Lind, with her characteristic enthusiasm, threw her whole heart and soul into her part;—not only putting forth all her unparalleled vocal power, but singing with that intense earnestness and passion for which she is pre-eminent. Nor was there any difference of opinion as to the merits of the other solo singers, the orchestra, and the chorus. All agree that the execution of the music was admirable in every respect. The audience was exceedingly attentive; and the most remarkable passages (especially Madame Lind's marvellous vocal efforts) were applauded. But there was no excitement, no enthusiasm; and the reception of the work was a success d'estime rather than a triumph. Some of our diurnal critics have pronounced sentence of unmitigated condemnation on the work, declaring it to be worthless, rubbish, and so forth, while others have given their judgments with more reserve. We shall not take a part in the controversy, only we may observe that, considering Robert Schumann's reputation in Germany, a country at least as musical as ours and the admiration amounting to enthusiasm which many persons of unimpeachable taste and judgment feel for his music, it can scarcely be such mere trash as some critics hold it to be. Our own judgment, we are not ashamed to confess, is not yet formed. We listened to many things with great pleasure. We found graceful melodies, traits of feeling, grand harmonic combinations, and, above all, rich and plentiful instrumentation; while, on the other hand, we met with much that seemed dry, crude, harsh, and obscure. The music, in short, is of a new school with which we do not pretend to be familiar; and what may be the effect of increased familiarity we may never have the means of ascertaining. At all events, it will be admitted that the Philharmonic Society have done well in giving the English public the opportunity of forming some opinion of the music of a man who, deservedly or not, is one of the chief musicians of the day.

The Philharmonic season just terminated has been a most successful one. The Society have regained the "golden opinions" which, it seemed at one time, they were losing, and which, we trust, they will not run the risk of losing again.

The concert of the MUSICAL UNION on Tuesday morning was "the Director's Matinée," a performance annually given in consideration of Mr. El a's great and successful exertions, in his capacity of director —exertions which have raised the society to its present height of great and still increasing prosperity. The music of Mr. Balfe is popular with the members of the Union is shown by the crowded assemblage of rank and fashion who always honour the Director's Matinée with their presence; and on Tuesday it was, if possible, more crowded than ever. The programme on these occasions is always of a most attractive character, and on Tuesday it was no exception to the rule, by command, in order that the Queen and prince Albert, with their Royal visitors, might be able to be present at the performance.

The utmost pains were taken in its production. M. Bartholomew was engaged to make an English version of the original German poem, which is a more translation of Moore's poem; and so skilfully has he executed this task that he has adapted to the music, with very few alterations, Moore's own words. To make use of the poem, in this form, it was necessary to obtain the permission of Messrs. Longman and Co., which they kindly and readily gave. Madame Goldschmidt-Lind undertook to sing the principal soprano part; and, for the other solo parts Mrs. Lockey (Miss Dolby), Mr. Benson, Mr. Montem Smith, and Mr. Lawler were engaged. The chorus—eighty strong—consisted of the best singers that could be obtained from Exeter-hall, the Opera houses, and the Royal Academy of Music, and the work was careful y studied and rehearsed under the able direction of Professor Sternlale Bennett.

The performance took place before one of the greatest and most brilliant assemblages we have ever seen in the Hanover-square Rooms. The Queen and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, were present; together with the Prince of Prussia and the Crown Prince of Sweden, and a numerous and splendid cortége of English and foreign nobility and gentry. Most of the distinguished musical celebrities now in London were among the audience.

Of the excellence of the performance there has been but one opinion, though there has been much diversity of judgment as to the quality of the work itself. Jenny Lind, with her characteristic enthusiasm, threw her whole heart and soul into her part;—not only putting forth all her unparalleled vocal power, but singing with that intense earnestness and passion for which she is pre-eminent. Nor was there any difference of opinion as to the merits of the other solo singers, the orchestra, and the chorus. All agree that the execution of the music was admirable in every respect. The audience was exceedingly attentive; and the most remarkable passages (especially Madame Lind's marvellous vocal efforts) were applauded. But there was no excitement, no enthusiasm; and the reception of the work was a success d'estime rather than a triumph. Some of our diurnal critics have pronounced sentence of unmitigated condemnation on the work, declaring it to be worthless, rubbish, and so forth, while others have given their judgments with more reserve. We shall not take a part in the controversy, only we may observe that, considering Robert Schumann's reputation in Germany, a country at least as musical as ours and the admiration amounting to enthusiasm which many persons of unimpeachable taste and judgment feel for his music, it can scarcely be such mere trash as some critics hold it to be. Our own judgment, we are not ashamed to confess, is not yet formed. We listened to many things with great pleasure. We found graceful melodies, traits of feeling, grand harmonic combinations, and, above all, rich and plentiful instrumentation; while, on the other hand, we met with much that seemed dry, crude, harsh, and obscure. The music, in short, is of a new school with which we do not pretend to be familiar; and what may be the effect of increased familiarity we may never have the means of ascertaining. At all events, it will be admitted that the Philharmonic Society have done well in giving the English public the opportunity of forming some opinion of the music of a man who, deservedly or not, is one of the chief musicians of the day.

The Philharmonic season just terminated has been a most successful one. The Society have regained the "golden opinions" which, it seemed at one time, they were losing, and which, we trust, they will not run the risk of losing again.

The concert of the MUSICAL UNION on Tuesday morning was "the Director's Matinée," a performance annually given in consideration of Mr. El a's great and successful exertions, in his capacity of director —exertions which have raised the society to its present height of great and still increasing prosperity. The music of Mr. Balfe is popular with the members of the Union is shown by the crowded assemblage of rank and fashion who always honour the Director's Matinée with their presence; and on Tuesday it was, if possible, more crowded than ever. The programme on these occasions is always of a most attractive character, and on Tuesday it was no exception to the rule, by command, in order that the Queen and prince Albert, with their Royal visitors, might be able to be present at the performance.

The first part consisted of Haydn's Quartet in G, No. 81; Beethoven's grand sep-et in E flat, op. 20; and Mendelssohn's duet in D, for piano and violoncello. The performers were—violins, Sivori and Vieuxtemps; violoncello, Piatti; double bass, Howell; and wind instruments, Lazarus, Baumann, and Harper. In addition to these concerted pieces, Signor Andreoli (a distinguished pianist newly arrived in England) played a solo of Chopin, and Madame Schumann played a selection of her husband's fantasias. And lastly, Madame Viardot contributed some interesting vocal music; singing Schubert's ballad, "The Erl King;" a French ballad of the sixteenth century; and the invitation of Jenny Lind) some of Chopin's melodies, and the barcarole of Signor Randegger, all thereby spoiled in our humble opinion. Schubert's ballad, we must add, was beautifully accompanied by Madame Schumann.

MADAME GOLDSCHMIDT-LIND's sojourn in England is drawing to a close. Her "farewell concert" (the last but one) at Exeter-hall, on Wednesday evening, consisted of "The Creation," performed in the same manner as in the early part of the season. It does not, therefore, call for any special remark; it being only necessary to say that the hall was crowded in every part by an immense assemblage, and that "the Nightingales" incomparable singing created, if possible, greater enthusiasm than ever. It is understood that she does not mean to return to this country; her intention being to retire into private life, settl-d with her well earned laurels, and the more solid results of her brilliant career. In England she will leave nothing but regret behind her; and no foreign artist has ever been so successful in gaining "golden opinions from all sorts of people."

MR. BOLEYNE REEVES'S CONCERT.—This accomplished harpist gave a very charming concert, by permission of Mr. and Mrs. Warner, at their mansion in Grosvenor place, on Tuesday evening, which was numerously and fashionably attended. The music was well selected, and the artistes were all eminent in their several degrees. Herr Tedesco and Mdlle. Gilchi performed on the pianoforte, and Signor Giulio Regondi and Mr. Reeves excelled themselves on the instruments they have made their own. Mdlle. Emilie Krall gave a cavatina from the "Freischutz" with great effect, and Miss Lascelles sang a song by Mr. Reeves with much grace and sweetness. But we were more than usually charmed by the manner in which the young contralto, Mdlle. Correlli, sang the "Se m'abandoni" of Mercadante. This young lady possesses a contralto voice of unusual depth and extent, which has been cultivated in Italy; so that she comes to us with all the advantages which art as well as nature can bestow. When we had reason to complain that her style wanted warmth, but on Tuesday she sang like one inspired, and she is a most valuable addition to a very limited class of vocalists. We congratulate Mr. Reeves on having placed Mdlle. Correlli so advantageously in his concert; he is too good a musician not to appreciate the power and influence of such a voice. Signor Marras and Signor Vario added much to the interest and variety of this musical treat. These drawing-room concerts are delicious at this season of the year, and in this instance the draperies and furniture were so disposed that they did not take from the effect of the music, and the superb suite was admirably ventilated.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERTS go on successfully, drawing, every Friday, vast multitudes to Sydenham. The sixth, on Friday (last week), was the best of the series, being more varied and less exclusively confined than the others had been to the *repertoire* of the Royal Italian Opera. Its chief feature was the celebrated fragment of Mendelssohn's unfinished opera, "Loreley," sung with immense power by Madame Jenny Ney, and enthusiastically applauded. That great tragedian and singer has left London, on her return to Dresden.

IT is now positively affirmed that Covent-garden Theatre is to be rebuilt; Sir Charles Fox and Mr. Henderson having entered into a contract, and pledged themselves that the building shall be ready for operatic performances within six months from the date of commencing operations. What that date is, however, has not yet been stated.

MR. HENRY HILL, long regarded as one of the finest tenor-players in Europe, died on the 11th of this month. He had for some time la bouyed under a pulmonary complaint, but did not appear to be in immediate danger, and performed his professional duties till within a few days of his death. He was a worthy man as well as an excellent artist, and his loss will be long and deeply regretted.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—On Friday (last week) Madame Ristori appeared in Signor Marenco's drama of "Pia di Tolomei," and achieved another triumph by the powerful impression of the heroine.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—Mr. Buckstone, who enjoys the threefold reputation of being a popular actor in comedy and farce; a meritorious dramatic au hor; and a manager of great tact and ability; announces in an usual benefit for Wednesday next, July 2. The performances will be Shakspeare's comedy of "Twelfth Night," which has not been acted at the Hay market for eight years; to be followed by a new Spanish ballet, for the first time with the renowned Spanish dancer, Pepita Nena; and the entertainments of the evening will conclude with the farce, in which Mr Buckstone and Miss Blanche Fane will sustain the characters. There will be other entertainments, and Mr. Buckstone will address the audience on this the last night of being a popular actor in comedy and farce; a meritorious dramatic au hor; and a manager of great tact and ability; announces an usual benefit for Wednesday next, July 2. The performances will be Shakspeare's comedy of "Twelfth Night," which has not been acted at the Hay market for eight years; to be followed by a new Spanish ballet, for the first time with the renowned Spanish dancer, Pepita Nena; and the entertainments of the evening will conclude with the farce, in which Mr Buckstone and Miss Blanche Fane will sustain the characters. There will be other entertainments, and Mr. Buckstone will address the audience on this the last night of the season. With such attractions and claims the fullest measure of success may be anticipated.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—The whole of the valuable English music in store, which cost the proprietors many thousand pounds, saved from the late fire from having been unwisely left in packing-offices when the Italian Company took possession of the theatre, is, we perceive, to be submitted to the hammer by Messrs Robins, at their auction-room, on Thursday next, together with the prompt-books, play-bills, and, not the least curious, the auction-bills of pay ledgers from 1776 to 1826, with the autograph receipts of the most eminent actors and actresses during those periods, with their respective salaries; the journals with the nightly performances, and two playbooks, all the papers connected with the long-litigated Chaucery proceedings.

A HINT TO PIO NONO.—A thoroughly orthodox Catholic priest, the Abbé Michon, in a pamphlet, just published, in Paris, which will probably make a great sensation, seriously advocs es the expediency of the Pope renouncing all dominion at Rome and going to reside in England, where he would be the spiritual head of the church. The Abbé starts with the assumption that the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope at Rome is inevitable. The influence of modern ideas being, as he says, imperative upon Papal institutions, the progressive element in the Roman nation has become altogether antagonistic to the Pontifical Government. As long as diplomacy, aided by force, chooses to sustain the old machinery it may continue to work, but whenever the foreign troops withdraw from Rome the Papacy will find itself face to face with revolution. The Abbé takes it for granted that whenever the revolution shall make head, the Pope will be forced to abdicate his temporal power, and he doubts seriously whether after such an abdication he could maintain his spiritual supremacy at Rome with proper dignity. One city alone, a neutral city out of Italy (he would be forced to add also his European Governments.

The injury done to the crops by the late inundations in France is estimated at 160,000,000f., of which 30,000,000f. are referable to the numerous trees for all kinds. In that amount is not included the damage done to houses, to the less to cattle, utensils, &c., or to injury done to railroads

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

NOTWITHSTANDING that the stock of gold in the Bank of England is reported monthly, that the account markets is literally filled with money and that there is every prospect of our drifters ces with America being amicably settled, the money-market, as regards Stock the week is to have been by no means animated. National securities, however, have been very firm, and if the quotations have shown a tendency to advance. Nearly all the foreign exchanges are favourable, and some of them show a slight profit on gold shipped to this country. In the Continent there is scarcely any demand, and the whole of the late heavy arrivals from Australia have gone into the Bank. For silver there is less inquiry for India and China; and the returns from the Bank during the ensuing month will no doubt show the specie to be in excess. At present the stock of gold is very little under £18,000,000, and important additions have lately been made to the *Reserve*.

We have had no direct imports of gold from Australia th s week; but several vessels with large quantities on board are daily expected. From New York we have received £197,000; from Antwerp, £26,000 (the latter being silver); and £8000 from other quarters.

There was a steady market for Consols on Monday. The Three per Cents Reduced marked 94¾ ⅞; the New Three per Cents, 94¾ ⅞; and Consols for Account, 94¾ ⅞. Co-lan Scrip was 2¾ prem. India Bonds, 14s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 10s. to 13s. prem.; Ditto, Bonds, 50s. On Tuesday the transactions were not extensive, yet prices ruled firm; namely, Consols, 217; Three per Cents Reduced, 95¾ to 95⅝; New Three per Cents, 95¾ ⅞; Consols for Account, 94¾ ⅞; Consols Scrip, 3¼ ⅝ prem.; India Bonds, 14s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 10s. to 13s. prem.; Ditto, Bonds, 50s. ⅝; Long Annuities, 1885, 17⅞. In the following day the markets generally were steady, as follows:—Bank Stock, 217 to 218; Three per Cents Reduced, 95¾ ⅝; New Three per Cents, 95¾ ⅝; Consols for Account, 94¾ ⅞; Long Annuities, 1859, 8 1 16; Ditto, 1885, 17 11-16 ⅞; India Bonds, 14s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 10s. to 13s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 99¾ ⅝. On Thursday the Bank of England transferred the sum much late of discount to 4½ per cent. This reduction was followed by a correspondi ng one on the part of the private bankers and discount-houses. National Stocks were firm. The Three per Cents Reduced were 95¾ ⅝; and the New Three per Cents, 95¾ ⅝. Bank stock, 218. Exchequer Bills, 10s. to 14s.; and India Bonds, 14s. prem. The Board of Trade returns published on Thursday show an increase in the value of our exports, compared with May, 1855, of £385,754

Great firmness has characterized the operations in the Foreign House, and the value of most securities has been on the advance. There have been dealings in Brazilian Five per Cents at 103½; Ditto, New, 1829 and 1839, 101¾; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97; Cuba, Six per Cents, 103¾; Chilian Six per Cents, 108; Danish Five per Cents, 103½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 82; Ecuador New Consolidated, 14¼; Ditto Provisional Loan Warrants, 5; Granada Two-and-a-Quarter per Cents, New Active, 19¾; Ditto, Deferred, 7⅞; Mexican Three per Cents, 23¾; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 79; Ditto, Three per Cents, 55¾; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 96; Ditto Five per Cents, 103; Spanish Three per Cents, 47¾; Ditto New Deferred, 25¾; Ditto, Certificates of Coupon, not funded, 8¾; Ditto Passive, 5¾; Ditto, Certificates of Coupon, not funded, 8¾ per cent; Ditto Small, 103; Ditto Four per Cents, guaranteed, 105; French Three per Cents Scrip, Second Loan of 1855, 5 prem.; Ditto Three per Cents, 71f 50c.; Guatemala, 37; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 63¾.

Joint-stock Bank shares have been very brisk, as follows: Australasia, 10; Bank of Egypt, 12¾; Bank of London, 50¾; Hindoostan, 20; Ionian, 6 ex div., 5¼; London Chartered of Australia, 18¾; London and Colonial, 33; London Joint-stock, 31½; New South Wales 46¾; Oriental, 41; Ottoman Bank, 12¾.

Most Miscellaneous Securities have been firm in price; but the business done in them has been very moderate. Australian Agricultural have realised 31½; Australian Royal Mail, 3¾; Canada Company, 88; Crystal Palace, Preferred, 6 per Cents, 11½; Crystal Palace, 2¾; Do., Preferences, 5¾; General Screw Steam Navigation Company, 1¼; London General Omnibus, 4¾; National Discount Company, 3¾; North of Europe Steam Navigation, 7¾; Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, 70 ex div.; Ditto, New, 10 ex div.; Van Diemen's Land, 17. East London Waterworks have been 120; Ditto, Four per Cent Preference, 97½; Ditto, Five per Cent, 99¾. Kent, 19¾; Grand Surrey, 74; Kent, 80, Southwark and Vauxhall, 69¾; West Middlesex, 100. St. Katharine's Dock Shares have marked 85, Southampton, 42¾; Victoria, New, 13¾.

Railway Shares have been in request, on higher terms. Quotations have advanced to some extent. The traffics for July will be about £1,500,000. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, Nottingham, and Boston, 5; Caledonian, 82¾; Chester and Holyhead, 12¾; East Anglian, 18¾; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 57¾; Great Northern, 80¾; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 109; Great Western, 60¾; Lancaster and Yorkshire, 99¾; London and Blackwall, 7¾; London and Brighton, 106; London and North-Western, 104½; London and South-Western, 104; London, Tilbury, and Southend (Barking shares), 2; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 38. Midland, 82¾; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 82½; North British, 38; North-Eastern (Berwick), 89¾; Ditto, Leeds, 19¾; Ditto, York, 61¾; North Staffordshire, 12; North-Western, Dublin, 97; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 34½; Scottish Central, 104; Scottish Midland, 77¾; Shropshire Union, 49; South-Eastern, 73¾; Stockton and Darlington, 37; West-End of London and Crystal Palace, 8, 9¾

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Brecknig hamshire, 98¾; Midland-Bracford, 94¾

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Aberdeen Six per Cents, 118; Caledonian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 100¾; Great Western (Birmingham Stock), 74¾; Midland Consolidated, 129; North Eastern—Berwick, 94¾.

FOREIGN.—Belgian Eastern Junction, 2; Buffalo and Lake Huron, 6¾; Eastern of France, 37¾; East Indian, 283¾; Ditto, Extension, B, 28¾; Ditto, C, 72; Grand Trunk of Canada, 14; Great Indian Peninsula, 99¾; Ditto, New, 8¾; Great Luxembourg, 8¾; Great Western of Canada, 26¾; Ditto, New, 3¾; Madras, 201; Namur and Liége, with interest, 2¾; Paris and Lyons, 86¾; Royal Swedish, 1¾; Sambre and Meuse, 12¾

Mining Shares have been tolerably active :—On Thursday Australian were

*Friday Afternoon.*

The reduction in the rate of discount by the Bank of England to 4½ per cent has been productive of a steady and improving Consol Market to-day. The Three per Cents ex div. are 94¾ 95, the Reduced, 95 to 95¾; and the New Three per Cents, 95¾ ⅞; Bank Stock, 218; Exchequer Bills, 10s. to 14s. prem. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares continue firm.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—A very limited supply of English wheat was on sale this day's market. Fine flours were had a firm demand, and the wants of the samples found buyers at, in some instances, a further 4s. per sack improvement in the quotations. The imports of Foreign wheat continue limited. That description of produce was very firm, as fully to day's currency. The limited quantity of grain were steady. Both barley and malt moved off fairly at very full prices. Oats were held for more money, but the business doing within was by no means large. Beans, peas, and flour were quite as dear as on Monday.

*Arrivals this Week.*—English: wheat, 2160; barley, 94; malt, 3680; oats, 19; flour, 1600. Irish: barley, 600; oats, 1140. Foreign: wheat, 7,040; barley, 1000; oats, 8,080; flour, 640 sacks.

*English.*—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 68s. to 80s.; ditto, white, 70s. to 83s., Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 69s. to 77s.; ditto, white, 72s. to 84s.; grinding barley, 36s. to 39s., distilling ditto, 38s. to 41s.; malting ditto, 41s. to 45s., Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 78s. to 84s.; brown ditto, 65s. to 67s., Kingston and Ware, 72s. to 84s.; Chevy, 74s. to 86s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 27s. to 29s.; Cork and Cork, black, 22s. to 24s.; ditto, white, 24s. to 26s.; Cork beans, 37s. to 39s.; Essex, 36s. to 38s.; maple, 42s. to 44s.; white, 44s. to 47s.; hollers, 47s. to 49s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 45s. to 48s.; suffolk, 43s. to 45s.; stockton and Yorkshire, 42s. to 44s.

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*Foreign.*—Wheat, Dantzic, 70s. to 74s.; Pomeranian, Rostock, and Mecklenburgh, 68s. to 72s.; Marianopoli, 68s. to 69s.; Ghirka, 68s. to 69s.; Taganrog, 68s. to 69s.; Egyptian, 64s. to 66s.; Salonica, 64s. to 66s.; Fine Odessa, 68s. to 70s.; Barley, 36s. to 38s.; Egyptian, 34s. to 36s.; Danish and Holstein, 36s. to 38s.; Oats, Dutch, 22s. to 24s.; Danish and Holstein, 22s. to 24s.; Flour, Hamburgh, 40s. to 42s.; Stettin, 40s. to 42s.; Pomeranian, 40s. to 42s.; Spanish, 40s. to 42s. per barrel.

*Seeds.*—Clover and linseed are in request at very full prices. In all other seeds only a limited business is doing.

Linseed, English, crushing, 57s. to 58s.; bumpseed, 56s. per quarter. Coriander, 20s. to 21s. per cwt. Tares, 7s. 6d. to 8s. per bushel. English rapeseed, 38s. to 40s. per last. Foreign, 36s. to 37s. per last. Canary, 68s. to 69s. per quarter. Hempseed, 42s. to 43s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £12 5s. to £13 5s.; ditto, foreign, £11 5s. to £12 5s. per ton. Rapeseed cakes, English, £12 5s. to £13 5s.; ditto, foreign, £11 5s. to £12 5s. per ton. Cotton cakes, £7 5s. per ton. Canary, 68s. to 69s. per quarter.

*Bread.*—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9½d. to 10d., of household ditto, 6½d. to 7½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

*Imperial Weekly Averages.*—Wh at, 69s. 11d.; barley, 36s. 6d.; oats, 24s. 7d.; rye, 44s. 8d.; beans, 43s. 9d.; peas, 41s. 6d

*The Six Weeks' Averages.*—Wheat, 68s. 8d.; barley, 36s. 6d.; oats, 24s. 0d.; rye, 43s. 6d.; beans, 43s. 6d.; peas, 40s. 8d.

*English Grain Sold Last Week.* Wheat, 105,387; barley, 4172; oats, 13,371; rye, 111; beans, 3663; peas, 253 quarters.

*Teas.*—The public sales held this week have gone off slowly, yet very little change has taken place in the quotations. Privately the demand is on a sluggish scale, and fair prices have an active sale for bacon the value of which has improved quite 4s. per quarter. Land is in good request, and prices, in some instances, have advanced.

*Tallow.*—For the time of year the demand is by no means active. P.Y.C., on the spot, is, and for the last three months, is, per cwt. Town tallow, 46s. per cwt.

*Hops.*—The value of last year's growth has moved all steadily at our quotations. Sussex pockets, 80s. to 90s.; Weald of Kent ditto, 84s. to 92s.; Mid and East Kent ditto, 94s. to 98s.; Farnham, 120s. to 140s.; Bavarian, 120s. to 130s.; Belgian, 110s. to 120s.

*Potatoes.*—Fair average supplies of old potatoes are still on offer. The demand is languid, at from 70s. to 80s. per ton. New qualities range from 6s. to 16s. per cwt.

*Wool (Friday).*—Our market has been rather languid, with many of the kinds of hops, in Sussex pockets, 80s. to 90s.; Weald of Kent ditto, 84s. to 92s.; Mid and East Kent ditto, 94s. to 98s.; Farnham, 120s. to 140s.; Bavarian, 120s. to 130s.; Belgian, 110s. to 120s.

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*Wool

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JULY.

*Girl's Dress.* Bonnet of white taffetas, with a similar bow on each side of the poke. Dress of white muslin embroidered *en plumettes*, with three volants; the sleeves short, and having also three small volants. The body has two braces, or double braces, which have on them also the same embroidery. A wide waistband of fancy ribbon, with long floating or hanging ends, completes this costume.

## THE LORD LIEUTENANT'S RECEPTION AND PROMENADE, DUBLIN.

An *al fresco* Court ceremony is a scene of great enjoyment, better suited to the present season than the artificial splendour of state rooms; and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has proved the superior *agrémens* of the out-door assembly by holding his receptions and promenade in the grounds in front of the Viceregal Lodge instead of within the stately saloons of the Castle. The first reception and promenade of the season was held by his Excellency on the afternoon of the 7th inst. The attendance of nobility and gentry resident in Dublin was exceedingly numerous. The promenade terminated shortly after eight o'clock.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT'S RECEPTION AND PROMENADE, DUBLIN.

## THE UNIVERSAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION IN PARIS, 1856.

*(From our Special Correspondent.)*

THIRD NOTICE.

THE Swiss cattle come in due order after the French, and have evidently been extended more widely over Continental Europe than any other improved breed. From Fribourg and Berne come large parti-coloured cows, hollow-backed, with deep dewlaps; some of the Berne were marked very much like a Hereford, with white faces; and altogether the red and white and red and black Swiss were quite capable of passing muster in a Cheshire dairy. They feed on the rich grass of the Alpine moun-

HUNGARIAN SHEPHERD.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY RICHEBOURG.

tains in summer, and are stabled and fed and curry-combed in winter. They are perfectly civilized. The whole story of the Ranz des Vaches, horns, cowherds in costume, is familiar to us; and certain it is that we can borrow nothing from them. But the Swiss, who, like ourselves, are dependent on private enterprise alone, are judiciously purchasing for the purpose of adding meat to their dairy stock.

The Swiss are a highly intelligent race, and understand their art as

HUNGARIAN HEADSMAN.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY RICHEBOURG.

well as any Shorthorn or Devon breeder. It is the Schwitz breed that are the most interesting race of Switzerland. There is no mistake about them; they are as decided a breed as the West Highlander, improved by a century of cultivation, and we trace them along the mountain chains of all the Alpine regions of Europe. There we may leave them; the only use we could make of them would be to put a bull to our little Alderneys with the view of getting more size and constitution. They do not always handle well.

The Austrian part of the Cattle Exhibition was extremely well got up, and included specimens of several singular native and improved breeds. They were divided geographically into districts; and it was most interesting to Englishmen to find in the section of Bohemia and Moravia, under the title of a Berne-Moravian, a real Hereford cow, evidently one of the race from which that breed of which Herefordshire and Shropshire are so justly proud must have been originally derived; while a white-grey cow from Styria—derived, according to appearances, from a cross between a native white breed and the dark dun of Schwitz was a specimen of everything that a milking-cow ought to be. This cow has been purchased by a gentleman living near Croydon, but will require better food than the short turf of chalk hills.

The Engravings represent two of the Swiss breed.

The cow with the bell is a black and white four-year-old Swiss, of the *Bernoise* breed, exhibited by Mons. Daniel Jaton, of Chailly-

Pur-Lausanne (Vaud). To strangers it was difficult to detect any essential difference between the Bernoise and the Fribourgeoise cows. The Berne bulls seemed to have heads of a more decided bull stamp, with deeper dewlaps than those from Fribourg. The cows were native, long-legged; parti-coloured, chiefly black and white, but some red, and red and white, like Herefords; all famous milkers. These are the breeds that have been in demand in their districts for beef as well as milk since the extension of railroads through France and Germany, and the consequent increase of travellers. And, as before mentioned, in the opinion of the Swiss Commissioner, they will in future be continually crossed with the Shorthorn, or perhaps, if draught is required with Hereford bulls. These breeds excel as buttermakers; while the Dutch, of very much the same stamp but fed differently, give more for making cheese. The great pear-shaped bell is made of iron; it seems to have stood the beating of Alpine storms for centuries, and gave forth a sound anything but musical within the building; on a mountain-top it may sound

HUNGARIAN SHEPHERD.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY RICHEBOURG.

more sweetly. The belt by which it was suspended is about four inches in breadth, richly embroidered and ornamented with red silk, brass, and cowrie shells; with an inscription, in this instance complimentary not to the wearer the cow, but to the Agricultural Exhibition. Beside the bell hung a very cleverly contrived one-legged stool, nicely carved, and provided with a strap to hang over the milker's shoulders when following the herds up the mountain gorges in the summer.

CHAROLAIS BULL.
SWISS COW—BERNESE BREED.

BROWN SCHWITZ BULL.

AUBERIAN PIGS.

BLACK POLLED ANGUS.

PRIZE CATTLE AND PIGS AT THE PARIS UNIVERSAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The brown bull is a representation of the famous breed of the canton Schwitz, sent by Mr. Gottifried Burgi, of Arti. Down the backs of these Schwitz runs a dark-shaded mark like the cross on the withers of a donkey. The head is fine, with somethi.g of the Alderney cast; the eyes full and intelligent, the horns black tipped, the tail black and bushy in size.

The other two illustrations are of two breeds—one until recently unknown in this country, another new to France. The white bull is a Charolais, and the black a Polled Angus. The Charolais may be said to be a native of Berri (the birthplace and favourite residence of George Sand). The Scotch, as formerly of several colours, but has now settled into white. The oxen are considered the best workers in France—that is their excellence; they also have more capacity for making beef than most of the French breeds. They are very poor dairy cattle; but Count du Gouray tells me that a Shorthorn cross doubled the milk capacity of a Charolais herd. The breeders will not cross with any but white Shorthorns, and purchase of oxen have a preference over any other colour. The half-bred oxen are found to work well.

The Angus bull is an animal seldom seen south of the Tweed, although the beef supplies our butchers with their primest joints, and the oxen fill the winter-yards of our Lincolnshire and Norfolk farmers.

The Hungarian sheep (engraved in our Journal of the 14th inst.) not less curious than the white ox. This sheep, both in the male and female, has long, upright, spiral horns like an antelope, with a beautiful black or dove-coloured deer-like head, and long coarse wool, of the same quality as the hair-faced Highland sheep. This wool makes the blanket-coats of the Hungarian shepherds and herdsmen. The ewes are milked, and supply, as the Highlanders do, a common kind of cheese.

While on the subject of Danubian stock, I must not overlook the swine. The pigs exhibited by France and Germany were almost entirely of British descent. There were no specimens of those greyhound-like animals that used to run wild in the forests on both sides of the Rhine—wretched creatures, libels on porcine qualities. But the Austrian Commission wisely sent examples of their best and worst native breeds.

The Szalonts is a great long legged, long-nosed, dog-eared, flat-sided pig, with a thick skin covered with red bristles of the coarsest quality; he might easily be mistaken for a wild boar, but has not the bad quality possible for bred, either as pork or bacon. The sooner this breed is improved out of the country the better. The specimen in question proved both active and vicious: when his keeper wished to rouse him to have his portrait taken he resisted violently, showed his tusks, bit, and eventually sprang over a high inclosure into the adjoining pen.

The Mangalicza breed, on the contrary, is capable of early improvement. It is of a blue black colour, compactly shaped, and a cross of two with a good-sized Essex would improve the shape, refine the skin, and give earlier maturity. These two pigs are engraved.

The costumes of the attendants of the Hungarian stock attracted as much attention as the cattle and sheep. Their wives and children, and even the girls picked men. One shepherd was a very handsome young fellow, with a mild, oval, deep bronze countenance, almost oriental in expression, with black, piercing, roving eyes, and long, straight, black hair. He wore a black loose handkerchief round his throat, a close-fitting blue cloth hussar jacket without sleeves, with red glass buttons, and hanging over his left shoulder a blue pelisse of the same cloth; his sleeves were loose, and of white linen, and so were his trousers, which were so full and so short that they might be taken for a white kilt; on his legs were long, stout boots. He leaned on a wooden crook carved and coloured. The parti coloured strings of his embroidered tobacco-pouch hung from his jacket pocket. He was of middle stature, muscular, slight, and active, and walked with a proud, free step. His female companion wore red trousers, and white embroidered blanket-cloak; he carried across his shoulders a most elaborate whip and an axe in his hand. But these, I suspect, were the holiday dresses of the head servants of a princely, if not royal, domain.

One of the keepers of the Schwitz cows wore a very remarkable costume. Shoes with broad silver buckles, green stockings and breeches, and green embroidered garters, bright saffron-yellow breeches, a red waistcoat with large square silver buttons, white shirt-sleeves, a gay red handkerchief round his waist, a union belt to his bras a across his chest embroidered with brass plates of cattle, and a broad silver watch-chain, made a great display; while the head of a thin, parchment-coloured, sharp, fibbergibbet face was covered with a leather embroidered skull-cap. S. S.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—The new street from Spitalfields Church to Shoreditch, for which an act was passed in July, 1846, is now entirely at a stand for want of ready money; the sum required to complete the undertaking is about £27,000, to meet which deficiency the Commissioners of Works are empowered to sell or mortgage the building ground on each side of the street. In October last, after the subject had been discussed for some months, the architect represented the inexpediency of selling any of this ground before opening the street as a public thoroughfare, and suggested the propriety of borrowing £20,000 on mortgage.

TITHE REDEMPTION TRUST.—The annual meeting of the members of this society was held on Thursday, at their rooms, No. 1, Adam-street, Adelphi, under the presidency of Lord John Manners, M.P. Prior to the meeting, service was performed at St. Michael's Church, Burleigh-street—the sermon being preached by the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, Canon of Westminster. From the report presented at the meeting it appeared that the society had succeeded in restoring to the use of the Church many parochial tithes which had fallen into the hands of lay impropriators, and that many other cases were under consideration. It was stated that a great desire exists on the part of lay impropriators to release these tithes on favourable terms and that the society only wants funds to carry on the work of restoration to its fullest extent.

HARROW SCHOOLS.—THE SPEECH DAY.—Thursday having been appointed for the annual Harrovian Commemoration, a large number of the parents and friends and gentlemen, including many old Harrovians, arrived at Harrow at an early hour in the morning, and were received by the head Master (the Rev. C. J. Vaughan), and his staff. After the usual preliminary congratulations and other ceremonies, the whole of the company proceeded to the large dining-hall, where the prizes were distributed to deserving and successful competitors were presented with the several prizes. The speech list was then gone through, much to the satisfaction of the audience, which was the largest we ever remember seeing on a similar occasion

CROSSED CHEQUES.—The new Act to amend the law relating to draughts on bankers was issued on Wednesday. The preamble that the law requires as to the obligations of bankers with respect to cross-written draughts, and that it would conduce to the ease of commerce, the security of property, and the prevention of crime, if drawers or holders of drafts on bankers, payable to bearer or to order on demand, were enabled effectually to direct the payment of the same to be made only to or through some banker. Therefore it is enacted that a draught crossed with a banker's name is to be payable only to or through some banker. The Act is now in force.

THE recent discovery of iron ores in the uncultivated wilds of Exmoor Forest, Devonshire, is expected to produce a complete revolution in the iron trade. The district will, it is estima ed, raise from 200,000 to 300,000 tons iron ore annually.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20.

WAR DEPARTMENT, JUNE 20.

Royal Engineers—Lieutenant-General C. D. Richmond C.B. to be Colonel Commandant.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

G. HARDING, Shepton Mallet, linen-draper, ironmonger.

BANKRUPTS.

C. VENABLES the younger, Cheshire, Taplow, Bucks, and Princes Place, Wilton Place, Knightsbridge, Middlesex, builder.—T. D. WARNE, Wednesbury, Stafford, ironfounder.—J. WRIGHT, jun., Newgate-street, licensed victualler.—T. DURSTON, Taunton Somerset, draper.—J. and J. BRADBURN, Manchester, fustian manufacturers.—Jas. Ainscrake.—J. TRAUBRIDGE, St. Agnes, Cornwall, draper, grocer, and general outfitter.—S. FOUND the younger, Dartmouth, ropemaker.—W. A. MANNING, Totnes, corn and grass and clover seed dealer.

TUESDAY, JUNE 24.

WAR DEPARTMENT, JUNE 24.

1st Dragoons Cornet H. Hall to be Lieutenant.

7th (Queen's Own) Regt. Lieut. J. Ayshford Sanford to be Captain.

9th Regt. Capt. A. Ker to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Royal Artillery—Brevet Major G. W. Wood to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Brevet Major and Lieut.-Col. H. Lovelace to be Captain, Staff-Sergeant-Major Grant to be Quartermaster and Commissary.

2nd Foot: Ensign F. J. Jessop to be Lieutenant. H. Seaman to be Ensign.

5th: Lieut. J. Tyler to be Adjutant.

8th Foot: Lieut. H. W. Wood, Capt. the Hon. L. W. C. A. Cary, to be Captains. Ensign F. A. Stebbing to be Lieutenant, Ensign F. Wallace, to be Lieutenant.

7th (Queen's Own) Regt. Sergt.-Major A. Robinson to be Instructor of Musketry.

79th: Capt. J. T. Campbell to be Captain.

82nd: Lieut. J. T. Garrard to be Lieutenant.

86th: Capt. H. E. Carr to be Captain.

89th: Capt. A. W. Ord to be Captain.

94th: Lieut. T. B. Richards to be Adjutant.

Rifle Brigade: C. C. Fraser to be Lieutenant. W. Owen to be Lieutenant.

Unattached: Staff Sergt.-Major W. Arm...ong to be Assistant-Surgeon.

Unattached: Lieut. J. W. Whitelaw to be Captain: Lieut. G. Clerk to be Captain, Brevet Major G. W. H. Massey to have his Brevet rank as Major limited to his native rank.

Brevet: Lieut.-Col. B. A. Lake, C.B., to be Aide-de-Camp to the Queen with the rank of Colonel in the Army: Capt. F. Hoskyns to be Major in the Army: Paymaster C. South to be Major in the Army.

This undermentioned promotions and alterations of rank to take place in the Rifle Brigade Company Army.—Colonels J. Nash, C.B., J. Kincaid, C.B., and H. T. Lumley, C.B., to be Major-Generals. Lieut.-Col. J. Cooper, A. R. Rathbone, to be Colonels: Major H. H. Smith-Dorrien, Capt. R. W. Hird to be Major.

The following promotions to take place in the Royal Artillery: Major-Gen. Sir H. D. Jones, K.C.B., to be placed upon the Staff Establishment, Col. Sir W. Reid, K.C.B., to be Major-General.

BANKRUPTS.

GEORGE HARRIS, Warwick-street Pimlico, baker: T. A. YOUNG and W. WILLIAMS, Pall Mall East, wine-merchants: W. WEST, Fytheone, Kent, grocer.—W. WILLIAMS, Leicester-Square, Oxford-street, bricklayer.—J. ARNOLD, Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road, grocer.—T. J. WARD, Terrace, Chelsea, coal merchant.—R. BENNETT, Wellington-street, Strand, tailor.—T. THOMAS, Pontypridd, Glamorganshire, ironmonger.

### BIRTHS.

On the 11th instant, at Zante, Ionian Islands, the lady of John Lindsay, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., at the Bank, Goole, Yorkshire, the wife of John H. Rosseli, Esq., of a daughter.

On Sunday, 22nd June, at Dinsdell, Southampton, the wife of Hugh Mendoloo Hammersley, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 18th inst., at Wartling, Sussex, the wife of Capt. Fra...s, R.N., of a daughter.

On the 18th inst., in Grosvenor-place, the wife of F. H. Wyatt, Esq., of a daughter.

At Guernsey, on the 19th inst., the wife of Frederic W. Tupper Esq., 60th Regiment, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

On the 19th inst., at Stoke Church, Devonport, by the Rev. John Hutchins White Lloyd Bombay Army, ... Rev. Charles Thomas Whitmore, Rector of Hanbury, Worcestershire, to Emma Louisa, only daughter of Ryan Bunbury, Esq., of St. Helier's, Jersey.

On the 19th inst., at Dunchurch, Warwickshire, by the Rev. Heath Lancaster, fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge, Joseph Bonsfield, Esq., of Thetford and Pinchbeck, in the county of Norfolk, eldest son of Joseph Beeds, Esq., of Colney, in the same county, to Sabina Elizabeth, younger daughter of John Job Hawkesworth, Esq., of Grayfriars, in Dunchurch aforesaid, and Cumberland.

On Tuesday, June 19, at Stoke Church, Devonport, by the Rev. J. Lampen, M.A., assisted by the Rev. G. S. Hoskyns, M.A., Rector of Stoke, Edward Mac, Frederick Colour of Her Majesty's Forces, to Louisa, third son of Edmund Collier, of Walthamstow, Esq., to Mary Anne, widow of the late Charles Small, Esq., of Down Ampney, Gloucestershire.

### DEATHS.

At Stoke, Devonport, on the 20th inst., Lieut. William Glendie, R.N., aged 59.

On the 13th inst., at Hanover, General Sir J. Hartmann, K.C.H., in his 83rd year.

On the 5th inst., at Long Ashton, in the county of Somerset, T. W. Wigan, Esq., Lieut.-Col. in the H.E.I.C.S.

On the 31st inst., at the Palconbler, near Tours, Major-General T. Peacocke, C.B., in the 1st year of his age.


## ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAPPIN'S "SHILLING" RAZOR, sold everywhere, warranted good by the Makers, JOSEPH MAPPIN and BROTHER, Queen's Cutlery Work., Sheffield, and 67, King William-street, City, London.

MAPPIN'S SUPERIOR TABLE-KNIVES, as made for the Crystal Palace, Brighton, handles cannot possibly become loose, the blade, and all of the very finest quality, being their own Sheffield manufacture. Buyers supplied at the London Warehouse, 67, King William-street, City; and Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

IMPROVED AIR-CANES for SHOOTING RABBITS, ROOKS, &c. Small-bore Pea Rifles, canes and single barrels: Smooth Rifles and Fine-gun Percussion Stick Guns, Revolvers, &c., in endless variety.—REILLY, 502, Oxford-street, London.

TO ANGLERS.—CHARLES FARLOW, 191, Strand, manufacturer of superior FISHING RODS and TACKLE, at moderate prices. New Catalogues gratis.

SADDLERY and HARNESS.—A. DAVIS, 52, Strand, Harness made of the most fashionable and newest designs and inventions, which, from quality and workmanship, surpasses any establishment in England, and at a saving of 20 per cent. Saddlery and Harness for India and Colonies. Patentee of the Flexible Concave Horse and Mane Brushes.

WHETHER we consider ROUSSILLON WINE as the household agent of the medical man—the admirable substitute for drugs of doubtful efficacy—the unrivalled after-talk—or whether we consider it as the bonne-bouche of the gourmet—in either case it is not to be excelled. Flavour, aroma, after-taste, colour, and mellowness, recommend it to the fancier, genial, refreshing, generous, nutritious, mild, and genial, it responds readily to the desirable physician. For particulars see the Pamphlet, sent free by post by the Patentee, HENRY BRETT, Stone Sherry, 30s.; Standard, or Natural Sts., 42s.; Ruby Rare-wine Port, 42s., 48s.; Moselle (muscated flavour), 36s., 42s.; St. Julien Claret, 36s.; Red Hermitage, 36s., 42s., 48s., 60s.; Milk Punch, 36s.; Sparkling Champagne, 48s. Cash. Carriage-free to all rail stations in England. Price Lists of all Wines and Spirits sent post-free on application. Just published, price 2d., post-free, "What is Wine?" To be had of all Booksellers.—FOSTER and DOBLE, Wine-merchants, 28, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London.

CHAMPAGNE, sparkling and dry, very superior, 42s. per dozen, carriage-free. CADIE WINE COMPANY, 66, St. James's-street.

UNADULTERATED WINES. — FELTOE, SONS and CO., Importers of only Pure Wine, free from acidity and brandy. Sole Agents for the celebrated Deputation Pale and Sherry, 42s. per dozen, 24, Cornhill-street, London.

CELEBRATED CANTERBURY PUNCH.—One dozen of this delicious beverage in chart book bottles (cash to the gallon) will be forwarded carriage-free to London, package and bottles included, on receipt of Post-office order for 30s., payable to THOMAS PAULI DE LASAUX, Wine-merchant, Canterbury.

PALE INDIA ALE and STOUT, 4s. 6d. per Dozen Quarts; 2s. 9d. per Dozen Pints. Scotch Ale, 5s. 6d. per Dozen Quarts. Delivered free five miles. PRICE and PRICE for Exportation.—WOOD and WATSON, 24, Clement's-inn, Clare-market.

## AMUSEMENTS, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Mlle. PICCOLOMINI.—La Figlia del Reggimento.—For the BENEFIT of Sig. FOZZI, on MONDAY next, JUNE 30, will be performed Donizetti's Opera entitled LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO. Maria, Mdlle. Piccolomini; La Marchesa, Mdlle. Marai; Tonio, Sig. Calzolari; Ortensio, Sig. Sullini; and Sergente Sig. Sig. Belletti. With various Entertainments in the Ballet (separate) Comte d'Egmont, Mdlle. Rosati; Countess Jane, Mdlle. Clara; Pierrot and M. Vaucris. On Thursday next July 3, a Grand Extra Night. Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be had at the Box-office, Haymarket.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On MONDAY and during the Week will be presented Shakspeare's Play, TWELFTH NIGHT; or, WHAT YOU WILL. Characters by Mr. C. Kean; Hallmore by Mrs. C. Kean. Preceded by A PRINCE FOR AN HOUR.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, the original "Yes kee ee" and "Irish boy," whose career throughout the United States during the past seven years has been one of unprecedented success, will have the honour of making their first appearance in London on MONDAY next, JUNE 30th, in the CUSTOMS of the COUNTRY and the IRISH TUTOR.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—MONDAY, Wednesday, and Friday, FLYING DUTCHMAN and IRISH and UNLIKE. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday LIKE and UNLIKE. Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, the original "Yes kee ee" and "Irish boy," whose career throughout the United States during the past seven years has been one of unprecedented success, will have the honour of making their first appearance in London on MONDAY next, JUNE 30th, in the CUSTOMS of the COUNTRY and the IRISH TUTOR.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, Mr. BUCK-TONE'S ANNUAL BENEFIT. Mr. BUCKSTONE will have the honour to present Andrew Aguecheek, Mr. Buckstone. After which a new spectacle will be produced, entitled [illegible] Night on the Adriatic, which will be followed by [illegible] Mr. Buckstone will be supported by Miss Reynolds, Mr. Compton, Mr. Howe, Mr. Leigh Murray, Mr. Buckstone, and Mr. Buckstone. Doors open at half-past Six o'clock. Private Boxes and Stalls can be secured at the usual hours on the occasion of his Benefit, being the 8th consecutive season of his engagement.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday and Tuesday, My Wife's Daughter, The Irish Tutor. Wednesday, Mr. Buckstone's Benefit: Thursday and Friday, Angel Life. Saturday, The Irish Tutor. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets for every evening, the Spanish Dancers, Pepita Rosa, Pepe, and their Company, will appear on Monday and To-day, Gerbaldo, Bagdaro, and Bacchino; and, after the Ballet during the rest of the week. Mr. Hughes at Home.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILLIAM COOKE.—Midsummer Holidays.—Every Evening, at Seven, the ROMAN FAMILY. On MONDAY next 30th June, at two o'clock. A Classical and varied Performance of Equestrian Exercises, with Vocal Interludes. Mr. Batty's Performing Troupe of Dogs and Monkeys, who performs, by command, before her Majesty at Osborne, in September last. Box-office open daily from Eleven till Four.

CANTERBURY-HALL, Westminster-road.—The celebrated HUNGARIAN BAND, under the direction of Herr Rackzky, will PERFORM EVERY EVENING at Nine and Eleven o'clock, in addition to the usual Vocal Entertainments.—Suppers, &c., until Twelve o'Clock.

FRENCH EXHIBITION.—The THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS by Modern Artistes at the FRENCH SCHOOL is NOW OPEN, at the GALLERY, 128, Pall Mall. Admittance, One Shilling. Catalogue, Five Shillings. Catalogue, Sixpence. H. FROMMAN, Secretary.

W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES, with a New Loco-Joko Lyric, OUR OLD IRISH MAID. EVERY EVENING at Eight, at the POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William street, Strand. Box-office open from Eleven to Five. Morning Performances every Saturday, at Two o'Clock.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, ENTIRELY NEW DIORAMA AND PANORAMA, WITH NEW ILLUSTRATIONS (except Saturday), at EIGHT. Stalls and Admission to be taken from a plan at the Box-office every day, between 11 and 5. WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's. The Alpine Entertainments to take place every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 3 o'clock.

ROYAL PANOPTICON, Leicester-square.—Every Evening, The WALPOLE ISLANDERS will continue their Performances for a short period previous to closing for seasonable alterations. DALY at 8 and 9.30. The Signorina Ristorini Ristorini at 7. The Spanish Minstrels at 8.15. Diorama: Central Africa. Mr. Louis Jullien's Concerts, Every Evening at 8. Grand Promenade at 9 and 9.30. The Luminous and Chromatic Fountain at 5.45 and 9.5. Lectures and Demonstrations as usual. Admission is. Children and Schools half price.

MISS P. HORTON'S POPULAR ILLUSTRATIONS. LAST MONTH IN LONDON.—Mr. and Mrs. T. GERMAN REED will give their NEW ENTERTAINMENT, consisting of MUSIC and Musical Sketches entitled ILLUSTRATIONS, introducing a variety of amusing and interesting scenes from real life, illustrated by Pianoforte, and Singing Every Evening (except Saturday), at the ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street, commencing at Eight o'clock precisely. Stalls, 3s.; Admission, a quarter-past Ten. Prices of admission, 2s.; 1s.; Stalls, 3s., which can be secured at the Gallery during the day. Morning Performance every Saturday at Three o'Clock, when the Free List will be suspended. No Performance on Saturday evenings.

THE BROUSIL FAMILY.—BEETHOVEN ROOMS, 76, Harley-street.—These extraordinary Juvenile Instrumentalists (from Prague), who appeared with such success at the Italian Opera, Pesth, will perform at the AFTERNOON MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS on each Monday, the 30th, Wednesday, the 2nd, and Friday, the 4th, at Three o'Clock. Tickets, 5s. 6d.; reserved seats, 8s. or R. W. Olliver, 19, Old Bond-street; and at the Rooms, 76, Harley-street.

MUSICAL UNION.—Eighth and last MATINEE, WILLIS'S ROOMS, TUESDAY, JULY 8th. Quartet in flat B-1 Mozart (first time), Beethoven in C, Op. 59; Pianoforte, Beethoven, Quartet, No. 10, E flat, Beethoven. Solos, Pianoforte, Sir Rc.—Executors, sivori, Cooper, Goffrie, Piatti, and Hallé. Members requiring subscription for 1857, or having friends to invite, are requested to notify the same to J. ELLA, Director.

THE ALLIED GENERALS before SEBASTOPOL.—Messrs. PAUL and DOMINIC COLNAGHI beg to state that they have arranged to continue the private exhibition of Mr. BARKER'S Grand Picture of the Allied Generals before Sebastopol for a few days longer, at the German Gallery, Three, Waterloo-place, where the invitations are now ready for the ensuing visitors' cards. The exhibition will in a few days be a public one.—13 and 14, Pall-mall East.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—To Theatrical Managers.—All the ENGLISH MUSIC in THREE Volumes, BALLADS, DUETS, TRIOS, GLEES, &c., &c., REMOVED, BOUND, and RETURNED to SELL by AUCTION, on the Second Floor, Lincoln, Covent-garden, on THURSDAY NEXT, JULY 3rd, at Twelve, precisely. The Music is now in course of the numerous Operas and Plays presented at the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden, from the year 1800 to the present time, and those of Dr. Arne, Shield, Linley, Attwood, Davy, Sir Henry Bishop, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Weber, &c., &c., and many others. The Parts are marked with the Performers' names. Also of the Overtures, Concertos, Songs, Duets, Trios, Glees, Choruses, Finales, and Concerted Pieces, from 1782, many great favourites. The Performers' Parts to the Music of the Songs of the Actors and Actresses during these periods. Manuscript Dramas. Capital Large Iron Safe, by Chubb and Son's Patent. May be inspected three days prior, when Catalogues may be had.

TEMPERANCE PERMANENT LAND and BUILDING SOCIETY.

Offices—34 Moorgate-street, London.

Shares £30. Entrance fee 1s. per month. Subscription 5s. per share. At 6 years, whether allotted or not (unless by drafts or any may become members at any time.

STRATFORD ESTATE.

Applications for Allotments on the second portion (Lots 122 to 227), of the 400 Estate (Lots 1 to 400), to be given on or before the 15th day of August, 1856. All payments in the Society previously made will be credited to the allottee. This Estate is distant only 4 minutes quarter miles from the City and within two miles each from Stratford-market and Forest Gate and Stratford Stations, and then twenty trains from Shoreditch, and nearly fifty trains from Fenchurch-street and Bishopsgate Stations. Trains leave Fenchurch-street and Shoreditch for Stratford bridges every quarter hour, and every 10 to 15 minutes from the City and Bishopsgate to and from the North London Railway.

The price of the Lots vary from £19 to £36 conveyance included. The Lots may be paid for in one sum, or by instalments of 1s per pint per month.

£8200 already advanced

BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The Premium for the advance is added to the Principal, and not required to be paid down.

The Interest is at the rate of £5 per cent, and only upon the amount as set up on old each year.

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS will be offered to the Members of MINIMAL JUBILEE, 5.6

For any taking shares on or before that date may have for the whole or any part of the above.

Forms of Shares, Prospectuses, and further information at the Office, or by letter addressed to HENRY J. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

TESTIMONIAL to J. SCOTT ARCHER, the Discoverer of the Collodion Process in Photography.

A Committee has been formed for the purpose of receiving Subscription for a testimonial to Mr. J. Scott Archer.

Photographers who are desirous to contribute are requested to state their intention with the amount of their subscription, to one of the Committee.

PHILIP H. DELAMOTTE, King's College.
ROGER FENTON, Albert-terrace, Regent's-park.
THE MASTER GOODEY, King's College.

An account has been opened in the name of the Committee of the Scott Archer Testimonial at the London and Westminster Bank, 1, St. James's-square.

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DEAFNESS.—A Newly-invented Instrument for rendering the Deaf to hear distinctly the SOUND WITHOUT PAIN. Organic Vibrator, and Invisible Voice-conductor. It fits so into the ear as not to be in the least perceptible, and the most extraordinary cases of singing noises in the head is said by removed. It affords instant relief to the deafest person, and enables them to hear distinctly in a church and for public assemblies. Pamphlets, with Letters of the most transparent brilliancy, for Weak and Defective Eyesight.—Messrs S. and S. SOLOMON, Opticians and Aerians, 39, Albemarle-street. Piccadilly (opposite the York Hotel.)

CHARLES PACKER, Artist in Hair, 136, Regent-street (successor to Antoni Forrer), invites the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to his extraordinary and unequalled stock of ORNAMENT formed of Hair, consisting of Bracelets, comprising 600 patterns, Brooches, Chains, Rings, &c., to 15s variety, mounted in fine gold and ranging in price from one pound to twenty. All manufactured on the premises. Charles Packer plaques his reputation as a fashionable established in Regent-street for thirty years, the best workmanship and first-rate skill will be secured for the satisfactory completion of all orders intrusted to his charge; and respectfully urges to the advantage of inspecting completed patterns, to get persons to drawings which never give the effect possessed by the manufactured when manufactured with skill and taste. Charles Packer, 136, Regent-street (late Antoni Forrer).

CAPPER, SON, and CO., 49, GRACE HURCH STREET, CITY, LINENDRAPERS to the QUEEN.
BABIES' BASSINETTES, Trimmed, 20s. upwards,
or, with Bedding, Blankets, Sheets, &c., 30s., 32s., 35s., &c
Infants' Baskets, 10s. to 20s.; with all requisites, 25s. to 45s. &c.
BABY LINEN
Hoods and Cloaks, Hats and Bonnets, and Infants' Dresses.
Descriptive Lists, with Terms, sent post-paid on application.
Ladies' Marriage and Colonial Outfits.

CAPPER, SON, and MOON, 164, REGENT-STREET, LONDON
BASSINETTES, 30s. to 300s.
BABY LINEN.
Books giving descriptions and prices sent gratis.

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Books giving description and prices sent gratis.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY.—THE NEW MUSLINS
are
THE MOST RECHERCHE,
THE MOST CHIC,
THE LOVELIEST,
and
THE MOST SUPERB
ever introduced into this Country
Patterns sent free.
16, OXFORD-STREET.

FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY.
CHINA GRASS HANDKERCHIEFS.
Beautifully fine China Grass Handkerchiefs, 6s 9d. the half-dozen, worth 14s. The same article, richly embroidered, 8s. 9d. the half-dozen.
16, OXFORD STREET

FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY.
FÊTES, FLOWER-SHOWS,—THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY
have a beautiful variety of
WHITE MUSLINS,
also White with Coloured Wool Flowers.
Patterns free.
16, OXFORD-STREET.

FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY.
EMBROIDERED CHRISTIAN NAMES.—LADIES HANDKERCHIEFS, with Christian Names embroidered by the Nuns of Ireland, with the most fashionable cipolla. Price 1s. 6d., by post 14 stamps; or 9s. the half-dozen, by post 6s. 3d.
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FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY.
MOURNING MUSLINS.—The Cheapest Lot available for a lady's wear) of MOURNING MUSLINS ever imported into this country. Patterns free.
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FLOUNCED MUSLIN ROBES.—A large Lot at 10s. 6d. the dress, worth a guinea. Patterns post-free.
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FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY have purchased a Bankrupt Stock of French Embroidered Petticoats, to wear under Summer Dresses. They have a peculiar variety which causes the dress to set most gracefully. The price varies from 9s. to one guinea—consequently less than half-price.
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FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY.
A BANKRUPT'S STOCK of MUSLINS,
From 32d. a yard.
Patterns post-free
16, OXFORD-STREET.

FOULARD WASHING SILKS
for the SEA-SIDE.
£1 1s. 6d the full Dress
at SIDNEY'S, 245 Regent-street,
and Gallery of Costume Transept Crystal Palace.
Patterns sent post-free

MRS. BRAHAM'S GUINEA BONNETS sent free to any Railway Station in England on receipt of Post-Office Order, payable to ELIZABETH ANN BRAHAM,
136, Oxford-street, London.

MRS. BRAHAM'S SUMMER FASHIONS.
136 OXFORD-STREET Post-free.
One Hundred New Bonnets a-day, at 10s. 6d. to 42s
Cheaper than any other House for first-class goods.
Hats in the newest shapes.

WEDDING OUTFIT £10 10s.—An excellent elegant and complete Under Clothing Outfit for Ten Guineas. Lists of Articles gratis. S. E. HIGGINS, Ladies' Fashionable Underclothing Manufacturer, 24, Quadrant, Regent-street.

VALENCIENNES LACE, made of Thread, by machinery, as exhibited in the Paris Exhibition, and spoken of in the Times report as follows: "The Valenciennes Lace so perfect in design, and 6d, and 9d. per yard.
S. E. HIGGINS, 24, Quadrant, Regent-street. Patterns sent by post.

VERY ELEGANT STRIPED and BROCADED SILKS, TELLE ROBES at SHEATH'S, 264, Regent-street. Full-length Dresses, 25s., and 42 guineas. The richest Moire Antiques, 3½ and 4 guineas. Excellent Black Silks, from 2s 6d to 3s 6d per yard. Patterns sent to any part.—Address, W. W. SHEATH, 264, Regent-street, London.

WEDDING, DINNER, and MORNING SILKS. W. W. SHEATH, 264, Regent-street, has the honour of informing Ladies that he has just received from Paris a choice selection of Flounced Silk Robes, Brocade and Coloured Moire Antiques, very elegant for 2½ and 3½ guineas, considerably under value. Patterns sent for inspection to any part.
Address W. W. SHEATH, 264, Regent-street, London.

BEAUTIFUL SUMMER DRESSES at W. W. SHEATH'S, 264, Regent-street
Flounced Grenadine and Muslin de Soie Robes, 3 guineas.
" and Satin striped Barèges, from 1 guinea.
" Pearl-colour Muslins, from 6s to 10s.
1000 Patch Brocade Grenadines, all at 12½d. per yard
1,000 Patch Checked Grenadines (fast colours), at 8½d and 6½d. per yard.
Patterns forwarded to any part.—Address, W. W. SHEATH, 264, Regent-street, London.

RICH FLOUNCED SILK ROBES at SHEATH'S, 264, Regent-street.
Checks and stripes, 1½ guinea.
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The richest Lyons Moires, 4½ to 7½ guineas.
Each Dress contains about 16 yards, wide width.
Patterns sent per post. Address W. W. Sheath, 264, Regent-street.

The attention of the Nobility is respectfully solicited to an entirely New Stock of LADIES' DRESSES, muslin de sain and lund-embroidered double skirts, la plaid and taffeta silks, with open sleeves to match. Made expressly for Messrs. WILLIAMS and COMPANY, Commerce-house, 50, 51, and 52, Oxford-street, and 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street.—N.B. Summer of the Sea Dresses, 1856.

GREAT SALE (as Extraordinary Reduced Prices) of SUMMER SILKS, Printed Muslins, Plain and Printed Barèges, Balzarines, &c., &c., at Messrs BRECH and CHALLS', "The Bonbon," 62 and 64, Edgware-road, London. The Stocks of two eminent manufacturers (just purchased). High Class, including Spring Silks, Satins, &c., &c., in every diversity of style and colour at 9½ 9¾ 9¾ 9¾

RECEPTION OF MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM FENWICK WILLIAMS AT DOVER THE READING OF THE CORPORATION ADDRESS [illegible]

MISS AGNES GLADSTONE AND HER BROTHER HERBERT, CHILDREN OF THE RT. HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P., MARBLE GROUP, ALTO RELIEVO."—BY A. MUNRO.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

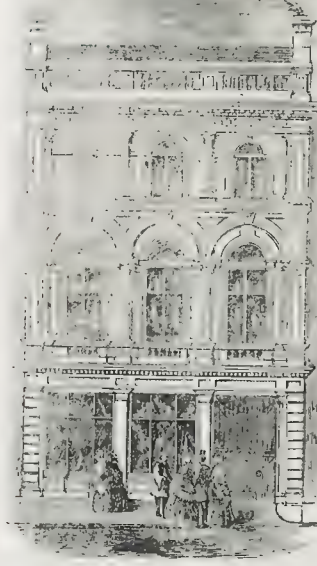
"QUEEN BOADICEA."—J. THOMAS, SCULPTOR.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

"TITIAN AND HIS GOD-DAUGHTER—A SONNET FROM PETER ARETIN."—PAINTED BY W. H. KEARNEY.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

## THE NEW ATHENÆUM, AT BOSTON.

From the proceedings at the inauguration of this admirable institution, recorded in our Journal of last week, we derive a few interesting details. It appears that for several years the necessity of a proper building for the purposes of the Athenæum had been generally acknowledged in the town. The old rooms near the fish market were unhealthy, unsightly, and altogether unfitted for the purpose. As the society increased in numbers and importance, these objections became daily more apparent. Various schemes were from time to time proposed to raise a new building; and at length a suite of rooms in the new Corn Exchange has been appropriated to the institution, the formal opening of which took place on Tuesday week. Upon that occasion, Mr. W. Gardt, jun., said they had met to celebrate the opening of the new building, and he trusted to inaugurate a new era in their existence. The institution very properly excluded political and theological topics; but by extending knowledge he believed they were extending the great fundamental principles of religion. Though the society was self-supporting, yet they had ever sought the aid and co-operation of ministers of religion, who by their countenance added to the respectability and moral power of the society. He was happy to find the clergy and ministers did come forward so numerously to give their support, and he hoped they would ever continue worthy of that support, and that they (the clergy) would never feel ashamed or have cause to regret that they associated their names in the roll of members.

The Rev. G. B. Blenkin, M.A., the Vicar, was thankful to have an opportunity to express the interest he felt in the Athenæum. It had been said that the interests of science and religion were opposed. This might have been the case in times gone by, in the days of Galileo for instance; but when the blessed light of the Reformation dawned, that opposition ceased to exist. When science was made the handmaid of religion, and reason bowed itself at the foot of the cross, then ministers could cordially hold out the right hand of fellowship. If there required any proof of this he need only refer to Adam Sedgwick, the geologist, who indeed found "sermons in stones." He had a letter from that gentleman expressing his regret that from indisposition he was unable to attend the present meeting. He (the Vicar) returned them his most cordial thanks for the kind manner in which they received him, and hoped the Boston Athenæum would ever be what it ought to be, the handmaid of religion, and that its members would become not only more cultivated in intellect, but would under God's good grace become better citizens, better Christians, and better men.



THE BOSTON ATHENÆUM.

Mr. T. Gardt, President of the Athenæum, stated that the management of the Athenæum reflected great credit upon the committee, and the greatest cordiality and good feeling prevailed among the whole 450 members; he never heard a wry or angry word. The had received the support of the Mayor and the principal clergy and gentry of the town and neighbourhood, and several learned men had come great distances to deliver lectures which they all had much pleasure in hearing.

Mr. W. H. Adams said he had been one of the original founders of the old Mechanics' Institute, which was the germ (if he might so call it) of the present flourishing society. He hoped that every similar society might have equally as good a building as the one they had erected, and be trusted the time would come when not only every town, but every village and hamlet, in this empire might have its institute, bringing home knowledge to the door of every man.

Mr. Gardt, the President, at the soirée in the Exchange, glanced at the Athenæum, and compared the rooms of the past with the present noble structure. They had lately received a valuable donation of books for the library from their respected member, Mr. Ingram. He thought that institution ought not to be like charitable institutions, it should be independent and self-supporting. At the close of the year 1851 they had agreed to raise the subscription from 1l. to 1l. 5s. Though that was not a trifling amount to some, it was agreed to without a dissentient voice. Many of those very members earned their living by the sweat of their brows. He considered that gentlemen who subscribed their guinea a year to that institution had an equivalent for their money, considering the very many advantages they received therefrom in the shape of lectures, library, new books, and morning and evening papers.

A series of resolutions was then carried in furtherance of the views and objects of the institution.

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RIFLE-SHOOTING.—A clever feat of rifle-shooting came off near Paris last week in presence of some of the best shots of the French army and several distinguished officers. Captain Wellington Guernsey, late of the Turkish Contingent, was matched to shoot twenty-five pigeons against Lieutenant Arnaud, of the Chasseurs de Vincennes, for 500 francs a side, with single bullets, at 160 English yards. Lieutenant Arnaud used one of M. Minie's latest improved rifles; Captain Guernsey used one of the Enfield military rifles now supplied to the British army. Lieutenant Arnaud killed eighteen birds, Captain Guernsey twenty-four, out of the twenty-five, right off, (only missing the last shot), to the astonishment of all present. An officer of the Guards present offered to back Captain Guernsey, for a large sum, to shoot a match of distances, from 300 to 1,200 yards, with any rifle-shot to be found.

A CREDIT MOBILIER COMPANY IN BELGIUM.—The *Emancipation* of Brussels announces that the Minister of Finance of Belgium has signed the statutes of a Crédit Mobilier Company for that country, with a capital of 20,000,000 fr., in 500 fr. shares. It adds that only 5,000,000 fr. of the capital will be reserved for the public, M. de Rothschild having taken 8,000,000 fr., M. Rischoffsheim 7,000,000, and other great capitalists the rest. The president of the board of directors is M. Liedts, who is at present Governor of Brabant.

MEDAL PRESENTED TO DR. GUGGENBUHL, BY THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

## HOSPITAL FOR THE CURE OF CRETINISM.

THE Medal which we engrave, accompanied by the Order of the Red Eagle, has just been conferred by the King of Prussia upon Dr. Guggenbuhl, the well-known Swiss philanthropist, whose successful experiments and benevolent exertions on behalf of a large and deeply-afflicted class of Cretin and little idiot children are recognised in every country in Europe.

His Majesty, always anxious to promote scientific researches and to lend his aid to any effort in the cause of humanity, has not only testified a deep sympathy in the object of the Doctor's pursuits, but has expressed his earnest desire that he should continue to pursue with unremitting exertion those studies of the causes of the disease, and of the remedial agents which have been the absorbing objects of Dr. Guggenbuhl's life.

An interesting fact stated by Baron Humboldt, who has from the commencement of these investigations, taken the lively interest in the good cause, is the total absence of cretinism amongst the coloured races in the valleys of South America.

To the establishment of the Adenberg Hospital, at Interlacken, we are indebted for having first drawn the attention of the world to the good results of a practical investigation into the causes of the lamentable spread of cretinism. It is now considerably enlarging, so as to admit of a classification of its inmates.

We give an extract from a recent account of a celebrated French physician who has visited the institution within the last few months:—

Here I saw a mathematician, who knows the rules of arithmetic, and who explained to me the decimal system; beside him was a young geographer, who could trace with his finger on the map the principal rivers, and point out the towns, cities of Europe, &c.: a little further on was a botanist, who showed me the flowers of the Alps. Almost all the little cretins I saw there wrote neatly and well. Amongst them many spoke French, German, English, and some more than two languages. After the intellectual studies they appeared to enjoy with great spirit the gymnastic exercises.

The Doctor has recently visited Austria, where he was successful in exciting the attention of the Emperor to the degraded state of the population of the valleys of Styria and Carinthia, where cretinism fearfully abounds.

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## COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

THERE is a very strong feeling of dissatisfaction generating on the subject of Compulsory Vaccination which at least deserves calm and considerate attention. It is a new thing in legislation to compel a man to undergo an operation, not for the cure, but for the prevention, of disease; and this not so much on his own account as in the interest of his neighbours; and nothing but a very strong case of necessity could justify such an interference with our individual liberties. Such a step, however, was adopted by the Compulsory Vaccination Act of 1853; and there is now a bill before Parliament to extend the provisions of that Act. By this measure it is proposed to make vaccination compulsory upon all children up to thirteen years of age; as well as upon all emigrants and crews of emigrant ships, all scholars in schools receiving aid from Government grants, and all inmates of workhouses, lunatic asylums, and prisons. In the case of the operation not proving successful in the first instance, it is to be repeated again and again, at intervals of not less than two months, until the patient shall receive a "certificate of insusceptibility to vaccine disease," which will be available to him for one year only; after which the same course of vaccination and revaccination will have to be gone through; and so on every year. All persons to whom the Act shall apply will be liable to be called upon to produce a certificate of successful vaccination, or of insusceptibility to vaccine disease; and every person "refusing or neglecting to comply with any requirement of this Act" will be liable to a penalty of 20s., and 5s. additional for every day's continuance after notice. Besides these pecuniary penalties, which, though they may sometimes operate seriously, may yet not be found sufficiently heavy to enforce obedience where conscientious and rooted objections exist, except in the case of the poorer classes, is a provision calculated to strike terror into the hearts of sensitive persons, and, as we think, wantonly to aggravate the pain of domestic bereavement. By the 27th clause it is ordained that in the case of the death from small-pox of any child (that is a person under thirteen years of age) born since the 20th of August, 1853, a coroner's inquest shall be held on the body, with a view of ascertaining whether the deceased had been duly vaccinated; and, in default, of enforcing the penalties for neglect against the parents, through the agency of the Poor-law guardians. This is carrying the terrors of the law beyond the grave in a manner without precedent in our humane criminal code. Besides all this, there is a clause in the bill providing that, it smallpox shall become prevalent in any part of England, the Board of Health shall have power to issue special regulations for the steps for its repression "by revaccination or otherwise;" penalty for neglecting any such regulations, 5*l*.

Now it happens that, irrespective of the objections upon general grounds to this official interference with the cares and discretionary powers of parents in their dearest relations of life—in addition to the natural repugnance in the bosoms of all Englishmen against all that savours of arbitrary dictation and bureaucracy—there is a very many persons who, whilst they entertain strong doubts as to the efficacy of vaccination as a preventive of small pox, on the other hand have a painful impression that the process itself is sometimes attended with evil effects, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring the vaccine matter free from the taint of other disease. These are points, however, which we will not enter upon at present. We think it sufficient to call attention to the extraordinary compulsory provisions of this bill, and to suggest the question whether such an amount of interference with individual rights is now demanded in the interests of public safety?

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## THE WORCESTERSHIRE LUNATIC ASYLUM, AT POWICK.

THE first pic-nic for the season of the patients of the above excellent institution took place on Tuesday week, the 17th inst. The spot selected was in the adjoining parish of Leigh; where, by the kindness of Mr. Isaac, of Leigh Court, a field had been placed at the disposal of the merry-makers. Forty-six of the female patients were brought, under the care of Miss Giddings (the matron) and Mr. Hume (the steward), assisted by a staff of nurses and attendants. The party from the institution numbered upwards of seventy, and arrived upon the ground in carriages and waggons about twelve o'clock. After partaking of luncheon they freely wandered over the meadow, under careful, but not obtrusive, surveillance, and enjoyed the beautiful prospect.

The field had been admirably chosen for the purpose. It is the high field which is the site of the ancient Leigh Court. At the base of the lofty mound where the keep formerly stood is the deep-burrowing willow Teme, winding its devious course amid the rich "baums," and pastures, and hop-yards that make its valley alike picturesque and profitable. Over against the mound is Cotheridge Court, with its mile of stately avenue: on one side are clustering coppices, with a long reach of well-timbered landscape, crowned by the spires of the Faithful City: on the other side is the wooded country stretching from Broadwas and Martley, to Alfrick, backed by its noble range of hills—the Abberley, Berrow, and Ankerdine; the panorama is continued by the wooded heights of Old Storrage and the famous hills of Malvern; and, in the immediate foreground, shut out from the meadow by a screen of chestnuts and limes, is the noble parish church of Leigh, with its picturesque and trimly kept churchyard. A landscape such as this, full of diversified beauty, and bathed in the glories of one of the brightest days of sunny June, could not awaken other than pleasurable feelings in the breasts of those whose faculties, though obscured on certain points, are the more keenly susceptible to the delights of sight and sound.

Many of the patients having expressed a wish to see the interior of the church, they were conducted through the sacred edifice, and were greatly gratified with an inspection of the many fine monuments and objects of interest that it contains. After walking round the churchyard they returned to their meadow, where the brass band of the institution had now commenced playing. The band is not only a significant feature in the government of a lunatic asylum conducted on humane and enlightened principles, but it is also an evidence of what may be done by perseverance and good instruction. It is entirely composed of the warders of the institution, who, notwithstanding that their hours of practice are necessarily limited, have, in the short space of eight months, become a most efficient band. This is due to the judicious tuition and strenuous exertions of Mr. Langdon, of Worcester, who has had their training, and has devoted no little time and talent to the furtherance of so truly important work:—we say really important, because the introduction of music into the asylum has been marked with the happiest effects on the patients. The band plays at the institution on certain evenings in the week, and on Fridays the patients have a dance.

Mr. Langdon having taken his place at the head of his pupils, and being joined by Mr. Hume, the steward, who is an excellent musician, the national airs of France and England were played in fine style. To these a country dance succeeded, and to the lively measure of its music the majority of the patients were soon tripping, their nurses and attendants mixing with them. We were informed that so much had the pleasures of the day been anticipated, that the patients had devoted the previous evening to unceasing "ball practice," and the preparation of polkas for the next day's performance; and they certainly proved themselves to be admirably proficient in those many steps, to obtain a due knowledge of which we are accustomed to place ourselves under the instruction of a Coulon or a D'Egville.

The pic-nic dinner was laid on the brow of the hill; and soon after three o'clock the beef-steak pies and other good things provided for the occasion were plunged into with a right good will, and appetites sharpened by air and exercise. After dinner, music and dancing alternated for the remainder of the evening, the exertions of the band being relieved by those of a fiddler. Nor were songs wanting, for one of the female patients sang an old ballad, in admirable style, and with a good soprano voice; and a male patient (who has a knowledge of music, and is the drummer of the band, amused a large audience by the genuine humour that he threw into "Villikins" and two other comic songs.

A large proportion of the inhabitants of Leigh were present, and joined the patients in their dances and amusements. This gave a social character to the assembly that appeared to exercise a salutary influence on the afflicted inmates of the institution, whose unvarying demeanour throughout the day was a sufficient evidence of the beneficial results that have been accomplished in laying aside the terrors of chains and whips, and darkened cells, for bright rooms, kind words, and humane treatment.

The day was terminated without the slightest *contretemps* having occurred to mar its pleasures; and it was early eight o'clock before the pic-nic party left the ground, taking with them, as we may hope, many sunny fancies wherewith to cheer less happier moments.—CUTHBERT BEDE, B.A.

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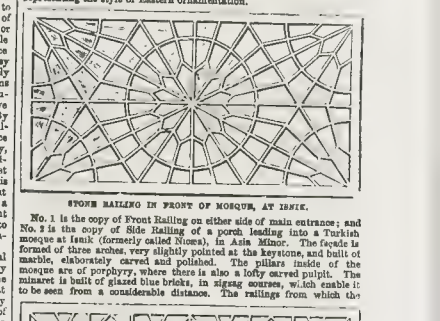
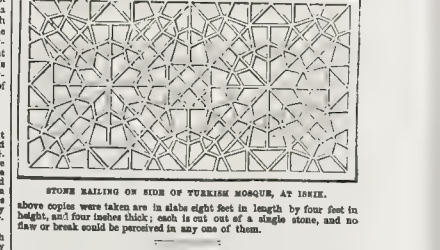
## TURKISH ART.

THE outlines of these specimens of ornamental art in Turkey have been placed at our disposal by an obliging Correspondent, and are interesting, a representing the style of Eastern ornamentation.



STONE RAILING IN FRONT OF MOSQUE, AT ISNIK.

No. 1 is the copy of Front Railing on either side of main entrance; and No. 2 is the copy of Side Railing of a portal leading into a Turkish mosque at Isnik (formerly called Nicæa), in Asia Minor. The façade is formed of three arches, very slightly pointed at the keystone, and built of marble, elaborately carved and polished. The pillars inside of the mosque are of porphyry, where is also a lofty carved pulpit. The minaret is built of glazed blue bricks, in zigzag courses, which enable it to be seen from a considerable distance. The railings from which the



STONE RAILING ON SIDE OF TURKISH MOSQUE, AT ISNIK.

above copies were taken are in slabs eight feet in length by four feet in height, and four inches thick; each is cut out of a single stone, and no flaw or break could be perceived in any one of them.

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NO ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP FOR BERLIN.—It now appears certain that we are not to have a Roman Catholic bishop in this city. The Minister of Public Worship is of opinion that there is not sufficient reason to creat such a see in this capital, the number of Roman Catholics here not being sufficient to warrant such a step. The King, it is said, has fully approved of this decision.—*Letter from Berlin.*

# Memorabilia,

## LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

*"A little chink may let in much light."*—OLD PROVERB.

### HOTSPUR'S CHAIR AND THE BLOODY GAP, ALNWICK CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

ALNWICK CASTLE, Northumberland, abounds in interest; and our Engraving (from a drawing by Cuthbert Bede) represents one of its most noteworthy features. "Hotspur's Chair" is the name given to the seated recess of the Ravine Tower, to which tradition points as the favourite resort of "the gallant Hotspur, young Harry Percy." Here, it is said, he was accustomed to sit the while his troops exercised in the Castle-yard beneath, and from hence he could view an approaching enemy, and take timely mea-ures for their due reception. The Castle stands on a commanding situation; and through the loop-holes on either side of the stone seat Hotspur would have a very extensive prospect over the valley of the Aln and to the distant sea coast.

"The Bloody Gap" is between the Ravine and the Records (or Round) Tower. Its extent is plainly to be distinguished at the present day, from the variations in the masonry. It will be seen, in our Engraving, as commencing near to the angle of the wall, and extending to the right. "The Bloody Gap" was the name given to a breach made by the Scots during the Border wars. The date and exact event are unknown; but, according to tradition, three hundred of the Scots fell within the breach vainly endeavouring to make good their entrance. Many arrows have been found in the adjacent walls, so placed as to lead to the supposition that they were shot from the opposite battlements and windows of the keep when the assailants were making the "Bloody Gap." A broad walk runs along the walls and within the battlements of this second court-yard.

We have reason to believe that no sketches taken *within* the walls of Alnwick Castle have hitherto been published. We shall, therefore, have the more pleasure in returning to this subject at some future day.

### WARRANT FOR THE GOLD MEDALS STRUCK AFTER THE PEACE IN 1713.

A copy of the original document, signed by Queen Anne, and countersigned by the Earl of Oxford, containing directions for the making and distribution of the Gold Medals after the Peace of Utrecht in 1713, may not be uninteresting at the present moment. It is thus worded:—

ANNE R.,

Wheresa by Our Order in Council bearing date the 24th day of June last, We did declare our Pleasure, that Medals should be stampt to perpetuate the Memory of the happy conclusion of the Peace, according to the Draft of such Medal that day presented to and approved by Us, and did thereby direct, that such numbers of Medals of Gold be made and prepared according to the said Draft, as should be directed under Our Royall Signet and Sign Manuall, to be distributed in such manner as We should think fit, OUR WILL AND PLEASURE now is, and We do hereby direct, authorise, and command that you forthwith give the necessary orders to the Master and Worker of Our Mint, to prepare, or cause to be made and prepared, with all the speed that may be, the number of Eight hundred and twelve Medals of Gold, according to the Draft approved by Us, as aforesaid, each Medal to contain in weight about fourteen pennyweight and fifteen grains of fine gold, and to be in value (with three shillings a piece for workmanship and wast) about three pounds ten shillings, which said Medals you are to cause the said Master and Worker to deliver in manner following, that is to say, into Our right trusty and welbeloved Samuel Lord Masham, Cofferer of Our household, to be distributed by him to the severall Lords and others mentioned in a List hereunto annext, two hundred and fifty of the said Medals, and to Our right trusty and welbeloved Counsellour, William Bromley, Esq., Speaker of Our House of Commons, the number of five hundred and sixty-two of the said medals for the several Members of the said House, and such of the Officers attending the same as are menconed in the said List, and Our further Pleasure is, that by virtue of Our Generall Letters of Privy Seal bearing date the 13th day of March, in the First year of our Reign, you issue and pay, or cause to be issued and paid, out of any Our Treasure being and remaining in the Receipt of Our Exchequer applicable to the uses of Our Civil Government, to the said Master and Worker of Our Mint, or to his Assigns, so much as the said Medals shall amount unto, not exceeding the number and value aforesaid, upon his producing to you the receipts of the said Samuel Lord Masham, and of the said Speaker of Our House of Commons, for the delivery of the said Medals, the said value to be paid to the said Master and Worker without account, imprest or other charge, and clear of all fees or disburements on receiving. And for so doing this shall be your Warrant. Given at Our Court at Windsor Castle, the 14th day of July, 1713, in the twelfth year of Our Reign.

By ter Majesty's Command, OXFORD.

To Our Right Trusty Rt. Welbeloved Cousin and Counsellour Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, Our High Treasurer.

A LIST OF GOLD MEDALS (made to perpetuate the memory of the happy conclusion of the peace) to be distributed by the Right Honorable the Lord Masham, Cofferer of her Majesty's Household, and the Right Honorable William Bromley, Esq., Speaker of the House of Commons; viz.:—

By the Lord Masham.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To the Right Honorable the Peers in the House of Lords | ... | ... | 170 |
| To her Majesty for the Ladys at Court | ... | ... | 50 |
| To Foreign Ministers, Secretarys of Embassys, and others | ... | ... | 30 |
| In all | ... | ... | 250 |

By the Speaker of the House of Commons.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To the Members of the House | ... | ... | 558 |
| To the Chaplain, Serjeant-at-Arms, Clerk, and Clerk Assistant | ... | ... | 4 } 562 |
| Totall | ... | ... | 812 |

The gold medals thus ordered to be made bore on the obverse the Queen's head, with the inscription ANNA D. G. MAG. BRIT. FR. ET. HIB. REG.; and on the reverse a figure of Britannia standing, holding an olive branch in her right hand, and a shield and spear in her left. Beneath, on one side of her, are represented ships ploughing the main, and on the other persons engaged in the business of agriculture. Above is the legend CONCORDIS VENERANTUR ARMIS; and, in the exergue, MDCCXIII. Medals of silver were also struck of the same type, and specimens of both may be seen in the coin-room of the British Museum, together with another silver medal, of large size, also struck on the occasion of the same peace, and of rare occurrence, of very similar design, but the legend on the obverse is altered to BELLO. ET. FACE.; and, in the exergue, ANNO MDCCXIII. PAX RESTITVTA. Both designs were executed by John Croker, chief engraver of the Mint (whose initials are beneath the Queen's bust), and the original draughts, from the exergue, MDCCXIII. Book of Designs in the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum, purchased by me at the sale of Stanesby Alchorne, Esq., in November, 1851.

British Museum, May 29. F. MADDEN.

### QUERIES.

THE ELMS, SMITHFIELD.—In your interesting articles on the old executioners, the Elms, which some historians have placed at Tyburn, are said to have been a spot in Smithfield. May I request the writer's authority for this statement?—STRYPE.

[There are abundant authorities, but the following extracts from Maitland will be sufficient to prove that a place called the Elms, in Smithfield, was from very early times a spot where criminals suffered:—"In the time of Henry V. a new building was made in the west part of Smithfield, betwixt the Horse-pool and the river of the Wells of Turnehill brook, in a place then called the Elms, for that there grew many elm-trees and had been the place of execution for offenders," vol. ii., p. 987, ed. 1775. "Between Hosier and Cow lanes, in Smithfield, anciently was a large pool of water called Smithfield-pond, or Horse-pool, from the watering of horses there, and to the south-west of which in Cow-lane, where St. John's-court is situate, stood the gallows or public place of execution denominated the 'Elms,'" &c., vol. ii., p. 991.]

CAN you inform me who is the author of the following pamphlet? "Temporis Filia Veritas. A merry devise called the Troublesome Reign and Lamentable Death of Edward the Second, with the Life and Fall of Gaveston and the Insolent Pride and Tyrannical Government of Mortimer and Isabella, his Wife, Daughter of France, and Queene of England, with the Coronation of Edward the Third, their Sonne, and the Deliverie of her Daughter Mawde from the Tyrannie of her Mother and Mortimer. Written by W. S. Gent. Printed for A. Boulter, at the Signe of the Bishop's Head in Paul's Churchyard, 1612." By Edward II. is meant Marlowe's play, and by W. S. Shakspeare is intended. Is this the first edition? Is it known when it was published? Is it mentioned by any writer? Is it reprinted in any collection of old plays?—W. J. THOMS.

WHO was the author of the Irish ballad "St. Patrick was a gentleman, and born of decent people?"—SHAMROCK.

["This song originally consisted of three verses, which were the joint production of the late Mr. Henry Bennett and Mr. Teleken, of Cork, and were sung by them in alternate lines at a masquerade in that city, where they appeared as ballad-singers in the winter of 1814 or 1815."—Vide Croker's "Popular Songs of Ireland," p. 22.]

WHERE did the Charnavoda (or Cara-Sou) branch of the river Danube formerly discharge its waters into the Black Sea?—D. F. C.

### ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

SINGULAR BEQUEST.—In the sketch of the life of John Roby, appended to "Roby's Legendary and Poetical Remains" (Longman), page 26, is the following note, written in 1827:—"Seven miles from Manchester, near Hollinwood, is a piece of land, called Roby's Piece, which was bequeathed by the said John Roby, who lived there in entire seclusion, looked up for seven years; after this apprenticeship he might, if he thought proper, have his liberty, and an annuity of £100 a year. No one has yet been found to fulfil this engagement, and the place was built up twenty or thirty years ago."—B. H.

"WE CAUGHT HIM NAPPING AS MORSE DID HIS MARE."—It was a common thing when I was at school in the north of England if we caught a boy asleep when he should have been awake, to say, "I've caught thee napping as *Morse* (not Morse) did his mare." The interpretation is—a man of the name of Morse had a mare who was very wild and difficult to catch, and one day seeing her lying in a slough, and, thinking she was asleep, he exultingly exclaimed, "Wall, I've caught thee napping at last" the poor mare, at the same time, being as dead as Julius Cæsar.—S.

WHIP-DOG DAY.—For the information of your correspondent Ægidius, I send the following extract from "Drake's Eboracum," p. 219.—"St. Luke's Day (October 18) is known in York by the name of Whip-Dog Day, from a strange custom that schoolboys use here of whipping all the dogs that are seen in the streets that day. This custom was kept up with great spirit until within a few years, not only by boys but by others of a larger growth, yet blessed with no more sense. It was, I believe, at last very wisely forbidden by one of the mayors, and has, consequently, gradually declined; a few mischievous urchins generally transgress, but the canine race in York have happily now little to fear on St. Luke's Day.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—In reply to the query of your correspondent in Aberdeen, in your paper of May 24th, I refer him to a letter in the pendent in Aberdeen, in your paper of May 24th, I refer him to a letter in the *Scots Magazine* for 1753: it is dated Renfrew, February 1, 1753, and begins thus:—"Sir,—It is well known to all who are conversant with electric experiments, that the electric power may be propagated to any distance. For one place to another, without being sensibly abated by the length of its progress. Let then a set of wires, equal in number to the letters in the alphabet, be extended horizontally between two given places," &c. The rest of the letter will be found in the *Scots Magazine*. Your correspondent will see that the date is fourteen years earlier than that of the publication from which he quotes.—DAVID C. A. AGNEW, Wigtown.

CALVS'-HEAD ROLL.—Be pleased to inform your correspondent who inquires as to the origin of the item "To calves'-head, &c.," in the old "battles" of the Middle Temple, that in ancient times the chief cook of every royal household always gave every Term a calves'-head breakfast to the whole fraternity, for which every gentleman paid at least one shilling. In the eleventh year of James I., however, this breakfast was turned into a dinner, and appointed to be on the first and second Monday in every Easter Term. The price per head was regularly fixed, and to be paid by the whole society, as well absent as present—a fact which will account for the appearance of the item in the Trinity bills. The sum thus collected, instead of being handed over to the cooks, was divided among all the domestics of the house (see "Herbert's Antiquities of the Inns of Court and Chancery," 8vo, London, 1804, p. 227.—B. BRUNDELL, F.S.A., Temple, 16th June, 1856.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SENEX.—The so-called "Plato's Advice," commencing "Say, Plato, why should man be vain?" is an alteration of a poem by the Rev. Matthew Pilkington, beginning, "Why, Lycidas, should man be vain?" (see "Bland's Collection of English Songs," in the Rev. F. Peacock's Collection.

SCHOOLBOY.—*Odi puerulos præcoci ingenio.* It is you who are. The writer is speaking of a certain opposition to books now familiarly known as the *Eccrinis*, and is perfectly correct in using the singular number. He speaks of a list of tasks, not of the tasks themselves.

THE PARLIE.—For "Lilliburlero," see National English Airs, by W. Chappell, F.S.A., vol. ii. p. 90, for the words; and for the music, vol. i. p. 47.

F. S. Lynn.—The author and the year of composition are both unknown.

M. T., Carnarvon.—Much depends upon the condition, but a quarto of that late date, as the best, cannot be of any particular value.

W. J. M.—Your query has been answered a hundred times in various Journals and books of reference.

J. BARON STARR.—Want of space, not will, was the deterring influence. If the MS required can be found it shall be returned by post.

J. P., Nottingham.—A note addressed to R. B. Bigby, Esq., Davies-street, London, would probably bring you the information desired.

A. Z.—In Byron's "Don Juan" we read—

Oh, for one hour of blind old Dandolo!

Th' octogenarian chief, Byzantium's conquering foe

RECEIVED.—James Forrest, W. L. W., Inquirer, D. M. A. B., Cobine, John Miles, J. M. W., Rylands, A Wife of the Last Century, De Wykes, G. M., Sinclair, M. P., Anderson, A. Z., Leeds, a Well-wisher, Bath, J. H. Christ Church, Oxford, A. Z. Thos. in Brown, Kilmarnock,

"THE LAKE OF GENEVA."—PAINTED BY W. COLLINGWOOD SMITH.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

"LOOKING OUT."—PAINTED BY F. W. TOPHAM—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

## ART-EXHIBITIONS IN LONDON.

AMONG the English sculptors who have risen of late to support the school established by Banks and Flaxman, Mr. Munro is by far the ablest. He draws his inspiration from classic sources, and imbues his conceptions with a poetry and domestic beauty of his own. He has also a fine eye and hand for transferring his conceptions from clay to marble. This year he is seen to great advantage. His marble alto-relievo (No. 1352) of the daughter and son of Mr. Gladstone, the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, and one of the Illustrations of our present Number, is most happily executed. Our young sculptor delights in infantine grace and beauty. Not less excellent, though in a different way, is another example of his art, "Repose Study of a Baby in Marble," and a very beautiful study he has made of infancy and innocence. The group is better than the poetry by which Mr. Munro has sought to illustrate it:—

But, O my babe, thy lids are laid
Close fast upon thy cheek!
And not a dream of power and sheen
Can make a passage up between.

Mr. John Thomas, another English sculptor, in whom we note a marked improvement from year to year, contributes to the Academy three specimens of his skill in sculpture; viz. "Rachel" (1250); "Cleopatra" (1261); and "Queen Boadicea inciting the Britons to avenge the loss of their liberty, and the wrongs inflicted upon her children and herself" (1233). "It was much better (said the Queen of the Iceni) to fall honourably in defence of liberty than be again exposed to the outrages of the Romans." There is the heroic dignity of woman in Mr. Thomas's "Boadicea."

Our next Illustration is taken from one of the screens in the gallery of the Old Society of Painters in Water Colours, and comes from the pencil of that favourite with the public, Mr. F. W. Topham. He calls it "Looking Out." The action of the dog is admirable, and the whole incident is told most unmistakably.

Our next Illustration is from the same Exhibition, and is the best of Mr. W. C. Smith's many excellent contributions to the gallery. The subject is a never-tiring one with poets and painters—"The Lake of Geneva." Mr. Collingwood Smith had Byron before him when he sought to represent this celebrated water:—

Clear, placid, Leman! thy contrasted lake
With the wide world I dwelt in is a thing
Which warns me with its stillness to forsake
Earth's troubled waters for a purer spring.
Once I loved
Torn ocean's roar; but thy soft murmuring
Sounds sweet, as if a sister's voice reproved,
That I with stern delight should once have been so moved.

A more beautiful drawing has very seldom been seen on the walls of the Water-Colour Society than this by Mr. Smith.

Our Illustrations from the New Society of Painters in Water-Colours are "Come Along," a kind of "Follow-my-leader" picture, one of Mr. Jenkins the secretary's clever contributions. The expression on the face of the child is inimitable. Admirable, too, is the picture in point of colour. "Titian and his God daughter—a Sonnet from Peter Aretin," is by Mr. W. H. Kearney, who has here brought all his wealth of colour to do full justice to the great Venetian painter.

## "GRAZIELLA." PAINTED BY RUDOLPH LEHMANN.

THIS is one of Lamartine's prettiest word-pictures, exquisitely transferred to canvas by Rudolph Lehmann, of Rome. Lamartine relates in his autobiographical "Confidences" that having, during a youthful trip, been wrecked in a fishing-boat in the Greek isle of Procida, he and his companions were fed, clothed, and sheltered by a fisherman's family. One evening he read to them the story of "Paul and Virginia." We translate the passage in which this scene is described, that the poetic fidelity with which Rudolph Lehmann has illustrated it may be thoroughly appreciated :—

In a short time the attitude of each listener was changed. The fisherman, with his elbow resting on his knee, and his ear strained towards me, forgot to mend his nets. The old grandmother, who was seated opposite me, rested her chin upon her clasped hands, in the devout attitude of the poor women who sit humbly on the church pavement listening to the word of God. Beppo laid his guitar noiselessly on the ground, and placed his hand across the strings lest the wind should stir them to sound. Graziella, who remained usually at a little distance, insensibly approached me as if she were fascinated by some hidden power of attraction. Reclining on the wall of the terrace where I had placed myself, she drew nearer and nearer to my side. She gazed with her large earnest eyes, now on the book, now at my lips, whence flowed the recital. Before I had reached the middle of the story, the girl had forgotten her usual shyness towards me. I felt her warm breath upon my hands. Her hair lightly touched my forehead. Two or three burning tears fell from her cheeks, and blotted the page quite close to my fingers. Except the slow and monotonous tones of my voice, as I translated to the fisher family this poem of the heart, no sound could be heard, save the dull and distant murmur of the waves, as they beat against the coast beneath our feet.

M. Lamartine himself was so moved when he saw the picture in the Paris Exhibition that he wrote a very flattering letter to the artist. From it, in a letter to the artist, he wrote that :—

Graziella was but a dream—thanks to you, she becomes a reality. When I say a dream, I speak metaphorically, for nothing in that page of my life is imaginary except the name. The impression which I experienced on finding myself on the scene with a souvenir thus revived would have proved, I doubt not, a reminiscing impression for yourself also. You would have seen the power of your talent in my attitude and in my eyes. I return this morning to the Exhibition solely to see you again.

A mature connoisseur, difficult to please, said yesterday that you were in those halls the Petrarch of the pencil. You will see your name become great —poetry and love, if they do not always bring fortune, bring at least happiness and glory to men who make their début like you.

I am poor, but I should regret to see this picture pass into other hands than my own.

* * * * *

The "other hands" into which this picture has passed are those of a munificent London citizen, who can only enjoy the splendid collection of art-treasures he possesses through the medium of others, for it is his misfortune to be blind.

As Rudolph Lehmann first introduced to the English public by his "Graziella" (No. 360), and his "Roman Balcony Scene" (No. 11), now in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy—has already excited great attention, even beyond Art circles, it may be of interest to mention that he was born in Hamburg in 1819: and studied, first, under his father (himself an accomplished painter), and afterwards in Paris, Munich, and Rome, in which last metropolis of art he has fixed his residence. His greatest work, representing "The Pope in the act of blessing the Multitude assembled to witness the Completion of the great Work of Draining the Pontine Marshes," is in the Museum of Lille. He is best known, however, by the studies of Roman peasant life transferred to stone in two colours by M. Julien.

"Graziella," a charming episode from Lamartine's "Confidences," is published separately, and amply repays perusal.

## CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.

OUR visit to the Crystal Palace Picture-Gallery this week has not yet been productive of the result we anticipated; and we think, with all due respect to the managing director of this establishment (whose efforts in other departments we feel bound to eulogise), that an error has been committed in giving the public access to an entire gallery, in which a great portion of the pictures have either not arrived, or at least received numbers and labels, and of which the catalogue will not be ready for a fortnight, as we were informed. With many of the pictures it was with us tantalizing guess-work as to subject, painter, or country; and, with every latitude in the matter, we think that some judgment ought to have been used in excluding pictures that are monstrously bad. There are many charming pictures in the collection; but, even if first-class ones are not to be obtained, we think that the directors have done wrong in admitting works that are positive nonsense.

The English pictures are generally bad, as it would appear that our best artists have not made up their minds to encourage any rivals to the existing establishments in Pall-mall. The few exceptions make the rule. The best of the English school Landseer's charming "Forester's Family," finds its way to a loan from the studio of the King of the Belgians. The "forester's family" are the frisky young deer obeying the well-known signal of the keeper; and it is superfluous to tell the reader how this herd of brown heath and shaggy wood can treat such a subject. No colourist of the present day has the power of carrying line, that we are aware of, may be put before Landseer in sinky delicacy of detail, and yet, at the same time, in a general impression of force. A great literary writer has compared tech ical power of a high order to the trunk of an elephant, which could pick up a pin or crush a man encased in steel. The style of Landseer in his best efforts conveys this double impression of feminine fineness in detail which sums itself up in a totality, not of weakness or inequality, but of masterly force.

This very high but not exaggerated praise we can give to no other picture in the English collection here. Leslie has a clever picture from "Don Quixote;" and Sidney Percy a couple of Welsh landscapes, which show that he has looked at Nature for himself. These latter have truth, but not of the most pleasant kind: he understands the treatment of sunlight, but we would recommend less black in his shadows, and more breadth in his tone.

This English collection abounds in pictures which we cannot call bad, but unequal and imperfect—parts done with care or felicity, and other parts botched and over-muddled, or so generalised as to be out of keeping with the rest. Many of these are by young, and perhaps by promising, artists, and it goes against our grain to lead out to execution poor fellows who have perhaps done their best. Among the landscapes that pleased us is a cottage in Cumberland by Dearman; the house itself, and the mountains in the distance, very nicely done; but the tree on the left must go: let Mr. Dearman look into Hobbema for a few lessons as to how trunks and masses of foliage can be looked at by the eye of an artist. We also note favourably "A Scene in Betchworth-park," by N. Lupton; but too much pea-green rather offends. Why not have brought in something of a red tone, as a harmonising contrast? or, what is better, studied the outline, some device of chiar'oscuro? We may not capriciously invent or transpose in landscape said to represent a particular spot; but a perfectly free interpretation of nature is fully within the allowable means of art.

In the Flemish and German schools we have many fine pictures. The "Judgment of Solomon," by Baron Wappers, shows the masterly drawing of this distinguished artist, who, having resigned the direction of the Academy of Antwerp, which he held with such distinction during so many years, is now pursuing a prosperous career in Paris, where his works are deservedly held in very high esteem. We confess that we do not like this "Judgment of Solomon," or rather the offence which gave motive for Solomon's judgment. The real mother of the child ought not to beg for it, imploring piteously; she should spring forward and seize it, as a lioness would defend her cub from the hunter. Our conception, therefore, of the dramatic treatment of this subject differs radically from that of the Baron, who, we are bound to say, is a man of large general powers and attainments; and therefore it is not without diffidence that we express this opinion. In other respects there is much to admire. The draperies are finely treated; and the Hebrew character of the women carefully preserved, without falling into the exaggerated noses of a Quintin Matsys, or into the other extreme of those artists who make the women of the Old Testament young ladies with the contours of France and England.

A "Souvenir of Flanders," by Pieron, we take to be a view in the Campine, somewhat in the manner of Vandermeer. It is a very pretty piece of unambitious local nature—the heath and mosses treated with great delicacy. Of interiors the most striking is "The Courtyard of an Hostelry in the Seventeenth Century, with Troopers Gaming," by Leys. It looks just like one of those curious Renaissance hostels that one sees in Prague and Nuremburg. When we say that it would not be unworthy of Roberts, we name an artist with whom every painter of architectural interiors may feel proud to be mentioned.

Among the *genre* pictures we particularly note "The Critical Moment," by Vautier—a subject treated with great humour. The wooer, in Continental fashion, pops the question, not to the young lady, but to the father. The lover's embarrassment, the burly self-sufficiency of the father, and the suppressed anxiety of the daughter, are full of felicitous dramatic power. "A Wedding Scene in the Island of St. Mark, of the Zuyder Zee," is exceedingly curious, as showing the old Dutch costume: the wide hose, the crimson stockings, the broad-brimmed hat, and the form of the shoe;—wanting only a Vandyke frill to carry us back to the seventeenth century. The inhabitants of the islands of the Zuyder Zee and the Saxons of Transylvania appear to be the only populations that still preserve the dress of that period. Another excellent picture is a "Refractory Schoolboy," by De Block, who deals with his colour as a sort of more sober De Hooge.

A "Combat of Bulls," by Verboeckhoven, shows wonderful knack in animal-painting; the coats of the bulls are done to admiration, but Mr. Verboeckhoven has often done better than this, which has too much the air of very pretty Sèvres china-painting. The "Royal Chase" of Monpezat shows a very great improvement in this artist since his visit to England some years ago: his horses were always good, but certain ambitious efforts at effects of broken light were coarse and unsuccessful. In this respect we perceive a very great improvement. The terrace and avenue, which, for want of a catalogue or a label, we presume to be at Compiègne or Fontainebleau, form a very pretty and consistent landscape, with the light delicately managed, and the cavaliers uncommonly tiny and pretty. The French horse and cattle painters would be insufficiently represented without Rosa Bonheur, whose "Charcoal-burners," if we mist-ke not, we saw last year in Pall-mall, along with Mons. Biard's "Gulliver." Both pictures are well known. Of the first it is superfluous to speak; and the second, with all its cleverness, is not to us sympathetic. There is less coarseness in this than in many other works of Mons. Biard, who is certainly the most prolific caricaturist of the day, and an endless fertility of invention cannot be denied him. Even in this "Gulliver" the inversion of the ordinary relation between human stature and reptiled dimensions, with the great Brobdingnagian hand in agreement with the reptiles and vegetation, and in disagreement with the dimensions of Gulliver, is in happy accord with Swiftian invention: with all this the element of sympathy is wanting, and we infinitely prefer those *flaneurs* of the Boulevards and *Bals Badands* of the Champs Elysées, in which the traits, and even overdoes, with such a prodigal expenditure of fancy and farce.

Of what we may almost call caricature in landscape there is a very good specimen in what we presume to be a street in New York; the execution is coarse, but full of effect, somewhat in the theatrical scene-painting manner, and the bustle of sledging and traffic on snowy streets in midwinter, is well given. The omnibus-sledge is to an Englishman a novel and characteristic. The picture is a coarse one, but spirited, and redolent of a go-a head people.

We were charmed with two pictures portraying Norwegian scenery, which are among the most attractive and faultless pictures of the Exhibition, the one called the "Mountain Rose," by Be her, representing a mountain reddened by the setting sun, and a lake in a hollow, above which an eagle is seen to swoop. The subject is highly poetical: a large view of an eagle, dealt with by a man who is evidently familiar with the pitiful airs and most striking aspects of hill regions. The other landscape is a mountain-scene at Orrendale, in Norway, by Mons. Gude, a still more charming picture, representing a mid day sun on a snow-capped mountain, and the clear colours seen by a grand effect of thunder-clouds. The delicate blue of the unsunned snow and all the other parts of the picture are done with great naturalness. None of our Scotch Thompsons and Macculloch have, in our opinion, dealt with mountain landscape so poetically, nor has Stanfield always the power to give the effect of so hard an object as a snowy mountain. We have not the pleasure of knowing other productions of M. Gude, but we confidently recommend this landscape to the admiration of the visitors to the Crystal Palace.

## ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM.

ON Saturday last Mr. Roebuck, M.P., the newly-appointed chairman of the Administrative Reform Association, made his first public appearance in that capacity, by presiding over a public meeting of the members of the association, held at the London Tavern. Amongst the gentlemen on the platform were Mr. Hume, M.P.; Mr. Bright, M.P.; Mr. Murrough, M.P.; Messrs. J. P. Ball, Hamilton Geale, J. I. Travers, Wm. Lister, J. H. Elliott, J. Underwood, J. J. Mechi, S. Morley, E. Burke, J. P. Gassiot, J. Allan, T. Sutton, —King, Esq., Capt. Wilson, East India Navy, Dr. Cha lone; and at a later period of the day Meer Jaffir Ali Khan, who was attired in full Oriental costume, was introduced by Mr. Murrough.

The Hon Chairman, having assumed the presidential chair, commenced his address by pointing out what he conceived to be the cause of the gross mismanagement of our national affairs as exhibited in the indecision which led to the war with Russia, and to the way in which that war was carried on :—

It is the fault of the governors whom you appointed; and last of all, it is your fault for having appointed those governors. It has long been my belief that the people of England, in this way, are very like the people of America. We are told that the intelligent, instructed, well-to-do people of that country look upon public affairs as the gods of Epicurus are said to have done on the affairs of this mundane world: they were happy, pursued their own occupations, obtained wealth, and followed pleasure—they were very comfortable, and left the State to take care of itself. So you have done (Hear, hear). You have allowed two parties in this country to range themselves the one opposite the other, to obtain political power, and to pursue their own interest. You looked on, and what was the consequence? Why, gallant men who went out in your name, to fight your battles, to protect your interests, were made to suffer what I may call, when I think of you, an ignominious death (Hear)

They fell not by the sword of the enemy, but by causes brought about by the imbecility of their rulers (Hear). They died from want, from cold, and from every mischief which imbecility and inefficiency could create. Day by day was the soul of England harrowed by the accounts of these transactions, and it was not till the voice of the press called upon the people of this country to insist upon their rulers doing their duty that anything was done (Loud cheers). And let me tell you that you owe a great debt to the press (Cheers). Upon that occasion what was done on the affairs of this mundane world: they were happy, pursued their own occupations, obtained wealth, and followed pleasure—they were very comfortable, and left the State to take care of itself. So you have done (Hear, hear). You have allowed two parties in this country to range themselves the one opposite the other, to obtain political power, and to pursue their own interest. You looked on, and what was the consequence? Why, gallant men who went out in your name, to fight your battles, to protect your interests, were made to suffer what I may call, when I think of you, an ignominious death (Hear)

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The House of Commons is said to represent the people. But in that House you have by your apathy allowed the whole government of the country to be in the hands of some half-a-dozen families (Cheers). I see them night by night, one-half ranged on one side of a green table and the other half upon the other. I find among them party fights and individual hates, but I do not find the interests of England predominant. I see the Whig party, and I am not speaking of gentlemen who have now possession of the government of this country as demons in human shape; they are men, and they will act as men always do in their position; but while all this happens who are to blame? I say you, for on this occasion you are to me the representatives of the people of England. I have shown you the mischiefs which have followed a system of irresponsible government in regard to Russia, but there is another event which hangs over our heads, brought about, I am bold to say, by Ministerial incapacity, which is ten times more threatening than anything which you have yet gone through, and we are now on the eve of war with America, whose people are our chief customers, blood of our blood, bone of our bone—who are Englishmen transplanted to the other side of the Atlantic, connected in every way with us, and who are to us dependent upon us. We are upon the brink of outraging humanity by going to war with these our American brethren (Hear, hear). The cause of this is want of knowledge, or a want of something else worse than a want of knowledge, on the part of your rulers. They have gone on step by step, and you have quietly looked on, while there was not a rational man among you who did not foresee the great issues of fact was likely to arise. Why do I bring forward these illustrations? In order to impress upon the minds of my countrymen that they are chiefly concerned in all that concerns the interests of England national y, and that in the pursuit of wealth, which is the besetting sin of the present day, they forget everything else (Cheers). The people of this country are in this like the people of America—they worship the almighty dollar; and so long as you do that, so long you will be made, like beasts of burden, to bear the yoke—and you deserve to bear it. You are unwor hy of the name of freemen if you do not set up to the obligations of freemen. What then do I deduce from the homily which I have read to you? That you should take part in the business of the government. You will ask, "How can we do that?" I think I can show you. I have said that the House of Commons is the governing power of the country. The great aspiration of my heart has been, from the first time that I took part in politics, to see the House of Commons the representative of the people (Cheers). But the great question I have seen the people of England hot and cold—at one time ardent reformers, and at others shivering at the very breath of name of reform ("Shame"). It may be a shame, but if it be so, you are answerable for it, not me. Well, then, what are you to do? You are to try to affect the House of Commons. You cannot organically reform the House of Commons in the present temper of the public mind; but if you were now to propose to the people of England a measure of organic Parliamentary reform, they would turn a deaf ear to you (Cries of "No."). Stop, I believe you can obtain the same end by different means. The public at this time are so fully alive to the evils of the system of administration, that by means of the agitation for administrative reform, you can effect the reform of the House of Commons. But I really believe that if, at the present moment, an angel from heaven were to come down with a perfect Parliamentary bill in his hand, the people of England would turn aside from him (Cries of "No, no!") I certainly am not that angel; but I know that I am not unable to obtain anything like a hearing upon such a subject in the House of Commons (A Voice—"Try'em"). Try'em! I have tried them; and what occurs in the House of Commons—that House of Commons which is understood to be the representative of the people—when any measure of Parliamentary reform is proposed? They say, "So-and-so has got a crotchet. Well, poor man, let him try it." The thing passes off. They put him in a minority, and there is an end of the matter. But if you pursue the course which I have pointed out you can bring these gentlemen to their senses Though they are not alive to Parliamentary reform, they are keenly alive to their own seats, and if you can affect them through that part you affect them vitally (A laugh), and you will create all that enthusiasm which, you now see has so utterly departed from them. Now how can this be done? I have seen in the House of Commons this phenomenon. I have seen the Government of the country maintaining itself in power by a very small majority, and at that time I have found that there was always a set of gentlemen who stood apart upon every great party division, who made very much of themselves; and not made up their minds, and did not know how they were going to vote. They wanted to be courted. I was in my mind's eye several of these individuals. I recollect when the Ministry of Lord Melbourne had only a majority of four, a puzzling gentleman said, "Coming events cast their shadows before (by four)" ("Hear," and a laugh). I recollect one of these waiters upon Providence was suddenly seized with a very large amount of virtue, and how was that overcome? How was the yielding goodness of the man made to follow his own private interests? By giving him an invitation to the Queen's private ball (A laugh). Now what is often done for bad purposes can be sometimes used for good. In every constituency there are two great parties, but in many there is a third, not like the Whig party upon Providence alluded to, but a body of really intelligent, well-intentioned, thoroughly honest men, who, if they have not the power of turning a member to Parliament, have sometimes the power of turning one out. Now if these men would combine—if they could say, "We will not pledge ourselves to either side. Mr So-and-So, who has called himself a Liberal, is a sham—he has not done his duty, and we do not intend to return him," the Mr. So-and-So would discover the consequences; he would be turned out, and his successor would understand that he might be in exactly the same predicament at the next election, if he acted in the same manner. That you would create representative responsibility. If you had an organisation of such men in every town in the country, you would be able through them to influence the House of Commons. It is to this that I have directed the attention of the Administrative Reform Association. I have come among them at their own solicitation; and I must say, upon their behalf, that they have acted, I do not think in the most judicious manner, but still in a way to do great good to the country (Hear, hear). The gentleman on my right (Mr. Morley) is a person whom I think it a great honour to succeed, and he is one upon whose valuable co-operation I mainly at the present time depend (Cheers). He and I together, and other well-known men who are associated with him, will devote ourselves to this great task (Hear). We intend—we hope to be able—to reform the Administration of this country through the influence of the House of Commons, and in that house we intend to attempt to obtain influence—not the influence of corruption, for we are not able to corrupt—we are not rich enough for that, but the influence of mind (Hear): the influence of an organisation starting from a centre here in London, and radiating in every part of Great Britain and Ireland, and by which we hope to act upon the consciences of the kingdom, who are eventually the governors of this country (Cheers). In this hope we have assembled together; we have met for this purpose, and we have called you together to see whether we have your co-operation, sympathy, and support in this great undertaking in which we are now engaged (Hear, hear). On you I will eventually depend (Hear, hear). We hope to rid the country of Government imbecility—and in the end to establish such a Government as a great and enlightened people ought to have—a Government that will pursue not its own interests but yours—holding you up as the envy of surrounding nations, as you have often been told you were—a people sufficiently enlightened, and sufficiently instructed to take into your own hands your own great national concerns, and so to conduct them as to contribute to the greatest happiness of the greatest number of the people (Long-continued cheers.)

Mr. Samuel Morley then came forward to propose the following resolution :—

The exigencies of the present time, and the singular incapacity lately shown by the various departments of the Government, render it the imperative duty of the people to take an active part in the management of the national affairs, in the hope of introducing therein the energy, honesty, and intelligence that ought to distinguish the administration of a great and civilised people.

After enumerating the circumstances which he retired from the chairmanship of the Administrative Reform Association, he defended the course heretofore pursued by the association, which had certainly done much in preparing the way for the present necessity of carrying out reform in several of the Government departments. He expressed his belief that by the new system proposed to be carried out by the Administrative Reform Association great economy would be effected, for sham reformers would be rejected and real reformers returned to represent the people of England. In reference to the ineffective manner in which London was represented, he said he would call the attention of the electors of London to the fact at the proper time, with a view of seeing if they could not effect an alteration in this respect. A voice here exclaimed, "We want you" (Hear, hear).

Mr. Gassiot having seconded the resolution, it was supported by

Mr. Travers, who said he had been appointed treasurer, and that twelve members of the committee of the association had already subscribed one hundred guineas each towards the funds, so that they started fair. They must, however, expend a much larger sum than that in order to do the work required.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Jacob Bell then moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, for the ability with which he had presided over the meeting.

Mr. Mechi seconded the motion, which was carried (Hear, hear). He would not occupy the time of the meeting by any lengthened remarks, but he thought that no merchant would like his private affairs conducted in the way the affairs of this country were administered, and that the work of the Administrative Reform Association was a most useful one (Hear hear)

Mr T. Wall (secretary to the Working Men's Hume Testimonial) signified his concurrence in the vote; expressing his high opinion of Mr. Roebuck's services in favour of the people.

Mr. Gassiot put the resolution, which was carried amid loud and long-continued cheers.

Mr. Roebuck said he hailed this as the first day of the second year of the Administrative Reform Association. He thought they set out with favouring gales—with the approbation of the meeting, and believed they would carry the good ship safely into port (Loud cheers). But the people must not be inactive—they must be active because they thought the association was awake (Cheers). Let them keep their eyes upon the House of Commons; and, depend upon it, the moment the people exerted themselves, their representatives would be worthy of them ("Hear, hear," and loud cheers).

THE FRENCH COTTON MANUFACTURERS.—The *Journal des Débats*, from complaints of justice and the grievances of their letter, addressed from certain cotton manufacturers, who complain that, if the new French tariff be allowed to pass, there is an end of their trade, and England will become sole masters of the cotton markets. The prizes at universal exhibitions, of which was nothing heard but the prodigious superiority of French manufactures. Attention was challenged to the marvellous progress that had been made, and, in fact, the "conqueress of the world had been conquered." Now that they are taken at their word, and an attempt is made to give the public some benefit from these great improvements, the most doleful lamentations are made, and figures offered to show that upwards of 30 per cent protective duty is required to keep out the invader.

ON Wednesday week a fête was held at Sudbrook Park, near Richmond, formerly the mansion of the Duke of Argyll, but now the hydropathic establishment of Dr. Ellis and his lady, who entertained about a hundred of their friends, including many who had been patients at the establishment. Mr. Wheeler, of London, delivered a lecture on Entomology in the Library: and the evening was enlivened by out-door amusements and the performance of the band of the Royal Surrey Militia.

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